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A HISTORY

OF

LONG ISLAND

FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY

PETER ROSS, LL. D.

VOL. II

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season, he entered the district schools, and there acquired his early education, which was later supplemented by several terms of study in an academy. From the age of seventeen he depended entirely upon his own resources. After completing his academical work he engaged in teaching school, with the intention of later fitting himself for the profession of civil engineer; but the occupation of trading with the Indians in the northwest seemed to offer greater inducements, and in 1829 he visited the upper lake region. He made several trips into the wilderness, and these, together with the advice of General Lewis Cass, then governor of the territory of Michigan, led him to abandon that plan, and he returned to his home.

The elemental strength of his character was first clearly demonstrated by his work in building the town of Florence, New York. From his boyhood he had known Gerrit Smith, the eminent capitalist and philanthropist, who in 1832 made him a proposition according to the terms of which he was to go to Oneida county, New York, where Mr. Smith owned large tracts of land, and found a manufacturing town. He was then a young man of only twenty-four years, but the work was successfully accomplished, and the village of Florence, New York, was transformed into a thriving little city of between two and three thousand. His active identification with things political began during the period of his residence in Florence, for in 1838 he was elected to the state legislature on the Whig ticket, in a Democratic district.

A broader field of labor soon engaged the attention and energies of Mr. Stranahan, who in 1840 removed to Newark, New Jersey, and became an active factor in railroad-building. In 1844 he came to Brooklyn, and from that time until his death he was a most potent factor in the commercial life, the political interests and the general upbuilding of the city. He found it a municipality with but fifty thousand inhabitants. He went to the city a comparative stranger. For some decades prior to his death he was known as "the first citizen of Brooklyn." Therein is found an expression of the high regard in which he was uniformly held. It is also an indication of the part which he played in its public affairs, the title being a free-will offering of a grateful people, who recognized his merit, his ability and the wonderful work which he had accomplished for Brooklyn.

The public, however, is a discriminating factor, and not at once did Mr. Stranahan gain his exalted position in public opinion. His first official office was as alderman, to which position he was elected in 1848, and in 1850 he was nominated for

mayor, but his party was in the minority and he was defeated. His personal attributes at that time were not so well known as they were in later years, and thus he could not overcome the party strength of his opponent. However, his nomination served the purpose of bringing him before the public, and in 1854, when the country was intensely excited over the slavery question, he became a candidate for congress, and, although he was a strong anti-slavery man and the district was Democratic, he was triumphantly elected. In 1857, when the Metropolitan Police Commission was organized, he was appointed a commissioner, and he was one of the most active members of the board during the struggle between the new forces and the old New York municipal police force of New York, Brooklyn and Staten Island, who revolted under the new leadership of Fernando Wood, then mayor. Mr. Stranahan had joined the ranks of the new Republican party on its organization, and in 1864 he was a presidential elector on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket. In 1860, and again in 1864, he had been sent as a delegate to the Republican national convention, and at both times supported the Illinois statesman, Lincoln, for the presidency. During the Civil war he was president of the War Fund Committee, an organization formed of over one hundred leading men of Brooklyn, whose patriotic sentiment gave rise to the Brooklyn Union, a paper which was in full accord with the governmental policy, and upheld the hands of the president in every possible way. Its purpose was to encourage enlistments and to further the efforts of the government in prosecuting the war. Mr. Stranahan had an unshaken confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Union cause, and his splendid executive ability and unfaltering determination were of incalculable benefit in promoting the efficiency of the committee. His labors, too, were the potent element in carrying forward a work in which this commission was associated with the Woman's Relief Association, of which Mrs. Stranahan was president. This work was the establishment of a great sanitary fair, which has become historical and which was the means of raising four hundred thousand dollars to carry on the work of the sanitary commission in connection with the war. Mr. Stranahan never sought public office for himself except in the few instances mentioned, and then his nomination came as a tribute to his ability. In 1888, however, he was an elector for Benjamin Harrison, and being the oldest member of the electoral college, was honored by being appointed the messenger to carry the electoral vote from the State of New York to Washington.

It is almost impossible to give in a brief bio-

graphical sketch an accurate record of the great work which Mr. Stranahan did in connection with the upbuilding of Brooklyn. His name is a familiar one in the city on account of his labors in behalf of the park system. Under the legislative act of 1860 he became president of the Brooklyn Park Commission, and he remained in office for twenty-two years, a period in which the growth of the city made demands for a park system that under his guidance was developed, and carried forward to splendid completion. Prospect Park is an everlasting monument to him. He was also the originator of the splendid system of boulevards, the Ocean Parkway and the Eastern Parkway, which has provided in Brooklyn a connection of the city with the sea in a system of drives unsurpassed by any in the world. The concourse on Coney Island also resulted from his instrumentality. The element which made Mr. Stranahan's work different from that of all others, was that he could foresee possibilities. It was this which led to the development of Coney Island, for to him it seemed that the natural boundary of Brooklyn on the southwest was the Atlantic ocean, and he took steps to secure the rare advantage of an attractive highway from the city to the sea. It seems that every work with which he was connected proved of the greatest value to the city.

The enterprises which he managed were gigantic in volume and far-reaching in effect. For more than forty years he was a director of the Union Ferry Company, and under his guidance were developed the great Atlantic docks. Brooklyn had no warehouse on its water front and the region which is now the Atlantic docks was shallow water at the edge of the bay when he came to the city. He foresaw the possibilities for commerce by establishing docks at this point, and he labored with a courage and patience that has scarcely been equaled in the history of material improvement in the world. It was twenty-six years from the time he advanced his plans for the dock system before the Atlantic Dock Company made a dividend to its stockholders, and yet to-day its shipping returns are greater than those of almost any other port of the world. Only to the civil engineer is the scope of this wonderful undertaking familiar. One who has not studied the science can not conceive of the amplitude of this work. Mr. Stranahan was also connected with the Brooklyn Bridge Company from its organization, and was one of the first subscribers to its stock; he was a member of the board of directors of the New York Bridge Company, and he served continuously as trustee from the time the work came under the control of the two cities until June 8, 1885. At the

meeting of the trustees on that date, he occupied the chair as president of the board, and at that time his term expired. He also served continuously as a member of the executive committee, and upon nearly all of the important committees appointed during construction. He foresaw the immense volume of traffic that would be conducted over this mammoth span, and insisted that the original plans should be altered to insure to the giant structure strength sufficient to enable it to carry a train of Pullman cars. Mr. Stranahan consulted with Commodore Vanderbilt, who agreed with him in the opinion that the time would arrive when solid Pullman trains would run in and out of Brooklyn from and to far western points.

The following speech, delivered by Mr. Stranahan, May 8, 1883, at the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York, in response to the following toast, "The Great Bridge the Engineering Triumph of the Nineteenth Century: its Originators and Directors, for Their Patience, Fidelity and Zeal, Deserve Everlasting Gratitude; its Constructors Achieve Immortal Fame and its Complete Success," is reproduced for three reasons,—because it is historic, because it is a literary gem, illustrative of Mr. Stranahan's convincing style of oratory, and because it contains his views in regard to the union of the two cities:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:

I cannot, in responding to the toast which you have just read, do less, and will not attempt more, than to make a brief reference to the East River bridge.

That bridge, so long the object of public thought, and not infrequently the target of newspaper criticism, now substantially finished and destined in a short time to be opened for general use, needs no eulogy from my lips. There it stands, its own orator; and there for generations it will stand, its own historian. It will for ages be one of the attractions and one of the wonders of this great metropolitan center. Its fame will be world-wide; and the foreign traveler who seeks these shores will feast his eyes and gratify his curiosity in gazing upon a structure that now has no parallel in any of the products of human art.

The past history of the bridge is so lost in the reality of the present, that the briefest reference thereto will suffice for the occasion. I hardly need say that the construction of this work has, at all times, been under the supervision of men of acknowledged integrity; and that, for the past eight years, the mayors and controllers of the two cities have been members of the board of trustees. I know of no public work that has been conducted with greater economy or a stricter regard for the general good. Though the trustees have often been sharply criticised by the loose talker and the newspaper scribbler, they have steadily and persistently pursued their work, confident that time and the result would be their best vindication.

High honor should be awarded to the chief engineers, the elder and the younger Roebling, the former

of whom lost his life, and the latter his health, in a work second to no other of its kind in any age. The skill and pains-taking labor of the assistant engineers, having the immediate charge of the work, have attracted the attention and won the admiration of every intelligent visitor to the bridge.

The original estimate was that the bridge would cost \$7,000,000, and the land on which it rests has cost \$3,800,000, making an aggregate cost of \$10,800,000. The actual cost, including the land taken, is about \$15,000,000. This estimate, however, did not contemplate such a structure as the one that now exists. The height of the bridge was increased in obedience to the order of the general government, and its width and strength by the direction of the trustees. The bridge, as actually constructed, will support the freight and passenger trains of the trunk railways of the country. It has two carriage roads, instead of one, as at first intended. The original plan was that the approaches to the bridge should be simple iron trestle-work, for which the trustees thought it expedient to substitute massive arches of brick and granite. The cables and suspended structure are composed of steel, instead of iron. In a word, the bridge, as it now is, if it has cost more than the original estimate, is not the bridge that was contemplated in that estimate. It is higher, wider and composed of stronger material. It furnishes an elevated highway between the two cities that is wider than Broadway. These changes, in the way of improvement, abundantly explain the increase of cost. They were needed to make the bridge what it should be.

I feel confident that, on the opening of the bridge, the opinion of the general public will confer with that of a distinguished member of the chamber, who, after a walk with me over the structure, exclaimed, as we came near the New York side: "Well, I had no idea of the magnitude of this work. It is, indeed, grand in its conception, and, if possible, grander still in the courage of its execution." The bridge told its own story to that gentleman; and that story it will repeat in the ears of millions. To stand upon it, and see it, and see all that it reveals to the eye, is to admire. All sense of danger and all ideas of weakness at once disappear. The marvel is that human power, even when availing itself of natural laws, could produce such a result.

I do not know, Mr. Chairman, whether you have heard it or not; yet I may as well say that the people of Brooklyn have an idea in regard to this bridge which is quite sure to reveal itself at no distant period. Brooklyn, as you are aware, is by the East river isolated from the main land. The people of that city hope that the bridge will remove that isolation, and put them in direct railway communication, not only with New York city, but with all parts of the country. This will greatly serve their convenience and promote their prosperity. New York will certainly not object, and will not be the loser. It is a bridge over the Harlem river connects New York with the main land, why should not a bridge over the East river perform a similar service in behalf of Brooklyn and Long Island? Brooklyn believes in utilizing the bridge to this end; and fortunately the end can be gained without any serious disturbance of existing conditions in the city of New York.

The Second Avenue railway has, between the Harlem river and Twenty-third street, sufficient width for four tracks, and, between this street and the New York terminus of the bridge, for three tracks; and it is withal so strongly built as to make it entirely

possible to utilize it to the full extent of giving to Brooklyn and the system of railroads on Long Island an outlet through the Hudson river and New Haven roads to all parts of the country. This view contemplates no public or private concessions on the part of the city of New York. It rests simply upon that business theory which so strongly marks the great trunk lines of the country, and to which the Hudson river and New Haven roads are no strangers. Though Brooklyn does not expect to rival the commercial grandeur of the greater city, she does expect in this way to be put in rapid and easy connection with the outside world, and, by her extended water front, by her capabilities of indefinite territorial expansion, and by her numerous attractions as a place of residence, to maintain, at the least, her past record in the growth of population and wealth.

Mr. Chairman, Brooklyn has another idea, and has long had it, the accomplishment of which she hopes will be facilitated by this bridge. The Thames flows through the heart of London, and the Seine through the heart of Paris; but in neither case have you two cities. It is London on both sides of the Thames, and Paris on both sides of the Seine. The corporate unity is not severed by either river. Numerous bridges make the connection between the two sides in both cities; and it is best for both that it should be so. The population on neither side would be advantaged by being split up into two municipalities. Here, however, we have our New York city and our Brooklyn, with the East river rolling between them. They are distant cities, in immediate contiguity with each other, and separated by a water highway. Is this distinctness of municipality any advantage to either? I think not. Would the consolidation of these two cities into one municipal corporation be any harm to either? I think not. The people are the same people, have the same manners and customs, and have common commercial and social interests; and one municipal government would serve them quite as well as two, and at far less cost. I know of no reason why this distinctness should be continued other than the fact that it exists; and I confess I see no good reason why it should exist at all. I may be mistaken, but I think that the public sentiment of Brooklyn would cordially welcome a consolidation of the two cities under the title of New York. The East River bridge, now superadded to the ferry system, will, as Brooklyn hopes, so facilitate their mutual intercourse that both, without any special courtship on either side, will alike ask the legislature of the State to enact the ceremony of a municipal marriage; and if this shall be done, then I venture to predict that each will be so happy and so well content with the other that neither will ever seek a divorce.

I have thus, Mr. Chairman, briefly responded to the toast upon which I have been asked to speak; and, as I close, I cannot forbear to express the solid satisfaction which the trustees, who have for years given an unpaid service to the construction of the East River bridge, now feel, not only in view of its completion, but also of the character of the result attained. They will pass away; generations will come and go; but the monument will live. Centuries will roll away; and the bridge, though it may grow old in years, and in the far distant future be studied and used as the product of a by-gone age, will still retain its strength. The cables will not snap, and the towers will not fall. The anchorages will be true to their trust. The massive arches will not collapse. The steel and granite will not rot. Fire will not burn the



bridge. Freight trains and Pullman cars will not break it. The winds will not shake it. Time and toil will not fatigue it. Its youth and age will be alike periods of vigor. That bridge, Mr. Chairman, was built to stand; and stand it will—so long that we may well call it immortal.

Mr. Stranahan's work in another regard largely brought about the union of Brooklyn and New York. Long before the consummation of the project, he was one of the strongest advocates; in fact, he was the first man to put forth the idea. He viewed the question from the standpoint of a statesman, and worked upon the subject with the ability and skill of a diplomat. He realized that the completion of the Brooklyn bridge was a step toward the ultimate success of this condition. He realized that the cost of maintaining one central city government would be much less than two, and the work in all the departments might be far more effective, and he lived to see the consummation of his hopes.

Mr. Stranahan was twice married. In early manhood he wedded Marianne Fitch, who was born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, and was a daughter of Ebenezer R. Fitch. For three years, from 1827 until 1830, they resided in Florence, New York, and during their four years' residence in Newark, New Jersey, their two children were born. Mrs. Stranahan died in Manchester, Vermont, in August, 1866, after twenty-two years' residence in Brooklyn. Mr. Stranahan afterward married Miss Clara C. Harrison, a native of Massachusetts. Before her marriage she was one of the leaders in educational circles in Brooklyn, and for a number of years was principal of a private seminary for the higher education of young ladies, which had an enrollment of two hundred pupils, and fourteen teachers and professors in its various departments. She is a graduate of Mrs. Emma Willard's far-famed seminary, of Troy, New York. She took a very active part in the great sanitary fair as a member of the committee on art, and of the committee on the postoffice and "Drum Beat," the latter a paper issued daily during the continuance of the fair, and of which Dr. Storrs was editor. From the post-office many hundred letters of greatly varied character were distributed. A volume of autograph letters, chiefly from statesmen conspicuous at that time, were collected and bound through her agency, and brought several hundred dollars into the treasury. Mrs. Stranahan has ever been an active promoter of educational interests. She is a "founder" and the Brooklyn trustee of Barnard College. She is also vice-president of the alumne association of her alma mater. She is an ardent advocate of the higher education of women, and in that direction is always

ready to respond to the call for any aid which her influence, her presence or her pen can give. She has become widely known throughout the country as one of the most prominent members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Tracing her ancestry from those who fought for the liberty of the colonies, she became a member of the organization and was elected one of its vice-presidents-general, the highest tributes they have paid to her ability as a presiding officer and as a parliamentarian; but her prominence in these lines is not less pronounced than her fame in the field of literature. She has written much upon many articles of interest to the public at the time when her pen gave to the press the written documents, and her opinions have carried weight and influence. These, however, having served their purpose, have passed from the public mind, yet she has a masterpiece of literature in her volume, called "A History of French Painting." The title-leaf of the work is inscribed as follows:

To
My Husband
J. S. T. STRANAHAN

This work is affectionately inscribed in recognition of the rare qualities of his service to others through his ready perception of the ties of kinship, citizenship, humanity.

The work received the highest praise in artistic and literary circles in this country and in Europe. The following extract from a review of the work by the able editor of the Eagle, Mr. McKelway, is here produced:

MRS. STRANAHAN'S PEN.

Of the things which she might have done and still have had her book pass current as a history, Mrs. Stranahan did neither. She might have contented herself with the dates and names and general allusions, or she might have made a pleasant little trip along the path of French art development, picking up a few flowers here and there, tying them into chapters and calling them a history. There are few cases in all literature in which the application of the word history is not to a great extent a sort of beneficent libel, but that of Mrs. Stranahan's production is a most notable exception. It needs the eye of no artist, either amateur or professional, to see at a glance what she had to do. There is not a page of the book that does not tell its own eloquent story of toil, which would have shaken the purposes of any but the most resolute of women. The work would have been arduous enough if all the materials which she has utilized had been, by some impossible literary legerdemain, placed at her disposal with due reference to chronology and sequence. What she would still have had to do, even under those conditions, would have been exacting enough to justify the highest praise, for the manner in which she has done it.

Those who know how busy a woman she is, in other than a literary sense, are at a loss to compre-

hend how she found time to search out what she wanted, to wander among the shadows of the centuries that are gone, and to give them a substance as tangible as if they belonged to yesterday. Tributes to her energy and determination might be made as strong as words can make them, but they are entitled to no precedence over other acknowledgments, upon which her claim is just as clear: the intuitive perceptions of a woman have been reinforced by a grasp and virility usually incident to a masculine intelligence. As a matter of fact, many have fallen into the error of supposing that the name on the title page, C. H. Stranahan, belonged to one of the sterner sex. There is not the least sign of uncertainty about the touch anywhere between the covers of the book. It is affirmative, vigorous and decisive, without a suggestion of dogmatism. If the material that is to be lifted into place is right, it is handled with a delicacy that is not effeminate; if it is ponderous, there is always in reserve for it a surprising degree of strength.

In her sense of relative importance of things, the author is exceedingly fortunate. Liliputians are not exaggerated into Goliaths, and giants are not dwarfed into pygmies. It is impossible not to admire the discrimination which has been shown throughout. Evidently Mrs. Stranahan's first care was to see that her own powers of assimilation were in excellent working order. While it is palpable that her appetite for relevant facts was perfectly omnivorous, it is equally manifest that nothing was hastily devoured. It is one thing to set a trap for the artistic honor of by-gone times in France; it is another thing to catch it. Then comes the exercise of the supreme faculty of portrayal, and it is here that Mrs. Stranahan gives a momentum to her work which sends it with a sweep into the front rank. There is much in what she herself says about the true art that is suggestive of her purpose and of the manner in which she fulfills them.

She was again before the public as a member of the Woman's Board, appointed by the New York state commissioners to carry on the work of the World's Columbian Exposition, and at once was assigned an active part in organizing the Woman's Board of Managers for the Empire state, and was chosen vice president of the board, her brilliant intellect, broad knowledge of affairs and rare executive ability well qualifying her for that exalted position. She took a firm stand in opposition to the opening of the fair on Sundays, and was the only member of the board who voted in favor of closing the exposition on the Sabbath. She was as resolute in her objections as she was enthusiastic and helpful in her support of many lines of work which contributed to that triumph of American art, genius and intellect. Since her marriage has given her influence in support of a good cause of the city, and for a quarter of a century, she has been president of the Kings County Vesting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association and for twenty-seven years was corresponding secretary of the Society for the Aid of Friendly Weavers of Children. The efforts of Mr. Stranahan, through the aid and implementation of those of her husband, have been a model of

advancement in the city but felt the beneficence of their aid.

Private business investments and enterprises claimed the attention of Mr. Stranahan, and his operations along such lines were mammoth, yet he always found time and opportunity to devote to the public good. He realized as few men seem to do the great needs of humanity in the department of material, mental and moral advancement, and his labors were so far-reaching and of such varied nature that in almost every connection Brooklyn can truthfully acknowledge her debt of gratitude to him. His position in the city is indicated by the fact that through private subscriptions by his fellow citizens, a statue was erected to his honor in Prospect Park. The Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, D. D., led the movement in an address before a meeting of the Hamilton Club, called for that purpose, in which he gave a characterization remarkable in history. The site was certainly appropriately chosen—in this park made possible by the effort of Mr. Stranahan. This is well expressed by quoting as the inscription upon the monument, what is said of Sir Christopher Wren: "If you ask for a monument of what he has done, look around you." The idea of erecting the monument was heartily endorsed, and no one was permitted to subscribe more than a hundred dollars, but the necessary amount was soon collected, and the commission for the work given to Frederick MacMonnies, the famous Brooklyn celebrity now residing in Paris. He not only had marked ability, but also the very necessary civic pride which spurred his genius to its highest effort, and has produced a statue which, when it was seen in public, was voted by critics, among them being St. Gaudens, and the press generally, to be one of the best examples of artistic sculpture in America. For many years prior to his death there was no living man in Brooklyn who had such a deep hold upon the hearts of the people, and when before was ever the statue of a private citizen erected in his home city during his own lifetime?

He passed away in Saratoga, September 3, 1898, and his funeral cortege was the first that ever took its way to the cemetery through Prospect Park. On this occasion the workmen of long-time service stood in lines of honored respect. His remains were laid to rest in Greenwood, but the very wide circle of his influence is felt and will be felt throughout all time. A contemporary biographer has said of him: "To citizens throughout Brooklyn and the state who were acquainted with his character, he stood for all that is desirable in a finely developed manhood. If his word could be secured, it was as good as any bond that was ever solemnized by sig-



Thomas G. Theodorson

nature or seal; if his friendship could be won—and true worth could always win it—it was as loyal as truth is to itself, and if social order or social advancement needed a support that never bent or weakened, it could find it in him." Through all his busy career he was the soul of honor, believing honesty and integrity the best capital that a man could possess. His one particular delight was on each Sunday-school anniversary to drive up before the reviewing stand in Prospect Park and watch the inspiring spectacle of thousands of little ones, attired in bright garments, with their banners waving in air under sunny skies, marching down the long meadow which was the creation of his genius. Shakespeare's words would be a fitting epitaph for him:

"He was a man. Take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again."

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

"That they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them."—Rev. XIV. 13.

The city of Brooklyn is known throughout the world as the "City of Churches," not so much because of the number of its religious institutions as because of their influence on the community. That Plymouth church has been the most potent factor in the accomplishment of these wonderful results goes without saying. Next to Mr. Beecher, the man who exercised the greatest influence and probably did more than any other man to shape its policy was Thomas G. Shearman. He was a man of broad and liberal views, of cool judgment, calm, deliberate and dispassionate in his utterances, and withal intensely earnest, so that he seldom failed to carry conviction except to the most prejudiced minds. At the weekly prayer-meeting his voice was always heard, and his sayings as well as Mr. Beecher's were quoted by the press and echoed and re-echoed from one end of the country to the other.

His passing away was deeply felt by the religious community throughout Greater New York, and his name will live while Plymouth continues to exist as a church. It took years to establish this church, but it came near being wrecked in a day. The consummate skill with which he handled the case, combined with his great legal ability and immense personal influence, was all that saved it from disruption. He stood in front of his pastor and bore the brunt of the battle, hurling thunderbolts of wrath and righteous indignation against the enemies of Mr. Beecher, who sought to crush him. It was one of the most masterly efforts ever made by any lawyer in this country. The very best legal talent was employed on both sides, and the result of the

trial—thanks to the efforts of Mr. Shearman!—was a complete vindication of Mr. Beecher and the establishment of Plymouth church on a stronger foundation than ever. Had this been the only achievement of Mr. Shearman it would have been glory and honor enough for one man; but this was only an incident in his professional career which abounded with great success and gave him a world-wide reputation as a lawyer.

Dr. Hillis, in the course of his remarks on the death of Mr. Shearman (September 30, 1900), said:

"Plymouth church has but one heart to-day, and that heart is sore and heavy. For three and forty years Mr. Shearman has been coming and going out among us and during all those years he has wrought for us as trustee, clerk, teacher, superintendent and friend, loving and beloved. And now that he hath gone, in our grief we have come together in this place that was, save only his fire-side altar, dearer to him than any place on earth, for Mr. Shearman's earliest, latest, profoundest enthusiasm was his enthusiasm for Plymouth. If by reason of his love of affairs, through all the years, he went day by day with eager steps toward the court-room, the forum and the library, yet all will confess that this church was ever first in his loving regard and solicitude. Not Jacob's love for that spot in the desert where the heavens were opened for the shining ladder on which the angels of God were seen ascending and descending; not Martin Luther's love for the monastery, where he was re-born and saw the visions splendid; not Edmund Burke's pathetic attachment for the great abbey, were so striking as Mr. Shearman's love for this building. Oft in retrospective mood he rehearsed for us the associations clustered about yonder pew, that, as he said, he had privately consecrated and baptized with the laying on of praying hands and with the sacrament of tears.

"One Sunday evening in May, 1857, the youth first came in hither out of the darkness and storm. He was the child of a creed that had tortured his just spirit, a creed that filled his days with agony, his nights with sleeplessness; and here Mr. Beecher taught him the love of God, expelled the fear that hath torment, released him from superstition and made him a citizen of the wide-lying universe. But if Mr. Beecher and Plymouth church did much for him, pastor and people received much in return, for Mr. Shearman gave back good measure, pressed down and shaken together, returned an unstinted tide of loyalty, love and self-sacrificing service. While the jurists are praising the great lawyer for his legal knowledge and skill, while social reformers are rehearsing his love for the poor and weak, while the press is capitalizing his fine, high citizenship, we

here and to celebrate his great mind less than his great heart. For his goodness was more striking than his greatness. * * * We forget the advocate and author and remember the true Christian."

Thomas Gaskill Shearman, who might be termed one of the "old guard" of Plymouth church, was born in Birmingham, England, November 25, 1834. He came to New York at the age of nine years with his father, who was a physician, his mother coming later. For Mr. Shearman the hidings of power were his ancestry. God's first gift was one of his greatest,—the gift of a good mother and grandmother. The tides of intellect and purpose flow down from ancestral hills. But, early overtaken by misfortune through his father's illness, he was thrown on his own resources and self-educated and self-made; his intellect was hammered out upon the anvil of adversity. Romantic indeed, his life's story. At twelve he was out in the world for himself, at twelve his school days ended forever. At fourteen he entered an office where he received one dollar for the first year and two dollars for the second. Out of his little store of wealth he allowed himself three cents each day for luncheon; but when he heard of Macaulay's History of England he reduced his allowance to two cents, and after two months bought the first volume.

In 1857 he removed from New York to Brooklyn and two years later he was admitted to the bar. The ensuing seven years were spent in writing law books, editing law journals and in other work of this character. He earned for himself even at that early period a reputation for accuracy and thoroughness, and was known to the members of the profession as a painstaking student. His work attracted the attention of that eminent jurist, David Dudley Field, and in 1860 Mr. Field employed him as secretary to the Code Commission. In 1868 Mr. Field and his son Dudley took Mr. Shearman into copartnership. This was regarded as a high honor for so young a professional man, Mr. Shearman being then only thirty-four years of age. Five years later in 1873 the firm of Field & Shearman dissolved and Messrs. Shearman and Sterling (John W. Sterling), both members of the firm of Field & Shearman, entered into close professional relations under the name of Shearman & Sterling.

It was about this time that Mr. Shearman figured largely in proceedings in which the Erie Railroad Company was made a conspicuous litigant. Immune times were the order of the day, and Mr. Shearman earned even from those who opposed him the name of being one of the ablest legal strategists as well as one of the best informed railroad lawyers in the country.

His originality in devising new and more effective methods in litigation subjected him to much criticism, but these methods were literally copied by his opponents and critics. His practice of serving injunctions by telegraph, which was the most severely criticised at the time, has since been sanctioned by the highest courts in England as well as by some of the most prominent American judges.

After the close of the Beecher trial, to which reference has already been made, Shearman & Sterling were retained in numerous litigations arising out of the famous gold speculations of 1869, in all of which they were successful. They were also largely employed in the foreclosure of railway mortgages, the reorganization of large railway companies, the organization and administration of various corporations, etc.

Mr. Shearman always took an active interest in public questions. From his youth up an advocate of the total abolition of slavery, he worked vigorously with the Republican party from 1856 to 1868, but was never a candidate for office. In respect to tariff, prior to 1860, he was a "protectionist," but he then became a convert to free trade. From 1880 during the remainder of his life he devoted much time to the promotion of absolute free trade and the abolition of all indirect taxation. He made numerous addresses and published several pamphlets upon these subjects, which awakened much interest in different parts of the country. Mr. Shearman was probably as well known as a public economist as for his great legal attainments.

Among his most important works, all of which are recognized as standard publications, are "Tillinghast & Shearman's Practice" (1861-1865); "Shearman & Redfield on Negligence" (1869-88); "Talks on Free Trade" (1881); "Pauper Labor of Europe" (1885); "Distribution of Wealth" (1887); "Owners of the United States" (1889); "The Coming Billionaire" (1890); and "Crooked Taxation" (1891).

Mr. Shearman married, January 20, 1850, a Miss Elmira Partridge, a daughter of James Partridge, of Brooklyn.

THEODORE LEDYARD CUYLER, D. D., LL. D.

Emerson has written:

"Knowest thou what argument thy life
To thy neighbor's creed has lent?"

The influence of man is immeasurable by any of the known standards of the world, but its potency is no less marked, and the New England poet and philosopher, writing along the same line, has said again that every individual in greater or less degree, but always to some degree, leaves an impress upon



Thos. L. Gayler

the life of every one whom he meets. If this be true, and the great minds of all ages acknowledge that it is so, then the question propounded centuries ago, "Am I my brother's keeper?" is answered. It is this everlasting truth of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God that has led to the religious work of the world.

The stamp designating true nobility of character must ever find its ineffaceable tracery on the brow of one who sets himself apart from "the madding crowd's ignoble strife" and dedicates his life to the uplifting of his fellow men. A more than superficial investigation is demanded when one essays to determine the mental struggle and the spirit of unselfish devotion that must animate the man who gives all that he has and all that he hopes to be to service in the great vineyard of life, seeking

whose name and work form the most important chapter in the history of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church, of Brooklyn. He was born in Aurora, New York, January 10, 1822, and from Huguenots and Hollanders, who came to the shores of the new world at an early day, he traces his descent. Members of the family were particularly prominent at the bar. His grandfather practiced with success in Aurora for many years, and his father, B. Ledyard Cuyler, also attained to an eminent position in the legal profession, but he died at the early age of twenty-eight years. The care of the son fell to the mother, a lady of strong Christian character, who had marked influence upon the life of her son. She always cherished the hope that he might enter the ministry, and a little pocket Bible which she gave him he learned to read when four



THEODORE L. CUYLER CHURCH, CANTON, CHINA.

Built by the Lafayette Avenue Church.

reward only in that realm "where moth and rust do not corrupt and where thieves do not break through and steal." Preparations for and labors in the priesthood are perforce exacting, demanding an ever ready sympathy, a broad intellectuality and unswerving fidelity. Scoffing, cynicism and careless irreverence would often be silenced if only the inner life of those who minister in holy places might be laid open for inspection. Honor is due and honor will be paid when once there comes a deeper understanding of the truth.

We are led to this train of thought through study of the life record of Dr. Cuyler, who from early manhood has devoted his labor, his thought and his energy to the uplifting of his fellow men, and

years of age. Other relatives of the family hoped that he would become a lawyer, believing that he could attain distinction in that profession, and, while he had the mental ability to become eminent therein, he determined to enter a calling that led him into close contact with his fellow men, his services proving of the greatest good to those with whom he was associated. At the age of sixteen he became a student in Princeton College and three years later was graduated with high honors. The following year was spent in Europe, where he formed the acquaintance of Thomas Carlyle, William Wordsworth and Charles Dickens, and his visits to those celebrated English writers are among the most pleasant memories of his life. Travel broadened

his knowledge, and his mind was stored with many interesting reminiscences of the sights and scenes which he viewed when abroad. Upon his return his father's family again urged him to become a member of the bar, but his mother's influence and other agencies in his life were stronger. When a young man he was asked to address a meeting in a neighboring village. Several inquirers professed belief that evening, saying that the young man made the way so plain. This brought to him a recognition of his influence and power, and he resolved to devote his activities to the cause of the Master. His preparatory studies for the ministry were pursued in the Princeton Theological Seminary, where, on the completion of a three-years' course, he was graduated, in May, 1846.

His first ministerial services after being licensed to preach was as supply in the church at Kingston, Pennsylvania, where he remained for six months. Not long afterward he accepted the charge of the Presbyterian church in Burlington, New Jersey, where his labors were so successful that it was felt he should be employed in a broader field. Accordingly he left Burlington to take pastoral charge of the newly organized Third Presbyterian church in Trenton, where he remained until the summer of 1853. In May of that year he received a call from the Shawmut Congregational church, in Boston, but declined it and accepted a call from the Market Street Reformed Dutch church, in New York city, where he felt his field would be broader and more congenial by reason of the greater demands it would make upon him. His work there at once attracted public attention. His earnestness, his clear reasoning, his logical arguments and his brilliant gifts of oratory attracted large audiences, and his work among young men was particularly successful. For seven years he continued as pastor of that congregation, and in 1860 entered upon his important work in connection with the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church, of Brooklyn. The exodus from New York to Brooklyn was beginning to be felt about this time, and the need for better church accommodations in the latter city had long been so pressing as to engross the attention of many earnest Christians. A conference on the subject was held May 16, 1857, by a number of gentlemen connected with Dr. Spicer's "South" church, and it was decided to form a new "third" church. Soon after its organization Professor Roswell D. Hitchcock, of the Union Theological Seminary of New York, supplied the pulpit and during its ministry there the church society first numbering but forty-eight members, increased so rapidly that the little brick church was found inadequate to contain the audient. It was a season of untold travail, but all over the land

the revival of 1858,—and Park church, for such was the name by which it was then known, shared in the general improvement and met the demand upon its accommodations by building an addition. In January of the following year, 1859, Professor Hitchcock resigned and was succeeded as pulpit supply by the Rev. Lyman Whiting, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Six months later he also resigned, and for an additional six months the congregation was without a regular minister.

About this time Dr. Cuyler was offered the pastorate, but the outlook of his own church was then so promising that he declined the call. Shortly afterward, however, the Dutch church began to falter in its project of planting its new edifice in the new and growing part of the city. With keen foresight Dr. Cuyler anticipated the rapid change that was soon to transform unpopulated districts of Brooklyn, and believed that it would prove a splendid field for Christian labor. It was then he took into consideration the offer of the pastorate of the Park church. He visited the Fort Greene section of Brooklyn, and then informed the committee which waited on him that if their congregation would purchase the plot at the corner of Lafayette avenue and Oxford street and erect thereon a plain edifice large enough to accommodate about two thousand people he would accept the call. It seemed a great undertaking for the little congregation, with its membership of only one hundred and forty people, but the committee agreed to the proposition, and within ten days the purchase of the land was effected, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. At an additional cost of forty-two thousand dollars there was erected a splendid stone structure, modeled after Beecher's church and having also the same seating capacity. Work was commenced on the new edifice in the fall of 1860, and on March 12, 1862, the completed church was dedicated. This was practically the work of Dr. Cuyler, who, in April, 1860, was formally installed as pastor.

He entered upon his work with an enthusiasm born of strong determination, firm convictions and noble purpose. His brilliant oratory soon attracted the attention of Brooklyn citizens, and his forceful utterances, showing forth the divine purpose, appealed to the understanding of all thinking people. The church grew with marvelous rapidity, and as rapidly as possible Dr. Cuyler extended the field of his labors. In 1866 there were more than three hundred additions, and he felt that its growing strength justified the establishment of a mission. Accordingly, in Warren street, the Memorial Mission School was organized, the object of one of which was the Memorial Presbyterian Church, now one of the strongest and most prosperous in that section

of the city. The Fort Greene Presbyterian church also had its origin in one of Dr. Cuyler's mission schools, which was established in 1801, with a membership of one hundred and twelve. The Classon Avenue church is also another direct branch of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church—and who can measure the influence of this work? In the twenty-five years following its incorporation Dr. Cuyler's congregation contributed seventy thousand dollars to city missions, and its gifts as reported for the year 1888 exceeded fifty-three thousand dollars. The Sunday-school, the Young People's Association and the various charitable and benevolent organizations became important adjuncts of the church work. The church membership in 1860 was nearly twenty-four hundred and the Sunday-school numbered sixteen hundred, ranking the third largest in the general assembly.

With all these extensive and important undertakings under his supervision Dr. Cuyler also did the work of pastor as well as of teacher and leader, and perhaps no man in the Christian ministry has ever more endeared himself through the ties of friendship and love to his parishioners than he. One who knew him well said of him: "He mingles freely and happily with his people. His feelings are ardent and sympathetic, his conversation is fluent and interspersed with illustration, anecdote, lively metaphor and felicitous quotations,—so that he united the gifts which elicit friendly feeling, promote freedom of social intercourse and bind a pastor to his people by the innumerable threads of friendly intercourse, rather than by one cable of profound and distant reverence. Hence, he combined in an unusual degree success in pastoral labor with success in preaching. He teaches his people quite as much out of the pulpit as in it. He seeks to make his church an organized band, 'who go about doing good,' in working sympathy with the poor and outcast. He also diffuses a zeal, lengthening the cords and strengthening the stakes of their own influence. Dr. Cuyler is accessible both in parlor and in the pulpit. One is sure of hospitality at church as well as at home."

For thirty years Dr. Cuyler remained as pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church and then voluntarily severed his relations therewith. He addressed his people in the following words on Sunday, February 2, 1860: "Nearly thirty years have elapsed since I assumed the pastoral charge of the Lafayette Avenue church. In April, 1860, it was a small band of one hundred and forty members. By the continual blessing of Heaven upon us, that little flock has grown into one of the largest and most useful and powerful churches in the Presbyterian denomination; it is the third in point of numbers in the United States. This church has now two thousand three

hundred and thirty member. It maintains two mission chapels, has one thousand six hundred in its Sunday-school, and is paying the salaries of three ministers in this city and of two missionaries in the south. For several years it has led all the churches of Brooklyn in its contributions to foreign, home and city missions, and it is surpassed by none other in wide and varied Christian work. Every sitting in this spacious house has its occupant. Our morning audiences have never been larger than they have this winter. This church has always been to me like a beloved child. I have given to it thirty years of hard and happy labor, and it is my foremost desire that its harmony may remain undisturbed and its prosperity may remain unbroken. For a long time I have intended that my thirtieth anniversary should be the terminal point of my present pastorate. I shall then have served this beloved flock for an ordinary human generation, and the time has come for me to transfer this sacred trust to some one who, in God's good providence, may have thirty years of vigorous work before him and not behind him. If God spares my life to the first Sabbath of April it is my purpose to surrender this pulpit back into your hands, and I shall endeavor to co-operate with you in the search and selection of the right man to stand in it. I will not trust myself to-day to speak of the sharp pang it will cost me to sever a connection that has been to me one of unalloyed harmony and happiness. When the proper time comes we can speak of all such things, and in the meanwhile let us continue on in the blessed Master's work and leave our future entirely to His all-wise and ever loving care. On the walls of this dear church the eyes of the angels have always seen it written, 'I, the Lord, do keep it, and I will keep it night and day.' It only remains for me to say that after forty-four years of uninterrupted ministerial labor it is but reasonable for me to ask for relief from a strain that may soon become too heavy for me to bear."

A feeling of the greatest sorrow was manifest throughout the congregation. Many of the people then in the church had grown up under his active pastorate, and it was almost like a death knell to them as they heard his words. On the 16th of April, in the church parlors, a farewell reception was held, on which occasion a purse of thirty thousand dollars was presented to Dr. Cuyler—one thousand dollars for each year of his service as pastor. The gift indicated in unmistakable manner the love which his congregation bore for him. However, his friends were not limited to his own congregation, for through his writings he has become known throughout the civilized world and has many admirers among those who have been helped by his ear-

nest and inspiring words. He has been a constant contributor to the religious journals of the country, including the Christian Intelligence, Christian Work, The Watchman, Christian Endeavor World, Evangelist and Independent. He has prepared about four thousand articles for the press and has written seventy-five tracts, many of which have been republished in the English, German and Australian newspapers. In 1852 he published a volume entitled *Stray Arrows*, containing selections of his newspaper writings. He is the author of eighteen published volumes, of which *Cedar Christian*, *Heart Life*, *Empty Crib*, *Thought Hives*, *Pointed Papers for the Christian Life*, *God's Light on Dark Clouds* and *Newly Enlisted* have been reprinted in England, where they have had a large sale. The *Empty Crib* was published after the death of a beloved boy, nearly five years of age, and the subsequent loss of a beautiful and accomplished daughter was the occasion of his writing that marvelously touching production entitled *God's Light on Dark Clouds*. In addition to the works mentioned he is the author of the following: *How to Be a Pastor*, *The Young Preacher*, *Christianity in the Home*, *Stirring the Eagle's Nest* and other *Sermons and Beulah Land*. A selection from his writings, entitled *Right to the Point*, has been published in Boston. Six of his books have been translated into Swedish and two into Dutch.

To a man of Dr. Cuyler's nature the needs of the world have been ever manifest and have elicited his most hearty, earnest and devoted co-operation. The great benevolent movements and reform measures have received his aid, and he has labored earnestly in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association mission school, the Children's Aid Association, the Five Points mission and the Freedmen, while his work in the National Temperance Society has been a most potent influence in promoting temperance sentiment among those with whom he has come in contact as teacher and preacher. He has served as president of the National Temperance Society of America. In 1872 he went abroad as a delegate to the Presbyterian Assembly in Edinburgh, Scotland, on which occasion he won the warm friendship of many eminent Presbyterian divines of Great Britain. His friends have been drawn from the most cultured and intelligent and have ever been an affinity between such. These include Spurgeon, Gladstone, Dean Stanley, Dickens, Carlyle, Neal Dow, Lincoln, Horace Greeley and John G. Whittier.

In 1853 Dr. Cuyler was united in marriage to Miss Annie E. Mathiot, a daughter of the Hon. Joshua Mathiot, a member of congress from Ohio. Her labors have ably supplemented and rounded out those of her husband. She has been in hearty

sympathy with him in all of his church work and in his efforts for the uplifting of man, and in a no less forceful, but in a more quiet way, her influence has been exerted for the benefit of God's children. Since his retirement from the ministry Dr. Cuyler has devoted his time to preaching and lecturing in colleges and to literary work. A monument to his splendid accomplishments is found in the Cuyler chapel of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church, which was named in his honor by the Young People's Association of that organization in 1892. A large mission church, seating one thousand people and erected in 1900 by the Lafayette Avenue church, in Canton, China, is named the Theodore L. Cuyler church.

SILAS B. DUTCHER.

"Those who have attained the age of seventy years, as a rule, attest the fact of a sound constitution and a well spent life," said the Brooklyn Eagle editorially, July 12, 1899. "The one is a fine inheritance. The other is a fine record. Inheritance and record are both the possession of the well-known Brooklynite, President Silas B. Dutcher, who was born seventy years ago to-day. He at once becomes a hope and a vindication. A hope he is to those who would equal his claim to respect and regard, who would match him in mentality and bodily vigor, when they reach his present years. A vindication he is to those who seek for examples to prove that three score years and ten may be really the best period of a man's life. Mr. Dutcher very likely never thought of himself either as a hope or as a vindication. He has been too busy to do so. That fact is one of the reasons why he is both. Life takes care of the fame of those who are more concerned with duty than with distinction, for distinction is a consequence best following from fidelity, energy and wisdom. It is the aroma of a career, when the career is what it ought to be."

Silas B. Dutcher was born July 12, 1829, on his father's farm on the shore of Otsego lake, in the town of Springfield, Otsego county, New York. He is a descendant of an old and highly respected family. His parents were Parcefor Carr and Johanna Low (Frink) Dutcher. His paternal grandparents were John and Silvey (Beardsley) Dutcher. His grandmother's ancestor was William Beardsley, who was born at Stratford, England, in 1605, and came to America in 1635, settling at Stratford, Connecticut, four years later. His great-grandparents were Gabriel and Elizabeth (Knickerbocker) Dutcher. Elizabeth Knickerbocker was a granddaughter of Harman Janse Van Wye Knickerbocker, of Dutchess county, New York. His great-great-grandparents

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>



J. B. Dutcher

were Ruloff and Janettie (Bressie) Dutcher, who were married at Kingston, New York, in 1700 and in 1720 removed to Litchfield county, Connecticut.

Ruloff Dutcher is believed to have been a grandson of Dierck Cornelison Duyster, under commissary at Fort Orange in 1630, whose name appears in deeds of two large tracts of land to Killian Van Rensselaire.

Mr. Dutcher's maternal grandparents were Stephen and Ann (Low) Frink, and maternal great-grandparents were Captain Peter and Johanna (Ten Eyck) Low, and his great-grandfather was an officer in the Continental army. Johanna Ten Eyck was a descendant of Conrad Ten Eycke, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, to New York in 1650, and owned what is now known as Coenties Slip, New York city.

Mr. Dutcher attended the public schools near his father's farm each summer and winter, from the age of four until the age of seven years. After that he had a little more schooling in the winter season and one term at Cazenovia Seminary. He began teaching school winters at the age of sixteen and taught every winter until he was twenty-two, working on his father's farm during the balance of each year. In the fall of 1851, owing to a temporary loss of his voice, which prevented him from teaching, he found employment at railroad construction, but soon became a station agent and subsequently a conductor and for more than three years was employed on the old Erie Railway from Elmira to Niagara Falls, New York. He then went to New York and entered mercantile business, to which he devoted his energies through the terrible panics of 1857 and 1860 without severe misfortune. In 1868 he was appointed supervisor of internal revenue, a position which he at first declined, but was urged to accept by William Orton and other friends. Against his own judgment, and, as events proved, greatly to the detriment of his financial interests, he took the office. He was unable to give attention to business, his partner was not equal to its management, and he soon discovered that all he had accumulated by twelve years of hard work was scattered and gone, and he was obliged to sell the real estate he owned to meet his liabilities.

Even as a boy he had been more or less interested in politics. His grandfather was a Democrat, and Silas was often called upon to read his Democratic newspaper to him; his father was a Whig and the result was that he had an opportunity to learn something of the claims of both parties at an early age. Before he was twenty-one he became interested in the question of freedom or the extension of slavery in the territories,—the most vital question of that day,—and while yet little more than a boy, in

1848, did some effective campaigning for General Taylor.

When he went to New York Mr. Dutcher resolved to have nothing to do with active politics, but the breaking up of a Republican meeting in the Bleeker building in the ninth ward brought him out most decisively and he was quite active politically from 1856 to 1861. In 1857 he was president of the Ninth Ward Republican Association; 1858-59 he was chairman of the Young Men's Republican Committee, and in 1860 he was president of the Wide-Awakes Association. During the year last mentioned he became a member of the board of supervisors of the county of New York. His business demanded his attention and there were other reasons why, in the fall of 1861, he moved to Brooklyn in order to sever his relations with that body. William M. Tweed was a member of the board at that time and began to develop some of the schemes which eventually caused his downfall. Mr. Dutcher was not willing to vote ignorantly on any question or to act upon the representations of other members, who he believed held their personal interests above the interests of the county. As a resident of Brooklyn he again resolved to keep out of politics, but the riots of 1863 brought him in close relations with active Republicans and he found himself again in political harness. He held the office of supervisor of internal revenue from 1868 until 1872, a period of four years, at first under appointment of Hugh McCullough, the secretary of the treasury, and later under appointment of President Grant. In November, 1872, he was appointed United States pension agent, resigning that office in 1875 to accept a position in the employ of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which he held until appointed United States appraiser of the port of New York, by President Grant, which latter position he held until 1880. He was superintendent of public works of the state of New York from 1880 until 1883, appointed by Governor Cornell. At the close of his term in the last named office, President Arthur requested him to accept the office of commissioner of internal revenue, to which he replied that he had held office fourteen years and that all he had to show for that service was a few old clothes; that if he accepted the position tendered him and held it one or more years, he would retire with about the same quantity of old clothes as he had at the beginning and so much older and less available for other business, and that the remainder of his life must be devoted to making some provision for his wife and children and consequently he must decline further office-holding.

He was a member of the charter commission which framed the charter of Greater New York,

appointed by Governor Morton, and was appointed a manager of the Long Island State Hospital by Governor Black and re-appointed by Governor Roosevelt. He was a Whig from 1850 to 1855 and became a Republican at the organization of that party. After locating in Brooklyn he was the chairman of the Kings county Republican committee for four years, a member of the Republican state committee for many years, and was the chairman of the Republican executive committee of the state in 1876. He served as a delegate to several Republican national conventions and was on the stump in every presidential campaign from 1848 to 1888.

From the time he became a resident of Brooklyn until the consolidation was consummated, Mr. Dutcher was an advocate of the consolidation of Brooklyn and New York. As a member for four years of the Brooklyn board of education, he exerted all his influence for the advancement of the public schools. As a member of the charter commission for Greater New York, he labored earnestly to secure equal taxation and home rule for the public schools, believing that the system and management were better than in Manhattan and better than any other submitted to the community. No work of his life has given him more satisfaction than the results in the charter on these two points. He has also taken an active interest in Sunday-school affairs and was superintendent for ten years of the Twelfth Street Reformed church Sunday-school, at a time when it was one of the largest schools in the state.

Mr. Dutcher resumed business to some extent in 1885, when he formed a co-partnership with W. E. Edmister in a fire and marine insurance agency, which still exists. He was one of the charter trustees of the Union Dime Savings Institution, of New York city, organized in 1859, and became president of that institution in 1885 and is now the only one of the charter trustees remaining on the board. In the spring of 1901 he was invited to and accepted the presidency of the Hamilton Trust Company. He has been for twenty years a director in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, is a director in the Garfield Safe Deposit Company and the Goodwin Car Company. He is a member of the Dutch Reformed church, treasurer of the Brooklyn Bible Society, one of the managers of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, a member of the Brooklyn and Hamilton Clubs and of the Masonic fraternity, and he was president of the Association of the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans in 1896.

When Mr. Dutcher took up his residence in Brooklyn the population of the city was about two hundred and seventy-five thousand. What is now the Park Slope was then open field. The first settlement known as Gowanus was a few rods

south of Flatbush avenue. He has seen the city grow from a little more than a quarter of a million souls to a million and a quarter. He has seen the Park Slope transformed into one of the finest residential sections of the city, and he has seen the three or four churches in that part of Brooklyn increase to more than twenty. When he came the prominent Republicans of Brooklyn were Charles W. Goddard, James Humphrey, William Wall and J. S. T. Stranahan. He soon made the acquaintance of that good old Dutch mayor, Martin Kalbfleisch, whom he regarded as one of the sturdiest men he ever met. He has known every one of Brooklyn's mayors from George Hall, the first executive, down to the present incumbent of the office. Mr. Dutcher has lived in Third street since 1872, and his present home is 26 No. 496.

His family consists of his wife and six children. He married Rebecca J. Alwaise, February 10, 1850. Mrs. Dutcher is a descendant of John Alwaise, a French Huguenot, who came to Philadelphia in 1740. Her grandmother was a descendant of John Bishop, who came from England in 1645, and settled at Woodbridge, New Jersey. The children of Silas B. and Rebecca J. (Alwaise) Dutcher are DeWitt P., Edith May, Elsie Rebecca, Malcomb B., Jessie Ruth and Eva Olive. Two of Mr. Dutcher's daughters are members of the Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century.

The first visit Mr. Dutcher ever made to Brooklyn was to hear Henry Ward Beecher preach in Plymouth church. He has stated that he was directed, as others were, at the usual hour of church service to cross Fulton Ferry and follow the crowd. "I arrived at the church a little late," he said, "and found only standing room and but little of that. When I entered the church the congregation was singing the hymn 'Hail the Power of Jesus' Name to the good old time of Coronation, and I do not recollect of ever hearing in any other church such a volume of music. My first impression was that Henry Ward Beecher was the strongest preacher to whom I had ever listened and that first impression has never been removed." Mr. Dutcher has known personally every governor of the state of New York, from William H. Seward to Benjamin R. Odell, except Governor William C. Bouch and Governor Silas Wright. When he went to New York, he was brought in contact in both business and politics with men much older than himself, among whom were Edwin D. Morgan, William M. Evarts, William Curtis Noyes, David Dudley Field, Luther R. Marsh, Abram Wakeman, John A. Kennedy, Washington Smith, William Orton, George Briggs, General James Bowen and Thomas C. Acton, very few of whom are now living. He believes the day is not



TIMOTHY PERRY.

far distant when the borough of Brooklyn will have the largest population, the greatest number of voters and be the most important factor in Greater New York. He predicts that the year 1910 will show Brooklyn with a larger population than the borough of Manhattan at that date, and a population that for intelligence, independence and a desire to secure the best possible local government, will not be surpassed by any people in the world. Mr. Dutcher owes nothing to favor. He "hewed his own path" and found his opportunities and improved them; but he did not neglect the better things than success, such as education, culture and other refining and strengthening aids. His political career has been one to note with respect. He has never been an applicant for any office that he has filled, and he has never become a dependent on a political office. Every public employment to which he has been called has been a business employment and he has fulfilled its duties in a way to prove his fitness for private employment and his life exhibits a union of public and private service which is creditable citizenship.

TIMOTHY PERRY.

Timothy Perry, who belongs to the oldest law firm in the city of Brooklyn, where the original founders are still living and practicing, is a son of Chauncy Perry, and was born at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, on the 7th of November, 1820. The name is of Scotch-Welsh origin and the earliest representative of the family in America located near Boston, Massachusetts, at an early period in the colonial development of this country. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Perry bore the name of John Perry. He lived and died in Rindge, New Hampshire, where he was a prosperous farmer. Isaac Stearns, the maternal grandfather of our subject, resided at Ashburnham, Massachusetts, and took an active part in the battle of Bunker Hill as a sergeant. Both he and his brother, William Stearns, saw much service in the war of the Revolution, valiantly aiding the colonists in their struggle for independence.

Chauncy Perry, the father of our subject, resided for many years in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He followed farming as a life work and was recognized as one of the solid men of his community, serving as selectman of his town. He was a gentleman of strong native mental powers who never compromised wrong or sacrificed principle for policy; his honesty was proverbial, and at all times and in every relation of life he commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he was associated. He had not an abundance of this world's goods, but

he had a just appreciation of the value of character and of education, and he did all in his power to provide his children with good school privileges, that they might be well fitted for life's practical and responsible duties. He had a family of five sons, three of whom became ministers of the Congregational church, while the other two, Chauncy and Timothy, constitute the well known law firm of C. & T. Perry, of Brooklyn. The father's work and counsel is manifest in the lives of his children. The mother bore the maiden name of Abigail Stearns, and her tender care and love in the little New Hampshire home also had marked influence over her sons.

Timothy Perry, the youngest of the five brothers, obtained his elementary education in the district schools and afterward entered the New Ipswich Academy, then one of the most popular and successful institutions of the kind in New Hampshire. For several years he engaged in teaching during the winter months, while in the summer seasons he worked upon his father's farm. For two years he was teacher of mathematics and natural science in the New Ipswich Academy, but at the earnest solicitation of his brother Chauncy he determined to prepare for the practice of law. The year previously the elder brother had opened an office in Green Point, now part of the borough of Brooklyn, and making his way hither Timothy Perry became a student under his brother's directions, and in April, 1857, he was admitted to the bar. In May, following, he entered into partnership with his brother in the practice of law, and from the beginning the business relations between them have proved mutually profitable and pleasant. No dreary novitiate awaited this firm, which soon took high rank among the leading lawyers of Kings county. Although engaged in the general practice of law, for a long time the firm has made a specialty of the examination of titles to real estate, in which department it takes first rank.

When Green Point, upon its consolidation with Brooklyn, became the seventeenth ward of the city, Timothy Perry was chosen to act as alderman of the ward and filled that position in the common council from 1858 until 1863. That period embraced the first three years of the Civil war, and the council undertook to furnish volunteers and to aid the draft by assisting the families of all who entered the service of their country. Mr. Perry took an active part in this undertaking and was a member of the Citizens' Aid Association of the seventeenth ward, which furnished a large number of volunteers. From 1863 until 1870 he was a member of the Brooklyn board of education, and in 1882 was appointed a member of the same board by Mayor Low, but resigned the following year in order to

accept the position of a member of the board of elections of the city of Brooklyn. He continued to act as president of the latter board from 1883 until 1890. Closely identified with the growth of his section of the municipality, his influence has been felt in all progressive movements. He has been trustee and vice-president of the Mechanics & Traders Bank of Brooklyn since 1870, and president of the Green Point Savings Bank since 1880. A leading factor in the control of these institutions, his safe, conservative policy and straightforward methods have commanded uniform confidence and therefore gained a liberal support of the public patronage. In his profession he is particularly strong as a counsellor and advisor and is widely known for his sound sense, his solid learning and his practical judgment.

In January, 1861, Mr. Perry was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte T. Horton, a daughter of William Horton, a manufacturer of edged tools in New York city. They have ten children, to whom excellent educational advantages have been offered. The eldest son, George H., is now associated with his father in practice. He was born in Brooklyn August 9, 1862, pursued his elementary education in the public schools, later attended the high school of Brooklyn and subsequently the Polytechnic Institute. In 1886 he took the degree of LL. B. at the Columbia College Law School, and in 1895 the degree of master of law was conferred upon him by the New York University Law School. Soon after taking his degree he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in the office of his father, uncle and cousin, with which firm he is now associated in business. His specialty in the practice is equity and surrogate law, to which he has devoted his time and attention with the result that he has the reputation of a very skillful practitioner in those departments of jurisprudence.

CHARLES A. SCHIEREN.

Charles A. Schieren, former mayor of Brooklyn, of German parentage, having been born in Rhenish Prussia, February 28, 1842. He came to this country with his parents at the age of fourteen, and the family settled in Brooklyn, which has always since been Mr. Schieren's home. After completing his education he was engaged for several years in business with his father. In 1864 he obtained employment in the leather belting establishment of Philip F. Pasquay, in New York city, and upon the death of Mr. Pasquay in the succeeding year he was made manager of the concern, a position in which he continued until 1868. Having accumulated a moderate capital from his savings, he then embarked

in business for himself, founding the leather belting establishment of Charles A. Schieren.

Mr. Schieren's business career has been one of continuous success, and his house is among the foremost of its kind, not only in New York city, but in the world. His personal contribution to the development of the leather belting industry by his inventions has indeed been most notable and affords very substantial evidence of the qualities which have earned him a conspicuous place among the successful Americans of our times. He is a well-known and public-spirited member of the business community of New York city. He was one of the founders, and has long been vice-president, of the Hide and Leather National Bank. He is president of the Germania Savings Bank of Brooklyn, and a trustee of the Brooklyn Trust Company.

In his political affiliations he has always been a Republican. He took an active part in the Lincoln campaign and was a member of the Famous "Wide Awakes," who did most splendid work toward the election of Lincoln. He has been an ardent worker and member of the Republican party ever since. Mr. Schieren was one of the principal leaders who reorganized the Republican party in Brooklyn upon the election district association plan, which proved very beneficial and led to the final overthrow of the Democratic ring in Brooklyn. His connection with public affairs, however, has been that of a representative citizen, to whom honors have come unsought and not as a reward of formal party leadership or special partisan activity. In 1893 he was nominated for mayor of the city of Brooklyn and was elected to that office by an overwhelming majority, receiving the general support of the independent voters. His administration of the mayoralty has been thus described:

"He entered upon his duties as mayor under great difficulties. He found the credit of the city greatly impaired; millions of certificates of indebtedness were outstanding, and contracts and other obligations against the city unpaid. This hampered his administration of affairs considerably at first, but he soon mastered the situation, re-established the credit of the city, and paid off as speedily as possible all just claims against the city.

"During his term of office many important public improvements were planned and executed. Wallabout market was remodeled from an unsightly, inconvenient mass of wooden frame buildings to a substantial, picturesque and valuable market. Through his influence and energy the bill authorizing the construction of the New East river bridge was passed by the legislature in 1895, the initial plans were made and the work was started. Mr. Schieren's administration more than doubled the area of the



Charles F. Schure



park land of the city of Brooklyn by adding five new parks, located in various sections of the city. Forest Park, comprising five hundred and thirty-six acres, was the largest of these. It is noted for its natural beauty and high elevation, affording a fine view of both the ocean and Long Island sound. Another, Dyker Beach Park, of one hundred and forty-four acres, gives the public several thousand feet of ocean front. Riparian rights were secured and final plans adopted for the Shore Driveway along the Narrows, which, when completed, will make it one of the finest driveways in the world. During his term Mr. Schieren devoted his entire time to the service of the city. He declined a renomination, and retired from office, leaving the city in a splendid financial condition and a large surplus in its treasury."

His term as mayor of Brooklyn ended on the 31st of December, 1895. He has since been called to several honorable appointive positions. In 1898 he was appointed by President McKinley a member and treasurer of the Cuban relief committee. He served as chairman of the New York commerce commission, appointed by Governor Black, and was a member of the charter revision commission, appointed by Governor Roosevelt. Aside from the high reputation which ex-Mayor Schieren enjoys as the result of his public services, he is one of the most prominent, respected and useful citizens of the community in which he resides. He has long been actively identified with religious and charitable work, and is known as a man of warm sympathies and as an earnest supporter of religious, charitable and practical enterprises, as well as movements of useful kinds. He is a member of various select clubs and societies.

THE HUNTINGTON FAMILY.

The history of this family in Easthampton covers a period of very nearly one whole century, beginning in 1797 and ending in 1892, when the homestead on the main street, so long identified with the name, was sold to Edward H. Dayton, who now occupies it. This homestead was purchased by Dr. Abel Huntington early in the last century from the estate of Captain James Wickham, who was a man of note, having been a member of the Colonial Congress, and who, during the war of the Revolution, commanded a privateer from Stonington and captured several vessels from the enemy. Here the Huntingtons lived and died during the major part of the nineteenth century, and probably no family from the foundation of the town exerted a larger or better influence over its social, moral and intel-

lectual growth and development. Hon. H. P. Hedges, in his recent history of Easthampton, speaks of the Huntington family as "descended from that famous Connecticut family of Huntingtons who shone in the spheres of statesmanship, finance, jurisprudence and all the professions of scholarship and learning," etc.

The genealogy of the Huntington family, so far as it has to do with Easthampton, embraces three generations, as follows: Abel (Hon. M. D.), son of Ezra, born February 21, 1777, in Norwich, Connecticut. In 1797 he removed to Easthampton, Long Island. His wife was Frances Lee, daughter of George Lee, of Norwich. She died in Easthampton at the birth of her fifth child, which was buried with the mother in the same coffin. She was a most estimable lady. The children of Abel were as follows: Mariette, born October 9, 1800; she died February 1, 1882. Cornelia, born June 24, 1803, died April 15, 1890. Abby L., born August 9, 1806, died July 30, 1894. George Lee (M. D.), born July 15, 1811, died February 22, 1881.

The children of George Lee are: Benjamin H., born September 21, 1835; Charles G., born March 3, 1838, and died September 8, 1848; Abel (M. D.), born October 14, 1840; George (M. D.), born April 9, 1850; and Mary E., born December 19, 1853.

Abel Huntington, the first of his name in Easthampton, after pursuing his professional studies with the eminent Dr. Philemon Tracy, of Norwich, and obtaining a diploma from the Medical Faculty of Connecticut, crossed the Sound in 1797 and located at Easthampton, being then in his twenty-first year. After spending a year or more there he announced his intention of removing to another and more distant field, and was about departing when the citizens called a public meeting and drew up a testimonial, which was at once expressive of the high esteem in which he was held and a plea for him to remain. In addition to this a pledge of a certain specified yearly sum was guaranteed as a sort of retainer. The pledge was signed by most of the prominent citizens and was observed for a number of years, till the income from his practice was sufficient to maintain the Doctor's family. No further thought of removal ever arose, and the whole long life of the beloved physician was spent with the people of his choice; and there was not a house or a hovel for miles around in which his professional skill and kind personal presence was not known and appreciated.

In those early days, when qualified physicians and surgeons were rare in the land, the field of practice was often extensive, and Dr. Huntington would sometimes be absent a couple of days or more on

Van Brunt and is able to trace her lineage to Rutvert Joosten Van Brunt, who came with others from Holland in 1657 and took up a large tract of land at Bay Ridge under royal patent. Sons in succeeding generations from Rutvert Joosten Van Brunt were Nicholas, Ruloff, Jaques, Ruloff and Jaques.

STEPHEN V. WHITE.

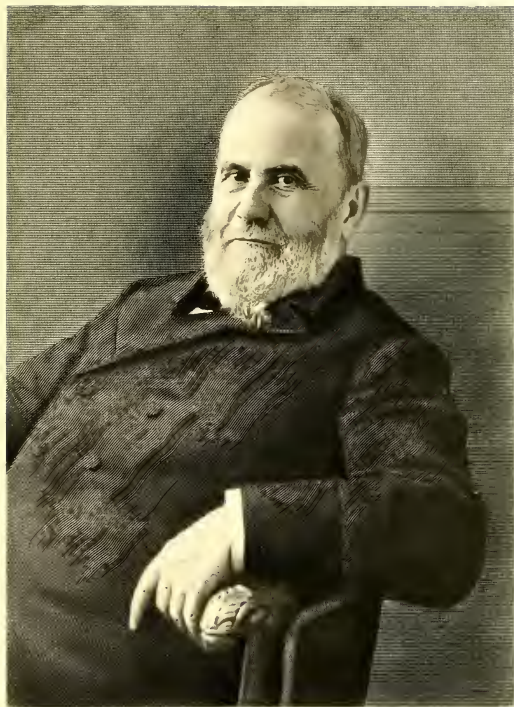
In studying the lives and characters of prominent men we are naturally led to inquire into the secret of their success and the motives that prompted their action. Success is a question of genius, as held by many, but is it not rather a matter of experience and sound judgment? For when we trace the careers of those who stand highest in public esteem we find in nearly every case that they are those who have risen gradually, fighting their way in the face of all opposition. Self-reliance, conscientiousness, energy and honesty are the traits of character that insure the highest emoluments and greatest success. To these may we attribute the success that has crowned the efforts of Mr. White.

Stephen Van Culen White was born in Pittsboro, Chatham county, North Carolina, August 1, 1831. His father, Hiram White, married Julia Brewer, and in September, 1831, the parents removed from North Carolina to Illinois, where they spent their remaining days, the father passing away in 1860 and the mother in 1808. Mr. White traces his ancestry back to David White, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to what is now Wilmington, Delaware, about the year 1720. His son Charles was born about 1727, and became the father of Stephen White, whose birth occurred in 1751. The last named was the father of Hiram White, who was born August 16, 1799, and became the father of our subject. He was a Baptist in his religious belief and was opposed to slavery. During the Nat Turner uprising in 1831 he defied the sentiments of the community in which he lived in North Carolina, refusing to do police duty to guard against difficulties with the slaves, and for this he was obliged to leave the state. He took his family by wagon through Tennessee and Kentucky and settled in Illinois. In the family were two sons and a daughter. One of the former, Nathaniel Brewer White, died in Florida, in the year 1888. The daughter, Jane Elizabeth Allen, is now living in St. Louis.

From an early age Mr. White, of this review, manifested special fondness for books. He attended the Hamilton primary school of Otterville, Jersey county, Illinois, and afterward entered Knox College, being graduated in that institution on the 22d of June, 1851. Determining to make the practice of law his life work, he began reading with the

firm of Brown & Kasson, of St. Louis. He worked on the Missouri Democrat, now the Globe Democrat, and was admitted to the bar on the 4th of October, 1856. In December of that year he removed to Des Moines and opened an office for the practice of his profession. In 1861 he successfully defended the first treason case ever tried in the state. In 1864, during the illness of the United States district attorney, he took his place in the trial of several civil and criminal cases. He continued his practice in Des Moines until January, 1865, when he removed to New York city and for two years was a member of the firm of Marvin & White, Wall street brokers. During the succeeding twenty-five years he engaged in business alone, at which time he formed a partnership with Arthur B. Clafin and F. W. Hopkins, under the firm name of S. V. White & Company. In 1887 Arthur B. Clafin withdrew from the firm, and in 1891 S. V. White & Company failed, Mr. White's entire fortune having been swept away. Knowing his great ability and his incorruptible honesty, his creditors released him in full and permitted him to continue on the floor of the exchange. Eleven months after his readmission to the New York stock exchange he had paid in full, with interest, his indebtedness of nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For many years he was the chief operator in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western stock, which made him well known on Wall street. His business affairs have ever been conducted in the most straightforward manner and he enjoys the unqualified confidence of all with whom he has been associated.

Soon after his removal to Brooklyn Mr. White became a warm personal friend of Henry Ward Beecher, and was the treasurer and president of the board of trustees of Plymouth church. Though his business interests have been extensive and have made heavy demands upon his time and attention, he has ever found time to devote to the work of the church and has contributed liberally to advance its interests. He was one of the founders of the American Astronomical Society, and for twenty year owned the largest private telescope in America. It is the popular opinion that a Wall street broker has time for nothing but money making, but through a long period Mr. White has spent a considerable portion of his time in following the almost mystic courses of the stars. He is a man of scholarly attainments, whose researches have been carried far and wide into the realms of scientific investigation, and at the same time he is familiar with the best works of literature, reading Latin and Greek works in the original text. He is a fluent speaker, and many beautiful and valuable prose and poetic works have come from his pen. He made a translation of *Dies Irae*, which has been favorably com-



Faithfully yours
S. White

mented upon. As an indication of his ability and as a writer and orator we quote the following, for it also bears directly upon the scenes of his life work:

"Upon the occasion of the retirement of Edmund Clarence Stedman, the writer, as a member of the New York Stock Exchange, the 15th of February, 1900, his friends and fellow members of the exchange honored him by presenting to him a silver loving cup. Never before in the history of the exchange has a retiring member been thus honored. At three o'clock in the afternoon, in the board room of the exchange, about one hundred of Mr. Stedman's associates gathered around him and S. V. White, a prominent Brooklyn member, presented the loving cup." Mr. White said:

"I feel it a great honor, Mr. Stedman, to have been called upon to voice the love of a thousand men who are compelled to sever their business relations with you to-day. I have been selected through their partiality,—perchance from our long connection of thirty-one years as fellow members; perchance it is because of our abiding friendship, which has never known a break,—but from whatever cause, the honor is mine.

"Clarence, you and I have grown old together. I must be permitted to speak plainly for once. I must emphasize one fact, in justice to you and in justice to me. Your dual life as financier and litterateur is unique among men. Your friends have met you daily for months and years. You seemed ever with us—ever in this busy whirl. But at the same time you have walked and wrought in an ethereal world.

"In studying your diverse walks I am reminded of a night that I spent upon Mount Washington, and in the morning, thousands of feet below us, there was a sea of clouds, absolutely impenetrable and filled with mist and fog. Above, all was clear and serene, and I saw the 'crimson streak on the ocean's cheek grow into the great sun.' All above us was brightness; all below us was mist; and so in the two departments of your life you have breathed the empyrean and you have drudged with us in the mire.

"Your literary labors have been exhausting and exhaustive. Away back in 1869 you wrote 'Pan in Wall Street' and 'Israel Freyer's Bid for Gold;' since since then you have given the world 'The Victorian Poets' and 'Poets of America;' you have published 'Victorian Anthology' and 'American Anthology;' you have edited Poe in ten volumes and American Authors in eleven, and you have edited newspapers and written for the magazines in ceaseless labor. No other man has done the same. Whittier, the poet of the people, never parted from his muse, and the distant roar of the Atlantic soothed him by

night and the flowers and bees and birds inspired him by day.

"The author of 'Thanatopsis' wrote that view of death while yet in college, and his later works outside of his editorial field were few and far between. Bayard Taylor gave up literature before he took up statecraft. Longfellow and Lowell are said to have lived at ease on ancestral patrimony, while Holmes wrote as a pastime to a medical practice. To you it was reserved to be at once banker and poet and to achieve success in both.

"Clarence, when we roughed it together on this floor we never forgot for a moment that you lived in another realm. We had improved on the herdsmen of Admetus. When Apollo dwelt with them they did not know him as the sun god. But all through our work here we were 'on to your curves' in another sphere, and a jaunty boutonniere of laurel in memory of the lamented Daphne was tossed you in our minds day by day as you worked with us. And now I am about to do an act which brings me in touch with a great poet, whom we have mourned together.

"To be known as the friend of Whittier's friend brings an honor to one as closely as did the returning Hibernian who came from Boston to Brooklyn, after having been introduced to John L. Sullivan. His companion met him with a vigorous grasp, saying, 'Put it right there, Denny; let me shake the hand that shook the hand of Sullivan.' And so it can at least be said that Whittier and I have dedicated something to a mutual friend.

"The last volume that Whittier wrote was dedicated to you in a single stanza. I dedicate to your double labors ten stanzas to make clear my admiration for your mysterious power. These are my lines:

"In the realms of high Olympus
A youthful dreamer strayed.
Of sturdy stock
From old Plymouth Rock,
His boyish fancy played.

"There dwelt the gods in grandeur,
And the heaven was filled with light,
While his dauntless gaze
Withstood its rays,
And the Immortals felt his might.

"There stood old Zeus, the father,
And there stood Ares brave;
And the muses nine,
With touch divine,
Their inspiration gave.

"Athenes's wisdom lent its power,
Aphrodite's beauty shone,
And the dreamer sang,
In words that rang
With a sweetness all their own.

"Then up spoke sly old Hermes
(He is the banker's god)
And he said, 'Forsooth,
My earnest youth,
As a poor man do not plod.

"Below the clouds is the merchant's mart,
And commerce spreads her wings.
There are heaps of gold
And wealth untold,
And labor honor brings.'

"To earth came the poet-banker,—
In Wall street's mart he stood,
Where they shout and yell,
As they buy and sell,
And he wrought there as he could.

"One day in the bright empyrean,
One day with gains bedight,
He bought and sold
And he gathered gold,
With brain and nerve aright.

"With men he's the poet-banker,
The banker-poet above,
The pride of the masses,
The pride of Parnassus;
With men and with muses in love.

"Oh, Clarence, our loved one! when back with
the muses,
When back on Olympus once more,
As you look from your height
With eyes of delight,
You'll yearn for the 'boys on the floor.'"

In 1857 Mr. White was married to Eliza Matilda Chandler, of Staunton, Illinois, a daughter of Hiram Chandler and a granddaughter of Joseph Chandler, who was at his father's side in the battle of Bennington when the latter was killed. He bore the name of Benjamin Chandler. Mrs. White is of the eighth generation in descent from Miles Standish and from John Alden and his wife Priscilla. Unto Mr. and Mrs. White have been born two children: Jennie, who is the wife of Franklin W. Hopkins, a banker and broker, and they have two children, Elsie White Hopkins and Stephen V. White Hopkins; and Arthur, a stock broker, who married Margaret

Beecher, a daughter of Colonel Harry Beecher, of Brooklyn, and a granddaughter of Henry Ward Beecher. They have two children, —Dorothy and Stephen Van Culen.

In his political views Mr. White is a stalwart Republican, recognized as one of the leading members of the party. He was a member of congress from a Brooklyn district in 1887-9, and for some years prior to that time served as a park commissioner. He takes a deep and active interest in everything pertaining to the public welfare, withholding his support from no movement or measure calculated to advance the material, social, intellectual and moral progress. A member of the Plymouth church of Brooklyn, he has served as the treasurer and a trustee for over thirty years. He has been a trustee of the Polytechnic Institute from 1884 until the present time, and for more than a third of a century has been a life member of the Brooklyn library. Socially he is a valued representative of the Union League, Hamilton, Lincoln and Brooklyn Clubs. He has never permitted the acquisition of wealth to affect in any way his actions toward those less successful than he, and has always a cheerful word and pleasant smile for all with whom he comes in contact.

BRYAN HOOKER SMITH.

Mr. Smith is still a resident of his native city, Brooklyn, where he was born January 29, 1829, his parents being Cyrus Porter and Lydia (Hooker) Smith. His father was the first mayor of the city of Brooklyn, elected by popular vote in 1840. On the maternal side he is lineally descended from the famous Rev. Thomas Hooker, founder of the colony of Connecticut. In the schools of Brooklyn he acquired his education, and after putting aside his text-books entered upon what proved to be a most successful and honorable business career. For many years he was a wholesale merchant of New York, and his business assumed extensive proportions, the house sending its goods into almost every state in the Union. Since 1891 he has left its management entirely to others, practically retired from business life. In 1893, however, he was called into active relations with the financial world, being chosen president of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, in which capacity he has since remained, his sound judgment directing the affairs of that important institution. Otherwise he is enjoying that rest from business cares to which a long and honorable career of activity in the trade circles of the land well entitles him.

Mr. Smith has for many years been particularly interested in the educational conditions of our land,



Jarvis S. Wighe M.D. L.L.D.

believing intelligence to be the basis of a strong nation, and his influence and support have ever been given to the furtherance of educational movements. Since 1896 he has been the president of the Packer Collegiate Institute of Brooklyn, and is a trustee of the Long Island Historical Society. He is a trustee of the Brooklyn Hospital and is connected with many benevolent and charitable institutions, but shuns every appearance of notoriety in this regard. His career has been guided by a spirit of usefulness and of conscientious obligations. He is a man of dignified appearance, commanding respect through an honorable life.

JARVIS S. WIGHT, A. M., M. D., LL. D.

In the comparison of the relative value to mankind of the various professions and pursuits to which men devote their time and energies, it is widely recognized that none is more important than the medical profession. Man's most priceless treasure is life, and throughout all ages close study and attention have been given to the mastery of the great fundamental laws of life and health. Investigation has broadened the field of knowledge until the work now accomplished by the medical faculties seems marvelous. Among those who have been leaders in the work of solving the mysteries attendant upon the phenomena of life is Dr. Wight, who has carried his researches far beyond those of others and has gained knowledge that has proven of great practical value and benefit to the human race. He is to-day recognized as one of the most distinguished surgeons of the country. He has a large private practice, is one of the most celebrated lecturers in the Empire state, is dean of the Long Island College Hospital, and at the same time is a student, continually thinking upon new and broader lines of labor in connection with the practice of medicine and surgery.

A native of Centerville, Allegany county, New York, Jarvis Sherman Wight was born January 4, 1834, unto Uzzer and Caroline (Van Buren) Wight. He is a descendant of Thomas Wight, who came from the Isle of Wight to America in 1635. His maternal ancestors were from Holland. They took up their residence in the Mohawk valley in an early period in the colonial history of America. A brother of a member of the Van Buren family who first came to this country settled at Kinter Hook, and from him is descended the branch of the family to which President Van Buren belonged.

Dr. Wight obtained his early education through close personal study while living in Westfield, New York, whither his parents removed about 1843. He was graduated in Tufts College in 1861, with the

degree of Bachelor of Arts, and won that of Master of Arts in 1882, while in 1894 that of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him. His medical education was obtained in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and in the Long Island College Hospital, being graduated in the latter institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1864. Since that time he has engaged in practice in Brooklyn, and is indeed an ornament to the profession. For many years he has devoted the greater part of his attention to surgical work, in which he has acquired an enviable reputation. He has performed the most difficult operations known to surgery, including the treatment of a stab wound of the heart. He is a most rapid operator, believing that time saved in an operation is an important element in maintaining life. His success in this branch of the profession is certainly due in a large measure to his wonderful, minute and accurate acquaintance with anatomy, combined with an exquisite power of diagnosis, a cool head, steady muscles and great mechanical genius. No man, living or dead, no matter how great the halo of glory or recollections that may arise at the mention of the name, ever had more or better success attending his efforts to relieve the ailments of suffering humanity than have followed as the direct sequence of the work of this truly great surgeon. During his long experience in the practice of surgery he has recognized the need of many surgical instruments which his inventive genius has devised. Among these may be mentioned artery forceps, forceps aneurism needle, self-threading needle especially adapted for the closing of abdominal wounds, pressure forceps for arresting hemorrhage, the first ever made, beaked knife for opening the sheaths of blood vessels, ether inhaler, bone drill, pile clamp, hysterectomy clamp and others.

The Doctor's contributions to medical literature have been many and valuable, and his opinions are largely regarded as authority throughout the medical fraternity of the country. Among his writings which have appeared in book form are: "A Treatise on Myodynamics," "A Memorial of Frank Hastings Hamilton, M. D.," "Suggestions to the Medical Witness" and "A Memorial of Orlando Williams Wight, M. P."

For more than thirty years Dr. Wight has taught medicine and surgery, sometimes giving as many as ten lectures per week. He has frequently conducted six clinics each week and has often performed minor operations on the following Sundays. Although he has delivered more medical lectures than any other teacher in the United States, he has never read a single lecture or even taken notes into the lecture room. During the last year of the Civil war he was assistant surgeon by contract in the United States

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

Dr. Wight was married, January 19, 1871, to Miss Mary Center, daughter of Joseph Center, an attorney in Brooklyn, and unto them have been born three children: Joseph Center, who married Edith Pettit, of Brooklyn, and is an attorney of New York; Jarvis Sherman Wight, Jr., a physician, who was graduated in the Long Island College Hospital in the class of 1895 and married Ida Robbins, of Orange, New Jersey, by whom he has one child, Evelyn; and Carol Van Buren, who married Alice Stall Knecht and is engaged in the real-estate business in Brooklyn. Dr. Wight is a man of high intellectuality, broad human sympathies and tolerance, and imbued with fine sensibilities and clearly defined principles. Honor and integrity are synonymous with his name, and he enjoys the respect, confidence and high regard of the community.

Dr. J. Sherman Wight was born twenty-eight years, ago and is a son of the late eminent Dr. Jarvis Wight, well known as the dean of Long Island College Hospital. He was educated in the grammar schools and later under private tutors, graduating at the Polytechnic Institute in 1892 with the degree of B. S., and in 1895 at Long Island College Hospital with the degree of M. D. He has since been engaged in active practice, making some specialty of surgery. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of King, the State Medical Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, and

the New York State Medical Society. He is a member of the Long Island College Hospital. He is a lecturer and operator in clinical surgery as well as an operator in practical obstetrics. He is a medical examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company, and served one year as interne in the Long Island Hospital.

He has prepared a number of papers which have been read before the medical societies, and a number of which have been reported in medical journals. Among some of the more important was a paper on Double Foetation, which was reported in the New York Medical Journal; also a report of cases of stricture of the deep urethra. He prepared a report of the new method of X-rays photography, which was published in the Philadelphia Medical Journal; also a report of cases now coming out in the Brooklyn Medical Journal, besides numerous other articles.

He was married to Ida Robbins, of Moorestown, New Jersey, and they have one child.

TRUMAN J. BACKUS, LL. D.

The gentleman here named has a wide reputation in literary circles, and possesses a weight of character, a native sagacity, a far-seeing judgment and a fidelity of purpose that commands the respect of all. A man of indefatigable enterprise and fertility of resource, he carves his name deeply on the records of Brooklyn in connection with the educational interests of the city.

He was born in the town of Locke, Cayuga county, New York, February 11, 1842, and his father was a distinguished Baptist divine and for many years held the position of corresponding secretary and executive officer of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society. On the paternal side the ancestry can be traced back to Isaac Backus, of Groton, Massachusetts, while on the maternal side he is descended from Roger Williams.

In the public schools of the city of New York Truman Jay Backus acquired his elementary education, which was supplemented by study in the high school of Syracuse, New York, where he prepared for college. He entered the University of Rochester in 1860. He was graduated with his class at the University of Rochester in 1864. With the intention of making the practice of law his life work, he began reading the text-books containing the fundamental principles of jurisprudence, but abandoned the study of law when invited to accept the chair of English literature in Vassar College. Mr. Backus entered upon his duties at Vassar after the college had been opened for one year, and for sixteen years he remained an active member of the faculty of that institution. He was in charge of the department



Truman J. Dackus

of English literature and the collateral department of rhetoric. He introduced the method of the theme, now prevalent in colleges, where fine work is done in English, and he abandoned the old method of teaching the history of literature, preferring to teach the literature itself.

In 1883 Mr. Backus was invited to accept the headmastership of the Packer Collegiate Institute of Brooklyn, and accepted the position. The school was gradually transformed along lines looking towards systematic departmental training in languages and science and literature. The corps of teachers was largely increased. Strong efforts were made by the friends of the higher education of women in the city of Brooklyn to have the institute take a charter as a college to confer degrees, but Dr. Backus took the position and strongly maintained it, that the need of higher education of women at this time is not the larger number of colleges, but of model schools doing advanced work in secondary grades. His aim has been to maintain a higher high school for young women than is to be found elsewhere in the country. His purpose in this particular has been heartily sustained by the board of trustees, and at this time a course of study at the Packer Institute overlaps the regular college course by about two years. Students from the Packer Institute have been admitted at colleges as members of junior classes. The trustees, acting in accordance with the wishes of the principal, have adopted the unique plan of sending students to enter the freshman class at college as soon as prepared, and considering them as absent from the institute on leave. Such students furnishing the required certificate from their colleges that they have maintained a high standing in college in the class to which they were admitted, are allowed to receive their diplomas at the institute, provided students thus absent on leave make application for such privileges. The result is that the students going from the institute to college, who secure such special endorsement from the colleges, with few exceptions, secure the diploma of the institute at the time their classmates remaining in the institute are graduated. The principal of the institute believes that a thoroughly classified high school with a large number of teachers, secures all the advantages that more detailed personal attention to the welfare of the student can give, and at the same time gains the power and enthusiasm that can be found only in work that is done on a large scale under thorough organization. Dr. Backus prepared and introduced what is known as Backus' Edition of Shaw's History of English Literature, which is more largely used as a textbook in school than any other history of literature.

Truman Jay Backus is a member of the Society

of the Phi Beta Kappa, a member of the Century Club, of New York, and of the Hamilton Club, of Brooklyn, the president of the board of trustees of the Young Women's Christian Association, of Brooklyn, and for three years was the president of the board of managers of the Long Island State Hospital, and is interested in the state's care of the insane. He is a member of Plymouth church, of Brooklyn, and in politics is an independent Republican. As such he was appointed by Messrs. Schieren and Wurster as a member of the civil service commission of Brooklyn.

In 1866 Mr. Backus was married to Miss Sarah C. Glass, of Syracuse, who died in 1881. In 1883 Mr. Backus was again married, to Miss Helen Hiscock, a member of the board of trustees of Vassar College. The prominence of Mr. and Mrs. Backus is well known. At this point it would be almost tautological to enter into any series of statements as showing our subject to be a man of broad intelligence and genuine public spirit, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Strong in his individuality, he never lacks the courage of his convictions, but there are as dominating elements in this individuality a lively human sympathy and an abiding charity, which, taken in connection with the integrity of his character, have naturally gained to Mr. Backus the respect and confidence of men.

WALTER CHILDS WOOD, M. D.

The subject of this brief outline was born in Montreal, Canada, August 4, 1864, and is a son of Andrew S. and Lois (Childs) Wood, natives of Northampton and Conway, Massachusetts, respectively. His paternal grandparents were Asahel and Louise (Burt) Wood. The Burt family was founded in New England in 1639, the Wood family about 1700.

Dr. Wood attended the public schools of Massachusetts, whither his parents removed in 1879, and completed his literary education at Amherst College, at which he was graduated in 1886. Subsequently he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and was granted the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1889. For eighteen months he was resident in the surgical department of Bellevue Hospital, and for a time he was a student under the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Henry P. Sands. Five months were devoted to the study of surgery in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and upon his return to America he spent a year in New York, giving his attention chiefly to hospital work.

Thus well fitted for his chosen calling, Dr. Wood opened an office in Brooklyn, in 1892, and to-day

enjoys a rapidly increasing and exclusively surgical practice. For a year he was a member of the surgical staff of the Vanderbilt Clinic and the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled for two years. He was an assistant surgeon in St. Mary's Hospital, of Brooklyn, from 1892 to 1895, and has since been a surgeon in that institution; assistant surgeon in the Brooklyn City Hospital from 1895 to 1897, and surgeon since that latter year. The Doctor is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; the Brooklyn Pathological Society; the Brooklyn Surgical Society, of which he was president in 1899; the Brooklyn Medical Society; the Associated Physicians of Long Island; and the Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital. Before the consolidation of Greater New York he was for a few years a medical examiner for the Brooklyn civil-service commission.

On the 8th of December, 1892, Dr. Wood married Miss Ellen R. Davis, of Brooklyn, and to them was born one child, Eleanor. The parents are members of the Tompkins Avenue Presbyterian church and are socially prominent.

JUDGE CHARLES W. CHURCH.

Judge Charles W. Church, of Fort Hamilton, was born on the 20th of December, 1833, at what is now the corner of Eighteenth avenue and Sixty-fourth street. His father was Colonel James C. Church, a native of Rhode Island, who came to New Utrecht in 1825 and married Maria Turnbull, a daughter of Thomas Turnbull, one of the early settlers of this locality. Her father imported from Holland the bell now used in the Reformed church on Eighteenth avenue, at Van Pelt manor, and aided in building that church of worship. In 1838 Colonel Church erected the beautiful home which is now occupied by Judge Church, on Fort Hamilton avenue. He had also established a stage route from the Fulton ferry in Brooklyn through New Utrecht to Bath Beach, by way of Kings Highway. It was the only mail route at that time. In 1844 he also established a route by way of the Shore road through Bay Ridge to Fulton Ferry. He served as colonel of the militia, was postmaster of the town and conducted a store. Active in all political affairs, his labors proved of value and benefit to the community and he was recognized as one of the leading citizens of the town in which he made his home. He passed away in 1896 and his wife, long surviving him, died in 1895. In their family were six children, of whom two are living, namely: Matilda, wife of Dr. Whiting, of New York, and the Judge.

The latter was only four years of age when his parents came to the home which he now occupies.

This section of the city was not then built up, Fort Hamilton being the only building that stood in the neighborhood. Judge Church was a student in Erasmus Hall of Flatbush and later continued his education and was graduated in the New York University. He had just reached the age of twenty-two years when he was nominated to the office of justice of the peace and elected. A year later a yellow fever epidemic broke out here, and all other officials of the town and as many citizens as could get away left their homes, but Mr. Church remained, and by vigorous means stamped out the disease. Vessels which had brought the fever were compelled to leave the shore and other measures were prosecuted until the epidemic was quelled. In 1856 he was solicited to become a candidate for county superintendent and was elected to that office. He entered upon the position and at once inaugurated a series of reform movements against the extravagance hitherto practiced. He may well be proud of the fact that through his efforts during the first year the annual appropriation for the almshouse department was reduced from two hundred and fifty to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the second year only thirty-five thousand dollars were needed to meet the necessary expenditures. During the first year he saved enough to leave a surplus, and thus the amount for the second year was extremely reduced. These facts are shown by the minutes of the board of supervisors. He was one of the committee to secure from the legislature an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars used in draining the marshes near Fort Hamilton and making this district a healthful one. The work was accomplished, much to his credit and to the benefit of the community. He also solved the problem of direct communication between Fort Hamilton and Bath Beach. Previously the distance between the points was three miles, but owing to the direct route which he inaugurated it is now only one. Civil engineers and others said that the work could not be done, but he raised a subscription and the feat was successfully accomplished. Through his instrumentality the town hall was built and many streets were opened, thereby improving the city and adding to the value of property. Many of the farmers were opposed to those movements, not wishing to have their farms cut up, and they would not sell their property. Judge Church carried on the work in the face of this opposition, the streets were made and the consequent growth of the town led many of the farmers who opposed him to become wealthy men. Many times the Judge refused to be a candidate for re-election but each year he was nominated and elected without his consent, and his services in that position covered a period longer than that of any

other justice of the Empire state, continuing from 1855 until the annexation to New York city, in 1898. Mr. Church has been a leading spirit in town affairs. While in office it was his ambition and effort to discourage litigation, counselling the settlement of disputes by arbitration. While acting as justice of the peace he was by virtue of the office a member of the town board and of the police and health boards, and all improvements in Fort Hamilton have been benefited by his support and co-operation.

His home, which was built by his father, is a quaint and attractive structure, with wide piazzas, supported by Ionic columns extending the full length of the house. It is located directly opposite the residence of the commanding officer of Fort Hamilton and attracts attention by reason of its architecture and well kept grounds. On the place is a large linden tree which was planted by the Judge in 1848, and was brought by him as a sprig from Flatbush when he was a boy of fifteen years. He is a member of the Greek Letter Zeta Psi Society of the New York University, and his courteous manner, genial disposition and his sterling worth of character have made him a popular citizen, while his devotion to the public good has ranked him among the most valued residents of this section of Long Island.

GERRIT STRYKER.

Gerrit Stryker, who is engaged in the livery business in Flatbush, was born October 10, 1829, in the town which is still his home, and is a son of Peter and Gertrude (Wyckoff) Stryker. The ancestry of the family was one of long connection with events which form the history of Long Island. Our subject is descended from Jans Stryker, who was a resident of Rotterdam, Holland, and in 1635 sailed from the land of dikes for the new world and established a home in the country which was becoming a colonization point for all Europe. Gerrit Stryker now has in his possession a Bible which bears the date of 1606, and was brought from Holland by Jans Stryker. The latter purchased sixty acres of land upon which is now located the stable owned by the subject of this review. He secured the tract from the Indians and opened Clove road. He carried on farming until his death. The old homestead was inherited by his son Peter and has since remained in the possession of the family. The line of descent is traced down from Garrett, John, Garrett and Peter, the last named being the father of our subject. He has in his possession a picture of the old home that was erected in 1696. Throughout the years from the time of the establishment of the family in America to the present

day its representatives have been prominent in connection with public affairs. The great-great-grandfather served as the first sheriff of Kings county, and his son, John Stryker, was a justice of the peace in the same county for many years. He was also the proprietor of the brewery which was located at the corner of Flatbush and Church avenues many years ago. Peter Stryker was a farmer by occupation, following that pursuit as a source of livelihood in order to provide for the wants and needs of his family. Of the Dutch Reformed church he was a very active member, and in that faith he died in the year 1832. His wife, who was a daughter of Hendrick Wyckoff, of Gravesend, passed away in 1865, and of their children Gerrit is the only survivor.

Mr. Stryker, of this review, pursued his education in the public schools and in Erasmus Hall, which is very dear to him from the pleasant associations there formed and the happy hours passed beneath its roof. He entered upon an independent business career at the age of nineteen, opening a grocery store at the corner of Church and Flatbush avenues. There he continued for ten years, and in 1849 he established a livery business on the old home farm, conducting it in connection with the grocery business for five years, when he disposed of the latter, retaining the ownership of the livery stable, which he has since conducted.

Mr. Stryker was married April 24, 1860, to Miss Eliza Carter, a daughter of Matthew Carter, of New York. Unto them were born four children, of whom two are living: Viola, who is the widow of O. B. Mott, and is at home; Florence, who is with her parents. Mr. Stryker is well known as a reliable business man and has made a wide acquaintance in this locality, which is the home of his ancestors and has always been his place of abode.

WILLARD BARTLETT, LL. D.

Willard Bartlett, a justice of the second judicial district, supreme court of Kings county, New York, has been a resident of Brooklyn since 1868. He was born October 14, 1846, in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, son of the late William O. Bartlett. He was prepared for college at the Columbia College Grammar School and the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and was graduated at Columbia College in 1869. Meantime he had also studied law, and had been admitted to the bar the previous year. In 1869 he began practice in association with Elihu Root, in New York city. The business of the firm was extensive and important, extending not only to the trial of cases in almost every county in the second judicial district, but also to the conduct of litigation in many

different parts of the United States, as well as before the federal courts. In 1883 he was elected justice of the supreme court in the second (Brooklyn) judicial district, and he retired from his law practice. In 1897 he was re-elected to the position on the bench which he now occupies. He was associate justice of the New York general term in 1886-7, and he has been one of the justices of the appellate division in the second department since January 1, 1896. He is a member of a number of the leading social organizations, and he was for two years president of the New England Society of Brooklyn. In 1895 Hamilton College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He has for many years been professor of medical jurisprudence in the Long Island College Hospital.

J. EDWARD SWANSTROM.

J. Edward Swanstrom, president of the borough of Brooklyn, is a native of this city, born July 26, 1853. His father, the Rev. J. P. Swanstrom, was a Swede, who came to the United States in company with John Ericsson, the inventor of the "Monitor," the originator of the new type of war vessels. Young Swanstrom began his education in the public schools of Brooklyn and completed it in the University of the City of New York. He entered upon the study of law under the preceptorship of Miller, Peet & Opdyke, of New York city, and then pursued a full course in the law school of the University of the City of New York, where he was graduated in 1878, with the highest honors attainable. He at once entered upon private practice, which soon became extensive, and the reports of the state bar attest the extent and importance of the cases which have been committed to his care. He has always been an earnest friend of education, and he was for many years a member of the Brooklyn board of education and of its most important committees, and was for some time its president. In 1901 Mr. Swanstrom was elected president of the borough of Brooklyn.

ST. CLAIR McKELWAY.

St. Clair McKelway, editor-in-chief of the "Brooklyn Eagle," was born in Columbia, Missouri, March 15, 1845. He is descended from a blended Scotch and Irish ancestry, and in him are united the robust physical vigor and strong mental traits of both races. His parents were Alexander J. and Mary A. (Ryan) McKelway, born respectively in Glasgow, Scotland, December 6, 1812, and in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1812. His paternal grandparents were John and Isabella Buchanan (McGregor) McKelway, both natives of Scotland;

the former named was educated in the classics and in medicine at the university in Edinburg, his birthplace, and died at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1877, aged ninety-one years, his wife having died about three years before. The maternal grandparents of our subject were Patrick A. and Mary Ryan, born in Dublin, Ireland, and baptized into the Church of England; both died in Philadelphia, the former named by drowning, in 1853, and the latter named from old age, many years later.

Alexander J. McKelway, father of St. Clair McKelway, came with his father to the United States in 1817. He was graduated in the classics at Princeton about 1830, and afterward in medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He married Mary A. Ryan, in Philadelphia, in 1834. For some years he practiced medicine in New Jersey, and then moved to Missouri, where four of his seven children were born. He returned to New Jersey in 1853, and at the beginning of the Civil war was commissioned surgeon of the Eighth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers. He served until the end of the war and was honorably discharged in 1866. He resumed the practice of his profession in New Jersey, and died of complications resultant from his war service, in Williamstown, Camden county, in November, 1885, in his seventy-fourth year. His widow died of extreme age in Philadelphia in 1898, in her eighty-sixth year. Both were Presbyterians.

St. Clair McKelway attended a classical academy in Blackwood, New Jersey, the academy in Trenton, and the State normal school in that city. In 1863 he was prepared for admission to Princeton College, which he did not enter, preferring newspaper work, which then opened to him. In Trenton he combined newspaper work with the study of law under the late Augustus C. Richey, and continued journalism in New York city on the "World" newspaper of that day, completing his law studies in the office of Blatchford, Seward & Griswold, and being admitted to the bar in May, 1866. He did not enter upon law practice, however, but continued in journalism, serving in 1868-9 as the correspondent at Washington of the "World," and of the "Brooklyn Eagle." January 1, 1870, he became an editorial writer on the latter named paper, and continued as its leader writer until August 15, 1878. He then became editor-in-chief of the "Albany Argus" until December 8, 1884, when he returned to the "Eagle," became its editor-in-chief, and has continuously occupied that position to the present time. With thorough training, true journalistic instinct, broad knowledge of affairs and intimate acquaintance with leaders in all departments of the world's progress, he reflects honor upon his profession, and in his conduct of the "Eagle" he has



THIS PLATE FURNISHED BY COURTESY OF THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

St. Clair McKelway,
Editor BROOKLYN EAGLE.

made it the exponent of the highest interests of the community, of the state and of the nation.

Aside from his newspaper work, Mr. McKelway has performed considerable literary labor of great merit, but is the author of no books except such as have been formed from his addresses upon educational, scientific and ethical subjects, such as "Colleges and Men," "Wealth and Learning," "The Lawyer and the Times," "The Doctor and the Times," "A Plea for Old-fashioned Preaching," "Medical Experts and Other Experts," "Makers of Modern America," and a large number of discourses delivered before universities, colleges, academies, scientific societies and the like. On occasion he has been an effective speaker before assemblages of national importance. He was chosen as orator for Brooklyn Day at the Chicago Exposition, at the Atlanta Exposition, and at the Nashville Exposition, and also as orator for the state of New York at the Pan-American Exposition. At the request of President McKinley he spoke for New York on National Day at the Omaha Exposition. He has spoken before educational and social assemblages in Great Britain as well as in various portions of the United States.

Mr. McKelway has never sought political preferment, but he has received appreciated recognition from and in connection with various educational institutions. In 1883 he was elected a member of the board of regents of the state of New York to succeed Robert S. Hale, deceased, this being a life office. In 1890 he was elected an honorary member of Clio Hall, Princeton University. In 1891 he received from Colgate University the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1893 from Syracuse University the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1898 he received from Union University the degree of Doctor of Literature (D. C. L.), and from St. Lawrence University the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters (L. H. D.). He is a member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, in descent from his father; an honorary member of the Long Island Historical Society and of the Suffolk County Historical Society; a charter member and director of the American Social Science Association, and a member of the American Institute of Arts and Letters.

Mr. McKelway is a member of the following clubs in Brooklyn: The Montauk, the Hamilton, the Twentieth Century and the Brooklyn; and in Manhattan (old New York), of the Metropolitan, the National Arts, the Reform and the Barnard.

Mr. McKelway is six feet high, of robust and erect carriage, has blue eyes, brown hair, and weighs a little over two hundred pounds. His travels have

comprised a considerable portion of the United States in their range, and several European trips, in which he has studied England, Scotland, France, Belgium and Italy, not merely as a tourist, but as a student of their political and social conditions.

He was married December 19, 1866, to Eleanor Hutchison, the sister of the late Dr. Joseph Christman Hutchison, of Brooklyn, his wife being a native of Booneville, in Missouri, near Columbia, where her father, Dr. Nathaniel Hutchison, had practiced medicine often in consultation with the father of St. Clair McKelway. Two sons, Lee McKelway, born in 1872, and Nathaniel C. McKelway, born in 1874, resulted from this marriage. The younger son died in the flower of his youth, July 29, 1896. The elder son is now connected with the Bureau of the "Brooklyn Eagle," in Paris, France. Mr. McKelway's first wife died in Albany, February 28, 1884. January 25, 1888, he married Virginia Brooks Thompson, daughter of Samuel W. Thompson, disbursing officer of the New York custom-house.

BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN, LL. D.

Among the many illustrious men whom Brooklyn has proudly claimed as its own, Benjamin D. Silliman stands pre-eminently conspicuous for strong character, profound learning in the law and in letters, and for services of great value to the community and state. He sprang from the most sturdy Puritan stock. Direct paternal ancestors served upon the bench and in the legislative councils prior to the Revolutionary war, were ardent patriots during that struggle, and lived useful lives afterward. In the maternal line he was directly descended from the Puritan lovers, John Alden and Priscilla Mullins.

He was born at Newport, Rhode Island, September 14, 1805, and was educated at Yale College, which had also graduated his immediate paternal ancestors through three generations, as well as his maternal ancestors in two generations. In 1873 his scholarly attainments were recognized by Columbia College, which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, and the following year his alma mater bestowed the same honor. He studied law in the offices of Chancellor Kent, and his son, Judge William Kent, and in 1839 was admitted to the profession which he was to adorn during a long and exceedingly active career. In 1889 he completed sixty years of professional life, and the occasion was made memorable by a complimentary banquet given in his honor and graced with glowing tributes paid him by many of the foremost men of the day.

In early life Mr. Silliman was a Whig, and in 1839 he was a delegate to the Harrisburg convention which nominated General William Henry Harrison for the presidency. In 1843 he was a candidate for congress, but was defeated with his ticket. Later he served in the general assembly, and at the ensuing election declined a nomination for the senatorship. On the disruption of the Whig party he became a Republican, and he was the first United States attorney for the eastern district of New York, appointed by President Lincoln, and he served until 1866, when he resigned on account of the exactions of his personal practice. In 1872 he was a member of the commission appointed to propose amendments to the state constitution. In 1873, with the remainder of the Republican ticket, he was defeated for the attorney-generalship of the state.

Mr. Silliman was an active member of various social bodies and others engaged in the promotion of worthy public causes. For more than twenty years he was president of the Brooklyn Club; he was president of the Yale Alumni Association of Long Island, and held a similar position in the New England Society of Brooklyn; for nearly forty years he was a manager of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, in New York, and was one of the founders and a vice-president of the Bar Association of that city; at various times he was a director of the Long Island Historical Society, and he occupied official positions in several benevolent and literary organizations.

Mr. Silliman was surpassingly brilliant as a litterateur and critic. Among his many productions, his "Address Before the Graduating Law Class of Columbia College," delivered May 15, 1867, and his "Review of Benedict's Translation of the Hymns of the Middle Ages and other Mediæval Hymns," published in 1868, are particularly admirable for deep research and discriminating analysis.

GEORGE McNAUGHTON, M. D.

Among those occupying the front rank of the Brooklyn medical profession, and pre-eminent in certain lines of surgery, is Dr. George McNaughton, of Clinton avenue. He was born in Mumford, Monroe county, New York, July 4, 1856, son of Daniel C. and Margaret (Blue) McNaughton. His father, who was a manufacturer of agricultural implements, was a son of Peter McNaughton, who removed to Monroe county from Galway, Saratoga county, where Dr. McNaughton's great-grandfather, a native of Scotland, was an early settler. Daniel C. McNaughton was born in 1808, and died in 1879; his widow survives, and yet occupies the old homestead. They were the parents of twelve children,

ten sons and two daughters, all of whom came to maturity, and of whom but three are deceased.

Dr. McNaughton, the eleventh child in the family, was educated under the old Scotch plan of ministerial tuition, and was thoroughly grounded in the English branches. He entered upon the study of medicine in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was graduated with his degree in 1878. An internship of one year in the Charity Hospital of Jersey City was of material advantage to him, affording him an opportunity for observation of a wide range of cases and for a beginning in practice. After practicing for a year in LeRoy, New York, his ambition led him to seek a larger field, and in 1881 he located in Brooklyn. For a time his practice here was of a general nature, but he soon developed a special aptitude for gynecology and abdominal surgery, and for several years past he has given his attention almost exclusively to these departments of medical science, having attained to a degree of proficiency which has established his reputation as one of the most able and successful operators in Greater New York. Enthusiastic in his desire for personal improvement, and to contribute to the advancement of the profession and the relief of suffering humanity, he has always been a watchful observer and intent student, and he has devised various methods and appliances which have been of great usefulness. He has also given much attention to laryngeal surgery, and he was the first in Brooklyn to take up intubation of the larynx and to report that operation with anti-toxine treatment. An invalid's coach, first suggested by him, is now in general use throughout the civilized world. His observations and views with reference to various professional topics, more particularly under the head of gynecology, form valuable contributions to medical literature, consisting of papers read by him before professional bodies in which he holds membership, and placed in permanent form through the medium of published proceedings, pamphlet editions and reproduction in the scientific journals.

In addition to a large personal practice, Dr. McNaughton has performed a great amount of hospital work. For twelve years he has been visiting gynecologist to the Long Island College Hospital, and at the present time he also holds similar positions in the Eastern District Hospital and the Kings County Hospital. He is a highly regarded member of leading medical societies. He was several times chosen as president of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, and upon the occasion of his first inauguration in that position he advocated the erection of a building which should suitably meet the greater demands of the professors for library and other purposes. His suggestion met with cordial

approval, and as a result was built the beautiful and splendidly appointed edifice which is the present home of the society. Dr. McNaughton is also a member of the Associated Physicians of Long Island, the New York State Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, and the Brooklyn Gynecological Society, and he has served as president of the last named. He holds relationship with Altair Lodge, No. 601, F. & A. M., the Crescent Athletic Club, and the Marine Field Club. With fine physique, excellent conversational qualities and pleasing manners, Dr. McNaughton is as well regarded in social circles as he is in his professional capacity by his patients and his colleagues.

ISAAC VAN ANDEN.

Isaac Van Anden, founder of the "Brooklyn Eagle," was of Holland ancestry, and his boyhood was passed upon his father's farm in Dutchess county, New York. With but a common-school education, he became an apprentice in the office of the "Poughkeepsie Telegraph," and learned every detail of the typographic art as practiced in the ordinary printing offices of the day. Having finished his apprenticeship, in association with Alexander Lee, a fellow workman, he purchased the "Westchester Spy," of West Plains, New York. About 1836 he removed to Brooklyn and formed a partnership with Samuel G. Arnold in the publication of the "Brooklyn Advocate," which they conducted until 1838, when they abandoned it and began the publication of the "Brooklyn Daily News," as a non-partisan paper. This was subsequently bought in the Whig interest, and the firm of Arnold & Van Anden was dissolved, the latter named taking up the occupation of a job printer with a small equipment formerly used in the "Advocate" office.

In the winter of 1840-1 Henry C. Murphy and others began the publication of the "Brooklyn Eagle," as an exponent of Democratic principles. Shortly afterward the projectors felt a necessity for placing a practical newspaper man at the head of their journal, and they employed Mr. Van Anden as publisher. April 19, 1842, the history of the "Eagle" may be said to have really begun. On that date Mr. Murphy and his associates sold the paper to Mr. Van Anden, who paid on the purchase all his frugal savings, and gave notes for the remainder of the purchase money, as well as for additional necessary equipments. Amid all the struggles which ensued before the "Eagle" was firmly established, Mr. Van Anden labored incessantly, practicing the most rigid economy. In the early part of the day he set type, in the afternoon he worked press, and when his paper was issued he did the work of

solicitor and collector on the street. It was afterward a matter of pride with him that as each note fell due he not once asked an extension, but met it promptly and in full. He continued as sole proprietor until 1870, when he disposed of the paper to the Eagle Association. During all this period he had no interest or ambition other than to make the "Eagle" a high class newspaper as distinguished from the mere political organ, and he esteemed it ample reward that he lived to make it a power in the city and an influence throughout the state and nation. His personality was imperishably stamped into the characters of all whom he called into his service. Courageous in the maintenance of his convictions, his independence led him at times to differ widely from his party, but his sincerity was never questioned, and his judgments were habitually vindicated. He was an inspiration to all who came into his service, and faithful effort upon their part won him for a lifelong friend.

An intensely earnest Democrat, he wielded a power which would have commanded high political preferment, but he strenuously resisted all overtures toward candidacy. A loyal friend to the city in which he performed his life work, he advanced its interests in all directions, by personal effort and use of means as well as through his journal. He was with the foremost in the bridge enterprise, and the twenty-five thousand dollars which he subscribed to its building was given in the conviction that no return would ever be received. He was an early advocate of Prospect Park, and he was one of the commissioners entrusted with its conduct. In later life he was interested in various banking and insurance companies.

Mr. Van Anden was never married. For many years his home on Columbia street, Brooklyn, was also the abode of his mother and widowed sister. He passed his leisure hours in his well-stocked library, and in pleasant intercourse with his former business and social associates. He was courteous toward all, and those deserving of his bounty were generously relieved. His death occurred August 4, 1875, at the residence of his brother at Poughkeepsie, New York.

JAMES TROY.

James Troy, who has made for himself an enviable reputation at the bar, and has acquitted himself with ability upon the bench, is a native of Ireland, born at Ashourne, near Dublin, in 1835. He is of the same family with the Rev. Dr. Troy, a distinguished clergyman, who was a contemporary of the great Irish patriot and orator, O'Connell.

He began his education in Simonton Institute,

in Dublin, Ireland. When twelve years of age he went to sea as a naval cadet on a vessel belonging to the Peninsular & Oriental Company. In 1851, when sixteen years of age, he relinquished his position and came to New York city. Soon afterward he began the study of law under the preceptorship of the late Judge James W. White, and continued his studies under S. D. Lewis, of Brooklyn. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar, and soon placed himself among the foremost men of his profession. While his practice has covered all the departments of law, he developed special talent for the criminal law, and he has been conspicuously successful in the defense of those accused of crime. He has from time to time occupied various important positions in the line of his profession. From 1862 to 1867 he served as assistant district attorney of Kings county, and it was while he was occupying this position that his phenomenal powers as a criminal lawyer were first exhibited. In 1867 he was elected county judge of Kings county, and he served in that position for three years. For six years succeeding his retirement from the bench he was occupied in part with the duties of counsel for the sheriff of Kings county. In 1880 he was the Democratic nominee for district attorney of Kings county, and was defeated by General Isaac L. Catlin.

FRANK HARVEY FIELD.

Frank Harvey Field, numbered among the leaders of the legal profession in the city of Brooklyn, and whose peculiar aptitude in the field of corporation law has brought him into intimate professional and financial relations with various important corporate financial and commercial institutions, and who is also prominent in leading church and social organizations, maintains his offices in the Temple Bar Building.

He was born August 17, 1863, in Chicago, Illinois. His parents, Cornelius R. and Sarah E. (Henry) Field, are natives of the state of New York, the former named born at Troy, and the latter at Albany. The father is descended from an old New England family, and the mother from French and New England ancestors. They removed to Illinois at an early day, and became well and favorably known in Chicago, where was their residence. In 1880 they came to Brooklyn, where they now reside.

Frank Harvey Field began his education in the public schools of his native city. He was prepared for the law school by a private tutor, and was graduated with the law class of Columbia College in 1888, bearing away the first honors in the annual college oratorical contest. He was admitted

to the bar the same year by the supreme court of the state of New York, and entered upon practice, occupying offices with Arnaux, Rich & Company at No. 18 Wall street, New York, under whose tutorship he had begun his legal studies before entering the law school. Shortly afterward he formed a partnership with Edwin S. Peck, under the firm name of Peck & Field, in New York city, and this was continued until 1897, when the firm was dissolved, and he engaged in practice alone in Brooklyn, a valuable portion of his clientele in the former named city continuing to be his patrons after his removal. In addition to a large business in the general lines of his profession, Mr. Field has devoted much attention to corporation law, in which department he displays marked proficiency, as is attested by the important corporate interests which have been committed to his care. He was for a number of years counsel for the Electric Light Company of Brooklyn, and he is at present counsel for the department store of Journeay & Burnham, in which he is a director; he is a director and counsel also for the Williamsburgh Trust Company and for the American Stoker Company and for a number of other corporations. In all his professional duties, as well as in his personal concerns, he acquits himself as is befitting the well equipped man of affairs and the strictly honorable citizen. His standing in his profession has found cordial recognition by the Brooklyn Bar Association, which he has served for several years in the capacity of secretary and trustee.

Mr. Field is an earnest and capable leader in various fields of usefulness outside his profession, and his interest and capability have led to his being called to important positions where his services have been most efficient, and his influence most salutary. With his wife, he is a member of the Washington Avenue Baptist church, in which he is a deacon and superintendent of its Sunday-school. He has served as president of the State Baptist Young People's Union, and as first vice-president of the National Baptist Young People's Union, and he is now vice-chairman of the board of managers of the Young Men's Christian Association. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he is an earnest advocate of its principles and policies in national affairs, while he is conservative and independent where local interests are at issue. He took a particularly active part in the municipal campaign of 1901, and as chairman of the Citizens' Union campaign committee for Kings county he labored with indefatigable industry and masterly ability. For three years successively he was called upon to occupy the presidency of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club. He is a highly esteemed



James Harvey Reed





Edward M. Gout.

member of various leading professional and social organizations, as the Brooklyn Club, the Crescent Club, the Montauk Club, the Riding and Driving Club and the Union League Club of Brooklyn, and the Lawyers' Club, of New York city.

Mr. Field was married, June 3, 1900, to Miss Mary L. Sniffen, a native of Brooklyn and a lady of intelligence and culture, who is an able helper in church and social affairs. The children born of the marriage are Reginald, Ruth and Paul. The family residence is at No. 274 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

ALEXANDER ECTOR ORR.

Alexander E. Orr, for many years prominent in financial and political affairs, is a native of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He was educated with a view to his entering upon judicial or military service in the East India Company, but this purpose was defeated through an accident which he met. He visited the United States in 1850, and came back the following year to remain permanently, taking up his residence in Brooklyn. He was employed successively by Ralph Post, Wallace & Wickes, and David Dows & Company, of New York city, and in after years he became a member of the latter named firm. He became actively connected with the New York Produce Exchange in 1859, and was prominent in its reorganization in 1871-2, and in procuring the erection of the present building. At the present time he is the president of the Rapid Transit Commission, and an officer of a great number of railway, banking and insurance corporations.

He has for many years been active in many public and quasi-public affairs. Almost annually, from 1871 to 1882, he appeared before legislative committees to urge reduction of canal tolls, and in the latter year he was a member of the committee of fifty which demanded free canals. He was one of the committee of four appointed by Governor Tilden, in 1875, to investigate canal management, and the labors of that body resulted in the exposure of the notorious canal frauds. His humane disposition has moved him to take a deep interest in benevolent and charitable institutions, of a number of which he is a trustee and patron. He was originally a Republican, but his warm personal friendship for Samuel J. Tilden led him to the support of that statesman for the presidency, and he was a member of the electoral college (elected to fill a vacancy) which cast the vote of the state for him in 1876. For many years he has been independent in political action, but active in movements to secure reform in the municipal government of New York and Brooklyn. He was a member of the committee of

seventy which nominated Mayor Strong, in 1894, and a leader in the citizens' movement which resulted in the nomination of Seth Low for mayor in 1897. In 1882 he refused the nomination for comptroller of Brooklyn, offered by both Republicans and Democrats, and in 1883 he declined appointment by Mayor Edson to the position of comptroller of New York. He has been twice married, and has three daughters.

EDWARD M. GROUT.

Edward M. Grout, comptroller of New York city, whose election to that position was largely due to recognition of his zealous devotion to public interests through a long term of years in face of formidable opposition, is a native of the city, and was born in 1861. Early ancestors aided in building up the great metropolis, and his paternal grandfather, Paul Grout, an old-time Democrat, was an assemblyman from 1839 to 1841.

Mr. Grout was educated in the public schools of New York and Brooklyn and at Colgate University; was graduated at the latter named institution in 1884, and is now a member of its board of trustees. He studied law under the tutorage of General Stewart L. Woodford, recently minister to Spain, and was admitted to the bar in 1885. He practiced with General Woodford's firm until 1893, when his conduct of the Adamson-tax-payers' suit to prevent the street surface railroad franchise frauds in Brooklyn attracted the attention of William J. Gaynor, and a partnership resulted January 1, 1893. During that year Mr. Grout took part in the litigation growing out of the Columbian celebration bills, the New Utrecht gas case, and later in the McKane prosecution which followed Judge Gaynor's election to the supreme court bench in 1894.

In 1895 Mr. Grout became the regular Democratic candidate for mayor against Frederick W. Wurster. He entered upon the campaign in the face of an adverse majority of over thirty-three thousand by which Mayor Schieren had defeated Mr. Boody at the preceding election, and was beaten by a plurality of only two thousand, running ahead of his associates on the ticket. In his campaign he was supported by the citizens' committee of one hundred. He was a candidate for borough president in 1897, and received a larger plurality than any other candidate on either the city or county ticket. He found the office to be one to which practically no power had been given by the legislature, but through force of character and perseverance he succeeded in making himself a potent factor in securing for Brooklyn many improvements which the city administration was apparently inclined to deny.

Probably the greatest service to the borough from which he was elected was that of leading in the movement for borough home rule. He took the initiative in Brooklyn, while in all the boroughs outside of Manhattan his suggestions were followed to a great extent, and his arguments, as advanced in newspapers, circular letters and pamphlets, went far toward convincing Manhattan students of municipal affairs that borough home rule is not only a borough right, but also the most effective means of correcting abuses in the city government, as well as of reducing public expenditures. He sent a circular letter to all the members of the legislature of 1900, urging legislation giving greater power to borough officials, and while, early in the session, there was a tendency in this direction, so many questions arose later on that the entire matter was referred to the charter revision commission. At the request of the commission, Mr. Grout appeared before that body and submitted a brief on charter changes, and of its provisions the following were adopted by the commission:

Giving each borough president a seat in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment;

Providing for facilitating the opening of streets, etc., by authorizing the establishment of a topographical bureau in each borough, under borough control;

The abolition of the Board of Public Improvements, a stumbling block in the municipal government;

Increase of power of local boards by empowering them to authorize assessable improvements with the approval only of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; and

Giving borough presidents the right to appoint certain administrative officials in the boroughs.

As a member of the Board of Public Improvements, Mr. Grout was the first to attack the Ramapo Company's proposal to furnish water to the city of New York under contract, and it has been well established that it was through the information elicited by his attacks that the proposed contract was finally successfully assailed. When the history of Ramapo is written, it will also be shown that an injunction to prevent the making of a Ramapo contract, obtained by Mr. Grout from Judge Smith on November 6, 1899, at his own expense, was the only safeguard against a Ramapo contract for a period of four months, this being established by the fact that the other injunctions obtained against the company were denied in December, 1899, while legislative enactment removing the Ramapo menace did not become operative until April 5, 1900. Mr. Grout's injunction, however, remained in force until

April 10, 1900, and those who are familiar with the record of Tammany officials who proposed making the Ramapo contract, believe that, had it not been for Mr. Grout's injunction, such a contract would have been made during that period of four months, notwithstanding public opinion.

Mr. Grout's nomination for comptroller in 1901 by the various organizations opposed to Tammany Hall came to him unsolicited. He made a vigorous campaign, standing before the people as a Democrat who did not recognize Tammany Hall as the Democratic organization of the city of New York, but as an organization having for its purpose the personal profit of its leaders. He was elected by a vote larger in each of the five boroughs of the city than that given to any of the anti-Tammany fusion candidates on the city ticket. His plurality was 45,994, while that of Seth Low, candidate for mayor, was 29,864.

From the foregoing it will be observed that Mr. Grout's three campaigns have been peculiarly noteworthy because of the very large vote cast for him as compared with that of his associates. Even in 1895, when as a candidate for mayor of Brooklyn he was made the chief target of attack by the opposing elements, he received 75,330 votes, while the candidate for district attorney, the office on the ticket next in importance, received 74,229 votes. He occupies the peculiar position of having been voted for by practically all the electors of Brooklyn; in 1895 and in 1897 by all the regular Democrats, and in 1901, as a fusion candidate, by practically all the Republicans and independents as well as by many Democrats. In these various contests he stood as the representative of important public interests, as well as of decency in political management, and the character and numerical strength of his support on these occasions affords ample evidence of the appreciation in which he is held as a representative citizen, and of the confidence reposed in his abilities.

Aside from his labors as an official, no public movement has taken place in Brooklyn in recent years in which Mr. Grout has not taken an active and intelligent part. He was an advocate of the Greater New York, was chairman of the Consolidation League, and made several arguments before the legislature upon the consolidation proposition. He also appeared before committees in the senate and assembly in advocacy of the one-dollar gas bill. He has long been a diligent student of the question of municipal ownership, and his written arguments upon that topic have been frequently reprinted and quoted.

Mr. Grout is the president of the Brooklyn Club, and is a member of the Delta Kappa Eta Society, and of the Manhattan, Montauk, Riding and Driv-

ing, Crescent Athletic and Brooklyn Chess Clubs. He is a veteran of the Twenty-third Regiment, of the New York State Guard, and judge advocate of the Second Brigade, ranking as major on the staff of Brigadier General McLeer.

He was married June 4, 1869, to Miss Ida L. Loeschigk, and two children have been born of the union.

TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF.

Timothy L. Woodruff, active in many important business enterprises in Brooklyn, and a leader in political and club affairs in that city, was born August 4, 1858, in New Haven, Connecticut. His parents were John and Harriet J. (Lester) Woodruff, the former descended from a Connecticut family of the colonial period, and the latter from Puritan ancestry. He was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, entered Yale University in 1875, was graduated at that institution in 1879, and in 1889 received from it the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Following his graduation he completed a course in Eastman's Business College, in Poughkeepsie, and received his diploma in 1879. He began his business career as an employe in the salt fish and provision house of Nash & Whiton, in Poughkeepsie, and a year later, in January, 1881, he was admitted to partnership, the firm name becoming Nash, Whiton & Company. Later the same year he became a resident of Brooklyn, which has since been his home and the field of his effort. In 1887 he became proprietor of the Franklin, Commercial, Nye and Waverly stores, and of the two grain elevators on Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Dock. At the organization of the Empire Warehouse Company, whose properties comprised nearly all the warehouses and the pier on the Brooklyn water front, in 1888, he became a director and a member of its executive committee. The same year, with J. S. T. Stranahan, David Dows, A. E. Orr and others, was organized the Brooklyn Grain Warehouse Company, of which he became a director and the secretary. He has constantly been connected with numerous other financial and commercial bodies, among which are the Kings County Trust Company and the Hamilton Trust Company, of Brooklyn, in both of which he is a trustee, and the New York Chamber of Commerce. In 1891 he was elected president of the City Savings Bank of Brooklyn. In all these and other similar institutions he has displayed those qualities which mark the accomplished man of affairs.

In politics he has always been zealously identified with the Republican party. The year of his removal to the city he connected himself with the Brooklyn

Young Men's Republican Club, and engaged actively in the campaigns of 1881 and 1883, when Seth Low was elected to the mayoralty. He was a delegate from the tenth assembly district in the Republican state convention of 1885, and represented that district in many succeeding conventions. In 1888 he was unanimously chosen to represent the second congressional district in the Republican national convention in Chicago, and he was a member of the executive committee of the Kings County Republican Club the same year. In 1889 and 1890 he was a member of the Republican state committee, and of the executive committee of that body. In November, 1880, he was appointed by Mayor Grant to membership in the World's Fair committee.

Mr. Woodruff is an active member of the various leading clubs, and has given much attention to their conduct. He was one of the founders of the Montauk Club, in which he has occupied many important positions, and he also holds membership in the Bryant Literary Society, the Union League, the Riding and Driving Club, and the Crescent Athletic Club.

In April, 1880, Mr. Woodruff was united in marriage with Miss Cora C. Eastman, daughter of the late H. G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff have from the beginning of their married life been usefully identified with charitable and religious work, and are members of the Memorial Presbyterian church of Brooklyn.

LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D.

This distinguished pulpiteer and writer, who as successor to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in the pulpit of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, not only acquitted himself most creditably, but also at the same time maintained the traditions of the church to a degree which could not have been anticipated, was a native of Massachusetts, born December 18, 1835. He was graduated in 1853 at the New York University, and then became a law student in the offices of his brothers, Benjamin and Austin Abbott, who were both successful practitioners. After four years' association with them he abandoned the law and studied theology under his uncle, the Rev. John S. C. Abbott, the historian. He was ordained to the ministry in 1860 and became pastor of the Congregational church in Terre Haute, Indiana. In 1865 he resigned his charge to accept the secretaryship of the American Union Commission, devoted to the well-being of the freedmen, and he removed to New York city, where was the office of the commission. He also entered upon the pastorate of the New England Congregational church, in the same city.

In 1868 he resigned his secretaryship, and the following year the pastorate, to devote his attention

to literary labors. For some time he was assistant editor of the "Christian Union," in association with the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and upon the retirement of the latter he became editor-in-chief. At one time he edited the "Literary Record" of "Harper's Magazine," and edited the "Illustrated Christian Weekly." His published works, excluding numerous pamphlets, include "A Dictionary of Bible Knowledge," "Illustrated Commentary on the New Testament" (four volumes), "Jesus of Nazareth," "Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths," "A Layman's Story," and "The Evolution of Christianity." He became acting pastor of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, after the death of Mr. Beecher, and succeeded in drawing the congregation closely to himself through his tact and wisdom in the maintenance of lofty ideals. At the expiration of a year he became pastor, and served acceptably and usefully in that capacity until his death.

GEORGE RYERSON FOWLER, M. D.

One of the greatest living exponents of the science of surgery, in fact one of the greatest the world has yet furnished, is Dr. George R. Fowler, of Brooklyn. While the city takes pride in laying first claim to him as one of its foremost citizens, his fame has encircled the globe and his great abilities are known throughout the civilized world.

Dr. Fowler was born in New York city December 25, 1838. His parents, Thomas W. and Sarah Jane (Carman) Fowler, were both natives of Long Island, as was also his grandfather, Duncan B. Fowler, who participated in the war of 1812. The family is of English origin, and the American branches are descended from three brothers who were among the early settlers of Connecticut. Two of them later removed to Long Island, one locating on the northern shore and the other on the southern. From the former of these the Doctor's father, who died in 1897, aged seventy-two years, was descended, while his mother, who resides in Brooklyn, is descended from the other.

The early life of Dr. Fowler was passed in Jamaica, Long Island, whither his parents had removed, and there he laid the foundation of his general education. His medical and surgical education was obtained in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he was graduated in 1871 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

He at once entered upon the duties of his chosen profession in the eighteenth ward, Brooklyn, subsequently removing to the twenty-first ward, and pursuing a general practice of medicine and surgery for fifteen years. Since that time he has given his attention exclusively to surgery and has one of the

largest practices in that line of work on the American continent.

In 1872 he was appointed upon the staff of the Central Dispensary of Brooklyn, from which he was forced to resign two years later on account of his rapidly growing practice. Upon the organization of the Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary in 1878 he became its first visiting surgeon. When the medical staff was complete in its organization he was chosen its presiding officer, and upon his resignation from the active staff in 1887 was made consulting surgeon to that institution. In 1883 he was appointed surgeon in chief to the department of fractures and dislocations of St. Mary's Hospital, and later had entire charge of the department of general surgery. He has been surgeon to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital of Brooklyn since its establishment in 1887, is senior surgeon to the German Hospital of Brooklyn, surgeon in chief of the Brooklyn Hospital, consulting surgeon to the Relief Hospital of the Eastern District and to the Norwegian Hospital, and professor of surgery in the New York Polyclinic.

When, in 1890, a law was enacted separating the educating and licensing powers in the state, the State Medical Society recommended Dr. Fowler as a member of the medical board and he was accordingly appointed by the board of regents of the University of the State of New York, and at the first meeting of the board he was made examiner in surgery, a position which he still holds. The importance of this position in the state of New York with its many splendid medical colleges and other medical and surgical institutions is very great, as in the past half-century, which has been called the "home stretch of scientific advancement," scarcely any branch has made such rapid and well defined progress as that of surgery. If such credit is due to those who in their respective callings "keep up with the times," how greatly is the world indebted to those who, like Dr. Fowler, set the pace, and, as it were, blaze the way that leads to the establishment of new scientific truths and the solving of scientific mysteries that for countless ages have lain beyond the reach of man.

Dr. Fowler has been a frequent contributor to surgical literature. He was for several years associate editor of the "Annals of the Anatomical and Surgical Society," afterward the "Annals of Surgery," at the present time the only journal in the English language devoted exclusively to surgery. He is also the author of a large number of articles which were presented before the various professional bodies of which he is a member and subsequently published. Among them may be mentioned: "Median Operation of Lithotomy, Extirpation of



George Ryerson Fowler

Superior Maxillary Nerve and Meckel's Ganglion for Facial Neuralgia, Antiseptic Excision of Knee-joints, Fractures of the Elbow Joint, Surgical Treatment of Facial Neuralgia, The Wire Suture in Fracture of the Patella, Excision of the Rectum for Carcinoma, The Listerian Treatment of Wounds, Antiseptic Incision in Abscess of Liver, Haemorrhosis of Knee, Lumbar Colotomy, Neurctomy for the Relief of Facial Neuralgia, The Importance of the Early Removal of Caseous Lymphatic Glands, Dry Wound Dressing, Compound Comminuted Fracture of Patella, Explorative Laparotomy, Alexander's Operation for Shortening the Round Ligaments, Surgical Infection, Laparotomy for Extra-uterine Pregnancy, Gunshot Wound of the Brain, Transplantation of Skin, Operative Treatment of Acute Intestinal Obstruction, Resection of Knee-joint in Children, Drainage of the Bladder, Gunshot Wound of the Head, Location of Bullet by Means of the Telephone Probe, Hallux Valgus, Laryngectomy, Radical Cure of Hernia, The Origin of Carcinoma, A New Operative Method in the Treatment of Fractures of the Patella, Gunshot Wounds of the Long Bones, The Discussion upon Appendicitis before the Surgical Society of Paris, as Viewed from the American Standpoint, A Case of Thracoplasty for the Removal of a Large Cicatricial Fibrous Growth from the Interior of the Chest, the Result of an Old Empyema, Observations upon Multiple Surgical Operations, with the Report of a Case in which Nine Operations were Performed at One Sitting, the Location and Removal of Missiles from the Cranial Cavity, Intractable Trifacial Neuralgia, Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery and of the External Carotid Artery above the Occipital and Facial Arteries, Fractures of the Patella, Exploratory Suprapubic Cystotomy in Obscure Bladder Diseases, The Surgery of Intra-Thoracic Tuberculosis, The Evolution of the Surgery of the Twentieth Century, The Question of the Non-Operative Treatment of Appendicitis, Prolapse, Procidencia and Inversion of the Rectum, Typical Excision versus Inversion of the Vermiform Appendix, A Case of Elephantiasis of the Lower Extremity Cured by Ligation of the External Iliac Artery, The Differential Diagnosis of Lesions of the Vermiform Appendix in the Adult Female, Septic Peritonitis Considered from the Clinical Standpoint, Acute General Peritonitis, the Prognosis and Treatment, Radical Cure of Femoral Hernia, The Differential Diagnosis of Surgical Lesions in the Right Half of the Abdomen and Pelvis, with Especial Reference to the Diagnosis of Appendicitis, A New Method for the Radical Cure of Inguinal Hernia, Intra-peritoneal Transplacement of the Spermatic Cord and Typical Obliteration of the Internal Ring and Inguinal

Canal (read before the International Medical Congress in Moscow in 1897), A Case of Perirenal Lipoma, Extirpation of the Tumor, with Incidental Nephrectomy and Cholecystectomy, Implantation of the Ureters into the Rectum in Exstrophy of the Bladder, with a Description of a New Method of Operation, The Use of Animal Toxins in the Treatment of Inoperable Malignant Tumors, Observations upon the Injuries of the Cranium and of the Spine, Clinical Studies in Appendicitis, Plastic Surgery, Spinal Anesthesia, The Relations of the Student of Medicine and the Recent Graduate to the Field of Surgery, History and Critical Observations upon the Surgery of the Liver and Biliary Passages, Tracheotomy with the Galvano-cautery, and Indications for and Limitations of Spinal Cocainization in Surgery.

A Treatise on Appendicitis, published in 1894 by Lippincott & Company, of New York, revised and enlarged edition in 1900, and a third edition in course of preparation, and translated into German and published by S. Kargar, of Berlin, in 1896, is looked upon by the profession as one of the most valuable works upon that subject. A work on general surgery soon to be published will undoubtedly rank high among the standard books treating of that branch of science.

Dr. Fowler was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Anatomical and Surgical Society in 1878, and two years later was elected its president. He has been for many years a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of which he was president in 1886 and declined re-election for the reason that others should not be deprived of the honor and prestige which that position carries with it. He was elected a Fellow of the American Surgical Association in 1891, of which he is now treasurer, is a permanent member of the American Medical Association, and is also a member of the New York Surgical Society, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Brooklyn Surgical Society, of which he was president in 1891, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of the State of New York. Though one of the busiest men in the profession, he takes intervals from his valuable time to maintain active relations with these organizations, attending the meetings, presenting papers and taking part in the discussions.

In 1897 he was a delegate to the International Medical Congress which convened in Moscow, Russia, and again to the one that met in Paris in 1900. Upon the former occasion he visited Athens, Greece, and while there, upon the recommendation of the adjutant general of New York, inspected the medical

departments of the Greek and Turkish armies, and very interesting authorities of those countries, an account of which inspection was published in the "Medical News" of August 21 of that year. The Doctor has traveled extensively, both in this country and Europe, and, unlike many, he always takes his profession with him. He thus combines the pleasure of his travels with a constant search for valuable facts that may bring still nearer to perfection his knowledge of surgery and medicine, and which, upon his return to his chosen field of labor, he may incorporate into his work. He is also ever ready to give the benefit of his observations to his brother practitioners and the general public.

During the trip to Europe in 1884 he was present at a meeting for the distribution of ambulance certificates at a watering place on the Lancashire coast. He there formed a resolution to establish classes for instruction in first aid to the injured upon his return to America. Arriving home, he set about agitating the question of forming such classes. His connection with the national guard suggested placing the matter on a sound footing in that organization, and at the state camp at Peekskill in the following year he formed classes for instructing the men in caring for injured persons in emergencies. This was followed by an order, at his instance, from General James McLeer, continuing the instruction in the armories as a part of the soldiers' duties during the winter season. In the following year the surgeon general of the state ordered similar instruction to be imparted to all of the national guard organizations in New York, and in the year thereafter an order was issued from the office of the adjutant general in Washington extending the training to all military posts in the United States. In the early part of 1890 the Red Cross Society of Brooklyn was organized, and Dr. Fowler was elected president. Part of the work done by the society at that time was a series of short, practical lectures on the care of the injured to the members of the police force, for which permission was obtained from the head of the department. In 1878 Dr. Fowler was commissioned a surgeon of the Fourteenth Regiment, National Guard of New York, with which he has since continued; was for several years surgeon on the staff of the Second Brigade with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and was recently appointed surgeon-colonel on the staff of Major General Roe.

The Doctor early evinced a liking for military affairs. In June, 1861, when a boy of twelve years, he walked from Jamaica to New York, intending to enlist. Wary from his long walk, he slept that night in a vacant cellar, and on the following morning, in response to an alarm sent out by his parents,

was taken into custody while trying to discover how he could enter the United States service. He was taken home by a policeman, and after hearing of the great anxiety of his parents and how ponds had been dragged and the woods searched for him, he promised, though no doubt with some mental reservation, that he would restrain his ire against those who would dishonor the Stars and Stripes! Thirty-seven years later, when he again offered his service to his country, the government gladly availed itself of them and he went to the front in a Pullman car!

He served in Cuba throughout the Spanish-American war, being commissioned by the president as chief surgeon of division, and was assigned to duty as medical inspector, consulting surgeon and chief of the operating staff of the Seventh Army Corps, General Fitzhugh Lee commanding. The manner in which he performed the duties of his position and the organization of hospital and sanitary work which took place under his directions redounded greatly to his credit, not only as surgeon but also as an executive officer. On March 9, 1898, General James McLeer and staff tendered him a dinner at the Montauk Club in recognition of his faithful service to the army in time of war and to the National Guard in time of peace.

Dr. Fowler was married, in 1873, to Miss Louise Rachael Wells, youngest daughter of the late James Wells, of Norristown, Pennsylvania. To this union were born four children, three of whom are living: Russell S. Fowler, M. D., who is practicing medicine and surgery in Brooklyn, and is assistant surgeon to the Methodist Episcopal, Brooklyn and German Hospitals; Miss Florence G. Fowler, who was graduated at the Packer Collegiate Institute in 1898; and Royale H. Fowler, who is a student in the Adelphi Academy. The Doctor and his family are members of the Church of the Messiah, Episcopalian.

For a number of years Dr. Fowler has been a member of Tuscan Lodge, No. 704, F. & A. M., and is also a member of Kismet Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Montauk, Riding and Driving and the Nassau County Clubs.

He resides at 302 Washington avenue, and has adjoining his residence and fronting on DeKalb avenue one of the best appointed surgical offices in the country. His beautiful country home is located in "The North Country" of Glen Cove, Long Island.

ALBERT VAN BRUNT VORHEES.

Among the capitalists of Long Island is numbered Albert Van Brunt Vorhees, who is residing at Bath Beach. He was born at New Utrecht February 5, 1830, a son of John I. Vorhees, who was born

on the old homestead, near Sheepshead Bay. The grandfather, Jacobus Vorhees, was a farmer by occupation, but the son, John I., learned the carpenter's trade in early life, following that pursuit for a number of years. As his financial resources increased he made judicious investments in realty and in other business ventures. The rapid growth of New York, Brooklyn and Bath Beach contributed in large measure to his success, and after all his prosperity resulted entirely from his own efforts, being an outcome of his ability to recognize and improve opportunity. He retired from business in 1855 with a handsome fortune, the result of his diligence, capable management and keen discernment. His remaining days were spent in the enjoyment of life's pleasures, secured to him through his own efforts, and in 1893 he passed away. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Phebe Van Brunt, was a daughter of Albert Van Brunt, and died in 1873, leaving two children, the younger being Ida Jane Vorhees.

The elder is Mr. Vorhees, of this review. He attended the local schools and further continued his education in Erasmus Hall at Flatbush, after which he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, continuing the supervision of his farming interests until 1886, when he retired to private life. He is to-day one of the leading capitalists in this portion of the island, and displays marked business and executive ability in the management of his property interests.

On the 20th of October, 1864, Mr. Vorhees was united in marriage to Miss Joanna Kowenhoven, a daughter of John Kowenhoven, of Bath Beach. To them were born four children, but only two are now living: John, a practicing physician, and Judge Van Brunt Vorhees. In the affairs of the town the subject of this review has taken a deep and abiding interest, contributing in large measure to the support of many enterprises calculated to prove of public benefit.

JOHN A. VORHEES, M. D.

John A. Vorhees, a son of Albert Van Brunt Vorhees, was born in New Utrecht, March 5, 1868, and having completed his preliminary education in the public schools he entered the Polytechnic Institute, at which he was graduated in 1886. He determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, and to this end matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, where he was graduated with the class of 1889. For a year he was in Roosevelt Hospital and thus put to a practical test the theoretical knowledge which he had acquired. In April, 1890, he entered into business relations with Dr. John E. De Mund, and now enjoys

a good practice. He makes a specialty of the treatment of the diseases of the chest, lungs and heart, in which he is very successful. For two years he was assistant health officer of New Utrecht, and he belongs to the Kings County Medical Association. In fraternal and social circles the Doctor is both prominent and popular. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, belonging to Altair Lodge, No. 601, F. & A. M., Aurora Chapter and the Consistory, and is a member of Kismet Temple, of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Marine and Field Club, to the Crescent Club and to the Brooklyn Yacht Club. His social qualities render him a valued representative of these organizations.

WILLIAM BROWNING, M. D.

One of the most distinguished specialists connected with the medical fraternity of Brooklyn is Dr. William Browning, whose successful treatment of nervous and mental diseases has gained him marked prominence in that line. He was born in Norwich, Connecticut, July 7, 1855, and is descended from one of the old Pilgrim families that was established in America during the earliest epoch of its pioneer settlement. It was Nathaniel Browning who, crossing the Atlantic from the old world, took up his abode at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, when that section of the country was just being opened up to civilization. William T. Browning, the father of the Doctor, was a farmer and teacher, and married Miss Nane C. Avery, who also belonged to an old Connecticut family. One son of the family, Aaron A. Browning, a graduate of Yale, is now a successful attorney of Norwich, Connecticut, and is prominent in political circles. There were five children in the family.

Dr. Browning, of this review, began his education in the public schools and afterward prepared for college in the Norwich Academy. He then entered Yale University, and was graduated in the class of 1876, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. For two years he filled the chair of natural science and mathematics in an academy of Philadelphia, and during the second year he also studied medicine under the direction of a preceptor and in the University of Pennsylvania, where he took a course in anatomy, and in 1877 won a diploma. In order to still further perfect himself in the work which he had determined to follow as a life pursuit he then went abroad and later was graduated at the Leipzig University, with the degree of M. D.

Returning to the United States, the Doctor was appointed a member of the house staff of the German Hospital of New York city, where he remained

until the close of the year 1882. Early in the following year he came to Brooklyn, and opening an office on Green avenue, engaged in general practice. He early became actively and prominently connected with various medical societies and with the hospitals and dispensaries of the city, including the Central Dispensary and the Long Island Hospital Dispensary.

While his practice of a general nature reached large proportions, Dr. Browning soon became known as an expert specialist on the subject of nervous and mental diseases. He gave special attention and study to such, carrying his investigation and research wherever knowledge had previously led the way and also along original lines of thought and study, thus gaining many valuable ideas, which he has put into successful use in his work. No other physician has had a larger practice of this character, and he is regarded as authority on all matters connected with the nervous system, so broad and comprehensive has been his study and so all-embracing his professional work. In 1887 he became the lecturer on physiology and the nervous system in the Long Island College Hospital, and after occupying that position for about three years, in 1900 he was made professor of nervous and mental diseases in the same institution, and is now connected with the college in that capacity. He is also attending neurologist to the Kings County Hospital, serving since 1893; attending neurologist to the German Hospital; is consulting neurologist to the Norwegian St. John's Hospital; attending neurologist to the Brooklyn Hospital, and for several years has been consulting neurologist to the Long Island State Hospital, and while in the Children's Hospital he filled a similar position. Since 1899 he has been a member of the Aertztliches Collegium. It is along the line of his specialty that he is connected with the various institutions, showing how highly he is regarded by the profession as authority on such matters.

The Doctor is prominent in the Medical Society of the County of Kings, was its librarian from 1891 until 1900, and in 1901 was elected its president. He was a delegate to the State Medical Society from 1892 until 1895 and at the latter date became a permanent member. He belongs to the Brooklyn Society for Neurology, which he joined on its formation, and he was, in 1898, one of the organizers and the first president of the Associated Physicians of Long Island. Since 1893 he has been a member of the American Neurological Association, and is a member of the Medical Club of Brooklyn. He was one of the organizers and for the first two years the treasurer of the Association of Medical Librarians of which he is still a member. He is recognized as an active and valued member of all these societies, and

for them has prepared and read papers. He has written extensively concerning nervous and mental diseases, and his writings have gone abroad throughout the country, adding to his yearly increasing fame. Among the books of which he is the author is a monograph on epilepsy, published in 1892; "Veins of the Brain," 1884; and "Circulation of the Central Nervous System." The "Reference Hand Book of Medical Science," first part published in 1889, and republished in 1901, contains articles by the Doctor on the same subjects and on the circulation of the brain. He also prepared several articles for Sajou's "Annual Encyclopedia of Medicine" on the same subjects and on brain hemorrhages and vascular diseases of the brain.

Not alone in professional circles has Dr. Browning attained distinction, for he is a favorite in social organizations and in societies for the advancement of knowledge. He belongs to the Long Island Historical Society, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the Phi Gamma Delta, a college fraternity, and the Union League Club. Since 1885 he has resided at his present home, at No. 45 Lefferts place, Brooklyn. While his fame has gone abroad throughout the land as one of the distinguished physicians in his specialty, his personal qualities are such as to win friendship, and in the city where he is so widely known he is very popular and is held in the warmest esteem and regard.

SETH L. KEENEY.

The day of small undertakings, especially in cities, seems to have passed and the era of gigantic enterprises is upon us. In control of mammoth undertakings are men of master minds, of almost limitless ability to guide, of sound judgment and keen discrimination. Their progressiveness must not only reach the bounds that others have gained, but must ever pass beyond into new and broader, untried fields of operation; but an unerring foresight and sagacity must make no mistake by venturing upon uncertain grounds. Thus continually growing, a business takes leadership in its special line and the men who are at its head are deservedly eminent in the world of business activity, occupying a position which commands the respect while it excites the admiration of all. Seth L. Keeney to-day takes rank among the most prominent contractors of Brooklyn, and he has accomplished a work which has made his fame spread abroad throughout the land,—the construction of the great bridge which spans the East river. He occupies a position pre-eminent among the mechanical engineers and contractors, and his work has been of great value.



Seth D. Keener

Seth L. Keeney was born at Black Walnut, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of May, 1831, and his boyhood days were passed upon the home farm, where during the summer months he assisted in the work of field and meadow. In the winter season he attended the common schools of the neighborhood and gained a thorough knowledge of the primary branches of learning. Afterward he enjoyed more advanced privileges, becoming a student in the Wyoming Seminary, in which he was graduated with the class of 1851. On leaving that institution he secured a position as superintendent of the north branch canal, but after about a year resigned and secured the contract to build ten miles of railroad for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company through the valley of the Delaware to the famous water gap. Plans for his future had been formulating in his mind, and this was the opportunity he sought for their execution. The work occupied two years and he completed it so successfully that he at once secured a similar contract for the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, which enterprise yielded him considerable money. His business ability enabled him to extend his field of labor, and in consequence he had the management of other business ventures, mainly in Wilkesbarre and in Wyoming county, where he established and superintended the conduct of stores.

In 1856 Mr. Keeney determined to take up his abode in Brooklyn, and had been a resident of the city but a short time when he was in command of a large share of the public patronage in the line of local contract work, such as the building of the Prospect Park Reservoir and the laying of sewers. He also constructed a large part of the old Conduit line of the Brooklyn water works. During the war he was engaged extensively in mercantile business, dealing chiefly in army supplies, and had two stores in New York and Washington, thus occupying his time at a period when domestic energy was at a stand still, awaiting the result of the contest of arms at the front. When peace was restored Mr. Keeney again resumed contracting and built the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad and the Coney Island Concourse, also the Coney Island Elevated Railroad, Brighton Beach Railroad, the Nassau Gas Works and the extension of the Brooklyn Water Works, besides laying many miles of water pipes and constructing numerous reservoirs. He will probably be longest remembered for his services in connection with the great bridge which spans the East river. To the promotion of the success of that great venture, as one of its trustees, he devoted many of the most active years of his life, and to his watchful care and sound judgment it owes much of its success from a financial

standpoint and its steadily extended usefulness to the public. He has been a trustee of the Brooklyn bridge since 1886, and is connected with many other important enterprises, being one of the directors of the Brooklyn City Railroad, the Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, the Brooklyn Warehouse and Dry Dock Company, the Long Island Loan & Trust Company, the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, the E. W. Bliss Company, the Edison & Kings County Electric Light & Power Company, the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, the Albany & Hudson Railroad and other corporations. His keen discrimination and excellent business sagacity have been important factors in the prosperous conduct of many of these enterprises.

In 1860 Mr. Keeney was united in marriage to Miss Susan L. Oosterhout, who died in 1891, leaving two children, a son and a daughter. Regarded as a citizen, he belongs to that public spirited, useful and helpful type of men whose ambitions and desires are centered and directed in those channels through which flow the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number, and it is therefore consistent with the purpose and plan of this work that his record be given among those of the representative men of Long Island. He is well known to be a man of keen business instincts, a thorough manager and financier, and as most of his business affairs have been of a public nature, bringing upon him the test of public criticism, the high regard in which he is uniformly held is an indication of his strict fidelity to duty, his unswerving integrity and his honorable purpose.

WILLIAM N. DYKMAN.

William N. Dykman, son of Judge Jackson O. Dykman, of the supreme court, was born in the village of Cold Spring, Putnam county, New York, in 1854. He comes of a worthy and hardy line of ancestry devoted to agricultural and commercial pursuits and prominent in the records of the county for many generations. Receiving a military education at West Point, after his graduation in 1875 he was assigned to the Twenty-second United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Brady, in the northern peninsula of Michigan. His regiment was variously transferred,—for a period to the vicinity of Buffalo and subsequently to Dakota and Montana, where he took part in the campaign against the Sioux Indians that followed the Custer massacre in 1876.

In 1877 Mr. Dykman resigned from the army to follow the legal profession. He began reading law in the office of William H. Robertson, at that time president of the state senate. During the session of 1878 he acted as Senator Robertson's private secre-

tary. Admitted to practice the same year, he entered the office of Edgar M. Cullen as managing clerk, and later became a partner in the firm of Cullen & Bergen. On the election of Mr. Cullen to the justiceship of the supreme court and his consequent withdrawal from the firm, Mr. Dykman became a member of the succeeding firm of Bergen & Dykman. Mr. Dykman's rapid rise in his profession, his prominence at the Brooklyn bar and at other courts before which he has practiced has been consistent, logical and a natural sequence of endowment, early training and thorough, scholarly devotion to his profession.

Among the more important litigations which Mr. Dykman has conducted with marked success is included that of the New York & Brooklyn bridge trustees in their endeavor to secure adequate terminal facilities in New York city. He also acted as counsel in the case growing out of the Scoville forgeries and Wall street frauds.

FRANKLIN W. HOOPER.

Franklin William Hooper, known throughout the scientific world for his high attainments as a scientist and teacher, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Walpole, Cheshire county, February 11, 1851. His boyhood was passed upon the parental farm, and his education was begun in the common schools in the neighborhood. At the age of seventeen years he entered Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio. It had been expected that he would prepare for the ministry, but he became so much interested in science and natural history that he gave them his greater attention, abandoning his first purpose altogether. After studying for two years at Antioch he entered Harvard University, where he continued his scientific studies previously begun, at the same time devoting a considerable portion of his time to philosophy and language. He took special courses in various scientific branches under such famous scientists as Louis Agassiz, Asa Gray, Jeffries Wyman, Benjamin Pierce and Josiah P. Cook, and in 1872 he attended the Agassiz Summer School of Natural History at Penikese island.

In 1876, acting as an agent for the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, he was engaged for some months in a scientific excursion on the coasts of Florida, which afforded peculiar opportunity for the investigation of alge and coralline formations. In 1877 he accepted the principalship of the high school at Keene, New Hampshire, and occupied that position until 1880, when he relinquished it to accept the position of professor of chemistry and geology at the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, New York. He was engaged in the latter work for nine years, until

June, 1889, when he was elected curator of the Brooklyn Institute. His service in the latter capacity was highly creditable to himself and most advantageous to the institution, and his opinion had much weight in effecting the amalgamation of the institute with the newly established Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, which took place in December, 1891, when he was chosen director of the new institute.

In the years which have elapsed, during which the scope of the institute has been greatly broadened, various large departments have been created, and the attending membership has been more than quadrupled. Professor Hooper's influence and effort have been recognized as among the most potent factors in the results attained. In various other ways he has contributed to the advancement of educational movements, and he served as a member of the Brooklyn board of education under the administration of Mayor Boody.

In May, 1876, while returning from Florida, where he had been in service for the Smithsonian Institution, Professor Hooper was married to Miss Martha Sumner Holden, of Augusta, Georgia, a lady whose father was a man of strong character and a prominent abolitionist during the existence of slavery. Three children were born of this union.

CHARLES JEWETT, A. M., Sc. D., M. D.

Among the members of the medical profession of Brooklyn who have attained an international reputation, is Dr. Charles Jewett, professor of gynecology and obstetrics in the Long Island College Hospital. He is a native of Bath, Maine, and is a son of George and Sarah (Hale) Jewett. His father, also a native of Maine, was a sea captain, who later retired to a large farm, where he passed the remainder of his life. Sarah (Hale) Jewett, born in 1815, died in January, 1901. Dr. Jewett's grandparents, Jonathan and Hannah (Hale) Jewett, removed from Massachusetts to Maine about 1800, and were among the early settlers of that state. Among lineal ancestors of an earlier day were Moses Jewett, who participated in the Revolutionary war; Jonathan Jewett and Maximilian Jewett; the latter named, with his brother Joseph, settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1639. Those last named were sons of Edward Jewett, of Bradford, England, and previous to that the genealogy of the family has been traced to one Henri de Juatt, a knight of the first Crusaders. Being Huguenots, the family fled from religious persecution to England, and some of the descendants continue to reside there. Maximilian Jewett was first deacon of the church in Rowley, and was several times a representative of the general court; many of his descendants were well known in

New England history, some of them being prominent divines, authors, journalists and politicians. Sarah (Hale) Jewett was a daughter of Eben and Hannah (Savery) Hale, and her prior ancestors were Jonathan Hale, David Hale, Samuel Hale and three successive Thomas Hales, the first of whom came from Hertfordshire, England, in 1038, and settled in Massachusetts.

Dr. Charles Jewett received his early education in the high school of his native town, and in 1804 was graduated at Bowdoin College, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years later his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1814, the centennial year of the college, the degree of Doctor of Science. In 1807 he began the study of medicine under the tutorship of Hiram Lathrop, M. D., of Cooperstown, New York, attended a course of lectures in the Long Island College Hospital, succeeding courses in the University Medical College and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and was graduated at the last named institution in 1817, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Soon after graduation he located in Brooklyn and engaged in practice. For a time his practice was of a general character, but in later years he has given his attention exclusively to gynecology and obstetrics. In those lines he is regarded as one of the most accomplished practitioners in the country, and his attainments have found recognition in his being called to many important positions. After service for some time as a member of the faculty of the Long Island College Hospital, he was, in 1880, appointed professor of obstetrics and pediatrics, and in 1900 succeeded the late A. J. C. Skene, M. D., in the professorship of gynecology. For many years he has occupied the position of consulting obstetrician in the Kings County Hospital, of surgeon-in-chief to the gynecological department of the Brooklyn Throat Hospital, of consulting gynecologist to the Bushwick Central Hospital, of whose board of trustees he is the president; and he is also a trustee of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.

While busily occupied with his personal practice and the duties of college and hospital positions, Dr. Jewett is an active member of many of the most important professional societies, among them the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of which he was president in 1878-80; the Brooklyn Pathological Society; the Brooklyn Gynecological Society, of which he was president in 1893; the New York Obstetrical Society, of which he was president in 1894; the New York Academy of Medicine; the Medical Society of the State of New York; the American Academy of Medicine; the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, of which he was

vice-president in 1891-3; the American Gynecological Society; the Associated Physicians of Long Island; the Brooklyn Medical Society, and the Associated Physicians of the City of Greater New York. He has also been complimented with honorary membership in the Detroit Gynecological Society, and in the British Gynecological Society. He was one of the founders of the International Congress of Gynecologists and Obstetricians, an organization numbering among its members many of the leading specialists of the country, and in 1893 he was honorary president of the Pan-American Medical Congress.

Dr. Jewett has made many contributions to professional literature, the more important of which are regarded by the profession as standard authorities, and have had extensive sales, while all have received warm commendation. His own volume titles are "Essentials of Obstetrics" and "A Manual for Childbed Nursing." He edited "Practice of Obstetrics, by American Authors," and was a contributor to "American Textbook of Obstetrics," Hamilton's "System of Legal Medicine," Keating & Coe's "Gynecology," and Foster's "Handbook of Therapeutics." He is a collaborator of the "American Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics," and of "Obstetrics." Many of his monographs and professional papers, read before the leading medical societies, have been published in the professional journals.

In 1808 Dr. Jewett married Miss Abbie E. Flagg, of New Hampshire, now deceased. To this union were born two children, Harold F. and Alice H. Jewett; the former named embraced the profession of the father, and is usefully engaged in practice in Brooklyn.

ROBERT A. BLACK, M. D.

Dr. Robert Alexander Black is assistant sanitary superintendent of the board of health of Greater New York for the Borough of Brooklyn, and in his profession he has attained a place of prominence that has been gained by his ability, earnestness and skill in the practice of his chosen calling. He was born in Brooklyn January 4, 1860, and is a son of Robert and Jane (McMullen) Black, natives of Ireland. His father came to Brooklyn in 1842 and soon after engaged in the drug business, in which he was very successful, carrying on operations along that line until his death, which occurred in December, 1896. His widow still resides in Brooklyn and is one of the highly esteemed residents of her section of the city. In Masonic circles Robert Black was very prominent, being past master of Adytum Lodge, No. 640, F. & A. M., past district deputy grand master of the third Masonic district, past high priest of Nassau Chapter, No. 109, R. A. M., past eminent

commander of Clinton Commandery, No. 14, K. T. and grand commander of New York state in 1876. His life exemplified the noble and benevolent principles of this fraternity which through many centuries has upheld all that is best in life. He was a lifelong Democrat, staunch in his advocacy of the principles of the party, and was a member of the electoral college in 1884.

Dr. Black was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and in the Polytechnic Institute, and when his literary course was completed he prepared for his life work as a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, in which he was graduated in 1883. Before the completion of his course he was acting interne in Mt. Sinai Hospital for a year. He then served for one year as interne in the Kings County Hospital and this long hospital experience, together with his knowledge of the composition and uses of medicine obtained in his early years in his father's drug store enabled him to secure a pharmacist's license and well qualified him for the practice of his profession, which he began in 1884. He is known both in fraternal circles and by the laity as one of the ablest physicians in Brooklyn, for he has mastered the principles of the science of medicine and is very efficient in applying them to the needs of suffering humanity. He was connected with the Brooklyn Central Dispensary until the rapid growth of his professional duties forced him to resign.

On the 10th of December, 1891, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Black and Miss Emi Ahlers, daughter of Herman Ahlers, of Brooklyn, and they now have one child, Donald. For a time the Doctor was a member of the Brooklyn board of education, but in 1898 resigned that position to accept his present office at the head of the Brooklyn health department. He is a member of Adytum Lodge, No. 630, F. & A. M., of Nassau Chapter, R. A. M., the Royal Arcanum and the Crescent Athletic and Carleton Clubs. He also belongs to the various Democratic organizations of his assembly district and in local political affairs takes a deep interest, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of the party.

STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD.

Whether as a banker or a merchant or whether as a statesman in senatorial halls or a lecturer in the forum, the fame and reputation of Hon. Stephen M. Griswold will be gratefully accorded a niche in the people's pantheon. Because it is a beneficent as well as an irresistible sentiment that has prompted mankind in all ages to honor those who have achieved such eminent success and honorable distinc-

tion, we take special pleasure in presenting such a notable example as the gentleman whose name introduces this article. It offers to young men of the day who find themselves in circumstances similar to those which beset Mr. Griswold, an opportunity to seize many points of profitable comparison and a word of emulation.

Born at Windsor, Connecticut, November 22, 1835, his early educational advantages might be tersely described as such as the "oak bench" and the "New England school" implied at that primitive day. When only fifteen years of age his youthful ambition led him to seek a wider field of opportunities for his already restless spirit and accordingly, in 1851, he came to New York to make his fortune. As a humble beginning he first accepted employment in a grocery store for his board and clothing, remaining there for one year, when he secured a position as office boy with the cutlery hardware importing house of Frost, Askam & Mossforth, of Manchester, England. During this time he improved his spare moments by studying bookkeeping and soon won a position as bookkeeper, at six dollars per week, in a jewelry house, where he remained for three years. At the expiration of that time, in 1857, he launched his first business venture on his own account, establishing himself in the jewelry business on a small scale at No. 177 Broadway. He there continued with well known success and uninterrupted prosperity for fifteen years, when he removed to No. 18 John street. He there continued for twenty years, when he removed to No. 65 Nassau street, his present location. As a successful diamond and jewelry merchant he is one of the oldest in New York city. He is president of the Union Bank, of Brooklyn, as well as the Hamilton Bank, an institution recently absorbed by the former bank. As a tribute to his high standing in the financial world he was recently elected president of the Bankers' Association, comprising representatives of forty-eight banks of Brooklyn and Long Island, for 1901.

While thus signally successful as a merchant and financier he has found time and energy to devote to other lines of activity and we find him equally prominent in political and social fields. Politically a staunch Republican, as old as the party, having cast his first vote for John C. Fremont, he has been the recipient of high honors at the hands of the organization. He was a member of the municipal assembly from the eleventh aldermanic district of Brooklyn in 1875, 1876 and 1878. He was elected to the senate in 1886, running over twelve hundred ahead of his ticket in the third senatorial district of Brooklyn,—a district which at the time bore the distinction of being the largest in the state, representing over three hundred thousand inhabitants.



Stephen M. Griswold.

He had the honor of serving on various committees of the senate. As a member of that body he introduced and fathered the measures which gave to Brooklyn the concourse lands, comprising two thousand and nine hundred by one thousand feet of land, at Coney Island, and which remains the only ocean front she can call her own. Through legislative action he also secured the construction of the extension of the Brooklyn bridge over Chatham Square, Manhattan, familiarly known as Griswold's extension.

A man of deep religious sentiment, his whole life has been characterized with the true Christian spirit, and he has been an active and valued member of Plymouth church for about fifty years, and for over forty years of that time he has served as an usher. When Henry Ward Beecher, his pastor, was called by Abraham Lincoln to deliver the address on the occasion of the restoring of the flag over Fort Sumter, April 14, 1865, which had been so ruthlessly lowered in 1861, Mr. Griswold happily conceived the idea that in order that fitting ceremony might grace so important and patriotic an occasion, a large delegation of Dr. Beecher's fellow clergy and citizens of Brooklyn should accompany him. The undertaking proved highly successful and gratifying and made memorable the event to the city of Brooklyn. The *Oceanus*, a steamer chartered for the purpose by Mr. Griswold, as chairman of the committee, for eighteen thousand dollars, carried the distinguished delegation, which also bore the first intelligence of Lee's surrender to the half famished and besieged city of Charleston. In 1867 he and his wife accompanied "Mark Twain" in his celebrated tour around the world on the steamer *Quaker City*, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor, and all the countries of Europe, including Russia, and were accorded the unusual courtesy of a three-days' visit to the Emperor Alexander II, and the empress and the Grand Duke Michael at his summer palace at Yalta, on the Black sea.

Though Mr. Griswold enjoyed little educational training, as previously noted in this article, that he possessed more than ordinary intellectuality and receptive powers of mind was evidenced in the able and instructive lectures delivered by him as the result of his observations on that tour. Possessing an accurate memory and fine descriptive powers, with a pleasing style of delivery characteristically his own, being devoid of any eloquentary affectation, his lectures were most entertaining and highly instructive. Mr. Griswold's artistic tastes find indulgence in music and painting, his collection of paintings, representing some of the rarest productions of the old masters, being one of the most valuable private collections to be found in Brooklyn, in which is included the celebrated *Adoration of the*

Virgin and Child, by Guido Roni; *City of Jerusalem*, by August Land; and *Alexandria, Egypt*, by Warren Sheppard. In music, himself a clever performer on the zither, he owns various costly and elegant instruments, including the largest pipe organ in any private house in Brooklyn. Socially Mr. Griswold is a member of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, of which he was once the president. Mrs. Griswold accompanied her husband in all his tours, and as a result of her observations there appeared from her pen several years ago a volume entitled, "*Woman's Pilgrimages*," which was immensely popular, over twenty thousand copies having been sold.

Such is a brief review of some of the incidents in the life of one who has won success by deserving it, and who has achieved for himself a commanding position in the financial and commercial world, as well as high and distinguished honors as a man among men. A upright, conscientious and God-fearing man, his entire life and public career have been irreproachably correct, with a character without a stain and a spotless private life.

THEODORE B. GATES.

General Theodore Burr Gates, a distinguished officer of the great Civil war and a hero of Gettysburg, has also enjoyed high civic honors in the gift of his state and is now a practicing lawyer of Greater New York. He was born in Oneonta, Otsego county, New York, December 16, 1828. His education was acquired in the common schools of his town, the select school of Rev. Henry Spafford, of Cooperstown, and in Gilbertsville Academy. He began the study of law with Hon. Erastus Cooke, in Oneonta, for his preceptor, and concluded his studies under his direction at Saugerties, Ulster county, whither he had moved, and was admitted to the bar at Kingston in 1850. In May, 1851, he bought S. S. Hommel's half interest in the Saugerties Telegraph, B. M. Freleigh being the other half owner, and together they edited and published the paper until some time in 1853, when they sold out to William Hull. General Gates married Maria V. L., daughter of the late Major John V. L. Overbagh, one of the best known and most honored citizens of Ulster county, on the 20th of November, 1851. Three children have been born to them, the eldest of whom died in Brooklyn in January, 1871. General Gates represented the first assembly district of Ulster county in the legislature of 1855. He was nominated for congress from the strongly Democratic district composed of Ulster and Greene counties in 1864, while he was in the field in command of his regiment, and was beaten by the Democratic candidate, Mr. Hubbel, of Greene county. In 1866 he was the Republican candidate for state treas-

urer, but the entire ticket was defeated. He was president of the village of Kingston in 1860-7.

He removed from Saugerties to Kingston in 1826 and formed a copartnership with Erastus Cooke in the practice of law. The firm did a very large business until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. The General had been connected with the Twentieth Regiment, New York state militia (Ulster Guard), for several years, and was major of the regiment at the beginning of the war. He dissolved partnership with Judge Cooke and was succeeded in the firm by Hon. William Lounsbury. He marched with his regiment to the seat of the war in April, 1861. Returning home at the expiration of the regiment's three-months term of service, he engaged in the work of reorganizing the regiment for the war, and again marched with it to the front in October, 1861. Hiram Schoonmaker, who had been the lieutenant colonel of the regiment, resigned during the three-months term of service, and Major Gates was elected lieutenant colonel, and this office he continued to hold until the death of Colonel George W. Pratt, mortally wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862, whereupon he was promoted to the colonelcy and commanded the regiment thereafter through all its campaigns until November 22, 1864, when he resigned. (See history of Twentieth Regiment.) From June 18, 1864, until his resignation he commanded the post and defense of City Point, Virginia, having under his command his own regiment and various other forces. Upon his resignation his regiment presented him with an eulogistic address testifying to their affection for him as a commander and fellow soldier, and to the profound esteem and the sincere regard in which they should ever hold his memory. He was appointed brigadier general of United States volunteers by brevet. In 1879 he published an octavo volume of about six hundred pages entitled "The Ulster Guard and the War of the Rebellion."

In September, 1863, Major General Abner Doubleday wrote as follows: "Colonel Theodore B. Gates, of the Twentieth New York militia, served under me in the recent battle of Gettysburg as well as on several other occasions. The many battles in which this officer has been engaged, his great bravery and sound military judgment led me to place dependence in him. On the first day at Gettysburg he was assigned to the important duty of protecting the left flank of the First Corps against the heavy forces which threatened it. His manoeuvres were all excellent and he held his position for several hours until the right of the line gave way and forced him to retire, which he did in good order. Although outflanked by a whole brigade he continued, as I

have said, to hold them in check, and to fall back without disorder to a second position on Seminary Ridge. Here he formed line again and most gallantly checked the enemy's advance until the corps had nearly all withdrawn. His position was that of a forlorn hope, covering the retreat of corps and saving it from a great disaster. Exhausted as his command must have been from the desperate and prolonged fighting on the first day, he nevertheless had an equally desperate combat on the third day after the terrific artillery assault that preceded the final attack of the rebels on our left center. The rebels had already penetrated Hancock's line of battle, when the two regiments under command of Colonel Gates attacked them furiously in front at short pistol range, charged and drove them from the protection of the felled timber in which they were sheltered and took a large number of prisoners. On the occasion alluded to Colonel Gates commanded the Twentieth New York (his own regiment) and the One Hundred and Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers."

After General Gates returned from the war he formed a copartnership with Mr. Lounsbury, who had dissolved partnership with Judge Cooke upon the latter's going out to the field as colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers. Subsequently Judge Cooke came into the firm and the three remained together for about a year, when General Gates withdrew and began practice alone. In 1869 he removed with his family to Brooklyn, where he has since resided and is now practicing his profession in that city and New York, with his office in the former. With the fondness of martial scenes still strong within him, General Gates accepted the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Thirteenth Regiment in 1881. He is a member of United States Grand Post, G. A. R., and was president of the Veterans's Association of the Thirteenth Regiment for fourteen years. He was appointed register in bankruptcy by the chief justice of the United States supreme court, and in 1895 was appointed major general of the Fifth Division, National Guard of New York, which he held until his resignation upon removing to Brooklyn.

He was appointed by Governor Fenton, in 1867, one of a commission including himself and General James B. McKean, late chief justice of Utah, to settle the accounts between the state of New York and the United States with reference to expenditures of the state in the war of the Rebellion, amounting to many millions of dollars.

General Gates has been twice married. His first wife having died in November, 1888, on June 28, 1893, he was again happily wedded, to Miss Ida M.

Dixon, of an old and prominent family of Palmyra, New York. Their union has been blessed with a daughter, Theodora Margarette, to brighten and gladden their home.

CHANDLER F. GRAVES, M. D. S.

Chandler F. Graves, who is engaged in the practice of dental surgery in Brooklyn, was born in Seneca Falls, Seneca county, New York, on the 1st of January, 1836, his parents being Lewis and Adeline (Jones) Graves, the former a native of Vermont. His father in early life was a builder, and also occupied the position of magistrate, but afterward studied medicine and was one of the first physicians in Seneca Falls. He studied surgery under the direction of the late Dr. Frank Hamilton, who was afterward surgeon general of the United States army. In 1846 Dr. Lewis Graves removed to South Sodus, in Wayne county, New York, and subsequently to Lyons, in the same county. He practiced for a number of years in each of those towns and then took up his abode in Albany, whence a few years later he went to Long Island city, remaining at that point for several years. He was postmaster there under President Lincoln's second administration, under Johnson and during Grant's first administration, and while serving in that capacity he was the recipient of a very unique chart bearing the autographs of President Grant, his cabinet, the justices of the supreme court, the United States senate, the house of representatives and the territorial delegates. Dr. Graves died in 1880, at the age of sixty-nine years, and was survived by his widow until 1896, when she, too, was called to her final rest, being then seventy-six years of age. The family numbered five children: Eliza, who became the wife of Marcus L. Graves, of Auburn, New York; Chandler F.; Benjamin F., who resides in Brooklyn, and is engaged in the wholesale clothing business in New York; Thomas, who died in childhood; and Ellen L., who married John Gail Borden, now deceased, of the Borden Milk Company.

In taking up the personal history of Dr. Chandler F. Graves we note that his preliminary education was acquired in the public schools of Seneca Falls and that he afterward studied in Wayne county. In 1855 he began the study of dentistry in the office of Crane & Hoffman, of Rochester, New York, where he remained for five years. After practicing for a few months in Albany he removed to Brooklyn, where for five years he was associated with Dr. Hezekiah Stratton, and since that time he has conducted one of the largest dental practices in the city. He is a member of the Brooklyn Dental Society and the Second District Dental Society.

On the 23d of October, 1861, Dr. Graves was united in marriage to Miss Annie Jones, of Rochester, and they have two children, Clarence and Abram Lewis, the latter now in the employ of the Standard Oil Company. The Doctor belongs to Crystal Wave Lodge, No. 638, F. & A. M., of which he is past master. For eighteen years he has been its treasurer, a fact which indicates the high regard and confidence which his brethren of the fraternity have for him. He is also a member of the Consistory, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and is a charter member of the Masonic Veterans Association, of Brooklyn. He likewise belongs to the Aurora Grata Club, and he and his family are members of the LaFayette Avenue Presbyterian church. In his political views he is a stalwart Republican and has been a delegate to the state and county conventions. His close application, earnest purpose and laudable ambition have been salient features in his professional success, enabling him to work his way steadily upward until he now occupies a very enviable position as a representative of the dental fraternity.

COLONEL EZRA MILLER.

Among the residents of Brooklyn who attained an international reputation was the late Colonel Ezra Miller, and a brief account of his remarkable career cannot fail to be of interest to his many friends and acquaintances.

He was born near Pleasant Valley, Bergen county, New Jersey, May 12, 1812, and was a son of Ezra Wilson and Hannah (Ryerson) Miller. His father was a native of Westchester county, New York, and his mother was a daughter of George Ryerson, a wealthy resident of Pompton, New Jersey, and a granddaughter of Samuel Ellis, who owned Ellis Island. This branch of the Miller family is descended from John Miller, an English philosopher who came to America on the boat following the Mayflower. It is essentially an American family and has furnished many men who attained high standing in the different walks of life. Among these may be mentioned the two brothers—Captain John Miller, of Penny Bridge fame, and Colonel Thomas Miller, who was in command at Fort Greene, Long Island.

When Colonel Miller was a boy his parents removed to New York. They lived in Rhinebeck for three years, and finally located in Flushing, where he received a good education. His father wished him to become a physician, but the natural trend of his mind was toward something more mechanical, and he became a topographical, mechanical and hydraulic engineer.

In early life he was fond of military studies, and on the 23d of September, 1833, enlisted in a company of artillery belonging to the Second Regiment of New York state militia. He was promoted as adjutant August 5, 1839, lieutenant colonel July 2, 1840, and colonel July 4, 1842. Soon after his marriage, in May, 1841, he became commander of Fort Hamilton, Long Island, where he continued for six years. Robert E. Lee, who afterward became the great Confederate general, was at that time stationed there, and once while playing with a feed cutter Colonel Miller's little daughter, Josephine, cut off a portion of the finger of the since famous General Fitzhugh Lee.

In 1848 Colonel Miller was sent to Wisconsin to make surveys of public lands and attend to the protection of the timber of the state. There his natural capacity for making friends led to his election and service for two years as justice of the peace in Magnolia, and in 1852 to his election to the senate of the state. He declined re-election to the latter office, but under the administration of President Buchanan served as postmaster of Janesville, where in his employ as a barefoot boy was Douglas King, now in charge of the money department of the New York postoffice. In 1851 Governor Dewey appointed Colonel Miller to the command of the Eighth Regiment of Wisconsin militia, in which capacity he was well qualified to render valuable service to his adopted state.

About this time the great railroad lines of the country were being built and put into operation. Necessarily many of those in charge of trains were inexperienced, which, together with the fact that the control of train by telegraph was only in its experimental stage, resulted in many accidents. One of the worst features of these accidents was the "telescoping" of colliding cars. Colonel Miller's attention was attracted by the terrible fatalities resulting from this cause, and after an exhaustive study of the question decided that much of the difficulty could be overcome by changing the construction of the cars. He accordingly set to work, and in 1853 completed and patented his first invention of a car that would not "telescope." He afterward extended his inventions to include the coupler, buffer and platform, upon which patents were successively secured, and which were eagerly adopted by railroads throughout the world. Under the present well regulated systems of train-dispatching the number of railroad accidents have been proportionately reduced, but the awful "telescoping" of former years is almost unknown to the present generation. This, resulting from Colonel Miller's inventions, places him among the great benefactors of the human race, and,

it is pleasant to state, it also resulted in securing to him a handsome fortune.

Returning to Brooklyn in 1865, he continued to reside there until 1870, when he removed to his palatial home which he had erected in Mahwah, New Jersey, where, surrounded by every luxury, he enjoyed the well earned ease of the evening of a well spent life. The people of New Jersey showed their appreciation of their new distinguished neighbor by electing him to the state senate in 1883, and two years later he passed away, having survived by two years his wife, who was a daughter of Captain Seth Miller.

To Colonel and Mrs. Miller were born five children: Era-Wilson Miller, who occupies the home-stead in Mahwah and devotes his time to the cultivation of the fine farm adjoining; Amanada Josephine, who married Marshall L. Hinman, president of the Brooke Locomotive Works in Dunkirk, New York; Jordan Grey Miller, a tea and coffee merchant of New York city, with residence in Brooklyn; Harriet Martha, deceased, who married John Henry Van Kirk, of Brooklyn, also deceased; and Franklin Pierce Miller, M. D., a prominent member of the medical profession of Brooklyn.

JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD.

In studying the lives and character of prominent men, we are naturally led to inquire into the secret of their success and the motives that prompted their action. Success is a question of genius, as held by many; but is it not rather a matter of experience and sound judgment. For when we trace the career of those who stand highest in public esteem, we find in nearly every case that there are those who have risen gradually, fighting their way in the face of all opposition. Self-reliance, conscientiousness, energy, honesty,—these are the traits of character that insure the highest emoluments and greatest success. To these may we attribute the success that has crowned the efforts of Mr. Fairchild.

Julian D. Fairchild, president of the Kings County Trust Company and the Union Ferry Company, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, April 17, 1850, and is the only child of Douglas and Lydia Esther (Hawley) Fairchild, natives of Connecticut, and of early Scotch ancestry. The name is said to have been originally Fairbairn. The family settled in Stratford at a very early date and the Hawley family were among the early settlers of Dunbury, Connecticut. Douglas Fairchild died November 7, 1898, aged seventy-two years, and his wife died March 30, 1889, aged fifty-nine years. He was a shoemaker by trade and was unable to provide



Julian D. Fairchild

his son with more than a limited education. Julian D. Fairchild attended only the public schools of his native town and later those of New Haven. During the hours out of school he sold newspapers in the streets and frequently during the noon hour went to the campus of Yale College and sold to the students home-made molasses candy, which had been made by his mother.

At the age of thirteen our subject put aside his text-books and entered the employ of a large hardware manufacturing house in New Haven, where he remained for about three years, filling the positions of office boy, entry clerk, and assistant bookkeeper. With the money earned in that time he started a tea, coffee and spice store, which he continued for about a year and sold out. At the age of twenty-one he became secretary to the Quinipiac Fertilizer Company of New Haven and New London, Connecticut. In 1874 he severed his connection with this company and came to New York, where he became identified with the E. Frank Coe Fertilizer Company, of which he eventually became president. But in 1894 he disposed of all his interests in the fertilizing business, having been elected in May, 1893, president of the Kings County Trust Company, and has been connected with this institution since its inception, contributing largely to its success. He is also a director of the Bedford Bank, the Nassau Fire Insurance Company, Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company and president of the Union Ferry Company.

He was married January 9, 1879, to Miss Florence I. Bradley, daughter of Charles W. Bradley, of New Haven. They have now two children, Florence E. and Julian P., who has a position in his father's bank. The family attend the Dutch Reformed church. They reside at No. 845 Carroll street, Brooklyn, and have a summer home at Cedarhurst, Long Island.

In 1896 Mr. Fairchild was offered the Democratic nomination for mayor of Brooklyn, but his business interests would not permit him to accept the honor. He was appointed by Mayor Van Wyck one of the commissioners from Brooklyn on the new East river bridge, now in process of construction, and is treasurer of the board. He is also a regent in the Long Island College Hospital, president of the Brooklyn Central Dispensary, trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, a director of the Brooklyn Club, and vice-president of the Montauk Club, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the New York Produce Exchange and the Carleton and Field and Marine Clubs. Beginning business life at a very small salary, Mr. Fairchild is a splendid example of what energy and industry, coupled with a determination to win, make it possible in this progressive country. Small though his

first earnings were he made a position of honor, not because he was penniless but because he did not think that extravagance was either a luxury or a necessity. His prosperity is attributable to his indomitable energy and the close and assiduous attention he has paid to the minute portions of his affairs. Courteous, genial, well informed, alert and enterprising, he stands to-day one of the leading representative men of his state,—a man who is a power in his community.

EDWARD G. WARD.

Edward G. Ward, late borough superintendent of the public schools and a prominent factor in the public educational system of Brooklyn, was born in the eastern district of this city in 1843, a descendant of an old patriotic colonial family, which, prior to the Revolution, came from Connecticut to New York and located there. The family name has been conspicuous in the wars of the country. His great-grandfather served in the Revolutionary war; his grandfather fought in the war of 1812, and two of his brothers were in the Union army during the Civil war.

Mr. Ward was educated in the public schools of New York city and Hoboken and in the New Jersey State Normal School at Trenton. On leaving school he continued his education by a thorough and comprehensive course of private study, covering a period of many years and embracing many branches, including language, mathematics, science, literature and history. He began his career as a teacher at a very early age, and when but seventeen was made vice principal of a grammar school in Hoboken, New Jersey. Shortly afterward he became the principal of what is now grammar school No. 11 in Jersey City. Subsequently he held the chair of mathematics and grammar in the Jersey City Normal School, where he remained for years, until the school was abandoned. In 1879 he was called to the principalship of grammar school No. 10 of Brooklyn, a position which he filled so acceptably that during his first year his salary was raised from the minimum to the maximum figure paid to principals. He remained there until 1885, when, a vacancy occurring in the office of the superintendent of public schools of Brooklyn, he was elected by the board of education to the position of associate superintendent. In 1898, on the resignation of Dr. William H. Maxwell, Mr. Ward was elected superintendent of the schools of the borough of Brooklyn, a position for which his previous career had especially fitted him and which he held with increasing success during the remainder of his life. When nominated for borough superintendent he was thus referred to:

"I refer to Mr. Ward, a practical teacher, a wise

and successful principal, an efficient superintendent, who has discharged his duties as such with a single eye and an intelligent purpose, and at the same time has held the friendship and respect of the teachers. What better qualifications could be found by searching in any city or any state? Added to this high order of ability, his familiarity with our schools and our teachers and his seniority on this board of superintendents make him the logical candidate for this position."

Mr. Ward died September 13, 1901.

HENRY E. ROEHR.

During his long and useful life, Henry E. Roehr was one of the strongest personalities in the business, social and political life of Brooklyn, and his influence extended to every portion of the Union where German-Americans had their homes.

He was born in Schleiz, in the principality of Reuss, Germany, in 1841. His father, Edward Franz Roehr, was a prominent leader in the revolution of 1848, and in 1849 he was obliged to expatriate himself. He came to Williamsburg, Long Island, and, after following several occupations, he saved sufficient money to send for his family, who arrived in 1851. After a time the senior Roehr founded the "Long Island Anzeiger," which existed for but a year. In 1855 he established "Der Triangel," a German Masonic journal, which flourished for twenty-five years.

Henry E. Roehr was but nine years of age when he was brought to the United States. He at once became a paper-carrier for his father, and began to learn the trade of printer. Meanwhile he was an omnivorous reader, and he acquired a liberal store of general information and a taste for literature which remained with him throughout his life. When sixteen years of age he left home to ply his calling elsewhere, and he worked in Albany and Cincinnati. He was again working in his father's office when the Civil war broke out, and, when volunteers were called for, his was the fourth name signed to an appeal to the young Germans to enter the military service. He enlisted in the Twentieth Regiment of New York Volunteers and was made a sergeant in Company I. He was wounded in action at New Market Bridge, Virginia, and shortly afterward was promoted to a second lieutenancy, and afterward to a first lieutenancy. He participated in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac until the summer of 1863, when his term of service expired and he was honorably discharged. Returning home, he worked on several newspapers until the winter of 1864, when he and his father founded the "Long Island Anzeiger." It was published weekly until

1869, when it became a semi-weekly, and in 1872 the name was changed to that of the "Brooklyn Freie Presse," which became a daily. In 1873 Mr. Roehr bought his father's interest, and the same year he began the publication of a Sunday issue called "The Long Islander." He conducted the two journals with great ability until his death, which occurred in 1901.

His war service developed a taste for military affairs, and he took a deep interest in the National Guard. In 1868 he recruited a battalion of four companies of infantry, and received the commission of major, and later he was promoted to the colonelcy of the Thirty-second Regiment. He brought that command to a high state of efficiency, and resigned in 1876. He was a staunch Republican until 1872, when he joined the liberal wing of the party. He rejoined the old organization after the election that year, but in 1884 he supported Cleveland for the presidency, again returning to his old party. He was a member of various fraternal and social organizations, and was an influential leader in all.

Colonel Roehr married Miss Anna M. Blankhardt, and to them were born seven children. One of the sons, Edward, a highly educated and talented man, who has had much experience in journalism, has proven a capable successor to his father, and now conducts the journals with which the family name has been for so many years associated.

JOSEPH ASPINALL.

Joseph Aspinall, county judge of the county of Kings, is of English descent, a nephew of the Rev. George Hollis, who came from England to Brooklyn about the year 1830. He was educated in Brooklyn, beginning in the public schools and afterward attending a private school affording what was equivalent to an academical course, in which he was graduated when eighteen years of age. He found employment in a rope manufactory, but he found himself inclined to a professional life, and he entered the law office of his cousin, William H. Hollis, under whose preceptorship he read law diligently, at the same time attending Columbia College Law School in the class of 1875. After being admitted to the bar he became associated in practice with the cousin who had aided in his professional education, and he succeeded to the business of the firm after the death of his partner, in 1881. The business was at that time extensive and important, consisting largely of surrogate's, civil and real-estate practice. Mr. Aspinall subsequently became counsel for the National City Bank of Brooklyn, and custodian of many important financial and real-estate interests.

Mr. Aspinall has been long prominent in Republican political circles, and has been accorded a posi-

tion of leadership in the ranks of the party. He has been frequently a delegate in important conventions. For three annual terms, beginning in 1888, he was elected to the assembly from the eleventh district of Kings county, and in 1891 he was elected to the senate, defeating Charles Sutherland, a former member of that body. In 1901 he was elected county judge of Kings county.

Judge Aspinall is prominent in various fraternal and social bodies. In Masonry he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and he is a noble in Kismet Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Aurora Grata Club, the Union League Club, the Garfield Club, the Brooklyn Club, the Lake Mahopac Yacht Club, the Adriance Club and the Adelphi Riding Club.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

Edward Morse Shepard, of Brooklyn, lawyer, author, reformer and statesman, a man of splendid intellectual attainments and nobility of character, was born in New York city in 1850. He was a son of Lorenzo B. Shepard, a distinguished lawyer and politician, who at the age of twenty-seven years was United States district attorney for the district of New York, and was afterward district attorney for the county of New York, and later counsel of the corporation; he was a grand sachem of Tammany Hall in its palmiest days, a delegate to the Democratic national convention which nominated James Buchanan for the presidency, and was held as a friend by Horatio Seymour, William L. Marcy and Samuel J. Tilden. He died in 1856, at the early age of thirty-six years, at almost the outset of what promised to be a phenomenally brilliant career.

Edward M. Shepard began his education in the public schools of New York, studied one year at Oberlin (Ohio) College, and completed his education in the College of the City of New York, at which he was graduated in 1869 at the age of eighteen years. He was fortunate in having for guardian, his father's intimate friend, Abram S. Hewitt, who took in him a fatherly interest and aided in giving to his ambition proper direction. As a law student he came under the kindly influence of John E. Parsons, and in later days he became the partner of that distinguished man. He supported himself by his office labors while engaged in his studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. The following year he engaged in practice in partnership with Albert Stickney, and this association was maintained until 1890, when he became a member of what is today one of the foremost law organizations in the United States, the firm of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden. The efficiency of this firm is unique, and there are few cases of metropolitan, national or interna-

tional moment in which it is not engaged, on one side or the other.

The public services rendered by Mr. Shepard have been of momentous importance. In his young manhood he was an organization member of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn, and was the chairman of its executive committee for two years, and its president for three years. When that body gave itself to selfish purposes, Mr. Shepard and others withdrew and founded the Brooklyn Democratic Club, which became a leader in the reform movement that culminated in the renomination and re-election to the presidency of Grover Cleveland in 1892, and in the moral revolution which redeemed the judicial department from reproach and the city of Brooklyn from misrule in 1893. A further result was the conscience movement within the state Democracy in 1894, and the restoration of the Democratic party to power. Mr. Shepard was a leading and potential agent in these and other reform movements, and he was singled out to occupy various official positions in which were demanded unselfish service in the interests of good government and the protection of public rights. In 1884-5 he was forest commissioner of the state of New York, and in that capacity he acquitted himself most creditably. In 1891 he became a member of the judicial commission appointed to ascertain and fix the value of the plant and franchise of the Long Island Water Supply Company; as a leading spirit in this body, and as its representative in the incident litigation, he was the principal agent in saving not less than one million dollars to the public treasury. In 1895 he became attorney general of the state within this department, and his services in that position were of transcendent importance. The city of Brooklyn was relieved from misrule, and the treasury plunderers were hunted down. Every guilty man was arrested, indicted, convicted and sentenced, after litigation originating in the lowest court and terminating only in the Supreme Court of the United States, where every contention made by Mr. Shepard was sustained. Mr. Shepard was appointed civil-service commissioner by Mayor Low (1883-5), and he originated the code which has since been pronounced to be the most practical and effective of all inaugurated in the United States up to that time. In 1901 he became the mayoralty candidate of the reform Democracy, but suffered defeat by a fusion movement.

His fine literary abilities have been employed in the production of various addresses and monographs, covering historical, economic and literary topics, some prepared for special occasions and others of enduring worth. He has made one lasting contribution to history in his "Life of Martin Van Buren" in the "American Statesmen" series, and is now engaged upon a work of like value in his

"Biography of Horatio Seymour," having at his disposal all the letters, records and correspondence of that distinguished statesman.

Mr. Shepard is a communicant of Holy Trinity (Protestant Episcopal) church, a trustee of the Packer Institute and a regent of the Long Island College Hospital. The organizations of which he is a member are the Cobden Club, of England; the Manhattan, University, Reform and Church Clubs, of New York city; and the Hamilton, Brooklyn, and Riding and Driving Clubs, of Brooklyn.

JOHN O. F. HILL, M. D.

Absolute capability often exists in specific instances, but is never brought into the clear light of the utilitarian and practical life. Hope looks up from the valley while effort climbs to the mountain top; so that personal advancement comes not to the one who hopes alone, but to the one whose hope and faith are those of action. Thus is determined the full measure of success to one who has struggled under disadvantageous circumstances, and the prostrate mediocrity to another whose ability has been as great and opportunities wider. Then we may well hold in high regard the results of individual effort and personal accomplishment, for cause and effect here maintain their functions in full force. The truth of these statements is exemplified in the career of Dr. Hill, a most prominent physician of Coney island, whose ability in the line of his chosen calling has gained him eminence in professional ranks.

Dr. Hill was born in Guttenberg, Sweden, December 11, 1863. His father, Ephraim Hill, came to the United States, taking up his abode in Brooklyn in 1871. He is a merchant tailor, but his ancestors were farming people. He married Sophia Johnson, who died in 1867, leaving two children. The Doctor pursued his education in the public schools of Brooklyn and was in the Polytechnical Institute in 1882. He afterward entered the Long Island College Hospital and was graduated in 1886. While studying medicine he was employed by the New York board of education to instruct Scandinavians in the English branches of education in the night schools. He also acted as court interpreter. Upon his graduation at a medical college, he at once opened an office in Brooklyn and has since built up a large practice, his business steadily and constantly increasing. He has been the health officer of the town of Gravesend and police surgeon, and has charge of the summer homes of the New York City Aid Society and the Society for Improved Condition of the Poor, on Coney Island. He belongs to the Kings County Medical Associa-

tion and the Kings County Medical Society. He has put forth every effort to perfect himself in his chosen calling and make his services of the greatest benefit to mankind. He has a very kind and sympathetic nature and he never hears unheeded a cry of distress or a call for aid. He is also the owner of the Coney Island Pharmacy.

Dr. Hill was married, on the 3d of June, 1890, to Miss Marietta Williamson, a daughter of S. S. Williamson. They have a beautiful home on Coney Island and are well known to a large circle of warm friends. The Doctor is a very devoted and active member of the Masonic fraternity and in his life exemplifies its benevolent and noble principles. He was raised in Kings County Lodge, No. 511, F. & A. M., in December, 1888, and has served as senior master of ceremonies and as senior warden. He became a charter member of Kedron Lodge, No. 803, and was its master in 1894 and 1895. He has also taken the Royal Arch degree, was knighted in De Witt Clinton Commandery, No. 27, K. T., and is a Noble, belonging to Kismet Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of an Odd Fellows lodge, of the Atlantic Yacht Club and the Crescent Athletic Club. He has taken a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community. He was president of the board of education before the annexation of the town to New York city. In politics he is prominent, being a leading and influential representative of the Democratic interests of Coney Island. In manner he is most genial and has the happy faculty not only of winning friends but of drawing them closer to him as the years pass by. In his profession he has gained marked distinction. He possessed marked judgment and marked discernment in the diagnosing of disease, and was peculiarly successful in anticipating the issue of complications, seldom making mistakes and never exaggerating or minifying the disease in rendering his decisions in regard thereto. He was a physician of great fraternal delicacy, and no man ever observed more closely the ethics of the unwritten professional code or showed more careful courtesy to his fellow practitioners than did he. Almost as a sacred trust he seemed to hold his professional offices, and he would never forbear to go forth to the relief of those afflicted, showing clearly that his was an abiding sympathy and that he withheld not his assisting hand from the poor and needy.

FREDERIC A. WARD.

Frederic Augustus Ward, lawyer, is a native of Connecticut, born in Farmington, Hartford county, April 1, 1841. His parents were Augustus and Susan (Cowles) Ward. His father was a prominent



Geo. O. F. Hill M.D.

citizen of the town where the son was born, and occupied many positions of honor and trust in the community; he was active in financial and commercial affairs, and was a director in several banks, insurance companies and manufacturing associations.

Frederic A. Ward began his education in the public schools of his native town, and completed it at Yale College, at which he was graduated with high honors in the class of 1862. During his entire boyhood and student life he had an enthusiastic love for the languages, polite literature and music, and in their pursuit he added to the adornments of a collegiate education. Upon leaving college he became a student at the Columbia College Law School, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1865. He then became a clerk to the law firm of Mott, Murray & Harris, of Brooklyn, and subsequently the managing clerk of Emott, Van Cott & Jenks. When the latter named firm dissolved, in 1866, he became a partner of the late Grenville T. Jenks, who was an acknowledged leader of the bar in the second judicial department. Mr. Jenks died in 1870, when Mr. Ward became associated with Hon. George G. Reynolds, and the partnership was continued until 1872, when Judge Reynolds was re-elected to the bench. Mr. Ward then practiced alone until 1878, when he formed a partnership with Hon. Almet F. Jenks (now a justice of the supreme court), which existed until 1884, from which time, excepting during the interval that he sat upon the bench of the supreme court, he has practiced alone, principally as counsel in the defence in court of important corporate interests. For many years he has numbered among his clients such large corporations as the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, the New York Central Railroad, the National Bank of Commerce, the Union Ferry Company, Greenwood, many of the Brooklyn city railways, and many of the leading houses in the paper, wool and dry goods businesses. He has argued many of the leading cases governing the rights and liabilities of banks, stock-brokers and carriers of passengers, and he has been associated as counsel in the trial of causes with very many of the most prominent law firms in New York city. His conduct throughout his professional career has been characterized by those qualifications which command success and establish reputation—clear conception of the questions at issue, care in preparation, lucidity and vigor in presentation, and absolute fidelity to the trusts committed to him. In 1898 he was appointed justice of the supreme court, and in that position he received the commendation of his colleagues and of the bar, and was nominated by the Republican party at the ensuing election, but was defeated at the polls.

A Republican in his political affiliations, Mr.

Ward has in various campaigns given earnest support to his party, advocating its principles as being the most stable foundation of good government and commercial stability, and without regard to political preferment. He was for a time president of the First Ward Republican Association of Brooklyn. He is a member of numerous educational and social organizations, in several of which he has occupied official position. He was president of the Yale Alumni Association for several years; and he was for several years a director in the Brooklyn Library, in the Long Island Historical Society, and in the Philharmonic Society. He was elected president of Greenwood in 1897, of the New England Society in 1899, and president of the Hamilton Club in 1901. Other clubs in which he holds membership are the Brooklyn Lawyers', the Barnard, the Twentieth Century, the Republican, and the Wyandanch Parmachenee Sporting Club. He is a director in the Bar Association, and in the People's Trust Company.

Mr. Ward married Mrs. Percie S. Jenks, of Brooklyn, September 3, 1871; and June 8, 1881, he married Miss Jessie L. Thompson.

AZEL D. MATTHEWS.

One of the most enterprising of the early merchants of Brooklyn, and the first to establish a dry goods store of the modern type in that city, was Azel D. Matthews, who was born in 1809, in Hinsdale, Massachusetts. He came to Brooklyn when it was but a village, and he a youth but nineteen years of age. He found a clerkship in the store of Simon Richardson, but after a few days ill health obliged him to abandon work, and for a long time after recovering he was unable to find employment. He finally engaged with the tanning firm of Van Nostrand & Telford, with whom he remained for nine years, when the house failed. With his savings, about five hundred dollars, he attempted the establishment of a tannery in Sullivan county, but the project was abandoned. Returning to Brooklyn, he opened a dry goods store at 93 Main street, and conducted it for eight years, when he opened a larger establishment on Fulton street. Later he opened a larger store at 110 Myrtle street, where the business was conducted until 1862, when removal was made to Fulton street and Gallatin Place. In 1879 he admitted his sons, Gardiner D. and James, to partnership, the firm name being A. D. Matthews & Sons.

From the first, Mr. Matthews was exceedingly active in church and Sunday-school work. On coming to Brooklyn he connected himself with the First Presbyterian church and with its Sunday-school. In 1833 he removed his relations to St. Anne's Episcopal church, and was teacher and superintendent of

its Sunday-school until 1872, and then removed to St. Peter's Episcopal church, where he taught the young men's Bible class for ten years. He became manager of the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union at its organization, and served in that capacity for many years thereafter. He was for several years county secretary of the State Sunday-school Association, and was actively connected with the Brooklyn City Mission Tract Society and the American Tract Society.

GARDINER D. MATTHEWS.

Being a Brooklynite by birth, education, residence and business interest, it is natural that Gardiner D. Matthews should be a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites. He was born in 1841, and was educated at the public schools and the Polytechnic Institute. At the age of sixteen years he became a clerk in the employ of his father, and after a number of years of service was, with his brother James, admitted to partnership and the firm of A. D. Matthews & Sons was established. He has the responsible duty of looking after the purchase of goods from all markets; in this he has the co-operation of the representatives of the house abroad, whom he joins from time to time as occasion requires. He is a stockholder in several financial institutions. He is married and has one son and one daughter living.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON CHALMERS SKENE, LL. D., M. D.

Scotland has furnished to America some of her most distinguished citizens, and prominent among these was Dr. Skene, the great gynecologist and obstetrician of Brooklyn, who was born in the parish of Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, June 17, 1837, a son of Johnston and Jane (McConachie) Skene. He is a direct descendant of the Skenes of Skene.

According to the best authorities, it appears that when Malcolm II, king of Scotland, was returning from the defeat of the Danes at Mortlach, on Moray, in 1040, he was pursued by a ravenous wolf, which was about to attack him, when a younger son of Donald of the Isles, seeing the king's danger, thrust his left arm, around which he had wrapped his plaid, into the wolf's mouth, and with his dirk stabbed it to the heart. For this service the king gave him all the lands which form the parish of Skene, Aberdeenshire. This incident also gave rise to the family name, the word *squlan* meaning dagger or dirk, and the armorial bearing of the family were ornamented with three daggers; and as many wolves' heads.

In the thirteenth century, after the death of Malcolm Canmore, John de Skene, in the uncertain state of the times, joined the usurper, Donald Bain; but having afterward proved his loyalty to the lawful monarch, Alexander, he was restored to favor, and the estates have ever since continued in the family. His great-grandson, John, lived in the reign of Alexander III, and was of such political importance as to be chosen one of the arbiters in the contest between Bruce and Baliol for the crown. His grandson, Robert de Skene, was a strong adherent of Robert Bruce, and fought at Bannockburn. He received a charter from Bruce in 1318. His grandson, Adam, married Janet Keith, a daughter of the Earl Mareschal, of Scotland, and was killed at the battle of Harlaw, in 1411. Again at the battle of Flodden, Alexander Skene, then head of the family, fell fighting by the side of King James; and James Skene, his direct descendant, was killed at the battle of Pinkie, in 1547. His great-grandson, James Skene, of Skene, adhered to the cause of Charles I, and having suffered much on account of his loyalty, went to the continent and served in the army of Gustavus Adolphus, the Lion of the North. He died before the restoration, and his son James, who adhered to the covenant, was executed in the Crossmarket of Edinburgh. The direct succession, however, continued, and we find a younger son, Major George Skene, a brave officer, who served under the Duke of Marlborough in the wars during Queen Anne's reign, purchasing in 1720 the estate of Careston, in Forfarshire. Another son, younger, was killed in the battle of Spain and another at the battle of Preston, in 1745.

Previous to this, we find younger members of the family distinguished in literature and law. In 1575 the Regent Morton commissioned John Skene and Sir James Balfour to make a general digest of the laws of Scotland. For this work Skene, who performed the principal labor, was pensioned by the parliament. He was appointed to other important commissions and in 1587 was chosen by the king to proceed to Denmark for the purpose of concluding a marriage with the Princess Anne. Sir James Melville, speaking of Skene, said, "He could mak lang harangues in Latin, and was a gude, tren, stout man, lyk a Dutchman." He was the author of many works, mostly historical and legal. Among others he was reported to be the author of a collection of popular old Scottish tunes, which is preserved in the Advocate's Library. It has since been discovered, however, that the collection was the work of his son. The work was published in 1838. In the medical profession we find Gilbert Skene, professor of medicine in Kings College, old Aberdeen, and subsequently physician to the king, which office he re-



A. J. C. SKENE, M. D.

signed in 1794. Another George Skene was provost of Aberdeen from 1676 to 1685. He was afterward knighted. Meanwhile the estates of Fintray and Rubinslaw, Aberdeenshire, had come into possession of branches of the family, and from the Rubinslaw branch came the accomplished and genial friend of Walter Scott, James Skene, who was a cornet in the Edinburgh Light Horse when Mr. Scott was quartermaster. His literary tastes and accomplishments as a draughtsman were of great service to Scott, who was indebted to him for many scenes and incidents in some of his works. Of the same family came also Andrew Skene, who in 1834 succeeded Lord Cockburn as solicitor general for Scotland; and thus through the history of nearly nine centuries the Skenes have been distinguished in Scottish national affairs. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that one of the name has risen to eminence in America; and it is a pleasure to know that the eminent qualities of a long line of distinguished ancestors have blossomed in a marked degree in the scion transplanted to the western world.

Dr. Skene, of this review, was educated in Aberdeen, but was more proficient as an athlete and at hunting and fishing than in the classics. From his childhood he had a keen eye for nature, and not only in the love for the picturesque in wood and wild, but in the closer survey of natural phenomenon exhibited in the animal life. He would have made an excellent companion to Edwards, the Banffshire shoemaker, whose pockets were generally filled with every kind of creeping thing. In this way zoology was his favorite study; but he early gave his attention to the study of medicine, and on coming to America in 1857 entered the University of Michigan. In 1863 he was graduated with the degree of M. D. at the Long Island College Hospital. Perhaps few of the learned faculty saw in the newly-fledged young Scottish doctor of that day the dean of the college faculty a quarter of a century later. His abilities, however, were immediately recognized, and he was appointed assistant to Dr. Austin Flint, professor of the institutes and practice of medicine and clinical medicine.

The Civil war was then in the heat of action. Grant was tightening his grasp around Vicksburg, while Lee was making his wild raid in Pennsylvania. The navy of the loyal north was thundering at the gates of Charleston, and the terrible struggle seemed to hang in the balance. The young stalwart Scott felt the breath of battle stir within him. His sympathies were with the Union, and he resigned his position in the college in 1863 and joined the army. He was immediately appointed acting assistant surgeon and served one year at Port Royal and Charleston harbor, South Carolina, and at Decamp's Hos-

pital, David's Island. He continued to show much interest in military affairs; was assistant surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment, New York National Guards, in 1882; surgeon of the First Division the following year; and in 1884 was lieutenant colonel and surgeon of the Second Division, New York National Guards. While serving in the latter capacity as a member of General Edward L. Molineux's staff, he suggested and set in operation the ambulance corps system, now almost universally adopted by the national guards.

It is, however, in the practice of his profession as a physician and as an instructor that his name has become endeared to thousands of patients and physicians. His quick, yet keen, searching and invariably correct diagnosis, his exquisite and marvelous skill in the handling of instruments peculiar to the care of the diseases of which he was a specialist, and to the study of which he has given a life-time of energy and industry, are alike the admiration and envy of the medical fraternity, and have attracted the attention of the medical scientists in every land, bringing to him a practice that required the continued assistance of several medical practitioners, each skilled in his calling and each devoted to the methods of the skilled master.

In 1865, after his return from the army, Dr. Skene was again appointed adjunct professor and instructor in the Long Island College Hospital, and has since been actively engaged in professional labors in Brooklyn. In 1866 he was made physician and assistant to the chair of obstetrics; instructor of clinical obstetrics and diseases of women and children in 1867; and was professor of diseases of women and children and clinical obstetrics from 1869 to 1899. He was surgeon of the hospital from 1885 to 1899, dean of the faculty from 1886 to 1893; president of the college from 1893 to 1899, professor of gynecology in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School from 1883 to 1885, consulting gynecologist to the Kings County Hospital 1893-1900, and surgeon to the Skene Hospital for Self Supporting Women in 1899-1900.

The Doctor became a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings in 1865, serving as its president from 1874 to 1876; was a delegate to the New York State Medical Society in 1874, 1878, 1892, and 1895, and was a trustee of the same from 1889 to 1894. In 1876 he was one of the founders of the American Gynecological Society, was president of the New York Obstetrical Society from 1877 to 1879, and of the Brooklyn Gynecological Society in 1891 and 1892; was a corresponding member of the British, Boston and Detroit Gynecological Societies, and of the societies in Brussels, Leipzig and Paris, and an honorary fellow of the Edinburgh Ob-

stetrical Society; was also a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of New York State, and of the Long Island College Hospital Alumni Association, of which he was president in 1880.

Dr. Skene's contributions to medical literature were continuous and valuable. Besides contributing various articles to journals, he is the author of many prominent works, including a volume on the Diseases of the Bladder and Urethra in Women, published in New York, in 1878, and a second edition in 1887; *Treatise on the Diseases of Women*, published in New York in 1888, an enlarged edition in 1892 and a third edition in 1898; *Education and Culture as Related to the Health and Diseases of Women*, published in Detroit in 1889; *Medical Gynecology*, published in Detroit in 1889; *Medical Gynecology*, in Surgery, published by D. Appleton & Company, New York, in 1889. Some of these have been translated in whole or part into nearly every civilized tongue and are considered among the most valuable works on those subjects. The Doctor was a collaborator of the *American Medical Digest* from 1882 to 1889; the *Archives of Medicine* in 1883 and 1884; *Journal of Mental Diseases* in 1884; *New York Journal of Gynecology* since 1891; and was the author of over a hundred papers, reports and pamphlets, which have been highly prized by the profession. His writing has a style which is all his own, and may be described in ordinary terms as terse and classical.

Dr. Skene performed nearly all the important operations in his specialties in Brooklyn, and was the first to successfully perform lapero-lytrotomy, which had been vainly tried one hundred and twenty years before. Such true greatness as he possessed could not always be confined by the strictest code of medical ethics, and few names are so well and favorably known in the medical world as that of "the great Dr. Skene," as he is familiarly called. He is on intimate terms with nearly all the great specialists in his line throughout the world. G. O. Coromilas, M. D., professor of gynecology in Athens, Greece, being among his close personal friends. In 1885, in response to a widespread demand, Dr. Skene established a private sanitarium, which had first-class accommodations for about twenty patients, and has been patronized by people from all over the United States.

The Doctor was married, June 2, 1868, to Miss Annette L. W. Van der Wagen, a daughter of Albrani Van der Wagen, of Brooklyn, a native of Belgium. Dr. Skene was a member of the Masonic fraternity, but was never given to club life, his chief delight consisting in enjoying the comforts of his own home and extending its hospitality. Besides

his city residence he had a fine summer home on High Mount, in the Catskills, where he passed the heated season and where he kept several high-bred horses and everything that appealed to his aesthetic tastes.

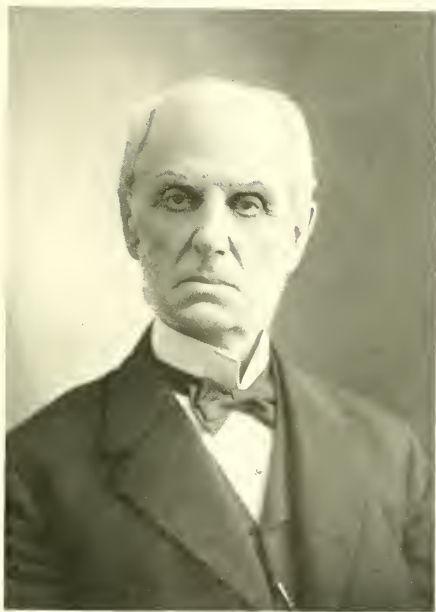
The Doctor's fine artistic tastes found expression in many ways. As a writer of verses he has shown a delicacy of thought and a sweetness of expression which a closer communion with the muses might have deepened and broadened into poetry. What little leisure time he had, however, was devoted to sculpture, in which he did some excellent work. His kindly, social nature, together with his love of art, never succeeded, however, in winning him from his innate love of nature, as seen in the green fields and woody wilderness. The heart-bunger of his youth that led him out from the gray granite walls of Aberdeen to the lights and shadows of gleaming glades and sombre fir woods always haunted him, and his highest enjoyment during his summer holidays was when he sought the seclusion of the Catskills or Adirondack mountains and took a lonely but gleeful saunter by hill and dale.

It was while enjoying these scenes that, on July 4, 1900, the community was shocked by the news of his sudden death. His demise deprived Brooklyn of an excellent citizen and the profession of one of its ablest members. He was a man who so completely personified the strength, calm, self-poise, firmness, clearheadedness, large-heartedness, accurate judgment, innate refinement and the union of friendly sympathy with fraternal authority which distinguishes the best representatives of the medical profession that the members of it looked to him as to a leader, and those who were the subjects of his advice and of his treatment went to him with confidence, and remembered him with an affection which made their tribute his crown and which will always make the memory of him gracious, sweet, helpful and strong.

JUDGE GEORGE GREENWOOD REYNOLDS.

The Brooklyn bench and bar standard, from a purely historical standpoint, includes many notable names; but if the factors are sought that have given to either the bench or bar their characteristics that are worth recording, to-wit, commanding ability and undeviating purity of professional life, a dozen and perhaps a half a dozen names would more particularly claim prominence. Among the latter—and for reasons that no chronicler is at liberty to ignore—would be included Judge George G. Reynolds.

As early as 1844 Mr. Reynolds, then a young lawyer just admitted to the bar, began practice in



Edw. H. Heywood

this city. It was not, however, until 1854 that he became permanently identified with the Brooklyn bar. For a decade of years he divided his practice between Ulster county, New York, and Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, this state, principally in the latter city, where he became thoroughly matured and equipped for his subsequent practice. Upon his second location in Brooklyn in 1854 he entered into partnership with Richard Ingraham and Richard C. Underhill, and at once took a strong position among the members of the bar, and by unswerving integrity in his practice and pronounced legal ability soon built up a lucrative business. The strong impression he was making upon the court, bar, clientele and the public was soon attested by popular favor. Of scholarly habits, marked legal acumen, promising withal the judicial temperament and commanding universal confidence, he was, in 1861, elevated to the bench, and he served as judge of the city court from 1861 to 1867, and again a second term from 1873 to 1887. As judge his able discussions abundantly justified the expectations of the entire bar. Judge Reynolds' subsequent practice has been in continuance of the same straightforward and successful course that marked his early career, and his name, synonymous with the highest ideals of professional life, has become indelibly associated with the high character of the Brooklyn bench and bar. Among the many prominent cases in which the Judge has appeared a recent one of great public interest was that of Brooklyn against the Long Island Water Works, to acquire title to the same. In 1890 he was appointed by Governor Hill a member of the commission to revise the judiciary article of the constitution.

Judge Reynolds has also received from, and conferred honors upon, his *alma mater*, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. Conspicuous among the alumni his advice and counsel have constantly been sought, and he has served as president of its board of trustees since 1887. Equally prominent in the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal church, he served as member of the general conference in 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1884. Supplementing his professional life by wide literary culture, he has frequently written articles for prominent magazines, and a number of papers on legal subjects for "The New People's Cyclopaedia."

Judge Reynolds was born in Amenia, Dutchess county, New York, February 7, 1821, the son of George Reynolds and Abigail Pennoyer. He prepared for college at Amenia Seminary and entering Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, was graduated in 1841, was made a Master of Arts in 1844, and Doctor of Laws in 1871 by the same institution. His legal studies were pursued in the

law office of Street & Wilkinson, Poughkeepsie, New York, and in that of Hon. John Dikeman, of Brooklyn, New York. Since his retirement from the bench Judge Reynolds has been engaged in the practice of law in Brooklyn, in association with his son, Frank Reynolds. Personally he has confined himself mostly to litigated business, and has been employed extensively as counsel in the trial of cases for other lawyers.

CHARLES J. PATTERSON.

For several years Charles J. Patterson has held an honorable position in Brooklyn as one of the leaders of the local bar. He was born in what is now the borough of Manhattan, May 19, 1853, and received his general education in the public schools. He entered the law office of General C. W. Dandford and remained there until he was admitted to the bar. In 1876 he was admitted to practice at Poughkeepsie and soon after settled in Brooklyn, where he entered upon the professional career which, slowly but steadily, has given him such an enviable position in legal circles of this old "city of churches." Mr. Patterson has devoted himself closely to his professional duties, and while he has made many brilliant appearances in court his arguments have been legal ones, pure and simple; and probably a case presenting sensational rather than purely legal features would be repugnant to him. He is regarded especially as an authority on the subject of torts, and many of his best earned victories have been in connection with suits in which wrongs have been redressed by substantial damages.

DITMAS JEWELL.

Among the earnest men whose depth of character and strict adherence to principle excite the admiration of his contemporaries Mr. Jewell is prominent. Banking institutions are the heart of the commercial body, indicating the healthfulness of trade, and the bank that follows a safe, conservative business policy does more to establish public confidence in times of widespread financial depression than anything else. Such a course has the Twenty-sixth Ward Bank followed under the able management of its president, the subject of this sketch.

For forty-three years he has been one of the most active business men in this section of Brooklyn and has labored greatly for the advancement and progress of the city, yet always in a quiet and unostentatious way. Mr. Jewell is one of the native sons of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Fishkill, Dutchess county, in 1822. The district schools near his home afforded him his educational

privileges and when fourteen years of age he left the parental roof to earn his own livelihood, working on his uncle's farm at Flatbush. He was thus engaged for six years, and at the age of twenty he became an apprentice to the carpenter's trade. He served for a term of three years, and on the expiration of that period sought employment as a journeyman, in which capacity he devoted his energies to the building interests of this section of Long Island until he was about thirty years of age. He then rented a farm and carried on agricultural pursuits until 1857, when he abandoned the plow in order to embrace an opportunity to engage in mercantile pursuits. He began dealing in flour. He entered into partnership with Gilbert H. Bergen, the enterprise being conducted under the firm name of Bergen & Jewell. On the expiration of four years this partnership was dissolved by the death of Mr. Bergen, and the firm of Bergen & Jewell was succeeded by that of Jewell & Voorhees and subsequently by Jewell & Son. In 1889 the senior member of the firm retired from the active management of the enterprise and since that date the business has been conducted by John V. Jewell, the junior partner.

In the fall of 1888 the first steps were taken toward the formation of a bank of deposit for the Twenty-sixth ward of Brooklyn, and on the 25th of March, 1889, the necessary preliminaries having been arranged and all legal regulations complied with, the Twenty-sixth Ward Bank opened its books for business at No. 2509 Atlantic avenue. On its organization Mr. Jewell was elected president and has held that position continuously since. Under his administration and that of his associates the business increased so rapidly as to demand the erection of a much larger building, and accordingly, on the 7th of July, 1891, the corner-stone of the imposing structure on Atlantic and Georgia avenues was laid, after which the work of building was vigorously prosecuted until the handsome bank building was completed and occupied. Mr. Jewell is also interested in the Nassau Trust Company, of which he is a trustee.

On the 24th of May, 1840, he was united in marriage to Joanna K. Voorhees, and unto them were born two children: John V., who was born September 21, 1850, was married September 20, 1871, to Jennie E. Carroll, who died leaving two children, Grace Elmer, born December 6, 1873, and Alice C., born November 8, 1877. Mary Caroline, born October 21, 1853, was married November 24, 1873, to Charles F. North, now deceased. Their children are: Josie J., who was born September 26, 1876; Arthur J., born August 13, 1885; Walter E., born July 15, 1888; Harold V., born August 25, 1890;

and Helen, born May 7, 1894. Mr. North died April 21, 1897.

Mr. Jewell has long been recognized as one of Brooklyn's most prominent citizens. He is very prominent and active in church work, doing what he can to promote its advancement. In manner he is courteous and pleasant, winning friends by his genial disposition and honorable character, which commands the respect of all. He is public-spirited in an eminent degree and through forty-two years has given his support to whatever is calculated to promote the general welfare. In all the relations of life he has ever been faithful and true, and in his life work, eventful and varied as it has been, no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil-doing darkens his honorable pathway.

WINCHESTER BRITTON.

Mr. Britton was born in North Adams, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, April 9, 1826. His paternal and maternal grandparents were hardy, intelligent New England farmers, of pure English descent. His mother's maiden name was Harrington; her grandfather was a native of Rhode Island, who very early in life removed to the town of Adams, where he became the proprietor of the land upon which more than one-half of what is now the village of North Adams is located.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Britton was a native of New Hampshire and settled in Adams when Mr. Britton's father was yet a young man. The marriage of his parents occurred at that place. His mother died at the early age of eighteen, when Winchester was an infant. Before her death she gave him to her father and mother, with whom he lived on their farm until he was ten years of age. His father, having removed to Troy, New York, took his boy to his home in that city. One of Mr. Britton's early recollections is that of accompanying his grandfather to the tavern in the then small village of North Adams, and there reading the president's message. As he read with exceeding ease and fluency, greatly to the satisfaction of his hearers, the guests and others at the hotel, it is certain that his education had not been neglected, and that he possessed much intelligence. His remarkably brilliant black eyes and his hair, which was as black as his eyes, always attracted attention, while strong and active physical powers gave abundant promise of vigorous manhood.

Not long after his removal to Troy he commenced preparing for college at the Clinton Liberal Institute, at Clinton, New York, completing his preparatory course at the Troy Conference Academy, at Poughkeepsie, Vermont. In the autumn of 1847

he entered the sophomore class (third term) at Union College. While in college he was entered as a law student in the office of John Van Buren, then attorney general of the state, where he remained about one year, during which time his collegiate studies were suspended on account of failing health. His career as a student under Mr. Van Buren was not so confining and enervating as it was in college, admitting of greater relaxation. His health becoming restored, he re-entered college, where he continued until he graduated. His "chum" after returning to college and until he graduated was Chester A. Arthur, then a member of the junior class, in whose easy-going habits and at that time somewhat indolent character the recognition of a future president of the United States would have seemed the wildest dream. Young Britton, for a considerable time was at the head of his class, but, undertaking to pursue both his legal and collegiate studies, he divided his time between Union College and the celebrated Law School at Cherry Valley. This close application to his studies caused a second failure of his health, compelling him to abandon them. About this time the discovery of gold in California created intense excitement throughout the nation. Young Britton, inspired by the hope of regaining his health by travel, determined to visit the new El Dorado. Accordingly, in December, 1848, he embarked at New York on the Crescent City, bound for Chagres. The Crescent City was the first steamer that left New York for California.

He remained six weeks on the isthmus and then sailed from Panama for San Francisco in the sailing vessel Philadelphia. While on the isthmus the cholera broke out with much fatality, but, happily, young Britton, though constantly exposed to its ravages, escaped its attack.

After a voyage of eighty-seven days the Philadelphia made the port of San Francisco in safety, and the young man found himself in the land of gold, where many adventurous men soon found themselves in a short space of time transferred from poverty to wealth. Imbued with the spirit of adventure and enterprise, Britton sought the mining regions with success. After a few months he acquired interests in San Francisco, and his time was divided between that city and the mines, and he was rewarded by the acquisition of a very handsome fortune. But before he had much time to congratulate himself upon his good fortune, he learned by sad experience that riches often take wings and fly away, for in one night his fortune was all swept away by the memorable fire that nearly destroyed the city of San Francisco. Yielding to an ardent desire which had taken possession of him, he de-

termined to return to his home. Accordingly, in August, 1851, he sailed from San Francisco homeward. On his passage to Panama he again encountered the cholera, under many dangerous circumstances. During the seven days' voyage from Acapulco to Panama one hundred and fifty-one, or nearly one-third, of his fellow passengers died of the terrible disease; but he reached his home in safety, where he continued until the October of the following year, when he returned to San Francisco and engaged in business. It was during his sojourn at home that he made the acquaintance of the estimable and accomplished young lady who subsequently, in March, 1853, became his wife. She was the daughter of William W. Parker, Esq., of Albany. On his return to California he took a deep interest in politics, receiving the nomination for member of the legislature of the new state, but was defeated in the canvass. He was, however, soon afterward elected a member of the common council of San Francisco, and supervisor of San Francisco county. While alderman he took an active part among other things in measures for the supply of water and gas to the growing city. While discharging his official duties an incident occurred deeply interesting to him and to the public, one which he will never forget.

Under the peculiar customs of California at that period to be a public man, in any sense, invited personal collisions. The bitter antagonism existing between John Cotter, then an alderman of San Francisco, and John Nugent, editor of the "San Francisco Herald," resulted in one of the most celebrated duels in the history of California. Mr. Britton, an excellent shot, was a friend and second of Cotter. In the contest Nugent was very severely wounded and removed from the field, but Cotter was unharmed. Since the duel, though as we have said Mr. Britton was skillful in the use of the pistol, he has seldom, if ever, taken one to his hand.

On January 1, 1853, in accordance with a promise made to his affianced, he bade a final farewell to the Pacific slope, and with a large experience, with health restored, he returned to his native land, completed his classical studies, received his college degree and returned to his legal studies.

Such was the diligence, industry and success with which he pursued them that, after the lapse of six months, he was called to the bar, and he immediately removed to the city of New York, where, without an acquaintance, he began his legal career. His married life, which, as we have seen, commenced in March, 1853, was an exceedingly happy one, but it terminated in 1854 by the death of his lovely and amiable wife, which to him was in

excessively severe domestic blow. She died in Brooklyn, at the early age of nineteen, leaving an infant son, who survived her but a few months. For a time Mr. Britton was heart-stricken and felt himself alone in the world. But time, which assuages sorrow, his indomitable energy and never-failing courage and professional ambition supported him, enabling him to overcome all obstacles and to attain signal success. As an illustration of the obstacles which Mr. Britton overcame in his way to success, it may be remarked that his receipts from his first year's practice in the city of New York were exactly seventy-five dollars. Not at all discouraged by this meager return from his profession, he took an appeal to time, and with each succeeding year his income increased until it was exceeded by few in the profession.

In December, 1855, his second marriage took place; the lady of his choice was Miss Caroline A. Parker, a sister of his former wife, a lady possessing all the accomplishments and all the attributes which constitute an affectionate and agreeable wife, a tender and loving mother, capable of presiding with graceful dignity over the home of such a man as Winchester Britton, which we may say without affectation was one of the happiest of homes. Eight sons and three daughters, all of whom are living, are the fruits of this happy union.

In 1870 Mr. Britton transferred his legal business to Brooklyn, where he had resided since 1853. His professional reputation had now become so extended that he at once entered, in his new field of labor, upon an unusually large and remunerative practice, not only in the courts of the city of New York, in Brooklyn, in the surrounding counties, but also in the state courts and in the court of appeals. He had been in practice in Brooklyn but one year when he was elected district attorney for the county of Kings. He entered upon his official duties in January, 1872, discharging them with singular acceptability until within about eleven months before the expiration of his official term, when charges, originating in the high political excitement that prevailed, were made against him, resulting in his removal from office by Governor Dix. So little foundation was there for the charges against Mr. Britton, so devoid were they of merit, that the very next fall after his removal he was re-elected to the same office by a majority more than double that by which he was first elected.

The office of district attorney imposed great responsibility and labor upon Mr. Britton. Though criminal law practice was not exactly suited to his taste, yet after all, it had attraction for his active, energetic mind. "It gives ample room for the

exercise of his well-disciplined mental energies,—his power of collecting, combining and amplifying. It gives scope to his critical knowledge of statute law and the subtle rules of evidence." It was his fortune during his term of office to be called upon to conduct many exciting criminal cases, among which was the celebrated case of the People versus Rubenstein, tried at Brooklyn in January and February of 1876. Rubenstein had been indicted for one of the most mysterious and atrocious murders known in legal history. The evidence against him was purely circumstantial, and many of these circumstances were remote and disconnected, and the whole crime was enshrouded in such mystery that the work of convicting the alleged perpetrator, who was defended by that powerful legal gladiator, William A. Beach, was an herculean task, but with consummate skill and great energy Mr. Britton seized upon these circumstances, blended them together, and they each tended to throw light upon and to prove the other, reaching a conclusion that overthrew the ingenious hypothesis upon which a great lawyer founded a formidable defense, resulting in the conviction of the prisoner.

No one can read the admirable and touchingly eloquent address to the jury for the defense in the case without the highest admiration. None can read the closing argument of Mr. Britton to the jury without equal admiration. It may be summed up in a few words: it was exhaustive, it was learned, it was eloquent, it was convincing. It left no doubt in the minds of the jury, the spectators or the bar that Rubenstein was guilty of one of the most cruel murders on record; his conviction was therefore swift and certain.

Space will not permit us to give a detailed account of the many criminal trials which Mr. Britton conducted for the people, but they all tended largely to enhance his fame and to place him in the front ranks of living advocates.

Among his civil triumphs at the bar was the case of Edgerton versus Page,—a leading case in the court of appeals and among the first there argued by him. This case established the doctrine of constructive eviction of a tenant by a landlord, with the qualification that no such eviction could exist unless the tenant actually left before the expiration of his term, qualifying in this respect the case of Dyett versus Pendleton. John Graham, then in the height of his fame as a lawyer, was his opponent. Taking the whole history of this case, its result was a triumph for Mr. Britton of which any lawyer in the nation might well be proud.

Up to the time of his death, February 13, 1886, he was in the active practice of his profession, in

the plenitude of professional success. There are very few, if any, important cases in Kings county in which he was not engaged.

In the prolonged contest resulting in the defeat of the project known as the Bond Elevated Railroad, he was prominent, and it is not a little remarkable that the ultimate decision of the supreme court was placed upon the precise ground described in Mr. Britton's brief. Among his last important arguments in the court of appeals was that made against George F. Comstock in the case of Croke versus the County of Kings, on the part of the defendant and respondent. This case was a contest on behalf of the heirs of the wife of the late General Philip S. Croke to establish their title to real estate of great value. Among other questions, it involved the wills of Mrs. Catlin, the mother of Mrs. Croke, and of Mrs. Croke; and the validity and proper execution of certain powers and trusts therein contained, and required a construction of the statute of the powers and trusts of this state which had been before the court of appeals, and necessarily became a leading case upon those subjects.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Mr. Britton was a man of untiring energy. Many of his compeers at the bar give to their profession divided allegiance; many make it second to the attractive but more ephemeral contests of the political arena, but Mr. Britton had an utter distaste for those practices and associations which are so necessary for a politician, and his abnegation of politics, except in the exercise of rational political convictions, is thorough and complete, and therefore his success as a lawyer was the reward of a constant and thorough mental elaboration and study. It was proverbial among his neighbors that none of them got home so late at night as not to see the lights burning in his well-stocked library.

He was positive in his convictions, rested confidently upon them, and was not specially reserved in expressing his opinion concerning them. He was always sincere and in earnest, disliked hypocrisy, and was destitute of those platitudes which enables one to agree with everybody. Therefore he was not what may be called a popular man with the masses, nor was he convivial in his tastes. With his chosen friends he was social, genial and approachable. He was especially a domestic man, and his home to him was an empire of happiness and pleasure, and he was best appreciated when seen in his family, among his children, to whom he was most tenderly attached and to whose success in life his sole ambition was directed.

On the morning of February 13, 1886, when in his library and about to leave his home for his

office, he was seized with cramps in the bowels. Passing into his bed-room, he threw himself upon his bed and in less than three minutes he had breathed his last, to the indescribable shock of his wife and eldest daughter, who were with him, and to his law associate, Sumner Howe Ely, who had remained in the library waiting his return. The years of strain put upon his physical organism throughout his busy life finally caused a stoppage of the action of the heart.

On the occasion of his death the courts of Kings county were adjourned as a mark of respect, and a memorial meeting was held of the Bar Association of Kings county, at which the following resolution was adopted:

"The life of Winchester Britton was at the bar, and it was as a lawyer that he was known. His associates in that profession in Kings county, where he lived and largely practiced, deem it fit that they should state their appreciation of and regard for him, and their recognition of the loss which they have sustained by his death in a public manner and permanent form. With Mr. Britton the law was not a mere trade or vocation; it was a learned and honorable profession. He considered it a duty not only to master the principles of the law, as they had been understood, but to keep his knowledge abreast of the latest application of those principles, to the multifarious exigencies growing out of the developing needs and business of his time. To that task he brought an acute and active intellect, an ability for work, persistent industry and a logical capacity and power of severe analysis which placed him, in the judgment of his associates, in the mind of the court and in the appreciation of the public in the very front of his profession. To that equipment he added a power of advocacy and of convincing and eloquent statement that made his gifts felt in all forensic contests. He was a man of courage and determination, and to those qualities he added courtesy as a gentleman and a lawyer. He will be mourned by his associates as a lawyer and as a true and honorable friend, whose kindly manner and frank and generous courtesy had endeared him to all who had become intimate with him. The bar of Kings county tender to his afflicted family their condolence and sympathy, and they request the courts of this county to have this testimonial entered upon their minutes."

The address of Supreme Court Justice Calvin E. Pratt was as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Brethren of the Bar: I feel I speak the sentiment of every man present on this occasion when I say we have not yet recovered from the shock caused by the announcement of the

death of Brother Britton. The blow was so sudden and unexpected, the victim a man of such physical vigor, of such prominence in our profession, and so closely allied to us all by the ties of professional fraternity that the mind is dazed and language falters upon the lip. It is a duty we owe to ourselves when such a man dies to halt in our hurried march and testify to his merits as a lawyer and character as a man. What place so appropriate as this, where he made his greatest effort and where the most signal victories of his life were won, to fill the cup of honor to his memory. If I could do otherwise, which haply I cannot, the partialities of an uninterrupted friendship of twenty-seven years would only permit me to speak of the merits of our deceased brother as I observed them through that busy period. Before speaking of my knowledge of him as a lawyer, I ought to allude to certain qualities which he possessed in an eminent degree, without which no man can be a great lawyer. He had a good constitution, as is popularly said, robust health, abstemious habits, a strong, vigorous body, capable of incredible labor and endurance, and the nervous energy of a trained athlete. Combined with these he had natural and acquired industry that was phenomenal, and a zeal and ambition for eminence in his profession that never abated. Born and brought up in the country where men earn an honest living by labor, he early learned the lesson of self-reliance while his heart was filled with human sympathy. Added to these qualities was the effect of a thorough classical education and an extensive experience with men and affairs. Upon a mind naturally active, acute, tireless and discriminating, and, above all, honest—such was the foundation upon which his character as a lawyer was built. As a lawyer he was profoundly learned. No man came to the trial of a cause better prepared at every point of a case, or presented his case with more zeal or learning. In equity, commercial, criminal and constitutional law he was equally skillful and successful. His points and briefs were models of terse, incisive language and clear reasoning and his oral arguments such as to challenge the attention of all in the court room, and much easier to overrule than to answer. As an advocate he had the power to grasp a case and hold it in view from the opening to the end. His power to distinguish errors and his analysis of testimony were only equaled by his power to combine all the facts of a case in a harmonious chain of logic from beginning to end. His style was chaste and direct, and if true eloquence consists in the power to convince he was an orator of high degree. To sum up in a word, whatever we may say

of the splendid abilities of some of our brethren in particular branches of the profession, I think it will be conceded that Winchester Britton, in the variety of the cases in which he was employed, the learning and ability he displayed at all times, and the success he achieved, he was as eminent as any man who has practiced at this bar within our recollection. It is not, however, as a lawyer or advocate that his example is most to be prized, but his service in the profession to others and his qualities as a man. He lived devoted to his profession and his legal brethren. While his mind and disposition were in the highest degree combative—which led him in a legal contest to neither give nor ask quarter—yet when the contest was over the hand of friendship was never refused or the animosities of conflict remembered. The stores of his learning were ever open to his younger brethren and he never turned a deaf ear to one who called upon him in distress. Of him it may be truly said 'Friendship made no demands he found too exacting.' I regard it a high compliment to his character that he was not successful in politics. He was too bold, frank and outspoken to submit patiently to any defeat, but at all times, under all circumstances, maintained undaunted his own self-respect. While he was justly entitled to the highest honors of his profession and was fitted for the most responsible public station, he was better fitted to illustrate the dignity and purity of private life. His hopes, his ambition, his duty were all centered in his family. A kind and indulgent father, a loving and faithful husband, he filled the measure of his duty in every relation in life. Duty was the pole star of his existence. He died as he would have wished, not from a lingering disease, but like a true knight, with his armor on and in the arena of battle, in undiminished vigor of body and without a ray of his intellect dimmed. Death had no terrors for Brother Britton. He believed that the grave was but the black portal opening to a better world. The career of a good citizen, an able lawyer, a wise counsellor, a steadfast friend, a kind father and a faithful husband is ended. May his surviving brethren each lead a life as pure and leave a fame as bright."

General B. F. Tracy followed with an eloquent eulogy. "It was my good fortune," he said, "to have known Mr. Britton for twenty years, and I can truthfully say that the better one knew him the better one esteemed him. He was a generous, true and faithful friend, open in speech, who never professed what he did not feel. As a keen, untiring, discriminating lawyer few surpassed him,—none in



Edward G. Britton.

this county. As a public official he was faithful and honest. I was engaged to conduct his case before Governor Dix, and now, standing here by his open grave, I declare that that prosecution was unjust and a grievous wrong—a wrong which the people afterward resented by re-electing him to his office."

After a warm tribute to the memory of the deceased as a husband and father, General Tracy closed with the words: "Beside his many virtues, how insignificant his faults."

Ex-Surrogate Dailey was glad to see that nearly every county in the state was represented on that occasion. The news of Mr. Britton's death fell on the bar of Kings county like a pall. He remembered Mr. Britton for many years, when he was the associate of Mr. Jenks, and always to know him was to love and respect him. Merit in time brought its reward, continued the speaker, talent was sure to be appreciated, our sins were sure to find us out and our virtues to become known. Mr. Britton's stormy life left little but pleasant memories, and one could but admire the man who stood up against so many oppositions. He was one of the clearest thinkers of the bar, who are one by one being summoned from the great beyond. "I hope," said the speaker, in conclusion, "when we are called to that higher court, we shall leave behind us that respect with which we part with our deceased brother."

Mr. Freeman, a fellow collegian of Mr. Britton, who had known him nearly forty years, corroborated the previous speakers, adding that from his youth he had always found him a noble, true and generous man.

Ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris referred with pathetic regret to a difference between the deceased and himself which existed for some time, but was afterward happily adjusted. The cloud soon passed away and now the man had passed away—peace be to his ashes.

Chief Judge Reynolds: "These sad occasions are occurring with alarming frequency. It seems but yesterday we were called here on a similar occasion, and then it seemed to me to be but a day removed since we were here before; and now Winchester Britton is called away without a note of warning. I see about me very few of the men who belonged to the bar twenty-five or thirty years ago."

His Honor pointed out the merits and good qualities of Mr. Britton as a lawyer and as a man, and was followed in this connection by Mr. Shoudie, ex-Corporation Counsel John A. Taylor, Robert Benedict and E. B. Barnum.

Ex-Judge Gilbert was called upon and spoke briefly but feelingly of his long acquaintance with Mr. Britton and the shock the news of his death

had been to him; and closed the proceedings with some references to his career and the promise there had seemed to be ahead of him.

COLONEL EDWARD EARL BRITTON.

When Governor Theodore Roosevelt appointed Colonel Edward E. Britton to be assistant adjutant general of the Second Brigade, chief of Brevet Major General James McLeer's staff, it was considered one of the most popular appointments made by that chief executive of this state. The office is one of prominence in the New York National Guard and all who are acquainted with Colonel Britton and his familiarity with the affairs of the Second Brigade were satisfied that his extensive military experience thoroughly fitted him for this position.

Colonel Britton is personally one of the most popular men in Brooklyn, where he was born in 1859. He is a son of Winchester Britton, for two terms district attorney of Kings county. His ancestors on both sides settled in New England early in the seventeenth century. Several were prominent in the councils and wars of the colonies and during Revolutionary times his great-great-grandfather represented New Hampshire in the continental congress. He received part of his early education in Germany and France, and his first business training with William R. Grace & Company, of New York. In 1882 he engaged in electric-lighting enterprises and contracted for the present light plant on the bridge and also operated the first trolley line in Kings county between Brooklyn and Jamaica. He resided in Montreal, Canada, for a year, establishing electric-lighting machinery, and also went to Europe on the business. Later he was occupied in government financing and public-works contracting in South America, and represented the republic of Colombia as commissioner to the Chicago World's Fair. He has been for some years past president of the Eagle Savings and Loan Company of Brooklyn, which he founded.

Colonel Britton's first military experience was as captain of a company of boys, which he organized and drilled in 1870, at the age of eleven years. He began to collect his military library in 1869 and commenced his practical training in 1874, when a student at Union College, Schenectady, New York, under Captain Thomas Ward, of the United States army, now assistant adjutant general in the war department. He served in the ranks and as sergeant in the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn for seven years, until 1887. In his voyages to the tropics he visited the West Indies and Central America, and penetrated by river travel along the

ridges of the Andes and through swamps in a dug-out over a thousand miles, from the north coast to the interior under the equator, often in the company of government troops. On his return he witnessed the closing scenes of a revolution which overturned the Venezuelan government and was under fire at Puerto Cabello and La Guaira. Early in 1898 Colonel Britton laid his plans to lead a volunteer regiment into the field in case of war with Spain. Although at the time assistant adjutant general of the state, detailed to Governor Black's staff as aide de camp, he found no opportunity to go out on the first call with a command, to which his experience in the tropics could be made useful, but was active in equipping the "first-call" troops.

He was appointed to command the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, which he organized from raw material and equipped in sixty days. Notwithstanding many efforts, including a visit to North Carolina and Alabama, to effect a combination with the authorities of these states, the war closed before the regiment could get to the front. Colonel Britton then interested himself by corresponding with state authorities, newspapers and members of congress throughout the country and by the distribution of his own publications, in agitation for the reform of the obsolete militia laws of 1792 and the reorganization, on the basis of uniformity in all states, of the militia forces, and was awarded in 1900 the gold medal of the Military Service Institute of the United States for the prize essay on that subject, which was presented to him by Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States army, before an assemblage of the Twenty-third Regiment and friends at its armory.

Colonel Britton possesses a letter from President McKinley, congratulating him on the patriotic position he had taken, and has received many marks of confidence from President Roosevelt, Senators Platt and Depew, officials of the war and navy departments and many members of both houses of congress from other states. He has an extended acquaintance in business, social and political circles. He was officially thanked by the Interstate National Guard Association, which represents one hundred and forty thousand guardsmen, for his services to the guard. He was strongly urged for the nomination for congress from the third district, in which he has resided for the past twelve years, so that if elected he could carry out the work he had undertaken in connection with militia reorganization, but the nominating convention was controlled by those who were more interested in practical politics.

Although Colonel Britton's career has brought him into contact with the public men and affairs of

this and other countries, he has confined his connection with party matters to his own ward, which he has represented in the Kings County Republican general committee and in state and other conventions.

He is a member of the Brooklyn Club, Union League Club, Twelfth Assembly District Republican Club, Logan Club, the Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Order of the Descendants of Colonial Governors, Order of the Founders and Patriots of American and Colonial Order of the Acorn. At Union College he was a member of the Delta Phi fraternity.

JUDGE SAMUEL D. MORRIS.

Samuel D. Morris, lawyer, legislator and jurist, who for the past half-century has been identified with most of the prominent movements in the history of Brooklyn, is a native of Monmouth county, New Jersey, where he was reared to farm life. Working early and late, he received in his boyhood but the merest vestige of school advantages. At the age of twenty-one years, ambitious to rise, he prepared himself for college through his own efforts, entered the sophomore class at Rutgers College and was graduated there in 1849. He then attended the Law School at Balston Spa, New York, where he won high honors as a debater. It is related of him that while at this institution he was successful in inducing Henry Clay to deliver an address before the students, the occasion also being marked by a mock trial gotten up by the students for the entertainment of the great statesman, who was not only highly pleased with the conduct of the trial but predicted a brilliant future for the participants.

Admitted to the bar at Plattsburg, New York, July 3, 1850, Mr. Morris located in Brooklyn in the spring following to enter upon the practice of his profession. The next year was that of the presidential election, and Franklin Pierce, having been nominated for the high office, young Morris, an ardent Democrat, entered heart and soul into the campaign. Fresh from his studies, with keen, quick grasp upon the principles he advocated, his brilliant oratorical powers and his able discussion of the questions at issue made a marked impression during the campaign, and brought the young lawyer and orator into favorable consideration. As a result, in 1853, the year following the election, he received the Democratic nomination for the assembly and was elected. It was in the exciting days when Horatio Seymour was governor of the state, and when a strong individual conviction sometimes



S. S. Morris

counted for more than the snap of the party whip. Among the important bills that came before the assembly was the "Maine Law" bill, upon which a committee of nine members was appointed to report, and as one of this committee Mr. Morris had the unique experience of standing alone in opposition to the measure. He brought in a minority report of protest. Although the bill was passed, it was promptly vetoed by Governor Seymour, who in his veto message used substantially the argument employed by Mr. Morris in his minority report. Among other bills in which Mr. Morris was interested during his term in the legislature was the charter consolidating Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Bushwick, in the passage of which he was instrumental and effective. Soon after the adjournment of the legislature Mr. Morris was appointed assistant corporation counsel of the city of Brooklyn, a position which he held until his voluntary resignation in May, 1855. In the legislature of this year the "Maine Law" was again passed and promptly signed by Myron H. Clark, who had been elected governor upon a temperance platform. Called upon in the course of his duties to enforce this law, Mr. Morris, rather than aid in the enforcement of what seemed to him an unjust law, resigned his office as assistant corporation counsel, and at once contested the constitutionality of the law. This contest, in the celebrated Toynbee case, he carried to the court of appeals, where his contention was sustained, and the law was declared unconstitutional.

In the fall of the same year (1855) Mr. Morris was elected judge of the county court and served a term of four years, but declined a renomination in order to become a candidate for the district attorneyship. Discovering that improper means were being used to defeat him in the nominating convention, he withdrew his name and became a candidate of an independent ticket, which so divided the party vote that the election of the Republican candidate, John Winslow, resulted. At the ensuing election the Democratic nomination for the district attorneyship was offered to Mr. Morris, which he accepted, and he was elected. He was re-elected to office in 1865 and again in 1868. Early in his first term he took up the prosecution of Rayzky, the murderer of Sigismund Fellner. The crime had been committed before Mr. Morris entered upon his duties, and the accused was held only on suspicion. Ratzky was defended by Edwin James, Engler Allen and Sidney Stewart, but so skillfully did Mr. Morris conduct his case that he secured conviction for murder in the first degree. He also prosecuted Gonzales and Pellisier (or Salvadoe, as he was sometimes called) for the murder of the wealthy Cuban, Gosha Otero,

and they were convicted and executed. During his second term occurred an incident unparalleled in the annals of the district attorneyship. A cholera epidemic broke out with unprecedented virulence, and the inmates of the jail and penitentiary of Brooklyn suffered from its most violent form. More than eight hundred cases were reported, and the fatalities numbered more than five hundred, nearly thirty persons dying in a single night. Mr. Morris procured tents and had the prisoners removed to the open air. It was midsummer, and, the judges being absent from the courts, he assumed a power which did not belong to his office and demanded of the sheriff the discharge of all prisoners who were confined for minor offences. He went through the institution carefully, and the records show that he made a list of one hundred and four persons who were released upon his order. For this act he was widely criticised by the profession, but he was amply vindicated by the results, and he was subsequently complimented by Governor Fenton for the course he had taken.

Mr. Morris retired from office December 31, 1872, and has since devoted his attention to the practice of his profession in the trials of criminal and civil causes. As a lawyer he is versed in every phase of criminal law, and during his career as district attorney of Brooklyn he displayed remarkable energy in the pursuit of the criminal classes and in the rigid enforcement of law. In addition to the cases before noted many remarkable murder trials, surrounded by complicated and mysterious circumstances, came under his jurisdiction during his term of office, and it was only through his indomitable energy and tenacity of purpose that the offenders were brought to justice. After retiring from office he devoted his efforts largely to the trial of criminal cases, and his undeviating success brought him a large practice. He was successful in every murder case in which he was an advocate, notable instances being his defense of Francis Hyde for the murder of Watson, and of Dr. Irish for poisoning Anderson.

Later, finding the rigors of criminal practice too severe, he confined himself to civil business. He has been counsel for many large and important corporations, among them the Brooklyn City, the Brooklyn City & Newtown, and the Prospect Park & Coney Island Railroads. He has also been counsel for numerous other railway and private corporations. In all lines of practice which he has undertaken he has displayed all the qualities of the resourceful and thoroughly equipped lawyer.

Hale and hearty, in his seventy-eighth year, Judge Morris is still in the full practice of his pro-

fession, with faculties wholly unimpaired, the same warm friend, strong advocate, sterling citizen and tireless, indomitable man he has been so well known to be through more than half a century of Brooklyn's best life.

JORDAN GREY MILLER.

Among the New York business men who have their residence in Brooklyn is Mr. Jordan Grey Miller, of Throop avenue, who for a number of years has been associated with the well known tea and coffee firm of Samuel S. Beard & Company.

Mr. Miller was born in Magnolia, Wisconsin, January 31, 1850, and is a son of the late Colonel Ezra Miller, whose sketch appears in this work. During his early boyhood Mr. Miller attended a rural district school which was some distance from his home, and, removing with his parents to Brooklyn, in 1865, completed his education in public school No. 11. At the age of seventeen years he secured a position in the wholesale drug house of Hall & Ruckel, of Greenwich street, Manhattan, where he remained for about ten years. For the following ten years he devoted his energies to negotiating with railroads throughout the United States and Canada for the application of the coupler, buffer and platform, invented by his father, to their cars. The terms of the various patent rights having then expired, Mr. Miller turned his attention to the tea and coffee business, in which he has since continued.

On March 4, 1880, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Emily Wells Beard, daughter of Eli Beard, of Suffern, New Jersey, and sister of Mr. Samuel S. Beard and of Mrs. John Wells Hollenback. To this union were born two children, the Misses Florence Louise and Ethel Cummings Miller. Mr. Miller, wife and daughters are members of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational church.

FRANKLIN PIERCE MILLER, M. D.

Prominently identified with the practice of medicine in Brooklyn is Dr. F. P. Miller, of 298 Stuyvesant avenue. He is a native of Janesville, Wisconsin, his birth having occurred there on December 31, 1854, during his parents' temporary residence in the "Badger state." His early education was obtained in public school No. 11, of Brooklyn, and he prepared for college in the preparatory school of Professor John C. Overheizen. He was graduated at the New York University in 1872, and in 1876 received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the medical department of that institution. After mak-

ing quite an extended tour of Europe he located in the practice of his chosen profession in Leadville, Colorado, where he continued three years. He was located in Denver for two years, one year in Allandale, New Jersey, and for nearly a year in New York city, and in 1887 removed to Brooklyn, where he has since continued.

Possessed of unusual knowledge of the science of medicine, of genial manners, which make friends for him wherever his acquaintance extends, and of a personality which inspires confidence in all with whom he comes in contact, he has acquired a large and select patronage which is constantly increasing.

The Doctor is the author of many scientific papers which have been presented before the various professional societies of which he is a member and subsequently published in medical journals or in pamphlet form. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Brooklyn Pathological Society and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of New York, in all of which he takes an active interest.

Dr. Miller was married, December 3, 1878, to Miss Elizabeth Arabella Berdell, a daughter of Robert H. Berdell, who was formerly president of the Erie Railroad Company. To this union were born two children: Theodore Berdell, who died at the age of eighteen months; and Franklin Pierce Miller, Jr. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Church of the Good Shepherd. In his fraternal relations Dr. Miller is a member of Acanthus Lodge, No. 710, F. & A. M.; Kismet Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Brooklyn Consistory, Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree; and the Aurora Grata Club. He is also a member of Washington Council, Royal Arcanum, of which he has been twice regent, and of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn.

THEODORE V. BERGEN.

Among the historic families of Brooklyn and Long Island the family of Bergen has been prominent in all generations since the arrival of the first of the name to seek a home in the new world. The history of the family is a most interesting one, covering every period of Long Island's moral and material development, and possesses enough of interest to constitute the subject of a book by itself. Some day some Bergen or descendant of the family who has leisure and an inclination will write such a book, and it will shed light on every phase of Long Island history.

Theodore Vanderbilt Bergen is now a resident of Bay Ridge, Long Island. He was born at his father's home on the Shore met, September 8, 1843,

and is now the only surviving one of the seven children born unto Isaac and Sarah (Bergen) Bergen. Jacob Bergen and his son, Isaac E. Bergen, the grandfather and father of our subject, were both born in the old family homestead which stood at the corner of Hoyt and Sackett streets, Brooklyn, on the site of the Roman Catholic church, now presided over by Father Duffy. The father was a prosperous farmer, reaping a good financial return for his labors. He married Sarah, a daughter of Theodore Bergen, and they became the parents of seven children. The mother died in 1848 and the father, long surviving her, passed away on the 5th of September, 1898. Their son, Jacob I. Bergen, was president of the board of aldermen of Brooklyn for a number of years, also served as surrogate for two years and was very prominent and influential in public affairs, his opinions carrying weight in the councils of his party and having marked influence in shaping its policy. A lawyer by profession, he won a place of distinctive precedence at the bar and practiced in partnership with John P. Rolfe, one of the old-time and leading lawyers of Brooklyn.

Mr. Bergen, whose name heads this record, pursued his education in the public schools near the family home and in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Reared to the occupation of farming, he made it his life work during his active business career, successfully carrying on agricultural pursuits on an extensive scale until 1898, when he retired to private life.

In 1864 Mr. Bergen was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Wyckoff, a daughter of Peter Wyckoff. She died in 1865, and for his second wife he chose Miss Nettie E. Cowenhoven, a daughter of Garrett Cowenhoven. Her death occurred in 1892. Mr. Bergen has given considerable attention to local affairs of political import and has been called upon to fill several important town offices, the duties of which he has ever discharged in a prompt and capable manner, thus winning the commendation of all concerned.

WILLIAMSON RAPALJE.

The numerous and reputable family of Rapalje is descended from that of de Rapalie (old spelling), which, as early as the eleventh century, possessed large estates in Bretagne, and ranked among the *arriere-ban* of the French nobility. Some of its members were distinguished as military leaders in crusades, others for political eminence and professional talents, but in the religious wars of the sixteenth century, being known as Protestants, they became the victims of Papal animosity and were ex-

pelled from France. Joris Jansen de Rapalie, of this proscribed Huguenot race from Rochelle in France, was the common ancestor of all the American families of this name. He came to this country with other colonists in 1623, in the *Unity*, a ship of the West India Company, and settled at Fort Orange, now Albany, where he remained three years. In 1626 he removed to New Amsterdam and resided there until after the birth of his youngest child. On the 16th of June, 1637, he bought from the Indians a tract of land comprising three hundred and thirty-five acres, called *Rennegaconck*, now included within the town of Brooklyn, a part of which purchase was the present site of the United States Marine Hospital. There Joris Rapalie finally located and spent the remainder of his life. He was a leading citizen, acted a prominent part in the public affairs of the colony and served in the magistracy of Brooklyn. He died soon after the close of the Dutch administration, his widow, *Catalyntie*, surviving him many years.

Daniel Rapalie, their youngest child, was born in the city of New York, on the 20th of December, 1650, and May 27, 1674, married Sarah, a daughter of Abraham Klock. He was a man of high respectability and an elder of the Brooklyn church. He died December 26, 1725, and his widow passed away on the 28th of February, 1731. Their children were Joris, Daniel, Catharine, Annetie, Mary and Sarah. Daniel Rapalje was born March 25, 1691, and was married, October 17, 1711, to Aletie, a daughter of Johannes Cornell, at which time he lived in Brooklyn, but he afterward removed to Newtown, where he died March 19, 1737, his wife having passed away on the 20th of May, 1736. They had ten children, of whom Daniel, the eldest son, bought the home farm in 1747, and became a leading man and magistrate of Newtown. Johannes, the second son, married and was the father of Major Daniel Rapalje, who was born in 1748 and married Agnes, a daughter of Johannus Bergen, and became a farmer at New Lots. About this time, by a Dutch perversion, the "i" in the final syllable of Rapalie was changed to "j," which is still adhered to. On the opening of the Revolution Daniel espoused the Whig cause, served as a lieutenant in the Kings County Troop of Horse and was in exile during the war. He died at New Lots in 1796. His children were John, Daniel, Simon and Michael. John Rapalje married Charity, a daughter of Abram Van Sickelen, and their children were: Cornelia, wife of Stephen I. Lott, and Daniel I. Simon Rapalje married Helen, a daughter of Nicholas Williamson. Their children were: Williamson, the father of our subject and who occupied the old homestead of

Major Daniel Rapalje on the New Lots road; Daniel, who died when a young man; and Eliza, wife of Walter Bowen, of Flushing.

Simon Rapalje was a carpenter by trade, and also owned a farm of about sixty acres. He brought his son Williamson up as a farmer, giving him, in addition to a common-school education, a course of training also at the celebrated Erasmus Hall Academy at Flatbush, at the time when Mr. Craig was principal. When young, Williamson exhibited a taste and talent for drawing, with a special liking for faces and portraits. At the age of twenty years he was united in marriage with Ann, a daughter of John Vanderveer, the wedding being celebrated on the 10th of April, 1823. Their children were: Simon, born February 1, 1824, and died May 9, 1827; Margaret Ann, born September 10, 1825, now deceased; John, born March 16, 1827, died June 14, 1828; Helen, born May 27, 1829, died May 16, 1869; Simon, born August 5, 1831; John Vanderveer, born April 4, 1833, died October 9, 1833; Williamson, born September 8, 1834; Daniel, born April 20, 1836; Elida Vanderveer, born September 20, 1838, died November 16, 1842; Eliza, born January 26, 1841; Henry Lott, born August 15, 1843; Elida Vanderveer, born June 11, 1846, died July 31, 1852. The father of these children, who was born on the 4th of June, 1803, died September 24, 1885; and the mother, who was born November 11, 1803, died January 25, 1868. Their lives had been active, useful and successful. Good sense, a vigorous understanding and a most practical executive ability, joined with and controlled by a constant sense of right and justice, were Mr. Rapalje's controlling characteristics, and in the exercise of these his fellow townsmen insisted on his serving as assessor for many years in the years gone by. In the Reformed church of New Lots he was always a leader and for a long term an elder. Politically he was a lifelong Democrat. His sons have succeeded him as farmers, in which calling they are famed as being the largest and most successful in the town. They have built large and elegant houses on the old homestead, adding many attractions on the old New Lots road.

Williamson Rapalje, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the local schools of his locality, and after entering upon his business career he became very successful in vegetable gardening. He subsequently, however, abandoned that occupation, divided his farm and embarked in the real-estate business, in which line of trade he has also met with a high and gratifying degree of success. His devotion to the public good was unquestioned and arose from a sincere interest in the welfare of his fellow men, while his career at all times was

such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world. He possessed untiring energy, was quick of perception, and his close application to business and excellent management brought to him a high and well merited degree of prosperity.

In the year 1859 Mr. Rapalje was united in marriage with Elizabeth Meserole Schenck, a daughter of Isaac and Catherine (Meserole) Schenck, and a sister of John C. Schenck. They had one child, Catharine Ann, born February 8, 1864, and died July 26, 1866.

Mr. Rapalje was an active and prominent member of the East New York Reformed church, in which he served as a deacon and elder during the greater part of its history, and he always gave liberally of his time and means to the support of the gospel. He assisted in organizing the Twenty-sixth ward branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in which he held the office of director, and was also a member of the Holland Society. Mr. Rapalje was called from this earth on the 28th of December, 1896, and in his death the community mourned the loss of one of its truest and best citizens. His path was ever upward, both in a spiritual and temporal sense, and as a man and citizen he enjoyed the added popularity which comes to those genial spirits who have a hearty shake of the hand for all those with whom they come in contact from day to day and who seem to throw around them so much of the sunshine of life. In his lifetime the people of his locality, recognizing his merit, rejoiced in his advancement, and since his death they have cherished his memory.

NATHAN T. SPRAGUE.

The apprehension and subsequent development of the subject potential must ever figure as the delineation of the maximum of personal success and usefulness in any field of endeavor, and the failure to discover this potential—or line along which lay the greatest possibilities for development in any specific case—can but militate against the ultimate precedence and absolute accomplishments of the subject. To a greater extent than is usually conjectured does personal success abide in this element, and thus in the study of biography there is ever a valuable lesson to be gained. To the subject of this review there has come the attainment of a distinguished position in connection with the great material industries and financial institutions of our nation, and his efforts have been so discerningly directed along well defined lines that he seems to have realized at any one point of progress the full measure of his possibilities for accomplishment at



W. C. Sprague

that point. A man of distinctive and forceful individuality, of broad mentality and most mature judgment, he has left and is leaving his impress upon the industrial world, while his study of economic questions and matters of public polity have been so close, practical and comprehensive that his judgment is relied upon and his utterances have weight in those circles where the material progress of the nation is centered.

Nathan Turner Sprague was born at Mount Holly, Vermont, June 22, 1828, and is a representative of one of the oldest American families, the ancestry being traced back to William Sprague, a son of Edward Sprague, of Dorsetshire, England, who in company with two brothers left the mother country in 1629 and founded a home in the young colony of Salem, Massachusetts. One brother subsequently removed to Hingham, that state, and the other to Rhode Island. Among the representatives of the branch of the family in Rhode Island were Amsas and William Sprague, celebrated print-goods manufacturers. Two of the representatives of the name became governors of states. In 1786 Nathan T. Sprague, one of the descendants of William Sprague, was born, and as a young man he began life as a merchant in Mount Holly, and for the next quarter of a century was one of the most prominent representatives of the business enterprises of that town. He became a large property owner and was also prominent in public affairs. He held a judicial position and for nineteen years he was a member of the Vermont legislature, representing Mount Holly for fourteen years and Brandon for five years. In 1833 he removed to the latter place and was afterward elected president of the First National Bank. He married Miss Susan Button, and unto them were born five children, three of whom died in infancy, the others being Eliza, the deceased wife of R. V. Marsh, a prominent attorney of Vermont, also now deceased; and N. T., of this review.

During his boyhood days Nathan Turner Sprague was placed in charge of his father's large estate, his father passing away in 1876, at the age of ninety years. Incidental to the care of the property was the loaning of money. At the age of eighteen he assumed the management of a large country store, which he conducted with marked success, and in 1851 he located in Wallingford, directing his attention to agriculture. Five years later he returned to Brandon, where he maintained his residence for some time. At one time he was in charge of twelve farms, successfully superintending their operation. For eight years he was president of the Brandon Farmers and Mechanics' Club, and

for six years was president of the Vermont Merino Sheep Breeders Association of the United States. These indicate his prominence in agricultural circles. In 1864 he established the First National Bank of Brandon, in which his father was elected the temporary president, and about 1867 Mr. Sprague, of this review, succeeded to the presidency, while in 1870 he established the Baxter National Bank, of Rutland, Vermont. In 1867 he became president of the Howe Scale Works Company, of Brandon, and under his supervision the business increased four hundred per cent. He continued in charge until 1876, when he retired.

Mr. Sprague's connection with the business interests of Brooklyn began in 1879 by the purchase of real estate here, and in 1883 he established the Sprague National Bank, of which he was elected president. This is the only national banking institution in existence having a living namesake. At the end of six months this bank declared a three per cent. dividend and since then has paid six per cent. annually in dividends. The bank now has a surplus of two hundred and forty-six thousand dollars, and is justly regarded as one of the most reliable financial institutions in this entire country.

On the 14th of November, 1849, Mr. Sprague was united in marriage to Miss Minerva Hull, of Wallingford, Vermont, who died in 1856. In October, 1858, he was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Melinda J. Evans, of Springfield, Ohio. On the 28th of June, 1885, his second wife died, and on the 14th of October, 1886, he was again married, Miss Elizabeth Harris, of Brooklyn, becoming his wife. By his first marriage he has one living child, a daughter, Flora, wife of Charles E. Clark, the manager and treasurer of the Buffalo Loan & Trust Company.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Sprague was a loyal advocate of the Union, raised a company of Vermont troops and went to the front, making a good military record in Missouri. He won the first prize for old relics at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. Among the many interesting possessions of this character that he has is a boot-jack that was made by John Brown, the noted Abolitionist, and given to Mr. Sprague by Brown's daughter; a marine glass used by Sir John Franklin in all his voyages around the world; and several sets of Grant memoirs presented to him by Mrs. Julia Grant and by Colonel Fred Grant. He served for several terms as a member of the Vermont legislature, representing the district of Brandon, and in 1872 he was elected a senator from Rutland county and would have been nominated for governor on the Republican ticket had he not repeatedly de-

clined to become a candidate. In 1876, when the Green Mountain state failed to make an appropriation for the Vermont state building at Philadelphia, he erected it and when paid by the state he used the money to found a free library at Brandon, now known as the Sprague Centennial Library. He has done much for Brooklyn and has the credit of making Brooklyn a central reserve city, which has added greatly to its financial strength. In 1885 he organized the City Savings Bank. He has devoted much time and money to the various charities and educational institutions in Brooklyn. He is a trustee of the Brooklyn Institute, the Brooklyn City Dispensary, the Long Island Free Library, the Hanson Place Baptist church, and is president of the Eastern Greenwich Water Supply Company, of Rhode Island, a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and of the Grant Memorial Association. He is also president of the Bay Shore, Islip and Patchogue Water Company and also president of the Elks State Bank, of Clyde, Kansas. In addition he has had large stock-raising interests for forty years, and has five farms and a beautiful country home in Vermont. He possesses ability of a superior order and as a financier enjoys an enviable reputation. Although he has been engaged in business for over fifty years he can truthfully say that in all that time no man or woman who invested capital in his many ventures ever lost a dollar so invested.

The career of Nathan T. Sprague has ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world, for he has ever conducted all transactions on the strictest principles of honor and integrity. His devotion to the public good is unquestioned and arises from a sincere interest in the welfare of his fellow men. What the world needs is such men—men capable of managing extensive, gigantic mercantile concerns and conducting business on terms that are fair alike to employer and employee—men of genuine worth, of unquestioned integrity and honor—and then the questions of oppression by capitalists and resistance and violence by laborers will be forever at rest.

HENRY IDE.

More than a half-century has passed since this gentleman took up his residence in Brooklyn and he is justly numbered among her leading and influential citizens. Through a long period he was prominently identified with the business interests of the metropolis. His is an honorable record of a conscientious man, who by his upright life has won the confidence of all with whom he has come in

contact. He has not only rounded the Psalmist's span of three-score years and ten, but has passed the eighty-third milestone on life's journey, and although the snows of many winters have whitened his hair he has the vigor of a much younger man and in spirit and interest seems yet in his prime. Old age is not necessarily a synonym of weakness or inactivity. It need not suggest, as a matter of course, want of occupation or helplessness. There is an old age that is a benediction to all that comes in contact with it, that gives out of its rich stores of learning and experience and grows stronger intellectually and spiritually as the years pass. Such is the life of Henry Ide, an encouragement to his associates and an example well worthy of emulation to the young.

Mr. Ide is a native of Wrentham, Massachusetts, born February 23, 1818. He traces his ancestry back to the pioneer epoch in the history of New England's settlement. The first of the name to seek a home in the new world was Nicholas Ide (sometimes spelled Hyde), who resided in Rehoboth as early as 1643 and was a landed proprietor. He was numbered among the freemen in 1656 and became a citizen of prominence, serving as surveyor of highways from 1669 to 1674. His death occurred October 18, 1690. He married a daughter of Thomas Blyss, whose name was probably Martha, for there is a record of the burial of "Martha Ide" in Rehoboth November 3, 1676.

The next in the line of direct descent to our subject was Lieutenant Nicholas Ide, a son of the first Nicholas. He was born in Rehoboth, in November, 1654, and died in Attleboro, June 5, 1723. He was a freeman in 1670 and was Rehoboth proprietor (North purchase) in 1666. His connection with military service is indicated by the fact that he was called ensign as early as 1702 and later was known as Lieutenant Ide. In civil office he also loyally labored for the welfare of his community, acting as surveyor of highways in 1696; as assessor in 1697; as selectman in 1698-9 and again in 1710, 1713, 1714 and 1718; town treasurer in 1706, 1713 and 1714; and grand juror from 1701 to 1706. He was married, on the 22d of September, 1677, to Mary Ormsbee, who died September 9, 1690, and later he married again, his second wife bearing the name of Elizabeth.

John Ide, a son of Lieutenant Nicholas Ide, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, August 27, 1691, and his service in connection with public affairs was as selectman, which position he filled in 1737, 1752 and 1753. His death occurred November 25, 1761. He married Mehitabel Robinson and their son, John Ide, Jr., wedded Mary Ide and became the grand-

father of him whose name introduces this review. Their son, James Ide, the father of our subject, was born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, February 8, 1770, wedded Betsy George and died in Wrentham, Massachusetts, August 20, 1844.

In their family was Henry Ide, of this review. He is indebted to the public-school system of his native town for the educational advantages which he enjoyed. At the age of sixteen he accepted a clerkship in the village store, where he remained for about two years. In January, 1836, about a month after the big fire which occurred in New York, he went to that city and entered the employ of the firm of Bailey, Keeler & Remson, dealers in straw goods, with whom he remained until the failure of the house during the general financial panic of 1837. He then became a salesman in the employ of Mann, Swift & Company, straw-goods manufacturers, which firm became Swift & Ide several years afterward and continued in business under that title for about six years, their factory being located at Wrentham, Massachusetts, while their offices and warehouse were in New York.

Mr. Ide's next business connection made him a member of the firm of W. Carpenter, Ide & Company. Business was thus carried on until 1857, when he became a commission merchant and purchasing agent in the line of straw goods and millinery, carrying on operations along that line with a marked degree of success for nearly forty years, in that time becoming well and favorably known to the trade throughout the world. He enjoyed an unassailable reputation by reason of his straightforward business methods and reliability, and the house of which he was the head met with marked prosperity. He did not engage in speculation and his commercial policy was one which at all times would bear the light of the closest investigation and scrutiny.

On the 5th of September, 1849, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Ide and Miss Lydia Smith, of Hadley, Massachusetts, who was born October 16, 1824, and traces her ancestry back to one of the oldest families of New England. Lieutenant Samuel Smith, with his wife, Elizabeth, and his children—Samuel, aged nine; Elizabeth, aged seven; Mary, aged four; and Philip, aged one—sailed for America on the last day of April, 1634, on the ship, "Elizabeth," of Ipswich. He was one of the leading and influential residents of Weathersfield, Connecticut, and removed thence to Hadley, Massachusetts, where he held important offices in church and state, and where he died about 1680, at the age of seventy-eight years. The line of descent is traced down through Chileab Smith, born about 1635; Luke Smith, born April 16, 1666; Jonathan Smith, born

March 4, 1702; Seth Smith, born February 6, 1738, to Elijah Smith, who was born October 24, 1791, and was the father of Mrs. Ide. By the marriage of our subject and his wife were born four children: Henry E., Charles W., Mary L. and George E. The daughter is now the wife of Francis L. Hine, vice-president of the First National Bank of New York.

Although Mr. Ide has led a busy life, controlling extensive and important business affairs, he has yet found time to devote to church and mission work, in which he takes deep interest, laboring effectively for advancement along those lines. For over thirty years he has been a member of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, of which he is now vice-president. He became a member of the First Presbyterian church of Brooklyn soon after taking up his residence in this city and has always been active in the work of the Sunday-school, realizing fully the importance of training the child in order that Christian manhood and womanhood may be developed. Two years after becoming a member of the church he was chosen an elder and has since continued in that office.

In politics Mr. Ide has manifested only such interest as is consistent with good citizenship, never seeking political preferment. He was formerly a Whig, casting his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison for president, and since the organization of the Republican party has usually affiliated therewith. A ripe old age, crowned with the fruits of his former labor and honored with the esteem of his fellow men, many of whom have been benefited directly or indirectly through his agency, this in brief is the record of Henry Ide.

HENRY E. IDE.

The name of Henry E. Ide figures conspicuously in connection with the importation and sale of precious stones, and the house of H. C. Hardy & Company, of which he is a partner and which is situated in Maiden Lane in New York, is one of the most prominent in this line of trade in the entire country. Throughout his entire business career Mr. Ide has been associated with this line of business.

Mr. Ide is one of Brooklyn's native sons and has always been a resident of the city. He was born here October 3, 1850, and is a son of Henry Ide, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of this place. After completing his literary education and pursuing a course in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn he entered upon his business career, securing a position in connection with the jewelry trade in Maiden Lane, the most important

center of the diamond and jewelry business of America. His close application and good judgment were soon manifest and won him continued promotion until he is now a partner in one of the leading houses of the kind, controlling an extensive and profitable trade which is widely extended over the country.

On the 28th of April, 1886, Henry E. Ide was united in marriage to Miss Emma W. Fellowes, of Brooklyn, and they now have two children, Isabel Fellowes and Eleanore. With his family he attends services at the First Presbyterian church of Brooklyn and is a member of its session. Socially he is connected with the Hamilton Club and is one of its popular and valued members.

CHARLES W. IDE.

Charles W. Ide, a member of the firm of Stephen W. Weld & Company, of New York, and of Weld, Ide & Company, of Liverpool, England, was born in Brooklyn May 9, 1852, and is a son of Henry and Lydia (Smith) Ide. He enjoyed the educational advantages afforded by the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and thus well qualified to take up the duties and cares of business life he became a clerk in the employ of the firm of which he is now a member. His steady application and ready mastery of the work entrusted to him won the attention of his employers and promotion followed as a natural sequence. To-day he has partnership relations with one of the largest cotton houses of the world, controlling a business of great magnitude and importance. Mr. Ide is also a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, of which he was president two terms, from 1890 until 1892. He is also a director of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York and the Brooklyn Trust Company, and is vice-president of the board of regents of the Long Island College Hospital.

Mr. Ide was married, December 2, 1875, to Miss Fanny Otis Ogden, daughter of Jonathan Ogden, of Brooklyn, and they have one child, Alice S. The parents and daughter are members of the First Presbyterian church of Brooklyn. They have a beautiful country home at Bernardsville, New Jersey, where they spend the summer months, while throughout the remainder of the year they occupy their town residence in Brooklyn. Mrs. Ide is the author of several books for children, which have become very popular. She writes under the pen name of "Ruth Ogden." In social circles Mr. Ide is a familiar figure, being one of the most popular and highly esteemed members of the Hamilton Club, the Riding and Driving Club, the Union League Club of New York, the Morris County Golf

Club, the Somerset Hills Country Club and the Lawyers Club of New York—names which Long Island people will recognize as belonging to the leading social organizations of the locality. In 1873 Mr. Ide enlisted in the Twenty-third Regiment of the New York National Guard, in which he served for ten years, acting as president of his company's organization for six years of that time. He is a public-spirited citizen, deeply interested in everything that pertains to the welfare of Brooklyn and that tends to promote the progress of the city along material, military, educational, social and moral lines. His support of many measures has been a potent element in securing their adoption and support by other residents of the city, and Brooklyn numbers him among her valued, representative men.

GEORGE E. IDE.

It is unusual to find a family where every member in business life has attained to prominence, occupying positions that have marked influence on the material development and substantial upbuilding of the business world, but George E. Ide is a representative of a family whose name is a power in trade circles, for his father and his two brothers, as well as himself, have through a long period been accounted among those whose enterprise and splendid judgment have contributed to the general prosperity by controlling and increasing commercial activity. He whose name forms the caption of this review is now president of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York.

George E. Ide was born in Brooklyn May 10, 1860, and is a son of Henry Ide, one of the distinguished citizens of Brooklyn. His preliminary education was pursued in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and subsequently he entered Yale College, where he was graduated with the class of 1881. Not long afterward he entered upon his business career, becoming identified with the banking firm of Dominick & Dickerman, of Wall street, New York, where he remained until 1890. In the latter year he became secretary of the Home Life Insurance Company and soon had become familiar with the methods and plans of the organization. After two years he was made vice-president, and in 1894 he was elected to the presidency, since which time he has been the chief executive officer in the corporation. He is also a director in the Fidelity & Casualty Company and a member of other commercial and financial institutions, where his sound business judgment has been a strong element in the successful conduct of their affairs. He forms his plans readily, is determined in their execution and never fails of success in an undertaking where the desired



J. L. Jackson



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, FLATBUSH.

result must depend upon energy, resolution and business sagacity.

Mr. Ide was married, October 25, 1885, to Miss Carrie W. Hester, a daughter of Colonel William Hester, president of the Brooklyn Eagle Company. Their home is known as "The Orchard" at Larchmont Manor, New York. Mr. Ide is a member of the University Club, the Hamilton Club, the Yale Club of New York, the Yale University Club of New Haven, the Larchmont Yacht Club, and is a vestryman in St. John's Episcopal church of Larchmont Manor, of which he is also the treasurer.

CHARLES A. H. DE SZIGETHY, M. D.

Charles A. H. de Szigethy, a physician of Brooklyn, of old noble Hungarian birth, born in Hungary December 21, 1838, obtained his education in several colleges and universities of the leading cities of Europe, notably Vienna, Berlin, Budapest, Zurich, Pavia, London hospitals and Paris. His professional training was completed by his graduation at the University of Giessen, Germany, in 1867, at which time the degree of Doctor of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics was conferred upon him. Soon afterward he decided to come to the new world, as he could not yet return to his native land, from which he was still banished for political reasons, having, since his boyhood, like all of his ancestors, resisted and fought Austria, first under his father in Hungary and later with Garibaldi in Italy for the freedom and independence especially of his beloved own country, Hungary.

Crossing the Atlantic, he located in Troy, New York, where he engaged in practice for a year, and after having practiced another year in New York city he came to Brooklyn, where he soon became recognized as one of the leading practitioners of the city, continuing an active member of the medical fraternity here until 1883. But constant application to his business during those years began to tell upon his vigorous health, and at that time he removed to California, remaining one of the successful medical practitioners of the Golden state until 1894. While in California he was a member of the California State Medical Association, the Los Angeles Medical Society, and was there professor of materia medica in the Medical College of the University of Southern California.

Regaining his health, Dr. de Szigethy returned to Brooklyn in 1894, and is here again enjoying a very large and lucrative patronage. During the early days of his practice in America he was an adjunct physician to the Long Island College Hospital for many years. He is a member of the Med-

ical Society of the County of Kings, of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of New York, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Kings County Medical Association, the New York State Medical Association and is a permanent member of the American Medical Association. He was formerly a member of various other professional bodies, from which he withdrew by his removal to California. The Doctor is one of the most classical representatives of the profession in Brooklyn and converses fluently in five languages, besides being a good Greek and Latin scholar.

He was married, in June, 1869, to Miss Mary Stevens Mackenzie, a daughter of Colonel William Mackenzie, of Brooklyn. The Doctor is now a leading representative of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Anglo Saxon Lodge, No. 137, F. & A. M., Constellation Chapter, R. A. M., and to the Masonic Veterans' Association of Brooklyn. He now ranks among the foremost physicians of the city of his adoption.

REV. T. G. JACKSON.

Rev. T. G. Jackson, rector of the Episcopal church at Flatbush, was born January 22, 1838, in Catskill, New York. His father, G. A. Jackson, was a native of England. The family has for many generations been identified with the Church of England, and the great-grandfather of our subject was a vicar of Wakefield. In 1840 the father came to the United States, settling at Catskill, where he followed the occupation of farming. He, too, was very active in church work, doing all in his power to promote the cause of Christianity. He married Miss Jane A. Pepperrel, a daughter of Matthew Pepperrel, a woman whose beautiful Christian character had a marked influence over the lives of her six children. The father died in 1863, and the mother, long surviving him, passed away in 1899, her memory remaining as a blessed benediction to all who knew her.

The Rev. T. G. Jackson pursued his preliminary education in the local schools and continued his studies in St. Stephen's College on the Hudson. He was graduated in the General Theological Seminary in 1881, and entering upon the work of the ministry he was assigned to the Episcopal church at Rome, New York, where he remained for a year, his service in connection with a church of this denomination in Baltimore covering four years, and for a similar period he filled the rectorship of the Episcopal church at Cazenovia, New York. In 1889 he came to St. Paul's Episcopal church at Flatbush, where he has since remained, his labors being of

great benefit to the community. The work has progressed steadily and at the present time a new church edifice is being erected at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars. When Mr. Jackson assumed charge of the church this was a little chapel, but in the passing years there has grown up a prominent parish, whose influence is widely felt. The numerical strength of the congregation has been many times doubled, and the different societies and organizations of the church are in good working order.

The Rev. T. G. Jackson was married, on the 20th of September, 1883, to Miss Sophia Fairchild, a daughter of Sidney T. Fairchild, a very prominent citizen and a representative of one of the honored families of New York. In 1897 Mr. and Mrs. Jackson traveled abroad, visiting many points of interest in all portions of the world, including a visit to the Holy Land and to China. They have a beautiful summer home at Cazenovia, Madison county, New York. Rev. Jackson is connected fraternally with the Masonic order, and socially with the Midwood Club, Field and Marine and the Church Clubs.

JOHN R. KUHN.

The legal fraternity of Brooklyn numbers among its members John Randolph Kuhn, who was born at East Berlin, Adams county, Pennsylvania, near the now historic field of Gettysburg, on the 28th of August, 1844. In the public schools of his native town he acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by a course in Calvert College in Maryland, where he was matriculated at the age of fourteen. After the completion of the course the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him, in 1870. As a further preparation for his life work he attended Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. In 1866 he came to Brooklyn and became a student of law in the offices of Waring & Sidell, and later of Crook, Bergen & Pratt, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar. He has ever since been engaged in active general practice. During all these years he has been a careful, conscientious worker in behalf of his clients' interests and now enjoys a large and lucrative practice at the Kings county bar.

In February, 1872, Mr. Kuhn was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta M. Rabitte, daughter of the late Charles Lovelock Rabitte, of Brooklyn, and by their union have been born the following children: Clara Louise, Miriam Estelle, John Joseph, Henrietta Frances, Anna Geraldine, Marea Jeanette, George Edward, Louis Charles, Genevieve Arline, Walter Randolph, Eulalie Elizabeth, Leo Balleis and Evelyn Lovelock, all of whom survive and are active members of the community. The family are all

members of the Church of the Nativity. Mr. Kuhn was one of the organizers of the Catholic Benevolent Legion and the Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion, and since 1882 has been the editor and publisher of the C. B. L. Record, a monthly magazine, conducted in the interests of fraternal associations. Since 1867 he has been an active member of the Franklin Literary Society, of which he was president in 1871, 1889 and again in 1899. In politics he has always been a Democrat and takes an active interest in the work of the party. He was a charter member and the first secretary of the Bar Association of Brooklyn and stands high in the ranks of the profession, the fraternity as well as the public acknowledging him to be one of the leading lawyers of the city.

THEODOR SIQUELAND, D. D. S.

Dr. Siqueland comes from Norway, his birth having occurred in Stavanger on the 8th of July, 1862, his parents being Tollef and Olene (Johannsen) Siqueland. His father, who was a physician, was noted among the followers of the old school in early life, but afterward practiced homeopathy, being one of the first to introduce that system of medicine in Norway. He died in 1879, but is still survived by his widow.

The Doctor acquired his literary education in the schools of his native country and came to New York in 1881, for the purpose of taking up the study of dentistry, believing that better opportunities were afforded to young men in the new world than could be obtained in Europe. He soon became a student in the office of Dr. Charles D. Cook, of Brooklyn, where he continued for two years and then entered the New York College of Dentistry, from which he was graduated in 1886. He afterward accepted a position as assistant to Dr. A. R. Eaton, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he continued for three and a half years, and in the fall of 1889 he began the practice of his profession at his present location, at No. 260 President street, Brooklyn. He has a large general practice, possessing the essential qualifications, superior mechanical as well as artistic skill and comprehensive knowledge of the principles of dentistry. His work is in harmony with the most advanced and progressive thoughts and methods of the day. For several years Dr. Siqueland has been connected with the Norwegian Lutheran Hospital in Brooklyn, serving the greater part of the time as secretary of the board of managers, and now as dentist for that institution. He is a member of both the Second District Dental Society and the Brooklyn Dental Society. He holds membership in Plymouth church and is a man of strong personality and

sterling worth, enjoying the high regard of many friends and patrons.

He married the eldest daughter of Dr. Norman W. Kingsley, one of the patriarchs and best known members of the dental profession.

WILLIAM M. HUTCHINSON, M. D.

Professional advancement is proverbially slow, and the man who would win laurels in any of the higher walks of life is he who applies himself diligently and earnestly to the mastery of great scientific principles and is accurate and exact in applying them to the practical affairs of life. It is such qualities that have gained to Dr. Hutchinson marked prominence as a representative of the medical fraternity of Brooklyn. Widely and favorably known, the record of his career cannot fail to prove of interest to many of our readers.

A native of Ohio, he was born in the city of Cleveland February 22, 1860, and is a son of Jonas Parker and Harriet (Stevens) Hutchinson, the former a native of Pepperell, Massachusetts, and the latter of Cleveland, Ohio. The Doctor was educated in the Brooklyn grammar schools, the Pepperell high school, and under the preceptorage of Dr. Guy Daly was prepared for entrance in the Long Island College Hospital, in which institution he was graduated in 1881. During his senior year he served as an undergraduate house physician. After receiving his degree he went to Kansas, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession for a year. He then returned to Brooklyn, where he has since built up a large general practice, giving special attention to the diseases of children. He was chief of the children's clinic in the Long Island College Hospital Dispensary from its establishment until 1890, has been instructor in chemistry and assistant to the chair of diseases of children since 1882 and was president of the Alumni Association in 1893. He has served as a visiting physician to the Seaside Home for Children and to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children since 1895. He is a member of the Medical Society of Kings County, having served for five years as its secretary; also belongs to the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Electro-Therapeutic Association, and was the medical sanitary inspector for the Brooklyn board of health from 1893 until 1897.

The Doctor was married, November 22, 1882, to Miss Sophia Hixon Chapin, a daughter of Nathan Chapin, of Massachusetts, and they have had two children,—Maude Adelaide and Arnold.

In his political affiliations the Doctor is a stalwart Republican and is the treasurer of the First

Assembly District Republican Association. He was elected in 1900 to membership in the Republican general committee of Kings county. As every true American citizen should, he feels a deep interest in political affairs, but has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business interests. The success which has attended his efforts is but the natural sequence, for his position became assured as an able physician, a man of sterling integrity and one devoted to his profession and to the interests and welfare of those to whom he ministered. He is thoroughly *en rapport* with his profession; his heart is ever in his work, and he has gained not only the respect and confidence but also the appreciative affection of his patients, his humanity being ever paramount to his professional or scientific instincts.

GEORGE T. DURYEA.

George T. Duryea, who throughout his entire career has been connected with the grain and feed trade and is now successfully conducting a large store of that character at No. 46 Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, was born at Syosset, near Oyster Bay, Nassau county, Long Island, and is a representative of one of the oldest families of this portion of the state, being of the seventh generation in descent from the Holland ancestor who left the land of dykes in order to ally his interests with those of the new world. He was among the pioneers of Flatlands, Long Island, and in this portion of the Empire state representatives of the family have since resided, quietly but faithfully performing their duties of citizenship and contributing their share to the development, upbuilding and progress of the community. Albert Duryea, the father of our subject, was for many years a substantial farmer of Queens, now Nassau county, and is still living, at the age of seventy-six years, but has retired from active business life. He married Esther Cheshire, a daughter of John Cheshire, and also belongs to an old New England family, and is still traveling life's journey by the side of her husband, to whom she linked her destiny in early womanhood. They became the parents of four children, two of whom are living, viz., our subject and Olivia, Mrs. Charles F. Whitney, of Huntington, Long Island.

The district schools near his home afforded to George T. Duryea his educational advantages, and upon the home farm he early became familiar with the work of field and meadow, assisting in the cultivating of the home place until 1874, when, thinking he would find commercial life more congenial, he came to Brooklyn. Here he secured employment in a grain and hay store, and after several years

spent in the capacity of salesman he embarked in business on his own account, with the capital acquired through his industry and economy. Opening a store at the Wallabout Market, he has since carried on the trade with good success, and now has a large business. His patronage has constantly grown until now he annually handles large quantities of grain and feed, and from his sales derives a good income, which is the legitimate and well deserved reward of his business activity. The old Duryea homestead and farm at Syosset, Long Island, once owned by David Duryea, the great-grandfather of our subject, has remained continuously in the possession of the family for four generations and is now owned by George T. Duryea, the subject of this sketch.

In June, 1872, Mr. Duryea was united in marriage to Miss Dorothea Van Sise, a daughter of James and Ruth (Powell) Van Sise, who belongs to a leading and ancient family of Long Island. Mr. Duryea resides in a pleasant home at 75 Keap street, Brooklyn, and in addition he owns a farm at Syosset, the supervision of which claims part of his time and attention. He is a member of the Hanover Club and is well known in this portion of Long Island, for his entire life has here been passed; and the fact that many of his warmest friends are numbered among those who have known him from his boyhood indicates that his has been an honorable and upright career. Mr. Duryea is a self-made man in the true sense in which the term is used. During his early manhood's years he began life on his own account, without capital to begin with, and he has by his thrift and enterprise made his way upward in the commercial world, and the success he has achieved is worthy of emulation.

WILLIAM HESTER.

Among the many agencies which have contributed to the wonderful development of the city of Brooklyn and have given it worldwide fame, none is comparable with the "Eagle" newspaper, and with its name is inseparably associated that of Colonel William Hester, who has been identified with it for a half-century past, and for the greater part of that time as its manager and directing head. And it is only truth to say that while performing so important a mission he has erected an enduring and eloquent memorial of his own splendid achievements.

Colonel Hester was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, in December, 1835. His father was Samuel Hester, of English descent, and his mother, who was a sister of Isaac Van Anden, founder of the embryo "Eagle," was of Dutch descent. He acquired a fair education in a public school in his

native town and at Rhinebeck Academy. Early in 1852, when in his seventeenth year, he left home and became an apprentice in the printing office of his uncle, Isaac Van Anden, in Brooklyn. After passing five years in the various tasks imposed upon a printer in the days of handpress and hand composition, he became a clerk in the counting room, and he was subsequently advanced to the assistant management of the business. In 1870 the "Eagle" passed into the hands of a stock company, and Colonel Hester acquired a small interest and became publisher of the paper, Mr. Van Anden being president of the company. On the death of the latter named, in 1875, Colonel Hester, who had acquired additional stock from time to time, succeeded to the presidency. In the more than quarter of a century which has elapsed since that time the larger growth of the paper and the vast improvement in its offices and mechanical facilities have been effected under the masterful management of Colonel Hester. During this period have been erected two complete newspaper buildings, while the mechanical equipment has been repeatedly changed to meet the necessities of modern methods. Great as have been the improvements in these respects, corresponding advancement has been made in the making of the newspaper itself. To make the "Eagle" a personal organ, or use it to further a personal or political ambition, were foreign to the nature of its proprietor, and his sole purpose has been to make it what it is, a really metropolitan newspaper and a worthy and influential exponent of good morals, good citizenship and good government. To this end he has drawn to his assistance a rarely able and conscientious editorial staff, whose loyalty to their tasks is constantly stimulated by the conviction that they share the spirit of their chief and covet his approval.

In his earlier manhood, before the "Eagle" made great exactions upon his energies, he identified himself with various activities in the city. In 1854 he was an active member of the volunteer fire department, in the days of hand engines. In 1857 he became connected with the National Guard as a member of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment, and for five years he was quartermaster of the Second Division, serving on the staff of Major General Thomas S. Dakin, and of his successor, Major General James Jourdan.

An earnest Democrat, he has habitually held aloof from political prominence. In 1882, however, he reluctantly accepted the nomination for congress from the third congressional district; his defeat was expected, but his personal popularity enabled him to reduce the Republican majority from seven thousand to twenty-four hundred. In 1886, while



W. Hester

he was making a tour of Europe, Mayor Whitney appointed him a commissioner of public parks, but the exactions of his business obliged him to decline the honor. At another time he persistently declined a nomination for the Mayoralty of Brooklyn.

Ardent in his friendships, and possessing fine social qualities, Colonel Hester has long been a popular member of the leading clubs, among which are the Hamilton, the Brooklyn, the Crescent Athletic, and the Riding and Driving Clubs of Brooklyn, the Manhattan Club of New York, the Larchmont and Shelter Island Yacht Clubs, and various minor organizations.

In a souvenir edition of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" (1901), commemorating the sixtieth anniversary of the paper, appears a fine tribute to Colonel Hester from the fervent pen of St. Clair McKelway, the editor in chief, who speaks as a warm personal friend as well as a fellow laborer. He says:

"William Hester is the best epitome of the public to the editor of the 'Eagle' that could be found. He has no difficulty in telling right from wrong, instinctively or on sight, in public matters. He knows at once the extent to which a policy can be carried, with assurance of public backing, and the point beyond which it should not be pressed. * * * He has never used the 'Eagle' for his own personal or political purposes. * * * He is a strong, modest, fair, even, honest and practical man.

* * * His tastes are simple, his associations are governed by congeniality and sincerity, and are maintained with that spirit alone. He appreciates wit and eloquence in writing, in speech, and his sense of humor is as marked as that of any one who could be named. His memory is strong, clear and discriminating. His power of mimicry is unusual, though rarely employed, and his liking for fiction, for drama, for oratory and for manly sports is strong and growing."

EMMETT D. PAGE, M. D.

Emmett D. Page was born in Broome county, New York, in 1852, on the homestead purchased by his grandfather, John Page, in 1806, from the estate of John Hornby, of the county of Middlesex, united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, who held it by grant of the British government, so far as is known. The Doctor's paternal ancestors came to New England in 1638 and were identified with the colonial as well as the subsequent history of New England down to the present day. The name is traced to John Pageham, fourth bishop of Worcester, England, from 1151-57, A. D. The name is written in various ways, a frequent occurrence in

old English ancestry, as Pageham, Pagenham and Pagham. The Bishop's descendant in the thirteenth century was Sir Hugo Page, baronet, and bearer of despatches from the king of England to the king of Spain. He came into prominence in 1236. William de Pageham was active in the last crusade as advisor to Prince Edward of England. One of Sir Hugo's descendants was Sir Gregory Page, knight, of Greenwich, county Kent, England, who flourished about the year 1610. He was made a baron about 1614 and married Lady Makepeace. They had grown sons who, in 1638, came to New England and planted the name on American soil. Dr. Page, of this review, is of that line. His grandfather removed from New England to New York about 1794. In 1658 Colonel John Page, a younger son of Sir Gregory came to America and founded the Virginia branch of the Page family, where the coat of arms is now lodged. It is the ancient ancestral coat, "A." "Sire Edmon de Pagenham, quartile de or e de goulles, un eagle vert en lun quarter." Roll time Edward II, about 1310. Sir Gregory Page Turner enjoys the title to-day.

Asa Page, the Doctor's father, was married, in 1842, to Miss Clara C. Tracy, whose lineage may be traced back to Woden, who conquered a large part of the north of Europe in the third century and is buried in Sweden. Woden is sometimes called Odin, and by the Romans, Othinus. The line comes down through nine generations to Cerdic, the first king of the west Saxons, and from him through eleven generations more to Egbert, the seventeenth king of the west Saxons and the first Saxon king of all England. The representative of the second generation following was Alfred the Great, who flourished from 847 to 901. Five generations bring the lineage down to Princess Goda in 1054; three more to Lord Sudley, who married Grace de Traci, daughter and heiress of Henri de Traci, feudal Lord of Barnstable. Her youngest son, William, inherited her title and estate and assumed her name. He it was who, in 1170, by order of King Henry the Second, with three other knights, assassinated Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury. He repented of this in later life and built and endowed a chapel in the Conventual church at Tewkesbury. He died at Morthoe in 1224. His great-grandfather was in the battle of Hastings in 1066. Through fourteen generations the name comes down to Sir Paul Tracy, baronet. He won his title June 29, 1611, from King James the First, and it was his ninth son, Thomas, born in 1610, who came to America in 1636 and settled in Salem, Massachusetts, thus establishing the family in America. In England the Tracys are related by blood to the Throckmortons, Carlovingsians, the Capetians, the Lucys of Charle-

cote, the Scottish kings, the Greys, the Astleys, the Beauchamps, the Norman dukes, the kings of France and other of royal birth and noble lineage. No family can claim armorial bearings more ancient than the Tracys, for they were handed down from the middle of the twelfth century.

In the year 1623 the arms of the Tracys of Stanway, in the official visitation of the county of Gloucester were recorded as follows: "Arms. Quarterly: 1 and 4, or, an escallop in the dexter chief point sable between two bendlets gules, Tracye; 2 and 3, argent, on a chevron sable between three pellets, as many roses of the field, Baldington. Crest. On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, an escallop sable, between two wings, expanded, or." The Tracy motto, "*Memoria Pii Aeterna*" (the memory of the pious man is eternal), is displayed below the arms, but its origin can not be traced. The "Arms of Tracy" being inherited are of the most distinguished class of the three classes as designated by heraldry, and the name is ranked with the literary class.

Thomas Tracy came to America in 1636 and went to the relief of Uncas, the sachem of Mohegan in 1645, when besieged at Shattuck's Point by Pessachus, sachem of the Narragansetts, which led to the grant of the town of Norwich, Connecticut, in 1659, and thither Thomas Tracy removed in 1660. He was deputy from Norwich to the legislature from 1667 until 1683. He sat as a member of the colonial assembly for more than twenty sessions and was lieutenant of the New London County Dragoons, who were engaged in fighting the Dutch and the Indians. He died in 1685.

Thomas Tracy, the third, died in 1777, in the war of the Revolution, and is buried at Lenox, Massachusetts. His son, Ebenezer Tracy, married Miss Electa Howard, a relative of the Howard who was one of the three counsellors to the first governor of the Plymouth colony. Thomas Tracy, the fourth, was private secretary to one of the officers of the war of 1812 and was located near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, and at other places on Long Island. He was the maternal grandfather of Dr. Page. Others of the family lived on Manhattan Island in the Leeds district during the war of the Revolution and the men of the family all served in the army.

Dr. Page has an older brother, Adelbert, living at Groton, New York, and a younger one, Tracy R. Page, who is in business at Cortland, New York, where also lives his eldest sister, Mrs. Minnie D. Foley, the wife of M. H. Foley. He has a twin sister, Eva, the wife of L. H. Metzgar, who resides at Groton, New York, and all have families. A younger sister, Julia, who recently died, had always made her home with her mother, who lives in

Groton, New York, and is enjoying good health at the age of seventy-eight years. The youngest sister, Villa Faulkner Page, has won a most desirable name and reputation throughout the state in educational lines and is a reader of unusual merit.

Dr. Page received his education in Groton Academy and in the normal school at Cortland, where he pursued a classical course and was graduated in 1878. He then taught in the Fredonia State Normal school for two years, after which he entered the medical department of Michigan University, where he was assistant to the professor of physiology and microscopy. He was elected president of his class there, and had several positions of like importance which indicated his popularity as well as his scholarship. In 1881 he came to Brooklyn and completed his medical course in the Long Island College Hospital, in which he was graduated in June, 1882. This was followed by a course in St. Peter's Hospital, where he remained for a year and a half. During the seven consecutive years following he was clinical assistant to the chair of diseases of children at the Long Island College Hospital. He is visiting physician to the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives; is medical examiner for various insurance companies and orders; and is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; of the Kings County Medical Association; of the Long Island Medical Association; of the New York State Medical Association; a member of the Alumni Association of the Long Island College Hospital; and of other organizations connected with his profession. He has contributed various articles to medical journals and has also written for the press.

In his social relations the Doctor is a Mason, belonging to Hill Grove Lodge, F. & A. M., and also belongs to DeWitt Clinton Council, R. A. M., the Aurora Grata Club, and to the Union League Club of Brooklyn. He was married, in 1900, to Miss Helen A. Smith, of Brooklyn, and they now reside in that section of the city known as the Hill. The Doctor is enjoying a good practice in that locality. Mrs. Page is a daughter of the late Herbert A. Smith, who married Helen M. Burrill. Both were natives of Lynn, Massachusetts. In politics the Doctor has always been a Republican, but has taken no active part in political affairs outside of offices in his ward and assembly districts.

JOSEPH APPLEGATE.

Almost an octogenarian and yet an interested witness of the events which go to make up the history of Brooklyn, Joseph Applegate is numbered among the venerable and highly respected residents of the city, whose growth he has witnessed from the

time when it was a small town of one thousand until to-day its metropolitan appearance and proportions place it in the front rank among the leading cities on the Atlantic coast. He was long connected with its manufacturing interests, but is now living retired in the enjoyment of an ample competence which his years of earnest and well directed labor brought to him.

Mr. Applegate is a representative of old families of Long Island. His uncle, Samuel Smith, was at one time mayor of Brooklyn and married a Miss Joraleman, who belonged to an old and noted family of the city. Josiah Applegate, the father of our subject, was a native of New Jersey and married Ann Smith, a daughter of Zachariah Smith, whose ancestors resided for many years at Huntington, Long Island. By trade Josiah Applegate was a mason and with others he assisted in throwing up the trenches in which were interred the bodies of so many of those who died on the prison ships in the Wallabout during the occupation of New York by the British in the war for independence. He died when his son Joseph was only about four years of age, and his widow afterward married again.

Joseph Applegate was born September 29, 1812, in the old family home on Main street, near Fulton street, in Brooklyn, and after his mother's second marriage accompanied his step-father and the family to New York city. He pursued his education in the public schools and at an early age learned the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed for many years. He extended the scope of his business in 1859 by engaging in the manufacture of coffins, and was one of the first to engage in a wholesale business in that line. His work attained such a degree of excellence that his reputation in that direction spread throughout the country and his business increased to extensive proportions. In 1863 he returned to Brooklyn and here continued a successful manufacturing business until 1891, when he retired from active life. The volume of his trade had constantly grown and his sales were so large that each year he added to his financial resources and with a handsome income to supply all his needs and provide him with many of the luxuries of life he disposed of his industrial interests in order to spend his remaining days in the enjoyment of a well earned rest.

In 1835 occurred the marriage of Mr. Applegate and Miss Ianthie Jarvis, a daughter of Ebenezer and Bethsheba Jarvis, and together they traveled life's journey happily for sixty-three years, but death at length separated them, the loving and faithful wife being called to the home beyond January 21, 1897. She was a most estimable lady and had been to her husband a faithful helpmate.

Mr. Applegate is a valued member of several fraternal and social organizations. He belongs to the Hanover Club, the Society of Old Brooklynites and to Hyatt Lodge, F. & A. M. He was initiated into Polar Star Lodge of the Masonic fraternity in the early '50s, and during his long connection therewith filled nearly all of its offices and was its trusted and capable treasurer for many years. He attends the First Dutch Reformed church.

He relates in entertaining manner many interesting incidents of early Brooklyn life. In his boyhood days the city contained a population of only one thousand, and he has therefore witnessed almost its entire development, taking just pride in its progress and improvement. As the years passed, through his business sagacity and thrift he acquired a competency which brought to him all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life, and enabled him to contribute largely to charitable institutions and benevolent purposes. He has never selfishly hoarded his wealth, but prompted by a broad humanitarian spirit has extended a helping hand to many who have reason to hold him in grateful remembrance for his timely assistance in their hour of need. Although he has now reached the very advanced age of eighty-nine years he is still well preserved both mentally and physically and has the vigor and appearance of a much younger man; and now in the evening of life, venerated and respected by all, he can look back over the past without regret and forward to the future without fear.

PETER P. HUBERTY.

Peter P. Huberty, a member of the law firm of Huberty & Greifenstein, and the subject of this review, is known as a capable lawyer of Brooklyn. He was born in Prussia, Germany, June 3, 1845, and is a son of Emmerich and Katharina (Koster) Huberty, both of whom were natives of Prussia. His father, Emmerich Huberty, was a farmer by occupation. Both he and his wife were good Christian people, respected by their neighbors and friends.

Peter P. Huberty pursued his classical course of learning in Prussia, Germany. He there followed teaching for a year, after which he came to America and gave private instruction in German in Brooklyn. Subsequently he was for eighteen years a teacher in the Most Holy Trinity parochial school, of Brooklyn. During that time he successfully passed the civil service examination for chief clerk of the police department of Brooklyn, and also entered upon the study of law in the office of Henry Fuehrer, being admitted to the bar in May, 1893. He then resigned his position in the police department, and in 1894 opened an office at No. 911 Broadway, Will-

iamsburg, for the practice of law. He continued alone until January, 1900, when he admitted Frederick J. Greifenstein to a partnership, and the firm of Huberty & Greifenstein have gained an enviable position at the bar of Brooklyn. The former was a candidate for civil justice in 1895, but was defeated, and in the fall of 1899 he was elected clerk of Kings county for a term of two years. He is a close and earnest student of law, and his devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial.

Mr. Huberty was united in marriage January 30, 1870, to Miss Rosa Maurer, a daughter of Ulrich Maurer, and unto them have been born seven children, namely: Josephine, wife of C. H. Reuter; Ulrich, an architect; Rosa; Amelia; Mary; Henry; and Paul. Mr. Huberty is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Arion and other singing societies and the Bushwick Club. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, and is a Democrat in his political affiliations. He has been an active factor in educational circles in his section of Brooklyn, and is now prominently connected with a profession in which advancement depends entirely upon individual merit, close application and marked ability.

COLONEL ANDREW D. BAIRD.

A veteran of the great American conflict, the survivor of forty-five pitched battles and the hero of Knoxville, Colonel Andrew D. Baird, of Brooklyn, has enjoyed many high civic honors and is looked upon as one of the most substantial citizens of Greater New York. The Empire city has had a vast army of contributors to the prestige its present greatness commands, but those who have had to do with the construction of its magnificent buildings and the securing of its architectural beauty as found in the great structures which in this majestic metropolis serve church and state, commerce and religion, residence and recreation, industry and art, have had a special influence upon the progress of their day and have given to the world a visible and valuable evidence of their work. Conspicuous among those who have contributed to the material upbuilding of the city in the line of masonry is the subject of this review, Colonel Andrew D. Baird, a man of forceful character, strong personality, and one who has long been actively and prominently identified with the growth and progress of the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

He was born in Kelso, Scotland, October 4, 1839, and is a son of Andrew and Helen (Lindsay) Baird. He attended the national schools of Scotland until ten years of age, but at the age of nine years was put to work. He came with his parents

to America in 1853, landing in New York city on the 4th of July. His parents located in the Eastern District, where Mr. Baird grew to manhood and further qualified himself by attending night school. He was early apprenticed to a blacksmith, but left inside of a year to learn the stone-cutter's trade with Gill Brothers. He at an early age evinced his extraordinary facility for finance, having, on becoming of age, husbanded sufficient margin of his meager earnings as apprentice and journeyman to purchase a piece of property, upon which he soon realized a profit of fifteen hundred dollars as the result of his first venture in investment. The southern crisis had now arrived, and before the awful thunder of Fort Sumter had rolled away he had enlisted, on May 13, 1861, as a private in the ranks of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, New York Highlanders, a National Guard regiment, of which he had been a member and with which he then entered the United States service in defense of his adopted country. With this gallant regiment, made up largely of Scotchmen, he served from the first fight of Bull Run to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, participating in forty-five battles and being three times wounded.

It is due to Mr. Baird to say that the records show that he was always at his post doing his duty in every engagement in which the regiment participated. Their first engagement was at Blackburn's Ford, July 18, 1861, followed by the first battle of Bull Run on July 20th, and in rapid succession the battles of Lowinsville, Virginia, and Port Royal, Cowessess and James' Island, South Carolina, several skirmishes on the Rappahannock river, second Bull Run and Chantilly. In the last mentioned battle he received a severe musket ball wound in the left arm, where he still carries the bullet as a memento of that terrible field of carnage. His next fight was in front of the murderous stone wall at Fredericksburg, followed by the battles of Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi, and Blue Springs, Lenore and Campbell Stations and Fort Saunders, Tennessee. Then came the memorable siege of Knoxville, where as captain commanding one corner of the fort he successfully repulsed the repeated onslaughts of the superior army of General Longstreet, with the total loss of but four of his men, while inflicting a loss of nine upon the enemy. Chivalrous Tennesseans have never forgotten their disgraceful defeat, but in such victory they loudly proclaimed to Colonel Baird the undying glory of being the hero of the fiercely contested battle of Knoxville. The regiment is next heard from in the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Mine Run and in all the minor engagements in front of Petersburg, and

closed its campaign with the surrender of Lee at Appomattox after having served four years and three months. By his gallant conduct he gained rapid promotion from the rank of private to that of sergeant, from the latter to shoulder straps and through various grades as commissioned officer, and from May, 1864, until the Seventy-ninth was mustered out in July, 1865, he was captain, major and colonel commanding. He was three times wounded: First in the battle of Chantilly, where the brave Kearny and Stevens fell, and previously referred to; next, at Blue Spring, he received a gunshot wound in the shoulder; and he was struck by a piece of shell in the hip in front of Petersburg,—neither of the latter, however, retiring him from the field.

For gallant and meritorious conduct in two of the bloodiest battles of the war, the first and second battles of Bull Run, he was promptly promoted from the position of corporal to that of sergeant and from the rank of second lieutenant to that of captain. At a regimental dinner given many years after the war his health was proposed by Colonel Morrison, who referred to him as the only soldier of the regiment who had twice been promoted on the field for bravery in action.

Returning to Brooklyn in 1867, Colonel Baird formed a partnership with Robinson Gill in the stone-cutting business. Their yards, which occupied a part of the present location, were the same in which Colonel Baird had learned his trade. This was one of the oldest and largest stone yards in Brooklyn, and the plant to-day is the finest equipped in all Greater New York, and has led the world in the introduction of improved machinery. The first diamond saw for cutting stone was set up in this mill. It was invented by Hugh Young, a private in Colonel Baird's regiment. The Colonel is a practical stone-cutter and gives his personal supervision to every detail of his extensive business, and none of his large force of men work harder or more regularly than he. Among some of the more important contracts filled by Colonel Baird were for the following buildings: The New Museum building of the Brooklyn Institute, the Telephone building, the Fire Department headquarters, the Real Estate Exchange building and the Twentieth Precinct station-house.

Politically Colonel Baird has been active and prominent in the councils of his party. As a Republican he has been nominated for the highest offices in the gift of the city. He represented the nineteenth ward in the board of aldermen for three terms, from 1876 to 1882. As a member of that body, although a stanch Republican, his service was characterized with a fearless and independent spirit unfettered by any party trammels, and always

sought to serve what he deemed the best interests of Brooklyn, holding the welfare of the city above political scheming, and later was a supporter and adviser of Mayor Low. In 1885 Colonel Baird was the unanimous choice of his party for mayor, but declined the nomination for mayor in 1887 and again in 1889. In 1890 he was tendered the post-mastership of Brooklyn by President Harrison, which he also declined to accept. He was one of the most influential advocates of the new East river bridge and was president of the commission appointed by Mayor Schieren. He is actively identified with business and financial interests in the Eastern District. He is a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank and Twenty-sixth Ward Bank, a trustee of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, the Nassau Trust Company, and treasurer of the Kings County Building & Loan Association.

He is a member of Grant Post, No. 445, G. A. R., the Loyal Legion, and has been treasurer of the Hanover Club since its organization.

He has been twice married. For his first wife he married a Miss Warner, in 1867. Three children, two sons and a daughter, blessed this union: Andrew R., who married Elizabeth Bellous and has three children,—Andrew D., Alice and Hartwell,—is associated with his father; Miss Annie L. Baird; and William W., who married Mary McGregor and is also assisting his father in carrying on his extensive enterprises. The present wife of our subject, who was Miss Catherine Lamb, he married in 1882.

Andrew Baird, the father of Colonel Baird, was likewise a veteran of the Civil war and a stone-cutter by trade and occupation. He was born in Kelso, Scotland, in 1818, and learned the mason's trade, and followed stone-setting before and after coming to this country in 1853. He brought with him his wife and five children and located in Williamsburg at the corner of Division avenue and Second street, where he engaged in the stone-setting business up to within two years of his death.

He enlisted for three years in the Seventy-ninth Regiment, New York Highlanders, in August, 1862, in the war of the Rebellion, two of his sons, Andrew D. and Alexander L., having enlisted in the same regiment at the breaking out of the war. He took part in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg and numerous minor engagements, and at the expiration of two years he was discharged from the service on account of disability contracted in front of Vicksburg, from the effects of which he never recovered and died in 1869. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Lee Avenue Congregational church. He married Ellen Lindsay, who is

still living, at the age of eighty-two years. Their children were Andrew D.; Ellen, the wife of Robert Fairchild; Alexander L., who is a veteran of the Seventy-ninth Regiment and served through the entire war with the Colonel, is a member of Mansfield Post, G. A. R., and the Free & Accepted Masons. He is a stone-cutter by trade and with his next younger brother, William W., constitutes the stone-setting firm of A. L. & W. W. Baird. The latter served nine months as drummer boy in the Civil war, having joined the Thirteenth Regiment the day he was fifteen years old. James B., the youngest son, a stone-cutter by trade, is superintendent of Colonel Baird's immense stone business.

Thus it will be seen that Colonel Baird, actuated by his sense of duty to country and devotion to the cause of freedom, won for himself on the field of battle a high place in the annals of fame. With peace and union restored his active interest and hearty support of all undertakings which have for their objects the welfare of the community have made him a prominent factor in the councils of public affairs, and his honest methods and keen business foresight have secured to him an enviable position in the world of finance and trade.

WILLIAM H. HUBBELL.

New England ancestry has produced some of our best soldiers, and the New England family of Hubbell would appear to have descended from a warlike race. Some of the members of the family fought for the cause of the colonies in the war of the Revolution, and Henry Hubbell, the father of Colonel William H. Hubbell, as a member of the Forty-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, fought for the preservation of the Union in our Civil war.

William H. Hubbell was born in New York city, May 20, 1847, a son of Henry and Phoebe (Garrison) Hubbell, and at the age of six years he removed with his parents to Brooklyn. After acquiring a practical education in the public schools of Brooklyn he became an employe in a wholesale dry goods commission house. For many years he has been in the same business for himself, and since 1888 has been in a large seven-story structure at No. 32 North Moore street, New York city. He became a member of the Forty-seventh Regiment, New York National Guards, April 10, 1865. He was promoted from private to first sergeant in 1877, to adjutant in 1884, and to lieutenant colonel in 1890. He accompanied the regiment to the Spanish war and was with it during the entire period of its service in Porto Rico, having been promoted colonel in December, 1888, commanding the organization until it was mustered out

of service on the 31st of March, 1899. Soon after the arrival of the regiment in Porto Rico he was commissioned as colonel of the Forty-seventh Infantry, New York Volunteers, and with two troops of cavalry was placed in command of the district of Caguas, comprising about one-fourth of the island, including eighteen or twenty towns and cities, among them Caya, Abonita and Guayuma. After subduing the natives and establishing peace among them, attention was directed to the sanitary condition of the island, the correction of bad habits of living among the natives and the eradication of lawless and immoral customs and usages. Colonel Hubbell was highly complimented because of the efficient service performed by his regiment, the duties of which were largely of a civil and diplomatic semi-military character, which the training of most of the men had scarcely fitted them for.

Colonel Hubbell is a member of the Spanish War Veteran Association of the Forty-seventh Regiment, and of the William H. Hubbell Command, No. 12, Spanish War Veterans of New York, named in his honor. He is also junior vice commander in chief of the National Army, and senior vice commander of the Corps of the State of New York, Spanish War Veterans. He is a member also of the Borinquen Society, composed only of veteran officers of the Forty-seventh who served in Porto Rico, and of the Society of Foreign Wars. During his services in Porto Rico Colonel Hubbell was the president of a board of inquiry to investigate charges of incompetence in the Sixth Immune Regiment from Tennessee. At the convention of delegates of the National Army, Spanish War Veterans, convened at Buffalo, New York, August 23, 1901, Colonel Hubbell was chosen as the commander in chief to succeed General Nelson A. Miles. He has a membership in the Royal Arcanum and other secret and social organizations. In politics he is a sturdy Republican.

He married Miss Ada Renison, in 1888, a daughter of William and Laura (Russell) Renison, of Connecticut. Their children are: Charles, Edgar, William H., Jr., and Laura. The family attend the Protestant Episcopal church.

JOHN WHITE.

Among the representative men who have made their homes in Brooklyn for the past half century is John White, who was born in Woolwich, England, May 27, 1829. His parents were John and Eleanor (Gowanloch) White, of English and Scotch ancestry. The father came to America in 1831, and located in Virginia, where he contracted cholera, which was at that time epidemic in the eastern part of the

United States. He soon afterward removed to New York and engaged in the shoe business, which he continued until the time of his death. The family came to America in 1832. They were the parents of four children, of whom John was the eldest; George W., who was for many years superintendent of the Lorillard Snuff Factory, is now living in retirement in New Jersey; Elizabeth, deceased, married Dennis McCarty and had four children; and Miss Caroline White has been an invalid for many years. After the death of her sister she gave her attention to the former's children, and after the death of their father took full charge of them.

John White was educated in public school No. 8, of New York city, and at the age of nine years became an errand boy in a shoe store on Canal street. He soon afterward accompanied his mother to England, where he attended school for about a year. Upon his return to New York he secured a position in a shoe store on the Bowery, in which his father was a foreman. He learned the shoe-making trade of his father, and followed it for about four years, but this not proving to his liking he entered the employ of Snyder & black, lithographic printers, where he remained about four years. At the end of that time he opened a confectionery store on Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, where he continued for about ten years. He then engaged in the confectionery business on Myrtle avenue on a more extensive scale, and after building up a good trade sold out in 1872. He then engaged in the fruit and nut business in New York, where he continued until 1875, when he retired from active life. He has lived in Brooklyn since 1853, and has witnessed many of the changes which have come with the rapid development of the city.

In April, 1850, Mr. White was married to Miss Elizabeth Laing, a daughter of James Laing and a sister of Colonel Joseph Laing, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment. Mrs. White died in 1889. They had four children: Isabella, who married John D. Long, superintendent of the Ginna Tin Factory, of New York, and has two children, Wilbur D. and Florence D.; John, who died at the age of three years and seven months; Eleanor Marguerite, who died in 1890, the wife of Mark S. Croquet, who is engaged in the produce business in New York, and they had three children, Mabel and Bessie, twins, and Mildred; and Joseph Laing White, who married Jennie Wyckoff, and is a member of the marine insurance firm of Smith, Hicks & Co., of New York, and has two children, Edith and Leslie. Mr. White attends the Fleet Street Methodist Episcopal church, of which his family are members. He is a member of the Putnam Lodge, No. 640, F. & A. M., of which he is

senior past master, and of Orient Chapter, R. A. M. He is past grand of Magnolia Lodge, No. 166, I. O. O. F., of which he became a member in February, 1861. He has been for thirty-five years a member of Alpha Lodge, No. 9, Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor and of which he is now master of exchequer. He was one of the organizers of the Odd Fellows Mutual Benefit Association, of Brooklyn, in 1867, and is now secretary of that organization. He has been active at various times in the different organizations of which he is a member, particularly in the Odd Fellows lodge and the Knights of Pythias, but in late years his chief interest has been in the Mason's fraternity.

DEDRICK M. WESTFALL.

It seems that nature has intended that man in his later years should enjoy retirement from labor. In early life with full strength, purpose, ambition and hope he prepares for work and in the mature power of his manhood he carries forward the enterprise with which he has become associated, and if he improves his opportunities and exercises judgment in the selection of his life calling he will win success, and then when the evening of life comes on and his strength begins to wane he will have the competence which will enable him to put aside the arduous cares and responsibilities and enjoy life in full measure. Mr. Westfall has not yet passed beyond his prime, but has already entered into retirement from the active business world.

He was born in Brooklyn, December 24, 1848. His father, Dedrick Westfall, was a native of Bremen, Germany, and in 1835 crossed the briny deep to the new world, locating in New York, where he engaged in the wholesale wine and liquor business for many years. In 1846 he removed to Brooklyn, where he maintained his residence until his death, which occurred forty years later. He served as a captain in the old Fifth New York Regiment of the State Militia, and was an active member of the German Lutheran church, in which he served as deacon and elder. He was one of the organizers of the church on Schemmerhorn street and contributed liberally to its support. He married Miss Lucy Helms, also of German lineage, and to them were born eight children. The mother died in 1894.

Mr. Westfall pursued his education in the private schools in Brooklyn, and was associated with his father in business until 1884. The volume of the trade was extensive and brought to them a handsome financial return, so that the subject of this review is now the possessor of a comfortable fortune

and is living retired. He married Miss Kate Duflon, a daughter of L. Duflon, the wedding being celebrated on the 30th of April, 1872. They became the parents of three children, of whom two are living, Aleta and Gesina. The family is well known in Flatbush where they have long resided, and the circle of their friends is very extensive.

GEORGE S. GELSTON.

George S. Gelston, deceased, was a resident of Fort Hamilton, Long Island, where he died March 6, 1890, and the community mourned the loss of one of its prominent citizens, for he had been an active factor in the upbuilding and progress of his community, and had had marked influence in advancing the welfare of his section of the island. He was born in East Haddam, Connecticut, and was descended from Judge Huga Gelston, who emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, to Southampton, Long Island, in 1717. In 1752 he became judge of the common pleas court of Suffolk county, and for twenty-one years held that office,—a fact which stands in unmistakable evidence of his marked ability and impartiality. At the time of the Revolutionary war his patriotism was most marked. He served as chairman of the committee of safety, and did all in his power to advance the cause of the colonists in their struggle for independence. His son, William, served as a member of the Colonial army at the age of nineteen years, and for some time was held a prisoner on the ship *Jersey*. He was the father of George S. Gelston, whose name introduces this review.

The latter came to Fort Hamilton in 1842, and for many years was recognized as the "Tiffany" of his day, carrying on business at No. 1 Astor House. He also built the Fort Hamilton hotel, a most celebrated resort, where the most influential society people went from New York city to spend the summer months. He was prominent both in business and social circles, and became the owner of much valuable property. He was also a man of unimpeachable integrity, his word being as good as any bond that was ever solemnized by signature or seal. His straightforward dealing and his upright life commended him to the confidence and esteem of all, and he was justly regarded as one of the leading citizens of his community.

Mr. Gelston was united in marriage to Maria Antoinette Meinell, a daughter of James Meinell, of New York, who belonged to one of the old families of the Empire state, and owned much valuable property at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Mr. and Mrs. Gelston became the parents of five children, of whom two are living: Maria A. and Thomas H. The daugh-

ter founded the free library at Fort Hamilton in 1891, and largely through her influence it has become an institution of which the city may well be proud, containing five thousand volumes, of which twelve hundred are in circulation each month. The library was started with five dollars in money and a set of Dickens' works, but it is now incorporated and has become an influential agent in the literary improvement of the place. Miss Gelston is a leading member of the Daughters of the Revolution, and was very active in hospital work here during the Spanish-American war, devoting her entire time and attention to such labors for a year.

LUDWIG NISSEN.

"The proper study of mankind is man," said Pope; and aside from this, in its broader sense, what basis of study and information have we? Genealogical research, then, has its value, be it in the tracing of an obscure line or the following back of the course of a noble and illustrious lineage whose men have been valorous, whose women of gentle refinement. We of this end-of-the-century democratic type cannot afford to scoff at or to hold in light esteem the bearing up of an escutcheon upon whose fair face appears no sign of blot; and he should thus be more honored who honors a noble name and the memory of noble deeds. The lineage of the subject of this review is one of the most distinguished and interesting order, and no apology need be made in reverting to this in connection with the individual accomplishments of the subject himself. One branch of his family gave to Denmark her celebrated statesman, George Nicholas Von Nissen, while his mother's ancestors under the name of Von Dawrtzky, ranked high among the Polish nobility.

Mr. Nissen was born in Hussum, Schleswig-Holstein, on the 2d of December, 1835, and after acquiring his education in the public schools of that place he served for a short time as assistant secretary of the imperial district court of Schleswig; but he desired to try his fortune in foreign lands, and in the year 1872 he crossed the Atlantic to New York, where he arrived with a cash capital of but two dollars and fifty cents. However, he was energetic and determined, and he worked his way steadily upward, scorning no employment that would yield him an honorable living, and this advanced him step by step, for merit and diligence never fail to bring reward. He put aside family pride and worked as a bootblack and waiter in a hotel, and there his ability, diligence and perseverance were noted by his employer, and he subsequently became the cashier. Later he became a bookkeeper and



André Weiss

was afterward the manager of a hotel. Subsequently he engaged in the butchering business on his own account, this enterprise being his first independent venture. Next he engaged in the running of a restaurant, and afterward lost five thousand dollars in the wine business, through the unworthiness of a partner. He was again not only without capital but also burdened with indebtedness; yet with unflinching courage he set to work to retrieve his lost possessions.

On the 1st of May, 1881, Mr. Nissen, in company with a Mr. Schilling, established a small jewelry shop at No. 51 Nassau street, under the firm name of Schilling & Nissen. Their trade increased rapidly and at the end of two years the business was recognized under the firm title of Ludwig Nissen & Company. In 1885 the business was removed to its present quarters, No. 18 John street, and at the expiration of five years Mr. Nissen purchased his partner's interest and associated with him several former employees. He is to-day recognized as one of the leading diamond merchants in the United States, and so potent has been his influence that the New York Jewelers' Association, composed of the leading firms in the jewelry trade, elected him its treasurer for several years and finally honored him with the presidency. In January, 1892, he was sent to Albany as the chairman of a jewelers' committee, his associates on the committee being Charles L. Tiffany and Joseph Fahys. They were to appear in company with other trade representatives and argue before the senate committee the necessity of increasing the state appropriation for the Columbian Exposition from three to five hundred thousand dollars. On that occasion Mr. Nissen made his reputation as a speaker, forcible and logical, and his was one of two of the many addresses delivered on that occasion that were published.

As the president of the New York Jewelers' Association his administration was marked by his vigorous prosecution of noted diamond thieves, which resulted in the practical suppression of their operations. The high rank he holds as an expert on diamonds and precious stones has made him everywhere famous, and he has been frequently invited to lecture on this most interesting subject before clubs and societies. He was appointed by the Tennessee Centennial Exposition authorities as judge of the awards in the department of commerce, to whom, with Mr. Kunz, were referred all the exhibits of art goods, jewelry, minerals and precious stones. He was the commissioner for Brooklyn to the Atlanta Exposition of 1895 and the Nashville Exposition in 1897, having served as the treasurer on both commissions; and in 1899 he was honored by elec-

tion to the treasurership of the New York state commission to the Universal Exposition at Paris of 1900. He was elected the president of the Manufacturers' Association of New York in 1898, which office he continues to fill.

In the financial world Mr. Nissen is equally prominent. He is the vice-president of the Oriental Bank of New York city, and is also a trustee of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, which represents deposits of nearly thirty million dollars.

Mr. Nissen is a member of, and officially identified with, various social and fraternal societies. A Republican politically, he served a term as a civil-service commissioner of Brooklyn and enjoyed the honor of presiding at the great McKinley and Roosevelt meeting held in the Academy of Music in October, 1900, the greatest Republican demonstration of the campaign in the city. In 1897, when the Citizens' Union of Greater New York nominated President Seth Low for mayor and ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild for controller, Mr. Nissen was honored by a unanimous nomination for the office of president of the council. Feeling assured that that ticket would be elected, he felt constrained to decline the nomination on account of not being in a position to fill the office acceptably to himself.

Immediately following the McKinley campaign of 1900, about sixty of Brooklyn's most representative citizens met at the Academy of Music for the purpose of organizing a Citizens' Union for bringing about absolute union of all forces opposed to Tammany misrule. Mr. Nissen was made chairman of the meeting, chairman of the committee on organizations of the Citizens' Union, and later chairman of the borough committee of Brooklyn. He was also made vice-president of the Citizens' Union of New York, vice-chairman of the committee of one hundred and was one of the executive committee of twelve which went into conference with the anti-Tammany organizations for the purpose of making up a Fusion ticket. Throughout the deliberation of this conference Mr. Nissen's name was frequently mentioned for both mayor and comptroller; but at all times, owing to the important position he occupied in the conference and activity he had manifested in the preliminary campaign, he absolutely declined to allow his name to be used for any office whatsoever. Mr. Nissen belongs to that high type of our citizenship who are willing to give their time, money and energy for the bettering of the conditions of mankind without asking or expecting return, except the consciousness that right has been done. The overwhelming success of the Fusion ticket and the disastrous defeat of Tammany Hall

was notably in a large measure due to the magnificent work of the Citizens' Union, and for which Mr. Nissen is justly entitled to a large measure of credit.

A study of his personality reveals a many-sided man. By genius, energy and integrity he has forged his way to the front, winning just fame and an eminent position among men,—a man, though of genuine kindness of heart, as tenacious as iron to a purpose when once he has made up his mind.

JAMES W. INGALLS, A. B., M. D.

Dr. James Warren Ingalls, who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Brooklyn, was born in Ashford, Windham county, Connecticut, August 22, 1850, a son of Warren and Hannah (Marcy) Ingalls. The father, who died in Ashford, Connecticut, was a lineal descendant of Edmund Ingalls, who came to America from England in 1627, and two years later became one of the first settlers of Lynn, Massachusetts. Captain Zebediah Ingalls, the great-grandfather of our subject, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and Judge Ingalls, the grandfather of our subject, was a resident of Pomfret, Connecticut. He was sent by the town of Pomfret to the state legislature thirty-two terms, thirty of which were consecutive. The mother of our subject died in Putnam, Connecticut. She was the granddaughter of Captain Reuben Marcy, who commanded the Fourth Company of Colonel Chester's Regiment, Wadsworth's Brigade, which was raised in June, 1776, to reinforce Washington's army in the vicinity of New York. Lemuel Ingalls, a brother of the Doctor, was for more than a quarter of a century superintendent of a manufacturing establishment in East Templeton, Massachusetts. His sister, Arethusa Ingalls, was for a number of years engaged in teaching a private school in Brooklyn, New York, and later became the wife of the Rev. Nathaniel Fox. Her death occurred in Hartford, Connecticut.

The Doctor spent his early boyhood as a student in the schools of his native town, and in 1870 he became a student in Woodstock Academy, of Woodstock, Connecticut. In 1874 he entered Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, where he was graduated in 1876, and in 1881 he was graduated at Yale College. He won the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, in 1884, and then became a hospital interne for the Kings County Hospital, at Flatbush, where he remained until 1885. While occupying that position he also pursued a course in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. During his boyhood, when not attending school, he was employed on a farm and at a later period spent one

year in teaching, which profession he resumed for a year's duration after leaving Woodstock Academy. Subsequently he accepted a clerkship in a store in Putnam, Connecticut, where he remained for three years.

When he was fitted by a thorough preparation for his chosen calling he entered upon the practice of medicine. He keeps in touch with the progress made by the medical fraternity, with its scientific research and with its improved knowledge through his membership in the following societies: The Kings County Medical Society; the Brooklyn Pathological Society; the Kings County Medical Association; Associated Physicians of Long Island; associate member of the American Ophthalmological Society; the American Medical Association; the Ophthalmological Section of the Kings County Medical Society; the Brooklyn Society of Neurology; the Kings County Hospital Alumni Association; the Brooklyn Medical Society; the Yale Alumni Association; the Phillips Academy Alumni Association and the Brooklyn Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In the Brooklyn Medical Society he served as president in 1900, is surgeon to the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, ophthalmic surgeon to the Brooklyn Central Hospital, ophthalmic and aural surgeon to the Industrial Home, on South Third street, ophthalmic surgeon to the Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary, and was formerly assistant aural surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. To the medical journals he has made a number of contributions, the titles and dates of publication being as follows: Carcinoma of the Stomach, *New York Medical Journal*, March 26, 1887; Spina Bifida, *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, April, 1888; Early Correction of Ametropia, *ibid.*, September, 1895; Progress of Ophthalmology, *ibid.*, April and December, 1897; April, September and October, 1898; April and December, 1899. Book Reviews, *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, January and November, 1897; June, 1898; April and December, 1899; Ophthalmia Neonatorum, *Lancet*, April, 1900.

In 1885 Dr. Ingalls was united in marriage to Miss Abby Weaver, and they now have three children: James Arthur, Edmund and Irving.

HENRY LEWIS O'BRIEN, D. D. S.

Among Brooklyn's most promising professional men, Henry Lewis O'Brien occupies a conspicuous place. Born in Paterson, New Jersey, on January 29, 1864, at an early age he with his parents took up his residence in the home which he now occupies at 217 Ninth street, in the southern section of Brooklyn. His early education was acquired in pri-

vate schools in Brooklyn, and later at the Polytechnic Institute. He attended the New York College of Dentistry, and in 1885 was graduated at that institution with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. It was not long after securing his degree before he entered upon the active practice of his profession, since which time he has built up and now enjoys an extensive patronage. Dr. O'Brien has marked ability and is peculiarly adapted for the work he has made his life study; he not only has shown himself an excellent student but has demonstrated his aptitude for imparting knowledge as evidenced by the fact of his having been made demonstrator of mechanical dentistry to his alma mater in the year 1886-7. He has held other responsible positions, as dentist to the Southern Hospital and Dispensary, visiting dentist to the Convent of the Sisters of the Visitation at Blythebourne, Long Island, Little Sisters of the Poor, Sisters of St. Joseph, etc. He has also assisted in surgical work at the Long Island College Hospital.

Dr. O'Brien is an esteemed member of the Second District Dental Society, as well as of the Brooklyn Dental Society; a veteran of the Third Battery and of the Twenty-third Regiment, New York National Guard, and vestryman in All Saints Protestant Episcopal church. He is particularly fond of outdoor sports, and greatly enjoys the privileges afforded for indulging his inclination by the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn and the New Utrecht Rod and Gun Club, of both of which he is an active member. He is also the president of the East Quogue Gun Club, an organization that controls an extensive game preserve at the east end of Long Island.

JOHN E. SHEPPARD, M. D.

Dr. John Evans Sheppard is a celebrated physician whose attention has been largely given to the treatment of diseases of the ear, nose and throat. In this connection he has won a high reputation, placing his name among the most prominent aurists of the city of Brooklyn. He was born in Stoe Creek township, Cumberland county, New Jersey, June 1, 1859, and is the only lineal descendant of George Wood and Ruth (Bacon) Sheppard. His ancestors were a part of the Fenwick colony that settled in the southern part of New Jersey shortly before the Quakers began the settlement of Pennsylvania. The Doctor is also descended from the Wood family, later very prominent in Philadelphia, numbering among its members Dr. George B. Wood, who stood at one time at the head of his profession in Philadelphia. Our subject's paternal great-grandfather was at one time the proprietor of the only store in southern New Jersey within a radius of fifty miles.

Another ancestor assisted in burning a ship-load of English tea on the Coharie river prior to the establishment of the "Boston Tea Party." Tracing back the ancestry through seven generations, we find that a lineal ancestor of the Doctor was buried on the farm on which our subject was born, and the table which he had brought to this country from England is now a treasured heirloom of Dr. Sheppard. All of the family were connected with the Society of Orthodox Friends. The mother of our subject died January 16, 1899, at the age of seventy-four years, and the father passed away on the 13th of December, 1899, at the age of seventy-three.

Dr. Sheppard obtained his preliminary education in a private school in Germantown, was later a student in the Friends' Boarding School, at Westtown, Pennsylvania, and was graduated at Haverford College in 1879, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years later he won his medical diploma in the University of Pennsylvania and, after a year passed in hospital work, entered upon the practice of his profession in Atlantic City, where he remained until 1888. While there he was attending physician to the Children's Seashore Home, the Mercer Memorial Home and the seashore annex of the Friends' Insane Asylum. During 1888-9 he studied diseases of the ear, nose and throat in Berlin, Vienna, Munich and London, and has since given his attention exclusively to this specialty. Upon his return from Europe he located in the Williamsburg district of Brooklyn, but six months later removed to the Heights, where he has a large and lucrative practice. He was aural surgeon in the Brooklyn Throat Hospital, of Williamsburg, in 1889 and 1890; was instructor in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital from 1890 to 1892; assistant aural surgeon of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary during 1891-2; adjunct professor of otology in the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital from 1893 to 1894; and professor from 1894 to 1897, when he resigned; aural surgeon of the New York Church Clinic from 1894 to 1895; assistant aural surgeon to the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital from 1890 to 1895; and aural surgeon since the latter date; and has been professor of clinical otology of the Long Island College Hospital since 1896. The Doctor is a member of the American Otological Society; the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society; the American Medical Association; the American Academy of Medicine; the New York State Medical Society; the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of which he has been censor since 1898; the New York Otological Society; the Associated Physicians of Long Island; the Brooklyn Pathological Society, of which he was president in 1898-9; the Brooklyn

Medical Club; and was the organizer and first chairman of the Laryngological, Rhinological and Otolological Section of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; and he is also a member of the Hamilton and Marine and Field Clubs, of the Second Presbyterian church, of Brooklyn, of which he was the first president of the Young People's Association.

On the 11th of August, 1894, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Janet Argyle Campbell, of New York. She is a daughter of Col. Colin J. Campbell, of the British army, who was wounded at the relief of Lucknow, India, which caused his death twelve years later. He was an officer through the Crimean war, and was at the siege of Sebastopol, where a noted engagement was fought. Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard enjoy the hospitality of many of the best homes in their section of the city, and their position in social circles is an enviable one. Although his professional duties and interests are important, he yet finds time to devote to other interests. He is prominent in church work and withholds his support from no movement or measure that he believes will advance the social, intellectual and moral welfare of the community. He is a man whose strong individuality lies in the strength of his integrity, virtue and deep human sympathy.

ALBERT E. LAMB.

Colonel Albert E. Lamb, one of the leading members of the Brooklyn bar, and for many years an active and useful officer in the National Guard of the state of New York, was born November 9, 1843, in Worcester, Massachusetts. His parents were Edward and Jane Elizabeth (Smith) Lamb. His first American ancestor was Colonel Lamb, who came from England with the Puritans in 1630 and settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts. This early colonist and his immediate descendants were prominent in public affairs, and bore a full share in all those efforts which contributed to the establishment of social institutions and the founding of the commonwealth. Some of their number were courageous defenders of the infant white settlements during the Indian wars, while others, of a later generation, fought in the Patriot army during the war for independence. Among the latter was Samuel Lamb, great-grandfather of Colonel Albert E. Lamb, who bore the commission of a captain. Three of his family were at Bunker Hill and in the Mexican war a great uncle was a colonel in the regular army. Early in the eighteenth century the Lamb family became related by marriage with the Davis family, which originated in Wales, and settled in Oxford, Worcester county, Massachusetts,

and became one of the prominent families of that state. The Smith family, from which Colonel Lamb is descended on the maternal side, were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who came from the north of Ireland in 1717, and settled in Rutland, Worcester county, Massachusetts. Members of this family served during the Revolutionary war. Among these was George Smith, who was a lieutenant.

Albert E. Lamb attended the Worcester high school, and completed his education at Yale College, at which he was graduated with the class of 1867. He became a teacher in the Vermont University, and later in the Norwich (Connecticut) Free Academy. He studied law in the same city, and was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1870. In November of the same year he came to Brooklyn, and was admitted to the bar of New York in 1871. He at once entered upon practice, and in 1876 he became junior partner in the law firm of Condit & Lamb, and this association was maintained until 1881. In the latter year he became a partner with Hon. Jesse Johnson, in the firm of Johnson & Lamb, which existed until 1897, when the style of the firm was changed to that of Lamb & Johnson. In May, 1900, Mr. Johnson retired, and since that time Colonel Lamb has practiced alone. During his long practice, covering a period of more than a quarter of a century, he has given much of his attention to the trial of important cases, and is recognized as one of the most capable and successful jury lawyers in Greater New York. His excellent character, scholarly attainments and marked ability have, throughout his career, commanded the respect and admiration of the bench and bar.

Colonel Lamb was for several years deeply interested in the National Guard of the state of New York. He rendered efficient service in the capacity of judge advocate on the staff of General James Jourdan, commanding the Second Division, and on the staff of his successors, General C. T. Christensen and General Edward L. Molineaux. He has never been an aspirant for political honors, but his peculiar capabilities led to his appointment as attorney for the police and excise commissioner under the administration of Mayor Seth Low, in 1892, and as attorney for the board of park commissioners, during the term of Commissioner Francis Squires. He is a member of the Brooklyn Bar Association, a charter member of the Montauk Club, the Brooklyn Club and a member of the New England Societies of New York and Brooklyn, and is connected with various professional and social organizations. In his political principles he is a Republican.



Albert B. Lamb

Colonel Lamb was married, April 16, 1879, to Miss Annie Louise Kendall, a native of Brooklyn and a daughter of the Hon. William B. and Harriet M. (Fay) Kendall, formerly of Massachusetts. A daughter, Grace Fay Lamb, was born of this marriage, August 16, 1887, and two sons are deceased. The family residence is in Brooklyn.

GEORGE C. M. TRIESCHMANN.

In the old historical city of Homberg, near Frankfurt, on the river Main, in Germany, occurred the birth of George Carl Martin Trieschmann, his natal day being September 14, 1827. His parents were Henry and Margaretta (Volk) Trieschmann, and unto them were born seven children who reached mature years, while six came to America, one daughter, Catherine, dying in her native land. The father was a man well learned and was quite influential in the affairs of his town. He was a cabinet-maker by trade and for some years followed that pursuit. He exercised strong influence in public thought and opinion, and was a leading advocate for independent self government in the German states. He became widely known and was recognized as a public speaker of ability, taking an active part in all the political demonstrations during the period of his residence in Homberg. During the revolution of 1832-3 the authorities contemplated the arrest of Mr. Trieschmann and a number of others, who were his friends and supporters, but he was warned of the purpose of the government officials and made good his escape through the assistance of some of his loyal followers. Recognizing the fact that his freedom and liberty were in peril, he decided to seek a home in the United States, whose government was in accordance with his ideas. Accordingly he made his way to one of the north German seaports and took passage on a sailing vessel bound for New York city, where he landed in safety after a long and tedious voyage. He had been here only a short time when he wrote for his family to join him, and they accordingly made arrangements to sail for the new world. When their preparations were completed the mother and her six children boarded a vessel at Bremen Haven, the good ship Charlotta, and after forty-two days reached the harbor of New York, in the month of July, 1836, there being met by the husband and father. They took up their abode in New York city, where he spent his remaining days, passing away July 19, 1870. His wife died in the month of September, 1854. They were worthy and consistent Christian people, and the father frequently filled the pulpit of the Second Lutheran church, of New York city, through the absence of the regular pastor. This worthy couple became the

parents of the following children: John Peter, who was a graduate of the University of Greetingen, Germany, and for many years practiced law in New York city, was married and had a daughter, Louisa; Martin, a resident of New York city, married and had a family of sons and daughters; George C. M. was the next of the family, and was followed by Conrad; Christianna became the wife of Henry Becker and had a family; Sophia became the wife of John W. Miller, who was the founder of the Ottilla Orphans' Home, of East Williamsburg, which institution was named in honor of their daughter, Ottilla, who died when about twenty-five years of age. She was the wife of Dr. August Seibert, of New York city.

Mr. Trieschmann, whose name introduces this review, acquired his early mental training in his native city, and after his arrival in this country continued his studies in public school No. 14, of New York. In his fourteenth year he was apprenticed to learn the cabinet-making trade under the direction of his father, and followed that pursuit for some time. Wishing to see more of the country and hoping to improve his financial condition in the west, he went to California, in 1852, by way of the Nicaragua route, remaining on the Pacific slope nearly two years, during which time he engaged in prospecting and mining for gold. He then returned to the Empire state, where he worked at his trade for some time, and in 1873 he entered into partnership with Platt C. Ingersoll. They engaged in the furniture manufacturing business in the Seventeenth ward of Brooklyn, under the firm name of P. C. Ingersoll & Company, and the connection was continued until 1875, when Mr. Trieschmann disposed of his interest and engaged in building and contracting in the Twenty-seventh ward. There he erected many fine dwellings and has become recognized as one of the most successful and prominent builders of the eastern district. Since 1892, however, he has practically lived retired, giving his attention only to the management and care of his real-estate interests.

During the war of the Rebellion he was ordered out with his company for immediate service, being a member of the Sixth Regiment of the New York State Militia. He is now an active member of Abram Lodge, No. 20, F. & A. M., of New York, and the Long Island Lodge, No. 219, K. of H., of Brooklyn. During his residence in the Twenty-seventh ward of the city he has taken an active interest in public affairs, supporting all enterprises that have contributed to the welfare and good of the community. He was married in New York city, at the Church of the Holy Redeemer, on Third street, to Miss Elizabeth Frey, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Frey, and unto them were born the following

children: John, who is married and resides in Brooklyn; Mrs. Mary Price; Mrs. Elizabeth Lamp, of Brooklyn; Charles A.; Clement; Henry Alfred; and Matilda. The mother passed away in 1882, and for his second wife Mr. Trieschmann married Magdalena Sexauer, and by this union had two children, Benjamin Franklin and Frederick Allan. The mother of these children died October 20, 1894. For his third wife Mr. Trieschmann chose Miss Emily Seigler, a daughter of William and Fredrica Seigler. They now have one child, George Carl. The family are attendants of the Lutheran church. In 1877 Mr. Trieschmann was a candidate for the office of alderman of the old Eighteenth ward on the Democratic ticket. He had been a delegate to the state convention in 1871, and has served as a member of the county general committee of Kings county, and as a delegate to numerous county nominating conventions. The fitting reward of a well spent and active business career is an honorable retirement from labor, and this has been vouchsafed Mr. Trieschmann, who through the active affairs of life acquired a handsome competence. His rest is well earned, and to him is justly accorded a position among the substantial and leading men of his section of Brooklyn.

LAMBERT VAN BATENBERG CAMERON.

Among the prominent business men of New York city who make their residence in Brooklyn, and take an active interest in the public affairs and general welfare of that community, is Lambert Van Batenberg Cameron, senior member of the well known firm of L. V. B. Cameron & Company, sugar brokers, at No. 121 Front street, Manhattan.

His parents were Donald and Isabella Catherine (Groves) Cameron, the former named now deceased, and the latter named a resident of Brooklyn. Donald Cameron was born, in 1808, in the colony of Berbice, Dutch Guiana, where his maternal grandfather, Abraham Jacob Van Batenberg, was governor under the Dutch government from 1789 to 1796, and under English rule thereafter until 1802. At an early age Mr. Cameron went to Inverness, in the Highlands of Scotland, where he received his early education, afterward taking advanced instruction in schools in Edinburgh and London. At the early age of seventeen years he left home to engage in mercantile pursuits. In 1835 he came to the United States, one of his purposes being the education of his children. Soon after his arrival he entered the employ of John M. Smith & Company, of New York city, as confidential clerk and bookkeeper. Three years later he became a member of the firm of John M. Smith, Son &

Company, then among the largest provision shippers between New York and the West Indies. In 1884 was organized the firm of D. & D. S. Cameron, the eldest son of Mr. Cameron being the junior partner, and this existed until after the death of the elder Cameron, which occurred July 31, 1888.

At the time of his death, Donald Cameron was one of the oldest members of the New York Produce Exchange. He was for many years an active member in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church, in which he was for seventeen years a vestryman, and he was also active in the Sunday-school work of the church. During his later years he was a member of St. Luke's church, of the same denomination. His tastes were domestic, and aside from his business his attention was devoted to his family.

Mr. Cameron married Isabella Catherine Groves, and to them were born eleven children: Isabella Kate, who married Cornelius Eldert, of Brooklyn, second vice president of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; Donald Stuart, who married Alice Katherine Cary; Henry Groves, who, when twenty years of age, a junior in Trinity College, Hartford, was drowned while training as a member of the college boat crew; Lambert Van Batenberg, before named; William Fox, of the firm of Cameron & Greenley, of New York, who married Laura Smith and resides in Brooklyn; the Rev. James Innes Hayes Cameron, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, residing in Tenafly, New Jersey; Miss Grace A. Cameron; the Rev. Lewis Cameron, who married Helen Rhineland, and is rector of the church of the Holy Communion at South Orange, New Jersey; Alice Paddock, who married Dr. William C. Braislin, of Brooklyn; Gordon, who is in the publishing business, married Ada Cutler, and resides in Brooklyn; and Edith, who married Harry A. Graham Driscoll, a commercial traveler residing in South Orange, New Jersey.

Lambert Van Batenberg Cameron, second of the surviving sons of Donald Cameron, was born in Brooklyn, September 9, 1856. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native place, and he studied the higher branches at Helmut College, London, Canada. When eighteen years of age he entered upon mercantile pursuits, and in 1880 he aided in establishing the firm of which he is the present head and manager. The principal business of the house is sugar brokerage, with large dealings in coffees, teas, syrups, etc.

Mr. Cameron has long been active in support of the Protestant Episcopal establishment and of its benevolent causes. In 1883 he became a member of St. Stephen's church, Milburn, New Jersey, and he was soon afterward elected to the vestry. On his

removal to Brooklyn, in 1888, he became connected with St. Luke's church, and was afterward chosen a vestryman. He was for some time treasurer of St. Martha's Home for Incurables. He is a member of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 302, F. & A. M.; of New York Council of the Royal Arcanum; and of the Brooklyn Apollo and Brooklyn Church Clubs. He has habitually affiliated with the Republican party, to which he has devoted much useful service, without thought or ambition for personal preferment.

Mr. Cameron was united in marriage with Miss Lily Dupuy Drisler, daughter of Henry Drisler, of Brooklyn, November 22, 1901, the officiating clergyman being Mr. Cameron's brother, the Rev. Lewis Cameron, of South Orange, New Jersey.

A. ANDREW WEMMELL, M. D.

Dr. A. Andrew Wemmell, who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Brooklyn, his office being located at No. 2600 Atlantic avenue, was born in New York city, September 11, 1844, and is a representative of one of the oldest families of the Empire state. The first ancestor of the name in America crossed the Atlantic in August, 1684, settling in New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island. Some of his descendants were valiant soldiers of the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812 and the Mexican war, and the family has been noted for longevity. The grandparents of the Doctor were Charles Frederick and Sophia Magdalene (Pietch) Wemmell, and his father was Andrew A. Wemmell, for many years a prominent figure in the commercial life of New York city. He came to Brooklyn in 1845, and for three decades was a prominent and popular resident of the eastern district. A devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he was also an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity, in which his standing was high. He was a man of commanding abilities and magnificent personality, and was a moralist of the highest type of honor and sagacity. His death occurred in 1874. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ann Eliza DeGroff, was a daughter of Robert and Jane (Giles) DeGroff, the former a native of New York city and a descendant of Peter DeGroff, who was the first of the family to seek a home in the new world. He was a native of France, and belonged to a family of rank. Among his descendants were also those whose love of liberty prompted their service in the war for independence, and like the Wemmell family the DeGroffs attained to advanced ages. Mrs. Wemmell departed this life in 1885. By her marriage she became the mother of twelve children, of whom four daughters and two sons are yet living. The brother of our subject is the manager of the Merritt and Foote estates, of

New York city, and is regarded as a man of superior business ability.

In the public schools Dr. Wemmell acquired his early education, which was supplemented by study in the Warwick Institute. His professional knowledge was acquired in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, the Homeopathic College and the Eclectic Medical College, and from the last named he was graduated in the class of 1875. He then began practice in East New York, and from the beginning has enjoyed a large and constantly growing patronage. He makes a specialty of diseases of the kidneys and his patients come to him from all sections of the United States. He was the founder of the Twenty-sixth Ward Hospital and Dispensary, and for a number of years he has been surgeon of the Long Island Railroad, and for eight years he has been United States pension examiner. His success as a painstaking and progressive physician brought upon him the honor of being appointed health officer for East New York, police surgeon and register of vital statistics, school trustee, trustee of the East New York Savings Bank, and medical examiner for a number of life insurance companies and societies. He belongs to the Medical Society of the County of Kings and keeps in touch with the most advanced thought of the profession.

On the 25th of November, 1875, the Doctor was married to Sarah R. Johnson, a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Hampton) Johnson, and a member of one of the oldest families of Pennsylvania. Three children have been born unto them: Charles F., Alexander A. and Grace, the wife of Henry Remsen Hazard, of Brooklyn.

At the time of the Civil war the Doctor, then only in his seventeenth year, manifested his loyalty to his country by enlisting, in 1862, as a member of the Forty-seventh Regiment of New York Volunteers, and was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg. He is now a member of George C. Strong Post, No. 534, G. A. R., and also belongs to the Society of the Army of the Potomac. He holds membership relations with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias, is a Quaker in religious faith, and is regarded as a leading citizen of his community, where all who know him respect him highly.

NELSON L. NORTH, JR., M. D.

Dr. Nelson L. North, Jr., was born in Brooklyn, April 26, 1865, and is a son of Dr. Nelson L. and Susanne (Brown) North, the former an esteemed member of the medical fraternity. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and in the Polytechnic Institute, and prepared for the medical profession in the College of Physicians and

Surgeons of Columbia University, of New York, where he was graduated with the class of 1886. He at once established an office in Brooklyn, and for four years thereafter was engaged in general practice, but gradually his energies concentrated upon the department concerning the treatment of the eye and ear, and for the past eleven years he has devoted his energies exclusively to that line and is recognized as an expert whose pronounced ability has gained him a very enviable and extended reputation. Since 1889 he has resided in a pleasant home at No. 118 Hooper street. He has written a number of professional papers which were read before the various medical societies and subsequently published. He has been surgeon of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital since 1893, and consulting ophthalmological surgeon to the Williamsburg Hospital since its establishment. He holds membership relations with the Medical Society of the County of Kings; the Kings County Medical Association; the Long Island Medical Society; the Associated Physicians of Long Island; the New York State Medical Association; and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of New York.

The Doctor was united in marriage, April 25, 1889, to Miss Margaret Emma Brown, daughter of the late Dr. H. Brown, of Brooklyn, and they have three children: Sidney Edwin, Miriam Emma and Nelson L. (3rd). The Doctor and his wife are members of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church. He also belongs to the Nineteenth Ward Republican Association and the Young Republican Club. He is a director in the Young Men's Christian Association, and takes an active interest in all that pertains to the public welfare, whether it be along political, social, intellectual or moral lines.

WILLIAM M. RAMSDELL, D. D. S.

William Martin Ramsdell, one of the leading members of the dental profession in Brooklyn, was born in Montpelier, Vermont, on the 14th of November, 1851, a son of Horace B. and Lucretia (Holt) Ramsdell. Our subject received his early education in the public schools of his native town. Early in life he began preparing himself for a professional career, beginning a systematic study of dentistry under the tuition of the late Dr. Orlando P. Forbush, of Montpelier, Vermont, one of the ablest and most widely known dentists in northern New England, in 1874, with whom he remained as a student for three years. After completing his studies under the auspices of Dr. Forbush, Dr. Ramsdell located in West Randolph, Vermont, where he remained three years in the active practice of his profession. Desiring a larger field of labor, he then came to Brooklyn and associated himself with Dr. Charles D. Cook, a prom-

inent dentist of this city, with whom he remained in pleasant business relations for two years, a portion of which time was spent in pursuing a course of study in the Indiana Dental College, at Indianapolis, in which institution he was graduated in 1882. In that year Dr. Ramsdell began the practice of his chosen profession on his own account in Brooklyn, and has succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Brooklyn Dental Society, the Second District Dental Society of the State of New York and the Brooklyn Society of Vermonters.

Dr. Ramsdell was married in Montpelier, Vermont, September 2, 1879, to Ida P. Hill, a daughter of Lorenzo D. and Nancy (Frost) Hill. To this union were born two children, but both passed away in infancy. Dr. Ramsdell well deserves mention among Brooklyn's most prominent dental practitioners and among her representative citizens. His life has been manly, his actions sincere, his manner unaffected and his example is well worthy of emulation.

HUGH McLAUGHLIN.

The general recognition of ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin as a Democratic leader was almost coincident with his first active participation in local politics. He came upon the field at a time when the labor element of the party, owing to the famine in Ireland and the European uprisings of 1848, had been largely augmented by immigration, and his vocations had brought him into intimate relations with the working population, among whom he had a wide acquaintance. His universally acknowledged industry, ability and integrity, together with the reputation of "always keeping his promise," constituted a very important factor of that representative position to which he so quickly attained. The old leaders saw in him a valuable agent through whom to influence the labor vote, and he was solicited to participate in the work of the organization; but when he made his first appearance in a convention he found that it was himself, not his seniors, whom his friends desired to support and serve. Rivals among the old leaders solicited his co-operation, and the fact of his influence was forced upon him; but this did not turn his head, although to his sagacity in equally balancing contending claims, and treating all comers with equal courtesy and honesty, his attainment and long-continued occupancy of the position of commander-in-chief of the Kings County Democracy is due.

Mr. McLaughlin is a man of very few words; he listens, observes, thinks and then acts. He rarely adopts any course until he has heard all that can



Hugh McLaughlen

be said on all sides of a question. Well intended advice always receives courteous attention from him; in fact, he welcomes it from those whom he deems informed upon what they speak, and in the councils of his party there is no better listener nor a more silent man than he. Despite the warring of factions, petty local dissensions, national or state party differences, he maintains his place, a trusted leader, the structure of whose reputation and position is based upon the belief of both opponents and allies that "his word is as good as his bond." In private life Mr. McLaughlin is retiring and unassuming, but is an interesting person to meet. He is a man of domestic tastes, temperate in all things, his benefactions to the poor and to religious and other institutions are liberally but unostentatiously bestowed, and not a few have cause to gratefully remember his private charities.

Hugh McLaughlin was born in 1825, on Furman street (then called Everett street), this city. His father, who came to the United States in 1810, and helped build the Fort Greene earthwork in 1812, was a lighterman, and through his industry and thrift owned the home in which the family lived, the foot of the Heights. Subsequently the elder McLaughlin purchased property at the corner of Jay and Concord streets, upon which he erected a new dwelling, the building long known as the "White House," which was for many years locally prominent as a political headquarters. In this house the father died in 1835, and shortly afterward Hugh, who was then only ten years of age, began to earn his own living by working on his brother's lighter-boat. When thirteen years of age he was apprenticed to Thursby & Company, rope-manufacturers in Bushwick. Four years later Mr. McLaughlin and one of his elder brothers became partners in the fish business in the old market on Atlantic avenue, and when the new Atlantic market was built they opened a stand in it. On the death of his brother, Mr. McLaughlin continued the business, and it was not long before he was the principal dealer in the market. There Mr. McLaughlin remained until about 1854, when, shortly after the consolidation of Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Bushwick, he retired from the business, with a bank account of over ten thousand dollars. He had for some time been constantly importuned by his numerous friends and associates to take a deeper interest in the management of the political affairs of the city. The leadership of the Democratic party was then largely in control of Messrs. Lott, Murphy and Vanderbilt, a legal firm prominent in party management. Mr. McLaughlin then being young, vigorous and popular with the young men of that day, was urged to the front by them to look after their interests and obtain for

them that recognition of their services to which they believed they were entitled. Some time elapsed before he consented, but he finally acceded to their requests.

In 1856 and 1857 there were two factions in the party: one was styled the "Vanderbilt faction," composed of the old timers of that day; the other was the "Bradley faction," which took its name from Daniel Bradley, who was president. The latter faction worked in sympathy with Hugh McLaughlin, and was according to usage the regular organization of the party. The rivalry between the factions resulted in a contested delegation from Kings county to the state convention of 1857. The Bradley (or McLaughlin) delegation having been admitted to the convention, was designated as the regular delegation of the county. Previous to this, in 1855, George Taylor was elected to congress, and Mr. McLaughlin, through Mr. Taylor's influence, was appointed a foreman in the Brooklyn navy yard. In 1858 Mr. Taylor came up for re-election, but the Vanderbilt wing of the party nominated E. C. Litchfield against him, which resulted in another split and James Humphrey, the Republican candidate, was elected. Mr. McLaughlin was selected in 1860 as one of the delegates to the National Democratic convention, which met at Charleston, S. C. He was subsequently nominated in the same year for the office of sheriff. The Vanderbilt wing of the Democratic party nominated John McNamee as candidate against him, causing a split in the party, whereby Anthony F. Campbell, a Republican, was elected.

Then the Civil war began and party lines were not so tightly drawn as before. Previous to the election of 1861, a call was issued from prominent citizens of the city, without respect to party affiliations, for a union ticket. A meeting was held on Fort Greene to further the object in question, and Mr. McLaughlin was unanimously nominated for the office of register of Kings county, and was triumphantly elected. He was re-elected in 1864. In 1857 he was renominated for the third time, but was defeated by Charles Schurig by a small majority. In 1870 Mr. McLaughlin was again nominated for the office of register, and was elected over Benjamin Wilson, Republican, by more than twelve thousand majority. At the end of this term Mr. McLaughlin retired to private life, and has never since been a candidate for office. He has, however, continued to take active interest in all public affairs, and his influence in the Democratic party has been so great that he has for over thirty years been the recognized leader of the party in Kings county, being popularly known as "Boss McLaughlin." In fact, his political strength has been of such extent that it has

often controlled decision in state politics, and he has been one of the powers to be reckoned with in national campaigns.

To Mr. McLaughlin belongs the distinction of having been the first political "boss." In the early part of his political career, while occupying his position in the navy yard, he was known as the "Boss," that term being then almost universally used to designate a foreman. When he left the navy yard and entered more fully the field of politics, this title clung to him; and not only does it cling to him still but political leaders also all over the United States, who have attained unusual prominence, have assumed, by imitation, the sobriquet of which Mr. McLaughlin was the original. Being thus known for so many years, the later generation, in many instances, are not aware that to Mr. McLaughlin and his old-time friends the title bears other than a political significance.

Mr. McLaughlin's parents were Hugh and Grace (McLaughlin) McLaughlin, and they had ten children: Susan, who married John McLaughlin; Margaret, who married Patrick McLaughlin; Patrick; James; Luke; Nancy, who married a Mr. Ames, and later Maurice Fitzgerald; Cornelius and Hugh. Two others died in childhood. Mrs. Fitzgerald, who resided in Brooklyn for many years, was a well-read lady, of fine character, and was frequently a valuable adviser of Mr. McLaughlin in matters of importance. All of Mr. McLaughlin's brothers are deceased, and none of them leaving male issue, he is the last of the name of his family.

September 11, 1862, Mr. McLaughlin married Miss Sarah Ellen Kays, daughter of Martin Ryerson and Mary Ann (Du-senberry) Kays, of Lafayette, Sussex county, New Jersey. Mr. Kays owned and operated a large farm and slate quarry, and was one of the most prominent men in that section of the state. He had ten children, all of whom reached advanced age.

His father, John Kays, was a native of Scotland, coming to this country when two years of age. He learned the weaver's trade and followed it until his death, at the advanced age of ninety-one years.

There is no more charitable lady in the city of Brooklyn than Mrs. McLaughlin. In 1870 she became identified with the Ladies' Aid Association of St. Mary's Hospital, of which she was appointed a directress by the Bishop of the Long Island diocese. She continued in that capacity until 1898, when upon reorganization of the Association, she was elected president. After serving two years, and declining re-election, she was made, and still continues, honorary president. During her long connection with the hospital she personally secured to it donations to the amount of \$50,000, not including

her valuable work in the promotion of fairs and garden parties. She was also for several years connected with the Newsboys' Home, much to the advantage of that institution. During the Columbian Exposition, Mrs. McLaughlin was a member of the philanthropic committee for Brooklyn, in which she took an active interest.

To Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin were born four children. Hugh Harvey died, aged fourteen years; Mary Grace died, aged two years; Helen A., who is the wife of William C. Courtney, assistant district attorney of Kings county; and Laura Josephine, who married James A. Roach, M. D.

Since occupying their Remsen street home, Mrs. McLaughlin has frequently attended the church of St. Charles Borromeo, but Mr. McLaughlin is still a regular attendant of the St. James Pro-Cathedral, the church of his earlier days.

In Mr. McLaughlin's luxurious home are many fine tokens of regard which have come to him as testimonials of friendship during his long and useful career, as well as many rarities of his own selection. One of his most cherished possessions is a large bronze medallion of the late Cardinal McCloskey. It is the third one made, the first going to His Holiness, Pope Pius IX, the second to the cardinal himself, and the next one to Mr. McLaughlin.

During the past few years Mr. McLaughlin and his family have passed the winters in the south. He has traveled extensively in the United States, but could never be induced to cross the ocean. Mrs. McLaughlin has been even a greater traveler than her husband, and has among her pleasant early recollections a trip from her home in New Jersey to a distant part of Ohio, before the advent of railroads.

EDWIN B. HAVENS.

It is the enterprise and character of the citizen that enrich and ennoble the commonwealth. From individual enterprise has sprung all the splendor and importance of the land. The greatest merchants have developed from the humblest origins and from clerkships have emerged men who have built great enterprises and promoted the commercial activity of the country. America is a self-made country and those who have created it are self-made men. No influence of birth or fortune has favored the architects of her glory. Among those who have achieved prominence as men of marked ability and substantial worth in Long Island is the subject of this sketch, Edwin B. Havens, who occupies a prominent position in financial circles, being a well known banker and broker of New York.

In the early period of colonial development in the new world the Havens family was founded in America by William Havens, a native of Wales, who crossed the Atlantic and took up his abode in Conanticut, Rhode Island, in 1635. Among his children was George Havens, the first of the name to settle on Long Island, where, in 1698, he purchased a tract of land of one thousand acres. He was a man of considerable wealth, and was prominent in public affairs at that early day. He married and one of his descendants in the second generation was Joseph C. Havens, the father of our subject. He was born March 16, 1804, and for a number of years he engaged in agricultural pursuits in Suffolk county. A progressive spirit and unflinching energy were numbered among his salient characteristics and led to the acquirement of a comfortable home, at Orient, Suffolk county, where he spent the remaining years of his life, dying on the 20th of August, 1892. He was regarded by his friends, neighbors and business acquaintances as a conscientious and straightforward man in all the relations of life, and everywhere he went he commanded the confidence and regard of those with whom he was associated. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Hannah Brown, was a daughter of Peter and Phoebe Brown, both of whom were descended from old Long Island families. Mrs. Havens was born September 22, 1807, and died January 31, 1888. Like her husband she attained advanced age. Both were consistent Christian people, and amid refining influences of a good home, Edwin B. Havens, their only child, was reared.

Our subject was born at Orient, Suffolk county, where he pursued his education in the public schools. At the age of sixteen he started out to make his own way in the world and secured employment in the coasting trade. For two years he followed a seafaring life, but that occupation did not afford him the opportunities he desired for acquiring information and practical knowledge which would enable him to rise in the business world and win prominence. Accordingly he secured a situation in the office of the Republican Watchman, learning the printer's trade, where he remained for a year, after which he entered the service of the firm of Lord & Taylor, of New York city, as one of the cashiers in their dry goods house. He did not find this entirely congenial to his tastes, but made a start in a business career, for which he demonstrated his entire fitness when he secured a clerkship in the office of Richards & Keene, bankers and brokers, in Wall street. This vocation afforded him the opportunities which he longed for and there he mastered the business, both in principle and detail, becoming familiar with the business methods and routine of that great financial center which controls trade in this country and has

marked effects upon the markets of the world. He also spent some time in the office of Hatch & Foote, bankers and brokers of Wall street, and for three years was corresponding clerk in the Mercantile National Bank, of New York city. Thus the young financier by his keen discernment and aptitude for business acquired a thorough knowledge of the intricate methods of the brokerage business, and after broad experience, covering a period of ten years in Wall street, he was, in 1879, elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He then entered upon what has proved a most successful career, his clientele representing some of the leading men of Greater New York. On the 1st of January, 1899, he established an office at No. 10 Wall street, and with his son, Frederick J., as a partner, formed the firm of E. B. Havens & Company, bankers and brokers. Their business has now reached a large volume and Mr. Havens has achieved marked success in the financial world, his record standing in exemplification of the splendid opportunities which lie before men of determination, ambition and correct business habits and principles.

On the 9th of October, 1870, Mr. Havens was married to Miss Maria E. Scholes, a daughter of Frederick and Anna M. (Boyce) Scholes. Unto them have been born three sons, but one died in childhood, while Frederick J. and Charles Scholes are both associated in business with their father. The family attend the First Reformed church and are prominent in social circles in the portion of the city in which they make their home. The Havens household is well known for its hospitality, and Mr. Havens is very prominent in club life, holding membership with the Hanover, Crescent and the Atlantic Yacht Clubs, of Brooklyn, and the New York Yacht Club. He has gained distinction and won prosperity in the business world, and by his good fellowship, genial disposition and true worth of character has become popular with a large circle of acquaintances, many of whom entertain for him warm friendship.

EZRA W. HOMISTON, M. D.

Dr. Ezra Warren Homiston was born in Brooklyn June 10, 1859, and is a son of Joseph Mansfield and Caroline (Madden) Homiston, the former a native of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and the latter of New York city. The paternal grandfather, Jeremiah Homiston, was born in the Bay state, but removed to Wisconsin, where he built and gave to the village in which he resided the Methodist Episcopal church. He occupied a high position in the community and his influence was a potent element for good. The Homiston family is of English lineage and was founded in America by the great-

grandfather of the Doctor, who, with his brother, came from England to the United States before the beginning of the nineteenth century and located in Great Barrington. Joseph Mansfield Homiston, the Doctor's father, was a graduate of Yale College, his course of study there including medicine. After leaving the classic walls of that institution he established himself in practice in Brooklyn, in 1854, and afterward was made surgeon of the Fourteenth Regiment of the New York National Guard. With that command he entered the service of the United States on the 21st of May, 1861, holding the rank of major. He took part in most of the battles of the Army of the Potomac, among them Antietam, the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, and was wounded in the first battle of Bull Run. He was taken prisoner and confined for six months in Libby and Charlottesville prisons. He was afterward one of the inspectors of the Army of the Potomac and was subsequently commissioned brigade surgeon to the Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Thirtieth New York Cavalry and the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, which was known as the Third Provincial Cavalry, a detachment from which captured Wilkes Booth after he had assassinated President Lincoln. In 1866 the Doctor was discharged with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, after having faithfully performed very efficient service for the Union in the line of his profession.

Upon his return to Brooklyn Dr. Joseph M. Homiston was welcomed by his fellow townsmen at an open-air meeting which was tendered him in front of the Pierrepont House, upon which occasion a medal was presented to him by the citizens of Brooklyn. He resumed the practice of his profession, his office being located at the corner of Sands and Jay streets, where he enjoyed one of the largest medical and surgical practices in the city. His professional ability was of a high order and gained him a very enviable reputation as an eminent representative of his chosen calling. His association with military life did not end with his return from the war. He became colonel of the Second Division of the New York National Guard on General Woodward's staff, and he was a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Loyal Legion. Socially he was a Knight Templar Mason, and professionally he was connected with several medical societies. He died in 1879, at the age of fifty years, and is still survived by his widow and two children, Ezra Warren and Hal Woodward, the latter a journalist of New York city.

Dr. Ezra Warren Homiston began the acquirement of his education in the juvenile high school and the Polytechnic Institute, and was afterward a student in the literary department of the University

of the State of New York. Subsequently he continued his studies in Philips Academy, of Andover, Massachusetts, and having determined to make the practice of medicine his life work he matriculated and was later graduated in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, as a member of the class of 1883. Soon after securing his degree he located in Brooklyn and from the beginning of his professional career success attended his efforts. His equipment was unusually good, and his native talent and acquired ability have enabled him to advance rapidly to a foremost place in the ranks of the medical fraternity. He engages in general practice, but gives special attention to diseases of the lungs and in this specialty is an expert, having made a close study of the science pertaining to the treatment of pulmonary diseases. He holds membership in the Kings County Medical Association.

On the 28th of June, 1881, occurred the marriage of Dr. Homiston and Miss Adele M. Bumsted, a daughter of the late William Bumsted, of Jersey City. They have one son, Joseph M., eighteen years of age, who is now making his second tour around the world as quartermaster on an Australian vessel. Socially the Doctor represents the Knights of St. John of Malta, in which he has held several offices, and his political preference is indicated by his membership relations with the Third Ward Republican Association. In manner he is free from all ostentation and display, but his intrinsic worth is recognized and his friendship is most prized by those who know him best, showing that his character will bear the scrutiny of close acquaintance. He is a generous, broad-minded man, a true type of the American spirit and an embodiment of that progress which in the last few years has drawn to this country the admiring gaze of the nations of the world.

FRANK S. JONES.

MERCHANT, FINANCIER AND PUBLIC BENEFACTOR.

When a man achieves permanent success in any undertaking it will be found that in the great majority of cases it is due to hereditary traits of which the man himself may be unconscious. These traits may remain dormant for three or four generations and be suddenly developed under a favorable environment. The early ancestors of Frank S. Jones were men of strong character, invincible courage and great intellectual endowments. The Colonial records of Connecticut show the important part they took in establishing civil and religious liberty in that colony.

Colonel John Jones was the immediate ancestor of this branch of the Jones family. He was governor of Anglesey, member of parliament from Mes-



Frank S. Jones.

sianetshire, Wales, colonel in the parliamentary army and one of the judges who decided the fate of Charles I with Whalley, Goffe and others. After the restoration of the Stuarts, parliament pardoned all who took part in Cromwell's dynasty except the board of judges, who were beheaded. Three of these, Whalley, Goffe and Dowdell, escaped to America, and with them William Jones, the son of Colonel John Jones. The latter married a sister of Oliver Cromwell.

Deputy Governor William Jones, son of Colonel John Jones, was born in London in 1624, where he became a lawyer of some repute. He married in England, July 4, 1659, Hannah Eaton, of the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, London, youngest daughter of Governor Theophilus Eaton, of the colony of Connecticut, New England. He came to America the following year and arrived at Boston July 27, 1660, in the same ship with Whalley and Goffe, and brought with him sons, William and Nathaniel, born to him by his first wife. He went immediately to New Haven, where he resided with his father-in-law, Governor Theophilus Eaton. On the 23d of May he took the oath of fidelity with the following qualifications: "That, whereas, the king hath been proclaimed in this colony to be our sovereign, and we his loyal subjects, I do take the said oath with the subordination to his majesty, hoping his majesty will confirm the said government for the advancement of Christ's gospel, kingdom and ends in this colony upon the foundation already laid; but in case of the alteration of the government in the fundamentals thereof then to be free from said oath." The same day he was admitted freeman, and five days afterward at a court of election for the jurisdiction he was chosen magistrate.

In a note of the Rev. John Davenport occurs the following: "Sir—I mistook in my letter when I said Colonel Whalley, sister Hooke's brother, and his son-in-law, who is with him, is Colonel Goffe, both godly men, and escaped pursuit in England narrowly." He had doubtless received this information from Mr. William Jones and his wife, who, having crossed the Atlantic in the ship with these distinguished strangers, had come to New Haven to occupy the mansion which Mrs. Jones had inherited from her father.

William Jones assisted in secreting the regicides from the king's officers, who were in close pursuit. The record states that on Monday, May 13th, Whalley and Goffe were conducted by Mr. Jones and other friends some three miles into the wilderness beyond the mill, where, a booth having been constructed, the colonists spent two nights.

In May, 1664, Mr. Jones was chosen deputy governor of the colony. When the first meeting house

was built, "in the long ~~house~~," Mr. John, Mr. John Davenport, Mr. Yale and Mr. William Gibbard, all men of distinction, being seated according to their social position.

In the deed of trust given by the Rev. John Davenport, he "confirmed unto Mr. William Jones, assistant of the colony of Connecticut," certain property stipulated therein.

Deputy Governor William Jones, by his wife, Hannah (Eaton) Jones, had issue: Theophilus, born October 2, 1661; Sarah, born August 17, 1662; Elizabeth, baptized October 23, 1664; Samuel, baptized July 27, 1666; John, born October 4, 1667; Devodat, born March 1, 1670; Isaac, born June 21, 1671; and Abigail Rebecca, born November 10, 1679.

Isaac Jones, seventh child and youngest son of Governor William Jones and Hannah Eaton, his wife, was born in New Haven, June 21, 1671. He moved to Stratford, Connecticut, and married Deborah Clark, of that town. He was the founder of the Stratford and Stamford branch of the Jones family. Their children were Daniel, William, Timothy, Mary, Deborah, Isaac, Hannah, Jacob, James and Ebenezer.

Isaac Jones (2d), sixth child of Isaac (1st), was born December 23, 1702. His son, John Jones, married Elizabeth Cluxton. Their son, Josiah Jones, married Sarah Smith. Their son, Isaac Jones, was born at Stamford, Connecticut, November 11, 1794. He married Lois Curtis and had issue as follows: Louisa Jane, born January 20, 1817; Sally Ann, born December 18, 1818; Isaac S., born July 15, 1821; Mary Elizabeth, born May 6, 1824; Daniel Cyrus, born May 14, 1827; Henrietta, born November 12, 1832; Lois A., born December 2, 1834; and Cornelia Gertrude, born October 10, 1844. Isaac S. Jones, son of Isaac and Lois Curtis, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, July 15, 1821. He married Frances J. Wood of Pound Ridge, New York, a descendant, probably, of the Weed family, of Stamford, Connecticut. Their children were Francis S., Mary E., Frank S., Cyrus D. and Charles F. Isaac S. was a country merchant and a man of some importance. He represented his town in the state legislature and held other local offices.

Frank S. Jones, third child of Isaac S. and Frances J. (Weed) Jones, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, August 19, 1847. He pursued an ordinary course of study in his native town, and at the age of fourteen entered Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, at which he was graduated in 1862. He soon after entered a New York publishing house as assistant book-keeper, and in a few years occupied the position of confidential clerk. During his ten years experience as an employe of this firm, he was laying the foundation for his

subsequent achievements. In 1872 he organized, in connection with his brothers, the Grand Union Tea Company, one of the largest and most successful business enterprises ever started in this country, which has grown to enormous proportions with branches in most of the leading cities and towns throughout the United States, the annual sales reaching high into the millions of dollars, and employing upward of three thousand men. The headquarters of this immense business is in Brooklyn. Frank S. Jones has been president of the company since its organization and directs all its operations. He and his brother as an individual firm purchase all the supplies and furnish all the material for the company. They import large quantities of tea, and furnish the capital to run a large importing coffee business. They own the Anchor Pottery, of Trenton, New Jersey, the entire output of which is absorbed by the Grand Union Tea Company. Mr. Jones is also connected with a large jewelry manufacturing business at Newark, New Jersey, is vice-president of the Sidney Novelty Company and is interested in some fifteen or twenty other business enterprises. Success has attended his efforts from the start, and during the thirty-odd years of his business experience the country has passed through some of the greatest financial crises ever known, and while hundreds in similar enterprises have been forced to the "wall," he has steered his bark safely through the storm and accumulated a handsome fortune. Instead of hoarding it, he has given away thousands of dollars for the promotion of religious, charitable and benevolent objects, as well as for art and science. He has been a large contributor to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. In 1808 he presented to the institute the Gebhard geological collection, which contains many thousand specimens representing each of the geological formations from the earliest Silurian to the latest Mesozoic time. It required the patient and skillful labor of the two Gebhard brothers and their father before them for nearly half a century to make it. It contains very many priceless examples of the forms of extinct life from the rocks which underlie the state of New York. Professor James Hall, New York state geologist, desired to secure the collection for the state museum several years ago and was instrumental in the passage of a bill by the legislature to purchase the collection for nine thousand dollars. The bill did not become a law, failing to secure executive approval. The collection was brought to the American Museum of Natural History nearly three years ago and was placed there on exhibition. An offer of three thousand dollars was received for the collection

while it was in New York, but was refused. Professor Charles D. Walcott, chief of the United States Geological Survey, in a recent visit to Brooklyn, said that he had offered the Gebhard brothers fifteen hundred dollars for the opportunity to pick out certain specimens of great value that could not be found in duplicate in any other museum. The possession in the museum building of the Gebhard collection places the museum, so far as its geological department is concerned, among the first class museums of the country.

In 1808 he also presented to the Brooklyn Institute the entire Neumoegen entomological collection. It is one of the finest collections of specimens in existence,—the one gathered by the late Berthold Neumoegen,—comprising nearly twelve thousand separate species of insects and eleven thousand type specimens. Mr. Neumoegen, who spent a period of twenty years and about forty thousand dollars in money in making the collection, had frequently had offers of large amounts of money, one time as much as thirty-thousand dollars, if he would consent to part with his treasures. The collector was in his lifetime a well-known entomologist and a business man in Manhattan. He was born in Frankfort, Germany, and died in New York in 1894. He traveled in all parts of the world in search of his specimens. The time, labor and expense laid out in labelling, classifying and properly mounting the specimens in air-tight drawers were considerable, in addition to the money and time spent in getting the specimens. Several of them cannot be found in any other collection in the world, and no other collector in America has so many type specimens, *i. e.*, those which were the first of their kind to be discovered, described and named. Many of them cost as much as five hundred dollars apiece!—some of them much more!

Mrs. Rebecca Neumoegen, of Manhattan, owned the collection after her husband's death, but it was in the custody of the Brooklyn Institute. It was Mr. Neumoegen's desire that the work of so many years of his life should become the property of some public institution rather than of a private collector. The widow could not, however, afford to give the collection away, but set an exceedingly low price,—seventeen thousand dollars. For this money she offered the collection to the Brooklyn Institute. For three years the bargain hung fire, as the money could not be obtained. A letter from Mrs. Neumoegen, in which she said that she could not wait any longer, and, unless the institute wanted to buy the collection at once, she would have to accept one of several advantageous European offers, brought the officers of the institute to a realization of what they

were about to lose. Endeavors to raise the money were set on foot, and they resulted in Mr. Jones coming forward and offering to give ten thousand dollars if that would buy the collection. Mrs. Neuenmoegen accepted the offer. In 1901 he gave twenty thousand dollars to the Young Men's Christian Association, of Brooklyn, to start a fund for a new building for the Bedford branch. In addition to his public gifts Mr. Jones has given thousands of dollars to private charities and to other objects that enlist his sympathies. He uses the same good judgment and care in the distribution that he has used in the accumulation of wealth, and makes a thorough investigation of every application for aid or assistance in any direction. His aim is to promote the happiness of his fellow man and to do all the good he can with the means at his command.

His various memberships include the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers' Association of New York, the Board of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Central Congregational church. All of the above mentioned public institutions have constantly received his financial support.

While not engaged in politics, he has been from the time he polled his first vote an uncompromising protectionist, and each year as he has witnessed the results of protection in the business prosperity of the country he has been more firmly convinced of the principles involved in it.

There is probably nothing that more clearly indicates the character of the man than his home life and surroundings, and in this Mr. Jones has shown excellent taste and good judgment. His residence on the corner of St. Mark's and New York avenues is one of the most imposing as well as one of the most beautiful and costly in the city. The lot has a frontage of one hundred and fifty feet on St. Mark's avenue, with a depth of one hundred and fifty feet on New York avenue. The style of architecture of the mansion is known as Colonial. The materials used are brick with Indiana limestone trimmings. The copper cornice and red slate roof give additional effect to the coloring. A striking feature of the house is the semi-circular bay window which extends to the top of the second story. The front piazza is supported by groups of four stone pillars resting on stone bases. A balustrade terrace of stone is carried from the front along the west side, covered with a marble mosaic floor. The drive-way entrance from St. Mark's avenue passes through a magnificent porte cochere of massive and elaborate stone foundation, the roof supported by

stone pillars and the top forming a beautiful veranda enclosed with a balustrade. The grounds are enclosed on the front and west side with a stone coping. The beautiful and well kept lawn with a few shrubs and trees is an attractive feature of the place. It has all the beauty and comfort of a country home with the conveniences of a city residence. The interior arrangements are very complete. At the entrance is the large oval reception room. The library on the right is finished in oak. In the rear of this is the music room, and further in the rear the dining room. The large square hall and staircase are finished in mahogany. In the rear of this is Mr. Jones' "den," finished in Flemish oak, with red and gold decorations. The five sleeping rooms on the second floor, with dressing and bath rooms, are in perfect harmony with all the other decorations, variety of coloring and shades to suit the furnishings. Everything indicates good taste with no attempt at ostentatious display. A fine billiard room on the third floor, equipped with all the latest improvements, affords pleasant recreation and diversion from the daily cares and activities of business life. Take it altogether, it is a model home, and the bounteous hospitality of the owner has brought him into social relations with the best and most desirable of Brooklyn society. The neighborhood is one of the best in the city, the houses being nearly all detached and occupied by the owners.

Mr. Jones married Mary Louisa Granbery, of New York, daughter of Henry A. T. Granbery, a native of Norfolk, Virginia, and a representative of one of the old well-known families of Virginia, whose wife was Prudence Nimmo, a representative of another old Virginia family. These are both living in New York, having passed their ninety-third birthday. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jones are Henrietta Louise and Maude Virginia.

LEMUEL GRANT BALDWIN, M. D.

Among the prominent representatives of the medical profession engaged in practice in Brooklyn is Dr. Baldwin, a most eminent gynecologist. He was born in Lawrenceville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1863, and is a son of Moses Stephen and Mellicent Hall (Wylie) Baldwin, the former also a native of Lawrenceville, the latter of Great Bend, Pennsylvania. The Doctor's preparatory education was obtained in the high school of his native town, and he commenced the study of medicine under the direction of his sister, Dr. M. E. Baldwin, of Newport, Rhode Island. In 1883 he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Michigan, where he remained two years, completing his medical education in the Long Island College Hos-

pital of Brooklyn, where he was graduated in the class of 1886.

Soon after securing his degree Dr. Baldwin was attached to the house staff of St. Peter's Hospital of Brooklyn, where he remained one year. By a competitive examination he was then appointed to a similar position in the Women's Hospital of the State of New York, which position he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his superiors in 1887 and 1888. During the following two years he served the city of his adoption in the surgical department of the Brooklyn Dispensaries. During his early practice he was also connected in professional capacities with the health department of both New York and Brooklyn.

In 1890 Dr. Baldwin became assistant surgeon of St. Peter's Hospital of Brooklyn, continuing as such until 1894, since which time he has had charge of the gynecological department of that institution. He has been gynecologist to the dispensary of his *alma mater* since June, 1893, and in 1899 became chief of the clinic in that department. From 1887 to 1897 he was connected with the outdoor clinic of the Woman's Hospital of New York, and in May, 1899, became consulting gynecologist to St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City. The fact that Dr. Baldwin has been so rapidly promoted to these positions requiring the greatest skill and ability in the science and practice of medicine and surgery has a double significance. It indicates that he has been regarded as especially capable to perform the duties of these positions, and their performance has been to him the best form of higher medical education. He enjoys a very extensive practice, the greater part of which is that of being called in consultation, and this is most unmistakable evidence of his high professional standing. In his specialties of gynecology and obstetrics he has won an enviable reputation, and still a comparatively young man he is undoubtedly destined to secure for himself still greater renown and to reflect much credit upon the profession of his choice.

The Doctor is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; the Kings County Medical Association; the Hospital Graduates Club of Brooklyn; the Woman's Hospital Society; the Society of Medical Jurisprudence; the New York Obstetrical Society; the New York State Medical Association; the American Medical Association; the Brooklyn Gynecological Society, of which he was president in 1896 and 1897; and the Long Island College Hospital Alumni Association, of which he was president in 1897 and 1898. He takes an active interest in the workings of all these bodies, and has written many papers which have been published and highly valued by his brother practitioners. He is also a member

of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn and the Pennsylvania Society of New York.

Dr. Baldwin was married, June 14, 1893, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Newton, daughter of Isaac Newton, of Norwich, New York, and by this union two children were born, Mellicent Wylie and Jeanette Newton, but the latter died at the age of seven and a half months. The Doctor and his wife are members of St. Peter's Episcopal church of Brooklyn.

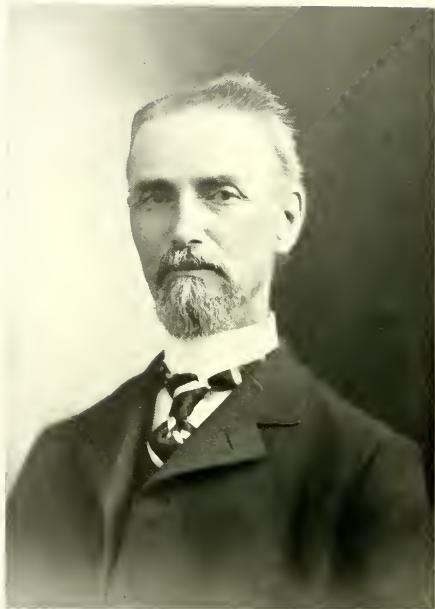
JOHN DITMAS.

Among the many families that can boast of long and honorable connection with the history of Long Island, none is more conspicuous than the Ditmas family. The name has appeared conspicuously in association with both public and private affairs through more than two and a half centuries. The line of ancestry is traced from Jan Jansen, who came from Ditmarsen, in the Duchy of Holstein, in the Netherlands. He married Aaltje Douws, and died prior to 1650. In 1647 he was the occupant of a farm at Dutch Kills, in the village of Newtown, on Long Island. His son, Jan Jansen von Ditmarsen, on April 24, 1681, purchased from Garrett Lubertsen, a farm containing, according to the old records, twenty-seven morgens of land in Flatbush, a tract which Lubertsen had acquired from the Indians. It was situated on the west side of the road, about one-half mile south of the Dutch Reformed church. Later additional purchases of land extended the boundaries of this property, a part of which is to this day in possession of the heirs of Jan Jansen von Ditmarsen. His son, Johannes von Ditmarsen, married Jannetje Remsen, and it was he who dropped the "von" from the family name. Johannes, son of Johannes and Jannetje (Remsen) Ditmarsen, married Lena Wyckoff, May 17, 1745, and after her death he married Rebecca Staats, in 1762. This Johannes Ditmarsen changed the family name to its present form, namely, from "Ditmarsen" to "Ditmas."

By his second marriage, Johannes Ditmas (Ditmarsen) was father of a son, Abraham, who was born February 5, 1765, and died August 13, 1893. Abraham Ditmas married Jane Suydam, a daughter of Hendrick Suydam, by whom he had four children: Maria, who became the wife of Dr. William Creed, of Jamaica, Long Island; Rebecca, who married Theodorus Polhemus, of Brooklyn; Henry S., who married Ann Schenck, a daughter of Tunis Schenck; and John. John married, June 26, 1829, Sarah Suydam, daughter of Captain Andrew and Phebe (Wyckoff) Suydam, and to them were born seven children: Andrew Suydam, Jane Gertrude,



Salud Dittmas



Geo. H. Dittus

Phebe Rebecca, Abraham, Sarah, John and Henry, of whom Andrew, Phebe, Abraham and Henry are deceased.

Among the descendants of this historic line, is the subject of this sketch, John Ditmas, of 104 Pierrepont street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York, who was the son of John and Sarah (Suydam) Ditmas, and grandson of Abraham Ditmas. He was born February 22, 1836, on the old homestead farm at Flatbush. His education was received at Erasmus Hall Academy, which he left well equipped for the active duties of life. Early in young manhood he entered the employ of the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, in a clerical capacity, and he was afterward advanced to the position of cashier. He manifested a peculiar aptitude for financial affairs, and recognition of his abilities led him into larger usefulness in that field. Upon the organization of the Long Island Safe Deposit Company, he was elected secretary and treasurer, and served in that capacity until June, 1881, when he retired. From that time he has constantly been connected with numerous of the most important financial institutions, and has been recognized as a prominent factor in financial circles. At present he is a director of the Brooklyn Bank, and displays marked ability in the labors of management. He is also a trustee in the Hamilton Trust Company and in the Long Island Safe Deposit Company, besides being actively connected with various other financial houses which form important adjuncts to the commercial life of the community, and contribute to its constant development. In all these relations he enjoys the confidence of his business associates as a man of sound judgment, keen discernment and marked foresight, and his counsel and opinion carry weight in the most sagacious financial circles.

Mr. Ditmas was united in marriage with Miss Louise Rhinelandt Thorne, a daughter of Dr. John Sullivan Thorne, of Brooklyn, and of this union was born a daughter, Louise Thorne. The family are connected with the Church of the Holy Trinity (Protestant Episcopal), of which Mr. Ditmas is a vestryman. He is also a member of the Hamilton Club, of Brooklyn. His personal qualities are those which mark the cultured gentleman, and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all with whom he is associated, whether in social affairs or business concerns.

JOHN H. DITMAS.

John H. Ditmas, son of Henry S. and Ann (Schenck) Ditmas, and grandson of Abraham Ditmas, whose ancestral history appears in another

sketch in this work, was born on the old family homestead at Flatbush, in September, 1830. He acquired his education in the schools of his native town, and when he put aside his text-books he began to earn his living. From 1847 to 1857 he was engaged in the importation of East India goods. In the latter year he became connected with the Long Island Bank, in which he served acceptably as teller, cashier and vice-president. His service in that establishment, in various official capacities, extended over the long period of some forty years, and its success was attributable in no small degree to his effort. At the present time he occupies the position of vice-president of the Flatbush Trust Company. He is an accomplished financier, a man of marked business and executive ability, keen sagacity, determined purpose and unquestioned integrity, and these qualities have earned for him a high degree of success.

Mr. Ditmas was married in Flatbush to Miss Maria Kouwenhoven, daughter of Cornelius and Mary (Williamson) Kouwenhoven. Three children were born to them, of whom a daughter, Mary K., alone survives. Two sons, each named Henry, died in early life. The family occupy a leading position in social circles, and enjoy the cordial friendship of many of the best families in their section of Brooklyn, their residence. Mr. Ditmas is connected with the Dutch Reformed Church of Flatbush, of which he has been treasurer for a score of years. He has taken an active part in everything pertaining to the upbuilding of the community, and has ever been a liberal contributor to those enterprises which are for its progress and prosperity. His success in life has been entirely due to his industry and integrity, and his career is a living illustration of what ability, energy and force of character can accomplish. It is to such men that the country owes its present proud position in all its wonderful development.

FREDERICK D. CRAWFORD, M. D.

The world has little use for the misanthrope. The universal truth of brotherhood is widely recognized, also that he serves God best who serves his fellow men. There is no profession or line of business that calls for greater self-sacrifice or more devoted attention than the medical profession, and the successful physician is he, who through love of his fellow men, gives his time and attention to the relief of human suffering. Dr. Crawford is one of the able representatives of this noble calling, now practicing in Brooklyn.

Frederick Doty Crawford was born in Saratoga

Springs, New York, December 2, 1871, a son of John D. and Sarah E. (Hall) Crawford, both of early Scotch ancestry. His father's lineal ancestors were John Fancher, Benjamin, Wallace, John, Robert and Archibald Crawford. The last named was born on board a ship while his parents were coming to America. The family afterward settled in Westchester county, New York. The Doctor's father, John D. Crawford, was for many years engaged in the hotel business and later turned his attention to the florist business. His home has been in Brooklyn since 1879. He was one of the first to respond to his country's call for aid in 1861, and served three years and nine months in the Sixth New York Heavy Artillery.

When a boy Dr. Crawford attended the public schools, but the greater part of his general education has been obtained by private study. He was early attracted by the medical profession from the standpoint of its being the means of alleviating suffering and conquering disease, and formed the ambition to become a physician. To this end he bent all his energies and every resource, and labored on with his purpose ever before him until he secured his long and earnestly sought degree. He began business life as a messenger boy and was for a time in a printing office on Broad street, New York, and in a shipping office on Wall street. He worked through the day in the last named establishment, while of evenings he had a tea route in Brooklyn. The latter led to his opening a tea store in a part of his father's floral establishment. He also dealt in milk, butter and eggs. He continued this business for two years and was then employed as a drug clerk until he secured the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy (Ph. G.), and then entered upon the systematic study of his beloved profession. He also pursued a three-years course in medicine and won the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and while a medical student he took the summer course in the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, securing the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy (Phar. D.). He was graduated at the Long Island College Hospital in 1898, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and has since established a steadily growing practice in the neighborhood where he has lived for twenty-two years. He is engaged in general practice, but devotes the greater part of his attention to gynecology. He is assistant to the chair of obstetrics and gynecology in the Long Island College Hospital and adjunct to the clinic for diseases of women in the Pelham Memorial Clinic. He is a member of the Long Island College Hospital Alumni Association and of the Medical Society of the County of Kings.

In pursuance of his early convictions the Doc-

tor's greatest delight in his work is the relief he is able to give suffering humanity, treating rich and poor alike, and he looks upon remuneration as a natural consequence.

Dr. Crawford has in the past taken an active interest in the political affairs of his district and served as the president of the Sixth Ward and Thirtieth District Republican Association in 1898. He is a member of the Baptist Temple and is also connected with the Royal Arcanum.

JOHN M. LINZ.

The Linz family traces its origin back to Austria, Germany, where the ancestors of the family were conspicuously identified with affairs of state and otherwise. The grandfather of our subject was a man of considerable wealth, and resided in Austria. He was a loyal citizen of the Empire, and, having met with adversity in his political and financial affairs, he removed with his family to the city of Munich, in the kingdom of Bavaria, where he spent the remaining years of his life, dying at the advanced age of ninety-four years. His remains and those of his wife are buried in the family plot in the city of Munich. They were both consistent Christian people of the Lutheran faith. By their union they had a family of four sons and one daughter. Leonard Linz, the father of our subject, was a man of considerable learning and had taken up the study of medicine, but relinquished the study of that profession to engage in the manufacturing business. The lady whom he chose for his wife was a woman of high scholarly attainments. They had a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, five of whom still survive. The faithful wife and mother died in her fifty-second year, and the father passed away in his seventy-first year, both having been consistent members of the Lutheran church.

John M. Linz, our subject, was born on the 19th of December, 1845, in the city of Furth. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and took a full course in the preparatory classes, thus qualifying him for entering college. When nineteen years of age he decided to come to the United States, and accordingly sailed from Bremen, landing in New York city on the 2d of April, 1865. He was employed as a bookkeeper until 1884, when he became treasurer of the East New York Savings Bank on Atlantic avenue, and in 1901 was elected a member of the board of trustees of the same institution. That the bank is in a flourishing condition a glance at the following figures will show that on July 1, 1900, their deposits were \$1,072,929, with a surplus of \$130,000.

Mr. Linz has been a member of the school board, serving as its trustee and secretary for three years, after which time he was elected treasurer of the board, serving for one term of three years. He is an active member of the Lutheran church, enthusiastic in its growth and prosperity, having been a member of its council since 1872. He is also a member of East New York Council, No. 953, of the Royal Arcanum, and of William Tell Lodge, K. of H., in which he has been dictator for four terms. In addition to the other honors conferred upon him he was elected president of the Singing Society Concordia, which position he has filled to the satisfaction of all.

Mr. Linz was married to a member of a prominent family of East New York, on the 16th of May, 1872, a family as old as it is prominent. His bride was Miss Pauline R. Sackmann, a daughter of Edward H. and Maria C. (Voegelé) Sackmann. To this union have been born six children, namely: Frederick M., Elfrida (now Mrs. Hans Osterland), Edward S., Louis A., Laura M. and John J. Paul.

WILLIAM G. CLARK, D. D. S.

A native of Wheeling, West Virginia, Dr. William Grier Clark, who is now one of the most active members of the dental profession in Brooklyn, was born on the 15th of January, 1860, and is of Scotch lineage. His paternal grandparents came to America from Scotland about 1822, and located in Wheeling, where they spent their remaining days. On the maternal side the ancestry can be traced back to John Boyd, the great-grandfather of our subject, who was among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, where he was captured by the Indians, being held by them for several years. His son, John Boyd, became the father of Agnes Boyd, who gave her hand in marriage to Hugh Clark, a native of Scotland. Their marriage was blessed with six children, among whom was Dr. W. G. Clark, of this review. John Randolph, their eldest son, resides in Wheeling, West Virginia; Wilma is the wife of T. A. Hammond, cashier of the National Exchange Bank of Steubenville, Ohio; Charles F. was graduated with honors in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, with the class of 1882, and was its president. He followed the practice of his profession in Brooklyn, and had a most enviable reputation concerning the diagnosis and treatment of nervous diseases by static electricity. For a time he was a lecturer in his alma mater, and he died in 1892, at the age of thirty-five years. Anna is the wife of George H. Parks, of Wheeling, West Virginia. Hugh T. is teller in the National Exchange Bank of Steubenville, Ohio.

William Grier Clark, the youngest, pursued his education in the Linsley Institute and in the English Business College, of Wheeling, and then prepared for professional life as a student of dentistry in the office of Dr. C. D. Cook, of Brooklyn, where he remained for six months, after which he matriculated in the New York College of Dentistry, where he completed the full course in 1889, but as he had not then attained his majority he did not receive his diploma until the following year. Again he entered the office of Dr. Cook, where he remained for a year, bringing to the practical test his theoretical knowledge. During the two succeeding years he was associated with Dr. C. B. Parker, of Brooklyn, and soon after entering upon practice he secured the appointment as dentist to the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, where he has since continued. He has also been connected with the Children's Aid Society since 1892, was for four years a dentist to the Tillary Street Dispensary, for one year of the Third Avenue Dispensary, is a member of the Brooklyn Dental Society and of the Second District Dental Society.

The Doctor was married, December 20, 1893, to Mrs. Elmyra Agnes Stevenson, a daughter of Joseph Wells, of Brooklyn, and they now have two children: Charles Montague and Hammond Bowman. The Doctor holds membership in the First Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, and he is a member of the Brooklyn Republican Club. He was from 1889 until 1899 a member of Company I, of the Twenty-third Regiment of the New York National Guards, and in 1893 he became commandant of the Temple Guards of the Baptist Temple, a position which he has since filled in a manner reflecting credit upon himself, while proving of great benefit to the organization.

GEORGE NEWTON FERRIS, M. D.

George Newton Ferris, a medical practitioner of Flatbush, Long Island, was born on the 23d of September, 1854, in the interesting village of Tarrytown, New York. His father, John M. Ferris, was born in Albany and was a son of Isaac Ferris, a native of New York city. The great-grandfather, John Ferris, Sr., was born in Westchester county, New York, and traced his ancestry back to England, the first representatives of the family coming from the merrie isle to the new world in the early part of the seventeenth century. A more extended account of the family history is given in connection with the sketch of Rev. J. M. Ferris, which appears on another page of this volume.

The Doctor enjoyed the educational privileges afforded by Erasmus Hall Academy and further continued his studies in college in Germany and Switzer-

land, and took a special course in 1875-6 in the New York University. He prepared for the practice of medicine in the Long Island College Hospital, completing the regular course in that institution in 1879. He became interne in the Kings County Hospital and the Kings County Insane Asylum for eight years, and in 1888 he located in Flatbush, where he has been in general practice. He belongs to the Kings County Medical Society.

Dr. Ferris was married to Miss Katharine M. Hills, a daughter of Chauncey Hills, of Delaware, Ohio, and resides at No. 910 Flatbush avenue.

CHARLES H. MEDICUS.

For almost a third of a century Charles H. Medicus has engaged in the manufacture of parlor furniture and as the years have passed his enterprise has grown until it is now a mammoth concern, being one of the leading industrial interests of Brooklyn. His life record proves conclusively that success is not a matter of genius but the outcome of industry, practical experience and capability.

A native of Germany, Mr. Medicus was born in the fortress city of Mainz on the river Rhine, in Hesse-Darmstadt, December 2, 1839, a son of Phillip Karl and Nannette (Salla von Grossa) Medicus. His mother's family were distinguished for military prowess and his brother is a prominent and influential citizen of his native province, now serving as burgomaster of the town in which he resides. Charles H. Medicus lost his father in infancy, and when nine years of age accompanied his mother to the new world. She had married a second husband, who had taken part in the German rebellion of 1848 and was therefore obliged to leave the fatherland.

At a very early age Mr. Medicus, of this review, began earning his own livelihood by working in a match factory for a dollar per week, serving as office boy. He subsequently learned the upholstery trade in the establishment of the firm of DeGraf & Taylor, of New York city, with whom he remained for nine years, mastering the business in every detail and becoming an expert workman. He was advanced from one position to another as he gave proof of his skill, and at length he left the house where he had been so long employed, and in 1870 began business on his own account in the manufacture of parlor furniture in New York. In 1873 he came to Brooklyn and conducted a factory on Fulton street, but later was forced to seek more commodious quarters and opened a large factory near the foot of Ros street in the eastern district of Brooklyn. His goods became widely known throughout the country by reason of the excellence

of the manufacture, the novelty and beauty of design and also on account of the reliability of the house, the reputation of which is unassailable in trade circles. In 1898 he removed his factory to his present large quarters on Humbolt and Seigle streets, in Brooklyn, where he furnishes employment to one hundred and ten workmen, many of whom are skilled artisans. He is just and considerate to his employes, who return to him good service, knowing that fidelity to duty on their part insures promotion when opportunity offers.

On the 20th of April, 1862, Mr. Medicus was united in marriage to Miss Matharine M. Harbers, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Martin) Harbers, and unto them have been born five children, three of whom are deceased, namely: Charles H., Valentine and Catharine, who died in childhood. The surviving son and daughter are Henry W. and Louisa. The former married Emma Trabold and they have one son, Charles. Mr. Medicus is a very prominent Mason, belonging to Clinton Lodge, F. & A. M., DeWitt Clinton Commandery and the Mystic Shrine. He has also taken the Scottish rite degrees and is a valued member of the Hanover Club, one of the leading social organizations of the city. He stands to-day among the prosperous self-made men of his adopted city, the possessor of a handsome competence well and worthily won.

THE TALMAGE (OR TALLMADGE) FAMILY.

This family name has been variously written in different ages Talmage, Tallmadge, Talmash, Talmaske, Tallemache and in several other ways. The family is one of the most ancient in English history and is "traditionally believed," says Burke, "to go back to Saxon times, to Salmag, a Saxon lord of the sixth century of our era." The name is found Talmag in the Domesday Book, time of William the Conqueror, and also on the Roll of the Battle Abbey of the same century in the Norman form, Tallmache. It is found at Stoke Talmage in Oxfordshire 1135, in Norfolk 1200, at Suffolk at a very early date, and at Hampshire soon after 1300. The seat of the family in Hampshire was at Newton Stacey, an outlying manor of Barton Stacey in the city of Hampshire, in Southampton, and about ten miles northwest of Winchester, where the family had been long settled. A history of this family is given in the Pall Mall Magazine for April, 1894, from which we extract the following:

The Tallemaches, who can trace their descent from Saxons, settled in East Anglia thirteen hundred years ago, may well claim to be the oldest family in England; and that ancient town of Ipswich, where in 1770 the corpse of one of their an-

cestors—an Earl of Dysart—lay in state on its way to Hilmingham, is appropriately the starting point where an excursion may be made to inspect the grand old noted hall which lies in stately solitude some miles to the north.

To inherit the traditions of a long line of noble ancestors whose integrity has never been questioned, is something to boast of, even in these leveling-up days, and with justifiable pride might the present head of the family replace the old distich taken long ago from the manor house:

Where William the Conqueror reigned with great fame,
Bentley was my seat and Tallemach was my name.

The connection between the American and English branches has been fully established.

Thomas Lihford, an English lawyer, who came to Boston in 1638 and returned to England in 1641, kept a note-book of legal memoranda recently printed, in which occurs the following entry, page 294:

"William Talmage, of Boston, in New England, Thomas Talmage, Robert Talmage and Richard Walker, husband of Jane Talmage, deceased, sons and daughter of Thomas Talmage, brother of John Talmage, of Newton Stacey, in the county of Southampton, deceased, make letter of attorney to Richard Conyng and William Dowlying, overseer of the will of the said John, deceased, to receive of the executor and administrator of the last will and testament of Symon Talmage, our brother, and of John Talmage, aforesaid, the sums of money due unto us by the will of the said John Talmage, and a certificate under the probate seal (L. S.)" On page 311 is "A Letter of Attorney to William Talmage, Thomas Talmage and Robert Talmage aforesaid, and Richard Walker, to Mr. Ralph King, to receive the money of said overseer, dated 3rd September, 1640."

James M. B. Dwight, of New Haven, who has collected considerable data of the Talmage family, says, "these memoranda show conclusively that there were three brothers Talmage who came to America; William, Thomas and Robert, and a sister Jane, who married Richard Walker, of Lynn. These came from England to New England in 1630, and no others are known to have come to America in the Colonial period. The record also establishes the fact that they were children of Thomas Talmage, of Newton Stacey, in the county of Southampton, or Hampshire, England. It also proves that they had an uncle, John Talmage, who left each of them legacies in his will; and also a brother, Symon Talmage, who also mentioned them in his will, and referred to these legacies. These three brothers and

sister's husband gave a power of attorney to Ralph King to receive the money. Still more recent advices carry the trace backward nearly to 1300, where the head of the line stands Sir William Talmach." (See Collins' "Peerage.")

The family heraldry is arms, Argent, a fret sable; crest, a horse's head erased, or, with wings expanded pelletee.

The elder of the brothers Talmage, who came to America, William, settled in Boston, and died leaving only one daughter. Thomas Talmage, the second of the three, settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, was admitted freeman in Boston in 1634, and was allotted there two hundred acres of land, showing that he was a man of considerable means and that he was one of the largest landholders in the town. He removed to Southampton, Long Island, in 1642, and joined the colony from Lynn which settled there. (This town was named from Southampton, England, the birthplace of Talmage.) He removed, in 1649, to East Hampton with his son, Thomas Talmage, Jr., who became the first recorder or town clerk of the town. The Long Island and New Jersey branches of the family are descended from Thomas Talmage, Sr., and Thomas, Jr., the recorder, also known as Captain Thomas Talmage.

Captain Thomas Talmage, Jr., was a man of education with a scholarly and elegant handwriting, which resembles that still taught at the famous school at Manchester, so near his English birth-place. He was appointed lieutenant in 1695, and afterward captain. He died in 1690, and had as issue: Thomas, Nathaniel, John and Enos.

Enos Talmage, a son of Captain Thomas, was born at East Hampton in 1693, died at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1725. He was the progenitor of the New Jersey branch of the family. His children were Daniel and Thomas.

Thomas Talmage (1st), the second son of Daniel Talmage, was born at Elizabeth, New Jersey, March 1, 1722; died there February 7, 1790. He married Hannah Norris, and had as issue Daniel, John and Enos. He married, secondly, Elizabeth Week and had a son named Thomas.

Major Thomas Talmage (2d), a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Weeks) Talmage, was born at Basking Ridge, New Jersey, October 24, 1755, died at Somerville, New Jersey, October 2, 1834, at his estate known as Mount Verd. He was a member of Captain Ten Eyck's company in the war of the Revolution and participated in all the principal battles which took place in New Jersey. He married Mary, a daughter of Captain Goyn McCoy, supposed to be a representative of the McCoy family of Pennsylvania. Their children were: David, born at Somerville, New Jersey, April 21, 1783;

Thomas, born about 1799; Samuel Kennedy Talmage, born at Somerville, New Jersey, in 1798, who went to Georgia and became president of Oglethorpe University and was chaplain of the Confederate congress; and Goyen Talmage, born also at Somerville, in 1778.

David Talmage, the eldest child of Major Thomas (2d) and Mary (McCoy) Talmage, was born at Somerville, April 24, 1783, was a man of considerable prominence and held several public positions. He served three successive terms as a member of the New Jersey legislature, was sheriff of Somerset county, a position of great honor and importance in those days. He married Catherine Van Nest, a descendant of Lieutenant John Brokaw, of the First Battalion, Somerset county, New Jersey, who was killed at the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777. She was a niece of Abraham Van Nest, of Westchester, New York, philanthropist and donor of Van Nest Chapel at Westchester. The children by this marriage were: Phebe, Rev. Richard, Sarah, Peter Van Ness, Daniel, the Rev. John Van Ness, the Rev. Goyen, Catharine, David, Mary and the Rev. Thomas DeWitt.

Colonel Daniel Talmage, fifth child of David and Catharine (Van Ness) Talmage, was born in Somerville, February 10, 1816, and died in Brooklyn, New York, March 15, 1869.

The New York Sun in an article on the Talmage family says: "The best known one among the Talmage boys, except the Tabernacle preacher, was Colonel Daniel Talmage, the founder of the great rice house in New York, now styled Dan Talmage's Sons, and possessing branches in Savannah, Charleston and New Orleans. Dan Talmage was a famous politician in central New Jersey and an ardent Democrat, who worked for his party as if it was his bread and butter, and yet who would never accept an office of any sort until he was pressed by a governor he had done more than anyone else to elect, when he became a colonel on the executive staff, bought fine uniforms and spent hundreds of dollars in entertaining his friends. He was warmly liked by those who knew him and they mourned his loss. He gave a great deal in a quiet way for charity, and it is said that his son, the present head of the firm, inherited this trait and gave one-tenth of his income to the needy.

Colonel Talmage was one of the leading merchants of his day and the founder of the great rice house of Daniel Talmage's Sons. He was the first merchant in the country to establish the sale of rice as a regular article of merchandise. Previous to this the southern planters had been in the habit of shipping rice to their northern agent on commission and receiving in exchange such articles of

domestic and household goods as they required for personal use. The business proved a great success from the start, and this firm is known far and near as the pioneers in this business. The old sign of Daniel Talmage still remains over the door just above the sign of the present firm. Colonel Talmage married, in December, 1839, Hannah Aymar Fowler, a daughter of Pexsil Aymar Fowler and Hannah Kip, of New York city, a descendant of the French families of Le Brum and Quereaux.

The issue of this marriage was John Fowler Talmage, who was born in Brooklyn July 27, 1842, and married, April 26, 1865, Isabella Van Syckel, ninth in descent from Major William Phillips, commander of the Yorkshire forces in 1665, and seventh in descent from Thomas Carhart, secretary to Governor Dongan.

Major Thomas Talmage (3d), the second child of Major Thomas (2d) and Mary (McCoy) Talmage, was born at Somerville, New Jersey, about 1799. He was an enterprising, sagacious and practical farmer. During his life he filled many important positions of trust in church and state with honor and credit to himself and benefit to the community. He married Sophia Van Vichten, a daughter of Michael Van Vichten, son of Dirck, son of Hon. Michael Dirckse Van Vichten, son of Dirck Teunisse, son of Teunisse Dirckse.

Teunisse Dirckse Van Vichten came to New Amsterdam in the ship "Arms of Norway" in 1638 with his wife, child and two servants, by way of Rotterdam, probably from Veghten on the Veghten river near Utrecht. He settled at Greenbush, opposite Albany, where he had a farm as early as 1648. He had a son named Dirck Teunisse, who was born at Veghten, Holland. He married Janetza Michaelja Vrudandt. He removed to the Catskill before 1681, and resided where the old Van Veghten house now stands, which is the third built on the same site. It was built in 1750. They had twelve children, of whom Michael Dirckse was the third. The latter was born November 28, 1663, married first Marthia Perker, and secondly Janitja Damon, and removed to New Jersey with his brother Abraham before 1699, and he had a child named Dirck, born September 16, 1699, on the Raritan. His family bible is at the Bible House in New York city. His will was dated the 17th of April, 1777, and probated the 4th of February, 1782. He was one of a company of eight who bought, May 3, 1712, the Royce plantation of fourteen hundred and seventy acres. He was one of the assistant judges of Somerset county in February, 1711. He gave the land upon which the first Dutch church of Raritan was originally built in 1721. The church was destroyed in the time of the Revolution, and the next building was



John F. Talmon

erected near the town of Somerville. He had seven children, of whom Dirck was the fifth.

The last mentioned was born September 16, 1699, and died November 29, 1781. He married first Judith Brockholst, and secondly Deborah Antonides, and thirdly, in 1759, Sarah Middah. His farm was the camping ground of the Revolutionary armies, and his house that of a bounteous hospitality to officers and men. General Greene left a handsome mahogany table there as a token of appreciation of kindness received in this hospitable mansion. This table is now a treasured heirloom in the family. He had five children, of whom Michael was the fourth. The latter was born November 13, 1764, as shown on the tombstone, but the Dutch bible says November 16, 1776. He died December 29, 1831. He married, April 10, 1787, Elizabeth La Grange, a daughter of John La Grange, and had eight children, of whom Sophia was the sixth. Sophia was born July 11, 1801, and married Thomas Talmage. Thomas Talmage, by his wife, Sophia (Van Vechten) Talmage, had as issue Samuel and John Frelinghuysen.

Dr. Samuel Talmage, just mentioned, was born at Somerville, New Jersey, February 20, 1831, studied medicine with his father-in-law, Dr. Ephraim Clark, of Staten Island, and entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, and was graduated in 1870. He subsequently removed to Brooklyn and became associated with his brother John F., who had already acquired a large practice. He adopted the new system of homeopathy and continued with his brother until the latter's death, and is still (1901) engaged in practice in Brooklyn. At the breaking out of the Civil war he was commissioned by the governor of New Jersey captain of a cavalry company. In early life he contributed occasionally to the weekly periodicals, but his time has since been wholly absorbed in his profession. He married, in 1863, Arabella M. Clark, a daughter of Dr. Ephraim Clark, of Staten Island.

John Frelinghuysen Talmage, A. M., M. D., second child of Major Thomas (3d) and Sophia (Van Vechten) Talmage, was born at Somerville, New Jersey, March 11, 1833, and was named after his mother's brother-in-law. He was brought up on his father's farm and received his early education at the village academy under the personal tuition of his father's pastor, the Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., of New York, who at that time was settled in Somerville. Young Talmage entered Rutgers College, New Brunswick, and took his place in the second term of the sophomore class. He was graduated in 1852, his diploma bearing the signature of Theodore Frelinghuysen, president.

After his graduation he traveled extensively in the southern states and for a time filled the professorship of ancient languages in an Alabama college, now extinct. At Huntsville, that state, he made the acquaintance of Drs. Burrill and Gillson, physicians of the homeopathic school of medicine, and became interested in their methods, witnessing some remarkable cures effected by them. He was thus led by his own observation to abandon the convictions of earlier years and adhere to the school of Hahnemann. For six months he pursued his medical studies with his friends in Huntsville, and on his return north attended a course of lectures in the medical department of the University of the City of New York. The following summer he entered the office of Dr. A. Cooke Hall, of Brooklyn, one of the most distinguished physicians of the new school of scientific medicine of that period. In 1859 he received his graduating diploma from the University Medical College, in which at that time the eminent Dr. Valentine Mott was emeritus professor of surgery.

Soon after this Dr. Talmage became associated with his preceptor, Dr. Hall, as partner, and continued these relations for twelve years. For one year he acted as physician of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, and during that time met with uniform success in the treatment of epidemic and other diseases of a difficult nature. He was afterward appointed to the department of diseases of women in the Brooklyn Homeopathic Dispensary, but was compelled to resign after one year's experience, owing to the large increase in his private practice. At the time of the last visitation of the Asiatic cholera in the city in 1866, he issued a private circular containing hints and suggestions for his patients. Though intended only as a private circular, it soon came to the knowledge of others, and so admirably did it meet a great pressing emergency that various public journals, such as the "Eagle" and "Union" of Brooklyn, the "New York Tribune," the "Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican" and others reproduced it at length with emphatic commendations of its form and matter. It has since become a standard medicine for that epidemic, and thousands of sufferers have been benefited by it.

After the death of Dr. Hall, Dr. Talmage naturally succeeded to a large portion of his practice, which, added to his own, occupied every moment of his time, and in 1870 he associated with him his brother Samuel, who had taken up the study of medicine at a later period than his younger brother. The former continued in active practice until his death, June 30, 1897, and was at that time one of the leading practitioners of the new school of medicine in this part of the country.

He was for many years identified with the Church

of the Pilgrims. Under General Meserole he served as surgeon of the Eleventh Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y. He was one of the charter members of the Brooklyn Club, which relation he resigned, and at the time of his death he was a member of the Hamilton Club. His father, Thomas Talmage, was an uncle of Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, another cousin of Hon. Thomas Talmage, a former mayor of Brooklyn.

Dr. Talmage married, in 1863, Miss Maggie A. Hunt, a lady of great personal attractions, the youngest daughter of Thomas Hunt, Esq., widely known as one of the merchant princes of New York.

The issue of this marriage were Thomas Hunt (deceased), Lillian, who married John Murray Mitchell, Edward Tayler Hunt and John Frelinghuysen.

Goyn Talmage, the fourth son of Major Thomas and Mary (McCoy) Talmage, was born at Somerville, New Jersey, in 1778. He married Magdalene Terhune, a descendant of an old Long Island family. Their children were Thomas Goyn, Catharine, Maria and Mertine. The last mentioned married Edward Patterson, of Philadelphia, who was the father of Hon. Edward Patterson, judge of the supreme court of New York city.

Hon. Thomas Goyn Talmage, son of Goyn and Magdalene (Terhune) Talmage, was born at Somerville, New Jersey, in October, 1801, spent his early life on his father's farm and came to New York city at the age of eighteen, entering the employ of Abraham Van Ness, then engaged in the saddlery-hardware business on Hanover Square. He resided for some time on Stone street, near Broad, where two of his children were born. He began his public career as early as 1827, when he was elected alderman of the first ward on the Democratic ticket and from that time until his death was almost constantly in public office, but always for public good and not for self-aggrandizement, as is abundantly proved. He moved to Greenwich village in the ninth ward about 1832, residing on Hammond street, now Eleventh street. He was elected alderman from this ward about 1836, and became president of the common council. He was elected to the state legislature in 1833, during the administration of Governor Silas Wright, with whom he enjoyed intimate relations. He was largely instrumental in the passage of the Union Ferry bill, which was of great commercial importance to the city of Brooklyn. He moved to Brooklyn in 1840 and from that time until his death was identified with its interests, and favored every movement tending to its growth and prosperity. He settled on the property of his second wife, Sarah J. Van Brunt,

which consisted of a farm of thirty-four acres lying between Smith and Eighth streets and extending from Gowanus creek to the Flatbush line. It was on a portion of this farm that the gallant Marylanders who fell at the battle of Long Island were buried. Mr. Talmage was elected alderman of the eighth ward of Brooklyn after a residence there of three years and was elected mayor of the city in 1845. A foundation for a city hall was undertaken during the administration of his predecessor, but for lack of funds only one story of the building was completed, and the debris removed, and plans for the present city hall were made and adopted and the present building was constructed under his administration. Largely through the efforts of Mr. Talmage the debt was liquidated, and not long after the building completed.

The most important work of his life, however, was in connection with Prospect Park, Brooklyn, of which he was the originator and chief promoter. He introduced and carried through the state legislature the bills of 1858-'59 and '60 for the creation of the park, and was untiring in his efforts until the work was fairly under way. The three first commissioners appointed by the legislature were Thomas G. Talmage, E. C. Litchfield and Charles Stanton. When they found they were likely to meet with opposition from the Republican side of the house, Mr. Stranahan, a Republican, was added to the commission. The conception of the enterprise was due to Mr. Talmage, and this he prosecuted with unabated vigor and energy up to the day of his death, which was caused from a cold contracted while advocating the measure at Albany. Without detracting from the honors awarded to another, they should be equally shared by him who fell at his post of duty a martyr to the cause to which he had devoted the best years of his life. It is noteworthy also that the man who conceived this enterprise was a descendant of one of the oldest families on Long Island, among whose descendants are found some of the brightest and most distinguished statesmen, patriots, orators and learned divines of the country.

Mr. Talmage was three times married. His first wife was Dorothy Miller, daughter of Colonel David Miller, of Morris county, New Jersey. One of her brothers, Hon. Jacob Miller, was a United States senator from New Jersey for about sixteen years, and was the contemporary of Clay, Webster and other distinguished statesmen of that period. Another brother was William Miller, United States minister to France. There were four children by this marriage: David M., Mary Louise, William Henry and Tunis Van Pelt. Mr. Talmage married



THOMAS G. TALMAGE.

secondly Sarah J. Van Brunt, a daughter of John Van Brunt, and two children were the issue of this marriage: Jane Elizabeth, who married Rev. Henry Vonbac, and Adrian. The third wife of Mr. Talmage was Harriet Joraleman, a daughter of Judge Teunis Joraleman, from whom a principal street in Brooklyn derives its name. By this marriage there was one child, Frederick T.

Tunis Van Pelt Talmage, fourth child of Hon. Thomas Goyn Talmage, was born in Clinton, New Jersey, in July, 1832, during the temporary sojourn of his parents at that place. Until he was eight years of age his childhood was spent in New York city. Since 1840 he has resided in Brooklyn, and was educated at the public schools of the two cities. At the age of seventeen he went to California as one of the "Forty-niners," returning in 1852, richer only in experience. He began business in Brooklyn that year as a street contractor. He graded Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenues and all the streets between First and Ninth streets. In 1857 he started in the retail coal business, and since 1882 has been engaged in the wholesale coal trade.

He was engaged actively in local politics for many years. His first public office was that of supervisor, to which office he was elected from the eighth ward in 1860 for a two-years term, and in 1862 was elected alderman of the same ward, the second year of his term serving as president of the board. He represented the fourth district in the state legislature in 1874-5, introducing and carrying through one of the most important measures ever enacted for the people of Brooklyn, but more especially for his own constituents. This was the readjustment of Prospect Park taxes, which, instead of requiring the few property holders whose property was contiguous to the park to bear the entire burden of taxation, was distributed throughout the entire city. He claimed that as the whole city was benefited equally by the park, other property holders should share equally the burden of taxation. By his strenuous efforts to overcome the strong opposition to the measure he made many friends in both parties.

In 1865 Mr. Talmage came within one vote of receiving the nomination for mayor, his opponent being Mayor Kalbfleisch. He ran on the independent Democratic ticket in 1867, but was defeated. From the first day he entered public life he has been actively connected with the Twenty-second Ward Improvement Association.

During the Civil war, as one of the supervisors he served on the relief committee which gave genuine assistance to the widows whose husbands were killed on the battle-field. He assisted in raising the

Fifty-sixth Regiment (of which his brother was major), and was commissioned captain by General Morgan. He went with his regiment to the front in 1863 during the invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee's army, and remained in active service until all danger was passed, after which he resigned his position.

Until within the past few years he has been actively identified with the Reformed church. Since 1898 he has been connected with the Park Congregational church, of which he is a trustee.

He married, in 1853, Magdalene Van Nest de Forest, daughter of John I. de Forest, of New York. Their children are: Magdalene, who married Francis E. Dodge, and has children named Frank, Linden and Helen; William De Forrest, unmarried; Katherine A., who married William H. Force and has two children,—Katharine and Magdalene.

JOHN M. MOSER.

John M. Moser, having been born in the fatherland and come to America during his early childhood's years, is an exceptional illustration of the contribution of the German-American citizen to our composite national character. He was born in the village of Obernheim, kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, December 1, 1841, and is a son of Eligius and Clara (Lambert) Moser. His father during his early manhood's years was engaged in agricultural pursuits, was a man of exceptional intelligence and knowledge of affairs, local and otherwise. In 1848, during the perilous period of the German rebellion, he decided to come to America with his family that he might here find a more liberal freedom in the exercise of the democratic principles he so fondly cherished. He became a good and loyal citizen. Both himself and his faithful wife were consistent Christians and were respected and esteemed by all who knew them. Mr. Moser died in New York city in 1876 and the dutiful wife and mother of his children still survives him.

John M. Moser, after coming to the United States with his parents, attended the schools of New York city and completed his commercial training at the Dolbear Commercial College, corner of Houston street and Broadway. He then took up clerical work in a mercantile house for some time. Having been dependent partially upon his own efforts during his schoolboy days, he learned the importance of frugality and industry. These elements contributed largely to his successful beginning in life. In 1876 he began business on his own account, dealing in hops, which enterprise he conducted, with good re-

sults, up to 1880, when he also engaged in the malt business, and in this undertaking also he met with signal success. Since his identification with the commercial affairs of the eastern district of Brooklyn, Mr. Moser has become recognized as one of the progressive and enterprising business men of his community. He was one of the organizers of the Frank Brewing Company, in which he has held a controlling interest for the past ten years, and is now its president. He is also a director of the Broadway Bank, of Brooklyn, and a member of the Produce Exchange of New York. It will thus be seen that his sphere of usefulness exerts a wholesome influence in his neighborhood. For a number of years he was a member of the Masonic fraternity; he is a member of the Hanover and Brooklyn Clubs and of the Arion Singing Society.

Mr. Moser has been twice married. By his first union he had four children, of whom Dr. William Moser, of Brooklyn, is the eldest. By his second union Mr. Moser has one son, Frederick A. The family attend the Lutheran church.

WILLIAM SIMMONS, M. D.

Professional advancement is proverbially slow. It depends upon individual merit, the development of ability, upon strong mentality and close application, and when one has attained a prominent position in any professional line it is an indication of the possession and the exercise of the qualities mentioned. Dr. Simmons is one who enjoys an enviable reputation as a medical practitioner of Brooklyn. He is numbered among the native sons of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Columbia county, on the 21st of April, 1860. His parents were John Adam and Louise (Van Vliet) Simmons, natives of Ancram, New York. During his boyhood they removed to Hudson, New York, where he pursued his education in the public schools. Later, however, he continued his studies in Chatham Academy, of New York, and in the Rocky Dell Institute at Lime Rock, Connecticut. He was for four years a teacher in the public schools of Salisbury and for six years was a teacher in Dr. Holbrook's classical and military school at Briar Cliff, New York. Preferring the medical profession to that of educational labor, he began reading medicine alone, making his recitations to Dr. Samuel F. Mellen, of Sing Sing, New York. This prepared him for entrance into the Long Island College Hospital, in which he was graduated with the class of 1891, since which time he has successfully practiced his profession in Brooklyn, making a specialty of the diseases of the eye. He is particularly well informed along this department of medical science and has

effected some wonderful cures which have gained him high reputation in that line of his chosen calling. During the summer of 1890 he was sub-interne in St. Catherine's Hospital, and from 1891 until 1893 he was house surgeon in the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital. From 1893 until 1899 he was assistant surgeon in the same institution and at a later date was appointed surgeon. He has been giving an annual course of didactic and clinical lectures on the diseases of the eye in the medical department of the Union Missionary Training Institute since 1896 and was assistant ophthalmologist in the Kings County Hospital during the same period. The Doctor is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Kings County Medical Association, the Associated Physicians of Long Island, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the New York State Medical Society and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of New York. He is a close and earnest student, carrying his investigations far and wide into the realms of medical science. With a comprehensive knowledge of the underlying principles of medicine to serve as a foundation he has reared upon this the superstructure of special knowledge, gained in the certain departments in which he is giving his attention marked prominence.

Dr. Simmons was married, November 14, 1893, to Miss Ettie Eugenia Pratt, daughter of William Pratt, of Irontdale, Dutchess county, New York. He and his wife are members of St. Ann's Episcopal church of Brooklyn and occupy a leading position in social circles where true worth and intelligence are received as the passports into good society.

JOHN RANDOLPH QUINN, M. D.

John Randolph Quinn, a practicing physician of Brooklyn, was born in Bangor, Franklin county, New York, October 30, 1847, and is a son of John and Bridget (Gillen) Quinn. His parents came from Ireland about 1840 and located on a farm in Franklin county, New York, where they passed the remainder of their lives. The family consisted of eight children, six of whom are living.

The Doctor was educated in the Lawrenceville Academy, attended the University of Vermont for one year and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the Long Island College Hospital in 1873. Soon after his graduation he began the practice of his profession in Franklin county, New York, where he remained two years. In 1875 he removed to Brooklyn, where he has since conducted a large general practice, making a specialty of the diseases of the chest. Dr. Quinn may be characterized as a hard worker and has won for

himself a high standing in the profession. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Brooklyn Surgical Society and the Alumni Association of his *alma mater*.

Dr. Quinn was married, September 18, 1883, to Miss Ella S. Smith, of Virginia. To this union were born two children, Josephine Agnes, who died at the age of five years, and John Randolph, Jr. The Doctor and his family are members of the Church of the Nativity, Catholic. In his political associations he is independent. He has never sought or desired public office or its emoluments and has never allied himself with any political organization. He forms his views independently and gives his support where he thinks it best deserved.

CHARLES R. STILLWELL.

Charles R. Stillwell, an esteemed resident of Gravesend, was born October 13, 1854, at Gravesend, in a house which is still standing. His ancestors were among a company of thirty-nine people who received grants of land from Lady Moody in 1643, and one purchased a plantation, thus becoming the owner of a portion of Coney Island. His father was Jacques R. Stillwell and his grandfather was Richard I. Stillwell. The former was born at Gravesend. Representatives of the family have long been associated with things which have formed the history of this portion of the Empire state, for the family was founded on Long Island in 1638 and has been identified with Gravesend since 1643, Nicholas Stillwell being the first to locate at that place. In 1640 he was associated with Governor Peter Stuyvesant in fighting the Indians. Richard I. Stillwell, the grandfather, was a very powerful man, noted for his athletic prowess, and was regarded as a champion for strength in all the athletic contests throughout the region around. Jacques R. Stillwell was a farmer by occupation, providing for his family by agricultural pursuits. His was a noble nature, his life being characterized by benevolence and charity. He married Miss Cornelia Stryker, a daughter of Samuel G. Stryker, of Gravesend, and both died in the year 1898. They had two children, Charles R. and Frederick, the latter a resident of Hackensack, New Jersey.

Charles R. Stillwell mastered the branches of English learning taught in the schools of Gravesend, New Jersey, and in Brooklyn, but at the age of fourteen he put aside his text-books and took his place upon the farm and for some time he was associated with the work of developing and improving the fields. For thirteen years he was engaged in the cultivation and sale of flowers, and as a florist carried on a successful business. He is now quite

extensively engaged in the raising of fancy fruit, and in this enterprise is meeting with well deserved success. Industry and careful management have always characterized his work, and as the result of his diligence and perseverance he has acquired a comfortable competence. In connection with his other business affairs he is now engaged in speculating and his keen discernment, sagacity and foresight enables him to place his money so that it brings a good return.

In public affairs Mr. Stillwell has been quite prominent, having been called upon to fill a number of positions of trust and responsibility. In politics he is an independent Republican. He served as postmaster at Gravesend from 1890 until 1894, resigning his position in the latter year. He was then appointed shore inspector and acted in that capacity until 1898. He was also deputy inspector of the New York harbor from 1895 until 1898. He belongs to the Odd Fellows fraternity, which is his only lodge connection. On the 23d of October, 1879, occurred the marriage of Mr. Stillwell and Miss Elizabeth Voorhies, a daughter of John L. Voorhies, who for many years served as town clerk of Gravesend. They have three children: Walter E., Elizabeth J. and Cornelia E., and their home is upon a part of the original grant of 1643. Coming of a family of prominence, Mr. Stillwell's record has cast no shadow upon the untarnished name and he is widely known as one of the leading, honorable and substantial citizens of his community.

CLARENCE E. BENNETT.

History and genealogy show that on Long Island, as elsewhere, "blood will tell." The great-grandsons and sons of men prominent in the early days have been prominent in all the years since. This is especially true of the old and honorable family of Bennett. William R. Bennett, his son, Richard R. Bennett, and Richard R. Bennett's son, Clarence E. Bennett, were all born in the old Bennett house at Ninety-sixth street and Shore road, Bay Ridge, the latter September 23, 1852; and the Bennetts of this family have been active and influential in Long Island affairs in every generation down to the present.

Richard R. Bennett is perhaps best remembered as an unswerving Union man, who at the time of our war of the Rebellion did everything in his power to help the federal cause and lived only about a year after the triumph of the Union armies. He was a large land-owner and prosperous farmer, who was looked up to by his neighbors in all important local affairs, and was an active and zealous member of the Dutch Reformed church. Silas C. Bennett, of

Colorado. Charles C. Bennett, of Bay Ridge, and Clarence E. Bennett are the only ones of his six children who survive. Their maternal grandfather was Alfred Cook, long a judge of one of the courts of New Jersey and otherwise a prominent citizen of that state, whose daughter, Julia Cook, married Richard R. Bennett, and died at Bay Ridge in 1864.

Clarence E. Bennett was educated in the public schools at Bay Ridge and in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and from the time of his graduation until 1890 he was an enterprising, progressive and successful farmer. Since then he has lived a life of retirement from active pursuits, devoting himself to the care of his estate and to the interests of the Dutch Reformed church, in which he has long been an active and influential member. In 1879 he married Annie C. Connolly, daughter of John C. S. Connolly, the proprietor of the Monmouth County Weekly Herald, at Freehold, New Jersey, who was a prominent newspaper man of that state, as was his father before him. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have had four children, three of whom are living: Richard E., Estelle and John C.

WILLIAM SCHROEDER, M. D.

Dr. William Schroeder, of Brooklyn, an accomplished physician, who has rendered to his professional services of signal usefulness as historian of various leading professional bodies, and to fraternal orders, equally useful service through very able and numerous papers on topics of great importance to them, was born July 26, 1854, in New York city. His parents were John Ernest and Johanna Henriette (Junkieff) Schroeder. His father was born May 2, 1825, in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and died December 23, 1890, in Brooklyn, Long Island. His mother was born December 9, 1821, in Leipsic, Germany, and died December 4, 1876, in Brooklyn, Long Island.

William Schroeder, son of the parents above named, acquired his education mainly through his own untold effort. He received his early instruction in public schools Nos. 13 and 27, in Brooklyn, but at the age of eleven years he ceased to be a student to take employment in a printing house, where he soon made the discovery that to succeed he needed to possess more ample knowledge than he then commanded. After two years of labor, during which time he was a diligent reader of such books as he could obtain, his means enabled him to attend a German school for a term of six months, at the end of that time resuming labor. About this time, following the cholera season of 1866, evening schools

were organized in Brooklyn and young Schroeder was among the very first to enter evening school No. 7 held in school building No. 27, on Nelson street, under the principalship of L. H. Lewis, and he was one of its pupils for a number of winters. From 1878 to 1881 he was a student in the evening high school, under the principalship of James Cruikshank, LL. D., at which he was graduated with the class of 1881. This period of three years was co-incident with his professional studies, for in 1878 he began his medical reading under the preceptorship of Dr. Charles A. H. de Szigethy, afterward matriculating with the Long Island College Hospital, at which he was graduated with the class of 1881, the year of the completion of his high-school studies in the night school. June 19, 1900, he was licensed as a pharmacist. Immediately after his graduation in medicine, Dr. Schroeder entered upon practice in his native city, where he continues to be actively and usefully employed. Possessed of a sturdy physique and a well disciplined mind, pursuing his calling with genuine enthusiasm, and never ceasing to be a student, delighting in an excellent library of professional and general literature, he has the characteristics and habits of thought and action which befit the capable and conscientious practitioner.

Dr. Schroeder became connected with the following named bodies in the years severally designated: Alumni Association of the Long Island College Hospital, 1881; Medical Society of the County of Kings, 1883; New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, 1883; Brooklyn Pathological Society, 1895; and Brooklyn Medical Society, 1897; Associated Physicians of Long Island, 1900. He has been the historian of some of these bodies, some of which he is yet serving in that capacity, and his work in that relation has been of enduring value. He has at various times delivered a large number of anniversary addresses, many of which have been afforded a wide publicity through professional and other journals.

His contributions to the fraternal press, during the period between 1884 and 1896, were very numerous, and their practical worth met with general and grateful recognition. The following is a partial list of the topics treated: Are You in Sound Health, The Ballot Box, The Ballot, Charity, Committee Work (this article was republished), Dues and Benefits, Dying to Win, Examining Physicians in Odd-Fellow Lodges, Eighteen Years of Age Question, The Three Great Fraternities, Friendship, Faith, Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, Generosity of Opinion, History of Odd Fellowship on Long Island (five articles), Lodge Physicians (two articles), Love, Medical Examination, The Nurse and his Relation to Odd Fellowship, Nation-



William Schroeder, M.D.,

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ality in Odd Fellowship, The Reward of Odd Fellows, What Constitutes an Odd Fellow, The Order and its Philanthropy, A Member Never Dies a Pauper, Spread of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Pay As You Go, Religion and Odd Fellowship, Sociability, Truth, Widows and Orphans and Why Am I Insured.

Between 1895 and 1901, Dr. Schroeder contributed to various medical journals articles entitled as follows: Early History of Medicine on Long Island; Dispensaries, Hospitals and Medical Societies of Kings County, 1830 to 1860; Lodge Doctors; Council and Faculty of the Long Island College Hospital, 1860; History of the Brooklyn Pathological Society; History of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; Utility of Record in the Medical Profession; History of the Brooklyn Medico-Chirurgical Society; Speakers at the Laying of the Corner Stone of the Medical Society, County of Kings; History of the Brooklyn Anatomical and Surgical Society; Speakers at the Celebration of the Inauguration of Vaccination, at the Medical Society of the County of Kings; Meeting Places of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; History of the Brooklyn Medical Society; Speakers at the Dedication of the new Library Building of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; History of the Apprentices' Library Building; and Physicians, Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

He also contributed biographical sketches of the following named physicians and surgeons: John Carpenter, Thomas Wilson Henry, William B. Creed, Theodore L. Mason, John Sullivan Thorne, George Marvin, the ex-presidents of the Medical Society of the state of New York, from Kings county, Richard Cresson Stills, Lucius Hyde, Chauncey L. Mitchell, James Harvey Henry, Daniel Brooks, Timothy Anderson Wade, De Witt Clinton Enos, George I. Bennett, Samuel Boyd, Jr., Christopher R. McClellan, Samuel Hart, Joseph C. Hutchison, Abraham J. Berry, Eugene A. Graux, John Jones, Cadwallader Colden, James L. Little, Valentine Mott, Samuel L. Mitchell, Alfred C. Post, Wright Post, Valentine Seaman, Samuel G. Arbor, Corydon La Ford, Daniel Ayres, Frank Haltings Hamilton, William Warren Green, Benjamin Howard and Alpheus Benning Crosby; and obituary sketches of the following named physicians and surgeons: Joshua Green Wilbur, George B. Sullivan, Arnold Stuh, Lawrence Swan Woodall, Cornelius Schapps, James F. Feeley, William H. Caemere, George W. Neidecker, William P. Bowser, James L. Kartright, Gustave Schmetzer, Julius E. Schroeder, Charles E. West, Robert F. Cunnion, Aaron E. Peck, Alexander J. C. Skene, William Webb Browning, Frank Stephen

Milbury, Guthrie Rider Winder, James Byers War-den, John Henry Hobart Burge and John Barnard Busted.

Dr. Schroeder has also contributed valuably to the medical history contained in our present work, "The History of Long Island."

The connection of Dr. Schroeder with the Masonic fraternity has been as follows: Nassau Lodge, No. 536, F. A. M. (of which he is at present the senior deacon); raised, 1875; Master, 1886; Gate of the Temple Chapter, No. 203, R. A. M.; High Priest, 1895; Clinton Commandery, No. 14, K. T., April 24, 1901; Evangeline Chapter, No. 51, O. E. S., admitted 1894. Patron, 1895 to 1902; Brooklyn Masonic Veterans, admitted 1897.

Dr. Schroeder was married, April 23, 1876, to Miss Charlotte Beck, of Brooklyn. One son born of this marriage is now living, William Schroeder, a talented young man, who is associated in practice with his father. He received his literary education in DeGay's classical school and in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. He began his medical studies under the preceptorship of his father, and took full courses in the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy and in the Long Island College Hospital, and was graduated in both the institutions named, receiving from the former the degrees of Graduate of Pharmacy and Doctor of Pharmacy, and from the latter the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He is a teacher in the bacteriological department of the Long Island College Hospital, and is the present president of the Alumni Association of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, the youngest man who has ever occupied that position, and is a permanent member of the New York State Pharmaceutical Society and of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society.

JULIO JOHN LAMADRID.

Our sister republics of the south have contributed to the United States many bright and progressive business and professional men. The medical profession of Brooklyn welcomed to its ranks Dr. Julio John Lamadrid, a native of Barranquilla, United States of Colombia, who has achieved creditable standing as a physician and surgeon and as a citizen.

Dr. Lamadrid was born April 14, 1850, a son of Adolph and Blasina (Marriaga) Lamadrid. He was educated at the Colegio de Lavalley y Ponbo, in the town of Carthagena. In 1866 he came to New York and was a student at Manhattanville College and later at the University of New York, and in 1871 was graduated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of

Doctor of Medicine. He began the practice of his profession at Middletown, New York, and was successful from the first. From the fact that Middletown is a center of much railway activity he had considerable surgery practice, and he recalls the fact that in one day he amputated fifteen fingers! He remained at Middletown two years and then located in Brooklyn, where he has gained a large practice and much personal and professional popularity. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of New York, the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, the Union League Club and Marion and DeWitt Clinton Councils, Royal Arcanum. He has written many papers, pamphlets and periodical articles of a professional and semi-professional character.

Dr. Lamadrid was married, March 28, 1871, to Miss Harriet A. Morey, daughter of John E. Morey, who was a member of the firm of French, Rich & Company, Philadelphia, and she has borne him five children: Blasina E.; Harriet I., who married William H. Smith, of Brooklyn, and has a daughter named Dorothy Lamadrid Smith; Marie, who died at the age of two years; Julio, who died at the age of nine months; and Ethel Adele. Dr. Lamadrid and his family are members of St. Mary's Episcopal church, of Brooklyn.

The Doctor's vacations are devoted to fishing and gunning, which are his favorite sports. He is a member, and is now serving his second term as president, of the Tolland Fish and Game Association, whose club-house and reserves are located ten miles from Winstead, Connecticut, where the association owns three hundred acres of land and leases about three thousand acres, all of which is well stocked with trout and game.

WILLIAM H. B. PRATT, M. D.

In the medical fraternity of Brooklyn Dr. W. H. B. Pratt has acquired an enviable reputation as an earnest and proficient practitioner and a careful observer of the laws and ethics of his profession. He was born in Brooklyn October 16, 1842, and is a son of Henry Z. and Lucy E. (Brace) Pratt, the latter a daughter of Thomas K. Brace, the originator and first president of the Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut. He died in 1864, at the age of fifty-two years.

On the paternal side the Doctor is of English lineage and traces his ancestry back to the Rev. William Pratt, of Herefordshire, England. His son, John Pratt, was born in England in 1620, and after coming to the new world removed from Massachusetts to Hartford, Connecticut, in the year 1636.

His son and grandson,—the direct ancestors of the Doctor,—were also named John, and the line of descent is continued on down through William, Zachariah and Captain James Pratt, the last named the great-grandfather of our subject and a Revolutionary hero who loyally aided the colonies in their struggle for independence. His son, Harry Pratt, married Susan Cleveland, a sister of William Cleveland, the grandfather of ex-President Cleveland. Harry Pratt passed the Psalmist's span of three-score years and ten, dying at the advanced age of seventy-five, and his wife reached the extreme old age of ninety-eight years. Their son, Henry Z. Pratt, the Doctor's father, was a book publisher in New York city, where he carried on business for a number of years. He died in 1864, at the age of fifty-one years. In his family were nine children, four of whom are living, and of these the Doctor is the eldest. The others are Lucy, who married E. R. Kennedy, of the insurance firm of Weed & Kennedy, of New York; Emily, the wife of Edward T. Owen, professor of French in the University of Wisconsin; and Susan C., who married Dr. Henry B. Favill, of Chicago, Illinois.

In the public schools of Hartford, Connecticut, Dr. Pratt obtained his early education, continuing the course through the high school of that city, where his parents took up their residence when he was five years of age. His preparatory course being completed, he entered Yale College, in which he was graduated in 1864. He then matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York, and completed the regular course there in 1867, the degree of Doctor of Medicine being conferred upon him.

Dr. Pratt became interne in Bellevue Hospital, and after a service of eighteen months in that institution he went to Vienna, where he continued his medical studies for two years and a half. In 1871 he located in the section of Brooklyn in which he now lives, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He has a large general practice and never content with mediocrity he has so equipped himself by study, research and experience that he has long since left the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few. In 1890 he became visiting physician to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, and since 1895 has been consulting physician to that institution. He is also a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, and is deeply interested in every subject that bears upon the problem of life and that will advance proficiency in his profession.

On the 28th of December, 1876, Dr. Pratt was united in marriage to Miss Mary Houghton, daughter of Albert G. Houghton, a brother of H. O.

Houghton, of the well known publishing house of Houghton, Mifflin & Company, of New York. To this union have been born four children: Albert, who is a member of the class of 1901 in Cornell University; Lucy, a student in the Packer Collegiate Institute; William, who is pursuing his education in the Polytechnic Institute; and Marilla. The Doctor is a past master of Orion Lodge, No. 717, F. & A. M., and also belongs to the Brooklyn Riding & Driving Club and the Carleton Club. He and his family attend services in the Grace Methodist Episcopal church. His is a well rounded character and from him professional duties, the obligations of citizenship and the pleasures of social life each receive an adequate degree of attention. Wherever known—and his acquaintance is a wide one—he receives the regard and esteem of all with whom he is associated.

WILLIS LORD OGDEN.

This name at once suggests a power in the world of trade,—a power that to a large degree controls and directs commercial interests. The day of small undertakings, especially in cities, seems to have passed and the era of gigantic enterprises is upon us. In control of mammoth concerns are men of master minds, of almost limitless ability to guide, of sound judgment and keen discrimination. Their progressiveness must not only reach the bounds that others have gained, but must even pass beyond into new and broader, untried fields of operation; but an unerring foresight and sagacity must make no mistake by venturing upon uncertain ground. Thus continually growing a business takes leadership in its special line and the men who are at its head are deservedly eminent in the world of commerce, occupying a position that commands the respect while it excites the admiration of all. From a humble clerkship Willis Lord Ogden has risen to this present enviable position as one of the leading wholesale merchants of New York and his business record is one which any man might be proud to possess. Since he entered the business world he has been looked upon as a model of integrity and honor, never making an engagement that he has not fulfilled, and standing to-day an example of what determination and force, combined with the highest degree of business integrity can accomplish for a man of natural ability and strength of character. He is respected by the community at large and honored by his business associates.

Colonel Ogden was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1843, and traces his ancestry back to Richard Ogden, who, with his brother John, left his home in England in the early part of the

seventeenth century and settled in Fairfield, Connecticut, where they had a grant of a large tract of land, which also embraced a portion of Long Island. It is said that the brothers and their children were identified with the establishment and building of Trinity church, New York. The great-grandparents of our subject were Jonathan and Phebe (Dare) Ogden; the grandparents, Curtis and Ruth (Swinney) Ogden, and all were probably residents of Bridgeton, New Jersey. It was there on the 10th of December, 1809, that Jonathan Ogden, the father of the Colonel, was born. He became a clothing merchant of Philadelphia, and in 1852 removed from that city to Brooklyn. For many years he was a member of the firm of Devlin & Company, of New York, and his business activity and ability gained him a leading position in commercial circles. For several years he was also president of the Long Island Insurance Company. He took a prominent and active part in public affairs, co-operating heartily in every movement which he believed would promote the public good and was a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, on whose ticket he was elected to the state legislature in 1877 and again in 1879. He was a member of the Union League Club, of Brooklyn, and his ability made him a leader in business, political and social life. He married Abigail Murphy and they became the parents of five children: Robert Curtis, a partner of John Wanamaker in the dry goods business in New York; Helen, the deceased wife of C. Delano Wood, of Brooklyn; Willis Lord; Harry C., who died at the age of twenty-eight years; and Fannie Otis, who married Charles W. Ide, of Brooklyn.

Colonel Willis L. Ogden was educated in the public schools and the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and when fourteen years of age entered upon his business career as a clerk in a hardware store in New York. He was thus engaged at the time of the breaking out of the Civil war, but with patriotic spirit aroused by the rebellion in the south, he offered his services to the government when only seventeen years old, enlisting at the "thirty days" call, on the 23d of April, 1861, as a private of Company G, New York State National Guard. The following year he re-enlisted and went with the regiment to Gettysburg. In the autumn of 1862 he was transferred to the Twenty-third Regiment, in which he was for several years captain of Company K, and of which he became lieutenant colonel in 1881. After occupying that rank for a year he resigned from the service, in which he had been almost continuously for twenty-one years. During that long period this famous regiment passed through some of the most exciting experiences in his history,

making for itself a splendid record, reflecting credit and honor upon both officers and men.

Soon after the close of the Civil war Colonel Ogden became connected with the wholesale trade, and his business activity has since been exercised along that line. For four years he was in the employ of A. T. Stewart, and then entered the house of N. Sullivan & Company; after being employed as a salesman for several years, he was admitted to the firm, continuing as such for twelve years. He then withdrew and in 1890 entered into partnership with James Brook, of England, in the establishment of what is now one of the leading wholesale houses of the city. Success has attended the enterprise from the beginning, and its trade throughout the eastern half of the United States is very extensive. They do a large importing business and have woolen mills located at Broad Brook, Connecticut. In connection with his other business interests the Colonel is a director of the Brooklyn Savings Bank and the Brooklyn Trust Company, and his wise counsel and sound business judgment are a valuable acquisition to any enterprise with which he becomes associated.

On the 1st of June, 1870, Colonel Ogden was united in marriage to Miss Ellen L. Smith, daughter of the late Mayor Cyrus P. Smith, of Brooklyn. Four children have been born unto them: Alice Lydia; Elsie H., who married Alexander M. White, of Brooklyn; Lulu and Clara. The Colonel and his family are members of the First Presbyterian church. They reside in the Smith homestead on Pierpont street and their country seat is located in the Keane valley among the Adirondack mountains.

Colonel Ogden takes a deep and abiding interest in everything pertaining to the public welfare and to the advancement of material, social, intellectual and moral interests. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, is connected with the Home for Consumptives and the Packer Institute. He also belongs to the Merchants' Central Club, the Hamilton Club and the Young Men's Republican Club, of Brooklyn, and though he has never sought or desired political preferment he has rendered much valuable service to the party of his choice and is a warm personal friend of Theodore Roosevelt, who has so recently become the president of the United States. He is the president of the Citizens' Union, which took a leading part in the mayoralty campaign of 1901. This was a movement instituted by the best element in all political parties of Greater New York to overthrow the power of Tammany Hall, and to be chosen as the leader of such a movement is certainly a high honor, indicating as it does that his fellow townsmen regard him as one who in his

life exemplifies the spirit of highest citizenship, of honor in public life and of unquestioned fidelity to public duty.

The success of that movement is a matter of history, and while Colonel Ogden was unwilling to accept any appointive, salaried office at the hands of the newly elected mayor, he was prevailed upon to become a member of the civil-service commission, of which he was immediately chosen chairman in accordance with the intentions of Mayor Low.

What Colonel Ogden has accomplished in the world of commerce cannot be adequately told in words. It is certainly not asserting too much to say of one who can direct and control a business of great magnitude that he must possess, aside from mercantile foresight and sagacity, the happy faculty of reading and judging men, unusual powers of organization and executive ability; and yet, if one shall seek in Colonel Ogden's career the causes that have led to his success, they will be found along the lines of well tried and old time maxims. Honesty and fair dealing, promptness, truthfulness, fidelity,—all these are strictly enforced and adhered to.

JAMES R. HOWE.

Often do we hear it said of those who have attained distinguished honors that they were men who rose to eminence through adventitious circumstances, and yet to such carping criticism and lack of appreciation there needs be made but the one statement, that fortunate environments encompass nearly every man at some stage in his career, but the strong man and the successful man is he who realizes the intrinsic value of minor as well as great opportunities; who stands ready to take advantage of circumstances and even molds adverse conditions until they serve his ends. Mr. Howe was a man who knew when the opportunity for accomplishment was presented. His business interests are to-day very extensive and have been so carefully directed that he has become the possessor of a handsome and well merited competence.

He was born in New York city January 27, 1839, and is a son of John and Ann Elizabeth Howe. His grandparents were John and Elsie (Robinson) Howe, and the ancestry of the family can be traced back to Nathaniel Howe, who settled in Stamford, Connecticut, about 1690. The first ancestor was Edward Howe, who came to America in 1635, taking up his abode in Lynn, Massachusetts. The grandfather of our subject came to Long Island from Litchfield, Connecticut, and was the first of the name to locate in this section of the state. His wife was a lady renowned for her many womanly graces and ability of character. John Howe, the



James R. Howe

father of our subject, was born in Auburn, New York, and became a builder.

James Robinson Howe pursued his education in the public schools of New York city and has greatly added to his knowledge in the broad field of experience, observation and reading. When a young man he entered a dry goods store, acting in the capacity of clerk until twenty-six years of age, when he found that through his industry and economy he had acquired capital sufficient to enable him to engage in business for himself on a small scale. He carried on a store in New York for three years and in 1869 came to Brooklyn, and succeeded H. P. Morgan & Company, on Fulton street. There he carried on business for three years, on the expiration of which period he removed to Williamsburg, opening his store on Grand street, where he was located for twenty years. In 1890 he retired from business, but indolence and idleness are utterly foreign to his nature and he cannot content himself without active association with business affairs. He therefore again opened a dry goods store at Nos. 287 and 291 Broadway, where he has since conducted one of the largest and most popular stores in Brooklyn. It is supplied with a very complete stock of goods and the patronage is extensive, owing to the honorable business methods of the proprietor, who in all transactions is thoroughly reliable and trustworthy. As his financial resources have increased he has made judicious investments in real estate and is now the owner of large landed interests in Williamsburg, also in Florida, where he has farming lands, kaolin mines and orange groves. He is a man of resourceful ability, whose efforts have been by no means confined to one undertaking. His opinions always carry weight in business circles, and he is identified with a number of enterprises, including the Williamsburg Savings Bank, of which he is a trustee. He has very diligently prosecuted his work and his earnings have brought to him an excellent financial return and classed him among the wealthy citizens of Brooklyn.

Mr. Howe is also prominent in political, social and club interests. He is a member of the Union League, the Invincible, the Congress and the Hanover Clubs, of Brooklyn; is the vice-president of the Amnibon Musical Society; a member of the Apollo Club, which stands without a peer in either of the boroughs comprising the Greater New York; a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 53, F. & A. M., of Brooklyn; a life member and trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; a trustee of the Eastern District Hospital and Dispensary, the Williamsburg Savings Bank and also of the Eastern District Industrial Home for Poor Children, and is a life member of the Philadelphia Amer-

ican Academy of Political and Social Sciences. Mr. Howe has been a Republican all his life, voting for the first Republican president, the great liberator, Abraham Lincoln. He is fully alive to the importance of protecting and increasing our commerce and industries and has invariably been a staunch advocate of sound finance, sound money, protection to American industry and high wages for American workmen. He keeps well informed on the issues of the day, and his close study of political questions has given him an insight into the conditions of affairs far beyond that of the majority of voters. In 1894 he was elected to congress from the sixth district by a majority of nineteen hundred, the first Republican ever elected in the district. He discharged his duties so faithfully and with such strict regard for the best interests of his community that he was re-elected in 1896, by a majority of eleven hundred, when there were two opposing candidates in the field, that of the Democracy and the Independent Republicans. He has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, his political preferment coming to him in recognition of his ability, his public spirit and his loyal devotion to the local good and to the national welfare. His first nomination to congress was unsolicited, coming to him as a surprise. He was not even in the convention, but was at home and in bed at the time the nomination was made. He took a prominent part in securing the enactment of the Industrial Commission Bill, the Dingley Tariff Act, the Bankruptcy Bill and was prominent in bringing about the defeat of the Pacific Railroad Funding Bill, thereby saving to the government more than twenty millions, all of which is in the United States treasury to-day. He also spoke on the floor of the house in favor of the appropriation of fifty millions at the breaking out of the war with Spain, having previously advocated on the floor of the house the cause of Cuba and the annihilation of Spanish power from the western hemisphere. He also introduced an amendment to the constitution for a uniform divorce law, both in the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth congresses, also a bill giving preference to all honorably discharged soldiers in the government service, after having passed a civil service examination and being qualified. Throughout the war with Spain his voice and vote went to sustain the policy of the administration of William McKinley. He firmly refused to accept a nomination for a third term, although he was again and again urged to take it.

In 1899 he was nominated and elected register of Kings county, a most important position, which he still holds. He was the only Republican on the ticket elected, the four others being defeated by about fifteen thousand majority. Here can be seen the most clear demonstration that the principles that

had been the cardinal factors of his life's career still lived, they had not been laid aside, their luster remained undimmed. Mr. Howe had been long a staunch advocate of placing the register, the county clerk and the sheriff on a basis of a fixed salary and in this way abolish the fee system. A measure has passed the legislature making them salaried offices, and through the signature of the governor are now a part of the organic law of the state. Mr. Howe has refused to accept any of the fees that accrue to him by virtue of his office, and, therefore, over one hundred thousand dollars will remain in abeyance during his term. This sum, under the present charter, rightfully belongs to him, but he regards such an arrangement as unjust, and that it rightfully should serve to reduce the burden of the taxpayer. This a problem somewhat difficult to solve, but Mr. Howe has accomplished the solution in a Jove-like way. People rarely throw aside one hundred thousand dollars; Mr. Howe takes this position; he says in effect: "Under the law this money is mine, but I will not touch it, neither can you or any one else; for morally it is wrong. I will confer with any organized body as to what would be a proper compensation for my services, and that amount I will accept, but the remainder will be devoted to a purpose that will benefit and advance the interests of the people." His sterling integrity and great force of character are here in evidence and they have ever been so. He is a genuine Republican of unswerving loyalty, but no political boss can rule or dictate to him, and this is a fact fully recognized.

On the 27th of January, 1863, Mr. Howe was united in marriage to Evelyn Burr, a daughter of John Burr, Esquire, of Fairfield, Connecticut, and New York city. Mr. Burr, an old resident of Fairfield, was a member of the Connecticut state legislature and has also rendered valuable service in the Indian disturbances of the early part of the century. Mrs. Howe is a lady of culture as well as charming personality, and is actively interested in all church and charitable work. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Howe have been born a son, James R., who is now a student in Cornell College, preparing for the practice of law. In early life Mr. Howe took much interest in military affairs and belonged to various military companies. He had the honor of securing the return of the Forty-seventh Regiment from the Philippines. He is a member of Dr. Well's Presbyterian church, in which he has been ruling elder for twenty years. He is a trustee of the Eastern District Hospital and Dispensary, also trustee of the Industrial Home of the eastern district. He is a very charitable and benevolent man, and the poor and needy count him among their friends, for no worthy one has ever sought his aid in vain. His chief de-

sire in life seems to be to serve his fellow men, and helpfulness might be termed the keynote of his character. During the financial panic of 1893 and the winter of depression which followed, causing the most intense suffering among the poor of Brooklyn, he opened a station whereby to supply food, clothing and fuel to the destitute of Brooklyn. Many thousands of dollars were paid out through this channel and much suffering relieved. He organized a regular system of collecting and distribution, with a complete set of officers. In this way alone he fed over twenty-five thousand people, greatly alleviating the general distress and getting work for the unemployed. This was a demonstration of pure philanthropy that will never be forgotten by his fellow citizens.

At this point it would be almost tautological to enter into any series of statements as showing our subject to be a man of broad intelligence and genuine public spirit, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Strong in his individuality, he never lacks the courage of his convictions, but there are as dominating elements in his individuality a lively human sympathy and an abiding charity, which, as taken in connection with the sterling integrity and honor of his character, have naturally gained to Mr. Howe the respect and confidence of men.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR R. JARRETT, M. D.

Among the prominent physicians of Brooklyn is numbered Dr. Jarrett, who is serving as assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth Regiment of New York National Guards, with the rank of captain. He was born in that city July 8, 1854, a son of James Mifflin and Sarah Olivia (Heather) Jarrett, the former a native of London, England, the latter of Dungannon, Ireland. The former came to Brooklyn about 1845, and the latter years of his life were spent as a chemist. He died in 1866, his wife surviving him until 1879. Their family consisted of eight children, four of whom are living, namely: Arthur R., Alfred G., Bertha Amy and Edwin Seaton. All are residents of Brooklyn with the exception of the last named, who is a member of the firm of Swoeysmith & Company, well known civil engineers of New York.

During his boyhood Dr. Jarrett attended the public schools of Brooklyn; Bordentown, New Jersey; and Downey, Iowa; and for a time was under private instruction. At the age of thirteen years he entered the United States navy as a third-class apprentice, was promoted to first-class apprentice and passed an examination to enter the Naval Academy, but was debarred on account of chronic sea-

sickness. In 1871 he enlisted as a private in Company E, Thirteenth Heavy Artillery, New York National Guards, and served as such for fourteen years. In the meantime he took up the study of medicine and was graduated at the Long Island College Hospital in 1879, since which time he has successfully followed the practice of his profession in Brooklyn. Some years after his graduation the Doctor took up a post-graduate course in the Polyclinic of New York, and has devoted considerable time to dispensary work in Brooklyn.

In 1885 Dr. Jarrett became assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain, of the Thirteenth Regiment, a position he still holds. He has received the twenty-five years' service gold medal of the state. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he volunteered with his battalion, being the only medical officer of the regiment to do so, passed the required examination and became captain and assistant surgeon of the Twenty-second Regiment, United States Volunteers. The action of this battalion secured for the regiment from the state and nation the additional silver rings for its flag, and furthermore, had no part of the regiment volunteered, as it did, it is probably that it would not have been reorganized after the close of the war. During that struggle Dr. Jarrett was stationed in the military hospitals at Governor's Island, Willet's Point, Fort Slocum and Fort Hamilton. Upon being mustered out, November 23, 1898, he went before an army examining board and passed an examination as acting assistant surgeon of the United States army, in which capacity he served five months, receiving his discharge at the close of the war. Upon the reorganization of the Thirteenth Regiment, New York National Guard, he resumed his former rank. In 1895 and 1896 the Doctor was post surgeon of artillery at the state camp, and at various times has filled vacancies in other military bodies, so that he has a wide-spread acquaintance and popularity among the military and medical men of the state and county. He is second vice-president of the Acting Assistant Surgeons of the United States army, and is a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, the Naval and Military Order, the Officers Society of the Spanish-American war, the Army and Navy Club of New York, of which he has been secretary, and a member of the board of governors, and he has recently been elected major in the National Guard of New York, in recognition of his long and faithful service. He is also a member of the New England Society, the Montauk Club, the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, F. & A. M. Dr. Jarrett was one of the founders of the Bedford Bank of Brook-

lyn and a member of its board of directors. In politics he is a Democrat, and was a member of the board of education from 1890 to 1896. He and his wife are connected with the Washington Avenue Baptist church and are highly respected by all who know them.

The Doctor was married, October 29, 1886, to Mrs. Annie F. Seal, a daughter of Robert Thompson, Jr., of Brooklyn. She has one child by her first marriage, Harry E. Seal.

ROBERT C. OGDEN.

It is but just to say in a history that will descend to future generations that the business record of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch has been one that any man would be proud to possess. Beginning at the very bottom of the ladder, he has advanced steadily step by step until he is now occupying a position of prominence and trust. Throughout his entire business career he has been looked upon as a model of integrity and honor, never making an engagement that he has not fulfilled and standing today as an example of what determination and force, combined with the highest degree of business integrity can accomplish for a man of natural ability and strength of character. He is respected by the community at large and honored by his business associates. He is the resident partner of the firm of John Wanamaker and is in control of their extensive New York dry-goods house.

Robert Curtis Ogden was born in Philadelphia, June 20, 1836, and is a son of Jonathan and Abigail (Murphy) Ogden. He was educated in the public and private schools of his native city, and at the age of seventeen entered upon his business career in the capacity of a clerk. He has since been connected with mercantile interests and has attained a place among the prominent representatives of this line in the country. His association with Mr. Wanamaker dates from January 1, 1879. From the time he began he gave close attention to the mastery of business methods, and his application, earnestness and fidelity continually won him promotion. On the establishment of their New York store he took full charge of the house in the latter city. Mr. Ogden is widely known in mercantile circles as one of the most progressive business men connected with the retail trade in this country. His judgment is accurate; he forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution.

On the 1st of March, 1860, Mr. Ogden was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Elizabeth Lewis, a daughter of Walter O. Lewis, of Brooklyn, and to them were born two children; Julia Treadwell, wife of Dr. George W. Crary, of New York; and Helen,

wife of Alexander Purves, who abandoned a lucrative business to become treasurer of Hampton Institute in Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Purves have two children,—Ruth and Robert Ogden.

Mr. Ogden is a gentleman of broad humanitarian principles and fervent philanthropic spirit, yet his beneficence is entirely without ostentation. He is a director in the Union Theological Seminary and of the board of home missions of the Presbyterian church. He holds membership in the Holland Memorial church, of Philadelphia, and was a most liberal contributor toward the erection of its beautiful house of worship. Outside of his business interests his attention is most largely given to educational subjects. Ever since the founding of the Hampton Institute he has been one of its earnest advocates and has rendered much valuable aid to its chief promoter, the late General Armstrong. He has made a close study of the needs of the negroes, understands their capabilities and believes in doing everything possible to advance them to the position which they are capable of filling.

Mr. Ogden has always been interested in military affairs since his early association with the Twenty-third Regiment of the New York National Guard. He was a member of that organization for seven years, and with it served in the Gettysburg campaign during the Civil war, as a member of Company I, and later with Company K, filling a position on the quartermaster's staff. He is a member of Lafayette Post, G. A. R. He is connected with various societies and organizations which have for their object social advancement and intellectual and esthetic culture. He belongs to the Union League Club, the Contemporary Club of Philadelphia, the Century Association, the National Arts Club, the Nineteenth Century and the Twentieth Century Clubs and the Army and Navy Club of New York. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, and at the present writing is filling the position of vice-president. His is a well rounded character, and though in control of a very extensive business he does not allow it to monopolize his time to the exclusion of other interests connected with man's ethical morals or his improvement along intellectual lines. He is a man of marked individuality and strong force of character, and his influence for good has been exerted in a spirit of Christianity and brotherliness.

THE WYCKOFF FAMILY.

The family is of Holland Dutch extraction and is one of the oldest, as well as one of the most highly respected families on Long Island. The first to

come to America were Peter and Claus Wyckoff, who landed here about the middle of the seventeenth century. Claus settled in New Jersey, but Peter, from whom the New York branch of the family is descended, located on Long Island. The land owned by him has been handed down from father to son to the seventh generation, being now occupied by John C. Wyckoff's sons, Abraham, John and Archibald.

Abraham Wyckoff, son of Peter, was born November 12, 1772, on the old homestead, where he spent his entire life as a farmer, dying there May 6, 1846. He was married, April 16, 1796, to Deborah Stoothoff, who was born June 9, 1776, and died October 8, 1814. By this union were born four children, namely: Gerrit S., born Monday, September 11, 1797, died January 4, 1857; Peter, born Sunday, December 22, 1799, died October 22, 1827; Abraham, born Monday, January 23, 1804, died September 3, 1804; and Maria, born Sunday, August 18, 1805, is deceased. The father of these children was again married April 28, 1816, his second union being with Mrs. Ida (Williamson) Jones, widow of Mathew Jones. She was born July 21, 1782, and died June 7, 1870. By his second marriage Abraham Wyckoff had two sons: John A., mentioned below; and Williamson, born Friday, October 19, 1821.

John A. Wyckoff was born Saturday, September 6, 1817, and died March 16, 1891. He was also an agriculturist and remained upon the old homestead farm throughout life. On the 6th of April, 1843, he was united in marriage with Mary Ann Fletcher, who was born in Christian, Kentucky, May 23, 1824. Their children were as follows: Abraham Jones, born April 11, 1844; John Calhoun, born January 4, 1846; Ida Maria, who was born December 18, 1847, and died October 16, 1887; Helen Ann, who was born October 12, 1849, and was married, November 18, 1874, to Ferdinand Higeman; Elizabeth Johanna was born March 18, 1851, and was married November 1, 1876, to David J. Crossman; Sarah Louise, who was born November 4, 1853, and was married October 13, 1880, to William Ryder; and Archibald was born February 21, 1855, and was married in May, 1892, to Annie Wyckoff.

PETER WYCKOFF.

One of the historic landmarks of Brooklyn is the old Wyckoff homestead, at No. 1325 Flushing avenue. For one hundred and seventy-five years it has looked down upon the endless procession "of the young men, hot and restless; of the old, subdued and slow;" the British troops passed the door on their retreat after the battle of Long Island, and the war closed, transforming the country from a



PETER WYCKOFF.

British province to a republic. Progress has been the watchword of the country, and the old home has been a mute witness of the many great changes that have been wrought; it was in this homestead that the great-grandmother of our subject spent her days, Peter Wyckoff being of the fourth generation that has here lived.

The family is of Holland lineage and was founded in America by Peter Claus, who came from the land of dykes and in this section of the country purchased land from the Indians. The property has since remained in possession of his descendants, who have always followed agricultural pursuits. His son Nicholas became the father of Peter Wyckoff, who was born in 1704, and his son, another Nicholas Wyckoff, was born at Flatlands Neck, Long Island, and was the great-grandfather of our subject. The grandfather, Peter Wyckoff, was born near the old homestead in Brooklyn, while Nicholas Wyckoff, the father of our subject, was born in Bushwick. The names of Peter and Nicholas have been repeated alternately in successive generations down to the present.

Nicholas Wyckoff, the father, devoted his entire life to the tilling of the soil and his enterprise and industry combined with the rise in land value made him a wealthy man. His efforts, however, were not confined alone to one line, for during twenty-one years he served as president of the First National Bank, of Brooklyn. He was also one of the builders of the Grand Street & Newtown Railroad. In public affairs he was prominent and by appointment served as supervisor of his township. He was a Whig in political sentiment, giving an earnest support to the principles in which he believed. He held membership in the Dutch Reformed church, in which he filled all the offices, and on the 24th of June, 1883, he passed away at the age of eighty-four years. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah Ann Johnson (Repelje) Johnson. The wedding took place in December, 1826. Her father participated in the war of 1812, rose to the rank of general and did service at Fort Greene. For forty years he was supervisor of Brooklyn and throughout many years, or until his death, he was president of the St. Nicholas Society. He died in 1852, at the age of eighty-seven, leaving four children.

Peter Wyckoff pursued his education in the local schools and at an early age began work on the home farm. Throughout his business career he has been identified with agricultural pursuits and is today the owner of a very valuable stock farm of five hundred acres, situated near Troy, New York, on which he raises fine blooded stock and cattle. He was also made president of the railroad which

his father aided in building, and is a trustee of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, the largest in the borough of Brooklyn, becoming his father's successor in the business.

Mr. Wyckoff was married to Miss Catherine Rapelyea, a descendant of the first white child born on Long Island, and they became the parents of three children: Charles R.; Anna R., the wife of John E. Van Nostrad; and Sarah M., who married M. B. Streeter.

In his political views Mr. Wyckoff has always been a Republican and has held many offices of honor and trust, always retiring therefrom as he had entered the office—with the confidence and good will of all concerned. No trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree and over his public career and his private life there falls no shadow of wrong. He is a gentleman of the old school, hale and hearty, courteous and considerate and possessing wealth that enables him to dispense hospitality to his many friends with a lavish hand. He is an active member of the First Reformed church, of Williamsburg, and also belongs to the St. Nicholas Society of Nassau County, the Holland Society of New York Colonial Wars and the Union League Club, of Brooklyn.

FRED M. NEHRBAS, M. D.

On the list of medical practitioners at Flatbush appears the name of Dr. Nehrbas. He was born December 25, 1867. His father, Anton Nehrbas, was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1850, taking up his abode in New York. In 1860 he removed to Brooklyn and is still living in that city, at the age of seventy-eight years. During his early life he engaged in the manufacture of shoes, but subsequently turned his attention to bookbinding, in which business he is actively engaged as a member of the firm of A. Nehrbas & Son, their enterprise being located on Williams street. He married Miss Christine M. Rauchkolb, of Germany, who died in 1895, survived by five of her eleven children. The late Judge Charles J. Nehrbas, of New York, is a cousin of the subject of this review.

Dr. Nehrbas pursued his literary education in the public schools. When it became time to make a choice of the calling to which he should devote his energies through life he resolved to become a member of the medical profession, and to this end he entered the Long Island College Hospital, where he was graduated in the class of 1891. He was then appointed physician to the King's County Lunatic Asylum and remained there and in the state service until 1899. He has made a comprehensive study of nervous diseases and insanity and is an expert in

this line, his ability being widely acknowledged by the profession and public. He belongs to the Kings County Medical Society.

On the 6th of February, 1894, occurred the marriage of Dr. Nehrbas and Miss Mary F. Bouffler, a daughter of John Bouffler, of Brooklyn, and three children grace their marriage: Theresa A., Edna G. and Albert. In his social affiliations the Doctor is a Mason.

ALGERNON SIDNEY LEONARD, M. D.

This well-known and prominent physician of Brooklyn was born in New York city April 4, 1842, and is a son of Moses Gage and Catherine (Barmore) Leonard, the former a native of Stafford, Connecticut, the latter of Rockland county, New York. In early life the father took quite a prominent and active part in public affairs. In 1840 he was elected on the Democratic ticket as alderman from the ninth ward, New York, and in 1846 was appointed almshouse commissioner for a term of three years. He was a member of the first common council of that city in 1850. During the Civil war he was one of the leaders in organizing the Sixth Regiment, New York Artillery, and President Lincoln appointed him provost of the tenth congressional district. He was an active advocate of abolition, and was a staunch supporter of the Republican party from its organization until his death, which occurred March 20, 1899. He reached the advanced age of eighty-nine years and nine months, and his wife, who still survives, is also eighty-nine years of age, while their married life extended over a period of sixty-seven years. The family on both sides is noted for longevity. Our subject's maternal grandmother reached the very unusual age of one hundred and two years and three months, while two paternal uncles lived to be ninety-three and ninety-eight years, respectively. The following children were born to the parents of our subject: Charles H., a resident of Sullivan county, New York; Augusta, wife of John B. Pomeroy, of Nyack, New York; Emma, wife of William Chauncey Kibbe, of Brooklyn; Algernon Sidney, our subject; Cassie, who married Dr. A. J. Steele, of St. Louis, and died in 1880; Josephine, wife of Frank Kellog, of New York.

Dr. Leonard acquired his literary education in a private school in New York and Dr. Fitch's Boys' Seminary in Windham county, Connecticut. His preparations to enter the medical profession were made at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, where he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1866. After one year spent in the Charity Hospital on Randall Isl-

and, he embarked in private practice at Woodstock, Connecticut, where he remained until 1883, and then came to Brooklyn, occupying his present home at No. 131 McDonough street since 1884. He has met with marked success as a general practitioner, and for some time had charge of the Home for Aged Colored People. Fraternally he is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings and of the Windham County (Connecticut) Medical Society.

On the 10th of January, 1868, Dr. Leonard was united in marriage with Miss Harriett Phillips, of Woodstock, Connecticut, and they have had five children, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are Maude L.; Effie B., the wife of Louis G. Leverick, of Brooklyn, by whom she has one child, named Leonard Phillips; and Clara K. The Doctor and his family are active members of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational church, and in his political affiliations he is a Republican. In social as well as professional circles he stands deservedly high.

ALVIN G. KOEHLER.

"Earn thy reward; the gods give naught to sloth," said the sage, Epicharmus, and the truth of the admonition has been verified in human affairs in all the ages which have rolled their course since his day. The subject to whose life history we now direct attention has, by ceaseless toil and endeavor, attained a marked success in business affairs, has gained the respect and confidence of men and is regarded as one of the distinctively representative citizens of his section of Brooklyn. He is now proprietor of a large and well equipped pharmacy and is conducting an extensive and profitable business.

Mr. Koehler was born in Brooklyn December 5, 1860, and is a son of John G. and Louisa Koehler. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools and when he was thirteen years of age he went with his brother and sister to Europe, where for two years he studied under the private instruction of the Rev. Adolph Koehler, in Coburg, Saxony. There he mastered Latin and French, in addition to a number of classic and scientific branches. Upon his return he entered his father's drug store and began to master the underlying principles of pharmacy. Desiring to become thoroughly qualified for his chosen calling, he entered the College of Pharmacy of New York city, in which he was graduated with the class of 1882. He afterward entered upon a practical experience in that line as proprietor of a drug store. In 1888 he again joined his father and with him remained until 1893, when he decided to enter business for himself, and opened his present establishment at No. 1691 Broadway.

There he has a well appointed store, filled with a large and complete stock. He does both a wholesale and retail business, but makes a specialty of the retail and prescription trade. His thorough understanding of the business, combined with his care in filling prescriptions, has gained him a reputation as a most reliable pharmacist and his patronage is steadily increasing. He is a member of the German Pharmaceutical Society of New York and of the State Pharmaceutical Association.

In 1891 Mr. Koehler was united in marriage to Miss E. A. Saake, a daughter of Henry Saake, and unto them have been born two children, Alvin G. and Edith A. The parents are connected with St. Paul's Catholic church and are well known residents of their section of Brooklyn, where they have many friends. The success which Mr. Koehler has achieved in his business affairs is the outcome of his well directed labors, his close application and energy. His life demonstrates what may be accomplished through the possession of these qualities—qualities which may be cultivated by all.

WILLIAM H. PORT.

Prominently identified with the building interests of Brooklyn is William H. Port, an enterprising man whose success in life is attributable entirely to his own efforts. Prompted by a laudable ambition to achieve success he has worked steadily, and as the architect of his own fortune he has builded wisely and well.

A son of James and Alvira (Snow) Port, the subject of this review was born in New York city November 8, 1854. His father was born in Camden, New Jersey, December 6, 1824, and was a son of Hartman Port. He was reared to manhood in Philadelphia, whence he removed to New York city, where he was for some years engaged in business as a ship joiner. He died in Brooklyn November 24, 1894, and his wife passed away April 17, 1891. She was born August 15, 1834, in Chaplin, Connecticut, her parents being Samuel Sheffield and Alvira (Pond) Snow. The latter was a descendant of an old New England family and among its representatives several obtained distinction in the naval and military circles of the United States. James and Alvira Port were the parents of eleven children. Sarah A. is the wife of Aaron Warford, of Brooklyn. William H. is the next in order of birth. Lucy E. is the wife of Frederick Gruner, of Brooklyn. Lowell M. died January 27, 1895, at the age of thirty years, leaving a widow and three children. Francis died July 30, 1898, leaving a widow and one child. He was a celebrated musician and was prominent in musical circles in Brooklyn and New York

city. He pursued his musical studies in Brussels, Germany, under the renowned Professor Ysaye, and was for some time an active member of the New York Philharmonic Society of New York city. Susan became the wife of Benjamin Lowe, of Brooklyn. The other members of the family are all deceased. The parents were consistent Christian people, respected by all who knew them.

The public schools of the metropolis and of Brooklyn afforded William H. Port his educational opportunities, but at the early age of fourteen years he started out in life for himself, and in consequence was forced to abandon his text-books. He began learning the carpenter's trade, which he mastered in every department, and for fifteen years he was employed as an apprentice and journeyman. On the expiration of that period, at the age of twenty-nine, having become well known in business circles, he began contracting on his own account and his business has steadily increased both in volume and importance. He now employs about thirty-five competent carpenters and for several years has been recognized as one of the leading builders in Greenpoint. Among some of the important contracts he has executed are the Drumgoole church at Mt. Loretta, Staten Island, which was erected at a cost of four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars; St. Mary's church at Poughkeepsie, New York, worth seventy-five thousand dollars; St. Mary's church and parochial school in Long Island city; the Newkirk avenue public school No. 89, of Brooklyn, which was erected at a cost of fifty thousand dollars; public school No. 118, Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, worth seventy-five thousand dollars; a number of stations for the Long Island Railroad Company and the Long Island City Railroad Company; the power house for the New York City & Queens County Railroad Company; and public school No. 126 at Greenpoint, the last named now in course of construction and costing three hundred thousand dollars. He has also built between two and three hundred dwellings, as well as several large coal pockets. He now has contracts amounting to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The buildings mentioned indicate the character of his work, for large contracts of that kind are never given to any but men of well known reliability. He has also handled considerable real estate, and at the present time is the owner of a number of houses and lots. He is also a member of the Greenpoint Board of Trade and the Manufacturers Association of New York city.

On the 27th of January, 1880, Mr. Port was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Sanborn, an Ohio lady. They have many friends in the community and are held in high regard for their many

excellencies of character. Integrity, activity and energy have been the crowning points in the career of Mr. Port, and few men are more widely or favorably known in the city of Brooklyn.

ADRIAN MESEROLE.

Throughout his entire life Adrian Meserole has been prominently identified with the upbuilding and advancement of Greenpoint, and has probably done more to advance its interests than any other man. He was born in 1822, in the house where he now resides on Lorimer street, it being the old Meserole mansion. Although the city has grown up all around it, it still retains many of the quaint characteristics of the early farm homestead. A large lawn spreads out in front of the house, with stumps of trees that were once the charm of the place. The farm, embracing forty acres, owned by Peter Meserole, the father of our subject, extended on the north side from a point half way between Calyer street and Meserole avenue, and southward to the present Norman avenue. This place was laid out in 1845, and two years later was divided into town lots. It was about this time that the farms of Greenpoint began to disappear and a village sprang up in their place. South of Peter Meserole's farm was the farm of Captain John Meserole, between what is now Norman and Nassau avenues, and south of the latter avenue was the farm of John G. Van Cott, while the Peter Calyer farm was north of Peter Meserole's place. Fronting on East river in successive order northward were the farms of Jacobus Cayler, the late L. S. Thomas, John A. Meserole and John Meserole, through all of which passed the present Franklin street. The Griffin farm extended from Newton creek southward to Green street, and south of that was the Provost farm. Peter Meserole also had a lot of twenty acres in what is now the center of Greenpoint, on which stands nearly all of the churches of that place, namely: The Tabernacle, German Evangelical, St. Anthony's Kent Street Reformed, Presbyterian, Noble Street Baptist and Ascension Episcopal. The farm of John A. Meserole was the first to be divided into building lots, this being in 1835, and the first house of the village was erected in 1830, but within ten years Greenpoint had secured a good start.

During his boyhood Adrian Meserole attended the old Bushwick district school, crossing the fields, there being no regular road in Greenpoint at that time. The only way to get from one farm to another was by paths and through gates. The school-house was near the old Bushwick church, near what is now the Bushwick road, then called the Wood-

point road, and the teacher "boarded round" among the farmers. After leaving school, at the age of seventeen, Mr. Meserole worked on the old home farm for several years. For a time he was engaged in the grocery business on the corner of Manhattan and Meserole avenues, and later was engaged in the brass hardware manufacturing business for ship uses in New York city until 1869, since which time he has devoted his attention to his extensive real-estate interests. He has done considerable building, erecting nearly sixty houses in the Greenpoint district, and is one of the heaviest property owners in that section. He is also a director of the Mechanics & Traders Bank and a trustee and vice-president of the Greenpoint Savings Bank. He has made for himself an honorable record in business and is deserving of prominent mention among the leading and representative citizens of Greenpoint.

On September 17, 1856, Adrian Meserole married Miss Mary Monfort, and by their union two children were born, namely: Catherine, wife of Dr. William C. Hands, a practicing physician of the Harlem district of New York city, their children being Alfred C., Adrian, May, William and Edna; and Walter Monfort, who married Julia A. Du Bois, and had one child, Katherine Du Bois. The mother died in 1887, and W. M. Meserole married Miss Ellen A. Wooster. Mr. Meserole has always attended the Reformed church and is also a member of the Holland Society of New York. As a citizen he ever stands ready to discharge any duty devolving upon him, and has taken an active interest in promoting the welfare of his town, encouraging and financially aiding all enterprises for the public benefit.

RICHARD C. BREWSTER, M. D., M. D. S.

Among the members of the dental fraternity in Brooklyn whose peculiar fitness for the profession have won them enviable rank is Richard Caldwell Brewster. New York is the state of his nativity, his birth having occurred in Middletown on the 14th of January, 1844, his parents being Joseph and Charlotte (Newmann) Brewster, also natives of the Empire state. There were seven children in their family, namely: George Henry; Charles; Mary Elizabeth, widow of Maurice Faucon; Josiah A.; Charlotte, widow of Dr. Jason Van Housen; Richard C.; and John Wickham, a resident of Omaha, Nebraska.

Turning back the pages of the life history of Dr. Brewster to an account of his boyhood we find that he pursued his studies in the College of the City of New York. Putting aside his text-books, he entered the business world in 1864, and in 1865-6



OLD MESEROLE HOMESTEAD



Adriaan Mesrobian

he pursued the study of law, after which he became identified with educational interests as a teacher in Goshen, New York, where he remained until 1868. He then took up the study of dentistry, and in 1878 won from the state board of examiners the degree of Master of Dental Surgery. Under the direction of his brother-in-law, Dr. Van Housen, and of Dr. Henry C. McLean he completed a course of medicine in the Long Island College Hospital, from which he was graduated in 1890. While a student in that institution he also acted as dental surgeon in its hospital, and was dental surgeon to the Church Charity Foundation, of Long Island, from 1872 until 1899, and to the Waverly Avenue Dispensary for six years. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Kings County Medical Association, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the First District Dental Society, the Second District Dental Society, the Brooklyn Dental Society and the New York Odontological Society.

Dr. Brewster was married December 21, 1870, to Miss Carrie C. Lasher, a daughter of Brigadier-General Philip H. Lasher, of Dutchess county, New York. The Doctor is past regent of the Long Island Council, No. 173, Royal Arcanum, a member of Alpha Lodge, A. O. U. W., and a member of the Oxford Club. He has been for ten years a member of the board of managers of the Church Charity Foundation.

HENRY S. JEWETT, M. D.

Dr. Henry Shipman Jewett, one of the leading physicians of Brooklyn, was born in New Britain, Connecticut, December 4, 1837, a son of the Rev. Spofford Dodge and Abigail (Shipman) Jewett. He is of the eighth generation of the line of descent from Edward Jewett, of Lancaster, England, who emigrated to America in 1635, with the Rev. Ezekiel Rogus and his colony, and settled in Rowley, Massachusetts. From the original founder of the family the line of descent is traced down through Joseph Jewett, Sr.; Joseph Jewett, Jr.; Dean Jeremiah Jewett; Dr. Jeremiah Jewett, of Barnstead, New Hampshire; and the Rev. Spofford Dodge Jewett, of Middlefield, Connecticut; finally to Dr. Henry Shipman Jewett, of Brooklyn, New York. The grandfather of our subject, Dr. Jeremiah Jewett, was a prominent physician of Barnstead, New Hampshire. He married Temperance Dodge, born in Rowley, now Georgetown, Massachusetts, in 1772, and died in Barnstead, at the age of one hundred years and seven months. Her parents, Jeremiah and Judith (Spofford) Dodge, were residents of the Bay state, the latter being a native of Windham. Their daughter, Judith, became the wife of Thomas Pea-

body, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, who served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and died in the year 1811. He was the father of George Peabody, the famous banker and philanthropist of London, England.

The Doctor's father was a graduate of Dartmouth College, also of the Andover Theological Seminary and was a noted Congregational clergyman. His given names perpetuated the family names of both the Spoffords and the Dodges. He married Abigail Shipman, and after devoting many years to the ministry, he was called to his final rest, in 1888, at the age of eighty-eight years. His wife also died within one month of that time, at the age of eighty years. Seven children were born unto this worthy couple: Levi, who was a surgeon of the Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment during the Civil war and has since engaged in the practice of medicine in New York city; Henry S., of this review; Mary, who died at the age of eighteen years; William, who is engaged in merchandising in New York; Martha, the wife of Henry L. Coe, president of the Manhattan Brass Company, of New York; Charles, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, and now a medical practitioner at No. 162 West Twenty-second street, New York city, where he has been located for the past thirty years; and Annie, wife of Everett W. Day, of Westchester, Connecticut.

Dr. Jewett of this review was educated in Bacon Academy, in Connecticut, and in Amherst College, in which he was graduated with the class of 1858. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred upon him, and three years later he received the degree of Master of Arts. Through a considerable period subsequent to his graduation Dr. Jewett successfully followed the profession of teaching, being employed in that capacity at Williston Seminary, at East Hampton, Massachusetts, for two years, in the Academy at Meriden, Connecticut, for four years, and in the Poughkeepsie Female Collegiate Institute for five years. He was principal of the Poughkeepsie Military Institute for six years, and of the Ossening Institute for Young Ladies, at Sing Sing, New York, for nine years. On the close of this long period of educational work he resumed the study of medicine, which he had begun in 1866, and was graduated in the New York University in 1886. He then located in Brooklyn, where he has since built up a large and lucrative practice. For several years he was medical examiner for the Preferred Accident Insurance Company, of New York, and from 1888 until 1892 he was assistant sanitary inspector for the Brooklyn board of health.

In July, 1866, Dr. Jewett was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Rice, of Poughkeepsie, New York.

a daughter of the Rev. C. D. Rice, for many years pastor of the Congregational church of that city, and later president of the Poughkeepsie Female Collegiate Institute for ten years. The Doctor and his wife have had three children, of whom two are living, Grace and Mabel. The former is the wife of Charles S. Parsons, of Brooklyn, and has two sons, Charles Jewett and Donald Parsons.

JAMES PETER WARBASSE.

There is no question that the patriot stock of Revolutionary times has produced some of our best citizens in every generation covered by our national history. James Peter Warbasse, one of the most widely known physicians of Brooklyn, is descended from patriot forefathers, and has an ancestral history of more than usual interest. Of all his ancestral line on both his father's and mother's sides there is not a grandparent who came to this country since the war of the Revolution. His American blood purely antedates the Revolution. Dr. Warbasse was born in Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey, November 22, 1806, and is a son of Joseph and Delphine (Northrup) Warbasse, a grandson of "Squire" Peter and Anna (Struble) Northrup, a great-grandson of Anthony and Mary (Kays) Struble, and a great-great-grandson of John Kays, who was a lieutenant in Captain Gunterman's Company, the Second New Jersey Regiment, in the Revolution. He was one of the little band which accompanied Montgomery at the attack on Quebec, and who was by the side of this brave leader when he fell. On his Grandfather Northrup's side Dr. Warbasse is a lineal descendant of Joseph Northrup, who came to Connecticut from Yorkshire, England, in 1637, and from whom descended a line of Revolutionary soldiers.

The Doctor's paternal grandparents were James Ryerson and Anna (Tuttle) Warbasse; and his great-grandfather was "Citizen" Joseph Warbasse, a village blacksmith of Newton, New Jersey, and a man of unusual ability. "Citizen" Joseph was a public-spirited man, a student of history and a speaker of much force and ability. He was married, in 1786, to Phoebe Hull, one of the "ten Hull girls." The parents of "Citizen" Joseph Warbasse were Peter and Maria (Schenbuh) Warbasse, who were among the early Moravian settlers of Bethlehem and Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and the valley of Delaware. Peter Warbasse, born in 1722, came from Jutland, Denmark, in 1753, and was a deacon in the colony. He helped build the first house in Bethlehem, and was active in the hazardous work of planting colonies in the interior. His name is prominent in the pre Revolutionary history of the Delaware valley.

He was one of the survivors of the Indian massacre at Gnadenhutzen. His son, Peter, was a patriot soldier in the Revolutionary war and was killed fighting the Indians in Virginia. Uriah Terry, another of the paternal grandparents of the subject of this sketch, was one of the patriot survivors of the Wyoming massacre. Joseph and Delphine (Northrup) Warbasse had four children: Charles Sumner Warbasse is a practitioner of law in Brooklyn, New York; James Peter Warbasse is the immediate subject of this notice; Joseph Warbasse, Jr., is deceased; Herbert Northrup Warbasse graduated from LaFayette College, in 1900, and is engaged in the study of law.

Dr. James Peter Warbasse received his primary education in private schools at Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey, and took a classical course at the Newton Collegiate Institute. He then took up the study of medicine and was graduated in the medical department of Columbia College, New York, in 1889. While in Columbia he taught French in a private school in New York. After taking his medical degree he did not go at once into private practice, but for two years thereafter was a member of the house staff of the Seney Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn. Then he went abroad and entered the University of Gottingen, Germany, where he devoted himself especially to the study of surgery and pathology. Later he continued his studies in the University of Vienna. He returned to America and began the practice of his profession in the fall of 1892. He was appointed assistant attending surgeon to the Seney Methodist Episcopal Hospital, and while building up a successful general practice has given special attention to surgery. He has occupied his surgical position at the Seney Hospital since 1892. He was the surgical chief in its out-patient department in 1894-99. In the Spanish-American war of 1898 he entered the United States Army as acting assisting surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant, in the Third Division of the Seventh Army Corps, with which he served in Florida; and in the same capacity he served in the Second Division of the same corps at Savannah, and in Cuba with General Fitzhugh Lee. Since then he has been assistant surgeon and captain on the colonel's staff in the Thirteenth Regiment, Heavy Artillery, New York National Guard.

Dr. Warbasse is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings (censor in 1901); the New York State Medical Society; the Brooklyn Surgical Society, of which he was president in 1900-01; the Brooklyn Pathological Society, of which he was president in 1897; the Associated Physicians of Long Island; the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; the Association of Act-

ing Assistant Surgeons of the United States Army of the Spanish-American War, of which he is secretary; the Alumni Association of the Seney Hospital, of which he was president in 1893; and the Long Island Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is also a member of the Military Service Institution of the United States, of the Lincoln Club, and of Orion Lodge, No. 717, Free and Accepted Masons.

Dr. Warbasse is a well known writer on surgery. He was a collaborator and one of the American authors in the preparation of the "International Text-book of Surgery," published in 1900, which is regarded as the foremost work of its kind in the English language. He has written a large number of articles on surgical subjects; he has read a large number of surgical papers before scientific societies; and he has been a prolific contributor to the literature of surgery. He is the author of many criticisms of the new works on surgical subjects. Besides his literary and scientific attainments he finds time to indulge his passion for swimming in summer and skating in winter, and he is recognized as one of the most expert rifle shots in the National Guard. He is a devoted and indefatigable collector of pictures bearing upon the history of medicine. He has a collection of portraits of medical men, from the early Greeks and Romans down to the present time, which is one of the largest collections of its kind in the United States.

WILLIAM N. FRAZER, M. D. S.

The term mediocrity has no association with the professional history of Dr. Frazer, for long since he has left the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few and the best indication of his ability is the large patronage which is accorded him. He is one of the most popular as well as one of the most capable members of the dental fraternity in Brooklyn, where he has made his home for eight years.

Dr. Frazer is a native of Georgia, his birth having occurred in the city of Marietta, March 25, 1865, his parents being William Ashley and Mary (Barnum) Frazer, both of whom were natives of Phelps, New York. His father engaged in the jewelry business in early life, but afterward became one of the founders of the Central Safe Deposit Company, of New York, with which he was connected until his death, which occurred in 1880. He wedded Miss Mary Barnum, and they became the parents of three children: Emily Gertrude, who married James Ruthven Crane, of Brooklyn; William Nelson; and Mary Rebecca. The Frazer family is of Scotch lineage and was founded in America by the great-grandfather

of the Doctor, whose son, Horatio Nelson Frazer, was the next in the line of direct descent.

In the public schools of New York Dr. Frazer acquired his literary education, and, determining upon the practice of dentistry as a life work, he began preparation for his chosen calling as a student in the office of Dr. W. J. Ryder, of Danbury, Connecticut, who had formerly been a student of the renowned Dr. W. B. Hurd, of Brooklyn. Dr. Frazer secured the degree of Master of Dental Surgery from the New York state board of dental examiners in 1886, and continued in the office of his preceptor until 1893, adding daily to his experience and knowledge until, splendidly equipped for an independent practice, he came to Brooklyn, in 1893, and opened an office. He now has a large and lucrative patronage, which is constantly increasing. He is a member of the Second District Dental Society, and is most earnest and enthusiastic concerning the advancement of the profession, its researches and discoveries.

NATHANIEL MATSON, M. D.

Nathaniel Matson, who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Brooklyn, was born at Schodack Landing, Rensselaer county, New York, March 6, 1839, his parents being Stephen Johnson and Esther (Van Bergen) Matson. The Van Bergens were among the earliest settlers of the vicinity of New York, and were granted Castle island, and also a large tract of land in Greene county, New York, by the king of Holland. The Matsons are of English lineage and the family was founded in America by Thomas Matson, who shipped from England with Governor Winthrop, the first executive of Massachusetts, and settled in Boston, where he died at the age of ninety years. The family are noted for longevity. The great-great-grandfather and the great-grandfather both bore the name of Nathaniel Matson, and each lived to the advanced age of ninety-six years. The grandparents of our subject were Israel and Anna (Johnson) Matson, of Lyme, Connecticut, and the former reached the age of eighty-four years.

The Doctor received his early education in the Kinderhook Academy of Columbia county, New York, and for three years pursued a scientific course at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts. Determining to make the practice of medicine his life work he entered the medical department of the University of New York, in which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1864. The country being still engaged in civil war, he enlisted in the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery as assistant surgeon, serving in that capacity for nineteen months. His regiment was retained after the cessation of hostilities and employed in the removal and

reconstruction of forts in the vicinity of Richmond and Washington. He was acting brigade surgeon in charge of the hospitals at Alexandria during the absence of Surgeon Skinner in the summer of 1865.

In 1866 Dr. Matson located in Brooklyn, and gradually acquired a large and remunerative general practice. Since 1872 he has been medical examiner for the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York, and for a number of years has been a member of the medical staff of the B'ishwick Hospital. While his practice has been an extensive one he has done considerable hospital work, and has given much gratuitous service to the poor in the section of the city in which he lives. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of New York; and is a member of the Brooklyn Yacht Club and the Invincible Club; was a charter member of Acanthus Lodge, No. 703, F. & A. M.; belongs to the Masonic Veterans' Association of Brooklyn, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

On the 16th of June, 1872, Dr. Matson was married to Miss Anna Glover, a daughter of John I. Glover, of Brooklyn, also a descendant of one of the early settlers of Boston, Massachusetts. The Doctor and his wife have three children living: Esther May, Clarine Van Bergen and Anna Nathalie. Irving Glover, the second child, died at the age of two and a half years. The Doctor is a man of strong intellectuality and marked individuality. In his chosen field of labor he has attained distinction by his great energy and devotion to his work. He is a member of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM J. CARR.

William J. Carr, the assistant corporation counsel of Greater New York, in charge of the law department in Brooklyn, represents, by virtue of his position, the legal interests of the richest corporation in the state of New York and the greatest department of law in the world. Though a young man not yet in his prime, he has risen to a front rank in his profession.

Mr. Carr was born in Brooklyn, October 10, 1862, and acquired his scholastic training in the parochial school of the church of the Assumption, in Brooklyn, and in St. Francis Xavier College, in New York city, being graduated in the latter institution with the degree of bachelor of arts, in 1882. He subsequently studied law with the Hon. Samuel G. Courtney, formerly United States district attorney in New York city, and was duly admitted to practice in September, 1884. Pursuing his profession alone until 1888, he then became associated with the Hon. J. J. Walsh, now a judge of the municipal court of

the city of New York, and the firm of Carr & Walsh continued business for two years. In January, 1891, Mr. Carr was appointed clerk in the supreme court and served in that capacity until January, 1893, when he resigned in order to resume private practice. The ensuing five years were important ones in his rapid rise in his profession. He was appointed commissioner of the United States court January 1, 1896, serving in that capacity for a year, and on the 1st of January, 1898, he was appointed assistant corporation counsel and assigned to the department of law in Brooklyn. His record in connection with the office, extending over the most important epoch in the history of the department, involved by the reorganization of Greater New York and the adjusting and harmonizing of the various incorporate interests of the several villages and boroughs, with a multitude of legal entanglements following in the train, was characterized by ability, keenness and learning in the legal interpretation of the new charter, and on the 1st of January, 1899, he was made assistant corporation counsel in charge of the department of Brooklyn. As attorney and counselor for the borough, the municipal assembly and each and every office, board and department and in the prosecution and defending of suits for and against the city, he personally pleads annually from seventy to eighty cases before the court of appeals and the appellate division of the supreme court, besides superintending and directing the general business of the department, and these in a measure indicate the extraordinary important nature of his office. That he has won eighty per cent. of appealed cases eloquently attests his learning in the law and his high rank as an advocate.

A notable action successfully defended by Mr. Carr was the case of Hendrickson against the city, involving the validity of hundreds of contracts made in the several villages just on the eve of incorporation, for the purpose of throwing them upon the greater city. That such contracts were void, as held by Mr. Carr, was sustained by the court of appeals. The number of important actions so successfully prosecuted and defended by him are too numerous to permit of mention in this connection. He is a member of the Kings County Bar Association. He formerly did considerable writing on subjects of a legal character, his articles appearing from time to time in the Albany Law Journal and other publications of a like nature. He has likewise been a contributor to the compilation of the American and English Law Encyclopedia. As a lawyer Mr. Carr is incisive and painstaking, while as guardian of the legal interests of the city he is most aggressive and ever faithful.

Socially a representative of the Brooklyn, Co-



William J. Carr

lumbian, Montauk and Manhattan Clubs, he is politically connected with the Democratic clubs of New York. He is the vice-president of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, of Brooklyn.

Such is the brief review of the life and success of one whose past record bespeaks for him a brilliant future. Personally he is popular and socially occupies as high a position as he does professionally—and that is in the front ranks.

E. F. HAIGHT.

E. F. Haight, a well known contractor and builder of Brooklyn, who for a quarter of a century has made his home in this city, was born in Ulster county, New York, in November, 1844. His father, David Haight, was a native of Ulster county, this state, and was a farmer by occupation, devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits for many years. He married Anna Valett, a daughter of an officer in the French army under Napoleon, who was banished when the great general was defeated and sent from France. Mr. and Mrs. Haight became the parents of seven children. They were earnest and consistent Christian people, and took an active part in the work of the Methodist church, with which they held membership. The former died in 1876, but his widow, long surviving him, passed away in 1898, at the venerable age of ninety years.

In the district schools E. F. Haight mastered the common branches of English learning, and through the summer months he followed the plow and performed other such work in the fields upon his father's farm until fifteen years of age. He was a youth of only seventeen years when, in 1861, he offered his services to the government in defense of the Union, enlisting as a member of the Twentieth Regiment of the United States Militia, at Kingston, New York. He served for one year as a private and then returned to the north.

In 1866 Mr. Haight took up his residence in New York city. He had previously learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked as an employe of others for six years after going to New York, and then began business on his own account. Rapidly he gained an enviable position in building circles and has taken some very large contracts, which he successfully executed. He erected the Temple Court building, St. Vincent Hospital and many other large buildings in New York and Brooklyn. He furnishes employment to many competent workmen and his building operations have been of an important character, adding materially to the substantial development and improvement of the cities in which his work had been carried on.

In 1870 Mr. Haight married Miss Mary Randall,

a daughter of Isaac and Martha (Baker) Randall. Six children grace this union: Nettie E., Martha B., Valette D., Beatrice, Fowler and Helen. Mr. Haight's first wife died in 1890, and he married again, in 1895, Alida Goodale becoming his wife, and by this union he has one son, viz: Douglas G. With the Masonic fraternity Mr. Haight holds membership relations and is also a member of the Hanover Club, while for ten years he has been a trustee in the Lee Avenue Congregational church. Public-spirited and progressive, his interest is awakened by the inception of any movement tending to prove of general good and to many public enterprises his hearty co-operation is given. His life exemplifies the phrase "the dignity of labor," for in his business career his course has ever been such as to win him the confidence, trust and good will of his fellow men, and at the same time, triumphing over the difficulties which always bar the path to wealth, he has attained an enviable position among men of affluence in Brooklyn.

CORNELIUS B. VAN BRUNT.

Of the old families of Long Island that of Van Brunt has a history which is not only most interesting but which proclaims it one of the most ancient in America. The old Van Brunt homestead at Owl's Head, the most westerly point on Long Island, where Bay Ridge has since come into existence, was established two hundred and fifty years ago, and the house which now stands upon it and is still in use as the residence of a brother of Cornelius B. Van Brunt, was originally built in 1650 and has been remodeled from time to time. Rutvert Joosten Van Brunt came from Utrecht, Holland, with nineteen others in 1657 and held a patent to the land known as "plats 11 and 12 at Yellow Hook," from the government of Holland. He called the place New Utrecht, or the Utrecht of the New World, in compliment to Utrecht, his birthplace in Holland.

Cornelius B. Van Brunt traces his lineage in direct line to Rutvert Joosten Van Brunt. The sons in successive generations were: Nicholas, Ruloff, Jaques, Ruloff, Jaques, Daniel, and finally Cornelius B., the subject of this sketch.

Daniel Van Brunt was a farmer, a man of wealth and influence and an active member of the Dutch Reformed church. He married Mary C. Bergen, daughter of Cornelius Bergen, of Bergen Island, Long Island, and died May 24, 1889, his wife surviving him and having now reached her seventy-third year. Daniel and Mary C. (Bergen) Van Brunt had nine children, six of whom are living, all at Bay Ridge, namely: Anna C., the wife

of Peter A. Hegeman; Elizabeth, the wife of Charles C. Bennett; Rebecca B., the wife of Jere Lott; Ruloff J., on the old Van Brunt homestead; Jennie, the wife of Garrett W. Cropsey; and Cornelius B., who was born at Bay Ridge, February 21, 1866.

Mr. Van Brunt acquired his primary education in the local schools at Bay Ridge. After a preparatory course at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, he entered Columbia College, New York, and was graduated at the law school of that institution in 1888, and the same year he was admitted to practice in the courts of the state of New York. He has since practiced law and given his attention to real-estate interests at Bay Ridge. He has been successful professionally and financially and is indeed popular on account of his superior qualities. He is a member of the Crescent, Ridge, Nassau County and Dyker Meadows Clubs and of the Holland Society. He married Irene Sumner, daughter of George Sumner, of an old Philadelphia family, April 30, 1890, and has one child, Neila B.

FREDERICK W. DAVIS.

Frederick W. Davis, a prosperous business man residing in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, whose factory is located at Nos. 62 and 76 Rutledge street, was born in New York city in 1857. His father, William H. Davis, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and his grandfather was a native of England. The latter, Frederick W. Davis, located at Defiance, Ohio, after coming to this country, he having been the first ancestor of this branch of the family in the United States. He was a ship-builder by trade. Among his sons was William H. Davis, the father of our subject. He came to Brooklyn in 1861 and in 1869 established the iron foundry business now owned and conducted by Frederick W. Davis, and he became prominently known as a successful iron founder and manufacturer. He was active in social and civic affairs and was a prominent Mason. His death occurred in 1884, respected and esteemed by all who knew him. His widow, who still survives him, was in her maidenhood Emma Davis, and was a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Record) Davis. She is a descendant of a prominent English family. Unto this worthy couple was born a family of fourteen children. The parents were consistent Christian people and were members of the Baptist church.

Frederick W. Davis, the subject of this review, was educated in school No. 10, on Wilson street, and was early inured to his father's business. At the age of twelve years he entered the factory, and, beginning at the bottom, mastered successively every

feature of its conduct. When his father died he succeeded to the control, and has widely extended its operations. He at the present time employs sixty men, who are skilled operators and laborers.

In 1885 Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Frances, a daughter of Thomas and Frances (Sherwood) Love. They have three children,—Frederick W., Jr., Edna F. and Ethel. The family attend the Reformed church. Mr. Davis is a prominent Odd Fellow, belonging to Lodge No. 61.

EDWARD CHAPIN, M. D.

Among those who have attained to positions of distinctive preferment in connection with the practice of medicine is Dr. Edward Chapin, who is recognized as one of the leading physicians of Brooklyn. He has ever been an earnest and discriminating student and holds a position of due relative precedence among the medical practitioners of Long Island.

A native of Canandaigua, New York, the Doctor was born August 19, 1847, and is a son of Henry and Cynthia M. (Chapin) Chapin, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Chapinville, New York. Although of the same name, they came of two distinct and separate families. During his boyhood Dr. Chapin attended the public schools of his native town and later pursued a course in the Canandaigua Academy, and at an early age began teaching, but desiring to more thoroughly qualify himself for educational labors, he entered the State Normal School, in Oswego, New York, at which institution he was graduated in 1871. He then accepted the position of principal of the Union school, Union Springs, New York, and his ability as an instructor and disciplinarian is indicated by the fact that he was retained in the position for four years. On the expiration of that period he resigned in order to carry out former plans. Like many others of the successful men in this country he made pedagogy only a stepping-stone to other professional pursuits, and the cause of his resignation was the result of a long formed determination to enter the medical profession. In the year 1875 he entered the New York Homeopathic Medical College, and was graduated in the class of 1878 on the completion of the regular three-years course in the institution. He entered upon professional life in the field of medical science as resident physician in the hospital of the Five Points House of Industry, of New York city, where he remained for one year. On the expiration of that period he served for a time as resident physician in the Brooklyn Maternity Hospital and was then elected one of its visiting staff.

Dr. Chapin entered upon the practice of his profession well equipped for the numerous duties which



Fred W. Davis



devolve upon the physician. He had received good literary educational advantages, his mind was well disciplined and trained and, added to this, was his thorough course in the science of medicine and his long experience in hospital work. From the beginning his efforts were attended with a high degree of success, his practice steadily growing in volume and importance as the public came to recognize his splendid ability. Destined to constant increase of his already large practice, Dr. Chapin has served for many years in dispensaries and hospitals, and has been for several years a member of the staff of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital, where he has given lectures in the training school for nurses. He has been a frequent contributor to medical journals and an active worker in the medical societies of which he is a member, including the American Institute of Homeopathy; the Medical Society of New York State; the Kings County Homeopathic Society, and the Alumni Association of his alma mater.

On the 21st of October, 1885, Dr. Chapin was married to Miss Mary D. Miller, daughter of the late Colonel James Miller, of New York, who was killed in the battle of Fair Oaks while commanding the Eighty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. The Doctor and his wife have two children: Edith Pitkin and Harold Wolcott. The parents hold membership in the Second Presbyterian church, of Brooklyn, and he is a member of Warren Lodge, No. 47, F. & A. M., of Union Springs, New York. Socially he is connected with the Crescent Athletic Club, of Brooklyn.

A most enviable reputation is now accorded Dr. Chapin in connection with the prosecution of his chosen profession. Devoted to a noble and humane work, he has ever proved faithful and has not only earned the due reward for his efforts in a temporal way, but has proven himself worthy of the high regard and esteem of his fellow men because of his ability, his abiding sympathy and his earnest zeal in their behalf. Among his patrons are numbered many of the best families of Brooklyn. He is of a studious nature and is constantly advancing along the road which leads to perfection. He is widely known as a distinguished member of the medical fraternity of Brooklyn, and as one of its representatives well deserves mention in this volume.

J. L. LAWSON.

The father of the well known real-estate dealer at 1025 Broadway, Brooklyn, was A. L. Lawson, of Glasgow, Scotland, his son, J. L., having been born there. Mr. Lawson, senior, was a baker by trade and married in an old Scotch family and settled in Brooklyn at an early day, dying here in 1885.

J. L. Lawson was educated in the local schools, and on leaving school went to work at the trade of silversmithing. At this trade he became so proficient that the old and well known firm of Ball & Black engaged his services from 1865 to 1881. Later he engaged in the brass business for himself for many years. Having a disposition to travel, he went to California and to Cuba and Central America. On his return he determined to enter the real-estate business in Brooklyn, and in 1889 established his office here.

In politics Mr. Lawson is an active and aggressive Democrat, the leader for years of the Democracy of the Twenty-eighth ward. His effort to become alderman from his district, however, although vigorously made, was not attended by success. The Joseph Lawson Association was named after him. He has also been a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 453, F. & A. M., since 1869.

Mr. Lawson's first wife was Miss Louisa Miller, but she died in 1870. This union was honored by the birth of Alexander, William, Isabella and Frank. His second wife is Mary Francis Randall, daughter of John Randall, a member of one of the old New York families of that name, and as an issue there are three boys—Joseph, Uben and Oswald.

Mr. Lawson's success in his line is due to remarkable business sagacity, a disposition to deal fairly and to have others deal fairly by him, and to his energy and push.

HENRY CONKLING, M. D.

In the city of Brooklyn, on the 9th of October, 1863, Dr. Conkling was born, his parents being Dr. John T. and Caroline E. (Seaman) Conkling, the former a native of Smithtown, Suffolk county, Long Island, and the latter of New York city. The father passed a portion of his early life in the west. He was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, in 1835, and from that time until his demise he was engaged in the practice of medicine in Brooklyn, being recognized as one of the leading physicians of his time. When the Metropolitan board of health for New York, Kings and Queens counties was organized, in 1864, he was made the superintendent for Brooklyn, in which capacity he rendered much valuable service through his untiring efforts toward securing the enforcement of the sanitary regulations. In 1866 cholera was epidemic in Brooklyn, and during the prevalence of that dreadful disease Dr. Conkling rose nobly to the occasion and handled the matter in a masterful manner. He established the ambulance service of the city, and was the first to make contracts for the removal of garbage. When the Brooklyn board of health was

organized, in 1873, he was appointed one of its members and was reappointed in 1874. His labors in behalf of sanitation in Brooklyn were extensive, practical and beneficial. Along other lines he also aided in promoting the progress of the city. From 1864 until 1870 he was a member of the Brooklyn board of education, and the schools found in him a warm friend. He was a member and at one time president of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, and was also a member of the Hamilton Club.

Dr. Henry Conkling, whose name introduces this review, completed his literary education in the Polytechnic Institute, and under the preceptorage of his father pursued the study of medicine, later continuing his studies in the Long Island College Hospital, at which institution he was graduated in 1886. After one year spent as an interne at his alma mater he entered upon the practice of his profession and became his father's successor. In his chosen calling he has been very successful. He makes a specialty of the treatment of diseases of the heart and lungs, and was prepared for this branch of medicine by special courses in St. Bartholomew Medical College and the Brompton Chest Hospital, of London. In 1888 he became an assistant physician in St. Peter's Hospital and served in that capacity until 1897, when he resigned. He is now lecturer on the practice of medicine in the Union Missionary Training Institute. He is the author of a number of papers upon diseases of the heart and lungs which have been read before various professional bodies and afterward published. His marked skill in the line of his specialty has given him enviable prominence in medical circles and gained for him a liberal patronage.

Dr. Conkling was married May 28, 1895, to Miss Alice A. Truslow, a daughter of James L. Truslow, of Brooklyn. Both he and his wife are members of the Grace Episcopal church, and he is a member of the Hamilton Club of the city. His success is attributable to a laudable ambition, well directed efforts, thorough preparation and close application—qualities which always secure advancement and which may be cultivated by any one.

ERNEST C. HUSKINSON, M. D. S.

Among the representatives of professional life in Brooklyn is numbered Dr. Ernest Charles Huskinson, who is of English birth. The place of his nativity is in the city of Nottingham, England, the date, May 21, 1861. His parents were John Lovitt and Martha (Slater) Huskinson. The father, who is a dentist, followed the practice of his profession in Brooklyn for many years, and in 1893 returned to England, where he now resides. In his family were two children, Clarence John, who was for some time

a member of the dental profession, but is now engaged in the drug business in England, and Ernest C.

The latter acquired his education in the Nottingham schools, completing the high school course in that city in what is known as one of the best institutions of its kind in England. He entered upon the study of dentistry under the direction of his father and received practical training in his office. In 1881 he became connected with the English military hospital service, in which he served in northern Africa for five years. On the expiration of that period he came to Brooklyn and entered the office of Dr. Stevens, of Franklin avenue, as assistant, and secured the degree of Master of Dental Surgery from the state board of examiners in 1891. He has a large general practice and is a member of the Brooklyn Dental Society and of the Second District Dental Society.

The Doctor was married December 17, 1885, to Miss Elisa Babette Boechel, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, who, at the time of their marriage, resided in Alexandria, Egypt. They now have two children, Ernest Boechel and Ruby Adelle. The Doctor and his wife hold membership in St. Matthew's Episcopal church. He is a member of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 137, F. & A. M., also the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite bodies and Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership relations with Aurora Grata Masonic Club; Alert Council, R. A.; Court Goringe, Foresters of America; Court Columbus, A. O. O. F.; Primrose Lodge, Sons of St. George; and also an active and interested member of the Tolland Fish and Game Association of Massachusetts. Politically the Doctor usually votes with the Republican party.

JOHN W. VANDERVEER.

When we attempt to follow the story of the Vanderveer family of Long Island we find we have to deal with a name which has flourished in Kings county for at least two hundred and fifty years—long in fact before Kings county itself was heard of. So far as can be learned the common ancestor of the family was Cornelis Janse Vanderveer, who came here, in 1659, from Alkmaar, in Holland. Bergen, in his "Early Settlers," says: "He bought, February 24, 1678-9, of Jan Janse Fyn, for two thousand six hundred guilders, a farm in Flatbush," and also that "his name appears as a magistrate of Flatbush in 1678 and 1680, and on the patent of that town of 1685." Evidently he was a man of means and substance, and one who wielded a considerable amount of influence and was personally popular in the place where he resided.

He married Tryntje Gillis de Mandeville, and



Ernest C. Lusk, M.D.S.



they had five sons and four daughters. From these sons all the family now bearing the name of Vanderveer in Kings county are descended. The second son, Domenicus, was sheriff of Kings county in 1736, and was the ancestor of the family represented by John W. Vanderveer, whose name heads this review. The family early secured some fine tracts of land in New Lots, and at the present the representative in a direct line of the eighth generation of the family is there living. The name Domenicus has been loyally handed down. The grandfather of our subject bore it and added to its renown in New Lots. His son, Charles P. Vanderveer, the father of our subject, was the sixth of the name who occupied the property. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and was respected over a wide extent of territory for his sterling honesty and genuine worth. He was not a politician, but was a man of strong political convictions, and an adherent of the Whig and afterward of the Republican party. He was an ardent supporter of the house of worship at New Lots. His greatest hobby in life, however, was the old farm of one hundred acres which had come to him from his ancestors. He never tired of working upon it and improving it, and it was he who, in 1839, built the substantial house which still shelters the family. Charles P. Van'erveer died on the 4th of May, 1879. One of his sons, Dominicus Vanderveer, who was born on the 2st of January, 1821, died on the 1st of February, 1891. He never married and always resided in the old ancestral home. He was a Republican in his political views, and was employed in the old James mill.

John Vanderveer, the subject of this review, and the son of the honored farmer and miller mentioned above, was born on the 28th of October, 1828, and received the best education the local schools of the neighborhood afforded. He was also educated under the supervision of his father to all the work of the farm, and gradually assisted in its management and in operating the old mill until, when age began to tell upon his father, he assumed the entire control. In this he was most successful, and was equally prosperous in the management of the old Vanderveer mill.

On the 14th of January, 1866, Mr. Vanderveer was united in marriage with Mary Lott, a daughter of Johannes Lott and a sister of Simon B. Lott. Mary Vanderveer died July 23, 1901, at the age of seventy-eight years. The son John is now conducting the old homestead. The place contains two hundred acres and is located within the city limits of Brooklyn and of Greater New York. It is well known for the excellent quality of its truck land, and the old homestead, where the eight generations were born, still stands and is in

a state of good preservation. The father passed away on the 24th of February, 1887. His life was an upright one, and in his death the community lost an exemplary man and a good citizen.

WILLIAM HAWTHORNE JOHNSTON.

It naturally follows in a city of the proportions that Brooklyn has reached that there are many eminent representatives of the professions. Dentistry has its full quota, and among the number is Dr. William Hawthorne Johnston, who has long been accorded foremost rank in the line of his chosen calling. He was born in Pemaquid, now Bristol, Maine, on the 4th of November, 1847, his parents being Morton and Elizabeth (Hawthorne) Johnston, who were also natives of the Pine Tree state. His grandfather, William Johnston, was likewise born in Maine, while the great-grandfather, Thomas Johnston, was a native of Scotland and crossed the Atlantic to America, becoming one of the early settlers of Pemaquid. The Doctor's American ancestry were engaged in agricultural pursuits. His father, now eighty-six years of age, resides with him in Brooklyn, but his mother died in 1896, at the age of seventy-nine years.

The Doctor is an only child. He acquired the greater part of his early education in Rockford, Illinois, whither he accompanied his parents on their removal to the west, when he was seven years of age. At the age of eighteen he entered upon the study of dentistry in Rockford, but soon became a commercial traveler in the employ of his cousins, Johnston Brothers, manufacturers of and dealers in dental supplies. Their business has since been consolidated with that of the S. S. White Dental Company. Dr. Johnston continued to occupy the position of traveling salesman until 1871, and during that time he gave considerable attention to the mastery of the science of dentistry, improving every opportunity to advance his knowledge and gaining new ideas by visiting all of the important dental offices of New York and vicinity. The first dental engine ever constructed was used by Dr. Johnston as a sample to enable him to take orders. In introducing this device, which was warmly received by the profession, it having long felt the need of something of that nature, the Doctor became acquainted with the leading dentists in the portion of the country in which he traveled, made many warm friends among them and gained many valuable points concerning the theory and practice of dentistry. In 1871 he located on Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, and entered upon the practice of the profession with which he had so long been identified. He has since resided in the same block, his present home being at No.

73, where he has resided continuously from the year 1888. He conducts a general practice of dentistry in all its departments and has prepared and presented to various societies several scientific papers which have been subsequently published. He is a member of the Second District Dental Society, the Brooklyn Dental Society, the New York Institute of Stomatology and the New York State Dental Society.

Dr. Johnston was married, November 5, 1870, to Miss Kate Bostwick, a native of Vermont, at that time a resident of New York city. To this union were born four children: Morton, who died aged six years; John Brewster, who died aged two and a half years; and the Misses Ruth and Kathleen Johnston. The Doctor and his family are members of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal church, where he is assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is also one of the active workers in carrying on the Sunday Breakfast Association. He is a member of Central Lodge, No. 358, F. & A. M., Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Royal Arcanum. In his political views he is affiliated with the Republican party. He has been for many years a member of the Kings county general committee and was for two years a member of the executive committee.

MARVIN CROSS.

The subject of this review is one of Brooklyn's enterprising and honored citizens, occupying a leading position in the industrial world where his activities have resulted in bringing to him splendid success and at the same time have been of value to the community by furnishing employment to a large force of workmen.

Mr. Cross is descended from one of the old families of the Empire state, of French Huguenot ancestry on the paternal side, the name having been originally spelled La Croix. The prefix was eliminated in course of time and eventually the present orthography was adopted. Family tradition says that as early as 1780 the first ancestor in America settled in Chenango county and representatives of the name became leaders among the pioneers of that portion of the state. Stephen Cross, the father of our subject, was born in Chenango county, acquired his education in the common schools and in early life learned the carpenter's trade, which he pursued for some time. In 1845 he removed with his family to Brooklyn, where he followed the vocation of a grain measurer. He married Esther Morton, a daughter of Joel and Violet (Wells) Morton, both of whom were descended from good old New England families. Mrs. Morton had seven brothers, all belonging to one family, who were soldiers in the

Continental army in the war of the Revolution. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cross were born four children: Marvin, John, Orin and Anna Maria, the last named the widow of Mathias Kelly. The father died October 1, 1854, his wife surviving until February 1, 1880, when she, too, passed away. They were worthy people who enjoyed the uniform regard of all with whom they came in contact.

Marvin Cross was born in the old town of Virgil, Cortland county, New York, August 25, 1817, and attended the country schools of the neighborhood. During his early manhood he learned the carpenter's trade under his father's supervision and upon the removal of the family to Brooklyn he took charge of a grain distillery here. In 1847 he engaged in the sash, door and blind manufacturing business, and in 1848 began the construction of portable houses, which he shipped to California during the memorable days of the gold excitement there. He was one of the first to undertake that line of building. Having used large quantities of lumber in his building and manufacturing enterprises, Mr. Cross became familiar with the various features of the lumber trade and having foreseen the future possibilities for the development of Brooklyn he gradually extended the field of his operation to embrace the lumber trade. He is now at the head of one of the largest concerns of the kind on Long Island, the magnitude of the business being indicated by the fact that on an average throughout the year employment is furnished to one hundred and fifty men. The splendid success of the enterprise is due to the good judgment and straightforward methods of Mr. Cross, who throughout his business career has manifested untiring energy and unflagging application to the duties connected with his work. His labors have also been extended to other fields, for during more than six years he was a member of the board of directors of the Manufacturers National Bank of Brooklyn, and was for some time a director of the Kings County Savings Bank.

On the 14th of October, 1841, Mr. Cross was united in marriage to Miss Sarah M. Jones, a daughter of Tisdell and Amanda (Smith) Jones. They have three living children: Mary A., the wife of James Gerow, of Orange, New Jersey; Amanda, who married Charles S. Hall, of Flatbush, Long Island; and Joseph A. The mother was called to her final rest August 1, 1895. She was a most estimable lady, beloved and esteemed for her many deeds of charity and kindness. She was an earnest church worker and a consistent Christian.

Since the establishment of the nineteenth ward of Brooklyn, in 1855, Mr. Cross has made his home within its boundaries and has taken an earnest interest in the development and progress of the neigh-

borhood and in the welfare of its citizens. In 1872 he was elected a supervisor of the ward and in 1874 was appointed a member of the board of education. He also served for four and a half years on the board of park commissioners of Brooklyn, and has exerted a strong and wholesome influence for the good of the community and its advancement along substantial lines of progress. His business career is one which elicits praise and admiration and the most envious can not grudge him his success, so honorably has it been gained and so worthily is it used.

LEONARD G. WILDER, M. D. S.

Among the representatives of the dental fraternity who have won success is Dr. Leonard Goodell Wilder, who is numbered among the native sons of the Green Mountain state and is now a well known dentist of Brooklyn. He was born in Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, October 23, 1842, and represents one of the old families of New England. The ancestry can be traced back to Thomas Wilder, a native of Lancashire, England, who in the pioneer days of the development of the new world became one of the early settlers of Massachusetts. The line of descent may be traced down through John and Hannah Wilder, John and Sarah (Sawyer) Wilder, John and Prudence (Wilder) Wilder, to Cornelius Wilder, the great-grandfather of the Doctor. He was twice married, his first wife being Abigail Wilder, while his second wife was Elizabeth Hastings. The grandparents of our subject were Daniel and Sally (McClellan) Wilder, natives of Massachusetts, and the latter died when more than a hundred years of age. The parents of our subject were Almon and Therina (Goodell) Wilder, both natives of Vermont.

The Doctor is an only child and his literary education was acquired in the schools of the Green Mountain state and of Ohio. His father died in Sacramento, California, in 1851, having gone to the Pacific coast with the "Forty-niners." In 1870 he came to New York and entered upon the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. N. W. Kingsley, where he remained for two years. In 1876 he located in Brooklyn, where for a quarter of a century he has followed the profession of dentistry. He won the degree of Master of Dental Surgery from the state board of examiners in 1880. He has pursued a general practice of dentistry in all its departments and has long been recognized as one of the ablest members of the profession. In no department of business activity has there been greater advancement than in dentistry and with the progress and improvements Dr. Wilder has kept in close touch, so that he is one of the most able exponents of the more

improved methods and practices. He is a member of the Second District Dental Society and the Brooklyn Dental Society.

On the 17th of October, 1877, Dr. Wilder was united in marriage to Miss Katharine McBride, of Jersey City, who died November 20, 1897. On the 4th of April, 1899, he was again married, his second union being with Miss Letitia Batcheller, of Fredonia, New York. The Doctor belongs to Mistletoe Lodge, No. 647, F. & A. M., and is a prominent factor in political circles, having for twenty years been an active member of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club. He is also a member of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal church, and withholds his support and co-operation from no movement or measure calculated to prove of general good.

BENJAMIN EDSON, M. D.

Benjamin Edson, of 83 St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn, was born in Otego, New York, May 26, 1831, and is a son of Freeman and Sally (Sheldon) Edson, natives of Connecticut and Rhode Island, respectively. He is a grandson of Benjamin and Annie (Johnson) Edson, the former having been a physician in Tolland, Connecticut, and later in Otego. He served as a surgeon in the Revolutionary war, and died at the age of eighty-four years, while his wife died at the age of ninety-six years. The Doctor still has his grandfather's pestle and mortar, in a good state of preservation, and the saddle bags which he used many years in riding about Otego county, meeting with the many disadvantages and vicissitudes of a pioneer practitioner of medicine. The Doctor's father settled in Otego county about 1810. The Sheldon family, which consisted of the parents and thirteen children, located there about the same time, making the journey from New England on an ox sled. The Doctor's father died in 1896, at the age of ninety-three years, and his mother in 1895, aged eighty-eight years. They had four children: Benjamin; Henry, a physician of Cortland, New York; Austin, who occupies the old homestead; and Joanna, who married Silas Ryder.

The Doctor was educated in the public schools of his native town, in the Delaware Institute, of Franklin, New York, the Gilbertville Academy and the State Normal School of Albany. After teaching for four years in Schenectady, New York, and an equal time in Albany, he came to Brooklyn in 1864 to take the principalship of public school No. 14, where he continued for twenty years.

During that time he had taken up the study of medicine, and was graduated in the medical department of the University of New York in 1873. He had also pursued a course of lectures in the Long

Island College Hospital and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. He began giving a portion of his time to the practice of his profession, soon after securing his degree, and in 1885 he resigned his position as principal of school No. 14 in order to give all of his time to the practice of medicine. He has a large general practice, but gives special attention to diseases of children. He has been physician to the Home for the Destitute since 1874, and has done a large amount of dispensary work. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings and the Brooklyn Pediatric Society, and has been a frequent contributor to the medical journals of New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia.

The Doctor was married, in August, 1870, to Miss Mary Waters, of Brooklyn, and has one child, Grace, who married William R. Scrimgeour, a bank teller of Brooklyn. The Doctor is a member of Orion Lodge, No. 717, F. & A. M., of which he is senior past master. He is also a member of the Ninth Ward Republican Association, and was a member of the Kings county campaign committee in 1900.

LEWIS STEPHEN PILCHER, A. M., M. D.,
LL. D.

One of the most exacting of all the higher lines of occupation to which a man may lend his energies is that of the physician. A most scrupulous preliminary training is demanded, a nicety of judgment but little understood by the laity. Our subject is well fitted for the profession which he has chosen as a life work, and is to-day one of the foremost surgeons of Brooklyn.

He was born in Adrian, Michigan, July 28, 1845, and is one of a family of five children, whose parents were Rev. Elijah Holmes and Phebe (Fisk) Pilcher. The father, who was a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, went to Michigan in 1829, at the age of nineteen years. He died in 1887. One of his sons, Rev. Leander W. Pilcher, D. D., died at Pekin, China, in 1893, a martyr to the cause of Christianity, having gone to the orient under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church. At the time of his death he was serving as president of the Pekin University. The Doctor's paternal grandparents were Stephen and Eleanor (Selby) Pilcher, natives of Virginia, who settled in southern Ohio, in 1802. The Pilcher family was founded in America by three brothers, who came from England and located in Culpeper, Virginia, about 1750. The Doctor's maternal ancestors were among the early settlers of New England.

Dr. Pilcher was prepared for college at the Ann Arbor high school, and in 1858 entered the Uni-

versity of Michigan, at which he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1862, being the youngest graduate of that well known institution. A year later he secured, by examination, the degree of A. M. from his alma mater, in 1866 the degree of M. D., and in 1900 the honorary degree of LL. D. was also conferred upon him by both the University of Michigan and by Dickinson College, of Pennsylvania.

In 1864 and 1865 the Doctor was hospital steward in the United States army; from 1867 to 1870 was assistant surgeon in the navy, and from 1870 to 1872 was passed assistant surgeon in the navy. He was adjunct surgeon and lecturer on anatomy in the Long Island College Hospital from 1872 to 1879, and adjunct professor of anatomy from 1879 to 1883. He was a member of the board of corporators of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital from 1885 to 1896, and professor of surgery there from 1885 to 1895. Dr. Pilcher prepared the preliminary plans and instructions for the architects of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital at Brooklyn; has been a member of its board of managers since its organization, in 1881, and was secretary of the board until 1892. He has also been president of the medical board and senior surgeon during the entire existence of that institution; was a member of the Brooklyn Anatomical and Surgical Society, of which he was president from 1879 to 1882; is a prominent member of the New York State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1891 and 1892; is a fellow of the American Surgical Association, of which he was vice-president in 1893. He was anniversary orator in 1899 of the New York Academy of Medicine, and is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of which he was president in 1900. It will thus be seen that he stands high among his professional brethren and is justly numbered among the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of Greater New York. He was a member of the council of the surgical section of the Third International Medical Congress in 1887, and was honorary chairman of the section on anatomy of the Pan-American Medical Congress in 1893.

Dr. Pilcher has contributed many valuable articles to medical literature, was editor of the *Annals of Anatomy and Surgery* from 1879 to 1883, and since 1885 has been editor of the *Annals of Surgery*, the chief surgical periodical published in the English language, being published simultaneously in Philadelphia, London and Sidney, Australia. He has been one of the editors of the *International Annual of the Medical Sciences* since 1894, and was editor of the *Methodist Episcopal Hospital Reports*, Volume 1, in 1898. The Doctor is the author of *The Treatment of Wounds*, published in 1883, and a second edition in 1898, and is one of the authors



Lewis Stephen Pilcher



of the following well known encyclopedic medical works: The American System of Diseases of Children, the Reference Handbook of Medical Science, the American Text-book of Surgery, the international System of Surgery, and is also the author of upwards of a hundred monographs and pamphlets on medical, surgical and literary subjects. Dr. Pilcher located in Brooklyn in 1872, and at first engaged in general practice, but his great ability as a surgeon constantly asserted itself, so that since 1890 he has been obliged to give his time exclusively to surgery, in which his success is most forcibly told in the foregoing.

On the 22d of June, 1870, Dr. Pilcher was united in marriage with Miss Martha Phillips, daughter of Aaron H. Phillips, of Brooklyn, and to them have been born five children, namely: Lewis Frederick, professor of art in Vassar College, married Mary Belle Wooden, of Brooklyn, and has one child, Martha; Sarah Fisk is the wife of Charles I. Dechevoise, a broker on Wall street, New York, and a resident of Brooklyn; Paul Monroe was graduated at the College of Physicians & Surgeons, of New York, in 1900, and is now associated with his father in practice; James Taft is a member of the class of 1902 in the University of Michigan; and Martha Eleanor, who died at the age of one year.

The Doctor has a fine summer home on Lake Hopatcong, Sussex county, New Jersey, where he spends four months during the year, and is a member of the council of the village. He is also an active and prominent member of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal church in Brooklyn, was a member of the board of managers of the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union from 1875 to 1879, editor of the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union in 1878 and editor of the health department of the Christian Advocate, New York, from 1880 to 1887. He is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion.

FREDERICK WOLL.

The Woll family to which the subject of this review belongs was founded in America by his father, Peter Woll, who was born in the village of Wiesbach, in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, in an agricultural family, eminently respectable and industrious.

Peter Woll acquired the usual elementary education such as was afforded by the public schools of his native land at that time, and when in his fifteenth year he took up the practical duties of business life, since which time he has been dependent upon his own labors and resources for a livelihood. Being of an industrious nature and with a laudable ambition to win success, he decided to cross the

Atlantic and seek his fortune in the United States. Accordingly he bade adieu to home and friends in the fatherland and sailed from Havre, landing in New York city in 1853. He at once sought employment and after a time he went to Philadelphia, where his labors eventually resulted in bringing to him sufficient capital to enable him to engage in business on his own account. He therefore began the work of preparing all kinds of bristles for brushes, being one of the pioneers in this enterprise. He commenced operations on a small scale, but by careful and judicious management his business has constantly grown until it has now attained proportions of considerable magnitude, furnishing employment to a large number of skilled operatives. The sales are extensive and shipments are made to various sections of the country. In order to meet the increasing demands of his trade Mr. Woll established a branch house in New York in 1882.

Coming to America in early manhood, possessed of a resolute spirit, of energy and ambition, Mr. Woll has steadily advanced on the highway to success, and his life illustrates most forcibly the strength of the German-American character in conquering obstacles and progressing along a line of labor definitely marked out. He has built up an important enterprise and his name and creditable reputation are widely known in the commercial world. He is also prominent in social and civic affairs in the Quaker city, where his friends are legion. He married Miss Elizabeth Schmitt, whose parents were also natives of Bavaria, Germany, and belonged to prominent families there. Her grandfather was an eminent Lutheran minister. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Woll were born four children: Adolph, Peter, Elizabeth and Frederick.

The last named was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1866, and enjoyed the educational advantages afforded by the schools of that city, wherein he continued his studies until fifteen years of age, when he entered his father's establishment and under the direction of his parent gained a thorough knowledge of the business in every department. Having thus qualified himself in all the details of the trade he was placed at the head of the New York house on its establishment in 1882, being well fitted to control its operations and its trade. By his keen discernment and aptitude for business he soon became the practical head of the firm of Peter Woll & Sons, of which he has been a partner for almost twenty years.

On the 12th of May, 1896, Mr. Woll was married to Miss Anna M. Lang, and unto them have been born three children—Frederick S., Anna M. and Donald L. Mr. Woll is recognized as a leading and worthy citizen of the nineteenth ward of Brook-

lyn, where he has always manifested an earnest interest in the social, material and public welfare of the community. He holds membership in the Hanover Club, a prominent social organization of the Nineteenth ward and is a gentleman who has many friends.

JAMES WEIR, JR.

The first ancestor of this family to come to the United States was James Weir, Sr., who was born in Scotland, where he was educated and was trained to the business of a horticulturist and florist. His advent to the United States is a splendid illustration of the contribution of the British-American citizens to our composite national character. Coming to the United States in 1844, he settled in Brooklyn, locating at Forty-ninth street and Third avenue, and there he became connected with business life as a florist. By his thrift and enterprise he soon prospered, and in the Yellow Hook district purchased land, which he cultivated and improved and a part of which is still in the possession of the family. At the time of his settlement here Mr. Weir was one of three florists of Brooklyn, and was the pioneer in this line of enterprise in this locality. By his thrift and industry he did much in furthering the progress and advancement of the neighborhood. Mr. Weir was the author of and an earnest advocate in the changing of the name of this district of Brooklyn from Yellow Hook to its present name, that of Bay Ridge, and indeed it may be correctly said that in all the important public enterprises his judgment was regarded as a criterion in the community. Having always at heart the interest and welfare of this part of Brooklyn, he did much toward encouraging its progress and development. In addition to his many business cares and responsibilities he always found time to help others less fortunate than himself. He also took an earnest interest in church work, and for thirty years served as a vestryman in the Episcopal church of Bay Ridge. He passed away May 28, 1891, respected and beloved not only by his family but also by many friends and those who had enjoyed his generous hospitality.

James Weir, Sr., was married, in England, to Miss Ann Reynolds, who was a native of London, England, and a daughter of John Reynolds, who was a descendant of an old family of London, its members having been noted for their longevity, several members reaching the ripe old age of eighty-six, while one, Jessie (Morris) Russell, an aunt of Mrs. Weir, attained the patriarchal age of one hundred and six years. Family tradition says that an old house which has been recently torn down and which stood at 11 Church Row, Allgate, London, had for many years been occupied by Jane Reynolds,

who was a daughter of John Reynolds, and this same old building contained a circulating library for over two hundred years. Mrs. James Weir, Sr., had a family of four children who survived her, namely: James, Jr., whose name introduces this review; John Reynolds, who married Agnes Bennett; Jessie, now Mrs. Otto Heingke, of Bay Ridge; and Frederick, who married Ann Waters. The mother of these children died in June, 1895. She was a most estimable lady, possessing many excellencies of character, and her death was mourned by many who had known her best, while the church as well as the poor of the neighborhood lost in her a good friend.

James Weir, Jr., son of James and Ann (Reynolds) Weir, was born in London, England, October 17, 1843, and came to the United States with his parents. His elementary education was acquired in public school No. 2, in Brooklyn, and for some time he attended the Polytechnic Institute. Having learned the horticultural and florist business in all its various details under the tuition of his father, under whose direction he also acquired a good and practical business knowledge, he began life on his own account in 1866, locating his green house and offices near Twenty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, near the main entrance of Greenwood cemetery. In this undertaking he has met with good and well deserved success. Not unlike his father, he has always taken an active interest in the social and civic affairs of his neighborhood. In 1879, from his ward, he was elected a member of the Brooklyn common council for two terms, of two years each, and in 1883 served as president of the board. For twelve years he also served as a member of the board of education, discharging his duties conscientiously. Also like his father in politics, he is a Jeffersonian Democrat, while fraternally and socially he is also well known, belonging to Minerva Lodge, No. 792, F. & A. M., to the Shelter Island Yacht Club, the Atlantic Yacht Club and the Crescent Yacht Club. In conclusion the writer may correctly say that in all his undertakings he has proved himself a worthy scion of a worthy sire.

Mr. Weir has been twice married, his first union being with Miss E. Matilda Waters, a daughter of Dr. Robert Waters, of New Utrecht, Long Island, and three of their children survive,—James E.; Jessie M., the wife of Arthur Hawkins, of Brooklyn; and Mabel, now Mrs. Howard C. Miller, also of Brooklyn. The faithful wife and mother of this family died August 15, 1885, and for his second wife Mr. Weir chose Miss Margaret Ouchterloney, a daughter of James and Janet Ouchterloney. Unto this union has been born one daughter, Janet R. Mr. Weir and his family attend the Dutch Reformed church.

JOHN OSBORN POLAK.

There is probably no history more interesting than the history of surgery, and the advance which this science has made during the century just closed may be regarded as one of the scientific wonders of our age. Brooklyn has many able and eminent surgeons, and among the younger class of them none is better or more favorably known than John Osborn Polak, M. D., who is located at No 287 Clinton avenue.

Dr. Polak was born in Brooklyn March 12, 1870, only child of Carl T. and Elizabeth (Osborn) Polak. His father was a native of Alsace, province of the Rhine, Germany, and came from Aix la Chapelle to Brooklyn in 1853 and engaged in the dry-goods commission business in New York city. He was very successful for many years and is now retired and living in Brooklyn. Mary Elizabeth Osborn, whom he married, was born in that city.

Dr. Polak was educated in the public schools of Plainfield, New Jersey, prepared for college at Rutgers Preparatory School and was graduated from Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1888. He took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Long Island College Hospital in 1891, and received the Dudley medal for the best surgical thesis. During that year the same degree was conferred upon him by the medical department of the University of Vermont. For one year he was interne at Long Island College Hospital, and for six months at the Maternity Hospital, in New York. He began the practice of his profession at No. 23 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, and in 1897 removed to No. 287 Clinton avenue. For some years he has made a specialty of gynecology and his practice is now almost exclusively in that line. He has been lecturer in obstetrics and gynecology in Long Island College Hospital since 1892, and professor of obstetrics in the New York Post-Graduate Hospital since 1894. He has been the visiting surgeon to the Williamsburg Hospital since 1892, also to the Eastern District Hospital in 1895-8, and since that time has been the chief of the clinic in the department of gynecology in the Long Island College Hospital. He was one of the authors of Keating & Coes' Gynecology, published in 1895, and Jewett's Obstetrics, 1901, and has written many professional papers which have been read before various medical societies and published in medical journals. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Society, the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Kings County Medical Association, the Long Island Medical Society, the Brooklyn Gynecological So-

ciety and the Brooklyn Pathological Society. He also holds membership in the Crescent Athletic Club and the Rutgers College Club.

In his political views he is a Democrat. He married Bertha Louise Pitkin, a daughter of F. Eugene Pitkin, of Brooklyn, June 12, 1895, and has one child, named Zorka.

JERE LOTT.

The histories of old families sometimes throw a strong light on the settlement and development of large cities. It is interesting to learn that a pioneer had a farm which is now covered with factories and residences and lived upon it for many years when it was trodden only by the plowman and had no buildings within its borders but his own farm house and barns. There are many people in the eastern district of Brooklyn who, when they read this, will perhaps learn for the first time that James Lott once farmed on ground where a part of Williamsburg subsequently grew up and that his two sons, one named Aaron, removed to New Utrecht about 1840. They may be interested to learn further of Aaron Lott that he was assessor of New Utrecht for eighteen years and died in office. He also held other important local offices and was active in the Dutch Reformed church. He was, all in all, a pious and public-spirited man, who deserved well of his fellow citizens and prospered. He married Cynthia Lott, daughter of Jeremiah, and she bore him four children, two of whom are living: Jere Lott, silversmith, at 112-116 Walker street, New York city, and residence at 245 Eighty-first street, Bay Ridge; and Abraham, who lives at Seventh avenue and Garfield Place, Brooklyn. Aaron Lott died in 1886, his wife in 1894.

Jere Lott was born at Eighteenth avenue and Sixty-fifth street, Bath Beach, July 16, 1854. He gained his primary education in the public schools and then spent two years at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He acquired a practical knowledge of die-sinking and in 1893 was made a special partner in the firm of Otto & Schmitt, which was later succeeded by the firm of Lott & Schmitt, in which he is controlling partner. He was a member of the board of special commissioners appointed to expend three million, five hundred thousand dollars in grading and improving the streets of New Utrecht. A lifelong member of the Dutch Reformed church, he is one of its deacons and is helpfully devoted to all its interests. He is a Mason and a member of the Crescent and Ridge Clubs and one of the governors of the latter.

October 29, 1880, Mr. Lott married Rebecca B.

Van Brunt, daughter of Daniel and Mary C. (Bergen) Van Brunt, and a lineal descendant of Rutvert Joosten Van Brunt, who came from Utrecht, Holland, in 1657, with nineteen others, and under a patent from the Holland government became the possessor of "plats 11 and 12, Yellow Hook," and named New Utrecht after his native town in Holland. Mr. and Mrs. Lott have had two children, one of whom, Daniel V. B., is living.

FRANK ELIOT WEST, A. M., M. D.

Dr. West is engaged in the practice of medicine in Brooklyn, and has that love for and devotion to his profession which have brought to him success and won him a place among the ablest representatives of the medical fraternity in the city. He was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, February 8, 1851, and is a son of John Chapman and Maria L. (Goodrich) West, natives, respectively, of Washington and Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and of early English ancestry.

The Doctor was educated in Greylock Institute of South Williamstown, Massachusetts, and was graduated in Williams College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1872, receiving the degree of Master of Arts three years later. Under the preceptorship of Drs. Frank K. Paddock and J. F. A. Adams he received his medical education in the College of Physicians & Surgeons, of New York, and the Long Island College Hospital, graduating at the latter institution in 1876, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He has since been an active member of the profession and is now consulting physician and makes a specialty of the treatment of internal diseases. Besides enjoying a large and lucrative practice the Doctor has held the following professional positions in the Long Island College Hospital: House physician and surgeon in 1876-7; surgeon of the out-door department from 1878 to 1885; assistant to the chair of medical practice from 1880 to 1886; lecturer on physical diagnosis and diseases of the kidneys, from 1883 to 1886; assistant physician to the hospital in 1883; visiting physician to the hospital since 1885; and professor of materia medica and therapeutics and clinical medicine since 1886. He was president of the Alumni Association in 1885. He was also visiting physician to the Kings County Hospital from 1803 to 1808, and consulting physician to that institution since the latter date, and has been visiting physician to the Brooklyn Hospital since 1804. He is the author of many published pamphlets and papers of much value to the profession.

In 1878 Dr. West became a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, has been censor of the society at various times, was vice-president in

1890, president in 1891, and chairman of the board of trustees since 1892, and was chairman of the building committee which erected the new medical library on Bedford avenue, in Brooklyn. He is a permanent member of the New York State Medical Society, and is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Physicians Mutual Aid Association of New York, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, and the Associated Physicians of Long Island. He is also a member of the Hamilton and the Crescent Athletic Clubs of Brooklyn, and the Alpha Delta Phi Club of New York.

On the 10th of June, 1896, Dr. West was united in marriage to Miss Mary V. Humphries, of New York, and they have one child, Frank Eliot, Jr. The family attend the Trinity Episcopal church of Brooklyn.

FRANCIS W. BOWRON, M. D.

Dr. Francis W. Bowron, of Brooklyn, was born January 19, 1846, in the city which is still his home, his parents being Watson and Maria (Field) Bowron. He is a grandson of William and Mary (Story) Bowron, who were of the Society of Friends and came from England to America prior to the year 1800. The grandfather was born in county Yorkshire, in November, 1756, and arrived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in November, 1786. He was there married to Miss Mary Story, who was born in the county of Durham, England, November 9, 1763. He died January 23, 1838, and her death occurred October 5, 1840. Their children were Joshua, John, Henry, William, Sarah, Hannah and Watson. The maternal grandparents of the Doctor were Josiah and Hannah G. Field, who were descended from early New England ancestry, the line of descent being traceable back to Cromwell. The several branches of the Cromwell family in America claim descent from the same parent stock as that of the protector, Oliver Cromwell. It is presumed that the ancestor of the American line was Col. John Cromwell, third son of Richard Cromwell and a brother of the protector. John Cromwell, son of Colonel John Cromwell, emigrated from Holland to the New Netherlands. In 1686 he resided at Long Neck, Westchester county, afterward known as Cromwell Neck. He married and left two sons, John and James, the latter born in 1696 and died in 1780. He married Esther Godfrey and had two children, John James and William. John Cromwell, of Harrison, Westchester county, was born December 5, 1727, and married Anna Hopkins, of Long Island, who was born January 12, 1730. He was an active patriot during the Revolution, and endured many hardships in the cause of liberty. He died in



James C. McNeil M.D.

1805. His children were: James, Daniel, John, Joseph, William and Naomi Esther. The latter married John Griffin, of North Castle. He was born December 16, 1755, and died September 30, 1826. He was married, October 22, 1777, and his wife was born January 1, 1760, and died January 16, 1832. Their daughter, Hannah Griffin, was born on the 18th of November, 1778. Her paternal ancestry may be traced back through many generations to Edward Griffin, who, at the age of twenty-three years, sailed from London, England, on the ship *Abraham*, which weighed anchor on the 24th of October, 1636, bound for Virginia. He took up his abode in the midst of the colony founded by Secretary William Cleyborne, at Kent and Palmer's Island. Owing to a dispute between Cleyborne and Lord Baltimore, Edward Griffin and others, were seized on Palmer's Island, June 30, 1638. Griffin fled to New Amsterdam, and there, on the 27th of August, 1640, he was brought before the authorities on an application of Leonard Calvert, governor of Maryland, to have him returned, but as it was proved that he was a prisoner in Maryland and not a fugitive he remained in New Amsterdam. Thus it was that the Griffin family became established in the Empire state. Edward Griffin was married in Flushing, about the year 1650. He acquired land at Flatbush, and in 1656 he was a resident of Gravesend, where, on the 27th of January, 1658, he purchased a half of a plantation lot, which he subsequently sold. He was among the early settlers at Flushing, arriving there in 1657 or 1658, and on the 27th of December, 1657, with others he protested against the persecution of the Quakers by Governor Peter Stuyvesant. Records show that he was still living in 1698. His children were Edward, John, Richard and Deborah. His son, John Griffin, of Flushing, was married about 1690, and died in 1742, while his wife, Elizabeth, died in 1740. Their son, John Griffin, of Mamaroneck, was born about 1691, and died in 1759. He was married about 1711, to Hannah Clarke, and they had two sons, the elder being John Griffin, who was born May 29, 1713, and died subsequent to 1770. He, too, was a resident of Mamaroneck. On the 13th of November, 1731, or 1732, he married Dorcas Quimby, widow of John Clapp, and she died about 1734. His brother was Joseph Griffin, who was twenty-four years his junior. John Griffin, of Harrison, New York, a son of John and Dorcas (Quimby) Griffin, was born in January, 1733, and died in December, 1807. He was married, November 21, 1754, to Hannah Haviland, who was born February 3, 1738, and died July 5, 1758. Their son, who also bore the name of John Griffin, resided in North Castle. He was born December 16, 1755, and died September 30, 1826. On

the 22d of October, 1777, he wedded Esther Cromwell, and thus two of the old colonial families were united. She was born January 1, 1760, and died January 16, 1832. Their daughter, Hannah Griffin, became the wife of Josiah Field and the maternal grandmother of Dr. Bowron. She was born November 18, 1778, and on the 14th of October, 1795, married Josiah Field, a son of Uriah and Mary (Quimby) Field. He was born September 2, 1774, and died April 14, 1850, while his wife passed away July 30, 1824. Their children were as follows: Esther, born June 20, 1798, was married, October 19, 1814, to Moses I. Quimby, and died January 19, 1852; Phoebe, born August 3, 1800, was married November 9, 1826, to Josiah Barnes, and died June 30, 1851; Sarah S., born April 10, 1802, was married, May 9, 1821, to John S. Bowron, M. D., and died October 7, 1850; Maria M., born August 30, 1805, was married, February 23, 1831, to Watson Bowron, and became the mother of the Doctor; and Richard Mott, the youngest of the family, was born April 12, 1814, and died October 27, 1819.

Watson Bowron, the Doctor's father, was born in Newcastlle, Westchester county, New York, January 5, 1807. He was married, February 23, 1831, to Maria Mott Field, and in 1842 took up his abode in what is now the twenty-fifth ward of Brooklyn, on a farm adjoining that owned by Adrian Suydam. This farm he later divided into building lots and sold at a good profit. In doing so he laid out Palmetto, Woodbine, Ivy and Grove streets and Evergreen avenue, and that section of Brooklyn is still known as Bowronville. In 1852 he purchased another large farm in Flushing, which he also laid out into lots and sold to the Bowron Land Association. In 1871 he took up his residence at 257 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, where he died July 13, 1876, at the age of sixty-nine years. His widow, surviving him for many years, passed away on the 2d of January, 1900, at the age of ninety-four years. In their family were four children: William Henry, who married Annie Woodruff and was for several years in the express business in Long Island City, but died August 12, 1892, at the age of fifty-four years; Maria; Louise and Josephine, who are twins; and Francis W. The Doctor is the youngest of the family. He began his education in the public schools, later was a student in Flushing Institute and was graduated in the medical department of the University of New York, with the class of 1870. He then opened an office and began the practice of his profession. After a few months he went with his parents to Brooklyn and has since been located in business at No. 260 Tompkins avenue. He has a large general practice and pays special attention to the treatment of diseases

of women and children. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings and is medical examiner for lunacy in Kings county.

Dr. Bowron was married, May 15, 1878, to Miss Eugenia Betts, a daughter of Anthony Betts, of Woodside, Long Island, becoming his wife. She died December 23, 1882. His second marriage was celebrated June 2, 1896, when he married Miss Georgianna Deitz, a daughter of Alonzo E. Deitz. The Doctor and Mrs. Bowron are members of St. George's Episcopal church, of Brooklyn. They are people of sterling worth and hold an enviable position in social circles because of their many excellent qualities.

GILBERT HICKS.

Gilbert Hicks, of Flatbush, was born at Norton's Point, Coney Island, on the 6th of March, 1832, in the only house located on the island at that time. He represents a family that has long been widely known in this section of the Empire state. One of its representatives was Elias Hicks, a noted divine. Thomas Hicks, the father of our subject, was born at Newtown, Long Island, and was a son of Gilbert Hicks, Sr. The former came to Coney Island about 1828 and served as commissioner of common land of Gravesend. He was a deacon and leader in the Dutch Reformed church at that place and was a leading and influential citizen whose active connection with public affairs proved of great benefit to the community. He married Cornelia Van Sicken, a daughter of Abraham Van Sicken, one of the early settlers of Gravesend. His death occurred in 1890. Four of his nine children still survive him, namely: Gilbert; Annie; Mary, widow of Abraham Voorhies, of Flatbush; and John B., who is also living in Flatbush.

Gilbert Hicks attended the local schools in Gravesend and entered upon his business career as a clerk in a store on Staten Island. He afterward occupied a similar position in Gravesend and later was appointed storekeeper at the county building, entering upon the duties of that position in 1857. He served in that capacity for thirty years, a fact which indicates his fidelity and trustworthiness.

Mr. Hicks was united in marriage to Miss Emma Abrahams, of Limbrook, Long Island, a daughter of Zachariah Abrahams. Their marriage was blessed with four children, of whom three are now living, as follows: Nettie L., wife of Arthur Hatch, of Flatbush; Fannie, wife of Lewis Vernal, of Brooklyn; and Adelaide. In 1857 Mr. Hicks took up his residence in Flatbush and has been a promoter of many of its interests that have proved of public benefit. He is a Democrat in politics, and at one

time was quite active in the work of the party. For many years he has been a Mason and has long served as an elder and deacon in the Dutch Reformed church at Flatbush, of which he is an esteemed and valued member.

JACOB D. REMSEN.

The ability of a man to rise above the ranks and attain a position of prominence in the world presupposes a strength above the average, a stability of character that will endure all discouragement and disappointments and in the end triumph over every impediment that obstructs the pathway to success. Mr. Remsen is a gentleman who has attained honor in his state by personal merits, his integrity of character and a strict adherence to the highest standard of principles. He is recognized as a leading representative of the Republican party and is now a member of the state assembly. Few political gatherings of any importance in the city of Brooklyn are complete without his presence.

Mr. Remsen was born in the house in which he now lives, on the 7th of April, 1855. His father, T. Schenck Remsen, is still living and is represented elsewhere in this volume. The son was educated in Erasmus Hall Academy, where he was graduated in 1871, and in 1875 he was graduated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He then began farming, which he continuously followed until 1885. He has taken a very active interest in political affairs since attaining his majority, and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have frequently called him to public office. In 1893 he was elected justice of the peace, and in 1896 was chosen one of the board of assessors. In 1899 he became deputy internal revenue collector and in the same year was also chief of the index department of the hall of records in Brooklyn. In the fall of 1899 he was elected to represent the eighteenth assembly district, including the Twenty-ninth, Twenty-fourth and Thirty-second wards and three districts of the Twenty-third ward in the state legislature, and is now a member of the house. He has been one of its most active working members and introduced into the legislature thirteen measures, eleven of which became laws. He has labored most earnestly and indefatigably for those interests which he believes will prove of public benefit, and has left the impress of his individuality upon the legislation of the state.

On the 4th of August, 1876, Mr. Remsen was united in marriage to Miss Laura Oliver, a daughter of Garrett Oliver and a representative of an old Long Island family. They now have five children, —T. Schenck, Percy, Lillian, Ethel and Arthur. Mr. Remsen belongs to the Cortelyou Club and the



W. J. Maxwell

Young Men's Republican Club of Flatbush. While undoubtedly he is not without that honorable ambition which is so powerful and useful as an incentive to activity in public affairs, he regards the pursuits of private life as being in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts. His is a noble character—one that subordinates personal ambition to public good and seeks rather the benefit of others than the aggrandizement of self.

WILBUR L. RICKARD, M. D.

In the comparison of labors to which men devote their energies to ascertain the relative importance and value, it has usually been accorded that the medical profession is among the most important, and many accord it the first place. A well known member of the fraternity in Brooklyn is Dr. Wilbur Lament Rickard, who is located at No. 262 Stuyvesant avenue. He was born in Palatine Bridge, Montgomery county, New York, March 4, 1867, and is the only child of Charles Henry and Margaret Elizabeth (Snell) Rickard. His grandparents, Alexander and Elizabeth (Fuller) Rickard, were also natives of Palatine Bridge, and there resided Frederick Rickard, the great-grandfather of the Doctor. Palatine Bridge was settled by a German colony in 1710 and the Doctor's ancestors were probably of the number.

His preliminary education was acquired in the public schools and was supplemented by study in Canajoharie Academy and the Cazenovia Seminary, and his medical education was completed by his graduation in the Long Island College Hospital, with the class of 1889. After serving for one year as interne in the hospital of his *alma mater* he located on Halsey street, Brooklyn, and engaged in the practice of his profession, removing to his present location on Stuyvesant avenue in 1896. For several years he was connected with the Bedford Dispensary and Hospital. He engages in general practice and has written a number of pamphlets and professional papers which were subsequently published. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of Brooklyn Medical Society, the Long Island Medical Society and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, of New York. During the threatened epidemic of smallpox in 1895 he was one of the official vaccinators of the Brooklyn health department.

Dr. Rickard was married, April 26, 1893, to Miss Emily Johnson, of New York, and they have one child, Harold Johnson. The Doctor and Mrs. Rickard are members of Jones' Methodist Episcopal church and he holds membership relations with Valiant Council of the Royal Arcanum. In his po-

litical views he is a Democrat, but is not active in party work, preferring to devote his energies to his professional duties. His close application and his earnest purpose have secured him advancement and he well deserves the liberal patronage which is accorded him.

WILLIAM J. MAXWELL.

William J. Maxwell, prominent in political circles, popular in social circles and a leader in the commercial life of Brooklyn, was born in New York city in January, 1853, and was there educated in the public schools. His business training came through a clerkship in various extensive dry-goods houses of the metropolis, and seventeen years ago he felt himself sufficiently familiar with business methods to embark in merchandising on his own account. He therefore opened a store, which formed the nucleus of his present extensive business. The firm of Maxwell & Company, of which he is the senior member, is now doing an extensive business at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifteenth street, in Brooklyn, where they occupy a large building, fifty by one hundred and seventy-five feet, in which employment is furnished to seventy-five people. Splendidly equipped and carrying a large stock, the house is now enjoying a very extensive patronage, which is constantly growing and thereby augmenting their success. In connection with his mercantile interests Mr. Maxwell is a director in the Greater New York Savings Bank, of which he was one of the organizers, and is vice-president of the South Brooklyn Board of Trade.

As a citizen Mr. Maxwell is deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare, progress and improvement of Brooklyn and is often the leader in movements tending to the upbuilding of the city. His co-operation is freely given to all measures for the general good, and he is a member of the Committee of Fifty, representing the most progressive, enterprising and substantial citizens of Brooklyn, the purpose of the organization being the purification of politics and the development of local improvements. Politically he is a Republican and at the present time is serving as the president of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Club, which was incorporated in February, 1901, and occupies rooms at the southeast corner of Seventh avenue and Ninth street, where the conveniences include all those of the modern club. The present membership is three hundred and fifty, chiefly found in the assembly district, yet associate members may be admitted from outside the district. The club participated actively and aggressively in all the election campaigns, and in the election of the organization nominees at all

times, and, to the general success of the party. For more than twenty years Mr. Maxwell has resided in the Twenty-second ward of Brooklyn and has long been active in political circles, his value as a worker being indicated by the fact that he is frequently chosen to act as delegate to the conventions of his party.

Of various fraternal and social organizations he is a valued representative. He is a member of the Craftsmen Club of New York and for twenty-one years has been identified with the Masonic fraternity, throughout which period he has continuously held office in one or more of the Masonic bodies. His membership is now with Lebanon Lodge, No. 191, F. & A. M.; Chaldean Chapter, No. 265, R. A. M.; Brooklyn Council, R. & S. M.; Damascus Commandery, No. 258, K. T., and with Mecca Temple, of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. At the present writing he is a member of the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar of New York. He likewise affiliates with Brooklyn Lodge, B. P. O. E. He is one of the substantial business men of South Brooklyn. Enterprising and progressive, he stands as high in the business world as he is popular and prominent in the political and social life of the locality.

BRUNO W. BIERBAUER, M. D.

One of the best known of the younger physicians of Brooklyn is Dr. Bierbauer, who was born in Mankato, Minnesota, and is a son of William and Louise Bierbauer, natives of Dornburg, Germany. His maternal ancestors almost as far back as now traceable were of the medical profession. He attended the public schools of his native town and also the University of Minnesota, where he was graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1888. He then matriculated in the Homeopathic Medical College of New York, where he was graduated in 1891.

After two years spent in the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital, Dr. Bierbauer opened an office at 85 Pierpont street, and in that locality he has since successfully engaged in practice. His skill and ability are attested by the liberal patronage he enjoys, and he ranks as one of the leading homeopathic physicians of the city. He is a member of the staff of the Brooklyn Maternity Hospital, and has also served in the various homeopathic dispensaries of Brooklyn.

The Doctor is a member of the Kings County Homeopathic Medical Society, State Homeopathic Medical Society, American Institute of Homeopathy, the Academy of Pathological Science, the Materia Medica Society and the Paedological Society of New York. He is also a member of the Aesculapian Club,

the Crescent Athletic Club, the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, the Twentieth Century Club of Brooklyn, the Titan Club of New York and the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences. He has written a number of scientific pamphlets, one of the most notable being that on the Palæozoic Fossils in the Northwest.

JAMES H. TULLY.

James H. Tully, who has been long in the public service and is now deputy fire commissioner for the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, was born in Ireland November 5, 1850. He acquired his education in public school No. 17, of Brooklyn, and St. Vincent's Academy, later taking a special course under private tutors, preparatory to studying medicine. It was his early ambition to become a physician, but abandoning this plan he learned bookkeeping and was soon appointed a clerk in the office of the city clerk of Brooklyn, in January, 1873. In 1880 he was made deputy city clerk and for twenty years was clerk of the common council of the city of Brooklyn, being at that time one of the youngest men who ever held the position. His capability and trustworthiness, however, are well indicated by his long retention in the office. On the expiration of his term as deputy city clerk he accepted the position of manager of the business of O'Keef & Doyle, who were the Long Island representatives of the Albany Brewing Company, and with them he remained until July, 1888, when he was elected assistant secretary of the board of education of Brooklyn and annually re-elected as such until his appointment as deputy fire commissioner, January 1, 1898. Since that time he has served in the position and this incumbency has added new laurels to a record which is extremely commendable by reason of unflinching fidelity to duty.

For many years Mr. Tully has been prominent in Democratic politics in Kings county and at the present time is one of the leaders of the Fourteenth ward. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Seymour Club in June, 1898, and is now its honored and valued president. This organization was formed by a few prominent Democrats of the Fourteenth ward as a social and political club with headquarters in the wigwam, a small structure built for the purpose of accommodating the club, but it soon outgrew its original home and removed to the old Forty-seventh Regiment armory on North Seventh street. E. Scott, for many years a well known and prominent Democrat and a former alderman of the district, was the first president and continued in that office for several years, when Mr. Tully was elected to succeed him. The present membership of the club is about



Bruno W. Bierbauer

eleven hundred, and they now occupy quarters in a handsome building which was erected by the club at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. This is a fine brick structure fronting on Bedford avenue and is ninety-five feet in depth. The club comprises all the features of the modern social club and occupies five floors of the building, the first and second floors being used for billiard and sitting rooms, the third floor for the assembly room, the fourth floor for parlor and music rooms and the fifth floor for bath and miscellaneous purposes. The secretary of the club is Richard Cleary. This district has undergone a complete political transformation since 1893, it being the banner Democratic district in Kings county.

Mr. Tully is a man of pleasing personality, who wins friends and inspires confidence and is well fitted for leadership. His business ability and executive force are also salient elements in his career and have been important factors in his administration as president of the club, contributing in large measure to its numerical growth and to its power in Democratic circles. Mr. Tully is connected with the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and various other organizations and in all is highly esteemed for his sterling worth.

GEORGE W. WELTY, M. D.

Dr. Welty is a native of the Southland, his birth having occurred in Emmittsburg, Frederick county, Maryland, on the 4th of July, 1845, his parents being Andrew and Rebecca (Black) Welty. His paternal grandfather, John Welty, and his maternal grandfather, John Black, were also natives of Maryland, the former born in Carroll county and the latter in Hagerstown. The Welty family is of German lineage and is noted for longevity. The Doctor pursued his literary education in private and select schools in his native town and in Orange, New Jersey. With a view of making the practice of medicine his life work he attended one course of lectures in the Long Island College Hospital and was afterward graduated at the Bellevue College Hospital of New York city, in 1870. Previously he had gained a comprehensive knowledge of drugs and their uses through his seven years' experience as drug clerk, from 1863 until 1870, and as soon as he secured his degree he located in South Brooklyn, where he has since engaged in the general practice of medicine, meeting with a creditable degree of success. He has also done considerable work in the charity department of the city and is also a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Kings County Medical Association and the New York State Medical Association.

The Doctor was married, on the 7th of November, 1870, to Miss Sarah Douglas, of Philadelphia, who died September 1, 1895. He has three children, Mary Rebecca, Elizabeth Agnes and Josephine Lillian, to whom he has given excellent educational advantages, being graduates of St. Joseph Academy near Emmittsburg, Maryland. The Doctor and his family are communicants of St. Mary's Star of the Sea Catholic church. He is a member of the Columbian Club of the Order of Catholic Knights, and is the medical examiner for the latter. He is also the medical examiner for the Penn Mutual Insurance Company, of Philadelphia.

His uniform courtesy and genial disposition have gained the friendly regard of all with whom he has come in contact, and in this volume he well deserves representation as an exemplary resident of his adopted city.

JOHN E. WADE, M. D.

In the city where Dr. John Edward Wade is now practicing his profession he was born on the 24th of August, 1848, and throughout his entire life he has been a resident of Brooklyn. His parents were James M. and Elizabeth (Wade) Wade, natives of New York city. The father, who was a prominent builder, died at the age of sixty years, but the mother is still living, at the age of eighty-four. The Doctor is a grandson of John Wade and great-grandson of Edward Wade, who became the founder of the family in America, emigrating to this country from England about 1800. The Doctor is the third in a family of four children, the others being James D., a practicing physician of Brooklyn; William H., a builder of this city; and Durlin, of Brooklyn.

In the public schools of Brooklyn Dr. Wade acquired his literary education and prepared for professional life as a student in the Medical College of the University of New York, in which he was graduated with the class of 1871. Soon after completing the course he located in Brooklyn and has since engaged in the practice of his profession, enjoying a successful career from the beginning. He soon demonstrated his ability to cope with the intricate problems that meet the physician, and his labors have been attended with excellent results, which indicate his thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the science of medicine. He was for some time connected with the Bushwick and Eastern District Hospital, and is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings.

The Doctor was married, in 1876, to Miss Hester Rogers, of Brooklyn, and they now have two children,—Frank Edward, who is a student in Amhurst

College, in the class of 1901; and Adele Wade. The Doctor is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Legion of Honor and the Green Avenue Baptist church, and in the last named has served as trustee.

WILLIAM MARLOW.

William Marlow, a successful hardware merchant and one of the oldest business men of Greenpoint, Brooklyn, was born in Dublin, Ireland, November 7, 1835, the son of William and Jane (Lemaistre) Marlow. His father, a native of Dublin, was a hardware merchant there, but came to this country in 1845, locating first in what was then the village of Williamsburg. He established there a hardware business at the corner of Grand and Second streets. He subsequently was a resident of Newtown for several years. Through the succeeding decade he engaged in the house-furnishing business on Grand street. Later he removed to Ithaca, Michigan, where he conducted a general country store up to the time of his death. He was a Republican in politics, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a local preacher of prominence. His six children were: Jane, William, John, George, Thomas William and Sophia. The last named died at the age of eighteen years. The father died August 4, 1884, at the age of seventy-four years, and the mother passed away August 10, 1877, at the age of sixty-five years.

William Marlow was educated in the public schools of Dublin, and at ten years of age came with his father to America, serving his first clerkship in his father's store in Williamsburg. Subsequently he was in the employ of Guy R. Brown, and later removed to Greenpoint to accept a clerkship in the hardware store of Bliss & Brown, who later sold their interests to Benjamin R. Davis, Mr. Marlow remaining with him until the breaking out of the Civil war. An incident then occurred that shaped Mr. Marlow's entire future career. Antipathy against the war was strong with those who sympathized with the south, and among a class known as such sympathizers was Mr. Marlow's employer. The young man himself was an ardent Republican. Because of this he not only suffered from the odium his stand, in the mind of his employer, cast upon him, but was by him laid off from his employment for a brief period. Incensed at this, Mr. Marlow at once opened a hardware store, on a small scale, next door to his employer, and in four months' time had worked up an opposition to him so formidable that he was forced to sell out his business to Mr. Marlow. With this start at independent business for himself he then

located at No. 142 Franklin street, for a period of twenty years, and later was at the corner of Milton street and Manhattan avenue, where he remained for ten years. He then came to Nos. 759-761 Manhattan avenue, his present location. Here Mr. Marlow now occupies two floors, 50 by 90 feet, employs twelve clerks and does as extensive a business as is done by any firm in the eastern district of Brooklyn.

On the first of August, 1858, he was married to Miss Hannah Phillips. They have had six children: William George, who was born May 2, 1859, and died September 13, 1891; Susie, who was born October 18, 1864, and died July 15, 1865; Charles, who was born August 5, 1866; Jane Lemaistre, who was born August 16, 1868, and died June 20, 1869; George W. Averill, who was born December 12, 1871, and died November 28, 1872; and Averill Lemaistre, who was born September 12, 1875.

Ranking among the most prominent men of Greenpoint, Mr. Marlow's influence in social circles and society organizations is equally commanding. He is a member and trustee of the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal church, a member of Seawanbaka Lodge, No. 678, F. & A. M.; of the Osceola Council, No. 759, Royal Arcanum; of the Knights of Honor, Crescent Lodge, No. 1699; of the Obelisk Council, No. 336, American Legion of Honor; and of the Hempstead Bay Yacht Club. Mr. Marlow has a pleasant home at Freeport, Nassau county, Long Island, where his family spend the summer seasons.

WILLIAM HUGHES.

William Hughes is one of the ablest lawyers practicing at the Brooklyn bar, having that mental grasp which enables him to readily discover the points in a case. A man of sound judgment, he manages his cases with masterly skill and tact, and is regarded as one of the best jury advocates in his district. He is a logical reasoner and has a ready command of English and as assistant corporation counsel for the borough of Brooklyn he has carefully guarded the public interests with a zeal and fidelity which indicates unwavering allegiance to duty and a patriotic spirit.

Mr. Hughes was born in New York city, May 21, 1856, and during his childhood became a resident of the Eleventh ward of Brooklyn. His mother died when he was only six years of age, and by his father's death he was left an orphan at the age of fourteen, since which time he has been practically dependent upon his own exertions not only for a livelihood but for his education. Previous to that time he had attended the public and parochial schools and later he continued his studies in the night schools, eventually being graduated in the evening high

school. His first employment was as office boy in the service of ex-Judge Troy, with whom he remained as clerk and managing attorney until his own admission to the bar. His close application to his duties won him the approval and assistance of his employer, under whose direction he read law, mastering the principles of jurisprudence until he was enabled to pass the examination for admission. Even then he did not sever his relations with Judge Troy but continued with him until 1880, when he entered into partnership with Congressman Magner, under the firm name of Magner & Hughes, a relation which was maintained until the junior partner was appointed to the position of assistant corporation counsel, on the first of January, 1898, under the present justice of the appellate division of the supreme court, Hon. Almet F. Jenks, who was then corporation counsel. In his present official capacity he has charge of the litigated business in the trial terms of the supreme court, which has to do essentially with the defending of suits against the city for damages for personal injuries and injuries to property. In his private practice he is at the present time associated with Mr. Heistad in the firm of Hughes & Heistad, general practitioners, and their clientage is now large and of an important character. He prepares his cases with thoroughness and exactness, and while omitting no detail which will add to the strength of his cause, he never for a moment loses sight of or fails to give due prominence to the important point upon which the decision of the case finally turns.

Mr. Hughes has been active in political work since 1880, in which year he served as second vice-chairman of the Democratic state convention. Since that time he has borne a conspicuous part in the politics of Kings county. He was a candidate for city auditor at the convention in 1884, and in 1891 was elected supervisor for the Eleventh ward by the largest majority ever given any Democratic candidate in that ward. In 1893 he was elected to the general assembly in a district which at that election gave about seventeen hundred Republican majority, and was an active working member of the house, leaving the impress of his legal knowledge upon the legislation of the session. Since attaining his majority he has been chosen as delegate to the state and local conventions and his opinions carry weight in the councils of his party. He has been a member of the Democratic committee of Kings county since twenty-one years of age and leader of his district for the past eight years. He is a member of the New York Democratic Club, the Fort Green Democratic Club, the Washington Democratic Club, and the Tenth Assembly District Club, and at all times he is

watchful for the interests of the party and for its growth and success. *Alfred C. Jenks.*

Of various fraternal organizations Mr. Hughes is also a valued member, including the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Foresters, the Knights of Columbus and the Royal Arcanum. He was the honored president of the Juanita Club for fifteen years and also holds membership with the Columbia Club. A man's reputation is his chief property, and the reputation of Mr. Hughes is one which reflects credit upon him. His powers as an advocate have been demonstrated by his success on many occasions. He is an able lawyer of large and varied experience in all the courts. Thoroughness characterizes all his efforts and he conducts all his business with a strict regard to a high standard of professional ethics. The success of his life is due to no inherited fortune or to any happy succession of advantageous circumstances, but to his own sturdy will, steady application, studious habits, tireless industry and sterling integrity.

HENRY C. FISCHER.

A leading and representative citizen of the Seventeenth ward, eastern district of Brooklyn, Mr. Fischer, was born at Kingston, New York, April 23, 1858. His parents were Henry and Barbara (Kline) Fischer, and his father was a native of the university city of Leipsic, Germany, and his mother was a native of the city of Wittenburg, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg. Henry Fischer, the father of our subject, came to America in 1844 and located with his family at Kingston, New York, whence he removed to Brooklyn in 1862, here taking up his abode in the Williamsburg district. He engaged in the foundry business here, having his establishment at the corner of Graham avenue and Richardson street, where he conducted the enterprise from 1864 until 1875, in which year his death occurred. About the same time the railroad company purchased this property and his son, Henry C., who succeeded to the father's business, removed the establishment and enterprise to the Seventeenth ward, then known as the Greenpoint district of Brooklyn. Henry Fischer, the father of our subject and founder of this branch of the family on Long Island, was a Democrat in his political affiliations in early life. He afterward supported Lincoln and Grant for the presidency and was independent in his political views. While he was a resident of the Fifteenth ward, in 1870, he was a candidate for the office of supervisor from his district. Socially he was connected with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; in his religious

faith he was a Lutheran. Mr. Fischer died September 5, 1875, aged forty-six years; the faithful wife and mother of his children passed away March 27, 1873, at the age of forty-two years. This worthy couple had seven children, six of whom attained years of maturity, namely: Mary, Henrietta, Julia, Henry C., Carrie, Peter W. and Pauline.

Henry C. Fischer, the subject of this sketch, during his schoolboy years, pursued his studies in school No. 23 of Brooklyn. While yet in his thirteenth year he left that institution and for some time continued his studies in the night schools; and concluded his business education in the Long Island Business College, at which institution he was graduated. He also took a course in the Cooper Institute in New York city, there mastering the science of drawing and draughting. When he was seventeen years of age and after the death of his father he succeeded in the management of the business for the estate, the responsibility of which was a heavy burden to throw upon young shoulders, but it was ably borne and the business was successfully and carefully conducted for the estate until he was twenty-five years of age, when he purchased the enterprise which he has since carried on as sole proprietor. In 1876 Mr. Fischer leased the property at Nos. 26 and 30 Clay street, where he remained for three years, and in 1879 purchased part of the tract of ground now comprising twenty city lots, situated on Greene street, which has since been added, from No. 234 to 242 Greene street, and from 225 to 241 Huron street. Here Mr. Fischer has erected large and spacious buildings, fitted throughout with modern machinery and all the devices and accessories necessary for the successful operation of his business. In 1900 Mr. Fischer added four city lots on Huron street, where he has since erected additional buildings, which was made necessary by the increasing demand of his trade. His business is the manufacture of structural iron work as well as foundering in all its various branches necessary for the trade. Among the specialties of this vast business establishment is the manufacture of bakers' fixtures, the annual sales from this establishment aggregating nearly one-half million dollars, and the establishment furnishes employment for one hundred and fifty men, a majority of this number being skilled mechanics. This fact gives substantial indication of the importance and extent of the enterprise.

Mr. Fischer was one of the organizers and is a director of the Seventeenth Ward Bank. He has other invested interests but has never been a speculator. He is also owner of considerable real estate. In the Seventeenth ward, where he now resides, he is regarded as one of the enterprising and represent-

ative business men, for whatever he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion, his efforts having been principally directed along the line of the old and tried maxims. He has assisted in establishing many new enterprises in Greenpoint which have contributed to the welfare and upbuilding of that part of the city. He was a charter member and one of the organizers of the Manufacturers' Association, and since his residence in the Seventeenth ward he has withheld his support from no movement or measure which he believed would contribute toward the public good. He is a staunch Republican in politics and believes in protecting American enterprises and industries. In 1898 he was a candidate from the sixth district of Brooklyn for congress, and although the district is largely Democratic he ran ahead of his ticket by twenty-two hundred votes,—a fact which indicates his personal popularity and the confidence and trust reposed in him by his fellow citizens. Fraternally he is a member of Herder Lodge, No. 698, F. & A. M., of the Young Men's Republican Club, also the Hanover Club and the Arion Singing Society. In the election of 1900 he was chosen by his party for one of the state electors.

Those acquainted with Mr. Fischer's career have no hesitancy in predicting for him a successful future, for he depends upon the reliable qualities of perseverance, indefatigable industry and careful management in all his undertakings. His maxim is that "honesty is the best policy." In his dealings with his fellow men he is prompted by those principles and therefore enjoys the confidence and regard of all who know him.

In 1885 Mr. Fischer wedded Miss Anna C. Heiberger daughter of William and Sophia (Hertzog) Heiberger. By this union Mr. Fischer has had three children, one of whom died in early life. The surviving are William H. and Helen J. Mr. Fischer's home life is celebrated for its hospitality and the circle of friends of the family is very large.

HORATIO G. MIRICK, M. D. S.

From the time of his coming to Brooklyn, in 1852, until his retirement from practice Dr. Horatio G. Mirick, of Brooklyn, was looked upon as one of the leading members of the dental fraternity. He was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, October 15, 1832, and was educated in the fine school system of that city.

When eighteen years of age he entered the office of Dr. William Newton, one of the most prominent and progressive dentists of Worcester, where he for three years was under careful training in the study and practice of dentistry, as it had developed



A. L. Mirick M. D. S.

at that time. He left his preceptor with highest testimonials as to character and ability for practice of his profession.

He received many offers to commence practice in his native city, but preferring a wider field of work, came to Brooklyn and associated himself with the well known dentist, Dr. James E. Miller, of this city, one year. In 1853 he opened a dental office of his own, and, until 1892, conducted one of the most extensive practices in Brooklyn. Since that time he has been leading a quiet life and enjoying the rest which he thinks he is entitled to.

During the early years of his practice Dr. Mirick was on the staff of the Brooklyn Dispensary as assistant to the surgeon, and attended to the dental operations, where he had many opportunities for observation of operations for diseases incident to the mouth, and at the same time familiarize himself with general surgery.

He was one of the organizers and the first president of the Brooklyn Dental Society. He was the first treasurer and afterward twice president of the Second District Dental Society, of which he is now an honorary member. He was one of the organizers of the Dental Society of the State of New York, and for ten years was its treasurer, and declined reelection on account of going out of active practice. He was for many years an active member of the Odontological Society of New York, but, as in all other societies of which he was formerly a member, is now an honorary member.

Having been for many years in active practice in Brooklyn the Doctor has a very large circle of acquaintances, and is well known to the leading families, many of whom were his patients. He was formerly a great admirer of fine horses, a number of which he always owned and drove during his leisure hours. He was a member of and stockholder in the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association until that organization was dissolved, and has been for fifteen years a member of the Hamilton Club.

Dr. Mirick was married September 15, 1869, to Miss Laurretta Horton, of White Plains, New York. To this union were born two children, Laurretta Horton and Lillie Oakley (twins), the latter of whom died aged three and a half years, and the former of whom married Arthur M. Cox, of Henry street, Brooklyn, and has two children, Stanley and Arthur.

Mrs. Mirick died in 1863, and the Doctor was remarried December 2, 1869, to Miss Virginia Walker, of Belchertown, Massachusetts. By this marriage he has one child, Stanley, who married Lula Bridges, of Brooklyn. The Doctor and his wife attend Holy Trinity Episcopal church, of which his

wife is a member, and in his political views he is independent.

In 1871 Dr. Mirick went to Europe on the first steamer of the White Star Company, and for a number of years crossed the Atlantic every alternate summer. For the past few years he has gone every winter. On many of these occasions he has been accompanied by Dr. William Jarvie, of Brooklyn, and their peregrinations have been extended to many parts of Europe, and have included the climbing of a number of the leading mountains of Switzerland.

SAMUEL D. ROE.

Samuel D. Roe, now retired from business, is a resident of Whitestone, Long Island, and was born in that place March 14, 1833, on the old homestead which had descended from father to son for four generations. Both his grandfather, John Roe, and his father, William Roe, were farmers there. The latter, in addition to farming, was also a wheelwright, with a pronounced genius for mechanical invention and construction. He was active in town affairs, served as school trustee, was one of the committee who had in charge the construction of St. George's Episcopal church at Flushing, of which he was a vestryman and warden for many years and a warden to the time of his death; he died at Whitestone, March 7, 1867. Mr. Roe's mother was a daughter of Benjamin Kissam, of Jamaica, Long Island, and she died in Brooklyn, August 30, 1888. A sister, H. Maria Roe, died at Walden, New York, July 14, 1892. A brother, Charles A. Roe, now residing at Lakewood, New Jersey, served for a number of years as supervisor of the town of Flushing and for six years as treasurer of Queens county.

Samuel D. Roe was educated in the public schools of Whitestone and Flushing and at Union Hall Academy, Jamaica. Succeeding to his father's farm he followed agriculture up to middle age, when he entered the flour, feed and milling business in Flushing. Breaking down in health ten years later, he gave up the business and for a period served as deputy county treasurer. Later he was engaged in business in New York City until 1895, when he retired from active business pursuits. In 1871 and 1872 he was supervisor of Flushing; for two years was town clerk; was village trustee of Whitestone for twelve years and president of the board a part of the time, and was president of the board of water commissioners at the time of consolidation with New York. A member of St. George's church at Flushing, he for four years served as a vestryman. He is a Democrat

and has always been active in political affairs. On May 24, 1865, he married Mary Emily, the only daughter of the late Edwin Powell, also of White-stone. Of his children, Edwin P. is in the real-estate and insurance business; Charles K. is in the dry-goods business, being connected with a large wholesale house in New York city; and Clinton T. is a lawyer practicing in the same city. A daughter, Clara L., is now the wife of Dr. H. S. Hayford, of Quincy, Massachusetts.

GEORGE DRURY, M. D.

A native of the Empire state, Dr. Drury was born in Morrisanna, Westchester county, New York, April 14, 1837, and is of English lineage, for his father, Alfred Thomas Drury, was born in England. About 1851 he came to the United States and was graduated at the Medical College of Castleton, Vermont, after which he practiced his profession for many years in New York city. He died in 1899, at the age of sixty-nine years, but his widow still resides in Brooklyn. In their family were seven children, but five died in early life, the surviving ones being Mary E. and George. The mother bore the maiden name of Henrietta Hannah King.

Dr. George Drury is indebted to the public school system of Brooklyn for his early educational privileges. He further continued his studies in Professor Deghure's College Institute, in which he was graduated in 1875. He then engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, which he followed for one year. This was not to his liking, so he matriculated in the Long Island College Hospital and on the completion of the thorough and comprehensive course was graduated in 1878.

Having done much service as a house physician previous to his graduation, in the fall of 1878 he began practice in Nassau street, Brooklyn. He afterward removed to Johnson street where he remained for twelve years, when, in 1898, he opened his present office at No. 235 Washington avenue. He has a large general practice and has written several pamphlets and many professional papers, which have been presented before various medical organizations and subsequently published. These have given an account of his researches along new lines and have told of his important discoveries and new methods which have been attended with successful results. His skill is undoubtedly of a very superior order, and his marked ability was so pronounced that his practice has steadily increased until the last ten years he has found it necessary to employ an assistant. From 1879 until 1880 he was the physician to the outdoor department of the Long Island College

Hospital, and was for four years the second assistant to the chair of the practice of medicine. The Doctor is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings and of the Brooklyn Pathological Society.

On the 27th of April, 1881, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Drury and Miss Mary A. Packard, a daughter of Eugene Packard, of Brooklyn. They have four children: Irene, Florence Louise, Marguerite Henrietta and Alfred Thomas. Dr. Drury is a member of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, F. & A. M., and of Royal Chapter, No. 138, R. A. M.

A man of unswerving integrity and honor, one who has a perfect appreciation of the higher ethics of life, and has gained and retained the confidence and respect of his fellow men, he is distinctively one of the leading citizens and prominent practitioners of Brooklyn, with whose interests he has long been identified.

HENRY McCADDIN.

In the early part of the nineteenth century the name of Henry McCaddin figured conspicuously in connection with the business interests of Brooklyn, and his work proved an important element toward laying the foundation for the present prosperity and progress of the city. Much depends upon the initial movement in business and if this be made along reliable lines the subsequent growth is assured. In this way Henry McCaddin contributed to the up-building and progress of his community. He was born in county Donegal, Ireland, in 1792, and became the founder of the branch of the McCaddin family now living in Brooklyn. He was a son of Henry and Anna (Montgomery) McCaddin, and acquired his early mental training in the schools of his native country. While yet in his teens he entered Maynooth College and was graduated at that institution, but the professional walks of life were not in accord with his ambition and tastes. He accordingly learned a trade, mastering carpentering and cabinet-making. He was possessed of a laudable ambition for improvement, and believing that better opportunities were afforded in the new world, in his twenty-third year he sought a home in America, landing first in New York city, where he remained for two years. On the expiration of that period he went to Montreal where he pursued his trade as a journeyman, having in the meantime assisted in the erection of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral. For a number of years he remained in the British province, returning to New York city with his family in 1819. There he engaged in the carpenter and cabinet-making business on his own account at No. 520

Pearl street. Within a short time he was in command of a large and lucrative patronage. He carried a complete line of goods, such as was in demand by the city trade and his honorable business methods proved very satisfactory in gaining the support of the public. He continued alone for a number of years and when his son Henry had attained early manhood he was admitted to a partnership in the business, which was afterward conducted under the firm style of Henry McCaddin & Son. For many years that name was synonymous with straightforward business methods, the firm enjoying an unassailable reputation in commercial circles. In 1840 Henry McCaddin, Jr., succeeded to the ownership of the business and the father removed the enterprise to the Williamsburg district of Brooklyn, locating at No. 14 Grand street, where he engaged in cabinet-making and undertaking. Sometime later he discontinued cabinet-making, giving his attention entirely to the undertaking business until 1864, when he retired from commercial life and enjoyed a well earned competence and rest. He died in Brooklyn, March 24, 1876.

When Mr. McCaddin came to Williamsburg from New York city, he organized a military company known as the Oregon Guards, an organization similar to the Jackson Blues of New York city, of which he had previously been a member. He took a great interest in military affairs and for many years was captain of his company. As a citizen he was public-spirited and progressive, giving earnest co-operation to all movements calculated to prove of public benefit and at the same time instituted many interests that were for the general good. He served as a trustee of the village of Williamsburg for a number of years and for three terms held the office of alderman. In his political affiliations he was a Democrat, unswerving in his advocacy of the principles of the party. Of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church he was a communicant and his benevolent spirit prompted him to many acts of charity, to the great benefit of those who were recipients of his bounty.

HENRY McCADDIN, JR.

To the substantial improvement and development of Brooklyn probably no one man has contributed in a greater or more beneficial degree than did Henry McCaddin, Jr. He was very prominent and influential in business circles and controlled extensive interests whereby he acquired a handsome fortune, yet his wealth was so worthily and honorably won that the most envious could not begrudge him his success.

Born in New York city on the 9th of April, 1819, he died in Brooklyn, October 4, 1889. He was educated under private tutelage in the Casserly Brothers' select school in New York city, where, among his early classmates, were George James, T. Brady and John McGrath, all of whom became distinguished attorneys of New York city. At the age of nineteen he entered the office of his father, who was then extensively engaged in the undertaking and cabinet-making business, and his quick business perception, his close application and his ready adaptability enabled him to master the principles of business life. He informed himself thoroughly upon the details of his father's business and thus became fitted for the successful management of the concern. He continued to serve in a clerical capacity for two years, and at the age of twenty-one he was admitted to a partnership in the enterprise which was then located at No. 520 Pearl street. He was soon so thoroughly master of the business in its every department that he was placed in entire charge, and in 1840 succeeded to the ownership, his father retiring with his family to the village of Williamsburg, now a part of Brooklyn.

Henry McCaddin, Jr., continued operations on Pearl street until 1856, when he sold his store to John McCarty, an old employe and journeyman of his father. Mr. McCaddin then became an active figure in real estate circles, and in 1857 secured a membership in the New York Real Estate Exchange, with which he was actively identified as one of its leading representatives for many years. In 1860 he became a permanent resident of Brooklyn, locating in the Williamsburg district, and there his operations in real estate were extensive. He bought and sold property on a large scale and gave much time to the development and improvement of the Williamsburg district. Principally he handled houses for the industrial classes, and the easy terms on which he allowed purchases to be made enabled many a man to secure a home for himself and family where otherwise it would have been impossible for him to do so. On account of Mr. McCaddin's broad experience and wide acquaintance his advice and counsel were constantly sought, and his genuine interest in and friendship for those less fortunate financially was often manifest by his practical aid and kindly advice.

Mr. McCaddin's death occurred October 4, 1889, and a most honorable and useful life was thus ended. But few citizens of Brooklyn, and none in the eastern district had been honored by a more elaborate memorial than was erected to his memory by his sister, Mrs. Walsh, the wife of Jeremiah Walsh, an old and successful dry goods merchant of the Seventeenth

ward of Brooklyn. The corner-stone of this handsome memorial was laid on Berry street, Brooklyn, in 1897, and the structure was completed at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars, and dedicated November 20, 1898. This magnificent memorial building was placed in the hands of the pastor and parishioners of St. Peter and St. Paul's church to be used for the moral, intellectual and physical betterment of the people. The souvenir of this memorial occasion contains this paragraph:

"Henry McCaddin, Jr., in whose memory the building has been erected, was a much respected citizen of Brooklyn. An active man of great business ability, his investments in real estate were so successful that at the time of his death he owned many valuable properties in the eastern district. He and his sister, Mrs. Walsh, were the children of Henry McCaddin, Sr., who was one of the parishioners of Sts. Peter and Paul's when it was dedicated in 1848, and for several years before that event. He came from St. Peter's parish, New York city, in 1841, and attended the old St. Mary's church in First street. He soon became prominent in the business and political life of the village of Williamsburg, of which he was twice elected a trustee, serving the years of 1848 and 1849."

In his political affiliations Henry McCaddin was a Democrat and believed firmly in the principles of his party. He was a consistent Catholic and a communicant of St. Peter's and St. Paul's church. His life was an honorable one and in many respects worthy of emulation. In his business life he was very methodical. He was conscientious and punctual in keeping appointments and never incurred an obligation that he did not meet. He was abstemious in his habits, was charitable and benevolent to the poor, and the needy found in him a friend. As the day with its morning of hope, its noontime of activity and its evening of rest, ending in the grateful quiet of the night, so was the life of this man.

JOHN C. CARDWELL, M. D.

Dr. John Crean Cardwell, one of the leading physiologists of Brooklyn, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, July 23, 1866, and is a son of George C. and Margaretta (Richards) Cardwell, and a grandson of William C. and Olivia (Wright) Cardwell. The grandmother was born in the West Indies, of English descent. The grandfather, who was an own cousin of Viscount Cardwell, Lord Secretary to Ireland in Gladstone's first cabinet, came from England to Philadelphia, where he did an extensive importing business.

Dr. Cardwell acquired his literary education in

the public schools of Brooklyn, and received the degree of doctor of medicine from the University of New York in 1888, since which time he has followed the practice of his profession in Brooklyn with a marked degree of success. In 1888 and 1889 he was assistant to the chair of physiology in his alma mater; from 1889 to 1891 was a fellow in physiology in Clark University; from 1891 to 1893 was instructor in the same at the Harvard Medical School; and from 1894 to 1898 was lecturer on physiology in the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. He has also been assistant to the chair of nervous diseases in the Long Island College Hospital; chief of the department for nervous diseases of the Polhemus Clinic since 1898; was demonstrator of physiology in 1899; and became instructor in physiology in 1900. He has been assistant director in the department of physiology in the Hoagland Laboratory since 1899. All through his college life, hospital work and practice, the Doctor has made a special study of physiology, and is looked upon as one of the foremost physiologists of Brooklyn. He is a prominent member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; the Brooklyn Pathological Society; the Brooklyn Medical Society; the Brooklyn Society for Neurology; and the Associated Physicians of Long Island.

On the 10th of June, 1897, Dr. Cardwell was married to Miss Grace A. Parker, a daughter of ex-Senator H. L. Parker, of Worcester, Massachusetts, who is a graduate of Dartmouth College, and is one of the leading horticulturists of his state.

GILLIAM SCHENCK.

The subject of this review is one whose history touches the pioneer epoch in the annals of Long Island and whose days were an integral part of that indissoluble chain, which linked the early, formative period with that of latter-day progress and prosperity. No man was ever more respected among us than he, and long after all recollections of his personality shall have faded from the minds of men the less perishable record of his blameless and honorable life may tell the story of his career and commend his example for imitation.

Mr. Schenck was born in the old family homestead at New Lots January 16, 1813, a son of Tunis and Gertrude (Cornell) Schenck, one of the early pioneers of Long Island. Our subject received his education in the schools of Flatbush, and after entering upon his business career he was employed as a clerk for John Meserole. In 1852 he was elected town clerk of New Lots, which position he held for seven years, after which, in 1859, he was elected to the office of supervisor, serving in that capacity for sixteen years. Resigning that



William Schenck

position in 1875, he then accepted the appointment of county treasurer of Kings county, to fill out an unexpired term of two years, and was later elected for a full term. Mr. Schenck was also president of the East New York Savings Bank for many years, and for five years was a director of the Twenty-sixth Ward Bank. In 1884 he retired from public life, his upright, reliable and honorable methods and his strict adherence to duty having gained for him a handsome competence and won for him the love and respect of all with whom he had business or social intercourse.

On the 14th of October, 1840, Mr. Schenck was united in marriage with Miss Anna M., the third daughter of Hendrick and Sarah (Emmens) Eldert, of New Lots. Two daughters have graced this marriage.—Gertrude Cornell, now Mrs. A. H. W. Van Sielen; and Sarah Emmens, now Mrs. Simon Rappalje. For many years our subject was an officer of the Dutch Reformed church. For a long period he was a most conspicuous figure in this old town of New Lots and was also a prominent factor in the official and political life of Kings county, but his long and useful career was terminated in death on the 6th of May, 1894. Thus passed to his reward a man of noble character, one who had acted well his part in life, "wherein all honor lies," and who had gained and retained the confidence, respect and esteem of his fellow men. His character was beyond reproach, while in his manner he was ever modest and unassuming, showing that gentle and refined courtesy which was typical of the "old school" and which has unfortunately fallen into a measure of decadence in these latter days. His acquaintance was an extended one and his friendships many, and those of the early settlers of Long Island who are yet living remember him with a feeling of admiration and almost reverence. Well may succeeding generations pay a tribute of honor to a noble name and the memory of noble deeds.

SAMUEL P. HOPKINS, D. D. S.

The professional interests of Brooklyn are well represented by Samuel P. Hopkins, whose business success is assured by his thorough understanding of the principles of dentistry and his skill in applying them. He was born in Belchertown, Massachusetts, December 1, 1861, and is a son of Samuel Edward and Maria P. (Stockwell) Hopkins, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts. The ancestry of the family may be traced back through many generations to the Rev. Samuel Hopkins, who was born in the year 1693 and died October 5, 1755. He had a son, Rev. Samuel Hopkins, Jr., whose birth occurred on the 21st of October, 1729, and who passed away on

the 8th of March, 1811. Among his children was Stephen Hopkins, who was born June 1, 1764, and died January 13, 1827. He was the great-grandfather of the Doctor and the grandfather was Samuel P. Hopkins, who was born February 7, 1793, and died December 15, 1854. He wedded Mary Church Bridgman, who was born January 22, 1801, and died September 10, 1866. Among their children was Samuel Edward Hopkins, the father of our subject. He was born in Massachusetts, June 15, 1833, and was for many years a merchant in Belchertown, where he still resides, now living a retired life. He married Miss Maria P. Stockwell, a daughter of Freeland and Minerva P. (Ball) Stockwell. Her birth occurred June 5, 1836, and on the 4th of January, 1896, she was called to her final rest. Unto Edward S. and Maria P. Hopkins were born three children: Harry Austin, who succeeds his father in business; Samuel Porter; and Elizabeth, who died at the age of ten years.

Dr. Hopkins is indebted to the public school system of his native town for the educational privileges which he enjoyed in his youth. He pursued a high school course, and then, determining to enter professional life, he prepared for his chosen calling in the New York College of Dentistry, in which institution he was graduated in the year 1887. While pursuing his studies he devoted his leisure hours and the periods of vacation to acting as assistant in the office of Dr. James H. Race, of Brooklyn, with whom he continued until after his graduation, thus putting his theoretical knowledge to the practical test. In the fall of 1893 he located at No. 201 Clinton street, Brooklyn, and opened an office, where he continued for four years. He then removed to his present location, No. 156 Clinton street. He has succeeded in a manner that is an unmistakable evidence of his ability. In all departments of dental practice he is well versed and competent and his work has given excellent satisfaction. He holds membership in the Second District Dental Society, and through reading keeps in touch with the most advanced methods and thoughts of the day that bear upon his chosen calling.

Dr. Hopkins was married, April 16, 1896, to Miss Edith Peard, a daughter of H. W. Beard, of the Beard Dredging Company, of Brooklyn, and they now have two interesting children.—Hazel and Beatrice. The Doctor is a valued representative of the Crescent Athletic Club and the Nassau County Golf Club. He also belongs to the United States Military Service Institution. He has a creditable military record, having enlisted on the 15th of March, 1893, as a member of Company B, Thirtieth Regiment, of the New York National Guard. He entered the service

as a private, was promoted to corporal of Company E on the 23d of January, 1894, color bearer with the rank of sergeant, October 16, 1894, and as such served on the non-commissioned staff. From December, 1895, until his discharge, May 24, 1898, he was battalion quartermaster of the regiment, with the rank of first lieutenant. His military record is one of which he may well be proud, as he was among the one hundred per cent men all through his term of service and also stood high as a rifle shot. He is popular in military, social and professional circles, and enjoys the high regard of all with whom he has come in contact.

CHARLES SEIBERT.

One of the most prominent among the really representative men of affairs in Brooklyn, and one whose activities have been extended through the unusual period of very nearly a half century, is Charles Seibert. German by birth and parentage, he inherited those qualities of industry and perseverance which are characteristic of that race, yet was favored by being brought to this country at so early an age that his rearing was altogether after the American fashion. He was born in the town of Lauterbach, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, a son of John and Magdalena (Duchardt) Seibert, natives of the same place. The father was there schooled, and at the age of fourteen years he was apprenticed to a locksmith and machinist. Having completed his apprenticeship, he traveled for some time through the central states of Europe, working at his trade as a journeyman in the principal cities. While so engaged at Jena, the bombardment of the city by Napoleon's army took place, and under the reign of martial law he was held by the authorities. Returning to his native town, he engaged in business upon his own account, in which he continued during the remainder of his residence in the Fatherland. It is to be noted that the family homestead, and the shop in which he busied himself, are yet standing intact. Meantime he had married, and six sons and one daughter had been born to him. Realizing the greater opportunity which America offered for his own labor and skill, and for the rearing and establishment in life of his children, he emigrated to America with his family, arriving in New York city in 1837. Circumstances led him to locate at Newburg on the Hudson, where he followed his trade for some years. In 1845 he removed with his family to Brooklyn, where he passed the remainder of his life. His death occurred in 1855, and that of his widow about ten years later. They were worthy Christian people, and were held in high esteem by all who knew them.

Their son, Charles Seibert, was educated in the public schools of Newburgh. He then entered a lithographing establishment of George Snyder, subsequently Snyder & Black. He then pursued various occupations in New York and at Brooklyn and Port Chester, New York, and in 1861 entered into partnership with his brother Henry, the firm name being Henry Seibert & Brother. The association between the two was always intimate, and in the course of time Charles Seibert became interested in the same class of enterprises in which his brother was engaged. He developed a great aptitude for financing and conducting railway and manufacturing interests, and these have engaged his attention for many years past. In all these relations he has constantly been regarded as a master mind, and his conservative judgment and accurate estimate of conditions and possibilities in these lines were ever regarded with confidence by his associates. He has been particularly interested in large railway enterprises, and he is a stockholder in and has held close advisory relations with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway, and is interested in the United States Steel Company.

The family attended the Episcopal church on State street, and he contributes to church and charity movements. He was married in Brooklyn, in 1858, to Miss Elizabeth E. Adriance, a daughter of George W. and Mary A. Adriance. Mrs. Seibert died in 1886, leaving six children. She was a woman in whom were united all the domestic graces which adorn the character of the Christian and mother, and she left their indelible impress upon the character of those in whose service her life was spent.

JOHN A. SCHMIDT, M. D., D. D. S.

Dr. John A. Schmidt, the subject of this review, has won the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Doctor of Dental Surgery, but engages only in the practice of dentistry, wherein his skill and ability has gained him prominence ranking him among the leading representatives of his chosen calling. He was born in Ilion, New York, on the 9th of June, 1864, and is of German lineage. His parents, John Valentine and Katharine (Siebert) Schmidt, were both natives of Germany, the former born in Saxony and the latter in Oldenburg. In the year 1854 the father crossed the Atlantic to America and some time later was married in Ohio to Miss Siebert, who had come to the United States in 1857, and they are now residents of Ilion. They had ten children.

Dr. J. A. Schmidt pursued his education in the public and high schools of his native town and in the Lehigh University. With a broad general knowledge

to serve as a foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional learning, he took up the study of dentistry in the University of Pennsylvania and won the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1885. He then began practice in his native town, where he remained for five years, when he came to Brooklyn, where he has since conducted an extensive practice that is constantly growing in volume and importance, and he is in touch with the most advanced methods of performing dental work. For some time he has been obliged to employ an assistant, Dr. John M. Crego, who is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, now serving in that capacity. He supplemented his professional preparation by a course of medicine in the Long Island College Hospital, in which he was graduated with the class of 1892, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For five years he was an active member of the Fifth District Dental Society, of which he is now an honorary member. He also belongs to the Brooklyn Dental Society, the Second District Dental Society, in which he was for two terms vice-president, and in 1898 was elected its president, but was unable to serve. During two years he was a delegate to the State Dental Society, of which he has been a permanent member since 1891. He is also a member of the New York Institute of Stomatology and an active member of the New York Odontological Society, and a member of the National Dental Association. His name is on the membership roll of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, and through these various associations he keeps in active touch with the advancement that is being made along the line of his chosen profession.

In 1893 Dr. Schmidt erected his beautiful residence at No. 1195 Dean street, and has occupied it continuously since 1894. He was married January 30, 1889, to Miss E. Marie Steers, a daughter of Henry Eibe Steers, of Brooklyn, and they now have two children, John Eibe and Helen. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Episcopal church, while his membership relations extend to the Greek-letter college fraternity, Alpha Tau Omega Society, the Acanthus Lodge, No. 791, F. & A. M., Constellation Chapter, R. A. M., Clinton Commandery, Kismet Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and Brooklyn Consistory, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. Of De Witt Clinton Council, Royal Arcanum, he is a member, and for ten years his name has been on the membership roll of the Union League Club of Brooklyn. While he has attained prominence in his profession, he has gained popularity in social circles and has won the warm friendship of all with whom he has been brought in contact in his home life.

C. W. HUBBELL.

In this age of colossal enterprise and marked intellectual energy, the prominent and successful men are those whose abilities, persistence and courage lead them into large undertakings and assume the responsibilities and labors of leaders in their respective vocations. Success is methodical and consecutive, and however much we may indulge in fantastic theorizing as to its elements and causation in any isolated instance, yet in the light of sober investigation we will find it to be but a result of the determined application of one's abilities and powers along the rightly defined line of labor. America owes much of her progress and advancement to a position foremost among the nations of the world to her banking institutions, which are the heart of the commercial body, indicating the healthfulness of trade, and the bank that follows a safe, conservative business policy does more to establish public confidence in times of widespread financial depression than anything else. Such a course has the National Park Bank of New York followed, of which our subject is the general bookkeeper and accountant.

A native of the Green Mountain state, Mr. Hubbell was born November 16, 1835, a son of Calvin and Caroline E. (Wheeler) Hubbell. His father was a native of Massachusetts. In 1835 he came to New York, where he was engaged in the book business. He was united in marriage with Caroline Wheeler, and on both sides their ancestors were valiant soldiers in the struggle for independence, serving in Massachusetts regiments. The parents of our subject are deceased, the father passing away in 1861. They were the parents of seven children.

C. W. Hubbell, whose name introduces this review, acquired his education in the public schools of the Empire state. At the age of nineteen years he began the active battle of life on his own account, entering a dry goods store in the capacity of a clerk. Thirty-six years ago he became connected with the National Park Bank of New York, one of the leading financial institutions of the city. Almost his entire business career, it may be said, has been passed in its service, and he has risen step by step to the position of head bookkeeper, his long continuation with this company indicating his trustworthiness and fidelity to the interests of the institution which he so ably represents. Engrossed as he is with business affairs connected with the bank, Mr. Hubbell has long sought and obtained relaxation in connection with the Masonic institution, having manifested a deep interest in it from the time that he first took upon himself one of its obligations. That was in 1862, in Keystone Lodge, No. 235, New York city. While

making his home in Brooklyn he affiliated with Hyatt Lodge, No. 205, and served that body as master for five years. For two years he was district deputy grand master for the second district, and in that capacity won a grand record for the diligent manner in which he attended to the multifarious and sometimes delicate duties of the position, and for the enthusiasm which he aroused in the Masonic doings of his district throughout both his terms. He fully maintained the harmony which should ever exist between the lodges, and his visits were always hailed with pleasure. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in De Witt Clinton Chapter, No. 142, passed the ninth veil in Brooklyn Council, No. 4, R. & S. M., and received Masonic knighthood in De Witt Clinton Commandery, No. 27. He afterward transferred his knightly allegiance to Clinton Commandery, No. 14, of which he served as commander for two years. Mr. Hubbell is also a trustee of the Ross Street Presbyterian church, and a prominent member of the Hanover Club. He is president of the Brooklyn Masonic Temple Association, organized and incorporated under the laws of the state of New York, to build and maintain a fitting meeting place for the Masons of Brooklyn, which shall be a credit to them and an ornament to the city, and one of its most notable public buildings. Mr. Hubbell is public spirited in an eminent degree, at all times giving his support to whatever is calculated to promote the general welfare, and in all the relations of life, whether as a banker or private citizen, he has always been found faithful and true, and in his life work no shadow or suspicion of evil doing has darkened his honored pathway.

JOSEPH HENRY BOSTON.

The fame that Joseph Henry Boston has won as an artist is not confined by the limits of the city in which he makes his home, nor even by the boundaries of the state, for he is widely known in artistic circles throughout the country and his work has won him renown. He now resides at No. 203 Montague street, Brooklyn, but Connecticut is the state of his nativity, his birth having occurred in Bridgeport. His father, William Boston, was born in England, and came to the United States in 1850, residing for a time in Connecticut and coming thence to Brooklyn in 1865. He was extensively engaged in the manufacture of lace and conducted a prosperous business. Well known in Masonic circles, he attained the Knight Templar degree and in his life he exemplified the beneficent spirit of the fraternity, having just regard for his fellow men and the obligation he owed to them. His was a religious nature

and his Christian spirit was manifest in his daily conduct. His death occurred in 1896. He married Ann Jane McBride, and they became the parents of six children, four of whom are yet living.

Mr. Boston, of this review, pursued his literary education in the schools of Brooklyn, and studied art under the direction of his brother Fred, who is also a well-known artist. Later his studies were pursued with Thomas Eakin, of Philadelphia, as his preceptor, and under his able guidance Mr. Boston made rapid and substantial progress. For seven years he has occupied the position of instructor of the day art class in the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and was night instructor in the Brooklyn Art Association. He is one of the leading portrait painters of the east, and his skill in this direction has been employed by such men as ex-Mayor Worster, President Stone of the Brooklyn Club, William Cullen Bryant and many other notable personages. He is a member of the Hanover Club, the Society of American Artists, the Brooklyn Art Club and the Salamagundi Club. His native artistic talent, supplemented by the ability acquired through years of study and practice, has gained him a prominent position in artistic circles, and to-day he is regarded as one of the most distinguished representatives of the brush in Brooklyn.

THEODORE B. WILLIS.

In past ages the history of a country was the record of wars and conquests; to-day it is the record of commercial activity, and those whose names are foremost in its annals are the leaders in business circles. The conquests now made are those of mind over matter, and the victor is he who can successfully establish, control and operate extensive commercial interests.

Theodore B. Willis is one of the strong and influential men whose lives have become an integral part of the industrial history of the great Empire state. Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose, genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time, have, as conjoined with sterling common sense and great will power, been the chief characteristics of the man. Understanding these points it can not be doubted that his resourcefulness and power would find natural application in maintaining a potent influence in connection with the affairs of that political party with which he chose to identify himself, and thus it is that he has been a factor in the councils of the Republican party, to which he renders a firm and uncompromising allegiance. He stands forth as one of the representative business men of New York city, being identified with one of her most conspicuous and important in-



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dustrial enterprises and having shown his marked capacity for the conduct of affairs of magnificent scope. His career has been one of clearly defined and consecutive endeavor, and to him success has come not as an accident, but as a logical result. He has been essentially the architect of his own fortunes, and his early associations were such as intensify an inherent self-reliance, tenacity of purpose and appreciation of the dignity of honest endeavor.

Theodore B. Willis is the senior member of the well known hardware firm of T. B. Willis & Brother, doing business at Nos. 94 and 96 Court street, Brooklyn, at the corner of Schermerhorn street. He was born in the city which is still his home, June 6, 1856, and is a son of Joseph Denton and Sarah (Brinkerhoff) Willis. The family is of English lineage and was founded in America by the great-grandfather of our subject, who was a native of England and became one of the early settlers of Long Island. The grandfather was a native of East Williston, Long Island, and had fourteen children, including Joseph Denton Willis, who was also born in East Williston. He established the hardware business, of which his sons are now proprietors, and which is one of the oldest and largest in this line in the city. The building now occupied by the firm was erected over forty years ago. Mr. Willis was a successful and enterprising business man and was well known in commercial circles. He married Sarah Brinkerhoff, a daughter of Isaac Brinkerhoff, who was one of the first to locate on Fulton street, near Bedford avenue, in Brooklyn. For many years he served as a member of the board of education in the city and took great interest in the schools. He was one of the organizers of the present school system and was untiring in his efforts to provide excellent educational advantages for the youth of the city. He was also a very active member of the Dutch Reformed church. He was born in Flushing, Long Island, but his parents were from Holland, and in his life he exemplified many of the sterling characteristics of his Dutch ancestry.

By the marriage of Joseph Denton Willis and Sarah Brinkerhoff were born two children, Theodore Brinkerhoff and Henry A., both of whom are in the hardware business. The former began his education in the public schools of Brooklyn and afterward attended Brown's Business College and the Polytechnic Institute, of Brooklyn. In 1876 he became his father's successor in the hardware business and two years later admitted his brother to a partnership. They do a general hardware business, carrying a complete line of goods, and they also have a large trade in builders' supplies, oils, paints, etc., their patronage extending all over Long Island. The

business has now assumed extensive proportions and yields to the owners a handsome income.

On the 23d of June, 1880, Mr. Willis was united in marriage to Miss Ida M. Hardenbrook, a daughter of William Hardenbrook, of Jamaica, Long Island. Their circle of friends is extensive and includes many of the best families of their section of the city. Mr. Willis is very prominent in clubs and social circles and holds membership in the Brooklyn Republican, the Union League, the Invincible, the Montauk and the Hamilton Clubs. He also belongs to the Brooklyn Saengerbund and is an attendant at the services of the First Reformed church of Brooklyn. He is indeed a public-spirited and progressive citizen, interested in all that pertains to the general welfare and progress. From 1881 until 1880 he was a member of the board of supervisors of Kings county and served as its president in 1885. In 1890 he was appointed by President Harrison as naval officer of the port of New York, and served in a most creditable manner for four years. In 1890-7 he was commissioner of public works for the city of Brooklyn, and in all these offices he has discharged his duties with marked promptness and fidelity. He is a statesman with an eye to practical results, and not glittering generalities. It will be observed that Mr. Willis' turn of mind is eminently judicial and free from the bias of animosity. Strong and positive in his Republicanism, his party fealty is not grounded on partisan prejudice, and he enjoys the respect and confidence of all his associates, irrespective of party. Of the great issues which divide the two parties, with their roots extending down to the very bed-rock of the foundation of the Republican party, he has the true statesman's grasp. Well grounded in the political maxims of the schools, familiar with the philosophy which found its highest expounder in John Stuart Mill, he also studied the lessons of actual life, arriving at his conclusions as a result of what may be called his "post-graduate studies of the school of affairs." Such men, whether in office or out, are the natural leaders of whichever party they may be identified with, especially in that movement toward higher politics, which is common to both parties, and which constitute the most hopeful political sign of the period. Mr. Willis has taken an active part in politics. For ten years, up to 1868, he was a member of the general Republican committee of Kings county, and for a part of that time was one of the executive committee. He has represented the county of Kings as a delegate in many state conventions of late years. In 1888 he was a delegate to the Republican convention at Chicago, in 1892 at Minneapolis, and in 1896 at St. Louis.

No trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed

and he is regarded as a most reliable business man and worthy citizen, whose word is as good as any bond that was ever solemnized by signature or seal, and whose private life commands the respect of all with whom he has been associated.

FRANK L. VAN NOTE, M. D.

Among the dental practitioners of Flatbush is Dr. Frank Lewin Van Note, who through the past five years has been an active member of his profession in this place. He was born in Brooklyn, on the 17th of July, 1870, his parents being Joseph James and Emma Elizabeth (Combs) Van Note. On the paternal side he is descended from Holland ancestry, the first representatives of the name having crossed the Atlantic early in the seventeenth century, their destination being Monmouth, now Freehold, New Jersey. When the colonies became involved in war with England members of the family joined the American army, participated in the battle of Monmouth and in many of the other engagements of importance which resulted in winning independence for the nation. The following generations have been well represented in military life by those who fought in the Civil war. On the maternal side the family is of English lineage and was founded in America in the early part of the eighteenth century. In the family of Joseph James and Emma Elizabeth Van Note were two sons and one daughter, namely: Frank L., William Howard and Florence Etta.

Mr. Van Note, of this review, spent the days of his youth in his parents' home, and after acquiring his literary education entered upon a preparation for a professional career. When twelve years of age he entered the office of Dr. F. T. Van Woert, of Brooklyn. He was later a student in the office of Dr. James Stebbins, of Astoria, and of Dr. King, of New York. He was graduated in the Long Island College Hospital with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1895, and soon afterward secured a license from the state board of dental censors. He began the practice of his profession in Astoria, Long Island, but soon removed to Ashland Place, Brooklyn, and has been located on Flatbush avenue since February, 1896. He was dental surgeon to the Kings county penitentiary from 1896 until 1898. He has a broad and comprehensive knowledge of his profession in its various branches, and particularly skillful in applying its principles to the needs of his patients. Although one of the younger members of the medical fraternity, he has already won an enviable position in its ranks and is destined to still further successes, owing to his skill, ability and close applica-

tion. He is a member of the Second District Dental Society.

On the 23d of October, 1896, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Van Note and Miss Frances J. Wilson, a daughter of George and Bella Wilson. In his political views he is a Republican, and socially is connected with Midwood Council, No. 1516, of the Royal Arcanum; and Kings County Lodge, F. & A. M., and the Aurora Grata Chapter of the Eastern Star. He also belongs to the Knickerbocker Field Club, and to the First Methodist Episcopal church of Flatbush, and to the Epworth League. His upright and honorable career has gained him the confidence and warm regard of his fellow citizens, his genial manner and unfailing courtesy have won him many friends, and his activity in the line of his profession has brought to him prestige as a representative of his chosen calling.

GARRETT W. CROPSEY.

Among the old, interesting families of New Utrecht, Long Island, the family of Cropsey deserves special mention in any work devoted to the family history and genealogy of that portion of the state of New York. The original American ancestor of the family was Harmon Cropsey, and the great-great-grandfather of Garrett W. Cropsey, of No. 237 Eighty-second street, Bay Ridge, was William Cropsey. He had a son named James W. Cropsey, whose son, G. W. Cropsey, was born at New Utrecht, Long Island, at Locust Grove, Twenty-fourth avenue and Cropsey avenue. G. W. Cropsey was the grandfather of Garrett W. Cropsey and the father of James Cropsey, who also was born at the place just mentioned. James Cropsey was long a lumber dealer at New Utrecht, a successful business man, a good Christian, who held all the offices in the Dutch Reformed church, and a man of influence whose life in the community made it better. He married Mary B. Hoagland, and she bore him four children: Garrett W.; T. H., of No. 385 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn; Annie L., wife of Charles H. Lott, a lawyer at No. 206 Broadway, New York; and Charles H., who is serving his country as a soldier.

Garrett W. Cropsey was educated in local schools and at the age of sixteen he began to assist his father in the lumber business. At twenty-three he became a member of the firm of W. R. Creed & Company, manufacturers and wholesale lumber merchants, with offices at No. 18 Broadway, New York, a concern doing an extensive business, with which his fortunes appear to be allied permanently.

Mr. Cropsey has been prominent in Republican ward politics for seven years, is a Mason and a mem-

ber of the Royal Arcanum, the Crescent and Ridge Clubs and the New Utrecht Rod and Gun Club, and has been a deacon in the Dutch Reformed church. Unaided by wealth or influential friends, he has made his way in the world to a commendable success, in which his friends rejoice with him because they know how honestly he has won it and how richly he deserves it. In September, 1887, he married Miss Jennie Van Brunt, a daughter of Daniel and Mary C. (Bergen) Van Brunt, of Bay Ridge, Long Island, and a lineal descendant of Rutyert Joosten Van Brunt, the Holland emigrant of 1657, an account of whom is given in the biographical sketch of her brother, Cornelius B. Van Brunt, which is included in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Cropsey have four children.—Francis B., Mary H., Dorothy and Jaques Van Brunt Cropsey.

ABRAHAM I. DITMAS.

Abraham I. Ditmas, now deceased, was born March 14, 1830, in the residence which adjoins the home of his widow. His father, John Ditmas, was born on a farm south of Flatbush, and the family history is given at some length in connection with the sketch of John Ditmas, Jr., a brother of our subject. Abraham I. Ditmas pursued his education in Erasmus Hall Academy and in his early life was identified with agricultural pursuits, but later became an active factor in connection with the corporation interests of Brooklyn. He was made secretary and treasurer of the Long Island Safe Deposit Company, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his death. He was also secretary of the Flatbush Gas Company, and his pronounced business ability rendered his advice a potent element in the successful conduct of those enterprises.

In the affairs of the city and in the events which contributed toward the best interests of mankind Mr. Ditmas was known for his active co-operation. He became a trustee of Erasmus Hall Academy, and was serving as elder of the Dutch Reformed church at the time of his demise. He was also prominent on the board of improvements and served as its treasurer for a number of years. He also acted as assessor of Flatbush for some years, and was recognized as one of the leading representatives of the city, his efforts contributing in a large measure to its upbuilding.

On the 27th of September, 1854, Mr. Ditmas led to the marriage altar Miss Caroline V. Lott, a daughter of John I. Lott, of Flatbush. Unto them were born five children, of whom four are living, namely: Sarah Suydam, wife of Peter B. Bromley, of Miliigan; John A., who resides in the home adjoining

Mrs. Ditmas; Elizabeth Lott; and Caroline. The father died September 3, 1894, at the age of sixty-four years, and thus passed from the scene of activity in Flatbush one who was widely known and honored. The record of his life finds an appropriate place in the history of those men of business and enterprise whose force of character, sterling integrity and fortitude amid discouragements to gain success in the management of complicated affairs have contributed in an eminent degree to the development of Long Island. His life record is worthy of emulation, as showing what intelligence and probity may accomplish in the way of success in life.

WILLIAM C. BRAISLIN, M. D.

William C. Braislin was born in Burlington, New Jersey, July 1, 1865. Here for many preceding generations certain of his ancestors, of the Society of Friends, were born in the old homestead, which is still in the possession of the family. Of this line was his grandmother, Tamar Gibbs, an immediate descendant of Samuel Jennings, the first proprietary governor of the colony of New Jersey, a contemporary and personal friend of William Penn. She is remembered by many as a woman of unusual loveliness and charming personality. Dr. Braislin's paternal grandfather was of Scotch-Irish descent. His birthplace was where Malin Head looks out on the cold sea and the coast of Scotland beyond it. Of keen and vigorous intellect, and endowed with a natural gift, Dr. Braislin comes of a line of educators. His aunt, Priscilla Braislin, held a professor's chair in the department of mathematics in Vassar College for a period of twenty-two years, beginning with its founding in 1865; and for the first twelve years, being equally proficient in both, she taught chemistry as well. It is said of Professor Braislin that she "taught quaternions at the end of the curriculum as easily as algebra in the beginning," and that, "her gifts being as much of the heart as of the intellect, she supplied a very necessary and superlative force in the life of the college." The Priscilla Braislin School, at Bordentown, New Jersey, is a memorial to her.

Dr. Braislin received his education at the Burlington high school, later in Crosswicks, New Jersey, at Peddie Institute, Hightstown, New Jersey, at Princeton College (class of 1889), and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1890. As a field for his future work he located in Brooklyn, where an uncle, the Rev. Edward Braislin, D. D., was at that time filling the pulpit of one of the prominent churches in the city.

On the 19th of October, 1892, was celebrated the

marriage of Dr. Braislin and Miss Alice Cameron, a daughter of the late Donald Cameron. Mr. Cameron belonged to the clan of Lochiel. His maternal grandfather, Governor Van Batenburg, of Holland, served as the governor of the colony of Berbice, under the Dutch and afterward the British flags. Mr. Cameron's paternal grandmother was Catherine Stuart. Dr. Braislin has two children,—William Donald and John Cameron.

As his life work Dr. Braislin has chosen the treatment of the diseases of the nose, ear and throat. He has been associated as assistant surgeon for six years in the aural department of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, and is aural surgeon to the Williamsburgh Hospital. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, in which he is the secretary of the section on laryngology, rhinology and otology; of the Associated Physicians of Long Island; the Long Island Medical Society; the Brooklyn Pathological Society; the New York State Medical Society, and the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society. He is a member of Burlington Lodge, F. & A. M., one of the earliest Masonic organizations in the state of New Jersey. He also belongs to De Witt Clinton Council of the Royal Arcanum, and the Seventh Ward Republican Association.

Dr. Braislin and his family are members of St. Luke's church, Brooklyn, of which the Rev. Dr. Swentzel is the rector.

JACOB MEURER.

An example of an enterprising, self-made man may be studied with advantage by those ambitious to rise in the world by a glance at the career of Jacob Meurer, a member of the firm of Meurer Brothers, dealers in tin plate, sheet iron and metals at Nos. 569 to 577 Flushing avenue, and Nos. 266 to 270 Wallabout street, Brooklyn. Mr. Meurer's father was born in Germany, and in 1849 came to this country, locating in New York, engaging in business as a baker, and continuing that occupation until his death, which occurred in 1880.

Jacob Meurer was born in New York city July 5, 1892, and attended the public schools until he had attained the age of twelve, when he entered the employ of John Hecker & Company, where he remained, first as office boy and later as clerk, for three years, then leaving the Hecker Company to engage with Hoopes & Merry, of New York, in the same line of business as that with which he is now connected. He was with the last mentioned firm from 1877 to 1890, and had so well mastered all the intricacies of a complicated business that at the time of his retire-

ment he had an interest in the firm. In 1888 Mr. Meurer's brother had gone into the metal business and had conducted it in a small way until the entrance into the firm of Jacob, since which time a flourishing business has been built up, they having agents in all prominent centers and traveling men all over the United States. The firm makes a specialty of the celebrated Meurer Anchor Ventilators and Meurer Metal Spanish Tiles, also of high grade roofing plates.

Mr. Meurer is a director of the Merchants' Bank and is a stockholder in many other institutions. He is a member of the Union League and the Marine and Field Club, and the Montauk Club, and holds membership in the Masonic order and the Knights of St. John of Malta. He married Miss Conway, of Brooklyn, and is the father of four children,—May, Grace, Annie and Jacob, Jr.

ROBERT GEORGE HUTCHINSON, JR., D. D. S.

Dr. R. G. Hutchinson, Jr., of 444 Putnam avenue, was born in New York city, October 5, 1866, and is a son of Robert George and Almira (Ostrander) Hutchinson, natives, respectively, of St. Andrews, New Brunswick, and New York. His father was for more than forty years engaged in the stationery business, but is now living retired in Flatbush. Of their children, two daughters died in childhood and the Doctor is the only survivor.

Dr. Hutchinson was educated in the public schools of Montclair, New Jersey, and for four years assisted his father in the store. In 1886 he became a student in the office of Dr. S. C. G. Watkins, of Montclair, where he remained for one year. He then entered the New York College of Dentistry, from which he was graduated in 1889. Soon after securing his degree he entered upon the practice of dentistry and by close application and hard work he soon built up a large practice. But he over estimated his strength and in 1896 was obliged for a time to give up the work of his beloved profession. He established on Bedford avenue a branch of the Waltham Bicycle business and in a short time acquired a good trade. At the end of a year his former rugged health had reasserted itself, so that he was able to again take up the practice of his profession. His former patrons were glad to again avail themselves of his services and his practice quickly recovered from the interruption. The Doctor is a member of the Brooklyn Dental Society, the Second District Dental Society, the Odontological Society, of New York, and the New York State Dental Society, in all of which he takes an active interest and for the promotion of whose welfare he is every ready to lend his aid. He has been treasurer of the Second



R. G. Hutchinson Jr. D. D. S.



District Society, and corresponding secretary of the Brooklyn Dental Society.

Dr. Hutchinson was married June 22, 1891, to Ella Collins, daughter of Professor Lewis Collins, secretary of the Tree-Planting and Fountain Society. To this union were born four children: Grace Wallace, Alice Ostrander, Ella Agnes and Robert George. Dr. and Mrs. Hutchinson are members of the Dutch Reformed church of Flatbush, and he is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Knickerbocker Field Club and the League of American Wheelmen.

WILLIAM GEORGE RUSSELL, M. D.

Among those who devote their time and energies to the practice of medicine and have gained a leading place in the ranks of the profession is Dr. Russell, of Brooklyn. He was born on the 24th of February, 1844, in New York city, of which place his parents, Samuel and Jane (Anderwood) Russell, were also natives, while the grandparents on both sides were of Scottish birth. The father was an extensive contractor and builder of his native city. In his family were ten children, but only two are now living: Jane E., the wife of James H. King, of New York; and William G., our subject.

The Doctor was educated in the public schools of New York, Carpenter's Academy and by private tutors. Later he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York and the Long Island College Hospital, graduating at the latter institution in 1871. After a year devoted to hospital work he engaged in private practice in the eastern district of Brooklyn for nine years, and since 1890 has had his office at No. 27 McDonough street, where he enjoys a large and lucrative general practice.

Dr. Russell has been connected with the various departments of the Eastern District Dispensary, of which he is now a consulting physician; for two years was a visiting physician to the Eastern District Industrial School; from 1872 to 1874 was an assistant sanitary inspector of the Brooklyn board of health, being the chief of the vaccinating department; and for one year was the exclusive inspector of contagious diseases. For several years he was a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of which he was the assistant secretary, and was also the secretary, treasurer and vice-president of the Eastern District Medical Society, now extinct. He is at present a member of the Kings County Medical Association, of which he was the first corresponding secretary; the New York State Medical Association, of which he was an original fellow; and of the American Medical Association. He is a progressive physician, who keeps abreast of the times,

and his skill and ability are attested by the liberal patronage he receives.

On the 13th of November, 1872, Dr. Russell was united in marriage with Miss Ella Kate Bruce, of Mount Bethel, Pennsylvania, and to them was born one child, Fred Bruce, now an editor in New York city. The Doctor and his family are members of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational church. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and has served as the secretary, vice-president and acting president of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association.

THE WOODHULL FAMILY.

There is no family on Long Island that has for a greater period been established here or is stronger numerically than the Woodhull family, and investigation into the history of this portion of the Empire state will show that no other family has contributed in larger degree toward promoting the military and civil interests which have led to the development of Long Island than have the Woodhulls.

In direct line the ancestry can be traced back to the time when William the Conqueror left his home in Normandy and fought the battle of Hastings on the English coast, thus infusing a new element into the great British nation. Among the number who accompanied the conqueror to England and who distinguished himself in the army was a man of Flemish origin who was known by the name of Walteras Flanderemis, which in English would be Walter, the man of Flanders. The land taken from the Anglo-Saxons who fought against William was distributed among the followers of the latter, and the Flemish soldier as a feudal lord held estates in Bedford and Northampton. His castle was located at Wahull, now Woodhull, in Bedford. His son was also named Walter and was made Baron of Wahull for excellent service. The line of descent is traced on down through Simon, baron of Wahull, who in the reign of Henry I gave the church of Langford to the Knights Templar; Walter de Wahull, who paid knight's fees to Henry II, indicating very large possessions; Simon de Wahull, who also paid knight's fees to the same king, also paid a large sum toward the redemption of King Richard I, who was held a captive in Germany upon his return from the crusades to the Holy Land and gave large grants to the nunnery of Godstone, where he had two daughters, his death occurring in 1197 A. D.; John de Wahull, who died in 1216; Sauher de Wahull, son of John's uncle, who died in 1250; Walter de Wahull, who died in 1261; John de Wahull, who died in 1295; Thomas de Wahull, who was sum-

moned to parliament as baron, January 26, 1297; John de Wahull; Nicholas de Wahull, whose wife, Margaret Foxcote, brought by inheritance the second quartering to the coat of arms, and who died in 1411, in the twelfth year of the reign of Henry IV; Thomas de Wahull, whose wife, Elizabeth Chetwood, brought quarterings 3, 4, 5 and 6 to the family coat of arms, and who died in 1422, in the ninth year of the reign of Henry V; Thomas de Wahull; John Woodhull; Fulk Woodhull, whose wife, Anna, brought the seventh quartering to the coat of arms, and who died in 1509, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Henry VII; and Nicholas Woodhull. It will be seen that in the meantime the name has undergone a change, when Nicholas, the head of the family, had his title changed to Nicholas Woodhull, baron of Woodhull. Nicholas Woodhull, the head of the family in the seventeenth generation—the last mentioned—married, and it was through his first son descended the now titled branch of the family, Lords Crewe of Steene. The American branch is descended from his son Fulk, by his second wife, Elizabeth Parr, cousin of Queen Catharine Parr, last wife of Henry VIII. Elizabeth Parr was a descendant of William the Conqueror through his youngest daughter, Gundred. She was also a descendant of Edward the First and of William the Lion of Scotland. She brought to the family coat of arms the quarterings 8 to 18, by inheritance from her father, her grandfather and her mother.

The representative of the family in the eighteenth generation in direct line to the Woodhulls of Long Island was Fulk Woodhull, who was followed by Lawrence Woodhull and Richard Woodhull, the latter the founder of the family in the new world. He was born in Thenford, Northamptonshire, England, in 1620, the year of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. He was married in England, and in 1648 came to the new world. He had been a warm friend of Oliver Cromwell, and he deemed it unwise to try and live under the restored monarchy of Charles II. In 1665 he purchased ten thousand and eight hundred acres of land in the town of Brookhaven and took up his abode at Setauket Harbor, which was then called Ashford or Cromwell's Bay. A part of his farm is still in possession of his descendant, having been given to the eldest son for several generations according to the English custom. The original coat of arms is still kept at his old homestead. Richard Woodhull was justice of the court of assize and represented the cause of the English colony against the Dutch at Hartford. He was greatly respected, and died in 1690, at the age of seventy years. His children were Richard, Nathaniel and Deborah.

Richard Woodhull (2) was born October 9, 1649. He also was chosen magistrate of his native town, and was equally faithful to the civil and religious interests of the people. From the records we learn that at a town meeting, April 10, 1697, it was fully agreed that Mr. Justice Woodhull, of Brookhaven, and Justice Smith, of Smithtown, should jointly make arrangements with the Rev. George Phillips faithfully to perform the duty of minister of the gospel among them during the time of his natural life, etc. At another time it was ordered that one hundred acres of land be laid out for Rev. George Phillips by Richard Woodhull, surveyor. The children of Richard Woodhull (2) were Richard, Nathaniel, John, Josiah, Dorothy and Temperance. The father died in 1690. Richard Woodhull (4) was born in 1691, and died in 1797. His children were Richard, Mary, John, Nathan, Stephen, Henry and Phœbe. Of this family Stephen Woodhull was born in 1722, and his children were Abraham, John, Stephen, Oliver, Hannah, Susan and Polly. John Woodhull was born in 1760, and died in 1805. He lived at Ronkonkoma, Long Island, and his children were Richard and Brewster. The former was born in 1793, and died in 1834. He lived at Ronkonkoma, and had eight children. He married Fanny Green, who was born in 1802 and died in 1872. Their children were as follows: Francis Woodhull was born in 1822, and died in 1886. He married Ruth Dorse, who died in 1846, leaving a son, Francis Asbury, who was born in 1846 and died in 1847. After the death of his first wife he wedded Hannah Maria Terry, who was born in 1814 and died in 1874. His next wife was Phœbe Elizabeth Dorse, who was born in 1850 and died in 1880, leaving a daughter, Jessie Ermina Woodhull, who was born in 1877, and son, Maurice Welsh Woodhull, who was born in 1878. For his fourth wife Francis Woodhull chose Josephine Anna Robinson, who was born in 1838 and still survives her husband.

Charles Ambrose Woodhull, of Sayville, was born in 1824 and died in 1890. He married Gloaner Green, who was born in 1828 and died in 1894, and they had four children: Fanny Green, who was born in 1853 and married Charles Floyd Terry, who was born in 1850, and by whom she has three children.—Louise Benjamin, born in 1879. Henry Miller in 1882 and Floyd Grant Terry in 1885; Arabella, who was born in 1856, and married Woodhull Nathaniel Raynor, who was born in 1853 and by whom she has eight children.—Minnie Emma, born in 1878, Rachel Green in 1879, Lucretia Woglum in 1882, Lewis Woodhull in 1883, Sarah Le Valley in 1886, Elizabeth, who was born in 1886 and died the same year, Woodhull Nathaniel, born in 1894 and died in

1895, and Fanny Eugenia, born in 1894; Charles Herbert, of Patchogue, New York, born in 1859, married Harriet Newell Case, who was born in 1856, and by whom he had three children,—Bryan Darett, who was born in 1883 and died in 1884, Herbert Case in 1886 and Julia Bartlett in 1888; and Herman Smith Woodhull, of Derby, Connecticut, who was born in 1867, and wedded Mary Emeline Kimberly, who was born in 1869.

John Alpheus Woodhull, the third child of Richard and Fanny (Green) Woodhull, was born in 1825, and married Johanna Brown, who was born in 1825 and died in 1887, after which he married Eliza Miller Church, who was born in 1828. By his first marriage he had eight children: Joel Brown, who was born in 1854, and married Abbie Cornelia Hatch, who was born in 1853 and died in 1880, leaving two children,—Joel Raymond, born in 1877, and Abbie Florence, born in 1880, after which he married Elizabeth Henry Hicks, who was born in 1858 and died in 1893, leaving a daughter, Mary Henry, who was born in 1891, while their elder daughter, Leola Elizabeth, who was born in 1888, passed away in the same year as her mother's death; Charles Edward, who was born in 1855, and married Josephine Hallock, who was born in 1853, by whom he has one son, John Hallock, born in 1892; John Francis, who was born in 1857, and married Minnie Ellen Hinkley, who was born in 1867, and is the mother of his two children,—Mildred, born in 1887, and Hazel in 1890; Augustine, who was born in 1859 and died in 1860; George Heber, of North Haven, Maine, who was born in 1860, and wedded Mary Warburton Curtis; Florence, who was born in 1862 and died in 1876; Marianna, who was born in 1864, and is living in New York city; and Adelia Hallock, who was born in 1866 and died in 1875.

Edward Henry Woodhull, the fourth child of Richard and Fanny (Green) Woodhull, was born in 1827 and died in 1896. He married Charlotte Van Brunt and made his home in Sayville, New York.

Josiah Richard Woodhull, the fifth child of Richard and Fanny (Green) Woodhull, resides in Sayville. He was born in 1829, and married Amanda Strong, who was born in 1839. They had two children. William Bangs, the elder, was born in 1858, made his home in Poland, Herkimer county, New York, and died in 1899. He wedded Mary Eliza Ackley, whose birth occurred in 1856, and by whom he had two children,—Ruth Helen and Clarence Irwin, both in Poland with their parents, the former born in 1883, the latter in 1885. Frank Eugene, the younger son, was born in 1863, and makes his home in Bayshore, New York. He married Eliza Marion Young, who was born in 1864, and by whom he has

two children,—Beatrice Evelyn and Rollin Young, born in 1886 and 1893, respectively.

Mary Jane Woodhull, the sixth child of Richard and Fanny (Green) Woodhull, was born in 1830, and became the wife of John Merritt Brown, who was born in 1819 and lives at Miller's Place, New York. They have two children, the elder being George Miller Brown, who was born in 1862 and lives at Sheepshead Bay, Long Island. He married Grace Agnes Marion, who was born in 1868, and their children are: George Marion, born in 1888; Ida Frances, in 1891; Helen Rosalie, in 1896; and Jean Merritt, in 1899. Herman Woodhull Brown, the younger son, was born in 1873, and resides at Miller's Place, New York. He married Minnie Celine Shaw, who was born in 1864.

George Lee Woodhull, the seventh child of Richard and Fanny (Green) Woodhull, was born in 1832, and died in 1870. He resided in Onawa, Iowa, and he married Eleanor Peet Bristol, who was born in 1840, and is now Mrs. Leavitt, of Orange City, Florida.

Susan Green, the youngest child of Richard and Fanny (Green) Woodhull, was born in 1864, and became the wife of George Wells Smith, who was born in 1831 and died in 1857. They had one child, Georgianna Woodhull, who was born in 1857, and married Millard Fillmore Robinson, of Fayette, New York, by whom she has one child, Grace Woodhull, who was born in 1876 and is the wife of Lawson Maynard Lambert, who was born in 1873 and lives in Fayette, New York. After the death of her first husband Mrs. Susan Green Smith married Joshua Martin, who was born in 1805 and died in 1894. She now lives in North View, Webster county, Missouri. By her second marriage she had five children: Joshua, who was born and died in 1863; John Joshua, who was born in 1864 and lives in North View; Mary Susan, who was born in 1866, and is the wife of James Ambrose Galbraith, of Stafford, Missouri, who was born in 1872; Fanny Catharine, who was born in 1869 and died in 1870; Emma Amelia, who was born in 1872, and is the wife of Noah Thaddens Bruton, of Marshfield, Missouri, who was born in 1860, and by whom she has one child,—John LeRoy Bruton, born in 1896. Mrs. Martin was the youngest member in her father's family. After his death her mother married again, becoming the wife of William Smith, of Sayville, New York, who was born in 1811 and died in 1871.

There were three children by that marriage. Emma Louisa, the eldest, was born in 1839 and died in 1876. She married Francis Smith Green, of Sayville, New York, who was born in 1836 and died in 1883.

Ellen Amelia, the second child, was born in 1843, and became the wife of Hugh Morrison Ives, who was born in 1841. They live in Parksville, New York, and have two children, the elder being William Morrison, who was born in 1871 and died in 1872, while the younger was Edward Duncan Ives. He was born in 1875, resides in New York city and married Wavie Reynolds, who was born in 1874, and by whom he has one child,—William Morrison Ives, who was born in 1898.

Herman Smith, the youngest child of the mother's second marriage, was born in 1844 and died in 1864.

Perhaps the most famous member of the Woodhull family was General Nathaniel Woodhull, who was born at St. George's manor in Brookhaven, in 1722 (see chapter XX, in the first volume of this work). His father was also Nathaniel and was the third son of Richard II. Following the example of Washington, he rose rapidly to prominence in the civil and military service of his country. He became a colonel in the colonial army under General Amherst and he represented Suffolk county in the provincial congress of New York, being chosen and serving as its president from 1775 until 1777. In the former year he was appointed brigadier general, and in 1776 led the Suffolk county militia into Washington's army, then in the neighborhood of the present site of Brooklyn. The story of our defeat at the battle of Long Island is a matter of history, and also the story of General Woodhull's death as a martyr to his country's cause. He was captured by the British, and because he refused to say "God save the king" he was put to death by the swords of his captors. One of the strong characteristics of the family has ever been loyalty to honest convictions and to their country. Its men have been faithful in citizenship, honorable in business, and in many ways have contributed to the substantial development and progress of the various localities with which they have been connected, and thus have promoted the welfare of the entire land.

VIRGIL F. PARKER, D. D. S.

Virgil Franklin Parker, D. D. S., one of the leading dentists of Brooklyn, was born in Watertown, New York, April 22, 1862, and is a brother of Clinton Burnett Parker, D. D. S. He was educated in the public and high schools of his native town and was graduated from the New York College of Dentistry, in 1888. Soon after his graduation he entered upon the practice of his profession, and was for four years associated with William Jarvis, M. D. S., of Brooklyn. He then became associated with his eldest brother, which association continued until 1894.

Since that time he has conducted one of the best and most successful dental practices in the city.

From 1887 to 1892 he was connected with the dental clinic of the Long Island College Hospital, and for one year held the chair of prosthetic dentistry in the New York Dental School, from which he was forced to resign by the rapid growth of his practice. He is a member of the Brooklyn Dental Society, the Second District Dental Society, the New York Institute of Stomatology, and the Alumni Association of the New York College of Dentistry. He is also a member of the Hamilton Club. He was formerly a member of the Crescent, Coney Island and New Utrecht Gun Clubs, and, while not now a member of these, he takes much interest in the sports which are symbolized by the rod and gun, and has a number of beautiful specimens of the larger game of North America displayed in his drawing room. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Brooklyn.

Dr. Parker was married October 9, 1889, to Miss Eleanore Scheidler, daughter of Andrew Adolph Scheidler, deceased, protégé of Duke Bernhardt Eric Freund to the Kaulbach Academy of Art, Munich, Germany, and first lieutenant in the Civil war of the United States of America. His wife, Kathrine Sawyer Post, deceased, descended from the king of Holland, the Huguenots and an English nobleman. She is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Brooklyn.

HENRY BESSEY.

When the Mayflower brought its band of heroic pilgrims to the shores of the new world and the first settlement was made on the coast of New England, the first American ancestors of Henry Bessey were numbered among those who crossed the Atlantic to secure religious liberty in this land. Through many generations representatives of the name have resided in New England, and there our subject was born in 1828,—Norwalk, Connecticut, being the place of his nativity. His parents were Samuel and Mary (Scofield) Bessey, and the former was a weaver by trade, following that pursuit in support of his family.

In the public schools Henry Bessey pursued his education, and at the age of sixteen began to learn the trade which he has made his life work, entering a printing office in 1844. There he gained a good knowledge of the business. Since his arrival in New York he has been connected continuously with one house, a period of almost sixty years. He was employed at the case until 1876, when his employer died and he purchased the business, which he has since profitably conducted. Many of the old patrons re-



Virgil F. Parker. D.D.S.

mained with the new house and as the years passed he secured many new ones. His trade is now large and he is widely known as a reliable representative of this line of business. System and method prevail, just treatment of his employes and honorable dealing with his patrons are numbered among the salient characteristics of this establishment, in addition to the excellent workmanship.

Mr. Bessey was long a member of the Typothetae, also of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen and of the Hanover Club. He was happily married in 1854 to Miss Annie Macgregor, and unto them have been born six children, of whom five are yet living: Annie M., Cornelia M., Fred A., George H. and James M. The life of Mr. Bessey has been a busy and useful one, in which industry has enabled him to wrest a comfortable competence from the hands of fate. Well equipped with a thorough knowledge of the printer's trade, he entered upon an independent business career, and his unremitting labor, careful management and diligence have formed the rounds of the ladder.

WILLIAM NATHAN BELCHER, M. D.

A native of Brooklyn, Dr. William Nathan Belcher was born December 9, 1862, and is a son of Elisha and Elizabeth (Foshay) Belcher. The ancestry of the family can be traced back to England, where lived Gregory Belcher, who came to this country in 1634 and was one of the original settlers of Braintree, Massachusetts. The line of descent is traced down through Samuel, who was born in 1637, Moses in 1671, William in 1701, Captain William in 1731, who was a hero of the Revolution, Elisha, who was born in 1757 and was a surgeon in the continental army, William Nathan and Samuel Elisha. William Nathan Belcher was the grandfather of our subject. He was a renowned physician and practiced medicine for many years at Roundhill, Connecticut, and was for a time a missionary among the Indians in Missouri. It was in that state that his son Samuel Elisha Belcher was born, in 1823. The last named has been for many years president of the Jefferson Fire Insurance Company of New York, and resides in Brooklyn. He has four children, all of whom are residents of the same city.

Dr. Belcher, whose name introduces this record, was educated in the Polytechnic Institution of Brooklyn, and received the degree of M. D. from the Long Island College Hospital in 1884. He spent one year as house surgeon in the hospital of his alma mater and then located on South Portland avenue, where he has built up a large general practice. He has been attending physician to the Long Island College

Hospital Dispensary for sixteen years, and is now also chief of the medical clinic. He was for some time instructor in histology, pathological anatomy and physiology and is now instructor in materia medica. He has been pathologist to the Seney Hospital of Brooklyn since 1892, was for ten years attending physician to the Brooklyn City Dispensary, for three years to the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, and for fifteen years to the Graham Home for Aged Women. He was for three years assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain, in the Forty-seventh Regiment of the New York National Guard, and later held the same position in the Naval Militia of New York. Since 1892 he has been medical examiner for the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York, and from 1895 until 1899 he was assistant sanitary inspector for the Brooklyn board of health.

Dr. Belcher is a member of various medical societies, belongs to the Medical Society of the County of Kings, and served therein as chairman of the membership committee; the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of New York; the Brooklyn Pathological Society, of which he has been vice-president and president; the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; and the Associated Physicians of Long Island.

The Doctor was married April 20, 1898, to Miss Caroline Ferris Sumner, a daughter of Adams C. Sumner, of Brooklyn, and they have an interesting little daughter, Mildred. The Doctor is a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and in politics is a Republican. He now enjoys a desirable patronage, but his professional prominence is no less enviable than his social position, which has come to him as the result of his genuine character worth, his kindly disposition and his unflinching courtesy.

THOMAS E. BROWN, M. D.

On the list of successful physicians in Brooklyn appears the name of Thomas Edward Brown. He claims Connecticut as the state of his nativity, his birth having occurred in New Britain October 22, 1867, his parents being John and Maria (Bowe) Brown, the former of English descent and the latter of Irish extraction. The Doctor pursued his literary education in the public and high schools of his native town and the Holy Cross College. Determining to make the practice of medicine his life work, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, and on the completion of the prescribed course was graduated with the class of 1890. He was for one year assistant to a surgeon in Bayonne, New Jersey, and since

that time has been located in Brooklyn, where he has a large general practice. When he came to this city he was acquainted with but two families residing here. During the early part of his residence, when attempting to build up a practice, his brother and other friends advised him to abandon the struggle and locate where better opportunities seemed to await him, but time has demonstrated the wisdom of his persistence in remaining, and he now enjoys a very enviable reputation and has a practice which many an older physician might well envy. The Doctor is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the New York Medical Association, the Greater New York Medical Association and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of New York.

On the 22d of April, 1896, Dr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Kirkpatrick, of Brooklyn. He has become very widely known in the city and has a large circle of friends who esteem him highly for his genuine worth.

THOMAS MORTIMER LLOYD, M. D., PH. D.

One who has gained a high measure of success as a representative of the medical fraternity of Brooklyn is the gentleman whose name introduces this review. He was born in Salem county, New Jersey, February 18, 1855, and is a son of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Mulford) Lloyd. His grandfather, Stacy Lloyd, was a member of the New Jersey legislature and a man of prominence and influence in the community where he resided. His great-great-grandfather was a native of Wales and became one of the early settlers of southern New Jersey. The Doctor obtained his education in the public schools of his native county and in the Salem Institute, and, having determined to study medicine, he gained his professional training as a student in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated in 1876, with the degree of M. D. Not long afterward the degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him by the same institution.

Soon after his graduation Dr. Lloyd became interne in the Presbyterian Hospital in West Philadelphia, where he remained over one year, and later he spent five years as a physician in the State Insane Asylum in Morristown, New Jersey. In January, 1883, he came to Brooklyn, where he has built up a large and lucrative general practice. He has occupied several professional positions in hospitals and dispensaries, and is now attending physician in St. Peter's Hospital and consulting physician to St. Christopher's Hospital for Babies.

On the 6th of June, 1883, was celebrated the mar-

riage of Dr. Lloyd and Miss Grace M. Hinckley, daughter of John Goddard and Mary (Minot) Hinckley. The late John G. Hinckley, Esq., was attorney of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. The Doctor and his wife have one daughter, Mercy Hinckley. They are members of the Church of the Pilgrims, Congregational, of Brooklyn, and Dr. Lloyd belongs to the Hamilton Club. He also holds membership relations with various societies connected with his profession, being a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Association, the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Kings County Medical Association, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Brooklyn Society for Neurology, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association and the Practitioners Club. The Doctor has for fifteen years been examiner for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, was examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company for fourteen years, for the Equitable Life Insurance Society of the United States, the United States Life Insurance Company and other companies for several years. He possesses marked judgment and discernment in his diagnosing of diseases and is peculiarly successful in anticipating the issues of complications, seldom making mistakes and never exaggerating or minimizing the diseases in rendering his decisions in regard thereto. He is a physician of great fraternal delicacy, and no man ever observed more closely the ethics of the unwritten code or showed more careful courtesy to his fellow practitioners than does Dr. Lloyd.

JEREMIAH T. STORY.

In all that tends to make noble manhood J. T. Story was rich. Endowed by nature with a temperament keenly sensitive to joy and sorrow, to humor and pathos, he lived in close touch with his fellow men in those things which make life brighter and better. He was an important factor in the business circles of the city, and along the lines of earnest, persistent and honorable endeavor he steadily advanced until he occupied an honorable position in trade circles and enjoyed a handsome income from a business which was built upon energy, industry, enterprise and integrity. His loss to society, to the commercial world and to his family will long be felt and deeply mourned, and many of the poor of the city were thus deprived of a benefactor whose assistance, bestowed in a generous and timely manner, tided them over dark hours of adversity.

The life record, to which the word "finis" was added July 15, 1901, began in Cocksackie, Greene county, New York, on the 16th of December, 1848. He was the only son of Edwin J. and Mary J.



F. M. Lloyd

(Flensburg) Story, the former also a native of Greene county. From Scotch-Irish ancestry the son undoubtedly received some of the traits of character which, developed through an active life, led to his success. His prosperity was entirely due to his own efforts. At the country school he acquired his education,—and a long and weary tramp it was between his home and the primitive school-house. When in his thirteenth year he started out to earn his own livelihood, the financial circumstances of the family rendering this step necessary. He found employment in a country store, at sixty dollars per year, and after a year's experience in mercantile life he returned home, working on the farm and driving a stage. He was ambitious and determined, and realized that success depended upon work. His life exemplified the phrase, the "dignity of labor," for he scorned no employment that would yield him an honest living, yet made the best and most of his opportunities and when advancement offered was ready for it. He saved his money and when fifteen years of age, realizing the value of a business education, he went to Poughkeepsie, where he pursued a course in a business college. Again various kinds of labor claimed his attention until 1866, when he came to Brooklyn and for three years was employed in a dry goods store on Grand street. In 1871 he accepted the agency for the Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine, beginning at a salary of fifteen dollars per week, but he soon demonstrated the value of his services to the company, and at the end of four years was receiving fifty-two hundred dollars per year. Subsequently he traveled for a short time selling Butterick's patterns, and in 1875 began business on his own account as a dealer in coal. His business methods were so reliable, his desire to please his customers so genuine that when once he gained a man's trade he never lost his patronage while he remained in the neighborhood. Up to the time of his death he had many patrons who had purchased coal from him for nearly the entire quarter of a century in which he was in business. He made it a point to try to put himself in the position of the customer, tried to understand his wishes and suit his convenience, and thus he was ever found considerate, and the confidence he had in his patrons was undoubtedly an important element in the honorable treatment he received in return. He always made it a point, too, never to take an undue advantage of a customer on account of the temporary condition of the market. His business gradually grew until his sales amounted to two hundred and fifty thousand tons annually, and forty teams were used in hauling and delivering coal: frequently others were hired. Numerous coal pockets in various parts

of the city bore his name, giving visible evidence of the extent of his business, while his main yard was from 634 to 642 on Kent avenue, and extended from that street to the Wallabout canal. At the time the Nassau Trust Company completed its handsome building at Broadway and Bedford avenue, Mr. Story immediately secured a suite of offices, which he occupied as his principal headquarters.

On the 8th of January, 1874, Mr. Story was united in marriage to Miss Margarita, a daughter of Filipa and Dolores (Rives) de Mena, both of whom were of Spanish lineage and were natives of Havana, Cuba. There the father was extensively engaged in the sugar trade. With his family he came to the United States and settled in New York. His wife died while visiting in Spain, and he also is deceased. Both were consistent Christian people of the Roman Catholic faith, and they had a wide circle of friends in their native city of Havana, as well as in New York, where they were respected by all who knew them. The only surviving child of Mr. and Mrs. Story is Edna, now the wife of T. L. Lutkins, Jr.

Mr. Story was possessed of a genial manner and kindly disposition, which won him many friends wherever he went. He was a favorite in the clubs with which he was identified, including the Hanover and the Union League Clubs. He was also one of the most prominent members of the Parkway Driving Club, and was a great lover of the noble steed, always owning some very fine horses and finding a daily source of recreation and pleasure in driving behind a fine animal, and being a familiar figure along the ocean driveway. He was a patron of art, and his taste along this line was most highly cultivated, his home containing some of the finest paintings and engravings to be secured, and he endeavored to foster a love of art and encourage artistic talent by founding, in connection with the Brooklyn Art Association, the Story prize of one hundred dollars for the best picture displayed at the exhibitions of that organization. But perhaps what would most commend Mr. Story to the love and admiration of his fellow men, if it were a matter of general knowledge, would be his charity; but though he gave freely and generously, it was entirely without ostentation, and doubtless he did not himself know the annual amount of his benefits and gifts. Feeling that he was blessed in his business, he did not selfishly hoard his wealth, but used it largely for the good of the world,—to relieve suffering and distress, to add to the beauty and joy of living and to the happiness of his fellow men. It was known that through Dr. Darlington, the rector of Christ church, his gifts included many tons of coal each winter, yet oftentimes the recipient

did not know the name of his benefactor. He was ever just and considerate with his employes, many of whom remained in his service through long years; but his real nature was best seen in his home. It seemed that he could not do too much to advance the welfare and comfort of his wife and daughter, and he ever manifested the most filial and fraternal regard for his aged parents and his two sisters who survive him. Death came to him while he was on a visit to the old family home to see his sister, who was ill. He was but fifty-two years of age and seemed yet in the prime of life, but he had accomplished much and he leaves to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name and an honorable record. He was a manly man, actuated in all he did by the highest principles and a broad humanitarian spirit, and his memory is hallowed by the love and regard which he engendered in the hearts of all who knew him.

WILLIAM AUSTIN TOMES.

Among the well equipped medical practitioners of Brooklyn is Dr. William Austin Tomes, who was born in this city, February 14, 1865, a son of Dr. Robert and Catharine (Fasnet) Tomes. His father received the degree of Medical Doctor from Edinburgh University, Edinburgh, Scotland, and entered upon the practice of his profession, but soon engaged in literary work. He was an associate of William Cullen Bryant in the editorship of the Evening Post, and with Miss Booth for some time edited Harper's Bazaar. In 1870 he went to Europe in order to give his children the educational advantages of the gymnasia of Heidelberg and Wiesbaden. He returned to New York in 1881 and died in 1883, leaving a widow and three children. Miss Catharine Maud Tomes is the eldest child of Robert and Catharine (Fasnet) Tomes. Arthur Lloyd Tomes was graduated in Yale College in 1885 and is practicing law in Brooklyn. William Austin Tomes is the immediate subject of this sketch. Francis Tomes, Dr. Tomes' grandfather in the paternal line, was an extensive importer in Maiden Lane, New York. He had eight children: Charles, Francis, Robert, George, Benjamin, Mary Elizabeth, who married Edward Burkhardt and has lived in Paris, France, for about twenty years; Maria, who died unmarried; and Margaret, who married John H. Iselin, brother of Adrian Iselin, of New York.

Dr. Tomes spent three years at Yale College, after which he was married, and he was graduated at the College of Physicians & Surgeons of New York in 1891. After two years' internship in the German Hospital, of New York, and three months in the

Sloane Maternity Hospital, of New York, he took up the work of his profession in Brooklyn and has established a general practice. He was for three years surgeon at the Tillary Street Dispensary, Brooklyn, and since 1895 has been assistant surgeon to the Lutheran Hospital at East New York. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Long Island Medical Society, the Brooklyn Medical Society, the Associate Physicians of Long Island and the New York State Medical Society, of the alumni of the New York German Hospital and of the society of the alumni of the Sloane Maternity Hospital. He is also a member of the Lincoln and Marine Field Clubs.

Dr. Tomes married Miss Julia Leavitt Hall, a daughter of John Leavitt Hall, of Brooklyn, June 9, 1887, and has three children, as follows: Valerie Gouverneur, William Austin, Jr., and Yvonne. The Doctor and Mrs. Tomes are communicants of St. Luke's Episcopal church. High as is Dr. Tomes' professional standing, his reputation as a citizen is no less creditable. While not a politician and having no desire to take any official part in public affairs, he is a true son of Brooklyn, solicitous for the growth and prosperity of that division of Greater New York, and takes a patriotic interest in all public questions. He is a friend of public education and a lover of good literature. He gives special attention to the literature of his profession and has written a number of able papers, which have been well received by various bodies and some of which have appeared in leading medical and surgical journals.

THE RAPELYE AND ALLIED FAMILIES.

DESCENDANTS OF JORIS RAPALIE, OF LONG ISLAND.

According to recent discoveries, Gaspard Colet de Rapella (of Rapella), the founder of the Rapelye family of America, belonged to the celebrated Coligny family of France, and was a nephew of Admiral Coligny, who suffered martyrdom for his religious belief at the instigation of Queen Catharine, of Navarre, being one of the victims of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The titles which he bore were Gaspard de Coligny, Marquis de Chatillon, Admiral of France, Colonel of French Infantry, Governor of Picardy, Isle de France, Paris and Havre.

"The house of Coligny was," says a well known authority on French heraldry, "next to those of Montmorency, Rohan, Leval and a few others, and, always excepting the semi-royal house of Lorraine, one of the first in France. The ancestry of the family was traced back to the first Duke of Burgundy.



Gen Austin Jones.



In the sixteenth century they had been a great house for four hundred years and more. They founded the Abbey of Le Mirerir in 1121; those of Montmerle and Crillon in 1202. Humbert de Coligny is said to have followed Conrad III in the second Crusade, but this name does not occur in the Cartulary of Jerusalem or in the lists of Familles d'Outre Mer. * * * The place from which they took their name is a small town or village in the department of Ain on the line from Lyons to Strasburg, some forty miles west of Geneva and twenty-five miles north of Mâin. About one hundred years before the birth of Admiral Coligny the family removed from Coligny to Chatillon-sur-Loing, from which place they took their title. The Admiral's father, high in favor with Francis the First, was marshal of France, governor of Picardy, lieutenant of the principality of Orange and the county of Guienne."

Of Admiral Coligny it is said: "He received in 1577 the Collar of the Order and the command of the French Infantry. He acted against the English at Boulogne and negotiated the treaty which restored the place to the French in 1550. In 1557 he commanded the infantry in the campaign of Lorraine and was engaged in the taking of Metz, Soul and Verdun, and in the sieges of Rodermark, Damvilliers, Ivry and Montmedy. Fighting under the Duke of Vendome in Picardy, he carried by assault Hesden and Seronanne.

"Esponsing the cause of the Protestants, he incurred the animosity of Queen Catharine of Navarre, and was assassinated August 24, 1572. The monument erected to his memory recites briefly his virtues, his achievements and the honors he had won. The armorial bearings of this noble family are described as: Coligny-Chatillon: de gueules a l'aigle d'argent bequée membre et couronnée d'azur ongles d'or couronnée, de due centier; une demi-aigle poses de profil, couronnée de bequée d'azur. Supports: deux limons, d'argent affrontés assis et accolés de gueules. Devise (motto). Je les prouve tous. Issue, au dixième siècle des comtes souverains de Bourgogne, cette maison illustre a pour chef de nom et d'armes le marquis de Coligny-Chatillon au château de Choye, Haute-Saône."

"The origin of the Rapelye family," says a recent writer in the Brooklyn Eagle, "has often been erroneously stated as being of French or Dutch extraction; but the true origin of the family is Italian, they having come from Rapelia, a town in Italy, from which place they emigrated to France in the fifteenth century. The first mention of the family of which we have any detailed account is Gaspard Colet de Rapella, who was a nephew of the cele-

brated Admiral Coligny. Gaspard Colet was born in Chatillon-sur-Loing, a town in France, in 1505. He was an officer in the French army, and a staunch Protestant, and during the religious persecutions in that country he was compelled to flee to that haven of refuge, Holland, in 1548. There he settled and married the daughter of Victor Antoine Jansen, or in plain English Johnson, of Antwerp, and had three children. The first he named after his uncle and himself, namely, Gaspard Coligny; the second preserved the family name, Abraham Colet; the third was a daughter, Brickje, and she married her cousin, Victor Honorius Jansen, and had one son, named Abraham, who became an historical painter. He married the daughter of Hans Loedwick, of Amsterdam, and had three sons, William, Joris and Antoine.

"The two eldest determined to leave Holland and emigrate to America. They sailed from Rochelle, in France, in 1623, and settled at Fort Orange, now Albany. William died unmarried, but his brother, whose full name was Joris Jansen de Rapalie, married Catalyntie Trico, of Paris, France, and, dropping the name of Jansen, assumed that of Rapalie, and became the founder of the entire Rapelye family of this country. The younger brother, Antoine, who also emigrated to this country, in 1631, preserved the true family name of Janssen, and was the founder of one branch of the family in this country.

Joris Rapalie removed from Fort Orange to New Amsterdam in 1626, and resided there till after the birth of his youngest child. On June 16, 1637, he bought from the Indians 235 acres of land, called Runnegaconck, now embraced within the city of Brooklyn. He became the first settler on Long Island, and his eldest child, Sara, who was born on June 9, 1625, was the first white child born on the island. She married Hans Bergen, and they in turn became the founders of the Bergen family of Brooklyn. Joris was the leading man and took a prominent part in the public affairs of the colony. He died soon after the close of the Dutch administration, his widow surviving him many years. Their children were:

I. Sara, born June 9, 1625, married first Hans Bergen, and secondly Teunis Gysbert Bogert.

II. Marritie, born March 11, 1627, married Michael Van De Voert.

III. Jannetie, born August 16, 1629, married Rem Remsen de Breck.

IV. Judith, born July 5, 1635, married Peter Van Nist.

V. Jan, born August 28, 1637, married Marya Maer, and had no issue.

VI. Jacob, born May 28, 1639, was killed by the Indians.

VII. Catalyntie, born March 28, 1641, married Joremus Westenhout.

VIII. Jeronemus, born June 17, 1643, married Annetie, daughter of Van Teunis Dennis.

IX. Annetie, born February 6, 1646, married first Martin Ryerse, and secondly Joost Fransz.

X. Elizabeth, born March 28, 1648, married Cornelius Derrick Hogeland.

XI. DANIEL, born December 29, 1650, married Sara, daughter of Abraham Clock.

Daniel Rapalie, youngest child of Joris Rapelie, was born on Manhattan Island December 29, 1650, later removed to Brooklyn, and died there December 26, 1725. He was a man of high standing and respectability, and was an elder in the Brooklyn Reformed Dutch church. He married, May 27, 1674, Sarah, daughter of Abraham Martensen Clock. The latter was one of the early proprietors of New Amsterdam. His name appears on an old map of New Amsterdam, the location being Hanover Square, and the tradition being that this name was given to it by the family of Daniel Rapelie, by his wife. Sara (Clock) Rapelie had issue: Joris, born March 4, 1675; Daniel; Catharine, who married Joseph Van Clief; Annetie; Mary, who married Elbert Hegeman; Sarah, who married Peter Luyster; and Daniel, born March 5, 1691, who married, October 17, 1711, Aeltie, a daughter of Johannes Cornell. He removed to Newtown and bought the farm on Flushing Bay.

Lieutenant Joris Rapelie, eldest son of Daniel and Sara (Clock) Rapelie, was born in Brooklyn March 4, 1675. He was the chief brewer of the town, held the position of lieutenant in his Majesty's forces, and resided in Newtown. In the building of the edifice of the Reformed Low Dutch church congregation of Newtown, December 2, 1731, it is said that "encouraging advance having been made in obtaining subscriptions (amounting to £277 12s.), the congregation, on May 27, 1732, appointed their brethren and faithful friends, Abraham Remsen, Isaac Brogaw, Joris Rapelie, Abraham Lent, Nicholas Berrien and Abraham Brinkerhoff, a committee to superintend the building of the church, who forthwith entered upon arrangements for the work."

Lieutenant Joris Rapelie married Agnes, daughter of Cornelius Berrien. He was a man of education and prominence. In 1669 he settled in Flatbush, and in 1685 removed to Newtown, where during the previous year he and his brother-in-law, Abraham Brinkerhoff, bought over four hundred acres of land at the head of Flushing Bay. His wife was Jannetje, daughter of Jan Stryker. Lieutenant Joris Rapelie,

by his wife Agnes (Berrien) Rapelie, had issue, Daniel, Cornelius, Abraham, Jane, John, Jacob and Jeromus.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN RAPELYE, FIFTH CHILD OF JORIS.

John Rapelye, fifth child of Lieutenant Joris and Agnes (Berrien) Rapelye, was born June 11, 1711, in the house which his father Joris built. This is still standing and in good preservation, being the property of the Elliott family, of Corona. In 1743 John and his brother Jeromus bought the paternal estate, which they divided, John retaining the farm more recently occupied by Robert Willett. He died of consumption February 11, 1756. He married, January 12, 1733, Maria, daughter of Abraham Lent, son of Ryck, eldest son of Abraham Rycken, who assumed the name of Lent. Their children were: George, born October 23, 1733; Anna Catrina, born August 10, 1736, who married Jacobus Riker; Abraham, born November 21, 1739; and Daniel, born August 15, 1745, who married Ellen, daughter of William Livisay.

George Rapelye, eldest son of John and Maria (Lent) Rapelye, was born October 27, 1733. After the Revolution he settled at Communipaw, New Jersey, and on March 22, 1791, was accidentally drowned in coming to New York. His remains were recovered and buried at Communipaw. He married Mary, daughter of Colonel Bernard Bloom, of Newtown. His widow died June 4, 1819, aged eighty-six, and was interred at Newtown. Their children were: John, born February 7, 1757; Bernard, born August 27, 1759; and George, born March 14, 1763. The latter married Anna, daughter of Paul Vandervoort, and being knocked overboard by the boom of a vessel, was drowned in the East river May 28, 1789, leaving issue two sons, George and Paul, the first of whom was also drowned at New York several years after. Thus by a singular fatality a father, son and grandson, each bearing the same name, met a watery grave. Paul occupied the farm upon Newtown creek formerly owned by Thomas Alsop.

John Rapelye, eldest child of George and Mary (Bloom) Rapelye, was born February 7, 1757. He purchased a farm in Newtown from Captain William Weyman, and resided in the old farm house, which is still standing, being occupied by the son and daughters of his son-in-law, Benjamin Moore. He married Lemma Boice, of New Jersey, and died April 5, 1829. She died September 15, 1832. They had issue George L. Jacob, Jane, who married Benjamin Moore, and Mary. The eldest son, George L., was born in Nova Scotia, his parents and grandparents having gone there with many other loyalists at the close of the Revolution. Both their sons

became two of the most prominent members of the Rapelye family. George I., the eldest son, was born February 7, 1787, and came with his parents to Newtown, first locating for a few years at Bowery Bay, and afterward purchased Captain William Weyman's farm. He lived there for the rest of his life—a period of almost ninety years, dying on April 23, 1883, at the ripe old age of ninety-six years and two months. He was familiarly known as "Uncle George," and for the latter part of his life was the oldest inhabitant of the town. He was a vestryman of St. James' Protestant Episcopal church of Newtown village, and held that and the office of warden for a period of sixty years. He held several town offices, notably that of commissioner of highways, and also inspector of turnpikes. He was the last of his generation.

Jacob Rapelye, the second child of John and Lemma (Boice) Rapelye, was born in Newtown September 8, 1788. When he was twenty-one years of age he became a clerk in the United States Bank in New York city, but on the breaking out of the war of 1812 he obtained a commission as first lieutenant of artillery, and was very active in the defense of New York city. He was afterward appointed adjutant to General Izard and did active duty throughout the war, and at its close he removed to Charleston, South Carolina, and engaged in the dry-goods business. In 1816 he received the appointment of deputy secretary of state of South Carolina. During the insurrection of the negroes in that state Mr. Rapelye was placed by the governor on a committee of investigation, and he did much in restoring public safety.

In 1828 Mr. Rapelye settled in Brooklyn and made his home at the corner of Atlantic avenue and Clinton street, where the South Brooklyn Savings Bank now stands. After living there for many years he removed to 145 Columbia Heights. When he came to Brooklyn he entered into the real-estate business, with Mr. Charles Hoyt as his partner, and he was largely instrumental in the widening and improvement of Atlantic avenue and in the opening of Clinton and Court streets. He was also interested in the establishing of South Ferry and did much to further the work. In 1837 he invented a machine to clean the streets, the brooms of which were on long arms which revolved like a windmill; but on its first trial it was destroyed by an angry mob who thought that its use would throw them out of employment!

Mr. Rapelye, in connection with Cornelius J. Bergen and Alexander Bergen, took a very active part in the opening of that part of South Brooklyn that is near Carroll Park. In 1853 he bought one

hundred acres of land at Newtown and named the tract Laurel Hill. There Mr. Rapelye built himself a fine mansion and made it his home up to the time of his death, August 21, 1867. Always of a kindly and charitable disposition, he possessed many friends. He was identified with the Protestant Episcopal church, and rendered material aid toward the building of St. Luke's, the first St. John's and Emanuel churches of Brooklyn. He married, September 9, 1818, Elizabeth Van Mater, and had issue: Margaret, born December 11, 1819; Lemma Ann, born at Laurel Hill September 17, 1821, and died January 31, 1824; Catharine, born at Charleston, South Carolina, December 26, 1822, and died at Newtown December 18, 1895; John, born in Newtown December 30, 1824, died December 10, 1825; Gilbert Van Mater, born at Newtown August 18, 1826, and resides at Rhinebeck, New York; John, born August 4, 1828, and died August 10, 1844; Augustus, born March 29, 1830, and died February 7, 1900; Lemma Ann, born September 11, 1831, and died November 26, 1874; Mary Elizabeth, born June 11, 1833, died May 29, 1866; and Jane Moore, born September 28, 1839, and died September 17, 1883.

Augustus Rapelye, seventh child of Jacob and Elizabeth (Van Mater) Rapelye, was born in Brooklyn March 29, 1830, and died February 7, 1900. After his father's death he resided for some years at Laurel Hill, where his father had previously settled. In June, 1885, he married Miss Helen Schroeder, of Woodside, a daughter of Herman Schroeder, of an old and highly honored family of German descent. Mr. Rapelye in 1890 removed to Newtown village and purchased the Sackett-Moore place, where he resided until his death. For many years he conducted a real-estate business in New York, but about 1890 he retired from active business life and occupied his time with his many home pursuits. He was a public-spirited man and took an active interest in town and church affairs. For a number of years he was a member of the board of education for district No. 1 of the old town of Newtown, and on the retirement of Judge Garretson from the presidency of the board he was elected to that position, continuing until the consolidation of the town with Greater New York. He took a great interest in the school and was a most active and useful member of the board. In church affairs he was one of the most distinguished laymen in the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Long Island. For some years he was warden and treasurer of St. James' church, of Elmhurst, of which he had been a faithful member for many years, and was the chairman of all the important committees of the vestry of that church. He was a member and secretary of the standing com-

mittee of the diocese of Long Island, and was one of its trustees as well as a member of the missionary committee. He was a lay delegate from St. James' church to the arch-deaconry of Queens and Nassau in 1808, and was a delegate to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in America, held in Washington, D. C. He was treasurer of the jubilee fund of thirty thousand dollars, which was added to the Episcopal fund of the diocese to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Bishop Littlejohn's episcopate. Mr. Rapelye was an intimate and confidential friend of the bishop, and was greatly respected and esteemed by all the clergy throughout the diocese.

At the time of Mr. Rapelye's death the standing committee of the diocese of Long Island paid a graceful tribute to his memory by a series of resolutions, beautifully engrossed, which were presented to his widow. The following, from these, show the estimate in which he was held by his associates in the diocese: "A layman of such exalted personal worth; so useful to the community, so devout and helpful as a son of the church; so ambitious for the extension of the heavenly kingdom,—was truly an important factor in any diocesan life; was an enthusiastic friend and supporter of all measures and agencies which he believed would promote the interests of the Redeemer's cause within these borders."

Mr. Rapelye was also connected with St. Paul's church in Woodside, in which he was an active and prominent worker. He was also in charge of a mission Sunday-school at Laurel Hill, where he did much good work. He was a member of the Long Island Historical Society, and was prominently connected with the Holland Society of New York, of which he had been a member ever since its organization. He was likewise one of the organizers and a member of the board of directors and secretary of the Citizens' Water Supply Company of Newtown.

As a public-spirited citizen and a noble-hearted Christian, Mr. Rapelye held a prominent place in the community. He was a fit representative of a family that helped to plant the standard of Christianity on Long Island, and his name will ever be kept in remembrance by those with whom he was so long associated.

LINE OF CAPTAIN JEROMUS RAPELIE, YOUNGEST CHILD OF LIEUTENANT JORIS AND AGNES (BERRIEN) RAPELIE (JORIS, DANIEL, JORIS).

Captain Jeromus Rapelie, youngest child of Lieutenant Joris and Agnes (Berrien) Rapelie, was born September 14, 1717. He bought the homestead half of the paternal farm on Flushing bay, and succeeded his father in business. He held a commission as cap-

tain of militia, was a man of great resolution and energy, and is said to have been a man of large and heavy frame, while his wife was remarkable for her diminutiveness. He married Wyntie, a daughter of Abraham Lent, a son of Ryck, eldest son of Abraham Rycken, who assumed the name of Lent.

An interesting incident is related of Wyntie Rapelie, showing the strong political differences that divided neighbors and friends at the beginning of the Revolution. Mrs. Maria Rapalie, mother of George Rapalie and grandmother of the last Cornelius, was spending a social afternoon with her neighbor, the wife of Captain Jeromus Rapelie. At the tea table the good hostess had prepared to serve up her choicest tea, not recognizing the right of congress to deprive her of her favorite beverage. But her guest, who entertained opposite views, declined to partake, and upon being pressed for her reason, replied: "Cousin Wyntie, I cannot do it: it's against my principles." Overcome by a sense of their unhappy position, both fell to weeping. Mrs. Rapelie adhered to her purpose, though the two friends lived to drink tea together in more auspicious times.

Captain Jeromus Rapelie, by his wife Wyntie (Lent) Rapelie, had issue: George, born December 12, 1739; Abraham, born December 10, 1741; Daniel, born November 27, 1743, died September 9, 1762; Jacobus, born February 15, 1746; Cornelius, born August 10, 1748; Jeromus, born August 23, 1751; and John, born March 9, 1755, and died September 9, 1776.

CORNELIUS RAPELIE, fifth child of Captain Jeromus and Wyntie (Lent) Rapelie, was born at Newtown August 10, 1748, resided in Newtown until the close of the war, and then went to Nova Scotia and remained some years. On his return he took charge of the tavern (now the Rapelye House), which he carried on until his death. He married, November 17, 1780, Maria, daughter of his cousin, Jacobus Riker.

Jacobus Riker was born in 1736 and named after his uncle, Jacob Van Alst. He remained on the paternal farm at Newtown. He married, February 20, 1761, Anna Catrina, daughter of John Rapelye, and May 1, 1770, after his father's death, bought the homestead. In the Revolution he desired to take no part, and only by circumstances and influences peculiarly adverse was he found, like many others, to yield an apparent compliance with loyalist measures. But his observation and own bitter experience during that reign of terror had the effect of attaching him firmly to the Republican party, with which from the peace of 1783 he uniformly acted in exercising the right of suffrage. He was a man of considerable ingenuity, and thoroughly Dutch in language and



Cornelius Rappe.

habits. Faithful in the practice of useful industry, prudence and strict integrity, he enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow townsmen. He served as an elder in the Dutch church at Newtown. Maria, his eldest child, born March 27, 1762, was married to Cornelius Rapelye. Jacob Riker was the son of Abraham (3d), son of Abraham (2d), son of Abraham Riker, the ancestor.

Cornelius Rapelye, by his wife Maria (Riker) Rapelye, had issue: Grace, born August 20, 1782; Jeromus, born May 27, 1784, at Newtown; Jeromus, born at Shelburn, Nova Scotia, May 27, 1788; James Riker, born in Nova Scotia, January 3, 1799; and George, born in Newtown February 15, 1793.

GEORGE RAPELYE, the last mentioned, was born in Newtown February 15, 1793, and became a prominent New York merchant and carried on the wholesale grocery business on Catharine street for many years, where he accumulated a fortune. He owned a fine residence on Madison street, which was then a fashionable part of the city, making his summer residence at the present Rapelye homestead in Astoria. He married Jane Maria, daughter of James and Adrianne Suydam, son of Captain Lambert, son of Hendrick (2d), son of Hendrick Rycken.

Hendrick Rycken, a member of the Riker family, came from Suydam, Holland, in 1665, and settled in New Amsterdam, at what was called Smith's Fly, where he purchased a house and land in 1678. He removed to Flatbush with his wife, Ida Jacobs, and acquired a large estate. His children took the name of Suydam.

Hendrick Suydam, son of Hendrick Rycken, became a farmer at Bedford (a part of Brooklyn), where he bought a farm of his father in 1698. He died subsequent to 1743. By his wife Bennetie he had Lambert Hendrick (3d) and Elsie.

Captain Lambert Suydam, eldest child of Hendrick (2d) and Bennetie his wife, resided at Bedford. In 1749 he was commissioned captain of the Kings county troop of horse. He died in 1767. He married Abigail Leferts and had Hendrick, Bennetie, Jane, Ida and Jacobus.

Jacobus Suydam was born at Bedford December 4, 1758, became a New York merchant and resided at Bedford. In 1794 he bought the estate of William Lawrence, in Newtown, and lived there until his death, June 11, 1825. He married Adriana, daughter of Captain Cornelius Rapelye, and had issue: Lambert, Cornelius Rapelye, Abigail, Adriana, James, Jane Maria and Henry.

Jane Maria married George Rapelye, and had a son named Cornelius.

Cornelius Rapelye, only child of George and Jane

Maria (Suydam) Rapelye, was born in New York November 16, 1833. His mother died during his early childhood, and he was raised by his aunt, Grace Rapelye Trafford, who did her best to supply the place of a mother. She was the widow of John Trafford, and her son became prominent in the public affairs of Astoria and did much for its growth and development. He purchased a set of chimes for the Church of the Redeemer, with the request that his remains should be buried in the churchyard and that these chimes should be rung on each recurring anniversary of his birthday. This request has been strictly observed, and the set of bells are known as the "Trafford chimes." Cornelius Rapelye, under the careful training of his aunt, grew up an exemplary youth. A certificate of his scholarship has been preserved, which shows his good standing at school. It reads: "Monthly Certificate of Appro-



bation of the Male High School, 78 Crosby Street. Awarded to Cornelius Rapelye of the Fifth Class for his Industry, Punctuality and Good Deportment during the past four weeks. [Isaac F. Bragg, Principal.] It is an old proverb, "Show me the boy and I'll show you the man," and it proved true in his case. He was not obliged to labor for a living, having inherited an ample fortune; but he was never idle and his time was profitably employed. He was punctual in all his engagements, and his good deportment was shown in his daily walk and conversation, which was that of a true gentleman,—courteous, kind, considerate and obliging. It might be truly said of him,

"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, This was a man."

He was quiet and reserved and of an even temperament. He won the confidence of his fellow men

without an effort. His words had no uncertain sound or double meaning.

Astoria, the home of his childhood and manhood, owes much to him as a public-spirited citizen. He not only encouraged but was an active promoter of all public improvements, and had great confidence in the future of his native town. Of a modest and retiring disposition, he could not be induced to accept public honors, but was generous in his support of friends who did accept them. In his works of benevolence and charity he followed the injunction, "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth." He accepted offices of trust and responsibility in his business connections where he felt that he could be useful. He was president of the Astoria Ferry Company for many years and a director in other corporations.

He was long an elder in the Astoria Reformed Dutch church, to which he was at all times a liberal contributor, and when the church edifice was destroyed by fire he was foremost in the work of erecting the new church edifice, being a member of the building committee. At the time of his death, November 20, 1890, the consistory of the church adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, Almighty God, our heavenly Father, by His messenger Death has, in His inscrutable providence, removed from the midst of us our brother, Elder Cornelius Rapelye,

Resolved, That while we know and are sure that "He doeth all things well," and "will have compassion according to the multitude of his mercies," yet we cannot refrain from giving some expression to our sense of the great loss sustained by his family and friends, the Church and this church in particular. An earnest, upright man, a true and affectionate husband, a consistent and devoted elder, a firm and faithful friend has obeyed the call of the Master. "Come up higher."

Resolved, That in the consistent walk and conversation of Elder Rapelye, and in his unostentatious devotion to the spiritual and temporal welfare of the church, he has shown an example worthy of being followed by those with whom he had been intimately and harmoniously associated for so many years.

Resolved, That Consistory extend to his family its sincere sympathy, with earnest prayers that the Saviour will sustain them in their affliction. And, rejoicing in the knowledge that they "sorrow not even as others which have no hope," and in the firm belief that we shall one day meet again with all the loved ones gone before, we say to our brother "Only 'Good night,' be-
cause not Farewell."

Resolved, That the action be recorded in the minutes of Consistory, and in the minutes of the Eldership, and that a copy thereof be sent to his family, and published in the Christian Intelligence. By order of Consistory,
JOHN J. HANLEY, Clerk.

Astoria, Nov. 21 1890.

Referring to the above resolution, his pastor, for whom he entertained the warmest friendship, said:
"In the set of resolutions framed by consistory,

the word 'unostentatious' occurs. It is a word peculiarly expressive of our brother's character. For nearly two years, though his pastor and intimate friend, I did not discover anything unusual in the quiet and simple life he led. Then slowly it began to dawn upon me that here was one of the most widely misunderstood of men. One by one, ten by ten, I began to stumble over the recipients of his bounty. Men whom he had made, I found, and many of them too. He would not speak about it; he would almost resent the intrusion of a word concerning his benefactions; but, that he was no unimportant factor in the helping and healing agencies of the world, and that he conscientiously distributed far more upon others than he cared to use upon himself, let the hungry whom he has fed, the homeless whom he has sheltered, the unfortunate whom he has rescued, this day testify.

"In little matters he was particular, precise, a man of methodical habit and conservative taste. When he bought, he bought his money's worth, and could not endure to be cheated. But in matters of moment and largest concern, easy, generous, untroubled over loss, and (what to my mind is evidence of lofty character) never dictatory where he had given largely and had every right to dictate.

"Witness his connection with this church. Nineteen years ago he made confession of his faith, and became a member of this family. Five years later he was elected deacon, and five years subsequent to that he was ordained elder. In the letter of acceptance which he wrote on the occasion of his election to the deaconate this significant sentence occurred: 'The Master's cause will be strengthened, and *our church* prospered, if anything I can do or say will help. The underscoring ('*our church*') is his own, and indicates how complete even then was his identification with the work of Christ as carried forward by this church. How he loved its services! How he cherished its fellowship!—so faithful he was to its every meeting, so fond of its music, so quietly appreciative of all the things good that came from the pulpit or the pew! More enthusiastic than was his nature he appeared, on the occasion of his return to us this fall. 'So good to be home again,' he said; 'so blessed to sit in the dear church again, and join in the worship of God!' Perhaps he may have had some premonition of trouble; perhaps he began to look upon this church as, in some sense, the monument which he had builded. It would have been a work impossible without his aid; it would even now be groaning under the burden of debt, had he not quietly and all unsolicited interposed with the guaranty of a sum exceeding his first munificent subscription."

Referring to his public efforts and personal relations, his pastor said:

"While never actively engaged in business life, he still found abundant occupation in the management of the estates to which he had fallen heir. Nor was there wanting an interest in matters of public benefactions, and in those affairs which naturally concern the citizen. It is perhaps forgotten by this time that he was largely, if not chiefly, instrumental toward the completion of those enterprises which had been originated and promoted by his cousin, the late Cornelius Rapelye Trafford (with whom was associated the late Stephen A. Halsey and others), such as the laying of sidewalks, the setting of lamps and the general improvement of the village before it became a part of Long Island City. He was also one of the incorporators of the Hunters Point and Steinway Horse Car line, as also one of the first to respond in almost every matter of public concern. The Astoria ferry owes its present development and prosperous condition largely to the courage with which he undertook its resuscitation at a time when its affairs were critical. He had faith enough to cling to it, and foresight to know that ultimately it would prosper. At the time of his death he was president of the company, an honored member of the Citizens' Committee, as also of the Law and Order Society, out of which the citizens' committee grew; he was ever ready to aid in its work, with advice where advice was needed, with money where money would help. In politics, a Democrat, and loyal to his party, he could nevertheless be independent of party lines, a warm advocate of law and order, a citizen zealous for the public weal.

"Concerning his character and private life I feel I can speak, if not with authority, at any rate with appreciation. For nearly six years past, an intimate acquaintance in the home, in the church, and in the official board of the church, has given me excellent opportunity for knowing him and abundant reasons for loving him. From the day when first I came to Astoria—when his kindly word decided my acceptance of your call to this pastorate—up to the day of death, I have received from him uniform courtesy; gentlemanly consideration always, and, when I have needed it for personal or parish work, the most substantial encouragement, the most gratifying friendship. His was no gushing manner which gave promise of what he could not perform, but the plain, unpretentious bearing that begets no enthusiasm perhaps, but what is far better, a confident assurance that he will do what he has agreed to do—that he *can* do very much more. Had he been smitten with a love for vulgar conspicuousness, what great display he might easily have made—what abundant op-

portunity to make what the world calls a 'figure' in life! But who that knew him ever found hint of boastfulness or swagger? Who ever found him offensively assertive? As natural for him to be unassuming and modest as to be steady, honest and gentle."

Mr. Rapelye loved the old home of his ancestors at Astoria, but he purchased a beautiful summer residence at Kidder's on Cayuga Lake, where he spent many happy days with her who had been his life-long partner and helpmeet. Before her marriage she was Miss Lydia L. Hyatt, daughter of John B. Hyatt, of Newtown, and Ann Burroughs, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Burroughs. The Burroughs family have filled an important place in the history of the world. Among the first of the name mentioned is that of Captain Stephen Burroughs, an English navigator, who accompanied Chancellor as second in command in his voyage to discover a north-east passage around the eastern continent in 1553. Three years later he had chief command of another expedition equipped with the same object. He doubled Cape North, touched at Nova Zembla, discovered the island Wygaltz and reached north latitude seventy degrees three minutes,—a higher point than had been reached by any previous navigator. He published in England an account of his observations. He was the first who observed the declination of the magnetic needle.

The following armorial bearings were granted June 27, 1586, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to William Burroughs, Esq.: "Clerk and comptroller of the Queen's Navy, son of Walter Burroughs, at Northam, near Barnstable in the county of Devon." ARMS—Azure; a bend wavy; argent, between two fleurs de lis, ermine. The family of Burroughs have been highly honored by their sovereigns at different periods, and always distinguished for their loyalty and great learning.

John Burroughs, the progenitor of the American family of this name, was born in Dorsetshire, England, in 1617, and is found at Salem in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1642. He was a member of the long parliament that assembled November 3, 1640, which was dissolved by Cromwell, and with many others fled from England to escape religious persecution. He removed from Salem, Massachusetts, to Newtown, Long Island, of which he was one of the patentees in 1666. He was a fine penman, and filled the office of town clerk for eleven years. He was a man of resolute character and a warm advocate of popular rights. He died in August, 1678. His will is on record in the surrogate's office in New York city. He left issue Jeremiah, Joseph, John, Joanna and Mary.

Joseph Burroughs, son of John (1st), was a worthy citizen and a liberal supporter of the Presbyterian church. He died February 16, 1738. His son, John Burroughs, married Margaret, daughter of James Renne. He served the next year as constable of the town, and was subsequently justice of the peace. He owned land at Trenton, New Jersey, and was also interested in the New Cornwall mines. He died in Newtown July 7, 1750, and his widow died July 11, 1767. Their children were John, Samuel and Joanna.

John Burroughs (2d), son of John (1st), married, April 26, 1747, Sarah Hunt, then the widow Smith. He inherited the paternal farm, and died February 18, 1755, leaving an only child, Joseph. The latter occupied the paternal estate, was a leading man in the Episcopal church, and died December 24, 1820, in his seventy-third year. He was twice married,—first to Lydia, a daughter of Thomas Hallitt, by whom he had issue John, Thomas, Joseph Hallitt, Anna and Benjamin.

Thomas Burroughs, son of Joseph, succeeded to the paternal farm, and married Sarah, daughter of George Wyckoff, of Flatlands. He died September 20, 1835, leaving issue: Lydia, who married George Rapelye; Sarah, who married Charles H. Roach; Joseph; and Ann, who married John B. Hyatt; and George Wyckoff Burroughs. Ann became the mother of Lydia Hyatt, who became the wife of Cornelius Rapelye, and still resides at the old homestead in Astoria.

EUGENE F. PEARCE, M. D.

On the list of medical practitioners of Brooklyn appears the name of Dr. Pearce, who is one of the native sons of the city, his birth having taken place here on the 12th of September, 1858. His parents were Frederick and Margaret (Keane) Pearce, the former a native of England and the latter of Ireland. In the public schools he obtained his elementary education, which was supplemented by study in Adelphi and a course in the New York University, in which institution he was graduated with the valedictory honors of the class of 1881. He won his degree of medicine in the Long Island College Hospital, in 1883, and for a year thereafter was associated with the well known surgeon, Dr. Atkinson, of Brooklyn, adding to his theoretical knowledge by a practical experience that well fitted him for the responsible duties of his chosen profession. Entering upon general practice he has been very successful and has received the patronage of many of the best families in the section of Brooklyn where he makes his home. He is a member of the Med-

ical Society of the County of Kings, the Kings County Medical Association and for several years was assistant sanitary inspector in the health department of Brooklyn.

The Doctor was married February 3, 1885, to Miss Emily S. Lyons, a daughter of Charles Lyons, of Closter, New Jersey, and unto them have been born three children: Frederick, Edna and Harry. The Doctor is socially connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is past grand of Montauk Lodge, No. 114, I. O. O. F. He is also past president of the order of Sons of St. George, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

GEORGE C. CASE.

Among the prominent lawyers of Brooklyn is George Carman Case, who was born at Flatbush, Long Island, on the 30th of October, 1865. His father, John A. Case, is now living and is a native of Brooklyn. The ancestry of the family can be traced back to John Case, who came to America in 1657, locating at Hartford, Connecticut. Subsequently he removed to Massacoe, now Simsbury, Connecticut, and represented the latter town in the general court. One of the ancestors of our subject became a judge of the court of common pleas and removed to Ohio, where he reared a family of sons who became prominent jurists. Another representative of the name was Rufus Case, who served as a judge in the United States court of Ohio. The grandfather of our subject was Richard Case, who was a metal-worker and seventy years ago came with his family to Flatbush. He was accompanied by John A. Case, the father of our subject, who learned the trade of metal-working and ultimately succeeded to the business which his father established and which he is still conducting. The enterprise is located in Flatbush and is one of the leading industries in that part of the island. Mr. Case is a very active and prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a valued representative of the Masonic fraternity. He married Miss Elizabeth Curman, of an old Hempstead family, and she is still living and is active in the work of the church and Sunday-school. This worthy couple became the parents of five children, but George Carman is now the only survivor of the family.

Mr. Case, of this review, received the rudiments of his education at the public schools of his native town. After graduating in turn from the select school of Rev. Robert G. Strong and Erasmus Hall Academy, he took a special course of two years under Professor Amos Clark, of Brooklyn, New York. In 1880 he entered the law office of William



Eugene F. Pearce



J. Gaynor, now supreme court judge, remaining as managing clerk until 1884, when he entered New York University Law School, graduating in 1885. He was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Brooklyn with Hon. Mark D. Wilbur, United States district attorney under, President Cleveland. Later he occupied offices with William B. Davenport. In January, 1888, he formed a partnership with Charles S. Taber, of Brooklyn, and in June following married and spent four months in European travel. Mr. Case enjoys a large corporation practice, being counsel of the Wilbur Agency, various paper manufactures, and twine and cordage manufactures, the Germania Real Estate and Land Improvement Company, of New York, and the Brooklyn Lumber Company. He has made a specialty of the law of mechanics' liens, taxation and assessment frauds and trusts. In the action brought against the city of Brooklyn to foreclose mechanics' liens against the public schools, in which he was appointed referee by Judge Cullen, and in which the hearings continued for two years with a great mass of testimony taken, his decisions were accepted without dissent or opposition. After a three years' fight in behalf of the people adjacent to the Hospital for Contagious Diseases he obtained judgment against the city of Brooklyn for seventy thousand dollars. He has appeared before the court of appeals in a number of successful cases, involving large interests. He has charge of large will contests, and has a very extensive corporation practice. In addition to his work at the bar he is a director of the Flatbush Trust Company, but his time is mostly given to his practice, which is now a very important one and of large volume.

On the 6th of June, 1888, occurred the marriage of Mr. Case and Miss Eva G. Austin, a daughter of Joel J. Austin, of Brooklyn. They have two children, Ethel A. and Helen G. They attend the Grace Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Case is a trustee. He is a charter member of the Midwood, Montauk, Crescent and Logan Clubs, the Knickerbocker Field Club, National Provident Union, Epworth League, Aetna Historical Society of Brooklyn, Boston and Brooklyn Law Associations, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

ALFRED D. SEAVER, D. D. S.

Dr. Alfred Drew Seaver, who is located for the practice of dentistry at No. 154 Berkley place, Brooklyn, is a native of the neighboring state of New Jersey, his birth having occurred in Newark on the 17th of September, 1866. His parents, Joseph A. and Mary (Haulenbeek) Seaver, are natives of Roxbury,

Massachusetts, and Roseville, New Jersey, respectively. For many years the father has been successfully engaged in business as a stock broker, but his mother is deceased, having passed away in the year 1875.

Dr. Seaver, of this review, pursued his education in the public schools of Newark and in high school No. 9, of Brooklyn, at which he was graduated. For six years after leaving school he was connected with the stock brokerage business, and then entered the New York College of Dentistry, with a desire to make the profession his life work, pursuing the regular studies which form the curriculum of that institution, and was graduated in 1889, and his superior proficiency is indicated by the fact that he secured the medal for operative dentistry and received honorable mention for the gold medal for that year. He then began the practice of his profession in Brooklyn, and since 1890 has maintained his office at No. 154 Berkley place. He has a large general practice, for his high standing while in college was an indication of the excellent work which he has done in practice. He possesses high skill and ability, and is now a valued member of the Second District Dental Society and the Brooklyn Dental Society.

On the 2d of February, 1886, he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-third Regiment of the New York National Guard, and served until March 6, 1893, with the exception of the two years which he spent in college. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and he belongs to Altair Lodge, No. 601, F. & A. M., the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Montauk Club, the Marine and Field Club, the Ridge Club, of Bay Ridge, and the Baltusrol Golf Club, of Short Hills, New Jersey.

P. CHALMERS JAMESON, M. D.

It is the tendency of the age to devote one's entire energies to a special line, continually working upward and concentrating his efforts toward accomplishing a desired end. Among those who have won prominence in their chosen line of endeavor is Dr. Jameson, one of the leading oculists of Brooklyn. He is a native of Scotland, born in Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, September 22, 1867, and is a son of Rev. Charles and Grace (Chalmers) Jameson. On the maternal side he is a grand-nephew of Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D. D., who took such a leading part in religious affairs in Scotland in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Dr. Jameson attended the Chanenary school in old Aberdeen from 1877 to 1879; the Glasgow high school from 1879 to 1881; and Merchiston Castle, Edinburgh, from 1881 to 1884. In the latter year he crossed the Atlantic and took up his residence in

Brooklyn, where he afterward matriculated in the Long Island College Hospital, Dr. William M. Hutchinson being his preceptor, and was graduated in 1892. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, making a specialty of diseases of the eye, in which he has been highly successful.

The Doctor has acted as house physician in the Brooklyn Hospital, is visiting ophthalmic surgeon to the Brooklyn Hospital, bacteriologist to the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, assistant surgeon to the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, ophthalmic surgeon to the St. Giles Home for Cripples, ophthalmologist to the Concord Street Home for Women and Children, and in the past has served as house surgeon of the Brooklyn Hospital, assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the Long Island College Hospital, ophthalmic surgeon of the Brooklyn City Dispensary, ophthalmic surgeon in the Eastern District Hospital and ophthalmic surgeon in the Brooklyn Throat Hospital. Dr. Jameson is also the author of several original papers, has contributed to medical journals, and has written among others the following observations on "The Prophylaxis of Ophthalmia Neonatorum," "Notes on the Bacteriology of the Conjunctival Sac and its Bearing on Surgical Procedure," "The Bacteriologic Elements in the Etiology of Acute Catarrhal Conjunctivitis," "The Treatment of Trachoma by Superficial Gratage, with Notes upon a New Instrument Devised for the Purpose."

The Doctor was married June 20, 1894, to Miss Jane Hamner, daughter of Robert Hamner, of Brooklyn, and to them has been born a daughter, Jeanetta Chalmers.

JOHN H. HANNING, M. D. S.

One of the most active members of the Second District Dental Society of the state of New York is Dr. John H. Hanning, who was born in Brooklyn, February 6, 1867, and is a son of William Henry and Adelia (Cosine) Hanning, the former a native of Brooklyn and the latter of New York. The father is still living, but the mother passed away September 2, 1899. She traced her ancestry in direct line back to William III of Holland. Her parents were William Ellsworth and Julia Ann (Halstead) Cosine, and the latter was a daughter of Briggs and Catherine (Brower) Halstead. Catherine Brower was a daughter of Jacob and Agnes (Brewer) Brower, and her father was a son of Isaac and Jemmina (Quackenbush) Brower. Isaac Brower was a son of Adolphus and Fanchie (Fardon) Brower, and the parents of Adolphus were Jacobus and Amelia (Bogardus) Brower. The latter

was a daughter of Dominic Evardus and Anneke (Jans) Bogardus, who were most prominent in the early Dutch colony of New Amsterdam, the latter being a granddaughter of William III of Holland. The Doctor's father, William Henry Hanning, is a son of William Buttry and Ruth Anna (Dickinson) Hanning, and his grandparents were the Rev. Alexander and Abigail (Sutliff) Hanning. Rev. Alexander was a son of the Rev. John Hanning, who came from Dumfries, Scotland. The Doctor's grandmother, Ruth Anna Dickinson, was a daughter of John and Ruth Seely (Bumstead) Dickinson, and the latter was a daughter of John and Ruth (Seely) Bumstead. Ruth Seely's parents were John and Ruth Bumstead, early settlers of Westbury, Long Island. Captain John Dickinson Hanning, of the Second Rhode Island Cavalry, was an uncle of the Doctor. Captain Hanning served with General Banks through the Louisiana and Red River campaign in the war of secession, and was especially commended for scouting and personal bravery under fire.

Dr. Hanning, of this review, is the eldest of three children. His brother, William Howard, was born February 7, 1869, in the twentieth ward of Brooklyn, and was married in 1895, to Florence Downing, of this city. George Clarence, the youngest of the family, was born in the third ward of Brooklyn, December 30, 1885.

The Doctor pursued his education in the public schools of this city and in April, 1887, he entered the office of Dr. Martin E. Elmendorf, as a student of dentistry, there remaining for two years, during which time he not only mastered many of the principles of the science, but also became familiar with the practical workings of the office to a large degree. Later he studied under Dr. De Witt Barker. On the 9th of May, 1894, he passed an examination before the New York State Board of Censors at Albany, New York, receiving the degree of Master of Dental Surgery. Immediately afterward he began practice in Brooklyn, but when two years had passed a wider field opened to him in the lower section of Manhattan, where he is still in practice.

On the 7th of November, 1894, Dr. Hanning was united in marriage to Miss Nellie C. Smith, of Brooklyn, a daughter of George W. and Emeline (Walters) Smith. In national politics he is a Republican and believes in expansion, being a loyal supporter of the present administration. As a citizen he is public spirited and progressive and a loyal son of Brooklyn. Believing that its best interests would be promoted under its old form of government, he opposed consolidation with New York. He belongs to the Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order and to several societies for the promotion of dental



John H. Hamming M. S. S.



knowledge. In 1894 he joined the Second District Dental Society and he is also a member of the Brooklyn Dental Society, the New York Odontological Society and the Psi Omega Dental fraternity. He thus keeps in touch with the thought and labor of other members of the fraternity and is quick to comprehend new methods and ideas introduced, from which he selects the best, using them in his practice as opportunity offers. This has made him a leader in his chosen work and his practice is large and remunerative.

LEWIS A. W. ALLEMAN, A. M., M. D.

The tendency of the age is toward specialization in all lines of labor, both industrial and professional. This is particularly true in the medical profession. With the passing of time, investigation has revealed so much concerning diseases, their treatment and their care, that it would be impossible for any one man to be highly proficient in its every department. With a broad general knowledge, however, of the underlying principles of the science, the laws of nature and the rules of health, one may then give his time and attention to a special line and therein gain marked prominence. Among the leading ophthalmologists of Brooklyn is Dr. L. A. W. Alleman, who has long since left the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few, having gained marked prestige in his calling.

The Doctor is a native of Seneca county, New York, born December 10, 1862, his parents being Dr. Andrew Joshua and Rubie Palmer (Woodruff) Alleman. His father was a surgeon in the war of the Rebellion and has practiced medicine in Seneca county for over forty years. From a very early age he has been familiar with medical theories. His father's work naturally drew his attention in childhood and when he made a choice of a profession he determined to devote his energies to that with which he had long been familiar. He obtained his early literary education in the public schools and prepared for college under the private instruction of Professor Charles Kellner, and was graduated in Hobart College in 1883, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Subsequently he entered the Jefferson Medical College, at which he was graduated in 1886, and after a year spent as interne in the Germantown Hospital he became assistant to Dr. L. Webster Fox, the well-known oculist of Philadelphia, thus gaining a practical knowledge of the science of ophthalmology. On leaving Dr. Fox he located in Brooklyn, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice, gaining an enviable reputation as a specialist in the diseases of the eye.

He was for several years a member of the staff of the New York Eye Infirmary, has been connected with the Long Island College Hospital since 1892, and is chief of the eye department of the new Polhemus Memorial. He is also ophthalmic surgeon of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Nassau Hospital.

During the summer months the Doctor retires to his fine farm of two hundred acres, near Geneva, New York, where he spends two months in absolute rest. There the pure air and sunshine of outdoor life, the pleasure of caring for his fine stock and poultry, all go to make his stay in the country delightful and fit him for the arduous work of the year to come. The Doctor's prominence in his profession is indicated by his association with many medical fraternities, of which he is a valued representative. He is a member of the American Academy of Medicine; American Ophthalmological Society; New York State Medical Association; New York Academy of Medicine; Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, of New York; Medical Society of the County of Kings; Kings County Medical Associations; Associated Physicians of Long Island; Brooklyn Medical Club and the Hospital Graduates Club. He is also a member of the Hamilton and Crescent Athletic Clubs; the Barnard Club and the Phi Beta Kappa Club, of New York.

The Doctor was married January 7, 1890, to Miss Frances Dudley, daughter of James G. Dudley, of Geneva, New York, and they have three children: Dudley, Marion and Elizabeth. In manner the Doctor is social and is of scholarly tastes and attainments, honored alike by young and old, rich and poor, humble and great, and he well deserves mention among the most eminent professional men on Long Island.

DANIEL J. MCCOY.

Daniel J. McCoy, the manager of the Brooklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Paving Company, occupies a leading place in the business circles of Brooklyn. He is a native of the Green Isle of Erin, his birth occurring on the 27th of May, 1863. When nine years of age he left his home across the sea and made his way to the new world, and here he grew to manhood and received his education in the city schools of New York. He began his business career by learning the trade of a machinist, and he later became a locomotive engineer on the Hudson River Railroad. In 1891 he entered the employ of William Kelly, the paving king of the east, and after the organization of the Brooklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Paving Company Mr. McCoy was placed in charge of the construction department. He has indeed proved

himself a very competent man for the position. His business ability has been constantly manifested in one phase or another, showing unlimited possibilities, nothing too great to grasp and master, and the extensive concern which he represents owes much to his wonderful power.

As a companion for the journey of life Mr. McCoy chose the daughter of William Kelly, the president of the firm of which he is a member. As a citizen he maintains a high place in the regard of the people, being whole-souled, generous to those in need, upright in character and genial in manner.

Mr. McCoy has two children, a son and a daughter.

HIBBERT B. MASTERS.

Colonel Hibbert B. Masters was born in Kentville, Nova Scotia, sixty years ago, and his boyhood days were passed in Boston, Massachusetts. His early education, acquired in the schools of that city, was supplemented by study in the Hebron Academy, of Hebron, Maine. In 1860 he came to New York.

When the Civil war broke out he entered the ranks of the Eighth Regiment, New York state militia, and served for three months, participating in the first battle of Bull Run. On the expiration of this brief term of service he was mustered out, but he was not satisfied to remain at home, and, securing a commission from the governor of the state, he recruited an independent company of infantry. Soon afterward he was detailed acting quartermaster of Peck's brigade, his company having been assigned to the Fifty-fifth New York Regiment, Colonel De Trobriand commanding. While attached to Peck's brigade, Fourth Corps, under General George B. McClellan, he was captured by the Rebels and taken to prison at Richmond, Virginia, but soon escaped. Recaptured, he escaped again, only to be recaptured again, at Miller's tavern. He was exchanged while the Union army lay at Harrison's Landing, and after the second battle of Bull Run he was detailed on staff duty, receiving the appointment of commissary of subsistence, which included the rank of captain. His service for his country was marked for its dash and daring, and he was brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct.

During the war Colonel Masters was married to Miss Clara Lovell Everett, of Wrentham, Massachusetts, on the 13th of February, 1863. At the end of the war he became engaged in business in Portland, Maine, coming to New York to accept a position in the employ of the dry goods firm of S. B. Clutenden & Company, serving with that

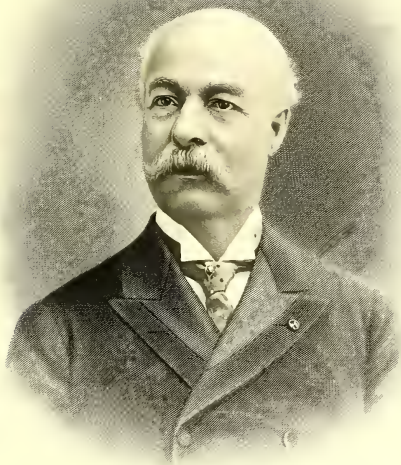
and other houses of like character. After twelve years he decided to engage in the commission business for himself, trading with southern houses, and he is now the proprietor of one of the largest mercantile establishments of Florida, a partner in a large jobbing concern in Mobile, Alabama, and conducts a large commission trade in Manhattan.

Colonel Masters is a member of the Salmagundi Club and kindred organizations. He served fifteen years on the staff of Major General Shaler, commanding the First Division of the National Guard. In 1898 he was the first vice-president of the Union League Club, and was for two years chairman of the social committee and for a long time a member of the art committee of the same club. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion, and is the commander of E. T. Tefft Post, No. 355, G. A. R. He was elected to the presidency of the Union League Club in 1900, succeeding Mr. Pulsifer, and re-elected in 1901. He is very popular, and insures a continuance of the high standard of efficiency for which the government of that office has been known in the past. Colonel Masters is tall, broad-shouldered and active. Strict integrity, straightforward dealing, generosity and independence are his chief characteristics. He is a man of culture and refinement, and one of whom the city of New York is justly proud.

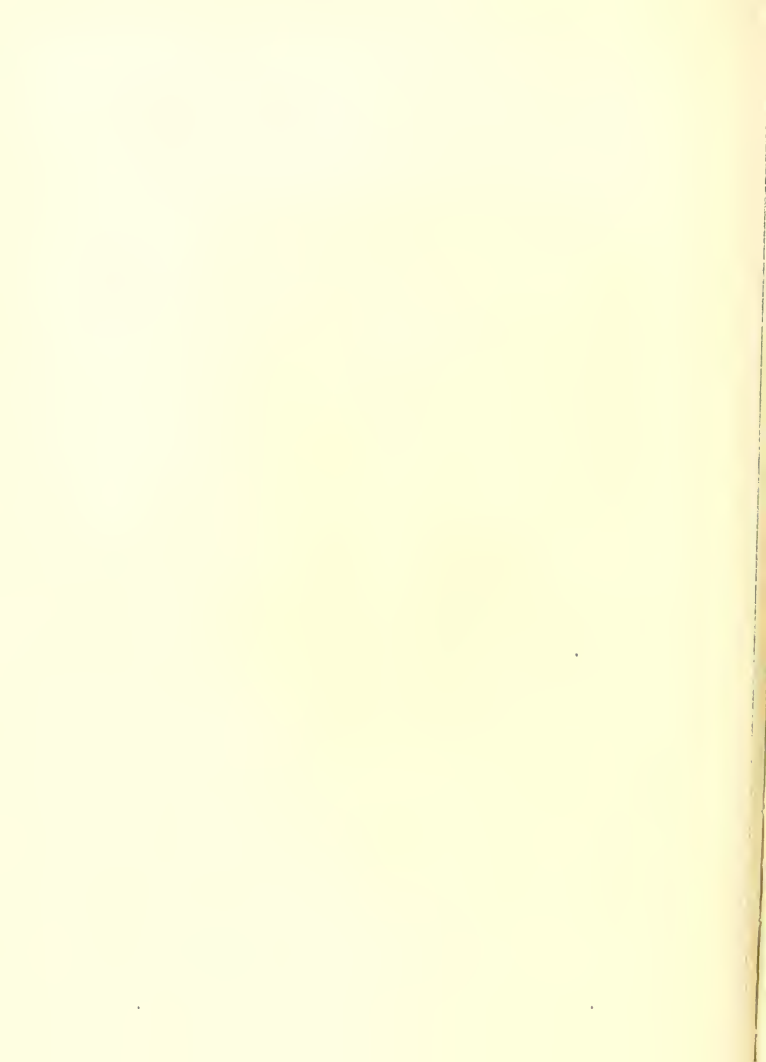
JOHN SAVAGE McKEON.

To say of him whose name heads this sketch, that he has risen unaided from comparative obscurity to rank among the wealthy merchants of the metropolis is a statement that seems trite to those familiar with his life, yet it is but just to say in a history which will descend to coming generations that his business record has been one that any man would be proud to possess. Beginning at the very bottom round of the ladder he has advanced steadily step by step until he is now occupying a position of prominence reached by very few men. Through his entire business career he has ever been looked upon as a model of integrity and honor, never making an engagement that he has not fulfilled, and standing to-day as an example of what determination and force, combined with the highest degree of business integrity, can accomplish for a man of natural ability and strength of character.

Mr. McKeon was born in Brooklyn, February 3, 1845, and is of Irish lineage, for his father, James McKeon, was born in the northern part of the Emerald Isle, Ballymena, near Belfast, whence he came to Brooklyn in 1840. He was a linen merchant, and carried on an extensive business in that line in New York. For many years he was an



A B Masters



elder in the Presbyterian church, and was a man highly respected by all who were familiar with his history. He wedded Miss Elizabeth Elder, a daughter of John Elder, and they became the parents of six children, of whom four are living. The father died in 1883, and the mother's death occurred in 1887.

Reared amid the refining influences of a good home, there were early implanted in the character of John S. McKeon the seeds of industry and integrity that have brought forth fruit in a successful and honorable career. He pursued his education in public school No. 1, in which he was graduated with the class of 1859. When fourteen years of age he began working in a clothing house in Fulton street, and after two years went to New York, where he entered the employ of the firm of Hanford & Browning, who had taken large contracts to supply clothing to the United States army. Later Mr. McKeon was associated with other firms until 1870, when he came to Brooklyn, and for two years was associated with the house of Smith & Gray. On the expiration of that period he was admitted to partnership in the firm of Smith, Grey, Cooper & Company, and two years later the firm became Smith, Grey & McKeon. In August, 1878, however, he withdrew from that house and began business alone on the opposite corner, at the intersection of Broadway and Bedford avenue, under the firm style of John S. McKeon. There he remained until about 1898, when he removed his wholesale business to New York city, continuing his retail business in Brooklyn as branch until June 1, 1900, having a large establishment at the corner of Washington place and Green street. There he is extensively engaged in the manufacture of boys' and children's clothing, and each year his patronage increases so that his output becomes more and more extensive. A very large force of operatives are employed in the factory in order to meet the demands of the trade, and his goods are shipped to various sections of the country. In his relations with his employes he is just and considerate, and they know that faithfulness and efficiency on their part means advancement when opportunity offers. He is systematic and methodical in the conduct of his business, and this orderly precision has been one of the features in his prosperity. Industry and the absence of neglect of even the slightest detail, combined with his unflinching integrity, stand out as marked characteristics of his business history. As the years have passed his business has grown to mammoth proportions, and he is therefore ranked among the leading and wealthy manufacturers of the metropolis.

In connection with his other interests, Mr. Mc-

Keon is a trustee of the Kings County Savings Association, and has been a trustee of the Kings County Building and Loan Association. He is a director of the New York Clothiers' Association, and is identified with many social and fraternal organizations, so that he has a wide acquaintance in social as well as business circles. For two terms he was president of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, and is one of its governors, belongs to the Hanover Club and is a director of the Apollo Club. He is vice-president of the Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital, and for twenty-three years he has been treasurer of the Ross Street Presbyterian church. Believing that it is the duty of every individual to keep well informed on the political issues of the day and to cast an intelligent ballot in support of the principles in which he believes, Mr. McKeon is known as a stalwart Republican, deeply interested in the growth and success of the party, but has always refused to hold office, and declined the nomination for alderman at large in 1881.

On the 10th of May, 1866, occurred the marriage of John S. McKeon and Miss Eliza Jane Eason, a daughter of Samuel W. Eason, of New York. Nine children have been born unto them, of whom seven are yet living: Flora E., the wife of Frank F. Healey, of Philadelphia; James E., of Brooklyn; Mary B., Isabel C., Robert L., Charles A. W. and Harold N., all at home. The career of John S. McKeon has ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world and the regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact, for he has ever conducted all transactions on the strictest principles of honor and integrity. His devotion to the public good is unquestioned and arises from a sincere interest in the welfare of his fellow men. What the world needs is such men—men capable of managing extensive, gigantic mercantile concerns, and conducting business on terms that are fair alike to employer and employe—men of genuine worth, of unquestioned integrity and honor—and then the question of oppression by capitalists and resistance and violence by laborers will be forever at rest.

FRANK A. WILLARD.

Frank A. Willard, who occupies the position of principal of public school No. 64, of Brooklyn, is numbered among the native sons of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Fairfield, Herkimer county. He acquired an academic education at Fairfield Academy, where he was prepared to enter college. Subsequently he matriculated in Hamilton College, and was graduated in that institution with

the class of 1880. During his collegiate career he had pursued a course in law and was admitted to the bar in July following his graduation. He has, however, given his attention to educational work. He taught one year in Windsor Academy, in Broome county, New York, and one in the Highland Military School at Worcester, Massachusetts. He then came to Brooklyn in 1882, and has been a teacher in schools Nos. 13, 78 and 61 successively, but in September, 1894, he became principal of public school No. 64, and now has under his direction thirty teachers and between thirteen and fourteen hundred pupils. Mr. Willard is recognized as a competent teacher, and earnestly strives to make his work and that of the teachers in his school effective and beneficial. He has won the approval of pupils and parents and deserves high rank among the most competent educators of the city.

WILLIAM KELLY.

Prominent among the business men of Brooklyn is William Kelly, who for a number of years has been closely identified with the history of the city as a representative of one of its most important business interests. He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the concern which he controls a large degree of success. The safe conservative policy which he inaugurated commends itself to the judgment of all and has secured to the company a large and increasing patronage.

William Kelly, president of the Brooklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Paving Company, is deserving of special mention in this volume, and his record should serve as an incentive to all who have the energy, perseverance and will to succeed in life. A native of the Emerald Isle, he was born in the year 1842, and was reared to manhood in the country of his nativity. In 1864 he came to the United States, locating in New York, where he was employed in the paving business. In 1869 he began operations in that line on his own account, at first taking contracts on a small scale, but as time passed he increased his facilities and subsequently became known as the "Paving King." He has not confined his operations to Manhattan alone, but his contracts have extended into Brooklyn and the surrounding country, and a large per cent. of the granite block paving in Brooklyn is the result of his skill and ability. He is also the vice-president and general manager of the Asphalt Construction Company of New York. His entire career has been characterized by energy, perseverance and hard work, and to these

principles his success is due. Since 1880 he has made his home principally in Brooklyn.

Mr. Kelly became interested in the Alcatraz asphalt of California, and so favorably did he become impressed with its merits that in August, 1895, the Brooklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Paving Company was organized, of which he is the president. The plant is located on Third street, near Third avenue, and is well equipped with all conveniences for expediting contracts, while the materials used are unexcelled in quality. A ten years' guarantee is given on all work executed by the company, and among the contracts they have completed may be mentioned Lewis avenue, Jerolemon street, City Hall Square, Prospect Park South, as well as many others of importance. While taking a commendable interest in whatever has a tendency to permanently benefit his locality, Mr. Kelly has no political aspirations, his time being fully occupied with his extensive business interests. He possesses that true worth which can not be hid and which is always recognized by people of superiority. As a prominent business man and representative citizen he should find a place in the history of the men whose force of character, sterling integrity, control of circumstances and whose marked success in establishing great industries have contributed in such an eminent degree to the solidity and progress of the entire country. His life has been manly, his actions sincere, his manner unaffected, and his example is well worthy of emulation.

Mrs. Kelly, whose maiden name was Sarah McClelland, and who was a native of America, died in 1895. The three children are Patrick, Alice and James.

ALBERT A. WRAY.

The story of the life of the Hon. Albert A. Wray, of Brooklyn, New York, is the story of such struggles and triumphs as characterize the careers of self-made men. Mr. Wray was born at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, September 6, 1858. His father was of Scotch descent, and was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1807, and his mother, a member of the old distinguished family of Jackson, was a native of Alabama. They were married in Illinois and moved thence to Missouri. At the age of fifty five years the father, who was a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, responded to the martyred president's first call for seventy-five thousand volunteers, and as a member of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry served under General Grant during his western campaign after the battle of Vicksburg until he was disabled in the line of duty. His death



W. H. Kelly



in 1871 resulted from exposure to which he was subjected in the service.

Albert A. Wray was educated in the public schools and in the State normal school of his native state, and taught school there for two years after his graduation. He went east in 1880, and arrived in New York with a cash capital of twenty dollars. He secured employment in the United States pension office in New York city and in his spare time read law in the office of Black & Ladd, the last mentioned of whom was deputy chamberlain of the city of New York, and since his admission to the bar in 1885 he has been engaged in general practice. He has handled some important cases before the court of appeals, among them the celebrated Long Island Railroad—Tallyho—litigations, in which he appeared against such eminent legal lights as General B. F. Tracy, William J. Kelley, Fred Ingraham and John Gardner. He has given much study to admiralty and insurance laws, and while his practice is essentially of a general character it is gradually becoming specialized in the direction indicated.

As a Republican Mr. Wray has been honored with various positions of trust. He was elected a member of the assembly of the state of New York in 1894, and was re-elected in 1895 by eight thousand, three hundred and eighty-five votes, a plurality of one thousand, six hundred and forty-six votes over the votes cast for Walter E. Hoogh. He served as vice-chairman of the committee on insurance, as a member of the committee on general laws, the committee on soldiers' homes, the committee on cities and electricity and the committee on water supplies. He was elected to the state senate of New York in 1895 and served during 1896-7-8. He managed the Hamilton Fish campaign for the speakership of the house, and while in the senate was chairman of the committee on public education, vice-chairman of the judiciary committee and a member of the committee on Indian affairs. He drew the bill, which was passed in 1898, providing for the taking of the soldier vote in the field. He has repeatedly served as a delegate to local and state conventions of his party.

Mr. Wray has lived in Brooklyn since 1887, and since that time has been a member of the local Republican organization. He has long been a member of the Invincible Club, of which for several years he has been vice-president. He was a member of the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn, and in 1892-3 was chairman of its advisory committee. In 1893 he was a member of the Republican provisional reorganization committee, which was influential in bringing about the reorganization of the Republican party in Kings county. He is a member of the

Union League Club, the Stuyvesant Heights Club, the Glenada Club, and of Acanthus Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Wray married Miss Jessie Hay, of New York, daughter of William Hay, a manufacturer of neckwear, and they have three children. His half-brother John enlisted with his father for service in the Civil war, and was on duty continuously until hostilities finally ceased.

WILLIAM E. GRIFFITHS, M. D.

Dr. William Edward Griffiths, who for many years has been looked upon as one of the leading members of the medical profession of Brooklyn, was born in New York city, February 7, 1842, and is a son of John Morton and Emma Aurelia (Phelps) Griffiths, the latter a descendant of George Phelps, who came from England on the ship "Mary and John," and settled near Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630. It is worthy of note that it was upon this ship that the ancestors of President Grant came to New England.

The ancestral line from George Phelps is Jacob, Jedediah, Silas, Eliphalet (1st), Eliphalet (2d) and Asa Hosmer. The Doctor's maternal grandfather married Margery McCoun, a sister of Vice Chancellor William Townsend McCoun, of New York state. The Doctor's great-grandfather, John Griffiths, came from France as a lieutenant in LaFayette's forces in 1777, and served with distinction throughout the entire Revolutionary war. He married Julia Betts, a sister of William Betts, who owned a large farm extending from Fifty-ninth street, New York city, to Harlem. He had one son, William Betts Griffiths, who married Elizabeth Cowenhoven, of New York, by whom he had seven children. The third child, John M. Griffiths, was Dr. Griffiths' father. He was a chemist in New York, and had three sons: William Edward; Henry Clay, who died aged seventeen years; and John Morton, a retired chemist of Brooklyn.

Dr. Griffiths was educated in the public schools of New York and the College of New York, but, on account of his health failing, completed his general education under private instruction. At the age of eighteen years he entered upon the study of medicine under the professional guidance of Dr. Godfrey Aigner, of New York, and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1868. In November, 1862, he was appointed surgeons' steward on the United States frigate "Colorado," served as such until March, 1864, and was honorably discharged at the end of the cruise. He then resumed his study of medicine and devoted

the four following years to the completion of his course, which at that time was quite unusual.

Soon after securing his degree he entered upon the practice of his profession, but a year later, his health failing, he went to Europe and took instructions in pathology under the famous Professor Rudolph Virchow, of the University of Berlin. This was during the Franco-German war, and he embraced the opportunity which offered him to gain some experience in the ambulance service of the Bavarian army. In the spring of 1871 he located in Brooklyn, where he has since conducted a large and lucrative general practice of medicine and surgery, living in the same block all of that time, and in his present location since the erection of his house, in 1881.

He is the author of several scientific papers, which were presented before the medical societies of which he is a member and subsequently published. Among these should be mentioned "Variola Vaccina," written in 1875 and published in the "Discussions of the Medical Society of the State of New York," in 1877. It was republished and commented upon throughout the country, and drew forth much discussion on the subject of smallpox and vaccination from the profession generally.

For many years the Doctor did a large amount of microscopic work. He was visiting surgeon to the St. Mary's General Hospital from the time of its foundation, and is now consulting physician. In 1874-5 he was adjunct physician to the Long Island College Hospital, in the department of diseases of the abdomen, but was obliged to resign that position on account of his rapidly increasing practice.

He is a member of the Kings County Medical Association, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, and was for several years a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, in which he was chairman of the registration committee. He was a member of the Medico-Historical Society of New York until the time of its dissolution, and was also a member of the East River Medical Society.

Dr Griffiths was married October 17, 1878, to Miss Margaret Snyder, of Greenport, Columbia county, New York. His wife and he attend St. Peter's Episcopal church, and he is a member of the U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Department of New York, G. A. R.

In politics the Doctor has always affiliated with the Republican party, and has rendered much valuable service to it. In 1881 to 1882 he was president of the Third Ward Republican Association, and is a member of the Young Republican Club, of Brooklyn. For a period of fourteen years the Doctor served the city in the health department, occupying

at various times the positions of assistant sanitary inspector, sanitary inspector and chief inspector of contagious diseases.

BERNARD PETERS AND THOMAS P. PETERS.

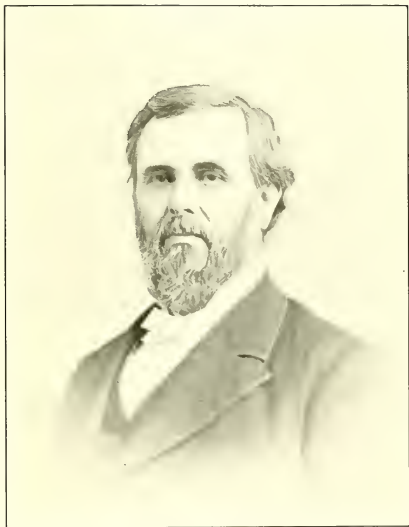
The name of the Rev. Bernard Peters is indissolubly connected with the history of the Brooklyn "Times." This journal was formerly the Williamsburgh "Times," which first appeared February 28, 1848. Its editor and principal proprietor was George C. Bennett, an ambitious young Englishman, who had learned the printing business and knew a little about the Bible and all that was to be known about Shakespeare. Williamsburgh was a small village, but political feeling ran high. The Democrats were divided up between Hunkers and Barnburners, and some of the Whigs had joined the Free-soil party; but, as a rule, the Whigs held together, and in the "Times" they found an aggressive organ which vigorously espoused the cause of Taylor and Fillmore. The "Times" remained loyal to the party, and when, in 1854, that party became merged in the Republican party, the "Times" became, as it has since remained, an exponent and advocate of Republican principles. In that year, also, Williamsburgh became consolidated with the older municipality of Brooklyn, and the Williamsburgh "Times" became the Brooklyn "Times."

Two years later there came to that portion of Brooklyn in which the "Times" was published a young clergyman, Bernard Peters, who had been called to the pastorate of the First Universalist church. He was a native of Germany, born in Dürkheim, Bavaria, in 1827. He was only seven years of age when his parents emigrated to Ohio, and in training and ideas, as in temperament, he became intensely American. Mr. Peters made an extended tour of Europe during his pastorate, and corresponded regularly with the "Times," but returned before the outbreak of the Civil war. He was a zealous Unionist, and he preached patriotism so forcibly and persistently that his church soon became recognized as a center of the loyal sentiment of the Eastern District. In 1864 Mr. Peters removed to Hartford, Connecticut, and soon afterward he was induced to leave the pulpit and assume editorial control of the Hartford "Post." In 1869 he was invited to return to Brooklyn and enter into partnership with Mr. Bennett in the management of the Brooklyn "Times."

At that time the Republican party was sharply divided on factional lines, the feud between Reuben E. Fenton and Roscoe Conkling having divided the Republicans of New York into bitterly hostile wings,



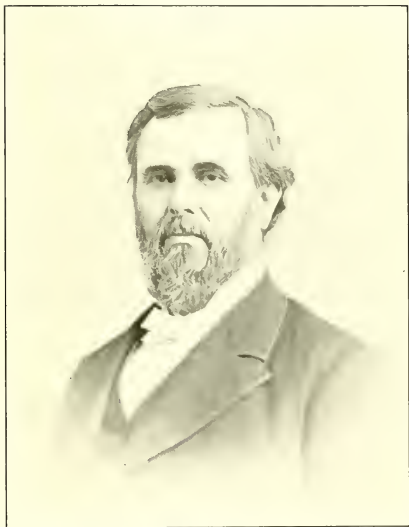
Thos. D. Peters.



Bernard Peters
H



Thos. D. Peters.



Bernard Peters
H



Mr. Peters was a zealous advocate of Republican principles and a warm admirer of President Grant, but he cared nothing at all for the rivalries of politicians. Mr. Bennett, however, was an aggressive partisan of Fenton, and there was some slight disagreement between the partners in consequence, in 1872, when the leading Fentonites followed Horace Greeley into the alliance between the Liberal Republicans and the Democrats. Mr. Bennett was eager to throw the influence of the "Times" into the scale for Greeley, but Mr. Peters strongly objected, and, in the end, his views prevailed and the "Times" remained loyal to the Republican party.

January 1, 1875, Mr. Bennett retired and Mr. Peters acquired sole control and ownership of the Brooklyn "Times." He associated with himself his two sons-in-law, James A. Sperry and William C. Bryant, the former as city editor and the latter as business manager, and the newspaper speedily showed the effect of the new blood that had entered it. For more than a quarter of a century it had been content to remain the organ of a section of the city, but it now reached out and claimed all of Brooklyn and Long Island as its field. Before long it became recognized as the organ of Long Island, having a large and steadily increasing clientele in every village and hamlet from Norton's Point to Montauk, and its influence in building up the strength of the Republican party in Queens, Nassau and Suffolk counties has long been recognized. Under the direction of Mr. Peters the "Times" had been, since 1876, the unfaltering advocate of civil-service reform and of the elimination of the spoils system from politics. It was a staunch and unswerving advocate of the policy of protection to American industries, of the Blaine policy of reciprocity, and of the granting of subsidies to American shipping. To correct the evils that had sprung up under the ward system of party organization, the "Times" made careful investigation of the Philadelphia system of organization on the election district basis, and, after many years of agitation, it succeeded in securing the adoption of that system. It has earned the confidence of the people of Brooklyn and Long Island by a course of consistent honesty and unswerving fidelity to principle, while its facilities for the collection of news, the result of more than half a century's experience, during which there has been no change of policy, and, for twenty-seven years, no change of management, easily puts it in the front rank among American newspapers.

Bernard Peters retired from the active management of the "Times" in the fall of 1893, and he died five years later. He was succeeded by his son, Thomas Pollock Peters, under whose direction the

influence of the paper has been largely extended, while its general lines of policy have remained unchanged. The present editor was educated in the Polytechnic Institute, in Brooklyn, and in Columbia University, in Manhattan borough, at both of which he was graduated. His last year at Columbia was spent in a special line of study devoted to political economy. In 1897 he was appointed a director of the Brooklyn public library, by Mayor Frederick W. Wurster, of Brooklyn, and he was twice reappointed to the same position by Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, after the consolidation of Brooklyn with old New York city.

In 1897 Mr. Peters married Miss Lou A. Darlington, of Brooklyn.

HENRY A. POWELL.

Henry A. Powell, whose standing as a lawyer and citizen is equally high, was born in Chatham, Columbia county, New York, September 15, 1851, and acquired his preliminary education in the old and well-known Fort Edward Institute, of New York. Later he attended Union College, and was graduated therein in 1873. He then entered Union Theological Seminary, in New York city, and completed the course in that department by graduation with the class of 1876. Having thus prepared for the work of the Christian ministry, he accepted the pastorate of the Bushwick Reformed church, of Brooklyn, where he remained in charge from 1876 until 1883, when he went to the Lee Avenue Congregational church, where he continued to discharge his pastoral duties until 1890. In the meantime he had pursued a course of law, and was graduated in the University Law School in 1882. He then entered upon practice in 1890, opening an office at No. 296 Broadway, New York city, where he has since remained. In the course of his practice he has handled some very large and important estates, among them being that of Joseph Wilde. While he has conducted several criminal cases which have attracted widespread public attention, his practice has been essentially of a civil character. He is well versed in the principles of jurisprudence, and prepares his cases with great thoroughness and precision. His is a natural discrimination as to legal ethics, and he is so thoroughly well versed in the minutiae of the law that he is able to base his argument upon thorough knowledge of and familiarity with precedents and to present a case upon its merits, never failing to recognize the main point at issue.

In 1875 Mr. Powell was married to Miss Julia L. Migatt, who was born in Danbury, Connecticut. Both he and his wife are well known in club and

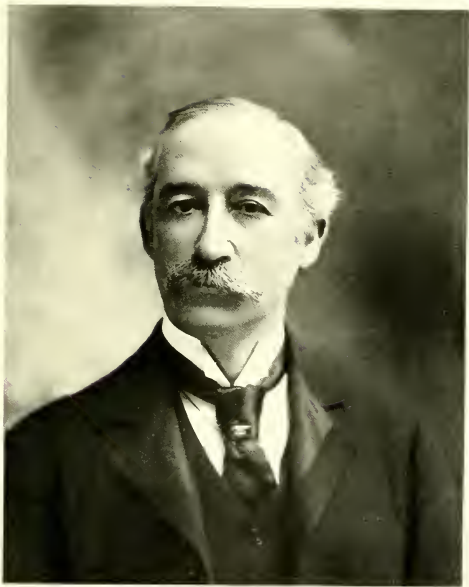
society circles, and Mrs. Powell has had the exceptional honor of having served for two years as a member of the Brooklyn board of education, her influence having been strongly felt for good in behalf of the schools of the city. In 1898 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Mr. Powell by his alma mater, a distinction of which he has every reason to be proud. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and served as master of his lodge for two years. He is also a member of De Witt Clinton Chapter, R. A. M., and De Witt Clinton Commandery, K. T., and likewise belongs to the Royal Arcanum; Senate Lodge of the Knights of Honor; the University Law Club; the Marine and Field Club; the Brooklyn Club; and the Invincible Club. He has also been interested in and identified with military affairs, and was chaplain of the Forty-seventh Regiment in 1888 and 1889. In the Republican party he has ever manifested a warm interest, and has taken an active part in campaign work. He was candidate for district attorney during the triangular fight between Low, Tracy and Van Wyck, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. In 1894 he served as a member of the constitutional convention which framed the present constitution of the state, and his broad legal knowledge made him a valuable factor in framing the organic law of the commonwealth. He is a most effective speaker, master of the art of rhetoric and with splendid powers of oratory he never fails to interest and move his hearers. His utterances are forceful, yet eloquent, and his services are frequently in demand on patriotic occasions. His love of country and his deep interest in her welfare is manifest in his ringing utterances, and has kindled a spark of patriotism in many a one who has grown cold or indifferent to the discharge of his duties of citizenship. He possesses a genial nature, strong personality and irrepachable character, is faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation.

HENRY ALTENBRAND.

Henry Altenbrand, the president of the Manhattan Malting Company, and a well known resident of Brooklyn, was born November 22, 1844, in East New York, a son of Louis and Catherine (Siegel) Altenbrand, both Germans, the former a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, a municipality in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, and the latter a native of Saxony. The father, a tailor by trade, came to the United States in 1830, locating in New York city. Nine years later he removed to East New York, where he built a hotel called the Railroad Depot House, the fifth building in the place; it was much frequented by picnic parties and excursionists, and he conducted it

with much success until 1860. He was a man of great public spirit, and led in many important movements. While in New York he aided in the formation of the first German military organization, the Jefferson Grenadiers, and was the first captain. For ten years he was tax collector in New Lots, and was also a school trustee. He was instrumental in establishing the German Lutheran church there, of which he and his wife were members, and took a very active part in its work. He was instrumental in inducing many Germans to locate there, and in various ways he aided largely in the upbuilding of the town. He and his wife, both consistent Christians, are both deceased, the death of the former occurring in 1873. They were the parents of eight children: Elizabeth (Mrs. Joseph Hilderbrand); Louis, who served during the Civil war for three years, and then made his home in Brooklyn, where he died about 1873; Caroline (Mrs. William Kaiser), deceased; Henry, who died in early childhood; Henry (second), the subject of this sketch; August, who died at the age of fifteen years; Edward, who died aged thirty years; and Albert.

Henry Altenbrand, the oldest of the two surviving of these children, acquired a liberal education in the public schools and the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. At the age of eighteen years he engaged with a produce commission merchant of New York, and two years later became a partner in the business. After four years thus spent he and his brother formed the produce commission firm of Altenbrand Brothers, dealers in grain, barley, etc. In 1873 he organized the New York and Brooklyn Malting Company, of which he became president; in this enterprise his associates were Michael Seitz, Otto Huber, George Ehret, Jacob Ruppert, John Kress and August Harrmann, all well known business men in New York and Brooklyn. This company continued until 1897, when its interest became allied with the American Malting Company. In 1890 Mr. Altenbrand organized the Manhattan Malting Company, with offices at No. 11 Broadway, New York. He has been president of the last named from its organization, and its successful establishment and conduct is due in large degree to his fine business and executive abilities. He was the first to import German barley, and the excessive custom duties led him to attempt its cultivation in the United States, in which he was finally successful. After unsatisfactory experiments in five different states, he finally decided upon the Gallatin valley, in Gallatin county, Montana, where he purchased twelve thousand acres of land, which have been irrigated and brought under successful cultivation, producing a grain superior in quality to the imported article. In connection with the latter enterprise he organized the



Henry Altenbrand.



West Gallatin Irrigation Company, which has constructed more than one hundred and ten miles of canal, providing irrigation for over sixty thousand acres of land, the water supply being taken from the West Gallatin river, a head tributary of the Missouri river.

About 1869 or 1870 Mr. Altenbrand purchased the entire tract of land on the Brooklyn side of Newtown creek, south of Grand street, with the view of improvement and development for shipping purposes, but afterward disposed of these valuable interests. In 1871 he purchased six hundred acres of land, upon which was situated the first house on the shore of Lake Hopatcong, New Jersey, a hostelry which was more recently known as the Lake View House. He subsequently organized a land company and built the first cottage on the shores of Lake Hopatcong in 1887.

Energetic and progressive in spirit and resolute in business purpose, Mr. Altenbrand has advanced steadily from a modest beginning to the accomplishment of large undertakings in various fields of effort, and he is numbered among the most useful of the successful men of affairs in Brooklyn. With his family, he is a communicant of St. Luke's Episcopal church. He is a member of the Hanover Club, and he has affiliated with the Masonic fraternity for thirty years.

September 24, 1861, Mr. Altenbrand was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Schneider, a daughter of John and Christina (Wilhelm) Schneider, old and highly respected residents of the sixteenth ward in Brooklyn. Born of this union were seven children, of whom are living Louise, Lilly, Gertrude and Harry. The family occupy an elegant home at 141 Hancock street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM E. PHILIPS.

William E. Philips, who is engaged in the wholesale produce business, and is well known as a representative of commercial and political interests in Brooklyn, represents an old family of French lineage that was founded in America in 1789 by George Philips, the grandfather of our subject. He was a Protestant minister. His family belonged to the nobility and this made him hated by the common people at the time of the reign of terror and bloodshed known as the French Revolution, and he was obliged to leave his native country. He came to America, but after the Revolution ceased he again went to France. As he could find no trace of his family, he once more came to the United States, and married Miss Marks, of New York city, where he resided at the time of his death, the family home being in Hanover Square.

William Philips, the father of our subject, was born in New York in 1805, and was a book printer by trade. Later he was engaged in the produce business in Catherine market and in the fertilizing business. In 1847 he bought a farm at Flushing, Long Island, where he spent the remainder of his days, devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred on the 7th of November, 1878. A man of strong force of character and possessing business ability of a high order, he was successful in accumulating a goodly share of this world's goods, and was considered a wealthy man of the community. One of his brothers, Edward Philips, who was the oldest brother, was the founder of the Washington Grey Troop, which became the nucleus of the Eighth Regiment, and had the honor of serving as grand marshal at the time of the splendid parade held on the occasion of the successful completion of the laying of the Atlantic cable in 1856. He was an intimate friend of Cyrus W. Field, whose genius made possible the electric connection with the old world. Another brother, Samuel Philips, the wealthiest man of the three, was a heavy real-estate owner, and much of his property lying between the Battery and Harlem, Manhattan, is still in possession of his family.

The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Mary J. Layton. The family name was originally spelled Laton. David Layton, the maternal great-grandfather, was the captain of a Wolverholer company of militia. He resided at Wheatley Hill, Long Island, which has since become famous as the country seat of Edward D. Morgan. The first of the Layton family came to Long Island about 1665, locating near Syosset, and large tracts of land which he entered at that time are still in possession of his descendants.

William E. Philips, whose name introduces this review, was born in New York city, November 14, 1845, and obtained his education in the public schools at Flushing, Long Island, and in grammar school No. 40, on Twentieth street, New York. He subsequently pursued a course in the Free Academy up to the freshman year, and had the honor of standing first in scholarship in a class of four hundred students. Later he learned the trade of a draftsman in an extensive Novelty Iron Works, in New York city, the largest institution of the kind in the country at that time. He worked upon many of the government vessels, notably the old "Roanoke" and the monitor "Miantinoma," as a mechanical draftsman. Subsequently he was appointed assessor of internal revenue, and later accepted a clerical position in the county clerk's office, serving under Charles E. Lowe until 1871, when he embarked in the produce

business in Long Island City, where he remained until 1879, when he came to Brooklyn and established his present wholesale produce business. From the beginning the enterprise has been attended with success. His previous experience in that line, combined with energy, determination and careful management, enabled him to build up a business which has constantly grown until it has assumed extensive proportions, and thereby he has become one of the substantial business men of the city.

In politics Mr. Philips has long been an active worker, and his efforts result in benefit to the party of his choice. He allied his forces with the Republicans, and has labored for the growth and success of Republican principles since 1866. He was police commissioner under Mayor Van Wyck after the organization of Greater New York, serving from June until May of the following year, when he was removed by the mayor upon his refusal to remove John McCullough as chief of police instead of Chief William S. Devery. He has been a delegate to all the local conventions of his party, has been a member of the Republican committee of Kings county for six years, and is one of the party leaders in his district.

Mr. Philips was united in marriage to Miss Laura A. Willis, of Williston, Long Island, a village named in honor of the family, who owned large tracts of land there. The lady is a daughter of Charles C. Willis, a prominent and influential citizen of Williston. Four children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Philips, namely: William W., who married Miss Alice Clay; Harriet E., who married Enoch B. Whitaker, of Lowell, Massachusetts, who died March 12, 1901; Miss Emma L. Philips; and Fred W., who married Clara Blow. Socially Mr. Philips is connected with the Montauk and Brooklyn Clubs, and is also a member of the Tenth Assembly District Republican Club. The entire life of Mr. Philips has been one of activity and industry. His methods have always been in keeping with the highest principles of honorable and fair dealing and with conscientious regard for the rights of others. He has rare social qualities, delights in good fellowship, and lacks none of those personal traits of character which are indicative of the warm-hearted and high-minded gentleman.

THE HAVILAND FAMILY.

Identified with the history of Long Island from an early period of its settlement, this family has been an important factor in the development of its best interests and has aided materially in advancing its welfare. It is fitting, therefore, that considerable

mention should be made in this volume of its various representatives, who, through successive generations, have done so much for the advancement of this section of New York.

The earliest record of the family in America is in 1653, when one of that name resided at Newport, Rhode Island. The original ancestors were English, and a connection has been established between them and the Haviland family of England, a history of which was printed, for private circulation only, in London about 1862. It traces the English line back without a break to 1467, in the island of Guernsey. Evidences are presented showing that the family originated in Normandy, where the name existed as early as 888. The book contains one hundred and forty-four pages of printed matter, including documentary evidence extracted from the Norman Archives of St. Lo, the Royal Archives of Paris, Public Records of London, English Municipal Records from 1490, Paris Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths from 1538, and Wills from 1500. It includes one hundred and four illustrations of coats of arms of the Havilands and families into which they married. This book, being out of print and but one of the original English edition existing in New York, was photographed and reprinted through the liberality of A. W. Haviland, of Plainfield, New Jersey. The earliest evidence of the permanent settlement of the family in Guernsey is in 1179, and from Guernsey a branch settled in England in 1471.

The noble Norman family of de Haviland (originally Haverland) included the English branches of Havelland of Dorsetshire (now extinct), Haviland of Hawkesbury, Gloucestershire (also extinct), and Haviland of Somersetshire. Of the generations succeeding the first representative in England, we note the following:

3. Sieur de Haverland, mentioned as a participant in the battle of Hastings.
5. Baron Robert de Haverland, a witness, in 1130, to the deed of his neighbor, Jordan de Royal, Lord of Barnesville.
6. Robert de Haverland, in 1179, deputy governor of the Island of Guernsey.
6. Philpin de Haverland, one of the nobles present at the dedication of St. Martin's church in Guernsey in 1109.
7. Robert, Baron de Haverland, a witness to a charter of Philip d'Aubigne in 1299, granting certain lands in Guernsey to the monastery of St. Michael's Mount.
8. Michael and Rochard de Haverland, who each held a fief of the honor of Martain under Philip, eldest son of Philip Augustus, King of France, 1233 which fiefs were forfeited for adherence to the English King.

8. William, Lord of Haverland, who accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion to Palestine.

9. Peter, Lord of Haverland, son of William.

9. Rodulph de Haverland, one of the king's Navasseurs of the Island of Guernsey in 1248 and Jurat, 1254.

10. Bernard de Haverland, whose name occurs in an insular document, and who was succeeded by his son.

11. William de Haverland.

12. Thomas de Haverland, 1299.

13. William de Haverland.

14. Hamelin de Haverland and Bernard de Haverland, who, with the two before named, appear in the records of 1331 as tenants of the king on the Island of Guernsey.

15. Thomas, Sieur de Haverland.

16. His second son, James, who married Helene de Beauvoir and had four sons and one daughter, Helene, or Elinor; Richard, James, John and William.

17. Helene, or Elinor, married William, son of Nicholas Pitt, who is the first known ancestor of that historic family. From William and Elinor Pitt are descended four titled branches of the Earls of Chatham, the Earls of Londonderry, the Barons Camelford (all now extinct), and the existing Barons Rivers.

17. Richard de Havilland had one son, who died young, and three daughters, namely: Dora, who married Thomas Guilford; Alice, who was married June 15, 1538, to William Newman, of the family of Fife Head; Celila, who was married July 30, 1541, to John Hancock, of Christ church.

17. James, second son of James and Helene, by his wife Julia, had a son, named

18. Christopher de Havilland, born in 1512, married September 16, 1544, to Celilia Mann, by whom he had several sons and daughters, the latter being: Margaret, who married Sir Peter Buck, and Elinor, who became the wife of Rev. William Hiley, rector of Poole, from whom was descended the Adington Viscount Sidmouths.

19. Mathew, the only son of Christopher that lived to mature years, was baptized at Poole June 15, 1550, married Mary Kytchen May 9, 1575, and settled at Bristol, being admitted to its freedom December 15, 1575. He was a staunch supporter of the Protestant cause and contributed largely toward the equipment of the fleet sent against the Spanish Armada. He possessed the manor of Hawkesbury and the estate of Albert Grange, also those of Stockland, Bristol, Charlinch and the others in Somersetshire. He died March 11, 1619.

20. Robert, of Hawkesbury Manor, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Guise, of Elmore, an-

cestor of the baronets of that name. He had four daughters: Mary; Florence, wife of Robert Culne; Jane, who married William Tory, of New England; and Elizabeth, who married Thomas Offield. A member of the family recently saw the headstone of Jane Haviland, wife of William Tory, in a churchyard in Maine. The only son of Robert was

21. Matthew. His grandfather (19) had, besides Robert, the following children: John, of Charlinch Hall, ancestor of the Somersetshire branch; Matthew, who died unmarried in 1624; William, whose son, Bartholomew, died young; Annie, who married Sampson Lortte; and Mary, wife of Richard Halworthy, Mayor of Bristol, in 1635.

The original ancestor in America, William Haviland, was in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1653, was made a freeman, and in 1656 served as a representative in the assembly. In 1667 he bought land and established his home on Mad Man's Neck (now Great Neck), Long Island, where he was living as late as 1688. He and his wife, Hannah Hicks, were the parents of four sons,—Joseph, Benjamin, John and Jacob. Of these John, the next in lineal descent, was living in Flushing, Long Island, in 1698, with his wife and son John. (Documentary history of New York, volume 1, page 651.) February 26, 1701, he bought two hundred acres on Mad Man's Neck, town of Hempstead, of William Sart, the purchase price being sixty pounds. January 12, 1703, he was chosen church warden for the town of Hempstead, at a general town meeting. May 1, 1706, he bought land on Mad Man's Neck, Hempstead, for sixty pounds, the former owner having been John Robinson. March 24, 1712, he bought land on Mad Man's Neck for one hundred pounds. May 7, 1712, he purchased from John Van Horn, for eighty pounds, some property near his former purchase. September 5, 1719, he paid Joseph White three hundred and forty-five pounds for one hundred and fifteen acres on Oyster Bay, and one-half of one hundred and fifty acres elsewhere. March 27, 1725, he bought from Robert White, for one hundred and ninety-three pounds, seventy-eight acres in White Hollow, Oyster Bay. His will was dated February 16, 1738. He left five sons and four daughters: John, Benjamin, Luke, Joseph, Peter, Jane, Mary, Sarah and Bridget.

The next in line of descent was Joseph, born in 1718, and married to Margaret Roe, their children being Joseph, born August 15, 1749; Abigail, November 3, 1752; David, June 13, 1756; Caleb, September 1, 1758; William, September 9, 1761; and Roe. September 15, 1767. February 12, 1749, Joseph bought of John Bregart 26x60 feet in William street, New York city. This property he sold May 5, 1750, to Godfrey Miller, for sixty-nine pounds. March 3, 1760, he offered a new house at Flushing for sale.

The following year he was one of the incorporators of a church at Flushing. February 28, 1763, he offered his farm at Bayside for sale. June 25, 1764, he sold to John Carle, of Hempstead, which had previously been mortgaged for fourteen hundred pounds, a house and lot in Flushing, the property in the sale including ninety and three-fourths acres, bounded on the south by land owned by Thomas Hicks, and another piece, twenty-nine and three-fourths acres in extent, situated in Flushing, west of the land owned by David Roe, father of Margaret (Roe) Haviland.

William Haviland, who was born September 9, 1761, and died February 2, 1815, was married March 3, 1784, to Elizabeth Allburtis, of Newtown, Long Island. They were the parents of the following children: John, who was born March 28, 1785; Abigail, March 19, 1787; William, born October 30, 1789, died in August, 1801; Elizabeth, born September 10, 1792; Caleb, November 19, 1794; Hannah, June 12, 1796; Roe, September 10, 1798; Sarah A. Maria, born June 6, 1801, died August 17, 1802; and Maria, born March 9, 1805.

The fifth generation in America is represented by Roe Haviland, born September 10, 1798, died November 7, 1856. His first wife was Mrs. Mary Cutter, and of their marriage, solemnized in 1824, the following children were born: George W., born July 10, 1825; Caleb, born November 21, 1826, died October 28, 1854; Mary E., born November 15, 1828, died December 28, 1892; William Roe, born August 25, 1830, died May 8, 1881; and Julia Ann, born December 16, 1835. Mary, wife of Roe Haviland, died June 9, 1839, aged forty-five years. In 1841 Roe Haviland married Julia MacDonald, of New York, daughter of William and Mary (Smith) MacDonald. Their children were Charlotte, born October 12, 1842; Sarah, December 26, 1844; John, October 19, 1847; Emma, born August 28, 1851, died in 1854; Henry M., born April 17, 1853; and Eugene Caleb, March 7, 1856.

Of these children George W. married Mary E. Roe, daughter of Charles Roe, of Bayside, Long Island, March 28, 1849. Mary E. became the wife of John Hicks, son of Thomas Hicks, of Little Neck, April 29, 1849; Julia Ann was married in December, 1852, to John Cornell, son of John Cornell, of Little Neck; Charlotte was married June 3, 1858, to Samuel B. Ballou, of Brooklyn, son of Leonard S. Ballou; Sarah was married October 29, 1863, to Henry Cox, son of Peter Cox, of Little Neck; John was married January 22, 1879, to Susan, daughter of Daniel Schenck, of Great Neck; Henry M. married Emma A., daughter of Charles Skidmore, of Jamaica, November 21, 1878. Her father, Charles Skidmore, was born February 18, 1823, and died December 20,

1891, being a son of John Skidmore, born April 20, 1799, died June 21, 1877. Her great-grandfather, Michael, was captain in the war of 1812, and died March 21, 1852; he and his brother, Jeremiah, were sons of John J. Skidmore.

Benjamin, Joseph and William Haviland settled on Long Island in 1667, and the names of the two last appear on the list of patentees in 1685. They became prominent and wealthy in mercantile enterprises, and were leading men of their community. The most influential member of the family at Flushing during the present century was Roe, son of William and Elizabeth (Allburtis) Haviland. A farmer by occupation, he owned about one hundred and fifty acres and was classed among the substantial agriculturists of the county, as was his father before him.

May 6, 1757, Luke Haviland conveyed to Joseph Hewlett two hundred and fifty acres at Mad Man's Neck (now Great Neck). The document was found on record by Joseph Kissam, one of his majesty's justices, at the court of common pleas. The property is still in possession of the Hewlett family. Roe Haviland, born March 1, 1786, died in 1844, was a military man, and during the war of 1812 held high official rank in the army. In civic affairs he was also a leader and was a man of wealth and influence in his community.

C. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND.

Honored and respected by all, there is no man in Brooklyn who occupies a more enviable position in business circles than C. Augustus Haviland. Difficulties and obstacles of an unusual nature have barred his path to success, but with resolute spirit he has pressed forward to the goal. He stands to-day as one of the leading representatives of law and real-estate interests in the city. Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose, genius for executing the right thing at the right time, joined to every-day common sense and guided by great will power, are the chief characteristics of the man. The place that he occupies in business circles is in the front rank, and the well known firm of Haviland & Sons is one of the most distinguished in the city.

Born in New York, in 1832, C. Augustus Haviland is a son of Caleb Davis Haviland. His paternal grandfather, Caleb Haviland, was a son of Joseph Haviland, who was born September 1, 1758. He married Jerusha Davis, who was born on the 14th of May of the same year, and for many years they were residents of Flushing. During the war of the Revolution Caleb Haviland served his country as a member of the Colonial army. He was a merchant tailor and removed to New York city, where he pur-



C. AUGUST HAVILAND.



E. W. HAVILAND.



C. A. HAVILAND.



chased a house and lot on Golden Hill street, now No. 77 John street, near Gold street, the plot being thirty-one by ninety feet. He carried on the merchant tailoring business in New York city for many years, but eventually died of yellow fever, in 1796. His widow continued to reside in her mansion on Golden Hill street for many years with her young son, Caleb Davis Haviland, but on the 27th of July, 1816, the property was sold to Henry S. Hurtus.

Caleb Davis Haviland, the only son of Caleb and Jerusha Haviland, was born in Flushing, August 1, 1792, and on reaching manhood became a merchant, carrying on business for many years at No. 225 Pearl street and at 29 Cedar street. He served as a private in the war of 1812 and was an officer in the Collegiate church of New York for many years. He married Susan Fort, a daughter of Major Abraham Fort, of Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1814, and unto them were born nine children, but only two of the number reared families,—John J., who now resides in New Jersey, and C. Augustus, who has been a resident of Brooklyn since 1876. The subject of this review pursued his education in the public schools of New York city, and after a short connection with mercantile life he entered the law office of Dodge & Campbell, at Poughkeepsie, being admitted to the bar in June, 1854, after mastering many of the principles of jurisprudence. He then opened an office for the practice of his profession in Poughkeepsie, where he remained until 1857, when he removed to Davenport, Iowa, where, in connection with the practice of law, he also engaged in the real-estate business, occupying an office in connection with Colonel T. C. Eads, father of the famous engineer who built the Mississippi jetties. He soon became prominent in politics of that state and served as a delegate to nearly every Republican state convention from 1858 until 1868. He was also connected with journalistic interests, for in 1865 he established the *Western Soldiers' Friend*, which he edited and published, and which afterward acquired a large circulation.

In order to extend his field of labor Mr. Haviland removed his plant to Chicago in 1868, and later established there two monthly magazines. He successfully carried on business until 1871, when the great fire of that year completely destroyed his property and all that he had made in the years of his business career. He was left to begin life anew, and with determined purpose and resolute spirit he took up the task, which he has since successfully accomplished.

In 1876 Mr. Haviland returned to Brooklyn and established the law and real-estate firm of Haviland & Sons. In addition to the practice of law the firm handles and controls extensive real-estate interests and conducts a business in searching titles, making

a specialty of the last named department. This has been an important factor in acquiring for the firm its success and excellent reputation with the Brooklyn public. Since 1854 Mr. Haviland has continued in the practice of law as well as engaged in the real-estate business, and has conducted many important litigated interests during his residence in Brooklyn, prominent among which was the celebrated litigation growing out of the defalcation of the Commercial Bank, of Brooklyn, in which he labored earnestly to secure to depositors sums intrusted to the institution, and to impress upon bank officials a thorough understanding of the obligations which rest upon them. The firm of Haviland & Sons was established in 1876, and numbers among its clientage some of the most prominent citizens, wealthiest capitalists and leading property owners of Brooklyn. No firm in the city stands higher for absolute reliability, and its business has reached a large volume.

Mr. Haviland is a citizen who appreciates fully the responsibilities which rest upon the American, who with a ballot in his hand controls the land. He does everything in his power to promote the welfare, progress and advancement of Brooklyn. He labored earnestly for many years to bring about consolidation with the Metropolis, and that he gave to the subject careful and earnest study is indicated by the fact that he was awarded the first prize by the *New York Journal* for suggestions as to "What Greater New York Most Needs"—the article appearing in the *Journal* January 28, 1898. During his connection of a quarter of a century with the interests of Brooklyn, Mr. Haviland has been an active promoter of its welfare, and his influence carries weight among his fellow men.

In years gone by, during his leisure hours, Mr. Haviland has often allowed his pen to picture idle musing under the *nom de plume* of Frank Myrtle, and musical composers have turned many such to account, and we here append one which was written many years ago, entitled "We'll Win the Race Together."

Old friend, sit down beside me now:

I've something I would say.

We've been good friends in days gone by:

We're still good friends to-day.

We have not long, not very long,

To tramp the world together.

How often we have rambled round

In rough and stormy weather!

You know it all, old friend, as well as I,—

Perhaps we'll meet together by and by,—

Yes, by and by.

Old friend, just listen to me now.

When angels bid me rise

You'll be a friend to me, I know,

And gently close these eyes;

And my old bones—you'll care for them

And lay them 'neath the heather—

You know the spot we lingered round

While worshipping together;

You know it all, old friend, just wipe that eye,

We'll surely meet together by and by,—

Yes, by and by.

Old friend, sit down a minute more.

And bring that rocker near.

• You've been a faithful friend to me,

So brush away that tear.

Now, one thing more: those little sins,—

Just let them go, together,

And then, with me, you'll ramble on

Through every kind of weather.

You'll win the race, old friend, as well as I,

And we shall meet together by and by,—

Yes, by and by.

Such is the brief review of the career of one who has achieved not only honorable success and high standing among men, but whose entire life has been irreproachably correct, so that his character is without stain. His life record demonstrates the fact that success depends not upon circumstances or environments, but upon the man, and the prosperous citizen is he who is able to recognize and improve his opportunities. The one who works in the present and not in the future is he who prospers, and though he met disaster through fire, Mr. Haviland has steadily advanced on the high road to success.

CHARLES A. HAVILAND.

Charles A. Haviland, the eldest son of C. Augustus and Aletta M. (Rapa) Haviland, was born at Wallkill, Ulster county, New York, December 29, 1856, and is a member of the well known real-estate firm of Haviland & Sons, also one of the incorporators of the Real Estate Exchange of Brooklyn. He was educated in the public schools, where he pursued his studies until fourteen years of age, when he began work in a Chicago printing office, being assigned the position technically known as the "printer's devil." He later became a journeyman, compositor, pressman, assistant foreman, proof-reader and subsequently foreman.

In 1876 Mr. Haviland returned to the east, and after spending four years with the firm of J. J. Little & Company, of Astor Place, New York, two years with Atkinson, at that time printer of the

"Forest and Stream," and one year with John Polhemus & Sons, printers, at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets, he entered the extensive establishment of Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Company, on Fulton street, as the manager of the jobbing department. He was afterward made general superintendent, and creditably filled that important position in one of the largest enterprises of the kind in the city for nine years, and then resigned to become an active partner in the firm of Haviland & Sons, in which his father is the senior. He is an enterprising, progressive man, a gentleman of determined energy and resolute will, who carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, and is now widely recognized as a potent factor in real-estate circles, handling much property to the advantage of the firm and to the improvement of the city in which the really interests have been located.

In November, 1882, Mr. Haviland was happily married to Miss Nellie J. Zundt, who died in January, 1885, leaving one son, Charles Sumner, who was born on the 17th of August, 1884. For many years Mr. Haviland has been a member of the Lincoln Club, of Brooklyn, and is highly esteemed in that organization. He is very courteous, genial and obliging, and these qualities render him very popular, so that his circles of friends is very extensive.

EDWARD W. HAVILAND.

Edward W. Haviland, a member of the firm of Haviland & Sons, of Brooklyn, law and real-estate agents, needs no introduction to the people of Long Island, for the reputation of the firm is a wide and enviable one and its members occupy creditable positions in business circles. The junior member of the firm is Edward W. Haviland, who was born October 2, 1858, in Davenport, Iowa, his parents being C. Augustus and Aletta M. (Rapa) Haviland. He was reared in the west, and in the public schools acquired his education. He entered upon his business career in the wide-awake city of Chicago, at the age of thirteen, and his experience in various positions, as office boy and clerk, fitted him for the career upon which he embarked in Brooklyn. He joined his father and brother as a member of the firm of Haviland & Sons and as a real-estate broker. He has commanded the respect of all by his uniform courtesy, while his reputation for fair dealing has gained him the confidence, good will and respect of business men throughout Long Island and wherever he is known. Each member of the firm has his special department and the business particularly entrusted to Edward W. Haviland is that of renting, collecting, investing, insuring and the examination of titles. In this work he has shown.



C. J. Robert Burge No 9

himself particularly efficient and in every respect capable.

Mr. Haviland is a representative of the Royal Arcanum, belonging to Fulton Council. He married Mary Jean Ross, of Brooklyn, and to them have been born two children, Howard Ross and Edna. The life of our subject has been one of activity and has not been without its desirable results. He has by capable business management, indefatigable energy and perseverance won a handsome competence and a very desirable standing in commercial circles.

JOHN H. HOBART BURGE, M. D.

John Henry Hobart Burge was born in Wickford, Rhode Island, August 12, 1823. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Lemuel and Elizabeth Frances (Shaw) Burge. The Doctor's father was an Episcopal clergyman, rector for many years of St. Paul's church, Wickford, Rhode Island, which was built at South Kingston in 1707, and removed in 1800 to its present site. It is known as "The Old Narragansett Church."

The Rev. Lemuel Burge died in Brooklyn in 1864, when he had attained the age of seventy-eight years; and his wife passed away in Rhode Island in 1879, at the age of eighty-two years, her last days being spent with her daughter, Mrs. William Greene, in East Greenwich (Warwick), Rhode Island, at the ancestral home (built in 1680) of several governors of the Greene family.

The Doctor's paternal grandparents, James and Sarah (Palmer) Burge (spelled also Birge), were residents of Litchfield, Connecticut. James was a lieutenant in the Revolution. He was grand juror of Litchfield, selectman, lister, assessor and justice of the peace, and died in his ninety-second year, February 10, 1850. James was the son of Elisha and Mary (Muckleston) Burge, the latter named being a daughter of Lord William Muckleston, of Oswestry, in the county of Salop, England, who, setting out to succeed to his title and estate after the death of his father and elder brother, perished at sea. His daughter died in the great storm of December, 1786. Elisha was the son of Joseph (2d) and Dorothy (Kilbourne) Burge, Joseph being one of the first settlers and proprietors of Litchfield, Connecticut. Joseph (2d) was the son of Joseph (1st), who was the son of Richard. Richard Burge settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in the early 1630s. In 1636 he went to Windsor, Connecticut, where he married Elizabeth Gaylord, a daughter of the Hon. William Gaylord, October 5, 1641. The Burge coat of arms is a gold shield, a red crest or cross, and a white olive branch.

The maternal grandfather of Dr. Burge was Dr. William Gorham Shaw, one of the earliest physicians of Rhode Island. He married, October 10, 1796, the "very amiable" Mrs. Elizabeth Brenton McLaughlin, who was the daughter of Samuel and Susan (Cook) Brenton, and the granddaughter of Jahleel and Frances (Cranston) Brenton. The name of Jahleel stands first on the roll of the Newport Artillery, incorporated in 1741, and he was also the first commanding officer. Colonel Jahleel Brenton was the father of Jahleel (2d), who became an admiral in the British navy, and grandfather of Sir Jahleel Brenton, also of the British navy. As this branch of the family were loyalists, their extensive property was confiscated at the time of the Revolution. Colonel Brenton was a grandson of Governor William Brenton, of Rhode Island, who came to Boston in 1634, with a grant from King Charles I, dated 1633. He was a freeman and selectman of the colony and a deputy of the general court. He and his wife were members of the first church of Boston. In 1638 he moved to Newport, and, February 28, 1639, he was one of nine to organize a township on the island of Aquidneck. He owned large tracts of land in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. William Brenton was president of the colony in 1660-2, deputy governor in 1663, and governor under the second charter in 1666-9.

Frances Cranston, wife of Jahleel Brenton, was a daughter of Governor Samuel and Mary (Hart) Cranston, the latter named being a granddaughter of Roger Williams. Samuel Cranston was the son of Governor John and Mary (Clarke) Cranston. John Cranston was fifth in descent from Sir William Cranston, captain of the king's guard, who was created Baron Cranston of Creling by James VI of Scotland. James, the younger son of Sir William, married Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of the Earl of Bothwell, grandson of James V, and nephew of Mary Queen of Scots. His son, John Cranston, married the daughter of Sir Robert Stuart, of the royal family. Their descendant, John Cranston, of Rhode Island, held successively the offices of attorney general, commissioner, deputy governor, governor, and major, to be "chief captain of all the colonies' forces." It is worthy of note that he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine by a special act of the general government of Rhode Island, in September, 1674, conferring that honor.

Dr. Burge, of this review, very early showed a predilection for the science of medicine. His brother is Dr. William James Burge, of Edgewood, Rhode Island, a practicing physician of over forty years. Their sister, Elizabeth Ellery, occupies the "Shaw Homestead" in Wickford, Rhode Island, which was

built in 1804 by their maternal grandfather, Dr. William Gorham Shaw. Another sister, Frances Irene, was an authoress of distinction. Her first husband was Allen Northrup Smith, of Lenox, Massachusetts, after whose death she wedded Judge Elias Griswold, of Washington, D. C. Another sister, Caroline Brenton, was married first to Thomas B. Matthewson, of East Greenwich, and later of Brooklyn, where he died, after which she became the wife of the Hon. William Greene, United States senator, and lieutenant governor of Rhode Island.

Dr. Burge began the study of medicine in the office of his grandfather, Dr. William Gorham Shaw, and of an uncle, Dr. William A. Shaw. His first year's course of study was pursued in the medical department of Harvard College, and the second and third years of his medical course in the University of New York, at which institution he was graduated with the class of 1848. Soon after securing his degree Dr. Burge opened an office in New York city, where he remained for seven years. During that time, however, he made a trip around Cape Horn to Sacramento, California, in 1849, and was a physician and surgeon on board the bark "Anne Welsh." This vessel lay at anchor for some time at the foot of J street, in the Sacramento river, and here the Doctor opened the first private hospital in Sacramento. Returning to New York, he resumed his practice in that city.

December 31, 1850, Dr. Burge married Mrs. Caroline Curtis Stranahan, widow of Farrand S. Stranahan, of New York. She died January 2, 1853. To them was born a daughter, Anna Shaw, now the widow of Russell Larned Engs, who was a member of the New York Produce Exchange. In 1855 Dr. Burge came to Brooklyn, where he practiced his profession for forty-five years, with eminent success. He was again married, May 12, 1864, his second union being with Miss Louise Schneider, a niece and ward of Frederick Probst, Esq., head of the firm of Frederick Probst & Company, of New York. Mr. Probst was formerly a well-known citizen of Brooklyn, living on President street, and at that time resided in Yonkers, New York. To Dr. and Mrs. Burge were born two daughters and a son: Marie Louise, Jessie Jay, and the Rev. Frederick William, the latter named a clergyman of the Episcopal church, and a graduate of Yale in the class of 1895, and of the General Theological Seminary in New York in 1898.

Dr. Burge belonged to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, of which his family were also communicants, and he was a charter member of the Church Club of the Diocese of Long Island. He was a physician to the New York Dispensary from

1854 until 1856; physician to the Brooklyn Sheltering Arms Nursery from 1870 until 1891; physician to the Central Dispensary from 1858 until 1863; consulting physician to the Brooklyn Central Dispensary from 1866 until 1876; the president of the Medical Society of the County of Kings in 1870 and 1871, and its orator in 1870; vice-president of the New York Neurological Society in 1876; vice-president of the University Alumni Association in 1874; one of the founders of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and of the Brooklyn Pathological Society; consulting surgeon to St. John's Hospital (Episcopal), in Brooklyn, since 1872; consulting surgeon to the Lucretia Mott Dispensary in 1882; visiting surgeon to the Long Island College Hospital from 1863 until 1894, and consulting surgeon of the last named since 1894. He also belonged to the New York State Medical Society, and to the American Medical Association, and was a charter member of the Practitioners' Club.

Dr. Burge was widely and prominently known in professional circles, being one of the most venerable and distinguished representatives of the medical fraternity, and keeping constantly in touch with the progress of science in curing disease. Dr. Burge was called to his final rest March 24, 1901.

(Copied in part from Mr. Lynch's paper, revised and corrected by Marie Louise Burge, and approved in its present form by Mrs. J. H. Hobart Burge.)

BURR B. MOSHER, M. D.

Among the medical practitioners of Brooklyn appears the name of Dr. Burr Burton Mosher, who was born in Union Springs, New York, June 13, 1866, and is a son of Edgar D. and Harriet (Fuller) Mosher, natives of the Empire state. His father still resides at Mapleton, Cayuga county, New York. In his family were four children: Burr Burton, Jay C., Gail W. and C. Estella, who is the wife of Benjamin S. Chace, of Fall River, Massachusetts. The Doctor's lineal ancestors in direct line were: Hugh, Nicholas, Hugh, Ephraim, Zachariah, Amos, Edgar, Edgar Daniel and Hugh and Lydia (Mason) Mosher. The last named, Hugh Mosher, was a Baptist clergyman, who emigrated from Bristol, England, to New England about 1660, being one of the first of that denomination in New England. The Mosher family was one of the wealthy and influential families of England at that time. Harriet Fuller Mosher, the Doctor's mother, is a descendant of the well known Fuller family.

In the public schools the Doctor pursued his preliminary education and for six years was a student in Oakwood Seminary, of Union Springs, graduating in the class of 1886. He was afterward graduated



Burr Burton Mosher M.D.



from the Auburn Business College and prepared for his professional career in the Long Island College Hospital, which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine at his graduation with the class of 1890, of which class he was the president. After a year and a half spent as interne in the Brooklyn Hospital he engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he has been very successful. He has a large general practice, but gives special attention to orthopedic diseases. Since 1892 he has been a member of the staff of the Brooklyn Hospital, and for four years of that period had charge of the orthopedic department. In 1892 he assisted in the organization of the St. Giles Hospital for crippled children, of which he is the surgeon-in-chief. He was assistant surgeon at St. Peter's Hospital from 1894 until 1898, assistant surgeon to the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital from 1891 to 1895, and in 1893 was appointed medical inspector of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. He has written several pamphlets and a large number of papers on orthopedic subjects, which have been presented before various professional bodies and have been published. The Doctor is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Kings County Medical Association, the Brooklyn Surgical Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of New York, and the American Medical Association.

On the 5th of October, 1892, Dr. Mosher was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Dudley Piper, of Concord, New Hampshire. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, the third ward and fifth assembly district Republican associations and the Society of Friends. The above indicates his political and religious preferences, as well as his standing in social circles. He is a public-spirited and progressive physician and a man of genuine worth.

WILLIAM H. MESEROLE.

William H. Meserole, for many years past a prominent and successful business man of Brooklyn, is a representative of one of the oldest families of Long Island, descended from that Jean Meserole who came, in 1663, from Picardy, France, and whose history, with that of his immediate descendants, appears at greater length elsewhere in this work.

Of a later day was John Meserole, paternal grandfather of William H. Meserole, who was born, in 1751, in Greenpoint, Long Island, where, in his mature years, he acquired a large tract of land. His farm home, which remained standing until a few years ago, stood between India and Java streets. He cultivated nearly eighty acres of land in fruits and

vegetables, which he marketed at the old Catherine Market in New York city, conveying his products by boat across the East river. He is remembered as one of the pioneers in this business. He was a member of the old Bushwick Dutch Reformed church, and for years he was one of its officers. He was twice married, first to Gertrude Vanderbilt, and secondly to Magdalena Duryea. Among his children by his second marriage were two sons, Archibald K. and Peter Meserole. Archibald was born on the parental farm, and was educated at the Bushwick school, and at an academy at Fishkill, New York. He remained on the farm until he was entering upon young manhood, when he secured a position in the office of a company on Front street, New York, having a powder manufactory at Greenpoint, near what is now the foot of Colyer street. He afterward obtained a clerkship in the well-known banking house of Brown Brothers & Company, and served in that capacity for some years, during which period he utilized his opportunities by becoming familiar with all departments of the business, and was advanced from time to time until he came to occupy a prominent place. He subsequently associated with himself his half-nephew, Abraham, son of his half-brother, John, in a coal and building material business, which they carried on under the firm name of A. K. & A. Meserole. Abraham having died, Archibald K. Meserole conducted the business alone until 1885. Until his death, which occurred in 1892, he was constantly busied with personal financial affairs, and with the furtherance of enterprises conducing to the good of the community. He was one of the organizers of the Merchants and Traders' Bank, of which he was for twenty-three years the president, serving without salary for twenty years of this time. He was originally a member of the Bushwick Dutch Reformed church, and one of the organizers of the Reformed Church at Greenpoint, to which he was devotedly attached, and in which he occupied official position. He was a Republican in politics. In all the relations of life he was a model Christian gentleman, enjoying the confidence and esteem of the entire community. He married Eliza Ainslie, daughter of James and Mary Ainslie, who were well-known residents of old Williamsburg, and who were identified with the growth and development of the Eastern district. One of the streets still bears the name of this family.

William H. Meserole, son of Archibald and Eliza (Ainslie) Meserole, was born in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, June 26, 1845. He was educated in the Brooklyn and New York schools, and in the grammar school connected with the University of New York. He then became associated with his father in the

coal and building material business, of which he assumed full charge some years prior to his father's decease, and to which he entirely succeeded after that event. Extending his operations to meet the necessities of the rapidly developing city, the business has reached gigantic proportions, and is numbered among the most important of its class in Greater New York. Yet in the prime of his life, Mr. Meserole continues in its management, and is highly regarded throughout the community as an enterprising, upright man.

Mr. Meserole is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church of Greenpoint, and for several years he was assistant superintendent of its Sunday-school. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Union League of Brooklyn. He was married in 1866 to Miss Mary Jane Secor, and three children were born of the union: Archibald K. Meserole, who is associated with his father in business, and who married Miss Florence Glover, who has borne him three children; Caroline Elizabeth, unmarried, who resides with her parents; and Mary S., now the wife of Alfred G. Martin, general agent for the Northern Insurance Company in the State of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Martin also reside in Brooklyn.

WILLIAM A. NORTHRIDGE.

Since its inception William A. Northridge has been visiting physician to St. Christopher's Babies' Hospital of Brooklyn, and is now president of the medical board. For thirteen years he has been a member of the Polhemus Clinic and is now chief of the clinic department of pediatrics. From 1890 until 1894 he was obstetrician to the Long Island College Hospital, and during that time was also instructor of obstetrics. From 1882 until 1884 he was house physician to the Seaside Home for Children and surgeon to the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Brooklyn Pediatric Society and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of New York. He has gained distinction in connection with the profession to which he is now giving his time and attention.

The Doctor was born in the city which is still his home, July 17, 1860, and is a son of William J. and Arabella (Nash) Northridge. The Northridge family is of English origin, but for some generations resided in Ireland, and the Doctor's father came to America about 1848. He was the father of five children: William Albert; Arabella Anne; George W.; Adelaide C., wife of James W. Miller, of Brooklyn; and Frederick W., who also resides in this city.

The Doctor was educated in the public schools of his native city and in the Polytechnic Institute,

and also is a Chautauqua graduate, having completed a four-years' course. He prepared for his profession as a student in the Long Island College Hospital and was graduated with the class of 1882. Immediately after securing his degree he entered upon the practice of medicine, his office being located for ten years on the present site of the new Baptist Temple. He then purchased his present home at No. 21 Hanson Place, which he has remodeled, so that it is an excellent residence, and at the same time is supplied with every convenience connected with a physician's office. He has a large general practice and is well versed in all the departments of the science of medicine, but the tendency now is toward specialization and undoubtedly much better results are gained when a man concentrates his attention and efforts in a particular line. Dr. Northridge's specialty is diseases of children and he is an expert in that department. He has written a number of monographs in professional papers, which have been presented before different medical societies and subsequently published in medical journals. He is particularly well informed and his investigations have been carried on along original lines, often into untried fields, where he has gleaned many valuable truths of great aid to the science which he represents.

On the 12th of October, 1889, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Northridge and Miss Charlotte E. Taber, a daughter of Franklin W. Taber, esquire, a well known lawyer of Brooklyn. They have three children: Charlotte Violet, William Nash and Ethel Beatrice. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a steward. In his political associations our subject is a Republican and holds membership in the Eleventh Ward Republican Association.

BERT REISS.

In the legal profession, which embraces many of the most brilliant minds of the nation, it is difficult to win a name and place of prominence. One must commence at the initial point, must plead and win his first case and work his way upward by ability, gaining his reputation and success by merit. Thus has Mr. Reiss carved his way to fortune. He is a type of the progressive spirit of the age, a spirit which has given America pre-eminence along its various business lines, and the undaunted enterprise, indomitable perseverance and resolute purpose which have characterized him have been the means of raising him to the exalted position which he now occupies.

Mr. Reiss was born in Oppenheim, on the Rhine, Germany, in 1874. His parents, who were traveling at that time, maintained their residence in Brooklyn. His father, Ferdinand Reiss, a German-Ameri-



Cordially yours,
W. A. Northridge

can, held a position under the government as a lace expert, while his mother was a native of this country. The son was brought to Brooklyn when nine months old, receiving his education in the public schools of the Twenty-third ward, and after his graduation therein he attended the Polytechnic Institute, where he completed the course at the age of sixteen years and immediately started out in the world to shape his future course. He began his business career in the humble capacity of a peddler of furniture polish, going from house to house selling the polish, which he and his brother manufactured, and in this way they laid the foundation for their future success. Their plant became known as the Economical Manufacturing Company, and after building up a business of one thousand dollars they sold their interests, although the concern is still in existence, and is doing a large and profitable business in manufacturing novelties. While engaged in selling his polish Mr. Reiss devoted his evenings to the study of law, and soon made such rapid headway that he was given better advantages to acquire knowledge, being admitted to the office of Hirsh & Rasquin.

While employed by that firm he devoted his leisure hours to study, continuing in that way until he reached his eighteenth year, when he became clerk in the office of William Gaynor, the present judge of the supreme court, receiving two dollars a week for his services. His time was first employed in cleaning inkwells, dusting and taking care of the office and making himself generally useful, but he soon took up a course in the Columbia Law School, spending his time between the office and the school. He was subsequently given the position of secretary to Mr. Gaynor, with whom he remained until the latter was elected to the supreme bench, and Mr. Reiss then became an employe of the firm of Grout, De Fere & Mayer, and while thus engaged he first attracted attention in a political way. He visited the home of Jacob Worth, who was then the county leader, keeping that gentleman out of his bed all night listening to his importunities on behalf of his friend, Paul De Fere, who was much older than himself, as he had not then reached his twenty-first year. The result was that Mr. De Fere was nominated. During his stay with the firm of Grout, De Fere & Mayer, Mr. Reiss also took up in a small way the real-estate business, soon securing charge of a number of large estates. In 1895 he was admitted to the bar, immediately forming a partnership with his friend, Paul De Fere, and together they opened an office and began the active practice of their profession. Our subject soon attracted special attention by pressing the action against the Brooklyn Gas Company to dissolve the trusts and

secure gas at ninety cents instead of one dollar and twenty-five cents, and that law, known as the Lester Case, is now authority upon applications to dissolve trusts. He fought the gas trust for three years under the old board of aldermen, and he later assisted in the preparation of the Robbins anti-trust law which is now in force.

During all these years Judge Gaynor continued to take an active interest in young Reiss, and he was so impressed with his ability and energy that he appointed him receiver for the John Good Cordage and Machine Company, representing interests amounting to seven million dollars. He has continued in that position for three years, and during that time has managed and conducted their affairs with more profitable results than were shown under the proprietor's management. In 1898 he was appointed by Judge Maddox as one of the receivers of the Brighton Beach Railroad Company, representing over ten million dollars' worth of interests. He is also counsel to the register of Kings county, at a salary of seven thousand dollars a year, and his entire practice, amounting to over twenty thousand a year, is one of the largest at the Kings county bar. In 1897 he opened an office for the private practice of his chosen profession, located in the Mechanics Bank building, where he occupies one of the handsomest suite of rooms to be found in the city. His principal practice consists in litigation in court, and he also has charge of the affairs of a number of the largest business interests in Brooklyn as well as in other parts of the country. He is chairman of the stockholders' committee of the American Sitits Manufacturing Company, known as the whisky trust, representing the element which is fighting the combination of these companies. Mr. Reiss has ever taken an active interest in political matters, having been an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party before reaching the legal age. Four years ago he took up his residence in the Sixteenth ward, and was sent to the Republican general committee, of which he has since been a member. He has always been a Worth man and a great admirer of Thomas B. Reed, having stumped the state for his nomination for the presidency in 1896. He was counsellor for Register Howe in his fight with John Gray, and his able conduct of the case led Mr. Howe to retain him as counsel in the office of register of Kings county.

Mr. Reiss was united in marriage with Miss Blanch Vogel, of New York, a beautiful woman, as well as a fine musician and an experienced horse-woman. She is also an accomplished linguist. She is much interested in her husband's affairs, and while stumping for his party in the spring election of 1900

she was in every hall in which he spoke. During his fight to obtain for Mr. Howe a certificate of election she kept all the data leading up to the fight, and the figures, together with the papers, are now on file in her handwriting. They have one child, a daughter. Mr. Reiss is a member of thirty-two organizations, social and otherwise, among which may be mentioned the Elks, Masonic, the Home Club of the Eastern District, Brooklyn Club, Union League Club and the Lawrence Country Club. Both in fraternal and political ranks Mr. Reiss occupies a commanding position, and he has the distinction of being the youngest man in this country to receive a nomination for congress, having just reached the legal age of twenty-five years. Personally he is a man of fine appearance, is very popular socially, and is a public speaker of more than ordinary eloquence.

JOHN B. HICKS.

John B. Hicks was born at Gravesend, February 2, 1855, and is now living at No. 4, Tennis Court, Flatbush. In Erasmus Hall Academy he pursued his education and at an early age entered upon his business career as an employee of the clothing house of Brooks Brothers, of New York city. Later he was sales agent of Ed Smith & Company, manufacturers of varnishes, and that he was one of the most trusted and capable representatives of the house is indicated by his service of sixteen years with that firm. In 1895 he attracted the attention of Robert Ingram Clark, one of the most extensive varnish manufacturers of the world, carrying on business in London, Paris and Hamburg. Mr. Clark was in America for the purpose of finding a capable man to act as American agent for his house and made an offer to Mr. Hicks, business arrangements were completed between them and our subject was soon installed in an office at No. 10 Barclay street, and later at No. 100 William street. The success which attended his efforts was almost phenomenal. During the first year he transacted business which was sufficient to warrant R. I. Clark to invest three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which gave him the control of the firm of Pratt & Lambert and winning for the house which he represented a very extensive trade by reason of his honorable business methods and fair treatment. He continued his connection with Mr. Clark until 1898, when he resigned in order to accept the position as manager of the railroad department for F. W. Bird & Son, of East Walpole, Massachusetts, who sell building papers and roofing material for railroad cars. He is also general eastern agent for the Calumet Rubber Tire Company, of Chicago, and in 1894 he was one of the incorporators of the Hicks Hammock Company, organized for the business of

manufacturing a hammock invented by his brother, and was the president of the company. This enterprise has since been consolidated with the Standard and is now known as the Standard-Hicks Company, of which our subject is a very large stockholder. They have factories at Rockville Center, Long Island, and at Mount Holly, New Jersey, and the new concern is proving a profitable one, its sales continually increasing.

On the 14th of June, 1897, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hicks and Miss Frances A. Mowlen, a daughter of Gideon Mowlen, of London, England. Her granduncle was one of the most prominent contractors of the world's metropolis, building many tunnels there and doing other work of a very important nature. They had two children, one of whom, Florence A., is still living. Mr Hicks is identified with various social and fraternal organizations. He is a member of the Knickerbocker Club and was at one time associated with the Midwood Club and a member of the Royal Arcanum. Until recently he was a trustee of the Emanuel Presbyterian church of Flatbush. Long Island owes her development to such men, men whose indomitable energy and progressive spirit have overcome all obstacles and reached the goal of success. He is not so abnormally developed as to be called a genius, but is one of the strongest because one of the best balanced, the most even and self-masterful of men, and he has acted so well his part in both public and private life that Long Island has been enriched by his example, his character and his labors. He is a man of the nation, a typical representative of the American spirit, which within the past century has achieved a work that has aroused the astonishment and admiration of the world.

THOMAS C. SMITH.

It requires resolution and courage of a very marked and determined nature to inaugurate a new industry, to establish an enterprise hitherto unknown to the industrial history of a country, but this Thomas C. Smith has done, thus becoming the pioneer in the manufacture of hard porcelain in America. Thus far he is the only representative of the business in the country, and his success is both creditable and marvelous, for the obstacles in his path were many, and manifold difficulties seemed to bar his path to success. An invincible spirit, keen foresight and strong purpose, however, enabled him to progress steadily, and prosperity now attends his labors, making him one of the substantial citizens and leading manufacturers in the Empire state. Mr. Smith was born in Bridgehampton, Suffolk county, Long Island, in 1815. More than two hundred years



J. B. Hicks

ago his maternal ancestors emigrated from Wales and were among the earliest settlers in the town of Southampton. The paternal great-grandfather of our subject, Rock Smith, with his two brothers, Bull and Tangier Smith, were the first in their family to locate on Long Island. Rock Smith took up his abode in Hempstead. He had a son Zebulon, who became the grandfather of our subject. The parents of our subject were Thomas C. and Phæbe (Topping) Smith. The former died when his son Thomas was only six years of age, and the little lad was reared by his widowed mother upon a farm purchased by his ancestor from the Indians.

Bridgehampton at that time afforded excellent educational advantages, and Thomas C. Smith attended school there until he was sixteen years of age, when he left home and went alone to New York in order to enter upon a business career. He sought apprenticeships in the various trades, but was not successful in obtaining work, and after various disappointments he offered himself to a master builder, giving his promise to serve faithfully for four years. His employer found him most dutiful, diligent and energetic, and for the first year paid him fifty cents per day, for the second sixty-two and a half cents, for the third seventy-five cents, and for the fourth year he was to receive eighty-seven and a half cents per day, but his employer was so well pleased with his work and his fidelity that he voluntarily raised the compensation to a dollar per day. He also allowed him to spend the months of January, February and March at home with his mother, and during that time he diligently applied himself to the improvement of his education.

Before he had attained his majority Mr. Smith began business as a master builder, but his close application, his hard work and exposure to inclement weather brought on a severe illness and he was forced to return to his home in Bridgehampton, where he received a mother's tender care and nursing. He suffered two severe attacks of illness, but during the period of his recovery he employed all his leisure moments in further improving his education. At that time his health seemed so completely shattered that he gave up the hope of being able to pursue his trade as a builder and endeavored to qualify himself for teaching. In 1837, however, he returned to New York, penniless and with poor health. He was offered a position by a master builder as superintendent of buildings, with the understanding that he was to do only what his condition of health would permit, but he soon found that his vigor and strength were returning, and, in September, 1839, he again commenced business as a master builder, continuing that work with marked success until 1863,

when his health again became impaired and he went abroad for rest and recuperation.

He was in Paris when the intelligence was received there of the disastrous battle of Manassas, generally known as the second battle of Bull Run. Among the many failures in business ranks which were caused by the outbreak of the Civil war, there was one in which Mr. Smith had a special interest. A small porcelain factory at Greenpoint, Brooklyn, was largely indebted to him, and on being compelled to close out its business, Mr. Smith was obliged to take the factory in partial payment of the debt. Dark as was the political horizon of our country at that time, drifting as it seemed to many to self-destruction and ruin, Mr. Smith looked hopefully to the future and believed that when hostilities had ceased business would receive a new impetus and that the country would take its place among the leading manufacturing nations of the world. Time has demonstrated the correctness of his prophecy. This conviction of his, acting upon a mind intensely practical, led him to consider the possibility of utilizing the little porcelain factory which had come into his possession and which was then lying idle at Greenpoint. He at once began a critical examination of the porcelain manufactories of France, and the earthenware manufactories at Staffordshire, England, and though he was convinced that there would be great difficulties to surmount in finding the proper materials, properly prepared and in chemically combining them, yet he was strongly impressed with the idea that there was nothing done in such factories in the old world which could not, by perseverance and enterprise, be done as well in this country. To a man of his strong will and fine mechanical genius, and in the full vigor of a stalwart manhood, nothing seemed impossible. Accordingly, immediately after his return he cleared away the wreck and rubbish of the little porcelain factory and began the necessary experiments which would enable him to start out on his new and unknown field of labor.

After about two years of diligent experiment, he was prepared to put upon the market merchantable specimens of the true, hard, vitreous porcelain. While conducting these experiments, he very wisely manufactured the simpler articles of porcelain door knobs, caster wheels, insulators and other hardware trimmings, for which there was an immediate demand, and at a fair profit, but soon proceeded to manufacture a general assortment of china tableware for large hotels and caterers, vases, plain and decorated, and the more delicate articles of porcelain, which compare favorably with the finest wares of Limoges, Meissen and Berlin, alike in the beauty of their design, and the delicacy and tastefulness of

their decoration. Every year has witnessed material progress both in quantity and quality of his wares. The copying of the European designs or patterns is studiously avoided, much originality is displayed, and many articles are of such rare artistic beauty as to excite the wonder and admiration of the connoisseurs from all parts of the world. The "Union Porcelain Works" has now grown to a vast establishment owing to its quarries of quartz and feldspar and mills to crush and pulverize these earths, and has become a favorite resort for those interested in art manufactures. In accomplishing such a work within less than twenty years, Mr. Smith has had difficulties and obstacles to contend with which would have utterly appalled a man of less resolute will, and of inferior mental resources. Not least among these has been the utter indifference of both the American government and the people, to efforts and sacrifices for the promotion of our national reputation in industrial arts which in any country of Europe would have been crowned with the highest honors, and have received the most substantial rewards. But he has succeeded, and both in America and in Europe has acquired a reputation which will go on increasing throughout the world. His business career is indeed creditable and his efforts have been by no means confined to one line. He is a man of resourceful ability, and his labors and counsel have proven important factors in the successful conduct of a number of enterprises. He was president of the Seventeenth Ward Bank for many years and one of the organizers of that institution.

In his domestic relations Mr. Smith is signally happy. He married Miss Corson, who belongs to one of the old and prominent families of Staten Island. Their son, a young man of rare genius, is associated with his father in business and is well qualified to carry forward the work to still further perfection. In the midst of the most engrossing business cares, Mr. Smith has found time for benevolent work and is a man of most charitable spirit. For many years he has been president of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital and College, and is a life member and director in the Home Relief Fund Society. He is a member of the Manufacturers' Association of the New England Society and of the New York Historical Society.

In politics Mr. Smith is, from principle, not from love of party, a decided Republican, though never an office-seeker or office-holder. He is in the best sense of the word a protectionist, believing in a tariff which fully protects all our industries, till the wages of Europe approximate the wages paid to labor in this country, and remove duties from those raw materials only which have not been and cannot be pro-

duced here. Mr. Smith is indeed a valued and representative citizen of Brooklyn, a prominent factor in business, political and public life. His prominence in the two latter are not through active or official connection therewith, but are the result of the influence of a man whose opinions are honest and in whom the people have confidence. He stands to-day as one of the leading manufacturers of Brooklyn, and in the history of Long Island he well deserves honorable mention.

WILLIAM J. TURNER, M. D., D. D. S.

William Jarvie Turner was born in Brooklyn, May 30, 1864, a son of Coll J. and Isabella Jarvie Turner, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of England. The father, who was a stockbroker by occupation, was called to his final rest in 1807, at the age of seventy years, but the mother still survives and now resides in Montclair, New Jersey.

Dr. William J. Turner, whose name introduces this review, attended school in Bloomfield, New Jersey, where he resided during his boyhood, and in 1883 graduated at the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn. Desiring to still further prepare himself for his chosen calling he entered the Long Island College Hospital, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1886, and the following year the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from the University of Pennsylvania. Shortly afterward he began the practice of dentistry in this city, and in 1889 associated himself with his uncle, William Jarvie, with whom he has since continued. He keeps in touch with the progress which is constantly being made in his profession by his connection with the Kings County Medical Society; the Brooklyn Dental Society, of which he has been vice-president; the Second District Dental Society, of which he has been secretary and president; the New York Odontological Society, of which he is now editor; and the New York State Dental Society. He is a member of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church, and in his social relations is a member of the Hamilton Club and the University of Pennsylvania Club, of New York.

STILLMAN F. KNEELAND.

General Stillman Foster Kneeland, who is prominently known as a lawyer, author and artist, was born at St. Stukely, Quebec, May 17, 1845, and is a son of Gardner and Julia Ann (Castle) Kneeland. Of Scotch lineage, he traces his ancestry back to the days of Wallace and Bruce, when knighthood



William J. Turner, M.D., S.D.S.

and chivalry flourished in the land. One of his direct ancestors was James Kneeland, an own cousin of Sir William Wallace, his father, Alexander Kneeland, having married a sister of Sir Malcolm Wallace, Sir William's father. He fought in all the contests in which Wallace took part, and, surviving him, took part with his son, John Kneeland, in the battle of Bannockburn, where he was severely wounded. In recognition of his services Robert Bruce, then king of Scotland, conferred upon him large grants of land in the county of Lanark, Scotland, together with a coat of arms which was made up of his mother's family arms, a lion rampart, with the addition of the cross held in the power of the lion, representing the mission of his father, who was a celebrated ecclesiastic. "Blind Harry," writing two centuries later of the Scottish lairds by Wallace, says:

"Kneeland was thar ner cusing to Wallace,
Syne baid with hym in mony peralouss place."

The American family was founded in America in 1630, by John and Edward Kneeland, sons of Captain John Kneeland, of Glasgow, who came to the new world in one of their father's vessels. The first named located in Boston, and his descendants were among the best known residents of that city during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Edward Kneeland located at Ipswich, and his son, Edward, Jr., was a soldier in King Philip's war, and became the ancestor of nearly all of those who bore the name of Kneeland in this country. There were several intermarriages between the Kneelands and Aldens about the beginning of the eighteenth century. Mr. Kneeland, of this review, is a direct descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullens. Timothy Kneeland, his great-grandfather, was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war, serving with the continental army, and participating in the battles of Lexington, Bunker Hill and Bennington.

At the age of eleven years Stillman F. Kneeland left his father's farm and entered upon an apprenticeship at the printer's trade. At the age of sixteen he passed the examination for entrance to McGill College, in Montreal, but his sympathy was with the Union cause in the Civil war, and for a time he laid aside his text-books and educational ambitions. During the last two years of the war he was a member of the Vermont Brigade and participated in many hotly contested engagements, including the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, North Anna, Petersburg, and the operations of Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley. Returning with the Sixth Corps to Petersburg, he was severely wounded in a hand-to-hand fight during the capture of that city. On ac-

count of his bravery and meritorious conduct there he received an honorary commission, and was discharged for wounds received in action. He served for many years in the National Guard of Vermont and of New York.

After the war Mr. Kneeland took up the study of law in Ludlow, Vermont, under the preceptorage of Hon. William H. Walker, and in 1869 was graduated in the law department of Union University, then known as the Albany Law School. He chose the capital city of New York as the scene of his early professional labors, and there he acquired an extensive clientage. In connection with the handling of the legal business intrusted to his care, he wrote and published a treatise on commercial law, which has since passed through many editions. In 1872 he removed to New York city, where he occupies a front rank among commercial lawyers. Many of his legal works are accepted as standard authority throughout the country, including Kneeland on Mechanics' Liens and Kneeland on Attachments. In 1886 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him.

Although probably most widely known as a lawyer, Mr. Kneeland has also won considerable fame as an artist, and the work of his brush has been accepted throughout the country. He is also a patron of art, and his own beautiful home is filled with examples of nearly all of the modern and some of the ancient schools of painting. His home is presided over by a lady of marked culture and refinement, whose high social standing is well assured. She bore the maiden name of Mary Stuart Wilson, and became the wife of Mr. Kneeland on the 29th of November, 1871. She is the youngest daughter of James and Ann (Craig) Wilson, of Albany.

In 1894 Mr. Kneeland was the Republican candidate for representative to the legislature in a strong Democratic district of Brooklyn, where he ran far ahead of his ticket. The election board, however, declared his opponent elected by a small majority, but after a contest the legislature declared that he was the successful candidate, and he later took his seat in the house. He was the author of an act abolishing perpetual imprisonment for debt in the city of New York, which resulted in nearly depopulating the debtor's prisons. He is a member of the Union League, and past vice-commander of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R. He is also first vice-president of the department of painting in the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, chairman of the board of control of the Brooklyn Art Club, a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences, and a charter member and one of the founders of the Society of Patriarchs of the

American Guard. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. In January, 1897, he was appointed by Governor Black judge advocate general of the state of New York, with the rank of brigadier general. In professional life he is noted for his courtesy and his helpfulness to young lawyers.

THOMAS A. QUINLAN.

Among those who are engaged in the practice of dentistry in Brooklyn is Dr. Thomas Albert Quinlan, one of the worthy citizens that Maryland has furnished to the Empire state. He was born in Baltimore on the 12th of December, 1849, and comes of a family of Irish and English origin. His ancestors resided for a time, however, in England, and then representatives of the name founded the family in Maryland among the early settlers of the colony. The Doctor's parents, James Sylvester and Mary Lavinia (Rider) Quinlan, were also born in that state, the latter of Dutch extraction. The father was a manufacturer of edged tools, and later in life engaged in the practice of veterinary surgery. He died in 1886, at the age of seventy-eight years, and his mother died in 1898, at the age of seventy-seven years. They were the parents of nine children, namely: Thomas A.; James A., who became a dentist and died in New York at the age of thirty-two; Elizabeth M., who became the wife of Thomas Glenn and secondly Benjamin Darby, of Baltimore; Laura, Annie, Lewis and two others who died in childhood; and Joseph S., a practicing dentist of Brooklyn, located at the corner of Sixth and Flatbush avenues.

Dr. Quinlan, whose name introduces this record, acquired his literary education in the public schools and a private school conducted by an Episcopal clergyman in Belair, Maryland, his parents residing at Hickory, about three miles distant, where they located about 1852. When eighteen years of age he went to New York city, where he began the study of dentistry, in connection with other employment, with his uncle, Dr. T. S. Rider, in whose office he remained for several years as a student and assistant, thus gaining a practical as well as a theoretical knowledge of the work to which he wished to devote his energies. On the expiration of that period he came to Brooklyn and opened a dental office at No. 395 Fulton street, where he remained for about two years, since which time he has been located at No. 463 Fulton street. His well known ability has made it possible for him to command one of the most lucrative practices in the city. It is necessary for a successful dentist to

be a man of strong mentality in order that he may master the principles of the science; to be a man of mechanical genius in order to successfully perform the delicate work that lies in the line of his profession; and he must possess sound business judgment in order to successfully manage the financial side of his profession. In all these requirements Dr. Quinlan is proficient, and having long since left the ranks of the many he stands among the successful few. He is a member of the Second District Dental Society of the state of New York, and of the Brooklyn Dental Society.

Dr. Quinlan has membership relations with the Royal Arcanum, the Montauk Club, the Verona Boat Club, in which he has held all the offices with the exception of that of captain, and of the Amaranth Society of Brooklyn. In the last named he has also been a prominent office holder, serving in all capacities except those of president and treasurer, and that he is an active representative of the organization is shown by the fact that for ten years he has been chairman of the dramatic committee. His social qualities of unfailing courtesy and genial manner make him very popular with all with whom he comes in contact. His standing in club circles is no less prominent than his reputation in the line of his profession.

JOHN F. MAILLIE.

John F. Maillie is conducting a very extensive business as a contractor in paving and excavations, his patronage being so great that it places him among the leaders in this line of industrial effort in the country. He was born in Brooklyn, in 1859, and attended the public schools of the city. He began earning his livelihood by small contracts, and when he had gained a sufficient sum he purchased a horse and wagon. He began a trucking business, took contracts for various kinds of work, and from this small beginning has advanced steadily, his patronage constantly increasing in volume and importance until he stands to-day as one of the leaders in his line in the country. He has the most extensive plant of its kind in Brooklyn. He takes contracts for macadam, granite, Belgian, asphalt and cobble pavements, for the construction of sewers, for cellar excavations, and deals extensively in sand and gravel and in building and broken stone. He also does all kinds of trucking. For the execution of his contracts he keeps from one hundred and twenty-five to two hundred horses, and utilizes five steam rollers, besides engines, hoisting derricks and other machinery of that nature. His plant is not only the largest in Brooklyn but is also the most complete in all its



T. A. Quintan



appointments, and everything about the place is neat and orderly, indicating the system and methodical operations which prevail.

Among the contracts which Mr. Maillie has secured and carried forward to successful completion is the construction of Dyker Beach Park; the bridge over Myrtle avenue; Forest Park, main drive; Ocean Park Way; Bensonhurst Park; Twenty-second avenue boulevard to Bensonhurst; King's Highway; Ocean avenue; Emmons avenue, and Sixtieth boulevard. He did all the trucking for the Crawford Paving Company and the Eastern Bermuda Company, and all the work for the department of parks. He owns a valuable sand bank, which includes nineteen and a half acres of sand of a very excellent quality. He has his main office at No. 27 Willoughby street, with extensive stables and yards on Prospect Place. Care is given to his horses in an immense stone barn, which is one hundred and forty by forty feet and is three stories in height. Although his business as a contractor in the lines specified has reached mammoth proportions, his efforts have not been confined alone to the conduct of the one enterprise, as he has been interested in other investments. Recently he purchased a number of lots at the new approach to the East river bridge, including the old St. Andrews Hotel. These are being rapidly torn down and in their places will be erected fine modern structures. He is also building several apartment houses in Flatbush.

The career of Mr. Maillie seems almost phenomenal, and yet in it there are no exciting adventures, no wonderful intervention of chance. His prosperity has come to him as the reward of earnest, persistent, resolute effort, guided by sound judgment and supplemented by keen discrimination. He has realized the value of energy and his labors have been well sustained. He has been quick to note and improve opportunities, and along legitimate lines of trade he has gained a handsome competence. He has ever been fair in his treatment of his employees, honorable in his dealings with his patrons,—two elements which always contribute largely to success,—and to-day he stands among those whom the world has honored with the expressive title of a self-made man and whom the world respects because of the faithful work he has accomplished.

VINCENT BARTH.

In the eastern district of Brooklyn there are many self-made men, but none deserve more credit for what they have accomplished than does Vincent Barth, who is to-day accounted one of the fore-

most house decorators on Long Island, his establishment rivaling the best of the kind in the metropolis. Superior skill in the line of his chosen calling, special preparation for the work supplementing natural artistic taste, combined with reliability, promptness and energy,—these are the qualities which have insured his prosperity and made him one of the leading representatives of commercial interests in his adopted city.

Mr. Barth is a native of Baden, Germany, and in that country learned the trade of an interior decorator, attaining a high degree of proficiency. He was employed in one of the largest and most important establishments of its kind in the fatherland, and therefore had ample opportunity to master the best methods known to the business. In early life—in 1879—he resolved to try his fortune in America, and, crossing the Atlantic, he at once connected himself with one of the leading houses in his line in this country, where his expert skill soon became manifest and led to his promotion to the position of foreman, in which capacity he served most acceptably for three years.

On the expiration of that period he determined to engage in business on his own account and rented a building not far from his present location. This was in 1884. The cheaper rents induced him to locate in Brooklyn, and here his patronage increased to such an extent that it soon outgrew its quarters, and Mr. Barth erected his present fine store building, which he fitted up to meet the requirements of his constantly increasing patronage. He has four floors, one hundred by twenty-five feet, and the place is occupied by the finest line of goods for house decorating and furnishing. He assumes charge of a house on its completion by the builders, paints and decorates it and furnishes it complete from basement to garret, with furniture, upholstery and tapestry, making it ready for the occupant. He has among his patrons many of the most prominent and wealthy residents of Brooklyn and New York. One reason for his splendid success and large business is that he has proven that he furnishes the same grade of goods at a less cost than can be purchased at establishments in his line on Fifth avenue, New York, where the expense of conducting their business is far greater than his. Many of the Brooklyn people, thinking that they can do better at the department stores in New York, go there for house furnishings, yet a comparison of the value and prices of those stores with the prices and values which Mr. Barth quotes show that it would be better for the Brooklyn people if they gave to the home merchants their patronage. Many owners of business property also wonder why their stores do

not rent, and an explanation of this might be found in the fact that they go to New York to do their purchasing instead of patronizing the Brooklyn merchants. However, Mr. Barth has met with success in his undertaking from the beginning, and, with the passing years, his patronage has grown until it has assumed extensive proportions, bringing to him a very handsome income. Throughout the entire year he has sixteen employes, and in the busy season thirty-two.

On the 6th of May, 1885, Mr. Barth was united in marriage to Miss Emelia Bothe, daughter of August Bothe, who served his country in the Civil war and is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. and Mrs. Barth have four living children—August, Metha, Richard and Otlien. Mr. Barth is a valued member of the Hanover Club and the Arion Singing Society. In manner he is cordial and genial, in disposition courteous and kindly, and his many excellent characteristics have made him popular with the host of friends that he has won. He has never had occasion to regret his resolution to make America his home, for here in the broader opportunities of the new world he has found business advantages, which improved by energy, and supplemented by diligence and business sagacity, have brought to him a most desirable and creditable prosperity.

NIELS POULSON.

Among the residents of Brooklyn that Denmark has furnished to the new world is Niels Poulson, whose beautiful home is located at the corner of Eighty-eighth street and the Shore drive. He was born in Denmark in 1843. He had no special advantages in his youth but had learned the trade of an architect and builder before coming to the United States in 1864. Being an expert mason and draughtsman he was employed in the latter capacity in one of the departments at Washington, making designs for government buildings. He also worked for a time as draughtsman in an iron foundry, and in 1876 he began business on his own account along the same line, his operations being carried forward on a small scale. The firm of Poulson & Eger was formed and gradually its trade extended until the volume of business transacted was very large. It became expedient to incorporate under the name of the Hecla Bronze & Iron Works. The company has a very large building extending from North Tenth street to North Twelfth street, and from Berry street to Wythe avenue. They manufacture architectural iron of every description and employ a force of eight hundred workmen. Much of the ar-

tistic iron used in the interior of houses in this country comes from their shops. They have also had a school for the education of their mechanics. Some time ago he started a system of profit-savings with his employes. He commenced with thirty men, but the plan was so successful and satisfactory that now half of the profits of this firm are divided among one hundred of their men, *pro rata*.

Mr. Poulson has placed upon the market many valuable inventions and has introduced many important improvements in methods of manufacturing. The great institution of which he is at the head stands as a monument to his diligence, his skill and ability. He is an example of the boys who educate themselves and secure their own start in life,—determined, self-reliant boys, willing to work for advantages which other boys secure through inheritance, destined by sheer force of character to succeed in the face of all opposition and to push to the front in one important branch of enterprise or another. As a man his business ability has been constantly manifested in one phase or another, showing unlimited possibilities, nothing too great to grasp or master, and the extensive concern of which he is now the head is a monument to his wonderful power.

Mr. Poulson was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Brown, and they occupy a very beautiful home at the corner of Eighty-eighth street and the Shore drive. A contemporary publication said of it: "In the construction of the house of Niels Poulson on the Shore road, Bay Ridge, there will be found a departure from common practice. Copper, brick and cement have been so happily combined as to produce a warm, dry and attractive dwelling; fire-proof construction was one of the main points aimed at by the owner, and metal, chiefly copper, has been employed in such a manner as to produce striking and novel results. His house stands upon the bluff near Fort Hamilton. The main hall, octagonal in shape, is entered through a vestibule opening from a broad veranda, which extends across the front and partially along two sides of the house. Opening from the main hall are the library, 17 feet square; the drawing room, 21 feet square, and the dining room, which measures 15 by 31 feet. Above the entrances to these several apartments is a semi-circle piece of wrought iron of artistic design. Beyond the dining room is the conservatory with cast iron rafters and supports, to the left of the conservatory is the hothouse. In the main hall the floor is of delicately tinted tiles so arranged as to constitute an elaborate design. The exterior of the house is very attractive, the entire outer surface being completely covered with



N. Poulson.





VIEWS OF INTERIOR OF RESIDENCE OF NEILS POULSON.



RESIDENCE OF NEILS POULSON.



copper. Among the most conspicuous features of the ornamentation are four circular panels designed to allegorically represent America, Europe, Asia and Africa, copied from the Albert Memorial in London. These panels are each three feet in diameter, two being in front and two at the side of the house, while a frieze extends entirely around the house between the first and second stories.

To the subject of this review there has come the attainment of a distinguished position in connection with the great material and financial industries of our nation, and his efforts have been so discerningly directed along well defined lines that he seems to have realized at any one point of progress the full measure of his possibilities for accomplishment at that point. A man of distinctive and forceful individuality, of broad mentality and most mature judgment, he has left and is leaving his impress upon the industrial world.

CHARLES W. TANDY.

Charles W. Tandy, whose name introduces this review, is descended from an old New England family. His great-grandfather was a native of New Hampshire, and there spent the years of his lifetime. His children and some of his grandchildren were born and reared there. John Tandy, the grandfather of our subject, who served valiantly in the War of 1812, died at Brattleboro, Vermont, where his remains are interred. Among his children was Jonathan, the father of our subject, who was born in New Hampshire, in 1802, and was there educated and learned the cooper's trade. He married Polly S. Poor, and by that union had six children, who survived him at his death, that event occurring in 1867. Mr. Tandy was a man well liked and esteemed by all who knew him, and his untimely passing away was a great bereavement to his family as well as to his many friends. His faithful wife bore her part nobly to maintain and rear her children. She, too, passed away, in 1880, loved and esteemed by all who knew her.

Charles W. Tandy was born in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, January 20, 1830. Having been left an orphan at the tender age of eight years, he was placed in the care of a neighbor after his father's death, and did farm work until he was seventeen, his educational privileges being limited. He decided to learn a trade, and for some time pursued cooping, but finally determined to learn the stone-cutter's trade, and accordingly went to Lawrence, Massachusetts, with that end in view. By his careful attention to duty and earnest desire to become master of his trade, he soon made himself proficient

as a stone-cutter. His ambition and desire to succeed led him to seek a broader field for his skill and labor, and therefore he came to Brooklyn, on the 16th of December, 1852, where he worked as a journeyman until 1858, having by his industry and frugality enabled himself to begin business on his own account, associating himself with James Ouchterlong. They located their works at Thirty-sixth street, and continued there until the beginning of the Civil war. His military record shows him to have been among the first to respond to his country's call, and indeed, he was ready for service in one day's notice, when, on April 13, 1861, the call was issued for troops to defend the Union. This ardor and patriotism was all the more admirable since he had just started in business. Mr. Tandy has always zealously advocated the interests of the Civil war veterans, and is a member of Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R.

Upon his return from military duty Mr. Tandy again resumed his interests in the granite and marble trade, continuing with a partner until 1888, when he succeeded to the sole control of the enterprise. His establishment is now located at Twenty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, at the entrance of Greenwood cemetery, covering an area of one hundred by one hundred feet, and giving employment to twenty or more skilled mechanics and other laborers. The plant is fully equipped with all the modern machinery and other accessories necessary for the trade. Estimates are furnished and contracts entered into for the construction of large vaults, monuments, etc., and special attention is given to work in Greenwood cemetery. Every design is under the personal supervision of Mr. Tandy, requiring no further guarantee. By special arrangement with the best quarries in New York and New England every process until the work is delivered to the purchaser complete upon its foundation is under the immediate control of the house, thus offering the intending purchaser an undivided responsibility. While handling all approved granites and marbles, Mr. Tandy is left free to recommend that particular stone that is best suited to its special use, his judgment being unwarpd by any trade bias. The productions of this establishment go to all parts of the United States, and also to the West Indies, Cuba and Mexico.

In addition to the vast amount of work at the granite and marble yards and in his office, Mr. Tandy finds time for other enterprises. He was one of the charter members of the Fifth Avenue Bank, of Brooklyn, and is still a member of its board of directors as well as a member of the executive committee of the board. Fraternally he belongs to

Minerva Lodge, No. 792, F. & A. M., of which organization he is a charter member, and has served as treasurer of the lodge since it was founded, while he is also a member of Chaldean Chapter, No. 62, of the same order. He is a member of the Gowanus Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Brooklyn. It can be correctly said that Mr. Tandy has given liberally of his time and means to all worthy enterprises, charitable and otherwise. While his success is the result of his straightforward business methods, his career is a splendid illustration of an enterprising, self-made man.

Mr. Tandy was married, November 24, 1854, to Miss Meribah Purrington, a daughter of John and Phoebe (Chapin) Purrington, and by this union his surviving children are: Ida C.; Charles H., who married Mary Buttner; and Frank E., who married Lillian Armitage. The faithful and loving mother of these children died December 23, 1900. The family attend the Twelfth Street Reformed Church.

WILLIAM A. CAMPBELL, M. D. S.

One of the best known dentists of Brooklyn is Dr. William Andre Campbell, who was born in Passaic, New Jersey, December 30, 1844. He can trace his ancestry back to clan Campbell, house of Argyll, to the second son, Lieutenant-Colonel William Campbell, cadet of the house of Auchenbreck. His grandfather, William Campbell, a man of wealth, was a nephew of David Campbell, who served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution. In one of the battles in which he participated he lost a portion of his skull which was replaced by a silver plate. He recovered from his injury and lived to the advanced age of ninety-nine years and nine months. The parents of our subject were David and Hannah Anne (Cook) Campbell, and they, too, were natives of New Jersey. The father died in 1889, at the age of eighty-nine years and ten months, and the mother passed away in 1893, at the age of seventy-eight years. For fifty-nine years they traveled life's journey together as man and wife and for fifty-eight years resided in one house. They had a family of eight children, four of whom died in childhood. The others are: Maria, widow of General Alexander S. Divin; Sarah, deceased wife of C. A. Williams, of Orange, New Jersey; David, who was a general merchant of Passaic, New Jersey, and was killed by a street car in Paterson, that state, in 1894, when fifty-nine years of age; and William A.

The Doctor was the youngest of the children who reached adult age. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and when a youth

of sixteen years entered the office of Dr. H. N. Stratton, of Brooklyn, one of the ablest dentists of his day, under whose direction he studied dentistry, remaining with his preceptor as a student and assistant for nearly seven and a half years. He then formed a partnership with Dr. Ball, which continued about two years, and since that time he has been engaged alone in the general practice of dentistry. He is one of the highest exponents of the profession of Brooklyn and therefore enjoys a very liberal patronage of an important character. In 1877 he took an examination before the state board of censors which conferred upon him the degree of Master of Dental Surgery. He is a member of the Brooklyn Dental Society, of which he is vice-president; of the Second District Dental Society; the Odontological Society of Manhattan; and a permanent member of the New York State Dental Society. He was formerly a member of the Columbia Boat Club; the Field and Marine Club and the Union League Club, all of Brooklyn.

The Doctor was married September 28, 1875, to Miss Martha A. Benedict, of Danbury, Connecticut. They had eight children, five of whom died in childhood. The living ones are: Miss Amy Benedict Campbell; David Kenneth Campbell; and Miss Marian Divin Campbell. The Doctor has been an extensive traveler, having not only visited all parts of his native country but also many of the scenes of historic and modern interest in Europe, having several times crossed the Atlantic to the old world, the last voyage being made in the summer of 1901. He is a gentleman of broad scholarly attainments and culture, thoroughly in touch with the advanced thought of the day, and he has a select circle of friends among the leading citizens of Brooklyn, of intelligence and worth.

JOHN C. BENNETT.

The retired farmers of Long Island are a distinguished class, known for the possession of all those qualities which make for the highest type of citizenship and ranking with the better class of business men and capitalists everywhere. Among the substantial retired farmers in that part of Long Island which is included now in the limits of Greater New York is John C. Bennett, who lives at No. 8200 Eighteenth avenue, at Van Pelt Manor, Long Island.

John C. Bennett is a second cousin of Charles C. and Clarence E. Bennett, of Bay Ridge, Long Island, and the reader is referred to biographical sketches of these gentlemen in this work for some facts of interest touching the earlier history of the



W. A. Campbell



family. Mr. Bennett was born at Oram, Long Island, June 13, 1828, a son of Jacob Bennett, who was born at Yellow Hook, which locality is now known as Bay Ridge, and whose father was Wynant Bennett, of patriot fame. Wynant Bennett fought for the cause of the colonies in the Revolutionary war, and Jacob fought in our second war for independence, 1812-14. They were both successful farmers, and both were active in the Dutch Reformed Church. Jacob married Hannah Covert, daughter of John Covert. He died in 1848, his wife in 1876. They had eight children, three of whom are living: Catharine; Elizabeth, who married T. S. Remsen, of Flatlands, Long Island; and John C.

John C. Bennett was educated in the public schools near his boyhood home, was brought up a farmer, and began farming for himself with a good knowledge of everything essential to his success as a tiller of the soil. He was an active agriculturist until 1888, when he sold his farm of sixty acres. This land, lying along the shore at Bath Beach, is now the site of some of the finest houses at that rapidly developing place. Mr. Bennett is now living in retirement, in the enjoyment of a well earned competency and the good opinion of those with whom he has associated as boy and man for nearly seventy years.

CHARLES C. BENNETT.

The little kingdom of Holland sent many worthy representatives to the new world in the early period of colonization and the great Empire state was practically founded by the sturdy Dutch from the land of the dykes. They crossed the Atlantic and here laid broad and deep the foundation for the future development and prosperity of the commonwealth as it now exists. It was in the year 1650 when a member of the Bennett family came from Holland and took up his abode on Long Island where his descendants have since borne an active part in the work of improvement and progress. William Bennett, the grandfather, and Richard R. Bennett, the father of Charles C., were born in the old family home at what is now Ninety-sixth street and Shore Road, in Brooklyn, where Charles C. Bennett also was born, on the 15th of September, 1851.

Richard R. Bennett was a progressive farmer, and in an early day had extensive realty possessions. He was recognized as one of the leading and influential citizens of the community and co-operated in many movements for the general good. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church and was one of its active workers. His wife,

Frances Julia Cooke, was a daughter of Silas Cooke, a distinguished citizen of Montville, who, for many years, served as one of the judges of the New Jersey court. Mrs. Bennett died in 1864, and Mr. Bennett's death occurred in 1866. They had six children, three of whom are yet living: Silas Cooke, a resident of Cripple Creek, Colorado; and Charles Carrore and Clarence E., both of Fort Hamilton.

In the schools near his home Charles C. Bennett acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by a course in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. In the early part of his business career he was identified with agricultural pursuits, and later carried on a coal business, from which he retired in 1872. Politically a Democrat, he was long active in the work of his party and was often solicited to accept offices of trust and responsibility. For three years, from 1876 until 1878, he was excise commissioner for New Utrecht and served his fellow townsmen as supervisor in 1879 and 1880. He still takes an active interest in public affairs and is a member of the Ridge Club, the St. Nicholas Society and the Royal Arcanum. Of the Dutch Reformed Church he is a member and is now serving as one of its elders.

Mr. Bennett married Elizabeth Van Brunt, a daughter of Daniel Van Brunt and Mary C. Bergen, and a sister of Cornelius B. Van Brunt, September 18, 1873. Mrs. Bennett is active in both social and church work, and takes much interest in family history and genealogy. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have five children: Julia Cooke; Mary Van Brunt, the wife of Watson L. Bennett, Jr., of Bay Ridge; William Remsen; Elizabeth Carrore and Emma T. The home of Mr. Bennett is a beautiful one, advantageously located on the Shore drive and overlooking the Narrows, so that it commands splendid views by land and sea.

GEORGE MORGAN MUREN, M. D.

Dr. George Morgan Muren was born in New York city, October 4, 1869, and is a son of George Monteath and Marion Cousins (Hamilton) Muren. His father was called to his final rest in 1871, and his mother still resides in Brooklyn. Our subject received his literary education in private schools in New York city and in St. Austin's Military Academy, of Staten Island, and in 1893 received the degree of M. D. from the Long Island College Hospital. He afterward took a two-years' course in St. Francis Xavier College, of New York. He was for two years editor-in-chief of the New York Lancet, and has written a number of scientific reports which were presented before professional bodies

and subsequently published. During the years of 1894-6 he was assistant surgeon to the Central Hospital of Brooklyn, was visiting surgeon to the Manhattan Hospital of Brooklyn in 1895-6, surgeon to the throat department of the Brooklyn City Dispensary in 1896-7, and adjunct surgeon to the genito-urinary department of the Polyhemus Clinic in 1899 and 1900. At present he is assistant surgeon in the genito-urinary department of the University and of the Bellevue Medical College Clinic of New York. On the 11th of March, 1899, Dr. Muren was appointed acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., serving in that capacity until December 27, 1899, and on March 7, 1900, was commissioned captain and assistant surgeon of the Forty-seventh Infantry, N. Y. N. G. His practice is limited to genito-urinary diseases.

Dr. Muren was married, February 14, 1899, to Miss Elizabeth Anna Wilckens, daughter of Martin H. Wilckens, of Brooklyn. In his social relations our subject is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Associated Physicians of Long Island, the Reform Club of New York, the Church Club of the Diocese of Long Island, and for twenty years was a member of the Staten Island Cricket Club. Religiously he and his wife are members of Grace Church.

F. G. PAULY.

F. G. Pauly, president of the Harway Dye Wood & Extract Manufacturing Company, doing business at Flushing, Long Island, with offices and sales-rooms at 189 Water street, Manhattan, was born in the place of his present residence and here spent his childhood and youth, attending Flushing Institute in his early boyhood and supplementing his initial studies by attendance upon an educational institution of Switzerland and Germany. In the latter country he studied mechanical engineering and mastered the principles which underlie that department of labor, as well as gained a practical knowledge of the work. Having returned to his native land he became connected with the Harway Dye Wood & Extract Manufacturing Company, with which he has been associated since 1886. He is now in control of the business, having the active supervision of the enterprise, which is now meeting the requirements of a large patronage. Mr. Pauly is a man of strong executive force, who forms his plans quickly and is determined in carrying them forward to successful completion. He improves opportunities as they present themselves and when they do not come he makes them. His energy and perseverance are most commendable and have been salient features in his prosperity.

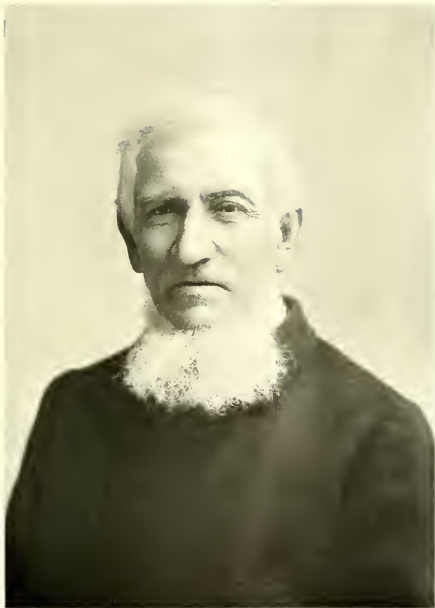
Mr. Pauly, although devoting much time to his extensive business interests, finds opportunity to promote the upbuilding of his town and is a public-spirited citizen, having a deep interest in whatever tends to permanently benefit the community. He has served as president of the College Point board of trustees, and in 1898 was appointed a member of the school board of the borough of Queens. He is ever faithful to the trust reposed in him, and to every duty of public and private life; and in business circles as well as a public official he sustains an irreproachable reputation. He is a member and past master of Anchor Lodge, No. 729, F. & A. M., and a trustee of the College Point Savings Bank.

WILLIAM I. KOUWENHOVEN.

William I. Kouwenhoven, who resides at Flatlands, was born at Bedford, Long Island, April 5, 1818, and is descended from good old Revolutionary stock. His grandfather was William Kouwenhoven, and his father was John I. Kouwenhoven. The latter served in the Revolutionary war, loyally aiding in the struggle for American independence. He removed to Gravesend when the subject of this review was a lad of eleven years, and there he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1873. At one time he was superintendent of the poor of the town, and in church work he was very active, holding membership with the Dutch Reformed church and serving as deacon and elder in the congregation with which he was identified. He married Susan Lake, a daughter of Peter Lake, of Flatbush, and they became the parents of three children, of whom two are living.—William I. and Jane Aletta, who is now the widow of Stephen Vanderveer, of New Lots.

Mr. Kouwenhoven, whose name introduces this review, spent the days of his childhood under the parental roof, his time being quietly passed without event of special importance. He was reared to farm work, and throughout his business career carried on agricultural pursuits, his well-tilled fields bringing to him a good return. Gradually his capital was thus increased and he secured a good bank account, but a short time ago he sold his farm and is now living retired in the enjoyment of a well earned rest.

Mr. Kouwenhoven was united in marriage, in 1843, to Miss Abigail Baxter, a daughter of Garret S. Baxter, of Flatlands. This venerable couple lived to celebrate their golden wedding day, March 22, 1893. On December 13, 1895, Mrs. Kouwenhoven passed away to her eternal rest. They had nine children, of whom seven are living, namely:



William F. Kuwenhoven



Susan L., the wife of William Schenck, of Flatbush, Long Island; Abbie W., wife of James R. Fredericks, of Jamaica, Long Island; John J., who resides at Vineland, New Jersey; Williamson, who resides at the homestead with his father; Peter W., a resident of Jamaica; Anna, the wife of Alfred B. Crossman, of New Lots; and Kitty, the wife of John M. Remsen, of Flatlands, now residing at the old homestead. Mr. Kouwenhoven has now passed the eighty-third milestone on life's journey and his rest is well merited. He enjoys the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded to those who attain to advanced age and is accounted one of the leading citizens of his community.

THOMAS L. WELLS, M. D.

Dr. Thomas L. Wells, founder and manager of Dr. Wells' Sanitarium, for the treatment of the mental and nervous diseases of women, located at No. 945 St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn, is known throughout the State of New York as an alienist and neurologist of the finest attainments, and eminently successful in a field requiring peculiar talent and truly humanitarian instincts.

Thomas Lincoln Wells is a native of Ohio, born in Randolph, Portage county, Ohio, in 1860. He received a liberal English education in the place of his birth, creditably completing a full high-school course. He had determined upon the practice of medicine as his life work, and he came to New York city, where he became a student in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and at which he was graduated with honor in 1883. For a year following he served as interne in the Kings County Hospital, and while thus engaged he developed an inclination and aptitude for that department of medical science to which he afterward devoted his attention, and in which he has attained distinction. At the expiration of that period he was appointed assistant physician to the State Asylum for Insane Criminals, at Auburn, New York, and it is worthy of note, as affording evidence of his worthiness for the position, that he was the first appointee in the state of New York to take a civil-service examination for a position in a state asylum. His service covered a period of two years, and was not only peculiarly useful to the unfortunates committed to his care, but it served him to excellent purpose in affording him opportunity for close observation of the insane and for noting the effects of differing methods of treatment required in cases of varying types of alienism. In 1886 he established his Dr. Wells' Sanitarium, which he has since conducted with great success, in the interest of a class of patients drawn from the best families of Brooklyn and the vicinity. While caring for a con-

siderable personal practice in general medicine, he gives his personal attention to this institution, acting as superintendent and physician in charge, being assisted by his brother, Dr. James H. Wells. The sanitarium has all facilities for the comfortable care and treatment of sixteen patients at a time, and only females suffering with nervous or mental ailments are received. It holds a first place among the remedial institutions of Greater New York, and its conduct has the approbation of many of the leading physicians of that metropolis. Although a private institution, it conforms with all regulations prescribed for similar state establishments, and is regularly inspected. Growing out of his large knowledge of alienism and neurology, Dr. Wells has at various times prepared exhaustive and instructive papers on these topics, which have been accorded appreciative hearing before scientific bodies, and have found wide diffusion through the professional press.

Dr. Wells is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of the Brooklyn Neurological Society, of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Society, of De Witt Clinton Council of the Royal Arcanum, of Columbia Council, No. 14, of Brooklyn, of the Union League Club, and the Ohio Society of New York. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and is an earnest advocate of its principles, without care for political preferment. In 1896-7 he represented the Twenty-fourth ward of Brooklyn in the Kings county general committee, and for three years past he has been chairman of the Eighteenth Assembly District organization.

He married Miss Jennie M. Coe, of Auburn, New York, and to them were born three children,—Norma C., Marion H. and Wallace B., the latter dying in early childhood.

HUGHES & GRAY.

The well-known firm of Hughes & Gray, who are extensively and successfully engaged in the artificial stone pavement business, have long been engaged in this line of trade in Brooklyn, and their honorable business methods and straightforward dealing have brought to them the high degree of success which they now enjoy. John A. Hughes, the senior member of the firm, was born in Brooklyn, in 1861. His father, Patrick G. Hughes, was a prominent dealer in masons' building materials, having conducted a successful business in that line until his death, which occurred in 1895. The son, John A., was reared in his native city, here receiving his education in the city schools, and after reaching a suitable age he began the active duties of life under his father's careful training, and after the latter's death he succeeded to the business, which he conducted until

1891. In the following year the present firm of Hughes & Gray was organized.

James McC. Gray, the junior member of the firm, claims Philadelphia as the place of his nativity, but his education was received in Baltimore. Before entering upon his present duties he received valuable business training with Fred McName, a prominent contractor, and in 1892 he became associated with John A. Hughes, in their present business. For nine years their plant was located on Douglass street, west of Gowanus canal, but on the 1st of June, 1901, it was removed to Union street, where they are prepared to execute all work in artificial stone paving and concrete and cement work in the best possible manner. Both members of the firm are practical, wide-awake and progressive business men, and they are contributing their full share toward beautifying and improving the city.

CLINTON B. PARKER, D. D. S.

Clinton B. Parker, who occupies an enviable position among the dental fraternity of Brooklyn, was born in Watertown, New York, October 25, 1857, and is a son of James A. and Cornelia Asenath (Burnett) Parker, natives of western New York. His grandparents were Alexander and Betsey (Bartholomew) Parker, the former a descendant of one of several brothers who came to America before, or about the time of, the Revolutionary war. Admiral Parker, of the English navy, was also of this family. On the maternal side the Doctor's ancestry may be traced back to John Alden, of Mayflower fame, whose seventh child, Ruth, became the wife of John Bass. Their seventh child, Sarah, married Ephraim Thayer, and Ruth, the eighth child of this marriage, became the wife of John Capen. Their eighth child, Sarah, married Nathaniel Moseley, a deacon in the Congregational church at Hampton, Connecticut, of which his brother was the pastor. Asenath Moseley, born in 1768, and a daughter of Uriel Moseley, and a granddaughter of Nathaniel Moseley, married David Burnett, of Hampton, and is still living. Her seventh child and only daughter, Cornelia Asenath, married James A. Parker, and has five children: Clinton B., Julia F., Edwin G., and two daughters. Clinton B. is a dentist of Goshen, New York, Virgil F. and DeWitt L., who are dentists of Brooklyn.

Dr. Clinton B. Parker was educated in the Watertown public schools and in a business college, and then prepared for life's practical duties as a student in the Pennsylvania Dental College, in which he was graduated with the class of 1879. He continued with his preceptor until December, 1879,

when he came to Brooklyn and opened a dental office. Within a year he became an associate of William Jarvie, M. D. S., with whom he continued for six years, being a partner in the business for five years of that time. He then located at No. 167 Remsen street, where he has since conducted one of the largest and most lucrative dental practices in the city. The Doctor's three brothers studied and entered upon the practice of dentistry under his supervision, each of them in turn having been his assistant, and the youngest is still with him as partner. Dr. Parker is a member of the Second District Dental Society, the Brooklyn Dental Society, the New York Odontological Society, the New York Society of Stomatology, and was several times a delegate to the New York State Dental Society.

He is also a member of the Hamilton Club and the Automobile Club of Brooklyn, of which he was the first president. He is one of the most active members of the Phoenix Gun Club and has indulged his love of hunting from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Hudson bay. As a result of these numerous expeditions some of the finest specimens of moose, reindeer, deer, wolves, and other game that can be found in this country adorn the walls of his city and country homes, the latter being located at Amityville, Long Island. While in Watertown the Doctor was for three years a member of the Thirty-fifth Regiment of the New York National Guard and belonged to its rifle team. He was a director of the Martin Property Company and is now a director of the Eastern Parkway Improvement Company, into which the former was merged. He is also connected with the Amityville Water Improvement Company.

The Doctor was married June 11, 1884, to Miss Louise H. Douglas, a daughter of Daniel Douglas, of Brooklyn, and they have four children: Marion L., Douglas B., Roswell C. and Helen F.

ERNEST PALMER, M. D.

The career of Dr. Ernest Palmer affords a most interesting example of the achievements of one who may be regarded as a worthy representative of a class of Americans whose versatile talent would command success in almost any field which they might choose to enter, and who rise to high place in that which ultimately claims their effort.

Dr. Palmer is a native of New York city. His father studied medicine in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and in the New York University Medical College, at which he was graduated in the same class with Alonzo Clark and the celebrated Dr. Willard Parker.



C. B. Parker H. W. S.



He never practiced but engaged in business life, and at the time of his death was one of the oldest underwriters in New York city; and he was the president of the old Manhattan Insurance Company. He was a man of fine literary attainments, had considerable reputation as a poet, and one of his works found wide circulation, abroad as well as at home. He died in 1884, aged eighty-one years, and his widow survived until July 18, 1895.

Dr. Palmer lived in New York city until he was eight years of age, beginning there his education in private schools, and continuing it at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He abandoned his studies, however, to accept a position with the National Sanitary Commission at City Point, Virginia, during the closing year of the Civil war, 1864-5. He afterward took special studies under a private tutor, following this with an excellent course of reading, which he pursued privately while engaged in office work in New York city. He subsequently became a partner in a brokerage firm, which transacted a profitable business until misfortune came to it on the memorable "Black Friday," September 2, 1869. He soon found employment in connection with an engineering corps which made an opening survey for the New York & Boston Railroad, and was so engaged until March, 1870. In that year, although but just out of his minority, he was selected by a company in which were Generals Grant, Sheridan, Schofield, Logan and others, to take a colony of five hundred persons to Lower California, where, in conjunction with the Lower California Company, a settlement was made for the purpose of developing the lands about Magdalena Bay, Lower California. He remained there for two years, after which he spent two years in mine prospecting. During the latter period he took a course of lectures at the Toland Medical College in San Francisco, and in 1875 he came to New York city, where he completed his medical studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at which he was graduated in 1879. During the last year of his student life he was an interne in St. Mary's Hospital, and immediately after his graduation he was appointed visiting physician to that institution. He resigned that position in 1881 to enter the department of diseases of women in the Long Island College Dispensary. After one year's service he was appointed assistant surgeon in the college, and in 1884 he was advanced to the position of surgeon, in which he has continued to the present time. His first appointment dates from March 8, 1884, and he is now, by appointment, the senior surgeon in the institution; and he is also the senior gynecologist.

He has also been industrious and efficient in various other important positions. He has been a consulting physician to St. John's Hospital for six

years, consulting physician on the staff of the Kings County Hospital for three years, sanitary inspector for the Health Department of Brooklyn four years, and he has served as visiting gynecologist in the Kings County Hospital three years. He is a valued member of leading professional bodies, the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Brooklyn Gynecological Society, the Brooklyn Medical Club, the Alumni Association of the Club of Physicians and Surgeons of Long Island, and the Alumni Association of St. Mary's Hospital. Through a distinguished ancestry of colonial and Revolutionary times, he holds membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, in the State of New York, Society of Founders and Patriots, and the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He is also a member of Montauk Lodge, No. 286, F. & A. M., of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, of the Reform Club of New York, of the Fly Fish Club of Rockland County, and of the Parkville Angling Club of Pennsylvania, and served as a member of the Brooklyn Volunteer Fire Department.

In 1877 Dr. Palmer married Miss Louie L. Nicholson, of Brooklyn, and to them was born a daughter, Natalie, who is now living, a mature and well educated young lady. Mrs. Palmer subsequently died, and Dr. Palmer married Miss Florence L. Richards, also of Brooklyn.

GEORGE STILLWELL.

The oyster trade has a worthy representative in George Stillwell, one of the most popular, progressive and influential citizens of Gravesend. He was born in that place, March 8, 1838, and comes of good old Revolutionary stock, tracing his ancestry back to Colonel Nicholas Stillwell, a distinguished officer of that war, who, with his brother Rutgert, fought in the battle of Long Island, and died before peace was restored. His wife, Altie, was formerly the widow of Mr. Ditmars and a daughter of Mr. Van Brunt, of New Utrecht. Their children were Richard; Nicholas; Rutgert; George; Mrs. Jane Van Johnson, of Flatlands; Ida; and Catherine. Our subject's grandfather, Nicholas R. Stillwell, a son of Richard and Mary (Johnson) Stillwell, was born in Gravesend, August 8, 1768, and was the oldest in a family of nine children, the names and dates of birth of the others being as follows: Court, August 16, 1770; Altie, September 5, 1774; Phebe, August 12, 1777; Richard, September 14, 1779; Hendrick, May 5, 1782; Ida, February 14, 1785; George, July 14, 1787; and Rutgert, January 30, 1790. Throughout his entire life Nicholas R. Stillwell made his home in Gravesend, where he died December 25, 1809. He married Nellie Koenhoven, of New

Utrecht, by which he had one son, Nicholas, father of our subject.

Nicholas Stillwell was born in Gravesend, June 10, 1808, and became one of its prominent and most influential citizens. He was clerk of the town for the long period of thirty-seven years, was justice of the peace and coroner for many years, and judge of the supreme court fourteen years. He also served as first lieutenant in the First New York Light Horse Artillery, and was an active politician in the ranks of the Democratic party and a strong supporter of General Jackson. He married Sarah Stevens Von Voorhees, and to them were born four children: Ella J., now the widow of Peter V. Voorhees; George, our subject; Anna M.; and Ida, wife of Elias Hubbard Ryder. The father died in 1885, the mother in 1880, honored and respected by all who knew them.

During his boyhood George Stillwell attended school in the town of Gravesend, and since attaining to man's estate has extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits. At the present time he is also interested in the oyster business, and being a man of sound judgment and keen discrimination he has met with marked success in his undertakings. On the 19th of November, 1872, he was married in Gravesend to Miss Jane E. Voorhees, a daughter of Lucas I. and Gertrude (Suydam) Voorhees. By this union was born a daughter, Sarah Gertrude, who is now the wife of Herman Hajenga, and has one son, George Stillwell. The family attend the Reformed church at Gravesend, and are people of prominence in the community where they reside.

JOHN F. OLTROGGE.

John F. Oltrogge, who resides at No. 36 Rutland road, in Flatbush, was born in New York city, July 24, 1853, and is a son of C. F. Oltrogge, whose birth occurred in Hanover, Germany. They were a family of printers, one of whom was known as a compiler of text-books used in the German schools. The father of our subject maintained his residence in his native land until 1852, when he crossed the ocean, landing in New York. There he established an iron foundry on a small scale, but gradually his business increased and his facilities were consequently enlarged. At the time of the Civil war he responded to the call of his adopted land and enlisted as a member of Company D, of the Eighty-eighth New York Infantry. He served for two and a half years and was wounded at the battle of Antietam, his death afterward resulting from the wound there sustained. His was an upright and

honorable life, in which his fidelity to duty won the respect and confidence of all with whom he was associated. He was accounted one of the leading members of the Walker Street German church and his activity and prominence in church work was indicated by the fact that he was chosen to serve as deacon and elder. He married Miss Hannah Hoffmeister, who died in 1874, leaving six children, of whom five are living. Two sisters, Mrs. L. F. Shevill and Mrs. A. Harrison, are now very prominent in educational circles.

John F. Oltrogge pursued his education in the public schools of Brooklyn and New York, his father having removed to the former city in 1865. At the age of fifteen he put aside his text-books in order to learn the printer's trade, which all of his brothers had previously mastered. On attaining his majority he began business on his own account, and though his enterprise was a very limited one in its scope, he has gradually extended his field of labor until he is now in control of a very large establishment in Manhattan borough. He employs upward of seventy men, and his establishment is equipped with all the modern improved machinery, accessories and conveniences.

On the 3d of June, 1880, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Oltrogge and Miss Hannie Shonnard, a granddaughter of John Meserole. They now have one child, Beatrice. Socially Mr. Oltrogge is identified with the Midwood and Cortelyou Clubs, and is also identified with the Union League Club. In Masonic circles he has attained high rank, and in religious affiliations he is connected with the Dutch Reformed church of Flatbush. An advocate of the principles of the Republican party, he has taken an active part in political affairs since 1884, when he organized and took command of the Twenty-fifth ward minute men. His labors have been effective and earnest in support of his party and have contributed in no small measure to its success. Mr. Oltrogge on one occasion entertained Senator Thurston of Nebraska, and Lieutenant-Governor T. L. Woodward made his first appearance as a political speaker at that time. In 1893 Mr. Oltrogge removed to Flatbush and in 1896 he was elected alderman to represent the Fifth senatorial district of the city council. He was a valued member of the organization, was chairman of the committees on law, paving and grading, and a member of nine additional committees. He takes a keen interest in everything pertaining to the welfare, advancement and progress of his city. He is a business man who has made for himself a creditable record. He possesses excellent executive power and keen discrimination.



John F. Oltrogger

and in the line of his chosen vocation he has established an enterprise which is proving an excellent financial venture. He is wholly worthy of the respect which is ever tendered him, for his name is synonymous with honorable dealing and with all that is elevating and beneficial to the city and to the individual.

THE STILLWELL ANCESTORS.

About 1638 three brothers, John, Nicholas and Jasper Cooke, under the assumed name of Stillwell, escaped from persecution in England and found refuge in Holland and afterward in America, settling at or near New Haven, Connecticut. Separating at that city, these brothers followed the bent of their own desires. Jasper, being educated for the church, joined the Rev. Henry Whitfield at Guilford, Connecticut, and the others, true to the instincts of their residence in Holland, sought the Dutch on Manhattan Island. But John had a part to play in the world's history. He returned to England in 1641, and, having been educated for the law, became solicitor general and as such officiated in the trial and condemnation of Charles I. He next became chief justice and was a shining light for Charles II on his restoration, and was tried for treason for his conduct in regard to the first Charles, condemned and executed with the regicides, his body being quartered and placed on the gates of London, while his head was placed on a pike at Westminster. John left no male issue, but his family was merged into that of Nicholas, the third brother, through his only daughter, by her marriage with Richard Stillwell, her cousin. Though the name of Stillwell was assumed, there was some foundation for it, Still being their mother's name and Wells their inherited family residence, in consequence of which they became Still of Wells, and eventually Stillwell..

Nicholas, the third brother, true to the instincts of his country, gave his services as a soldier to Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia, in support of Protestantism under Frederick V, elector palatinate. Upon the defeat at Prague, Nicholas and others volunteered to escort the queen and her ladies in their flight to Breslau, and after their escape Nicholas married Abigail Hopton, one of the maids of honor whom he rescued. After the disbandment of the Protestant armies he brought her and their two sons to America. Soon after his arrival in Manhattan his wife died, and he married Ann Van Dyke, a Hollander, by whom he had six children. He distinguished himself in the wars against the Indians, first under the Dutch and subsequently in Virginia, where it is said he brought the war to an end by capturing the Indian king and carrying him to the

English camp. Upon the surrender of the New Netherlands to the English, however, he was suspected of complicity with his brother John and obliged to flee to Staten Island and there conceal himself.

John Stillwell (or Cooke) settled on the eastern shore of Staten Island, just below the narrows, and named the place Dover. (This tract was afterward given to his grandson, John. The petition and grant are in the secretary of state's office at Albany.) When the Dutch West India Company offered their "boweries" to any emigrant who would cultivate them, Nicholas Stillwell became one of the proud tenants, and in 1639 located as a tobacco planter in the vicinity of Turtle Bay, at a place called Hopton, after Hopton Priory in England, and it is shown by the council minutes preserved in Albany that on November 24, 1639, he sued Thomas Hall and George Holmes, his neighbors, for an "anker" of brandy that they had appropriated to their own use.

The Indians held a very warm spot in the heart of Nicholas Stillwell, and he won the ill feeling of Director General Kieft by openly espousing their cause against his inhuman policy. He abandoned the protection of the fort, locating on the outposts of the settlements, thereby winning the friendship of the Indians whose cause he had so warmly espoused. The lands which ultimately came to Nicholas Stillwell by patent extended from East Thirty-fourth street to about East Forty-seventh street on the East river back to the highway, known as the old Boston post road. Here he erected a stone dwelling, which stood until recent years at the foot of East Forty-fifth street. It was used as a magazine by the British and captured by the Sons of Liberty, July 20, 1775, its contents being sent to Cambridge for the use of the provincial army.

In 1643 Nicholas Stillwell removed to the western end of Long Island, to which was given the name of Gravenzande. Here, the Indians becoming troublesome, a company of troops was formed and Nicholas Stillwell was appointed lieutenant. His fame as a warrior having gone forth, he was invited by Sir William Berkeley, governor of Virginia, to enter the service of that colony, and took command of a troop on York river, Virginia. Nicholas Stillwell, having made his mark in the history of Virginia, was urged to permanently locate in that section, but this he refused to do, and, recruiting a company to assist Claybourne, escaped with them from Virginia. In 1644 this troop was disbanded and Nicholas Stillwell returned to his home in New Netherlands. Sorrow awaited him there, for he found the colony in chaos, in consequence of Kieft's injudicious management, but nevertheless he re-

turned to the plantation at Turtle Bay. He was scarcely settled there before the new director general, Peter Stuyvesant, arrived, and again he was compelled to remove to New Amsterdam, purchasing the house and lot of Philip De Truyn, in Smith's Valley, about the present corner of Maiden Lane and Pearl street, which was at that time on the shore of East river. In 1648 he sold his property to Henry Brazier, still retaining the Turtle Bay plantation, which, however, he conveyed to Luttert Von Dincklage in 1653.

Not to be outdone by Lady Moody, who, with others, had obtained a patent for land adjoining Coney Island, Nicholas Stillwell purchased a plat of land from Richard Dunn, and soon afterward was chosen magistrate. In 1649 he purchased a plantation for his son, Richard, and this farm, through various changes, became the property of Cornelius S. Stryker, through his mother, who was a Stillwell. Soon Nicholas Stillwell found himself in a dilemma. The war which broke out in 1652 between the English and Dutch had long been brewing. He had renounced his allegiance to England; his marriage among the Dutch had cemented his strong affections, and his children had become part of that nation. Some of the English wished to transfer their allegiance to Connecticut, but were frustrated by Governor Stuyvesant, who relied upon Stillwell to retain Gravenzande for the Dutch, so the town was fortified and the inhabitants remained to defend it with the assistance of Nicholas Stillwell and others.

After the declaration of peace, in 1654, the Indians again becoming troublesome, Stillwell was commissioned to raise volunteers as a necessity for the safety of the settlers and soon presented himself to Governor Stuyvesant with twenty-five citizens and twenty-five friendly Indians, who were added to a draft of one hundred from the city militia, making a sufficient force to temporarily protect Gravenzande. The director general, having issued an order requiring all isolated dwellings to be destroyed and their occupants to seek safety in fortified places, Stillwell, believing in his own power, refused to obey this order, declaring he needed no other protection than that of his own family and servants, so there he remained in isolation for two years, until Jansen, of whom he had bought his howerie, put in a claim for the property. But the Indians, not being coveted by Jansen as companions, he withdrew his claim and left Nicholas Stillwell in full possession.

The brother, John, who, as a regicide, was beheaded, left very valuable estates, which, however, were all confiscated. Richard, the eldest son, went to England, and, as a son of the noble house of

Hopton, was well received, meeting the dis-crowned Queen of Bohemia, who was his mother's friend and aunt of Charles II.

Nicholas followed in the footsteps of his father and became a magistrate of Gravenzande, and when the English, putting forth their claims to the government of New Amsterdam, sent James Christie to the village to proclaim the change of nationality, and he began to read the proclamation in Gravenzande, Nicholas, who was then sheriff, ordered him to desist, and Christie, refusing, Nicholas arrested him and confined him in his own house until he secured assistance from New Amsterdam. Soon afterward the English sent Captain Pantan and a company of soldiers to surround Stillwell's house, but he, having been warned, and seeing that the force was too strong for him to oppose, sought safety in the house of his son-in-law, Nathaniel Brittan. Captain Pantan, failing to either rescue Christie or capture Stillwell, the English, in 1664, installed Captain John Scott as president. This was too much for Nicholas to stand, so he went to the southeastern shore of Staten Island where a colony of French Huguenots had settled and located with his sons-in-law, Samuel Holmes and Nathaniel Brittan, on the land formerly occupied by his brother John, and which he had called Dover. His children grew in power; office sought them, and, surrounded by those he loved, Nicholas Stillwell, this man of much and varied history, passed away at Dover, December 28, 1671.

Among his descendants were Richard, Thomas and Nicholas J., who held commissions from Charles II, James II, William and Mary. Richard took part in the first provincial congress in New York, 1775. General Garrett Stillwell and Colonel Richard Stillwell held important commands in the Revolutionary war. Hon. Silas M. Stillwell was the exponent of the celebrated Stillwell Act, abolishing imprisonment for debt in New York, which was passed in 1831.

GEORGE WACKERHAGEN, M. D.

George Wackerhagen, one of the leading surgeons of Brooklyn, was born in Albany, New York, October 2, 1845, and is a son of George Augustus Girard and Christina (Rockerfeller) Wackerhagen. The history of the Wackerhagen family is traced back through many generations. The first reports obtainable make mention of them about the middle of the sixteenth century. Their descendants held many public offices of trust and responsibility in church and state. George Rudolph was born in 1778, became a cadet before he was fourteen years of age and engaged in the war in Flanders. He



Ernest Wackerhagen
M.D.

later engaged in the war with Spain and became a member of the staff of the Duke of Wellington; was engaged in the siege at Bayonne, Spain, and, although shot in both knees, prevented the French from penetrating the English lines. He was afterward taken prisoner. He entered the Anglo-German Legion in 1803, and after many years of service retired from the army with the rank of major. He was subsequently made lieutenant-colonel, was also consul at Lisbon, Portugal, and died in 1851, at Pattensen, the original homestead of the Wackerhagens.

The great-uncle of Dr. Wackerhagen, the late Rev. Augustus Wackerhagen, D. D., was born in Hanover, Germany, May 22, 1774, and died in Clermont, Columbia county, New York, November 1, 1865. He was educated in the University of Göttingen, Germany, and after completing his theological studies came to the United States, in 1801, locating in Philadelphia, where he secured a position as tutor to an only son of a wealthy merchant of that city. Three years later he received a call from the Lutheran congregation in Schoharie county, New York, but before accepting this charge he visited his parents and remained abroad for a year and a half. During the ten years succeeding his return he was pastor of the church at Schoharie, New York. During that time he also preached in several small towns near his home. In 1816 he accepted a call to Germantown and Livingston manor, in the state of New York. (He frequently preached to three different congregations on the same day, sometimes walking twenty miles to keep an appointment, when the roads were too rough or the weather too cold to permit him to ride). There he remained until the infirmities of age obliged him to relinquish the cares and duties of the ministry. In 1850 he suffered a severe attack of fever, which obliged him to give up the Livingston church, and increasing infirmities forced him to resign the pastorate at Germantown. In 1813, while at Schoharie, in connection with a Scotch clergyman of the neighborhood, he established the Schoharie Bible Society. He was the president of this organization from the time of its inception until his removal from Schoharie county. He was one of nature's noblemen and was indeed a worthy follower of the Master. His faith and piety were simple and childlike; his character was noble and consistent and his life useful. He was in the fullest sense of the term a Christian gentleman and minister. He was a linguist of ability, a theologian of profound learning, and his strong intellect remained unimpaired until the last.

Dr. Wackerhagen, whose name introduces this

review, attended Trinity School, Tivoli, Dutchess county, New York, where he obtained a thorough practical education. While engaged in the study of chemistry and pharmacy in New York the war of the rebellion broke out, and, at the age of sixteen years, he enlisted as a private soldier in the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers. In his first engagement at the battle of Fort Beasland, Louisiana, when seventeen years of age, the battalion to which he belonged began to retreat, when by his acts of daring and personal exposure to the fire of the enemy, the flight of his fellow soldiers was arrested, order restored, and a portion of the enemy's works were captured. After the siege of Port Hudson he was taken sick and incapacitated for duty. On his recovery he was appointed apothecary to the hospital, where he continued the study of medicine. After examination he was recommended by the surgeon general for the position of executive hospital steward, U. S. A., and was appointed to that position by the secretary of war, April 12, 1864. He was subsequently appointed acting assistant surgeon and stationed at the United States general hospital, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

In 1886, desirous to continue medical lectures in New York, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted. He registered at the University Medical College, New York city, and pursued his studies in that institution for one year. In 1867 he changed to the College of Physicians and Surgeons and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution in March, 1869. He held the position of operating surgeon to the Southern Dispensary and Hospital for several years, and was also appointed consulting surgeon to that institution. He also held the position of visiting surgeon to the Norwegian Hospital. From this institution he resigned. He is the author of the following articles and clinical cases published in the New York and Brooklyn medical journals and presented before the New York Pathological and Brooklyn Surgical Societies. These are: Remarks on a Vaginal Speculum, published in the New York Record, January, 1873; A New Method of Applying Plaster-of-Paris for Fracture of the Bones of the Leg, New York Medical Journal, October, 1874; A Case of Posterior or Angular Curvature of the Spine with Permanent Muscular Contractions, New York Medical Journal, August, 1874; Free Incision, with Drainage Tubes, versus Paracentesis in the Treatment of Pyothorax, New York Medical Journal, January, 1875; An Improved Method of Obtaining Support in Fracture of the Bones of the Leg, New York Medical Journal, 1875; A Case of Plastic Surgery, A Case of Liga-

ture of the Femoral Artery, and A Case of Resection of the Hip Joint. *Proceedings of Kings County Medical Society*, April, 1877; A New Fracture Dressing. *Proceedings of Kings County Medical Society*, August, 1876; A Convenient and Rapid Method of Removing Plaster-of-Paris in Fractures, *New York Medical Journal*, November, 1880; Extirpation of Cancer of the Face, *New York Medical Record*, March, 1883; A New Needle for Continuous or Interrupted Suture, *New York Medical Record*, October, 1884; Colpo-Hysterectomy for Carcinoma, with Remarks upon Antiseptic Surgery in Private Practice, *New York Medical Journal*, October, 1887; A Case of Deformity of the Right Hand, Improved by Plastic Operation, *New York Medical Record*, March, 1887; Tubercular Invasion of Bone, *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, July, 1888; A Case of Tubercular Disease of the Ankle Joint, *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, 1889; A Case of Ovariectomy, *Operative Surgery*, *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, January 17, 1889; A Case of Syphilitic Disease of Ankle Joint, a Case of Talipes Varus (Operation), A Case of Excision of the Thumb, *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, March, 1890; Report of a Case of Pistol Shot Wound of the Right Thigh, *Brooklyn Surgical Society*, February 5, 1891; Partial Excision of the Wrist Joint, *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, April 21, 1892; Accumulation of Pus in the Fallopian Tubes, *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, December, 1892; A Case of Appendicitis, *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, 1892; Interstitial Fibroid of the Uterus (Operation), *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, 1892; Surgical Treatment of Carcinoma of Breast, *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, May, 1896; Recurring Appendicitis, *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, January, 1897; A Case of Carcinoma of Breast, *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, 1897; An Improved Accessory Apparatus for Enterography, *New York Medical Journal*, January 29, 1898; Report of a Case of Hystero-Oophorectomy, with Specimens, *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, 1898; A Method of Attaching a Glass Ball to the Murphy Button in Gastro-Enterotomy, *Brooklyn Surgical Society*, December, 1897; An Important Attachment to the Otis Dilating Urethrotome, *New York Medical Journal*, January 24, 1891; Digestible Wafer Cylinders for Support of Intestinal Operations, *New York Medical Journal*, April 2, 1898; and Two Cases of Appendicitis Presented Before the *Brooklyn Surgical Society*, March 2, 1899. Many of the articles on surgery which he has written have also been published in France and Germany.

Dr. Wackerhagen is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Brooklyn Surgical Society, of which he was president in 1895, and the New York

Pathological Society. Professional advancement is proverbially slow, yet Dr. Wackerhagen has rapidly worked his way upward to a leading position in the ranks of the medical fraternity, and his skill and ability have been many times demonstrated, gaining him high rank as a member of the calling to which he has devoted his energies.

The Doctor was married, October 13, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth B. Hazlett, of Brooklyn. They now have five children: Frederick William and Louis Hazlett, deceased; Henrietta Caroline, Elizabeth Christina and Fredericka Antoinette.

HON. WILLIAM J. COOMBS.

William J. Coombs, president of the Manufacturers Trust Company, of Brooklyn, is a self made man in the fullest sense of that often misused term. His career illustrates most forcibly the possibilities that are open to young men of energy and ability. His boyhood and youth were passed amid poverty, and from the time that he was eight years of age he has earned his own livelihood. He was born in Jordan, Onondaga county, New York, a son of Charles and Mary (Wooleaver) Coombs. His ancestors came to New Amsterdam with the Van Rensselaers and settled in Otsego county. The career of the subject of this sketch proves that he has inherited many of the characteristics of his sturdy ancestors.

During the earlier portion of the nineteenth century Charles Coombs was a manufacturer of wood-ware in Jordan and was considered successful. The panic of 1837 and subsequent period of depression wiped away his accumulations and like many of his associates he was forced to fail. Therefore he was unable to give his children the financial aid which is usually necessary to enable them to obtain an education. However, when William was eight years of age he became a scholar in the Jordan Academy. To enable himself to attend this institution he was compelled to work before and after school hours, in order to obtain money to sustain himself and to pay his tuition. He also built the school fires and swept the school, work which is now done by janitors. That he utilized every opportunity for study, is proved by the fact that when he was thirteen years of age he was the youngest member of his class, and was ready to enter college but was refused admission because of his being under the required age. His inclination and desires pointed to a collegiate course supplemented by the study of law and entry into that profession which he hoped to make his life work, but although possessed of a logical mind and having the physical and mental qualities essential to success in that calling, he was compelled to forego his heart's de-



My truly
Wm. L. Loomis

sire and to take up a mercantile career. He began as a clerk in a dry-goods store in Syracuse before he was fourteen years of age and at once, notwithstanding his extreme youth, made himself an almost invaluable assistant to his employer. So proficient did he become that when he was sixteen years of age he became manager in New York of the wholesale dry-goods establishment of Arnold Woodward & Company, and in that position of great responsibility, in which a knowledge of all of the details of the business were required, he had charge of the credits, which gave him a knowledge of human nature and of financial methods which have been of inestimable service throughout his career. In 1854 Mr. Coombs became secretary and treasurer of a woolen manufacturing company of which John T. Martin was president. During the time that he occupied that position he became convinced that by American ingenuity and skill in the production of labor saving devices, the United States would finally command the markets of the world. With him to be convinced that he was right was to act, and in 1856 he embarked in the export business, in which he was very successful. He succeeded in building up an immense business and probably has done as much and more to stimulate American manufacturing than any other individual in the United States. At the time of his permanent retirement from active participation in the business, which was then conducted under the title of Coombs, Crosby & Eddy, the firm was transacting business in fifty-eight colonies and countries into which by their own traveling salesmen they had introduced nearly every article of American manufacture that was being exported. Since Mr. Coombs' retirement the business has been conducted by the corporation of Flint Eddy and The American Trading Company, in which Mr. Coombs retains a financial interest as a stockholder. An idea of the enormous growth of the business can be obtained from the statement of the company which now shows annual sales amounting to twenty-four million dollars.

While actively engaged in business in 1890 Mr. Coombs was chosen to represent the third congressional district and served as a member of the fifty-second and fifty-third congresses. In the fifty-second congress he was a member of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce and in the fifty-third congress he served on the committee on appropriations. His knowledge of American manufactured products and the condition of the manufacturing industries made him of great value in the discussions relating to the tariff. While in congress he obtained by purchase the Wallabout lands for the city of Brooklyn. During the fifty-second congress he was chairman of the committee which was appointed to investigate the proposed Reading deal and in that

capacity reported back to congress measures which strengthened the interstate commerce law and resulted in the destruction of the combinations. He also served on a committee which was appointed to investigate private buildings which were being rented for government uses. His report changed the views of the house of representatives in relation to the hiring of private property. He also advised that the government condemn the lower side of Pennsylvania avenue for government purposes. This question is being regularly advocated in congress and will eventually be adopted.

Shortly before the expiration of his term in the fifty-third congress, President Cleveland sent for Mr. Coombs and asked him to canvass the proposed settlement of the debts due the government from the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Central Pacific and Western Pacific Railroads, which amounted to one hundred and twenty-four million dollars. There was a disposition in Congress to accept a compromise by the payment of thirty-five million dollars, which amount would probably have been accepted, but the Railroad Companies refused to pay more than twenty-eight million dollars. Mr. Coombs complied with the request of the president and under the guise of government director in the board of directors of the Union Pacific began a thorough and systematic investigation, visiting and inspecting all transcontinental lines. While he was thus engaged a syndicate had been formed to take over the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific roads. This syndicate had obtained control of first-mortgage bonds, which were made a prior lien to that of the government by act of congress of July 4, 1864. The syndicate expected that by foreclosure of mortgage to either force the government to protect itself by bidding in the roads or to sacrifice its claim. The attorneys of the syndicate acted with the belief that the bonds issued under the act of July 4, 1864, had all of the rights of the ordinary first-mortgage bonds. Suits were begun and receivers were appointed who conducted the road. Mr. Coombs began a systematic investigation of the finances of the road and after studying the receipts and expenditures, concluded that the main line of the Union Pacific was able to pay not only the first-mortgage bonds but also the whole of the government claim, principal and interest; the Kansas Pacific could pay the first-mortgage bonds as well as the principal of government debt; while the Central Pacific, if joined with the others, should be able to pay the whole of debt, principal and interest. He therefore advised the president to begin foreclosure proceedings under the government lien, and stated to him that if the properties were placed before the markets of the world at public sale, combinations of railroad men would bid

them in at prices that would pay the debts and costs. The president was inclined to adopt the recommendation, but was afraid that the sale might not result as favorably as was anticipated and that the government might find itself saddled with the roads. He stated to Mr. Coombs that, if the latter would find capitalists who would guarantee enough money to pay the first-mortgage bonds and a reasonable share of the government's claim, he would favor foreclosing in that way the claims against the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific which had already defaulted. As nearly every financial house was interested in the syndicate which was endeavoring to control the roads, it seemed almost impossible to accept the proposition of the president, and it appeared almost an impossibility for Mr. Coombs to obtain justice for the government. Possessed of an analytical and logical mind, combined with knowledge of common law, Mr. Coombs thought of a legal point which after careful investigation he became convinced was sound law, that would save for the government about one hundred million dollars which it would have lost had a less vigorous man occupied Mr. Coombs' position. The point which he raised was that foreclosure of the first-mortgage bonds could not be made effective as against the government although said foreclosure would be effective against all other creditors, because the government had not waived its sovereign right *not to be sued*. This was finally acknowledged by the attorneys and counselors of the syndicate.

Mr. Coombs then proposed that the companies submit themselves to the government and ask it to foreclose its claims under the following conditions: That the syndicate would furnish a guarantee of an upset bid that would cover the principal and two-thirds of the interest due by the Union Pacific, all of the principal due by the Kansas Pacific and all of the costs and expenses of sale, including the expenses of special counsel to the government. He demanded a deposit of sufficient bonds to guarantee the government that the agreement would be fulfilled, and insisted that the suit should not be considered unfriendly one, but should at all times be under the control of the government. Mr. Coombs also demanded to obligate the government to favor the syndicate, but insisted that all should have a right to sue. After making another futile attempt to compromise, the syndicate finally accepted the proposition.

The matter, however, was not finally settled until the administration of President McKinley, who removed Mr. Coombs in office. At President McKinley's request Mr. Coombs spent much time with Attorney General McKenna and assisted him in closing the government's claims, and the results that

he had anticipated and for which he had so vigorously fought. The Union Pacific paid principal and interest in full; the Kansas Pacific the full amount of principal, which has been augmented by later recovery on judgment of a deficiency of two million dollars, and the Central Pacific paid its debt in full. Thus the government has received about one hundred and twenty-six million dollars, ninety-one million dollars more than the amount for which it was willing to settle its claim when Mr. Coombs was appointed the government representative. The results of his efforts have earned for him the gratitude of an usually ungrateful nation, and as "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," he is undoubtedly entitled to a place in history amongst distinguished patriots.

Few can realize the personal exertion and great mental strain under which Mr. Coombs labored during those years of anxiety; and as it was a labor of love, no salary being his, he can with all confidence state that he has done more than his duty to his country. There is, however, still another road against which the government has a claim, and that is the Sioux City branch of the Union Pacific, and Mr. Coombs has his watchful eyes upon the interests of the government therein.

When the Manufacturers' Trust Company was organized the stockholders and directors sought Mr. Coombs and asked him to act as executive officer of the company. Since then he has devoted his time and attention to the duties of his position, making all his other interests secondary to the Manufacturers' Trust Company.

Mr. Coombs has resided in Brooklyn since 1855. In 1856 he married Josephine, daughter of Joseph H. Adams, and they have three sons,—Charles A., William H. and Jerome W., the latter assistant corporation counsel; and one daughter, the widow of Dr. Sidney Allan Fox.

THE MANUFACTURERS' TRUST COMPANY.

The Manufacturers' Trust Company was chartered December 4, 1895, and opened for business at No. 108 Montague street, Brooklyn, January 2, 1896. This institution, as its name implies, was established by several manufacturers, mostly of Brooklyn. The officers of the company, who have acted since its organization, are: William J. Coombs, president; William H. Nichols, vice-president; William J. Matheson, second vice-president; and Frank L. Sniffin, secretary.

The business was successful from the start, paying six per cent. the first year, nine per cent. in 1877, and since then ten per cent. on the money invested. After paying their dividends for the year

1899, the undivided profits on hand were more than a quarter of a million dollars. The deposits are now over five million.

The institution does a general banking business, conducting private and business accounts, and paying interest on daily balances. It is also chartered to act as register and transfer agent for corporate stock. They have a branch office at No. 20 Broad street, New York, where the greater portion of their stock registry business is conducted. The counting room is equipped with the more modern fitting, suited for the banking business and for the convenience of their patrons. The building is constructed of chrome steel and fire-proof brick, and was built by Remington, Sherman & Company, of New York. They also have five hundred safe deposit vault boxes for the accommodation of their patrons.

CHARLES HART.

Charles Hart, a native of New York city, was born July 24, 1840, and is of Irish lineage, for his father, John Hart, was a native of the Green Isle of Erin, whence in early life he came to the United States, locating in the American metropolis. He learned the ship carpenter's trade and followed that calling as a means of livelihood for many years. As a companion and helpmeet on life's journey he chose Miss Bridget Hart, but though they bore the same family name, there were no ties of relationship between them.

Their son, Charles Hart, was born and reared in New York until 1849, when the family came to Brooklyn, and here his education was continued in the schools of the city. Prior to the Civil war he went to Georgia, but after the outbreak of hostilities he returned to the north, and, with patriotic spirit aroused to defend the Union, he became a member of the engineers' corps under Chief Engineer Hendricks. When he left the service he returned to Brooklyn and began contracting on a small scale, but has extended the field of his labors and his business has gradually grown until it has now assumed extensive proportions. To be a successful contractor requires a rare combination of talents. One must be systematic and energetic, must be familiar with the smallest details of the business, able to oversee and direct large numbers of men, plan carefully, execute correctly and exercise good judgment. He must also be a financier. But the prominence and success to which Mr. Hart has attained proves that he possesses all these qualifications in a marked degree. Like many other brainy, energetic young men, he came to Brooklyn in the day of small things and has since left his impress upon the improvements and development of the city. He did

not wait for a specially brilliant opening, indeed he could not wait, for his natural industry would not have permitted him to do so even if his financial circumstances had been such as to make it possible. His mental and physical activity,—the only capital that he possessed,—combined with his lack of funds, made immediate employment a necessity. In his early career he performed all duties that devolved upon him both conscientiously and industriously, and as these qualities have characterized his entire career, he to-day stands in a conspicuous and enviable position among the contractors of the city.

In addition to the numerous dwellings he has erected and which are an ornament to Brooklyn, he is now reclaiming and improving a tract of twenty-two and a half acres of land on Coney Island that has long marred the beauty of the place. This he is transforming into a desirable building and business neighborhood, erecting valuable property and improving the sanitary condition of the locality. This is proving to him a successful financial operation and at the same time it is a very great benefit to the island and to those who reside thereon and are interested in property there. An important feature of the work is the docking at Coney Island creek which runs through his property, thus giving a dockage front of eighteen hundred and fifty feet, so that coal, lumber, brick and building materials can be unloaded from barges. For years this has been a long-felt want, but now it is met through the enterprising and progressive efforts of one who stands prominent in business circles of Brooklyn and who well merits the splendid success which has attended his efforts.

WILLIAM P. EDDY.

One of the important industrial interests of Brooklyn is owned and operated by a firm of which William P. Eddy is a partner, and in the business world he occupies a creditable and prominent position. He was born in Dudley, Massachusetts, and represents a distinguished New England family that was founded in the northeastern section of our country during the earliest period of its development by Samuel Eddy, who with his brother John came from England to the new world in 1630. He settled first in Plymouth, Massachusetts, but later, removed to Middleboro, where several generations of his descendants continued to reside. One of these finally located in Gloucester, Rhode Island, where he reared his family of ten sons, one of whom was the father of Captain John Eddy, the grandfather of our subject. He was corporal of a company of militia in Rhode Island under the British crown, and later enlisted as one of the famous minute men

at the time ~~when~~ the difference between the colonists and the mother country threatened to involve this land in war. Immediately after the battle of Lexington he was made an ensign, and in May following was promoted to the rank of captain. He loyally served in the struggle for independence, and was afterward awarded fourteen pounds, two shillings and one pence by the Rhode Island colony in consideration of his services. Colonel John Eddy, the father of our subject, began his military service about 1808, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the militia during the war of 1812. He was a brave and fearless officer, and was always found at his post of duty, for in civil life he was called to serve in many offices of honor and responsibility.

William P. Eddy inherits from such ancestry firmness of character, decision and a just sense of right and wrong, and his courtesy in all business transactions is as engaging as the fearlessness which he displayed while fighting his country's foes, for he, too, has been found upon the field of battle, aiding to uphold the supremacy of the Union when rebellion threatened its destruction. He enlisted in the First Regiment of Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, becoming a member of Company E on the 7th of August, 1862. The regiment, under command of Colonel William B. Greene, was stationed at Arlington Heights, overlooking Washington, D. C., being for nearly two years in the fortifications for the defense of the capital. In May, 1864, the regiment was ordered to support General Grant in the Army of the Potomac at Spottsylvania, and on the 19th of May attacked General Ewell's Corps, which had been thrown against the right wing of the Army of the Potomac. A severe battle ensued, the loss in killed and wounded being three hundred and eighty-nine in this regiment alone. It was here that Mr. Eddy received a wound in his foot which necessitated his removal to the hospital in Fredericksburg and the amputation of the injured member. Later he was sent to the Columbia Hospital, in Washington, D. C., where he was discharged on the 2d of July, 1864, on account of disability. He made great sacrifice for his country, but the spirit of patriotism burned strong within him and he bravely met the hardships of war in order to aid in the preservation of his country.

Mr. Eddy remained a resident of Massachusetts until 1870, when he removed to Brooklyn, where he became associated in business with his brother, George M. Eddy, who was engaged in the manufacture of tape measures of all kinds and who was the founder of this industry in America. Their business became very extensive and has ever been a profitable enterprise. Our subject is associated in business with his nephews, General John G. Eddy and Gen-

eral William W. Eddy, of the Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiments, National Guard of New York, and the Forty-seventh Regiment of United States Volunteers in the Spanish war. In the active control of the concern his wise counsel and sound judgment have borne fruit in the success which has attended the business, and owing to the high standing of the partners the firm occupies an unassailable reputation in trade circles.

Mr. Eddy was united in marriage to Miss Salome J. Crawford, a daughter of William Crawford, a prominent citizen of Greene county, Pennsylvania, and a grandson of Colonel Crawford, who served for thirty years in protecting the border from Indian invasions. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Eddy have been born two children, John Lynn and Elsie Ray. The family are members of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Eddy has worshiped for thirty years. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and is an active member of the New York Society of Sons of the Revolution, while his wife holds membership in Fort Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Faultless in honor, fearless in conduct, stainless in reputation, the career of William P. Eddy is one which at all times has gained for him the confidence and respect of all.

FAYETTE C. WALKER, M. D. S.

One of the leading dentists of Brooklyn is Dr. Fayette C. Walker, of 226 Schermerhorn street. He was born in Belchertown, Massachusetts, and is the only child of Oromel and Mary (Ward) Walker, natives respectively of Belchertown and Greenwich, Massachusetts. The Doctor is a grandson of Nathaniel Walker, who was descended from James Walker, who is supposed to be the ancestor of this branch of the family in America. The latter was born in England in 1619, and probably came to America soon after reaching his majority.

Dr. Walker received his education in Wilbraham and Munson Academies, and when eighteen years of age came to Brooklyn as a student in the office of the well-known dentist, Dr. H. G. Mirick, with whom he continued for a number of years. He passed the state board examination and received the degree of Master of Dental Surgery before the law was passed making such examinations compulsory upon practicing dentists. After leaving Dr. Mirick, in 1883, he established an office of his own at 18 Clinton street, where he remained for seven years, since which time he has been located on Schermerhorn street. He has a large general practice of dentistry in all its departments, and is looked upon as one of the ablest men of the profession. He is a member of the Second District Dental Society, of



F. C. Walker M.D.S.

which he was president in 1894-5-6, and is now a member of the executive committee; the New York Odontological Society, of which he has been treasurer for several years; the New York State Dental Society; and the Brooklyn Dental Society, of which he has been treasurer many years.

On the 13th of December, 1881, Dr. Walker was united in marriage with Miss E. C. Crockett, a member of the famous American family of that name. They have two children,—Helen G. and Jessie C.

HON. ANDREW LEMON.

Pronounced ability as a practitioner of law and devotion to the best interests of the Republican party and of the country led to the selection of Mr. Lemon for the important position of civil magistrate for Brooklyn, in which capacity he has acceptably and creditably served for more than five years. He was born October 2, 1859, in the fifth ward of Brooklyn, and has resided in that city all his life. His literary education was pursued in public school No. 18 and the high school of New York, and then, determining upon the profession of law as a life work, he pursued his legal studies in the office of the well-known lawyer, Rufus L. Scott, who was engaged in commercial and real-estate practice.

Mr. Lemon was graduated in the New York Law School, and in 1881 was admitted to the bar. In his private practice he pursued the same line as his preceptor and former associate until his elevation to his present position as civil magistrate for Brooklyn, to which he was appointed on the 1st of May, 1896. He was the first president of the board of city magistrates, inaugurated after the establishment of Greater New York. Mr. Lemon is a lawyer of erudite knowledge, endowed by nature with strong mentality, and well equipped for his chosen profession by thorough study and wide research he gained prominence as a representative of those departments of the law, which he chose as his specialties, and in his official service he has proved his comprehensive understanding of a wide scope of legal principles. Former business connections include a financial interest in the Homestead Building and Loan Association, and he was also a stockholder in the Peoples Bank.

Mr. Lemon was married to Miss Ida A. Lang, a daughter of William Lang, a resident of Williamsburgh, and they have one child. With various social and fraternal organizations Mr. Lemon is identified. He belongs to the Euclid, the Bushwick and Aurora Grata Clubs, and is also a member of Architect Lodge, F. & A. M.; the Knights of Honor and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has ever been an advocate of those meas-

ures and movements which tend to uplift mankind and promote the progress of the world. His membership also includes connection with the Schwabischer Sängerbund, a leading German society of Brooklyn, in which he is also a stockholder.

In political circles Mr. Lemon is widely and favorably known on account of his unselfish devotion to the principles of the Republican party, in which he is a firm believer. For several years he has been a member of the general committee of Kings county, and had the honor of placing in nomination Charles G. Bennett for congress and Judge Samuel T. Maddox for the supreme court. He is a member and was at one time president of the Unity Republican Club, has been a delegate to various conventions of his party, both state and local, and has been active in promoting Republican growth and success since attaining his majority. He has done considerable campaign work and delivered many public addresses in Kings county and in New York city, and has been untiring in his advocacy of the tenets and principles of the party in which he so firmly believes. His is a well-rounded character, in which the duties of business, social, home and political life receive their due measure of attention, and in all life's relations he has commanded uniform confidence and respect as a man of honest convictions and upright purposes, whose conduct is characteristic of high American manhood.

WESLEY SHERMAN, M. D.

Every student of American history knows that the name of Sherman figures conspicuously and honorably on its pages throughout the different epochs which mark our country's progress, and representatives of the family have borne an important part in events that have contributed to the nation's welfare and advancement. The Shermans are well known in the council chambers of the nation, in military circles and in business life. The Doctor's parents were Rodger and Orilla (Moses) Sherman, natives of Connecticut, and the latter was of Scotch ancestry. They had seven children: James, who died in the west; David, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman who was well known throughout New England and died at the age of seventy-eight years; Sophia, deceased wife of Charles Estes, of Ware, Massachusetts; William, who resides in Ware; Ira, who is living in the west; Sarah, deceased wife of Dr. Willard Clough, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts; and Wesley.

The last named was born in Lebanon, Columbia county, New York, May 16, 1840, and to the public schools of Wayne county, New York, he is indebted for the early educational privileges which he re-

ceived. For three years he was a student in the Fort Edward Institute and also spent a similar period in the Wesleyan University. With an excellent classical course to serve as a foundation for professional knowledge, he began preparation for the medical profession and is a graduate of the Long Island College Hospital of the class of 1876.

Not long after securing his degree Dr. Sherman took up his residence in Brooklyn, where he has since continued, and throughout the passing years he has enjoyed a large general practice, which is an indication of his ability, for a representative of the medical fraternity who has no skill or is not well qualified for his calling must soon demonstrate to the public his lack of efficiency and thus he finds that the public support is withheld. Dr. Sherman is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings and is recognized as a physician of sound judgment, of ability, of earnest purpose and of marked devotion to his duties.

On the 22d of February, 1867, occurred the marriage of Wesley Sherman and Miss Mary E. Bishop, of Middletown, Connecticut, and they had one child, David, who died when one year old. The Doctor is a member of Minerva Lodge, No. 792, F. & A. M., also belongs to the Legion of Honor, the Knights of Honor and the Golden Cross. He and his wife held membership in the Park Congregational church. Some years ago he purchased one hundred acres of land within Central Islip, Long Island, where he has erected a summer home and has taken steps toward the development and beautifying of the whole tract.

EDWIN REYNOLDS, M. D.

Comprehensive study and research, with close application and deep professional interest in one's work, will eventually bring success and advancement in any chosen calling, and along these lines Dr. Edwin Reynolds has arisen to a position of prominence in connection with the practice of medicine. For nearly a quarter of a century he has followed his profession in Brooklyn, where a liberal patronage is accorded him.

Dr. Reynolds was born in Warwick, New York, in 1846, and belongs to two old and well-known families. His paternal ancestors came from England in 1630, where they had been active in both the civil and military life of their country. The Reynolds family were Puritans and first settled in Massachusetts only a decade after the first settlement had been effected in New England, but afterward removing to Connecticut, helped to form the New Haven colony. Many of them were participants in the colonial wars, and in the struggle for the independence

of the colonies. During the war of the Revolution, they did active service both as private soldiers and as military leaders. In one of the skirmishes with the Indians the great-grandfather of the Doctor was taken prisoner and held in captivity for a long period, but at length escaped and served with the American army in the war which gave birth to the republic.

The father of the subject of this sketch was Dr. Abram Lockwood Reynolds, a prominent physician and surgeon of Orange county, New York, who died in 1862. He married Katherine Elizabeth DuBois, whose father, Dr. Elisha DuBois, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and who, when a child, was a favorite of General LaFayette, a frequent visitor at his father's house in Dutchess county, New York. There is also a family tradition that on more than one occasion General Washington was an honored guest at this hospitable home.

The Doctor's maternal ancestors were Huguenots and belonged to the once powerful family of DuBois of the province of Artois, France, one of whom was the Duke of Artois. On account of the horrible religious persecution to which they were subjected, the brothers, Louis and Jacques DuBois, with thousands of other Huguenots, fled from France to Holland, where they found a temporary asylum, and in 1660 came to America, settling in Ulster county, New York.

Louis was the leading member of this colony of emigrants, and soon after their arrival in Ulster county he and his associates purchased from the Indians a large tract of land consisting of one hundred and forty-four square miles, or about ninety-two thousand, one hundred and sixty acres, comprising parts of the present townships of New Paltz, Esopus, Rosendale and the whole of Lloyd township, giving in exchange fifty pairs of stockings, one hundred bars of lead, one keg of powder, one hundred knives, four quarter casks of wine, four jars, sixty clearing knives, sixty blankets, one hundred needles, one hundred awls, one clean pipe, forty cutlasses, forty axes, forty adzes, forty shirts, four hundred strings of white beads (wampum) and three hundred strings of black beads.

Louis DuBois had much influence in the community, taking an active part in molding its affairs. At the burning of Wiltwyck his wife was captured by the Indians, but was rescued while tied to the stake to be burned to death. The Indians delayed lighting the fagots to listen to what they believed to be her death song, but which was in reality the old Huguenot hymn, "The Fall of Babylon."

The DuBois family was noted for hospitality, patriotism and intelligence, and, like the paternal ancestors of Dr. Reynolds, loyally aided in the struggle



Edwin Reynolds M.D.

for independence. They had also been represented in the colonial wars, and later defended the rights of the new republic in the second war with Great Britain, but whether serving as private soldiers or as officers they were conspicuous for bravery and love of country.

Dr. Reynolds is one of a family of nine brothers and five sisters. Two brothers were physicians and one a professor of classics in a western college. With the exception of our subject, the others died in infancy or early manhood. Three sisters are living, two of whom were active in educational work. His preliminary education, acquired in his native county, was supplemented by a college course. He was graduated in the medical department of Columbia University, and soon after went abroad, where he pursued a post-graduate course in the *Ecole de Medicin*, in Paris. He traveled extensively through various European countries, after which he opened an office in Brooklyn, where he has since followed his profession.

For twenty years he has been chairman of the medical staff of the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, having held the position since the establishment of the institution. He is an alumnus of Columbia University, and is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Kings County Medical Association, the New York State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and the Medico-Legal Society. He is also identified with various benevolent, philanthropic and patriotic associations, is a member of the Masonic Veterans Association, the Psi Sigma Kappa, the Oxford Club and others. He belongs to the Protestant Episcopal church, and is deeply interested in everything that tends to benefit the city along material, moral, social and intellectual lines.

JAMES B. VOORHIES.

James B. Voorhies, who resides at Sheepshead Bay, is a representative of a family that has long been connected with this part of the island. He was born January 18, 1831, at the place of his present residence, his father being Barnadius Voorhies, also a native of this locality. The grandfather, Jacobus Voorhies, was born on Neck road, Gravesend, and the great-grandfather of our subject was Jacobus Voorhies, Sr., who removed to this part of the island about 1790, and served in the war of 1812. Barnadius Voorhies engaged in farming as a means of livelihood. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, frequently called him to local positions of public trust, and he many times served in town offices. He held membership in the Dutch Reformed church and did all in his power to pro-

mote its welfare and upbuilding. He married Miss Ann Van Dyke, a daughter of William Van Dyke, of this locality. His death occurred in 1876, and his wife, surviving him for a number of years, passed away in 1893. In their family were four children, of whom two are living, namely: James B., of this review, and Isaac D. V., who makes his home with his brother.

James B. Voorhies acquired his education in the local schools, and in his youth became familiar with the work of the farm. Through the sunny days of summer he worked in the fields, and when he entered upon his business career he chose as a means of livelihood the occupation to which he was reared, continuing his farming operations until 1885, when, having acquired a comfortable competence, sufficient to supply all his needs in his declining years, he put aside business cares and is now enjoying a well-earned rest. He has held a number of township offices, discharging his duties with a promptness and fidelity that has won him the commendation of all. He ever retired from office as he entered it,—with the good will and confidence of the public.

In 1860 Mr. Voorhies was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Bennett, a daughter of Wynant Bennett, of this locality. She died in 1876, leaving two children, Anna M., who is now the wife of Robert Smith, of Sheepshead Bay, and Wynant B., of Long Island. Mr. Voorhies has spent his entire life in this locality, and though his career has been a quiet and uneventful one, he has manifested those sterling qualities that ever command respect and are at all times worthy of emulation.

EDWIN S. IVES.

Honored and respected by all, there are few men in New York who occupy a more enviable position than Edwin S. Ives in industrial and financial circles, not alone on account of the success he has achieved, but also on account of the honorable, straightforward business policy he has ever followed. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution; and his close application to business and his excellent management have brought to him the high degree of prosperity which is to-day his. It is true that he became interested in a business already established, but in controlling and enlarging such an enterprise many a man of even considerable resolute purpose, courage and industry would have failed; and he has demonstrated the truth of the saying that success is not the result of genius, but the outcome of a clear judgment and experience.

Edwin S. Ives was born in De Kalb, Brooklyn, May 11, 1862, and is of English lineage. His father,

Jonathan Edwin Ives was born in London, England, and belonged to a family who attained prominence in connection with the work of the Baptist church. At the age of eleven years he came to the United States, locating in New York city, where he learned the trade of a bookbinder, mastering the business in every department, so that he was well qualified to engage in business on his own account. In 1808 he opened a bookbindery on East Broadway. He employed three workmen, but gradually his business increased until now the enterprise which he founded occupies four floors in a large building, while employment is furnished to three hundred operators. When the south attempted the destruction of the Union he opened a recruiting office in City Hall Park, manifesting his loyalty by enlistment in the navy and was paymaster's clerk.

Prior to the war he had followed Horace Greeley's advice to young men and had become a resident of Kansas, where he took up a claim. There he built a log house and established an Indian school. He also bought timber of the Indians and conducted business relations with them for some time, learning much of their habits and methods of life. He has written many interesting articles upon his experiences in the navy and with the red men of the west. In 1854 he returned to Brooklyn, and was continually a resident of that city, with the exception of the period of his service in the war, until 1894, when he went to Montclair, New Jersey, where he now makes his home. He has long been an active member of the Baptist church, zealous in its work and doing all in his power to promote its up-building. Since 1885 he has been a lay preacher. He was one of the organizers of the Marcy Avenue Baptist church, in which he served as senior deacon, and was connected with the Sunday-school Union of Brooklyn for many years. He labored earnestly, untiringly and effectively to promote the cause of Christianity, and is yet actively connected with church work along many lines. As every true American citizen should do, he feels a deep interest in political affairs and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, yet he has never sought or desired political preferment. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a citizen who has ever been as true to the obligations which devolve upon him as when he offered his services to the government in the nation's hour of peril. He married Miss Phoebe Ann Saddington, daughter of John B. Saddington, a representative of an old Long Island family. They became the parents of six children.

Of the number Edward S. Ives received his literary education in the public schools and was prepared for business in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. At the age of 22 he entered his

father's bookbindery and there learned the trade. In 1895 he was admitted to a partnership in the business, which is now one of the most extensive in its line in the city of New York. The partners are Edwin Ives, Edwin S. and John N. Ives. They have a very extensive plant, equipped with the most modern machinery for turning out the work rapidly. They bind books in cloth, leather and ornamental bindings, and are at present handling many of the largest editions of books. The enterprise has assumed large proportions, their business having steadily grown until it is now the largest in the line in the metropolis. Mr. Ives is a managing member of the Manhattan Association and of the Association of Master Bookbinders.

He married Miss Caroline E. Colman, a daughter of John H. Colman, of Brooklyn. The wedding was celebrated December 18, 1884, and has been blessed with one son, Edwin Irving Ives. Mr. Ives is connected socially with the New York Canoe Club and the Brooklyn Yacht Club, which is an indication of the source of his chief recreation. He has long been active in church work, holding membership in the St. James Methodist Episcopal church at Bensonhurst; he is a teacher of its Bible class and has had charge of the choir. He was for eleven years a member of the choir of the Reformed church in New Utrecht, and was the organizer of the Bensonhurst choir. He is one of the board of managers of the army branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Brooklyn, and he organized the Epworth Guards of the St. James Methodist Episcopal church. He takes a deep interest in all that will promote the cause of Christianity among the people. His career has ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world, for he has ever conducted all transactions on the strictest principles of honor and integrity. His devotion to the public good is unquestioned and arises from a sincere interest in the welfare of his fellow men. What the world needs is such men,—men capable of managing extensive concerns and conducting business on terms that are fair alike to employer and employee,—men of genuine worth, of unquestioned integrity and honor,—and then the questions of oppression by capitalists and resistance and violence by laborers will be forever at rest.

CORTEZ JEFFERSON MAPP, D. D. S.

Among the dentists of Brooklyn who have become prominent in their profession is Dr. C. J. Mapp, of 59 Court street. He was born in Americus, Georgia, April 25, 1858, and is a son of Hilliard Harrison and Amanda (Irwin) Mapp, who were descended from early settlers of the Empire state of the south.



C. J. Mapp D.D.S.

At the age of twelve years he started out to make his own way in the world, going first to Alabama. Returning to his native town, he studied telegraphy, and in 1874 secured a position as operator in Macon, Georgia. Two years later he went to Savannah, where he remained during the yellow-fever epidemic, and after the fever had subsided he began to devote his leisure hours to the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. Best, a prominent dentist of that city. He afterward went to New York and entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, but still pursued dental studies, and was graduated at the New York College of Dentistry in 1888.

Soon after securing his degree he entered upon the practice of his profession in New York, where he remained for about two years. He then removed to Brooklyn, where he was successfully engaged in general practice until 1893. He was then for two years associated with the distinguished dental specialist, Dr. Hasbrouk, of New York, and returning to Brooklyn in 1895, has since followed a special practice in the line of extraction, which he does to the exclusion of all other departments of the art. His practice is made up largely of patients sent to him for treatment by physicians and dentists who now do no difficult extracting. As a result of his extensive experience in this line the Doctor has become very expert in the administration of nitrous-oxide gas. This has usually been considered sufficient in its effects only in case of teeth extracting or very short surgical operations, but under the expert handling of Dr. Hasbrouk, who was the pioneer in this particular, and Dr. Mapp, who popularized it in Brooklyn, its use has been extended to major surgical operations. Under its influence patients have been kept in perfect condition as long as necessary for the most difficult operations, and it is especially desirable in cases where some weak or affected vital organ makes other anesthetics inadvisable. Dr. Mapp has administered gas in collaboration with many of the leading surgeons, both in hospital and private operations, and has always secured the very best results. His acquaintance among surgical men is far extended. He is a member of the Second District Dental Society.

The Doctor was married, September 25, 1889, to Miss Florence G. Cook, a daughter of Isaac H. Cook, of Boston, and they have one child, Frank Jefferson Mapp.

JOHN F. FAGAN.

John F. Fagan, who is engaged in the undertaking business in Brooklyn, was born on the 3d of September, 1807, in the city which he makes his home. His boyhood days were here passed, his time

being devoted largely to the work of the schoolroom and thus he acquired a good, practical English education. Entering upon his business career, he became connected with the coal and wood trade, and subsequently turned his attention to the undertaking business, and after due preparation for this line of work he opened an establishment on his own account in 1893. His natural aptitude for the work and his delicate attention to the cases which he is called upon to take charge of has won him many friends and secured him business success. He is recognized as one of Brooklyn's reliable, reputable undertakers and funeral directors, and his well-directed efforts have brought to him prosperity.

As a young man, Mr. Fagan is progressive and enterprising, and deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the city. In July, 1900, he was appointed member of the board of education for the borough of Brooklyn. He is now chairman of the board of school No. 32, and is a member of the board of school No. 58, and of the manual-training high school. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend. He does all in his power to promote the work, influence and practical benefit of schools. His entire life has been passed in the city which is still his home, and he has won many warm friends, many of whom have known him since his boyhood days,—a fact which indicates that his career has been an honorable and upright one.

BURT DAVIS HARRINGTON, M. D.

In the professional life of Dr. Harrington he has gained a creditable position and won gratifying success, for he is well equipped for the practice of medicine and his efforts have been discerningly directed and they have gained him precedence as one of the followers of the calling.

A native of Cortland, New York, he is a son of Charles W. and Sarah E. (Davis) Harrington, the latter a daughter of Alfred E. Davis, also of Cortland. The father of our subject was born in that place, and at the time of the Civil war he enlisted in his country's service as a member of the One Hundred and Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, in which he served for three years and eleven days. He was wounded, but eventually recovered, and during his long term at the front he displayed his loyalty on many a battlefield and skirmish line. By trade he is a carriage builder. For some time he has served as supervisor of his town, and is a competent, trustworthy official, exercising his prerogatives in support of the measures which contribute to the upbuilding and development of the city which he represents. Socially he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Harrington is one of two children. His preliminary education, acquired in the public schools, was supplemented by study in the Oswego Academy, and his professional knowledge was obtained in the Long Island College Hospital, in which he was graduated in 1896. He was then appointed interne of the hospital only fifteen days after his graduation, and later received the appointment of assistant superintendent of the Kings County Hospital by the board of charity commissioners. He resigned that position in January, 1898, in order to engage in private practice in Flatbush. He has been very successful, his patronage being large and claiming all his attention. He belongs to the Kings County Medical Society, the Pathological Society of Brooklyn, and the Associated Physicians of Long Island. He recognizes the fact that continual progress is being made by the medical fraternity and that he must pursue his studies energetically in order to keep in touch with the onward movement.

On the 26th of April, 1900, Dr. Harrington was united in marriage to Miss Bess Ahlers, a daughter of H. H. Ahlers, of Flatbush. The Doctor is a Freemason, being a member of Montauk Lodge, No. 286. He is also connected with the Crescent Athletic, Midwood and Knickerbocker Clubs, and his genial manner and sterling worth render him popular not only in club life, but in professional and social circles. His practice extends to many sections of Brooklyn and all over this portion of Long Island, and he is justly regarded as a rising member of the profession and one who has before him a successful future.

CHARLES ABBOTT BUSH, D. D. S.

One of Brooklyn's most favored dentists, and a worthy representative of a noble ancestry, is Dr. Bush, who was born in Prattville, Alabama, January 25, 1864, the son of William Noble and Ellen (Fay) Bush, respectively natives of Massachusetts and Vermont. William Noble Bush, the father of Charles Abbott, followed dentistry as a profession, practicing in Alabama for about twenty years, whence he removed to Brooklyn in the year 1872. Two years later, when his success in that city was assured, his family, which up to this time had remained in Alabama, took up their residence with him in Brooklyn. Here he died, in 1893, at the age of sixty-three years. He is still survived by his widow.

Dr. Charles Abbott Bush traces his ancestry somewhat as follows: He is a grandson of Hezekiah Bush, who was a son of Zadoc Bush, a grandson of Eldad Taylor, the son of Ruth Taylor, whose great-grandfather was the governor of Massachusetts in 1635, and afterward the first governor of Connecticut.

Her grandfather was Governor George Wyllys, of Connecticut, and her grandmother, Mabel Hayes, was "the woman who brought the best-known ancestry to America." Around the historic "Charter Oak," her father at that time owning the property on which it stood, she made her childhood's playground. Four years previous to her marriage the event from which the old oak derived its appellation occurred, when the charter was hidden within its great trunk. She married the son of a clergyman, by whom she had five daughters. A remarkable fact attaching to these children is that each one married a New England minister, from whom have since descended more than fifty who have followed the ecclesiastical calling.

A brother of Ruth Taylor served as secretary of the state of Connecticut for twenty-three years. He was succeeded by his son, who was annually elected to the office for sixty-one consecutive years, he in turn being succeeded by his son, who served for fifteen years, showing a record of ninety-nine years incumbency of the office of secretary of state by father, son and grandson, a remarkable fact, unparalleled in history. It is also noteworthy that two of the Doctor's ancestors along the Day line were presidents of Yale College.

The Doctor is one of five children, the complete list being Edwin Merrill, of Evansville, Indiana; Charles Abbott; William Noble, also a prosperous dentist of Brooklyn; Sarah Elizabeth, deceased, who married Samuel Walker Day; and Mary Louise, who married William Darling, of Summit, New Jersey, where she now resides.

The early education of Dr. Charles Abbott Bush was acquired in public and private schools of Brooklyn. He was a student in Wright's Business College 1879-80, and for two years pursued a course of study in the scientific department of the University of New York. In 1884 he entered the New York College of Dentistry, at which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1886, having the honor of being awarded the silver medal for performing the most skillful operations on the natural teeth. Soon after securing his degree he became associated with his father in the practice of his profession, continuing in this connection for four years. Since that time he has located in the Bedford District of Brooklyn, where he enjoys a large and select patronage.

Dr. Bush is a member of the Second District Dental Society, the Brooklyn Dental Society, and the Delta Upsilon College fraternity. He is also an enthusiastic advocate of athletics in certain forms, and enjoys to the full the privileges offered by the following clubs: The New York Athletic Club, which he joined in 1891, being also a member of



C. Abbott Bush D.D.S.

one of the champion La Crosse teams of the same year; the Staten Island Athletic Club, of which he became a member in 1892, and a little later joined the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, in which club he was made the first captain of the La Crosse team.

Dr. Bush was married on February 24, 1897, to Miss Estelle Daniel, daughter of Edwin More and Caroline (Moore) Daniel. His wife's father is a well-known attorney and counselor at law in Wall street, New York.

The Doctor was for many years connected with the First Presbyterian church of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, of which he was made a trustee. He is now, however, a member of the Central Congregational church. Though disinclined to take an active part in political affairs, he has usually affiliated with the Republican party.

WILLIAM H. STORY.

For thirty-five years William H. Story has been in the employ of the city, connected with the department of city engineers. No higher testimonial of faithfulness, ability and diligence could be given. While the unworthy sometimes secure public positions, the desire for office-holding is so great and the competition too strong for one who is not accomplished to retain a place in the public service. The public is critical and passes judgment quickly in condemnation of any unworthiness, and therefore continuance in office is unquestionable evidence of fidelity and honesty.

Mr. Story maintains his residence in Flatbush. He was born at the corner of Fulton and Tilly streets, in Brooklyn, and is a son of William W. and Myra (Martense) Story. The father was a native of New York city and was born at the corner of Read and Oak streets, which was also the birthplace of his father, William Story, Sr. The great-grandfather also bore the name of William. The first of the family to come to America was Joseph Story, who, in company with his six brothers, sailed from England. One of the family went to Boston and became a celebrated jurist of Massachusetts.

William W., the father of our subject, took up his abode in Flatbush about the year 1835, and was actively interested in the upbuilding and progress of the town, doing much to promote its welfare. He was one of the organizers and builders of the first Methodist church there and served as trustee. A seafaring man, he served at different times as captain of twenty-six vessels. He invested his money in the first steamer that left New York and made its way up the Mississippi river. While he was acting as its

captain on its second voyage, the vessel was lost. Mr. Story then left the sea and was pilot commissioner of the port of New York. He died in 1873. His wife, who was a daughter of Adrian Martense, one of the first settlers of Flatbush, passed away in 1889. In their family were three children, who are yet living, namely: William H., Martense and Joseph S.

In taking up the history of William H. Story we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely known in Flatbush and in many sections of Long Island, and is a valued representative of the city's official service. He pursued his education in Erasmus Hall Academy. He learned surveying in early life and has been connected with the department of city engineers for thirty-five years. He has done much surveying all over the country, and has thus gained a comprehensive knowledge of land values and property interests.

Mr. Story was married on the 7th of November, 1872, the lady of his choice being Miss Myra Berger, a daughter of John C. Berger, of Flatbush. They lost their only child. Theirs is one of the pleasant homes of the town. They enjoy the high regard of many friends, to whom the hospitality of the Story household is extended.

F. B. BERGEN, M. D.

Among the younger representatives of the medical profession on Long Island none are more worthy the success they have achieved than Dr. F. B. Bergen, a well-known and popular physician of Gravesend. He was born on Mill Lane, Flatlands, Kings county, September 8, 1871, and is a son of John C. and a grandson of Cornelius Bergen, both of whom were born on Bergen Island. His great-grandfather, John Bergen, is still living. His father was Tunis Bergen.

His father, John C. Bergen, now residing at No. 243 Seventy-eighth street, Bay Ridge, was born on Bergen Island, January 19, 1826. The old homestead of the family was located in Brooklyn, between what is now Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets on Third avenue, and they went there during the Revolution. John Bergen was given Bergen Island by his father, and Cornelius Bergen operated the two hundred acres of the island successfully, carrying on agricultural pursuits. He served as assessor, and died in 1865, in the faith of the Reformed church of Flatbush, in which he held membership. He at one time was ensign to the state militia. He married Frances Baldwin, who was a daughter of Elijah Baldwin, and died in 1884. They had two children, Mary, the widow of Daniel Van Brunt, of Bay Ridge, and John C. The latter attended the local

school of Flatlands and was also a student in Erasmus Hall, of Flatbush. He engaged in farming until 1899, when he sold his property to the Bergen Beach Company, who made it a very popular resort. He then removed to Bay Ridge, where he has since lived. Long a prominent member of the Reformed church, he served as deacon and elder, has been one of the teachers of the Sunday-school for over half a century, and has also been superintendent of the Sunday-school. He married Miss Mary G. Brown, daughter of John Brown, of Dutchess county, New York, on the 10th of January, 1858, and they became the parents of eight children, six of whom are yet living, namely: Rev. John Talmadge, professor in Hope College, of Holland, Michigan; Elizabeth, wife of William R. Bennett, of Bay Ridge; Frederick W., a real-estate dealer of Flatlands, Long Island; Ernest C., at home; Frank B., of this review; and Lyman B., at home.

JUDGE ALFRED E. STEERS.

Judge Alfred E. Steers, who is filling the position of police magistrate of Brooklyn, New York, belongs to that class of substantial American citizens whose loyalty to the public good is marked, and in the discharge of his official duties he recognizes the fact that he represents a department of the governmental service which stands as the conservator of human rights and liberties. He has always resided in this locality, his birth having occurred on the old Clove road, near De Graw street, Brooklyn, on the 26th of March, 1860. His father was Christian H. Steers, a native of New York city, and was a son of Henry Steers. The former was a grocer and for three years he served as a member of the United States Navy on board the frigate *Rariton*. In 1843 he took up his abode on the Clove road in Brooklyn, where he engaged in conducting a grocery store, becoming a well-known business man of this locality. His military service also embraced connection with the state militia, for in 1854 he served as first lieutenant in the Seventieth New York Regiment. His place of business was headquarters for the politicians of his day, including "Boss" McLaughlin, who spent much of his time in the grocery store. Mr. Steers held membership in the Lutheran church and died in that faith in the year 1876. His wife bore the maiden name of Henrietta Shafter, and they became the parents of seven children, of whom three are living: A. E., of this review; Frank H., who is engaged in the grocery business in Troy avenue, in Brooklyn; and Lewis S., who is a real-estate dealer of the same city. One son, Henry, was the first supervisor of the twenty-fourth ward. His death occurred in 1884.

Judge Steers of this review received his preliminary education in the local schools and supplemented it by study in Browns Business College. At the age of sixteen, however, he was forced to leave school, for his parents had died and it became necessary for him to earn his own livelihood. Accordingly he entered the employ of his uncle, who conducted a grocery store at Flatbush, and was with him for five years, on the expiration of which period he returned to his father's old stand. In 1887 he began the manufacture of brooms and brushes, and in the same year began dealing in real estate, continuing in the latter line until 1892, when he was elected justice of the peace, at Flatbush. In July, 1894, the town was annexed to Brooklyn and he was appointed a police judge for a term of five years. In 1899 he was reappointed city magistrate, for a period of ten years, and is now serving in that capacity, his even-handed justice commending him to the confidence of the public. In politics he is an active Democrat, unswerving in his advocacy of the principles of the party, but he never allows partisanship to interfere with the impartial discharge of his duties. At the present time he is president of the second division of the Board of City Magistrates of the State of New York, including, Queens, Richmond and Kings counties.

In 1886 the Judge became a member of the Fourteenth Regiment of the New York National Guards and later was promoted to the rank of captain of Company G, of the Thirty-second Regiment. In 1889 he was elected major and subsequently received the unanimous vote of all the officers of the regiment for the position of lieutenant-colonel. In 1893 he served as inspector of rifle practice of the Thirtieth Regiment, and he has taken a very deep and active interest in the National Guard, doing all in his power to promote the interests and efficiency of the military organization of the state. Every measure and movement tending to benefit the public welfare receives his endorsement and support, and he is widely recognized as a valued and progressive citizen. He was president of the Flatbush fire department from 1888 until 1894, is a life member of the State Fireman's Association, and a member of the Volunteer Fireman's Association of Flatbush.

On the 31st of December, 1883, Judge Steers was united in marriage to Miss Laura G. Kleinfelder, a daughter of Lewis Kleinfelder, of Brooklyn, and they have four children: Laura L., A. E., Clinton L. and Mildred E. Judge Steers and his family attend the Dutch Reformed church. He is identified with various fraternal and social organizations, including the Masonic lodge, in which he has for some time served as treasurer. He belongs to the Midwood, Cortelyou and Knickerbocker Clubs, also



Alfred B. Steers

the Municipal Club. His career both public and private has been marked by the strictest integrity, faithfulness to every trust reposed in him and is known as a representative man, a pleasant social companion and a devoted husband and father.

HOMER C. BRISTOL, A. M.

Homer C. Bristol has devoted his entire life to working for the advancement of his fellow men along intellectual and moral lines. He is now occupying the position of principal of school No. 10, in Brooklyn, and is a valued representative of the educational interests of the city. Mr. Bristol's ancestors included three soldiers in the Revolutionary war. He was born in Auburn, Cayuga county, New York, and there acquired his primary education, after which he matriculated in the Rochester University, where he was graduated with the class of 1874. Having decided to prepare for the ministry, he studied theology in the Rochester Seminary, and was graduated and ordained in 1878. Owing to impaired health he was compelled to abandon the pulpit after several years of work in the ministry, and during the years 1888 and 1890 he was professor of Greek in the Los Angeles University, of Los Angeles, California. In 1891 he returned to the east and was appointed principal of primary school No. 16, in Paterson, New Jersey. As the result of a competitive examination he was subsequently appointed principal of grammar school No. 1, of that city. In order to further fit himself for educational work he pursued a post-graduate course in the University of the City of New York, from which he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1896. The year previous he resigned his position in the Paterson schools to accept the superintendency of the Vermont Academy, of Saxton River, one of the leading institutions of the kind in the Green Mountain state. In 1897 Mr. Bristol was appointed principal of school No. 113, of Brooklyn, which he organized, displaying in that task excellent executive ability and keen discrimination. His superior power as a disciplinarian and his marked success in that school led to his selection for the principalship of school No. 10. In the latter position he has under his direction one branch principal, five heads of departments, ninety teachers and about four thousand pupils. An educational journal, in speaking of his work in connection with school No. 113, said: "Mr. Bristol organized No. 113 in September, 1897, and the records show that his work there has been satisfactory to the committee and superintendents. One of his chief elements of success, no doubt, is the fact that he is ready to try that which seems to be the best in new methods, selecting those which recommend them-

selves. His power of organizing and strength of discipline was thoroughly tested in his organization of the school."

Professor Bristol is a very progressive teacher. He believes in the frequent use of illustrations in order to aid the pupils in their work, and to this end he has introduced the stereopticon into the school in order that the ear may be aided by the eye in perceiving the facts which the teachers are endeavoring to impart to the pupils. He was the winner of the prize offered by the school journal for the best short article on the subject of "Use of the Stereopticon in Teaching." This prize was to consist of a lantern valued at one hundred dollars and made by J. B. Colt & Company. A large number of very valuable articles were received, but the committee awarded to Professor Bristol the prize, as his paper seemed to go most deeply into the ethics of the subject and answered most completely the purpose desired, namely, encouraging investigation. His work with the stereopticon has become very popular in the schools. The pupils do not commit to memory the facts concerning the subjects of study, but are able to view the subject itself through the use of the pictures thrown on the screen, and no one for a moment doubts the efficiency of this work, which appeals to teachers, pupils and parents. Professor Bristol is a man of splendid resource and with an intuition which enables him to understand the needs of the individual. The study of his pupils in this way has made his work particularly successful, and among the leading principals of Brooklyn he well deserves to be mentioned.

KENNETH McDUGAL, D. D. S.

Dr. Kenneth McDougal, of Brooklyn, was born in New York city April 23, 1866, and is a son of Rev. James and Virginia McDougal, the former of whom was president of York College, of York, Pennsylvania, for over twenty years. He had formerly taught in Princeton College, and for several years ran the well-known Hossack Hall school in New York. He was a son of the Rev. James and Julia (Kitchell) McDougal, and a grandson of Walter McDougal, who came from Scotland during the Revolutionary war and located in New Jersey.

The Doctor received his education in York College, at which he was graduated in 1885, and three years later received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from the Pennsylvania Dental College, of Philadelphia. His professional studies were carried on under the direction of the well-known Dr. Wilbur F. Litch, of Philadelphia, who is the author of the American System of Dentistry. Soon after securing his degree he entered upon the practice of

his profession in Brooklyn, and was successful from the start. For the past few years his practice has been so large that he has been obliged to employ an assistant. He is a member of the Second District Dental Society, and the author of several scientific papers which have appeared in various dental journals. He is a member of Acanthus Lodge, F. & A. M., the Burnside Council, Royal Arcanum, and Invincible Club, and has been for three years secretary of the Bethesda Sunday-school.

WILLIAM M. WINANS.

William M. Winans, chief block-index clerk of the register's office, has been one of the workers in the ranks of the Republican party in Kings county for several years. He was born in Paterson, New Jersey, in 1859, where he was educated in the public schools and George W. Latimer's Business College, at which he graduated in 1880. He later learned the custom shirt-cutting trade, and was for several years manager of the Banner Shirt Company of Brooklyn, later having had charge of the custom shirt department of the house of Abraham & Strauss, in which position he continued until seven years ago, when he entered the indexing department of the register's office and one year later was made chief of the department. The duties of his department consist of the abstracting, locating, diagraming and indexing of deeds, mortgages, etc. The system known as the block form has been instituted under his administration and many changes and improvements have been made in the manner of conducting the business of the office that have received complimentary endorsement from the legal profession and others having business with the department.

Mr. Winans has been active as a Republican, and has served as a delegate to all the various conventions, both local and state. He is a member and treasurer of the Logan Club, and one of the organizers of the James G. Blaine Association of the eleventh assembly district, organized eight years ago, and of which he served as president for two terms. He is also a member of Nassau Council, Royal Arcanum, and Grace Methodist Episcopal church, located at Seventh avenue and St. John place. He was formerly a member of Company B, Paterson Light Guards, and was a member of the guard when it participated in the national tournament at Yorktown, Virginia, and where his troop took the first prize,—a handsome silver vase valued at five hundred dollars,—competed for by troops from the thirteen original states, and was conferred for superior excellence and efficiency in marching, drilling, etc. Bronze medals conferred by the state of New Jersey upon members of his troop bear the name

of the member and make a valuable trophy. Mr. Winans served three years in that organization.

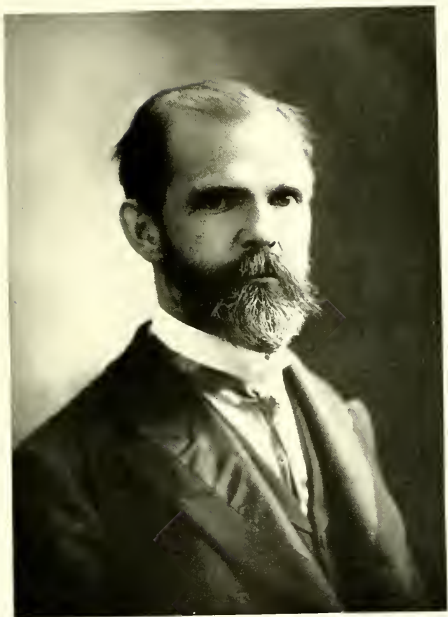
He was married to Miss Mary E. McMurray, of Paterson, New Jersey, and they have five sons and one daughter. The eldest, Albert R., a promising young man, is a graduate of the public and grammar schools and is now attending a business college. He is the first lieutenant of the Boys' Brigade of Grace church and speaker of the junior house of congress, a mock institution which is one of the popular literary societies of Brooklyn of its kind, being conducted under the direction of ex-Congressman Edmund H. Driggs. Isabel S., the eldest daughter, is sixteen years of age, is a graduate of the grammar school and is at present a student of Erasmus Hall high school, and is already prominent in church and Sunday-school work, as well as in the Epworth League.

William B. Winans, the father of our subject, served in the Civil war, in the Thirty-ninth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, in Company I, as a private up to the close of the war. He resided in Paterson until his premature death, brought on by exposure in the war, having died at the age of forty-four years. The name is of Dutch origin, the original American progenitor of the family having landed on these shores several hundred years ago. The earliest of the family resided in Sussex county, New Jersey, from which have sprung the entire Winans family of this country. Mr. Ross Winans, a distinguished member of the family residing in Baltimore, is a descendant of the Jersey family of that name. One of Mr. Winans' ancestors served in the Revolutionary war, and Mr. Winans is a member of the War Veterans and Sons' Association of Kings county.

JAMES F. ROACH.

James F. Roach, the present warden of the Kings county prison, is one of the best-known undertakers in the city of Brooklyn, having been for fifteen years associated with Jacob Schafer in that business. He is also one of the best-known Republicans in the city, having been active and prominent in the interests of the success of the party since arriving at legal age.

He was born in New York city June 27, 1860, and educated in the public schools and grammar school No. 29, at which he graduated. Upon leaving school he became a clerk in a telegraph office, and later entered the employ of the Union Ferry Company, where he continued until he learned the undertaking business and became associated fifteen years ago with Mr. Schafer, with whom he continued until accepting his present position. He has been



W. M. Winans

a member of the Republican Ward Association. He is also a member of the Seventh Assembly District Republican Club, B. P. O. E., the National Providence Union, the Knights of Columbus, of which he served as a grand knight for two years, and as a delegate to every convention for over three years. Politically he has been a delegate to all local and state conventions of his party and has always been an active worker in its ranks.

He was married, in New York city, to Anna Dougherty, and they have five exceptionally bright and interesting children to gladden their home.

OSCAR KNAPP.

In all the walks of life Oscar Knapp has so acquitted himself as to be regarded as a most valued and honorable citizen, and as a representative business man and leader in political circles he well deserves mention among the prominent residents of Long Island. When it became recognized that Brooklyn politics were being controlled by a "machine," when unprincipled men were found to be managing campaigns and electing their own associates, then the better element of Brooklyn's citizenship rose to demand cleaner political work and called to their aid many of the most reliable and substantial business men of the city, including Mr. Knapp, who since that time has been an important factor in party work in his district.

Mr. Knapp was born in the province of Alsace, France, September 20, 1847, and when a child came to America. His father, John G. Knapp, who was of German lineage, emigrated to New York in 1852. After a residence there of nine years he became the inventor of the well-known threaded handle tin spoon, and in connection with the firm of Lalance & Grosjean erected their first works, then known as the Spoon Factory at Woodhaven, Long Island, in 1861. Mr. Knapp remained there until 1870, when he established himself with his two sons in New York, in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. The Lalance & Grosjean plant is now recognized as the largest manufactory of household utensils in the United States. Lucien Knapp, a brother of our subject, was at one time treasurer of Long Island City, and became well known in political circles by reason of his successful opposition of Patrick Gleason, of that city. He was a prominent manufacturer of New York, carrying on a large and profitable business. A sister of our subject is a celebrated teacher in a deaf and dumb school which was founded many years ago by her uncle, Frederick Knapp, and in which a system of instruction to teach deaf and dumb to talk audibly is pursued, of which he was the originator, and which has proved very effective and successful.

For thirty years Oscar Knapp has been a resident of Brooklyn. He pursued his education in the public schools and in the College of the City of New York, later supplementing his knowledge by the information gained through travel and study in Europe. He spent three years abroad, and during that time made a special study of mechanical engineering. Returning to this country, he served for three years as a mechanic with a manufacturing company of which his father was the founder, organizer and superintendent for ten years. Later with his father and brother he became established in business under the name of the Knapp Manufacturing Company, and on an extensive scale they engaged in the manufacture of plumbers' supplies and brass goods, their factory being situated on Frankfort street, New York. In 1880 he became superintendent for the William Lang Company, with which he was connected for seven years, and then became associated with the New York Brass Company, manufacturers of copper, brass and metal work. On severing his connection with that house he accepted the superintendency of the Somerton Tin Plate Works in Brooklyn. Mr. Knapp, of this review, did special expert work for various large concerns, improving and refitting with the most modern improvements and manufactures along that line. Since then he has dealt in machinery, giving a large portion of his time to his real-estate interests, which in the Nineteenth ward are extensive and important, embracing some very valuable property. Mr. Knapp has had a wide range of business experience, and his counsel and judgment are frequently sought. His advice is freely given after mature consideration, and his opinion has proved a valuable factor in the successful control of many enterprises. His investments have been judiciously and carefully made, and have resulted in bringing to him a handsome income. He is thorough in whatever he undertakes, systematic and methodical, and at all times his conduct is in harmony with the strictest commercial ethics.

Such is the man who, on account of his reliability and trustworthiness, was solicited to take an active part in political work. Since the reorganization of the party in 1893 and the Schieren administration he has given his aid to advancing the best interests of the people along political lines. Prior to that time he had left party work to others, but the solicitation of his neighbors and friends led him to devote his time and energies to the public good. The first year he was elected secretary of the ward committee of the nineteenth ward, and the following year was a candidate for the presidency. His defeat was the cause of the organization of the Nineteenth Ward Republican Club, which was formed for the purpose of fighting Jacob Worth, who was then the

leader of the opposing faction, and their efforts later resulted in the defeat of Mr. Worth for senator by Dr. George W. Brush. Mr. Knapp is president of the John Kissel Battery, a very strong political organization of the nineteenth ward, and was one of the organizers of the Congress Club, of which he has since been a very active supporter, acting at the present time as chairman of its board of trustees. All these organizations have been very effective in promoting the interests of the Republican party in the district, and Mr. Knapp is regarded as a most valuable political leader. In 1896 and 1897 he served as water purveyor for the city of Brooklyn, and during the latter year collected for the city on metered water over forty thousand dollars, more than had ever before been collected, with seventy-five meters less in use by consumers than the year previous.

Mr. Knapp was united in marriage to Catherine Schroeck. For five years he was a member of the Eighty-ninth Regiment of the New York National Guard, and socially he is identified with Acanthus Lodge, No. 719, F. & A. M., also with Burnside Council, No. 625, Royal Arcanum, while with the Congregational church he also holds membership. A business career which has been alike successful and creditable, an official record most commendable and a political reputation unassailable, Mr. Knapp occupies an enviable position among the leading men of Brooklyn, and his history well deserves a prominent place in the annals of Long Island.

CONGRESS CLUB.

The Congress Club, which had its origin in the old nineteenth ward organization, known as the Nineteenth Ward Republican Club, formed in 1893, was established in 1900, its charter bearing date of June 5th of that year. Its headquarters are located at No. 586 Bedford avenue. The organization was effected with two hundred members and the present membership is five hundred, showing a very rapid growth. The first president was John J. Falker, and the present officers are: J. T. W. Kastendieck, president; Charles F. Laney, first vice-president; George W. Churchill, second vice-president; and Henry Mander, treasurer. The present members of the board are Oscar Knapp, chairman of the board of trustees; David F. Davis, who was president in 1896; Benjamin F. Rogers, president in 1897; Uriah Hoff, president in 1898; Clarence E. Gorce, president in 1899; and John J. Walker, who was the first president of the Congress Club. The present trustees are Oscar Knapp, chairman; Charles Colne, Dr. Full, Floyd J. Adams, J. T. W. Kastendieck and Henry Mander. Other prominent members of the organization are: Judge William Kramer, Jacob Worth,

James E. Howe, George H. Roberts, Frederick W. Schroeder, Senator Audett, Colonel A. D. Baird and Bert Reiss.

MATHEW DEAN.

The history of Mathew Dean is one of close connection with financial interests of Brooklyn and New York and business enterprises of the two cities owe their advancement and success to his wise and able management and sound counsel. He is now practically retired from active business life, but has many investments in important concerns.

Mr. Dean is a native of Stamford, Connecticut, where his birth occurred April 29, 1838, his parents being Samuel and Cynthia (Chichester) Dean. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Dean, Sr., served his country in the Continental army while yet in early manhood and family tradition says that while in the service he drank from the same canteen which General Washington used. He died at North Stamford, Connecticut at the age of four-score years and his widow survived him, passing away at the very venerable age of eighty-six. They were devout Christian people of the Presbyterian faith. They had seven children, five sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Henry Dean, studied for the ministry and after having preached for some time in Ohio he came to Brooklyn, where for many years he was principal of one of the public schools, gaining a wide reputation as a noted educator. The second son, John Dean, valiantly served his country in the war of 1812 and was commissioned colonel. He and his brothers, Samuel, Aaron and Isaac, all married and settled at North Stamford, Connecticut, where they were for some time successfully engaged in the manufacture of shoes. The settlement became known as Deansville. Three sons of Colonel John Dean,—Francis Hugo, Addington and Preston,—went to California in the early '50s, and three sons of Aaron Dean,—Portius Festus, Silas Lucius and William Pliny, also went to the Golden state during the same period and their descendants, now numerous, are numbered among the good citizens of that great commonwealth.

Samuel Dean, Jr., the father of our subject, was educated in the schools of North Stamford and for a time was associated with his brothers in the manufacture of shoes at Deansville. He also pursued farming through a long period. A progressive and worthy citizen, he was highly respected by his neighbors and friends. He married Cynthia Chichester, a daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Weed) Chichester, and their union was blessed with nine children, of whom the surviving are: Harriet Cynthia, the wife of Edward C. Badeau, of Staten Island,



Mathew Dean

New York; Elizabeth S., who married Charles M. Mathews, of Orange, New Jersey; Hannah Josephine, the wife of Mrs. Alanson C. Dixon, of Stamford, Connecticut; and Mathew. Both the parents have now passed away. Upon his father's farm Mathew Dean spent the days of his boyhood and youth but not desiring to engage in agricultural pursuits throughout his entire life he went to New York city and entered the employ of Charles E. Knapp, a grocer. Five years later he engaged in the fruit business under the firm name of Board & Dean, in Washington street, New York, the firm later becoming Mathew Dean & Company. In 1876 his partner dying Mr. Dean thereafter conducted the business alone until his retirement from the store. While in active business he was a member of the Produce, the Mercantile and the Foreign Fruit Exchanges of New York.

In 1864 Mr. Dean removed to Brooklyn and since that time has been identified with the property interests and with many leading enterprises of the city, which have contributed to its growth and advancement. In 1884 he became a stockholder in the Municipal Electric Light Company, became a director in 1888 and from 1891 until 1897 served as its president, at which time the company was absorbed by the Kings County Company. Prior to 1888 he was also president of the Citizens Electric Company and was a stockholder of the Edison Company. He is a director of the Brooklyn Bank of the city of New York, the oldest bank of the borough of Brooklyn; a director of the Long Island Safe Deposit Company and has lately assisted in the incorporation of the Childs Unique Dairy Company, of New York, of which he is a director. He is also similarly connected with the New York Pie-Baking Company, and Waverly Land Company, of New Jersey, and continues his membership in the Produce Exchange.

Socially Mr. Dean is connected with the Hanover Club and he is an attendant on the services of the Ross Street Presbyterian church. He was married in October, 1863, to Miss Pauline H. France, a daughter of James and Sarah (Orcott) France. The former was a prominent commission merchant of New York city. He was of German lineage and died in 1867, while his widow, who was descended from English ancestry, survived him until 1895. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dean have been born the following children: James Edward, who was a student in the public schools and in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn and also in the Mount Pleasant Academy at Ossining, New York, died October 31, 1896; Josephine became the wife of L. A. Mathey; Florence married Harvey N. Fiske; Pauline is the wife of Dr. Edward Rodney Fiske, of Brooklyn; and Adeline is the wife of Philip W. Hall.

W. H. BEARDSLEY.

W. H. Beardsley, who resides at No. 404 Ocean avenue, Flatbush, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 7th of April, 1852. His father, I. L. Beardsley, was a native of the Empire state, and traces his ancestry back to William Beardsley, who came from England to the new world in 1635 as a passenger on the sailing vessel "Planter." He took up his abode at Fairfield, and he and sixteen others owned all of the land from that place to the Housatonic river. William Beardsley was an important factor in the early development of this section of New England, and laid out the town of Stratford, Connecticut. He was also a leader in public affairs and served as a member of the general court for eight terms. The great-grandfather of our subject and his six brothers were soldiers in the Revolution, loyally aiding in the establishment of American independence. I. L. Beardsley, who is a journalist, in 1838 removed to Cleveland, Ohio, becoming one of the founders of the "Plain Dealer" there, and later engaged in the wholesale grocery business.

Mr. Beardsley, of this review, pursued his studies in Cleveland and was graduated in the Central high school of that city in 1869. Later he was for a time associated in the grocery business with his father. He subsequently came to New York, and from 1880 until 1890 was in the employ of the Standard Oil Company. In 1890 H. M. Flagler, one of the founders of the Standard Oil Company, made Mr. Beardsley his financial representative. He is treasurer of the Florida & East Coast Railroad, the Florida East Coast Steamship Company and of all properties controlled by Mr. Flagler.

On the 26th of February, 1874, Mr. Beardsley was united in marriage to Miss Lillian, a daughter of Marcus S. Sterling, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, of which city her grandfather was at one time mayor. Our subject and his wife now have three children: Sterling S., Lillian and W. H. Mr. Beardsley belongs to the Field and Marine Club, the Midwood Club and to the Ohio Society of New York, and is very prominent in social circles, while his standing in financial circles is exceptionally high. His safe and conservative policy is widely recognized, and at the same time he lacks not that progressive spirit which promotes advancement and induces business success.

JAMES CUSACK.

A man in business, professional or public life becomes known to the world through that which has given him prominence in his chosen calling, and as one long identified with the educational work of

Brooklyn Mr. Cusack needs no introduction to the readers of this volume. He now occupies the position of principal of school No. 17. Certain conditions render the work in this school particularly arduous, but Professor Cusack is well fitted for the work and is discharging his duties in a most commendable manner.

A native of Ireland, he was educated for a teacher in the Dublin Normal College, and entered upon his professional career in his native country. In 1871 he crossed the Atlantic to America, and the country of his adoption has become the country of his affection. For seven years he was principal of school No. 21, in Jersey City, and left that position in order to assume the principalship of school No. 17, in Brooklyn. Here he has since remained. He also has charge of branch schools Nos. 38 and 48, and directs the labors of two branch principals, two heads of departments, sixty-three teachers and about three thousand pupils. As an educator he commands the respect of the teachers and scholars in the school. By reason of his strong individuality, his power as a disciplinarian and his ability to plan and execute the work, the professional thought of the day along educational lines is exemplified in his labors. He is not dependent on old methods of instruction nor too forward in adopting new ones, but his keen judgment and marked ability in determining what is practical, combined with his matchless skill of adaptation, has made his school prominent and its influence far-reaching. He possesses in a marked degree the faculty of not only expressing his thoughts in a clear and concise manner, but of expressing what he desires to indicate on the mind of both teachers and pupils. Few if any principal commands in a higher measure the respect of those with whom their work brings them into contact. Professor Cusack possesses a genial manner and uniform courtesy, combined with a certain dignity without which no principal is ever thoroughly successful. He has done much to improve the educational work in his portion of the city, and his labors are of great benefit to those who have come under his instruction.

WILLIAM EDWARD HALSEY, D. D. S.

Among the most prominent of the dentists of Brooklyn is Dr. W. E. Halsey, of 203 Jefferson avenue, who was born in Chatham, Columbia county, New York, July 5, 1868, and is a son of William Henry and Ellen (Toby) Halsey, natives respectively of Long Island and West Stockbridge, Massachusetts. The Halsey family came originally from England, and were among the first settlers in Southampton, Long Island.

Dr. Halsey was educated in the public schools

of his native town, and at the age of seventeen years became an assistant in the office of Dr. C. M. Harmon, of Chatham, where he remained two years. He then entered the office of Dr. J. J. Mills, of Port Jervis, New York, and under his direction completed his dental education. He was graduated in the Philadelphia Dental College with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1891. Soon after receiving his degree he located in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, where he soon established a fine practice, and there he continued until May, 1901, when he removed to Jefferson avenue. While in the dental college he attracted the attention of Professor J. Foster Flagg, one of the best-known dentists in this country and the "Father of the New Departure Core." Since then that friendship has been continued, and Dr. Halsey is known to the profession as a "Disciple of Flagg." He has advocated the use of plastics in dentistry and written a number of papers upon the subject which were presented to dental societies and afterward published in the medical journals. He is a member of the Second District Dental Society and the Odontological Society of New York, and has been a delegate from the former to the New York State Dental Society.

Dr. Halsey was married April 29, 1891, to Mrs. Ella Remy, of Unionville, New York, and has two children,—Lillian and Gertrude. They worship at the Dutch Reformed church at Greenpoint. The Doctor is fond of outdoor sports, and during vacation gives much time to hunting, fishing and amateur photography. As a result of one of these expeditions he has in his parlor one of the finest moose heads in the country.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

Henry C. Wright, a prominent educator of Brooklyn, New York, the founder and principal of the Long Island Business College, an institution which ranks among the most noticed and successful business colleges of the country, was born in Brockville, Ontario, Canada, June 4, 1843, the son of Michael and Susannah Wright. His ancestors were loyalists, the immigrant family coming from England during the Revolutionary war and locating first in Connecticut, where they allied themselves with the Tory party and fought in the British army. After the war his grandfather, Michael Wright, removed to Cornwall on the St. Lawrence, Canada, where he was one of the pioneer settlers, receiving there a grant from the crown of fifteen hundred acres of land. He served as a captain in Burgoyne's army during the Revolution, and was with him at the surrender of Saratoga. With his large land holdings he became, in civil life, a prominent farmer, coupling



W. Edward Halsey D.D.S.



Henry C. Hughes

with this industry the occupation of a tanner, a custom largely current at that period. A man of strong and sturdy qualities, he became the progenitor of a vigorous family of seven sons and one daughter: Joseph, John, Asahel, Abel, Michael, Amos, Mark and Catherine. Though dying at the age of fifty-four, the result of an accident, his sons all lived to the remarkable age of from eighty-two to eighty-six years. They all followed the occupation of the father, farmers or farmers and tanners, with the exception of Michael, the father of Mr. Wright, who pursued the vocation of teacher.

Michael Wright, the father of Mr. Wright, was educated in the public schools of Canada. After becoming prominent as an educator he later followed farming and tanning, locating at Wright's Corners, now the village of Algonquin. Here he was a man of affairs, and was recognized as a man of rare judgment, sound business ability and exceptional executive power, and was widely consulted upon all important business and civic questions. He was for many years a prominent member of the Baptist church, for which he donated the site and built and endowed the edifice, and became the moving spirit of its activities. He died at the age of eighty-two years, leaving five children, two daughters and three sons: Eliza, Mary, James, Asahel and Henry C.

Henry C. Wright was educated in public and grammar schools, and at the Friends' Seminary at Picton, Canada. Later he was graduated at the Toronto Normal School. For four years thereafter he taught in the public schools of Toronto. Seeking wider educational fields, he removed to the "states," and for a period was professor in Pierce's Business College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Later for two years he was public accountant.

In 1873 he removed to Brooklyn and established on South Sixth street the meager beginnings of the Long Island Business College,—an institution which from one unpretentious room with the most meager facilities, and with a mere handful of students, has grown and expanded till it stands to-day among the leading commercial colleges of the land. Two years later spacious quarters were taken in the Kings County Savings Bank building, on Broadway and Bedford avenue, where for eighteen years the institution was known as "Wright's Business College," and steadily grew in popularity and ever widening influence. The changed and changing demands for business training which the growth of the city, the rapid improvements and inventions, and the consequent change in business methods resulting therefrom, made more and more imperative, now taxed the facilities of the college to its utmost extent. New quarters and enlarged facilities became necessary. Accordingly a site was selected near by, 143-

149 South Eighth street, and the present magnificent edifice was erected. A unique feature of the buildings lies in the fact that it is the only one in the country erected for, and exclusively devoted to, the purposes of business education. The new home of the college is four stories high and extends from South Eighth street almost to Broadway; it contains fourteen class rooms, offices, reception parlors, handsomely furnished, and an assembly room with a seating capacity of six hundred. It is furnished with the latest school apparatus of every description, including typewriting machines of all the leading kinds, and is lighted by electricity and heated by the hot-water system. Other details have received the same careful attention. Thus the ventilation, plumbing and arrangement of halls and entrances are all that could be desired. In the college office are found all the latest devices, including a long-distance telephone and a self-winding clock, synchronized daily with Washington time. Another interesting feature is the college bank and business offices, which are designed to bring the students in close touch with the operations of business.

With the removal of the college to South Eighth street the institution was given the name of the Long Island Business College, which is more in keeping with the increased attendance and wider reputation. In its present location and under its new name, the college has moved steadily forward. Students have come from all parts of the Greater New York, from Long Island towns, from New Jersey, from distant points in this country and from foreign lands as well. The success of its students in all walks of life has given it a high standing with men of business; and great confidence is placed in the character of its instruction.

The increased facilities have not all been in the direction of the building and added equipment. The course of studies has been constantly broadened and strengthened and new methods of instruction have been tested, and, when found of value, adopted. In 1898 the board of regents of the University of the State of New York set the seal of its approval upon the work of the college by admitting it to the privilege of registration—an act at the same time a tribute to the thorough instruction afforded to the students of the institution. Under the provisions of the act of registration, the graduates of the college are eligible to examination for the state business certificate, the state business diploma, or both. With a patronage annually of between seven and eight hundred students the college occupies a unique and unrivaled position among the educational institutions of the city, and with its splendid edifice and equipments is a recognized memorial to the educational grasp and executive ability of its founder.

In politics Mr. Wright is a Democrat. Active in the deliberations and reform movements of his party, he has often been tendered nominations for prominent official positions. He is a member of the Universalist church, the Hanover Club, the Civic Club, American Legion of Honor, the Royal Arcanum, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is the vice-president of the Kings County Building & Loan Association.

In 1866 he was married to Adelaide, daughter of Henry Browncombe, a prominent contractor of Toronto, Canada. They have one daughter, Lois, who is the wife of John N. Bissell, the general manager of the Queens County Electric Light Company. He has one grandchild, named Chester.

ARTHUR CONKLIN BRUSH, M. D.

Dr. A. C. Brush, physician, and a neurologist of acknowledged distinction, of Brooklyn, is from one of the first and most prominent families of the city named, where he was born May 31, 1862, son of Theodore and Elizabeth (Pettitt) Brush, to whom were born two children, he alone surviving. His father, also a native of Brooklyn, was a member of the well and favorably known firm of A. B. Bayliss & Company; he was a Mason of high standing, and honored throughout the community.

The Brush family in America was founded by three brothers,—Philip, John and James,—who came from the Zuyder Zee, in Holland, in 1645. Dr. Brush is lineally descended in the seventh generation from the first named, and is a grandson of the Hon. Conklin Brush. The latter named began mercantile business in New York city immediately upon the close of the war of 1812, and was actively engaged therein for twenty-three years, during that long period being at the head of nine establishments, all of which were most successful, safely weathering frequent financial storms which swept over the country. He was a member of the board of trustees of the old village of Brooklyn in 1830, and a member of the common council in 1834 and 1835, and as president, when retiring from office, he received a unanimous vote of thanks. His public services were conspicuous in advancing every measure tending to the development and prosperity of his city. When he came it did not possess a street lamp. As a member of a committee appointed by a meeting of citizens for the purpose, he was instrumental in obtaining from the legislature authority to establish a borough building, and in carrying forward the proposition to a successful conclusion. He built the Atlantic docks in 1840, and he erected grain elevators and stores in connection therewith in 1848. He was subsequently a city water commissioner, and aided in providing

for an adequate water supply. In 1850, as a Whig, he was elected to the mayoralty, and during his two years' term he made a splendid record in advancing the material interests of the city. On his retirement from office he became the president of the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, and served in that capacity until his death, which occurred July 4, 1870.

Dr. Brush completed his education at the Polytechnic Institute, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then studied medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was graduated at that institution in 1884. He subsequently went to Europe and passed two years in Paris and other scientific centers, giving assiduous attention to the study of diseases of the nervous system; and to that department of practice his life effort has been devoted, a field in which he has been eminently successful, not only in ameliorating the condition of the afflicted, but also in reaping the honors which such services merit.

Held to be high authority as a neurologist, he has been frequently called upon to give expert evidence in courts of law in important cases affecting personal liberty and property interests, and he has prepared many exhaustive papers which have been read before scientific bodies and published in printed society proceedings, in the medical press and in monographs. As a visiting neurologist he serves the Kings County Hospital, the Bushwick Hospital, the Bedford Hospital, the Williamsburgh Hospital and the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital. He is a valued member of the American Neurological Society, the Brooklyn Neurological Society, the Boston Neurological Society, the American Medical Association, the Greater New York Medical Association, the Long Island Medical Society, the Kings County Medical Society and the Brooklyn Medical Society.

Dr. Brush married Miss Larned Angels, of Brooklyn.

FRANCIS M. CRAFTS.

Francis M. Crafts, who is connected with the United States internal revenue service, with offices in the federal building in Brooklyn, was born in Munson, Maine, on the 22d of October, 1840. His father was Moses Crafts, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and the family is of English lineage. Griffin Crafts, the first of the name to come to the new world, was an officer of the English army, and in that capacity crossed the Atlantic, locating in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1634. He was also connected with the English nobility. Samuel Crafts, a descendant of Griffin Crafts, served as governor of Vermont, and United States senator. He was also the founder of the town of Craftsville in the Green



Francis Marion Crafts



Mountain state. The great-grandfather of our subject served as a surgeon in the war of the Revolution, and two of his brothers were distinguished officers under General Washington. Captain Samuel Crafts, grandfather of our subject, was in command of the harbor defences of Portland, Maine, during the War of 1812, and thus it will be seen that the family is one of marked patriotism, its members having displayed their valor and bravery on many a battle-field. Our subject also had two brothers in the Civil war, namely: Moses A. and Benjamin F., and the latter was wounded and captured and taken to Libby prison.

Colonel Francis M. Crafts, the subject of this review, has manifested the same military spirit. He was educated in Maine. At the outbreak of the Civil war he came to Brooklyn to enlist in the service of his country and aided in raising Company F of the One Hundred and Second New York Volunteers. He joined the army as a private, but was soon after promoted to the rank of second lieutenant and served on the staff of General Franz Siegel during that general's campaign in the Shenandoah valley. By successive and well-earned promotions he mounted several grades as a commissioned officer, the promotions in each case being secured by worthy conduct in the field. He served in many of the severest and most desperately-contested engagements of the war; through the battles around Harper's Ferry in 1862; the bloody combats in the Shenandoah valley, and again in the sharp, close bayonet rally at Chancellorsville, where he was in command of a company. He participated in the battles of Winchester, Newtown, Cedar Creek, Culpeper Court House, White Sulphur Springs, Rappahannock, Centerville, Fredricksburg and Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg he commanded the skirmish line covering a part of General Slocum's Corps in front of Culp's Hill; advancing to the point with one hundred and fifty men, he held them against the Confederate battle line until, with only a dozen survivors, he retired to his own regiment, where he fought for two days. For gallantry at this famous battle he was commissioned colonel.

At Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Pea Vine Creek and Ringgold, Georgia, he also distinguished himself. In the campaign of 1864, under General Sherman, he was again foremost in the battles at Mill Creek Gap, Snake Creek Gap and in the memorable assault and capture of the Confederate artillery at Resaca, Georgia, his regiment connecting with General Harrison's, Seventieth Indiana Volunteers; also at Cassville, New Hope Church, Dallas Acworth Bridge, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw and Atlanta. He left the army with a brilliant record,

having won the honor and esteem of his loyal countrymen, and after taking part in fifty battles, with never a day in hospital, having served under Generals McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Mead, Slocum, Pope, Siegel, Gearry, Thomas, Sherman and Grant.

Colonel Crafts has long been in the government service in a civil capacity, and for thirty years has been a leader in the Republican ranks, taking an active part in supporting the men and measures of the party. For ten years he has been a member of the Kings County general committee, and does all in his power to advance Republican interests. Socially he is connected with the Union League Club and Logan Club, and is past commander of the G. A. R., U. S. Grant Post, and a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

On the 21st of May, 1873, the Colonel was united in marriage to Miss Eliza A. Goodyear, a daughter of William B. Goodyear, of New Haven, Connecticut, and a near relative of Charles Goodyear, the famous inventor of hard rubber. They have two children: Marion L. and Francis Goodyear. Colonel Crafts has erected a fine residence at No. 1423 Albermarle Road, at the corner of Marlborough Road, in Flatbush. His official service in days of peace has been marked by the same loyalty and unswerving fidelity which characterized his career when upon the southern battlefields he followed the starry banner of the nation.

JOHN HARRIGAN, M. D.

Among the citizens of Brooklyn that the Emerald Isle has furnished to Long Island is Dr. John Harrigan, who was born in Ireland, in 1847, and, with his parents, came to the United States, the family settling in Wisconsin, where he was reared and educated. In his early business career he entered a pharmacy and became familiar with the science which underlies the propounding and composition of drugs. During the Civil war he was appointed hospital steward. The experience which he gained through that work led him to select the practice of medicine as a life calling, and to the knowledge that he had gained while in the army, he added the preparation that can be acquired through a course in the Long Island Hospital Medical College. He was graduated in that institution in the class of 1874, winning highest honors and becoming class valedictorian. Thus splendidly equipped for the work which he wished to follow throughout his life, he entered the active practice of medicine in Brooklyn, and his efforts have been attended with eminent success.

In 1887 Dr. Harrigan was elected president of the College Alumni Association, and keeps in touch with the work which is done by the representatives of

his alma mater. He has been a member of the staff of St. Mary's Hospital since its organization, in 1886, and in 1899 he was appointed a member of the board of regents of the Long Island Hospital Medical College. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Pathological Society and the Associated Physicians of Long Island. He is also a member of the Brooklyn Club. He ranks very high as a medical practitioner, and is a very close and discriminating student and gains inspiration and strength for the performance of one day's duty through the care and diligence with which he has executed his duties of the previous day. In 1885 he was appointed by Mayor Seth Low a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education of the city of Brooklyn, and has since served in that capacity, covering a period of eighteen years. He takes a very deep and beneficial interest in educational affairs, giving much thought and attention to the work of improving the schools and promoting their efficiency. He is chairman of the committee of the training school for teachers, also of public schools Nos. 27, 29, 30 and 78. He is also a member of various others and of the standing committee on buildings, health and evening schools. The value of his services in educational matters cannot be overestimated. Realizing the great importance of mental training as a preparation for life's duties he does all in his power to put superior advantages within the reach of all, and many interests for the good of the schools have been promulgated by him.

SAMUEL S. KEOWEN, M. D. S.

Samuel Stewart Keowen, who is successfully engaged in the practice of dentistry in this city, is a native son of Brooklyn, his birth occurring February 6, 1860. His father, Samuel Stewart Keowen, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1821. He was left an orphan at an early age and was taken care of by an uncle, Samuel Stewart, a wealthy builder, of New Orleans, Louisiana. At the age of fourteen he was sent to Newtown, Long Island, to complete his education, and while there was a member of the Hunter family, among whom was John W. Hunter, ex-mayor of Brooklyn. In 1846 Mr. Keowen learned the carpenter's trade in Bedford, which is now a part of the city of Brooklyn, and later went to the village of Williamsburg, where he joined the volunteer fire department, being a member and at one time foreman of Engine Company No. 2. From that place he came to Brooklyn, where he worked for a number of years as pattern-maker in the foundry of Corwin & Read. On the 30th of August, 1862, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he enlisted for service in the Civil war, becoming a

member of Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, remaining in service until the close of hostilities, receiving an honorable discharge June 30, 1865. During his service he was injured at Fort Macon and was confined to the hospital for three weeks. After his return from the army he resumed work at his trade, which he continued for twenty-five years, and then with a comfortable competence, the merited reward of former toil, he retired from the active duties of life. He was united in marriage with Isabella Crumie on the 22d of April, 1847. She was a native of Scotland, born October 19, 1827, and came with her parents to America about 1835, the family taking up their abode in Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Keowen were the parents of nine children, seven sons and two daughters, but of this number two died in infancy. Those who grew to years of maturity are: William Henry, who was born April 7, 1849, and now resides with his mother; Emeline, who married Charles Walker, and died February 17, 1880, at the age of twenty-seven years; Jerusha K., who was born July 7, 1855, and is the wife of George Hall; George, born October 17, 1858; Alex Crumie, who was born February 18, 1863, and now resides in Brooklyn; John, who died December 13, 1893, at the age of twenty-seven years; and Samuel S., the subject of this review. The father of this family was called to his final rest February 27, 1897. He was a member of Rankin Post, No. 10, G. A. R., and in his political affiliations was an ardent supporter of Republican principles.

Samuel Stewart Keowen, whose name introduces this review, received his literary education in the common schools of Brooklyn, completing the studies of the grammar school at the age of fourteen years. After putting aside his text-books he learned the jeweler's trade, as well as that of manufacturing optical instruments, and was very successful in those lines of business. Wishing to make the practice of dentistry his life occupation, he entered the office of F. O. Kramer, where he remained for five years, but previously to that time had matriculated in the Long Island College Hospital, where he took a course in osteology and dissection. While a student in Dr. Kramer's office he did considerable work in the St. Bartholomew Hospital clinic of New York. He passed an examination before the state board of dental examiners and secured the degree of Master of Dental Surgery in 1896. In the same year he began practice for himself in Brooklyn and has built up a large and lucrative patronage, which is constantly increasing both in volume and importance. Perseverance, reliability, energy and an unconquerable determination to pursue a course that has been marked out are the sterling qualities which have gained Dr. Keowen success in life and made him



Samuel S. Kousen M.D., D.

one of the substantial and valued citizens of Brooklyn.

The Doctor was married in 1802 to Miss Kate M. Long, a daughter of Gilbert Long, a native of England and one of the old and prominent druggists of this city. To this union has been born one son, Gilbert. In his social relations Dr. Keown is a member of the Second District Dental Society, the Royal Arcanum and other fraternal organizations, and in his political affiliations is a Republican.

PETER RAPELJE.

During the earliest colonial epoch in the development of America the Rapelje family was established in the new world. Its representatives are now numerous and through many generations have been prominent along various lines of honorable business endeavor. History tells us that the name was originally de Rapalie, and that members of the family as early as the eleventh century possessed large estates in Bretagne. They ranked among the nobility of France, and some of the family were distinguished as military leaders in the crusades, others for political eminence and professional talents, and in the religious history of the seventeenth century, being known as Protestants, they became victims of papal animosity and were expelled from France.

Joris (George) Janes de Rapalie, one of this proscribed Huguenot race, was the common ancestor of all the American representatives of the name. He was expelled from Rochelle, France, and with his wife, Catalyntie Trico, and other colonists came to America in 1623, in the ship called the "Unity," belonging to the West India Company. They settled first at Fort Orange, now Albany, New York, where they remained for three years, removing in 1626 to New Amsterdam, where they continued until after the birth of their youngest child. About that time Joris de Rapalie probably removed to his farm at the "Waal-Boght," which comprised about three hundred and thirty-five acres of land, now called Renne-gaonck and included within the city of Brooklyn. A part of it forms the site of the United States Marine Hospital. This land George de Rapalie purchased from the Indians on the 16th of June, 1637. He spent the remainder of his life upon that place and was a leading citizen, taking a prominent part in the public affairs of the colony. He served in the magistracy of Brooklyn, and died soon after the close of the Dutch rule in New York. His widow was born in Paris and died September 11, 1689, at the age of eighty-four years. Their children were: Sarah, who was born June 9, 1625; Marietta, born March 11, 1627; Jannetie, born August 18, 1629; Judith, born July 5, 1634; Jan, born August 25,

1637; Jacob, who was born May 28, 1639, and was killed by the Indians; Catalyntie, born March 28, 1641; Jeronimus, born June 27, 1643; Annetie, born February 8, 1646; Elizabeth, born March 28, 1648; and Daniel, born December 29, 1650. Sarah, the eldest daughter of the family, was the first female white child, if not the first white child, born in the New Netherlands, and therefore was presented with a tract of land at the Wallabout by the Dutch authorities.

Daniel R. de Rapalie—for such was the spelling at that time—was the youngest child of Joris de Rapalie, and was born in New York city, December 29, 1650. On the 27th of May, 1674, he married Sarah Klock, daughter of Abram Klock. He was the leader in the Brooklyn church and was a prominent factor in public affairs. He died in Brooklyn, December 26, 1725, and his wife passed away February 28, 1731. Their children were: Joris, Daniel, Catherine, Mary and Sarah. Of this family Joris was born March 4, 1675, in Brooklyn, was there reared to manhood and followed the brewing business. He served as a lieutenant in Her Majesty's forces. After arriving at years of maturity he married Agnes, daughter of Cornelius Berrien, of Newtown, Long Island, to which place he removed about 1711, and purchased the farm of his deceased brother-in-law, John Berrien. The tract, situated at the head of Flushing bay, comprised at one time about two hundred acres, and to its cultivation he devoted his energies until his death, which occurred January 19, 1741, his wife passing away November 3, 1756, at the age of eighty-one years. Their children were: Daniel, Cornelius, Abraham, Jane, John, Jacob and Jeronimus.

Peter Rapelje was a son of Jacob, the sixth child of Joris, and was born March 18, 1714. He married Catherine Lotts, on the 16th of May, 1746, and died May 18, 1776, his wife passing away on the 7th of July of the same year. Their children who lived to reach adult age were: Schenck Peter, born December 19, 1750; George, who was born February 10, 1753, and died in early manhood; Sarah, born February 17, 1755, and was the wife of George Breckerhoff; Jacob, born May 21, 1757; and Catherine, who was born January 18, 1760, and married Isaac Smediker. The father of this family resided in Hellgate and was a leading man in civil and church affairs. For eighteen consecutive years, he was supervisor, and for many years he was a leader in the Dutch church. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war he warmly advocated the rights of his country, but did not live to witness its triumph.

Peter Rapelje, the second, was born December 19, 1750. He became a Whig and was a quartermaster of the Newtown Troop of Horse at the beginning of the

Revolution. He married Brakea Ditmas, who was born December 12, 1769, the wedding taking place on the 29th of December, 1791. They took up their abode at New Lots, where Peter Rapelje died, April 25, 1802. Their children were: Jacob, who was born July 17, 1794, and died December 10, 1859; Dow Ditmas, who was born April 29, 1796, and married Cataline Johnson; Suydam, born April 8, 1824, and his death occurred August 28, 1858; and Peter, who was born August 7, 1798. The mother died August 20, 1859, at the age of ninety-one years.

Peter Rapelje, the third of that name and a son of Peter and Brakea Rapelje, was born August 7, 1798, in New Lots, and there spent his entire life, extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was an honored and respected citizen. On the 5th of February, 1840, he married Sarah Linington, who was born in the town of New Lots, November 8, 1812. They became the parents of our subject, and the record of their children is as follows: Peter, who was born January 25, 1841, and died on the 11th of February of the same year; Peter, of this review; Nicholas Linington, born September 9, 1844; Jacob, born September 15, 1846; and Matilda Wyckoff, who was born July 10, 1849, and is the wife of Van Brunt Magaw, of Flatlands, Long Island.

Peter Rapelje, whose name introduces this review, was born in the town of New Lots, March 5, 1842, and has spent his entire life there. The town has now become the twenty-sixth ward of Brooklyn. For a number of years he carried on farming on an extensive scale, but is now living a retired life. He was married, in East New York, in November, 1870, to Adriana Lott, daughter of Stephen M. and Cornelia (Vanderveer) Lott. By their union were born four children: Sarah Linington, who was born March 8, 1872; Stephen Lott, born November 9, 1873; Charles Vanderveer, born July 4, 1876; and Peter Ditmas, born April 9, 1878. The mother died in May, 1880. Mr. Rapelje is a member of St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island, and in his political views is a Republican. He and his family attend the Reformed church.

Nicholas Linington Rapelje, born September 9, 1844, is a son of Peter and Sarah (Linington) Rapelje. He was educated in Union Hall Academy in Jamaica, Long Island, and was engaged in farming for many years, following that pursuit with excellent success. At the present time, however, he is living retired. He was married in East New York, October 21, 1874, to Ida S., daughter of Abraham and Ann Vanderveer. By their union there are four children: Charles Vanderveer, born November 15, 1875; Nicholas L., born September 19, 1878; Walter Suydam, born January 9, 1883; and Anna Lauretta, born December 3, 1887. Mrs. Rapelje died October 15,

1899. The father of this family attends the Reformed church and exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party.

Jacob Rapelje, the youngest son and fourth child of Peter and Sarah (Linington) Rapelje, was educated in the schools of New Lots and in Union Hall Academy of Jamaica. Since his childhood days he has been a resident of New Lots, and for many years was one of the representative agriculturists of the community, his well directed business efforts proving a profitable source of income. For the past eight years he has not engaged in active business pursuits. He was married, in the Reformed church, November 6, 1872, by the Rev. Blauhell, to Mary Jane Van Wyke, daughter of Theodore and Jane Van Wyke. She was born in New Lots, November 23, 1846, and now has two children, Peter, who was born August 6, 1873, and Jennie Van Wyke, born March 23, 1877. Jacob Rapelje has served as district school trustee for the town of New Lots, and in his political views he is a stalwart Republican. He holds membership in St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island and his family attend the Reformed church.

FREDERICK B. KEPPEY.

One of the most eminent representatives of the dental profession of Brooklyn is Dr. Frederick Beardsley Keppy, who came to the Empire state from New England. He was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, May 20, 1864, and is a son of John and Lydia (Beardsley) Keppy, the former a native of London while the latter was born in New York city. The Doctor is a great-grandson of John Keppy, who was a Scotchman and came from London to the United States in the year 1846. His father, who was a manufacturer, died in 1891, at the age of fifty years, and the mother is still living. In the family were two children, Frederick Beardsley and Miss Ella Frances Keppy.

In the public schools of his native city Dr. Keppy pursued his literary education, after which he learned the machinist's trade, and when the term of his apprenticeship was ended he entered the office of Dr. C. W. Strang, of Bridgeport, and there began the study of dentistry, which he continued from 1882 until 1884. In the latter year he matriculated in the New York College of Dentistry, and on the completion of the regular two years' course was graduated in 1886. During his college days he spent the periods of vacation in the office of Dr. A. B. Fuller, in New Haven. He continued with him after securing his degree until he came to Brooklyn, in the autumn of 1886, and established an office. A marked degree of success has attended his efforts,



F. B. Keppy . S. S. C.



and the name of Dr. Keppy is well known as a prominent representative of the dental fraternity. For some time his business has been so great that he has been obliged to have an associate, the present one being A. M. Desnoes, D. D. S. He is associated with many societies which have for their object the advancement of professional interests and knowledge. He belongs to the Brooklyn Dental Society; the Second District Dental Society, of which he was for some time secretary and is now censor; the New York State Dental Society; the National Dental Association; and to the New York Odontological Society, of which he is the chairman of the executive committee. He attended the International Dental Congress in Paris in 1900, as a delegate. His professional learning is exact and comprehensive, and is continually augmented by his reading and study.

On the 4th of December, 1889, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Keppy and Miss Augusta Boughton, a daughter of John A. Boughton, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. She died June 25, 1893, leaving two children, Frederick Boughton and Alice Augusta. The Doctor is a communicant of St. Luke's Episcopal church and is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity. He belongs to Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 137, F. & A. M., of which he was treasurer for several years, and is now senior warden. He has attained the Thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is a member of Kismet Temple, of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is also a member of DeWitt Clinton Council, R. A. M., and of the Union League Club, of Brooklyn.

SAMUEL DEAN & BROTHER.

Samuel Dean & Brother, cut-stone contractors in Brooklyn, have gained a wide reputation throughout the surrounding country for honorable business dealing. They have been identified with the building interests of Brooklyn through many years, being now the oldest established firm in their line in the city, and during the many years which have come and gone since they took up their abode here they have contributed their full share toward the beautifying and improving of their locality.

Samuel Dean, the senior member of the firm, was born in England, in December, 1821, and was there reared to manhood. His business life was begun as an apprentice at the stone-cutter's trade, at which he worked until 1851, when he came to the United States. After his arrival here he began work for Anderson & Johnson, where he held the position of foreman until 1860, and in that year he engaged in business on his own account. In 1869 he admitted

his brother, Thomas Dean, to a partnership, and no firm has ever enjoyed a higher reputation or gained the confidence of the people to a greater degree than that of Samuel Dean & Brother. Although having reached the age of fourscore years, Mr. Dean is still active in mind and body, and it can truly be said of him that his eye has not been dimmed or his physical force abated. He is still able to read fine print without the aid of glasses, and his hand is as steady as in youth. He is a director in the Union Bank.

Thomas Dean, the junior member of the firm, was born in England, on the 5th of August, 1837. He came to the United States in 1852, a year after the arrival of his brother here, and first served an apprenticeship at the stone-cutter's trade in the employ of Anderson & Johnson. He subsequently became foreman in his brother's establishment, continuing in that capacity until 1869, when he was admitted to a partnership in the business. The firm of Samuel Dean & Brother is among the most reliable in the city, and their handiwork is seen in many of the important buildings of the locality. The brothers are entirely without political aspirations, but at all times manifest a commendable interest in whatever has a tendency to permanently benefit their locality, and they have made the country of their adoption the country of their affection. The present high position which the brothers now occupy has been secured through personal merit, through honorable business methods and by their natural aptitude for their calling, and they have thus gained and retained the confidence and respect of all with whom they have had business or social intercourse.

ARTHUR C. JACOBSON, M. D.

Arthur Clarence Jacobson, M. D., one of the most competent and energetic of Brooklyn's younger medical practitioners, was born in this city, September 28, 1872, and is a son of John and Mary (Dugan) Jacobson, both deceased.

The Jacobson family is of early Holland origin, some of its members being among the first settlers of New York. The marriage of Jan Jacobsen (as the surname was originally spelled) and Maritje Pieters, in 1639, is the first officially recorded in the state. Evert Jacobson was a member of Veeder's company, of Colonel Schuyler's Fifth Albany County Regiment of State Militia Troops.

John Jacobson, son of Evert Jacobson, married Maria Jansen; Evert Jacobson, son of John and Mary (Jansen) Jacobson, married Maria Dunham, and their son John was the Doctor's father.

Dr. Jacobson enjoyed the privileges of public, private and high school training in the city of his birth, and when it was necessary for him to make a

choice as to his career he selected the medical profession, and under the direction of Dr. George Drury pursued the study of medicine in the Long Island College Hospital, at which he graduated, in 1894, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the following year he took a course in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. Soon after securing his degree he became attached to the Brooklyn Hospital as resident physician and surgeon. His internship was served in that institution, and in 1895 he was made resident obstetrician in the Low Maternity Hospital.

The Doctor has affiliated himself with such medical organizations as the following: The Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Associated Physicians of Long Island, the Long Island Medical Society and the Alumni Associations of the Brooklyn Hospital and of the Long Island College Hospital. Until recently he was assistant editor of the New York *Lancet* and Archives of Gynecology, Obstetrics and Pediatrics, and has contributed considerably to current medical literature. He has also occupied several important official positions, such as hospital inspector, connected with the department of public charities of Brooklyn, which he has held since January 1, 1900. During the year 1899 he served as school inspector for the department of health.

Dr. Jacobson married Miss Catherine Heinrichs, of Ottawa, Canada, on November 26, 1896, and has two children,—Mary Catherine and Margaret Helena.

JOB CORBIN, M. D.

Among the representative members of the medical profession in Brooklyn is Dr. Job Corbin, of 296 McDonough street, who, for upwards of thirty years, has followed the practice of medicine in that section of the city. He was born in South Hero, Vermont, November 23, 1834, and is descended from sturdy New England Quaker stock. His father, David Corbin, who was a builder and farmer, married Rebecca Atkins. The Doctor's grandfather, Warren Corbin, went to Vermont from Dutchess county, New York. About 1637 Clement G. Corbin settled in Brookline, Massachusetts, and from him the American branch of the family is descended. Many of the name still live in Dutchess county and in various parts of New England.

Dr. Corbin received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and was graduated at the University of Vermont, in 1850, receiving in the same year from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He also attended medical lectures at the University of New York. In August, 1850, he became resident physician to the Colored Home of New York, and on the 24th of the follow-

ing December accepted a similar position in the Kings County Hospital. Entering the United States navy in March, 1861, as assistant surgeon, he became surgeon with the rank of major, in 1864, and resigned from the service May 9, 1867, having served his country well and faithfully for over six years. During that time he was for seven months stationed in the naval hospital in Chelsea, Massachusetts, and at various intervals stationed on board the sloop of war "Savannah," the United States steamship "Maritanze," the ironclad steamship "Onondaga," the United States steamships "Idaho" and "Iroquois," and the school ship "Sabine." It was while aboard the last mentioned vessel that he tendered his resignation in order to take up the regular work of his chosen profession. After about a year passed in New York city he removed to Brooklyn, where he has since conducted a general practice of medicine and surgery. He soon acquired a large patronage, which he has enjoyed for many years, and he commands the highest esteem of the profession and laity of the community in which he has labored so long and earnestly.

The Doctor is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings and the New York City Medical Society. He is the author of a number of scientific papers which were presented before professional organizations and subsequently published in the medical journals. Many of these have been upon the subject of diphtheria, and his "Volatilization of Calomel in Laryngeal Diphtheria" is looked upon as one of the best works on the subject.

Dr. Corbin was married, in May, 1867, to Miss Maria L. Weaver, of New York, and has seven children,—Maria, David, Josephine, Irving, Edna, Warren and Victorine. The Doctor is a member of Ridgewood Lodge, F. & A. M., and Ridgewood Chapter, R. A. M., and is also a member of the Royal Arcanum. He is a Republican in his political views and was for several years a sanitary inspector of the city.

HENRY HENJES.

This well known and prominent coal dealer of Bath Beach, Long Island, was born in Brooklyn, November 29, 1858, and is a son of Gerd Henry Henjes, a native of Hanover, Germany, who, as a young man, came to the United States and settled in Brooklyn in 1847. By trade the father was a mason and bricklayer, and soon became a very prominent contractor and builder of the tenth ward, where he built and sold many houses. In 1875 he moved to Bath Beach, and erected many residences and hotels in that place. He came to the new world a poor boy, and with no capital started out in a strange land to overcome the difficulties and obstacles in the path



Henry Hayes



G. H. Henry



to prosperity. He was a shrewd, capable business man, and his dreams of the future were more than realized as he became quite well-to-do and was able to leave his family in comfortable circumstances. For a time he was well-known in shipping circles as he owned many sailing vessels that he used in his business. He was very prominent both in Bath Beach and Bensonhurst, and in his death, which occurred in 1895, the community realized that it had lost one of its most valuable and useful citizens. He was charitable and benevolent, and was an active member of the Lutheran church and the Odd Fellows society. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Metta Meier, and was a daughter of Henry Meier, of Hanover, Germany, is still living at the age of seventy-one years. In their family were four children, three of whom are still living, namely: Betta, wife of Fred Semkin, of Bath Beach; Henry, our subject; and Lena, wife of Arnold B. Bosse, of New York.

During his boyhood Henry Henjes attended a local school in Brooklyn, and Brown's Business College. He began his business career as clerk in a tobacco manufactory in New York, where he remained nine years, and then came to Bath Beach as clerk for his father, who had embarked in the coal business here in 1878. Later he took complete charge of the same, and has since carried it on with marked success, having built up an excellent trade, and furnishing employment to eighteen men. He seems to have inherited much of his father's business ability, is enterprising, progressive and energetic. He is a trustee of the Lutheran church, and socially is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Brooklyn Yacht Club and the Parkway Driving Club, and is a veteran of the volunteer fire department. Mr. Henjes was married, in 1895, to Miss Edith Moore, of Malden, New York, and to them have been born two children,—Gerd H. and Helen M.

J. W. POOLE, M. D.

Dr. Poole was born in New York city, January 11, 1867. His father, John F. Poole, was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1850. He was a son of a playwright and theater manager of his day, and for a number of years was manager of the old Niblo's Garden and of the Grand Opera House of New York city. He did much to provide attractive entertainment to the residents of the Metropolis and was the pioneer in introducing the "popular prices" in New York. He wrote many plays and songs that became famous and were widely known. His death occurred in 1896. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rebecca Burke, was a

daughter of William E. Burke, and is still living, at the age of sixty-four years. They had eleven children, of whom six are living.

Dr. Poole of this review pursued his literary education in Jesuit College, and, having determined to make the practice of medicine his life work, he was graduated at the Bellevue Medical College, in 1890, after completing a thorough course of study there. For a time he was in the Kings County Hospital, and for two years was connected with the Bellevue Hospital. In 1888 his father purchased a large tract of land at Sheephead Bay, erected a residence and aided in the development of this place. He was one of the first to note its advantages as a summer resort and to promote its upbuilding and improvement. The Doctor located here and began practice in 1894. He has been particularly successful in maternity cases and has a large general practice, being well versed in all the branches of medical science.

On the 20th of November, 1898, Dr. Poole was united in marriage to Miss Julia Fuller, a daughter of A. Fuller, and one child graced this marriage, Constance, who is the pet of the household. The Doctor is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and professionally is connected with the Kings County Medical Association and the New York Medical Association. Kindness, amiability and courtesy not only characterize his social relations but are a marked feature in his business life. It is not because of official prominence in public affairs that he has, and is justly entitled to, the respect and confidence of his fellow men, for his personal qualities are such as make men esteem and honor him.

J. J. STANTON.

At the head of one of the leading industries of Brooklyn stands J. J. Stanton, the president of the Metropolitan Roofing Company. Each extensive business concern, when well managed so as to become a profitable source of income, proves of benefit to the stockholders and to the locality in which it is situated, for it advances commercial activity, whereon depends the prosperity of every community.

Mr. Stanton was born in Ireland, but has spent the greater part of his life in Brooklyn, and through more than a third of a century has been identified with its business interests. He established his present business in 1867, and has won success by earnest, honest and well directed effort. The steady progress in the construction of buildings has in recent years caused a demand for an improved class of roofs, and in this connection it may be here observed that of the many engaged in supplying material for and executing work in the particular line indicated within the limits of Greater New York none maintain a better

reputation than the Metropolitan Roofing Company, whose offices are at Nos. 50 and 52 Franklin street, Greenpoint. Mr. Stanton is a man of thorough practical skill and experience and has done a vast amount of work, having taken contracts for roofing many large factories, refineries, mills, warehouses and other business buildings throughout the Metropolitan district. He has a thorough and comprehensive understanding of the business both in principle and detail of practice, and his capable management and honorable methods have insured to him a high degree of success. The Metropolitan Roofing Company employ a large force of workmen and has a number of teams in service. This concern is well equipped for doing all kinds of gravel roofing and kindred branches of work and give perfect satisfaction, also cisterns, water-tight floors and vaults, and the excellent class of work done by its employes has secured to it a liberal and continuous patronage. Mr. Stanton is president of the company and is also a director and appraiser of Branch No. 1 of the New York Building & Loan Banking Company.

In politics a Democrat, he was the candidate for assemblyman in his district, in 1897, and was one of the delegates to the national presidential convention, in 1896, having received the highest number of votes. He is a popular member of the National Civic Club, also of the Parkway Driving Club, and is popular in other organizations. He is a great admirer of flowers and of fast horses, is a refined and educated gentleman, of genial disposition and unfailing courtesy, and no citizen in Brooklyn is more widely known.

JOHN CONDON.

The name of Condon has been longer associated with the production of plants and flowers at Greenwood cemetery than any other, for the business now conducted by the subject of this review was established by his father, P. Condon, in 1852, almost a half century ago. The business, too, is not only the oldest established, but is the leading one in its line, the trade having reached mammoth proportions, while the reputation of the establishment has extended far and wide by reason of the splendid specimens of plant life produced and the honorable business methods which have ever been followed by the proprietors.

Mr. Condon is a native of Ireland, born June 13, 1845, and, when scarcely three months old, he was brought to this country by his parents, Patrick and Catherine (Nolan) Condon, who located in Brooklyn. Here the son, at the usual age, entered the public schools and afterward continued his educa-

tion in the Polytechnic Institute. In his youth he assisted his father in the conduct of his greenhouses, becoming familiar with the business in all its departments and gaining a practical knowledge of the work that enabled him to successfully carry on the enterprise when it came into his possession, in 1870. Year by year his trade has grown in volume and importance, making necessary the enlargement of his facilities until in the present year—1901—there are thirty-five greenhouses and tropical and palm conservatories and other buildings, covering seventy-five city lots. Mr. Condon has made many discoveries in plant life, producing by fertilization and cultivation a number of new varieties, some of which have become widely known because of his naming them after prominent people in public life, including Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Grover Cleveland, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, Theodore Roosevelt, Chauncey M. Depew, Richard Croker, William J. Bryan, and others. Mr. Condon is the possessor of autograph letters from parties complimented thanking him for the honor conferred in naming a beautiful flower for them.

While the business of which Mr. Condon is the manager is to him a good source of income, he also makes it a source of great good. Annually each year he distributes many thousand plants and quantities of flowers, giving freely to institutions and churches without regard to religious differences, in acknowledgements of which he has received hundreds upon hundreds of letters. Annually he sends to certain institutions immense numbers of plants and blossoms, which add greatly to the beauty of the grounds around these places and contribute in high degree to the pleasure of the inmates. For the past ten years he has sent two thousand plants each to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, and to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Society, in acknowledgment of which he has received the following letters; the first from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Society:

My Dear Mr. Condon:

It again becomes my duty to acknowledge the receipt of your generous donation of plants with which you have favored our institute for so many years and which have added so much to the beauty of our grounds each year.

It would please us to have you favor us with a visit to our Home and convince yourself of the worthiness of your charity.

With many thanks to you, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

PAUL LAZARUS, Superintendent.

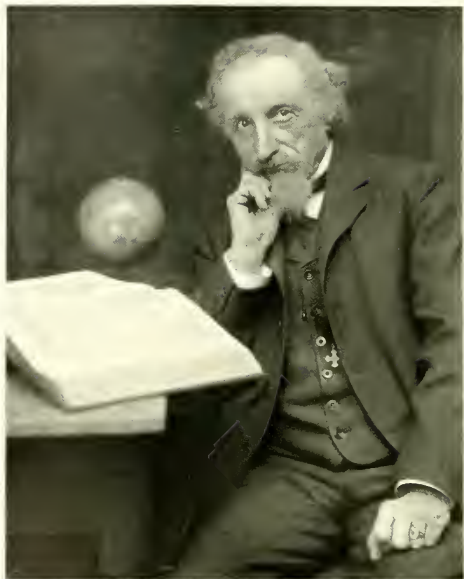
The second came from St. Mary's Hospital:

Mr. J. Condon:

Dear Sir: I know not how to thank you for your very



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MARC F. VALLETTE.

generous donations of plants which I have just received. When they are arranged around the grounds they will make the lawn look very beautiful.

Reiterating my grateful thanks, I am,

Very gratefully,

SISTER STEPHEN.

The third comes from the Methodist Episcopal Hospital:

My Dear Mr. Condon:

When I reached the hospital this morning I was greeted by a fine sight. Your gorgeous gift has arrived and made the main entrance around which they were grouped look like the gateway of a palace. You seem each year to eclipse yourself. No one gift will do our patients as a whole more good this summer than yours. It is just handsome and I am having the plants set out and arranged by colors. Call some day with Mrs. Condon and her sister and allow me to show you how these star pieces look from our windows.

Very gratefully,

J. S. BRECKINRIDGE.

Mr. Condon is held in high esteem as a public-spirited citizen and has held a number of positions of honor and trust. During his term of office Mayor Seth Low selected him to serve on the Brooklyn board of education, and by Mayor David A. Boody he was appointed a charter member of the Shore Drive Parkway Commission in 1894. To that position he was reappointed by both Mayors Charles A. Schierem and Wurster and served until the commission was abolished. Hon. Judge Bartlett appointed him, in connection with Hon. S. B. Chittenden and Corporation Counsel Carr, to adjudicate claims against the Elevated Railroad Company for damages to property by the operation of the railroad. He was treasurer of the Bryant Literary Society, a very prominent association; was also for eight years treasurer of the Berkeley Institute Collegiate School for young ladies and was a charter director of the Sprague National Bank. He is a past master of Orion Lodge, F. & A. M., a member of the Montauk, Hamilton, Germania, Marine and Field, Carleton and Civic Clubs; is an associate member of Grant Post, G. A. R., and is a member and director of several other organizations.

On the 13th of April, 1871, Mr. Condon was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Lucy Foster, a daughter of James and Hannah Jane Dow (Swain) Foster. They have one child, Helen Foster, born April 16, 1879. Mrs. Condon is descended from good old Revolutionary stock, no less than seven of her lineal ancestors having served in the colonial or Revolutionary wars or in the War of 1812. Richard Swain, one of her maternal ancestors, came to this country from Dorset, England, in 1635. His name appears in a publication, "Original Lists of Persons of Quality." He was one of the nine original owners of the

Island of Nantucket, Massachusetts, previously having founded the town of Newhampton, New Hampshire. His son, Sergeant William Swain, born in 1619, was lost in the wreck of the Rivermouth, October 20, 1657, which event Whittier has immortalized in his poem, "A Tent on the Beach." Caleb Swain, a son of William, fought in the colonial wars and was stationed at Fort William and Mary in 1710. His son, Hezekiah Swain, born in 1712, fought in the French and Indian war and also took part of the loan of twenty-five thousand pounds to the provincial assembly. Hezekiah Swain, son of Hezekiah, enlisted May 2, 1777, in Colonel Badger's Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, and was honorably discharged May 15, 1780.

Jesse Swain, son of Hezekiah and grandfather of Mrs. Condon, was born July 7, 1797, and married Hannah Creighton Woodman Leavitt. He fought in the War of 1812 and his widow drew a pension until her death. Levi Leavitt, Mrs. Condon's great-grandfather on her mother's side, served in the Revolutionary war and his flint lock musket and silver buckles were in the family as late as the seventh generation.

On the paternal side, Emery Pease, of Enfield, Connecticut, the fifth great-grandfather, was born in 1727, was a justice of the peace and captain of volunteers from Enfield that went to the relief of Lexington at the first alarm in the beginning of the war for independence. His son, Deacon Augustus Pease, enlisted when only seventeen years of age in his father's company and fought throughout the war, retiring with the rank of captain. His daughter, Asenath, born at Weston, Vermont, married James Foster, of Temple, New Hampshire, who also fought in the Revolutionary war. His son, James, the father of Mrs. Condon, was born in Weston, Vermont, in 1824, and died in Brooklyn in 1900.

MARC F. VALLETTE, LL. D.

Marc F. Vallette, educator, editor, writer and lecturer, and for many years prominently connected with the public schools of Brooklyn, is a native of Switzerland, born at Basle, November 19, 1839. He is of French parentage, and came to the United States when very young. While a student he became interested in journalism, and found employment in a printing office when he was but fifteen years old. In 1857 he founded the "Sodalist's Companion," at West Chester, Pennsylvania. He developed aptitude as a writer, and in 1867 became editor and manager of the "Philadelphia Catholic Standard," and in 1872 editor of the "Philadelphia Catholic Herald." In 1874 he became associate editor of the "New York

Freeman's Journal." He subsequently succeeded John Gilmory Shea, with whom he had been associated in Catholic historical work, in the editorial management of the "New York Catholic News." He is now associate editor of the "Brooklyn Catholic Historical Records," with the Rev. William J. White, D. D. His interest in historical subjects has found recognition in his election to the presidency of the Brooklyn Catholic Historical Society, and to the corresponding secretaryship of the United States Catholic Historical Society, of New York, of which Archbishop Corrigan is honorary president. He has lectured upon historical topics before the pedagogical section of the Brooklyn Institute, and at the Champlain and Maryland Catholic Summer Schools. His literary attainments won for him the degree of Doctor of Laws, conferred by the College of St. Francis Xavier, in New York city.

Dr. Vallette is also known as a successful educator. He was for some years professor of modern languages in the West Chester (Pennsylvania) Military Academy. In 1880, having taken up his residence in Brooklyn, he was appointed to his present position as principal of public school No. 31 in that city. His appreciation of the value of beautiful surroundings in the school-room, and his artistic temperament moved him to become one of the earliest advocates of what has come to be known as school decoration. There was no fund or wealthy patrons to provide means for what he sought to obtain, and he devoted his talent and his knowledge of foreign countries to the giving of illustrated lectures, from the proceeds of which he purchased works of art for the adornment of his school. He has also turned his literary ability into educational directions, and his translation of Bert's "Introductory Steps in Science," which has been accepted as a school text-book, is regarded as a masterpiece of its kind.

CAPTAIN RICHARD REMSEN.

Holland furnished to the Empire state its pioneer settlers. They were men of solid character and substantial worth who came to the new world, not as adventurers, but to establish homes and to enjoy religious and civil liberty. They laid the foundation for the development of this great state and their descendants now enjoy the fruits of their labors. Derrick and Johans Rensen, natives of Holland, took up their abode in Long Island at a very early epoch and purchased four hundred acres of land near the present home of Captain Richard Rensen, of Flatlands. John Rensen, the father of our subject, followed farming, the occupation of his ancestors, and in public affairs took an active part. He served as a justice of the peace and his rulings

were fair and impartial. In church work he was particularly prominent, serving as an elder and deacon in the Dutch Reformed church at Flatlands. He established the Flatlands Neck Sunday-school for the colored people, two-thirds of its members being of the negro race. His death occurred October 5, 1868. His wife bore the maiden name of Catherine Schenck, a daughter of Tunis Schenck, who served as a member of the general assembly of New York, and was a most prominent and influential citizen of New Lots. Her death occurred January 27, 1882. Of their ten children four are living, namely: T. Schenck, Richard, Peter, of Flatbush, and Cornelia, wife of Ditmas Van Sidin.

Captain Richard Rensen was born in the old homestead, just two doors from his present residence, October 18, 1821. He attended the public schols in his youth and early became familiar with the work of the farm, assisting in the cultivation of the field and garden through his youth and throughout the period of his manhood until his retirement to private life in the year 1888. He joined the Brooklyn Light Horse Artillery in 1838 and served that organization until 1847, acting as captain for a time. In all matters pertaining to the public welfare he has manifested a deep interest, giving his co-operation to many measures for the public good. He enjoys athletic sports and at one time was much interested in ball playing.

On the 4th of December, 1844, Captain Rensen was united in marriage to Miss Cornelia Ann Kouwenhaven, a daughter of William Kouwenhaven, of Flatlands. They became the parents of nine children, of whom six are living, namely: John, a resident of Blackwell's Mills, New Jersey; William R., who makes his home on Jefferson avenue in Brooklyn; I. Cornell, a resident of Hollis, Long Island; Elizabeth W., wife of Charles F. Lott, of Brooklyn; G. S. K., at home; and T. M. Davie, who is living near his father. Both the Captain and Mrs. Rensen have long been very prominent in church work. They are the two oldest members of the Dutch Reformed church in Flatlands, their connection there having covered a period of fifty-five years. For a quarter of a century he was superintendent of the Sunday-school, and for thirty-five years his wife has been a teacher in the infant class and is now an honorary member. On account of Mr. Rensen's long service as superintendent of the Sunday-school he is now made an honorary member for life. The Captain was a member of the executive committee of the New York State Sunday-school Association as early as 1875, and he is still serving in that capacity. At one time he served as vice-president of the convention, and was very active in the building of the Flatland Neck chapel. His



Capt Richard Remsen



J. GLEN ALLAN.

entire life has been characterized by the Christian principles promulgated by the denomination with which he is connected. His honesty is proverbial and his name has been synonymous with fair dealing in all business transactions.

J. GLEN ALLAN.

Dr. J. Glen Allan, who is engaged in general practice in the Greenpoint district of Brooklyn, New York, was born at Lockeport, Nova Scotia, December 28, 1851. He is of Scottish ancestry, his father, James Glen Allan, having been born and educated in Edinburg, Scotland, and, coming to America when a young man, lived for a time in New York, where he married Margaret Stalker, daughter of John Stalker, of Clyde, Nova Scotia, and formerly of Elginshire, Scotland.

Soon after his marriage he removed to Nova Scotia, and for a while followed the profession of teaching, but eventually became engaged in the West India trade at Lockeport, Shelburne county. Being an energetic and capable man, he soon built up a good business, and, although ever mindful of the land of his birth, always took an active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare and development of his adopted country. He was among the earliest advocates of the free-school system for Nova Scotia, and, as his correspondence of the time shows, understood the scope and spirit of the law far better than did those officially appointed to administer it.

Though partially disabled by a malady which attacked him when but just past middle life, he continued, by sheer force of character, to carry on his business and take part in public affairs until within a few years of his death, which occurred when he had attained the age of seventy-two. His widow survived him some eleven years, and died at the ripe age of eighty-six, beloved and respected by all who came within the circles of her acquaintance.

Dr. J. Glen Allan, only son of the preceding, was educated in the public school of his native town, and was prepared for college by Mr. James Monroe, then the head master of the Barrington district school. Entering the University of McGill College, Montreal, at the age of seventeen, he was graduated four years later with the degree of B. A., taking first rank honors and the Shakespeare gold medal for English history and literature. Three years later he began the study of medicine at the Halifax Medical College, under the tutelage of the Hon. D. McNeil Parker, M. D., then the leading practitioner in the province.

At the end of the second year he came to New York to complete his studies, and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1880.

Returning to Nova Scotia he practiced for a year in his native town, then came to Brooklyn, and about July, 1881, settled in the Greenpoint district, where he has since resided.

He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, and, although not connected with any of the hospitals or colleges, has kept in touch with some of the leading medical men of the city, and has thus been able to maintain what he conceives to be the true position of the general practitioner.

Always an advocate of vacations for doctors, he spends a few weeks each year resting and enjoying the fishing and hunting in the vicinity of his old home. His summer cottage at Brae Moray, on the banks of the Clyde—the home of his maternal ancestors—is situated in the midst of the game country, and there he and his wife, daughter of the Hon. David MacPherson, of Halifax, seek recreation during the delightful autumn weather for which this part of the country is so justly celebrated. Although still firmly attached to the institutions of his native land, he is interested in all matters of public concern, particularly those of an international character, and in the development of broader and more liberal ideas, political and economic.

He is a member of the Noble Street Presbyterian church, and is connected, in a quiet way, with several benevolent and charitable associations.

LOUIS E. TIESTE, M. D.

Dr. Louis Edward Tieste, M. D., of No. 6 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 26th of January, 1838, and is a son of August and Elizabeth (Strubbe) Tieste, natives of Germany. In the year 1848 his parents came to America, settling first in Louisville, Kentucky, but removed to Indiana about 1853. His father was a merchant and died in 1889, at the age of sixty-eight years, while his mother now makes her home with the Doctor. The family numbered three children, of whom the Doctor is the only survivor.

He was educated in the public schools of Indianapolis and in Alleghany College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, was for two years a student in the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was graduated at Dartmouth Medical College with the class of 1884. He then pursued an additional course of study in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but abandoned it to enter a competitive examination for a position on the house staff of St. Mary's General Hospital, of Brooklyn, and, being successful in securing the same, he served there as house physician and surgeon for fifteen months. He then entered upon a private practice of his profession, being for a time associated with

the late Dr. Frank W. Rockwell. He has a large general practice and for several years he has been connected with St. Mary's General Hospital, of which he was pathologist from 1892 until 1895.

He has written a number of pamphlets and papers which have been presented to various medical societies and subsequently published. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Society, the Sydenham Medical Society and the Physicians Mutual Aid Association, of New York. The Doctor was married, September 27, 1892, to Miss Amelia Dripps, a daughter of Matthew Dripps, a map publisher, of New York. He and his wife attend the First Presbyterian church of Brooklyn and he is a member of the Marine and Field Club. His success has been worthily achieved and he has acquired a high reputation in his chosen calling, while his social prominence is not less the result of an irreproachable life than of recognized natural gifts.

EVERT SUYDAM.

Research as to the early history of the family of Suydam in America reveals the fact that in 1863 Reyken Suydam came with his father, Heyndryck Reycken, from Suyt-Dam, meaning south of the dam, in Holland, and that Reyken in 1678 located at Smith's Fly, where he purchased a home and re-established a blacksmith shop, which he at first set up at New Amsterdam. Tradition has it that he was so grievously annoyed by snakes in early New York that he gladly sold his property there to Deidrich Van Cliff, in whose honor Cliff street was afterward named, and moved to Flatbush.

Reyken, the smith, had a son, Hendrick Suydam, and Hendrick had a son Jacob, and Jacob's son Hendrick had a son named Evert. Evert Suydam had a son named Teunis, and his son, also named Teunis Suydam, was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Evert Suydam, the father of our subject, married Alletta Lott, a daughter of Jeremiah E. Lott, of Flatbush, who bore him two children, and with their son, Evert, survives him. He was a progressive and prosperous farmer who gave little attention to the public affairs of the town, which, however, he served ably in the capacity of assessor of taxes.

Mr. Suydam was educated in the public schools near his home and in polytechnic schools. He devoted his attention to farming with considerable success until 1888. He has since given his attention to various private interests, to the affairs of his town and to the Dutch Reformed church, in which he has

been a deacon. He takes special interest in his home, which is one of the pleasantest in his vicinity, and is, all in all, a man of domestic tastes. He married Annie M. Feigel, February 20, 1882, and has two children, Elizabeth and Alletta L.

GEORGE P. GRIFFING, M. D.

George P. Griffing has won distinction as a representative of the medical fraternity. His devotion to his chosen calling is deep and abiding, and his ability both natural and acquired has won him recognition as a most capable member of the medical fraternity. His entire life has been passed in Brooklyn. He was born in the Greenpoint district of the city, April 9, 1852, the only child of John C. and Mary R. (Smith) Griffing. The family name is of Welsh origin, and in the year 1610 three Griffing brothers left the little rock-ribbed country to seek a home in the new world where civilization had been planted less than a century before. One settled at Guilford, Connecticut, one in the south and the third at Southold, Long Island. The paternal great-grandfather of our subject was a resident of Southold and was a sea captain on coasting vessels until he lost his life at sea, in 1826, the entire crew being drowned at that time. He was then forty years of age.

John Griffing, the grandfather of our subject, resided at Southold, and ran a sloop called the *Amanda*, which was burned by the British while lying at Port Jefferson harbor during the war of 1812. He, too, was a seafaring man and owned a number of vessels. He served in the state militia and one of his brothers, William, was a purser on board a revenue cutter during the second war with England. In an engagement with the British his vessel was run ashore and ten men were killed, while the enemy also lost a number of men. William Griffing died in 1865. Another brother, Stewart Griffing, was quarter gunner on the Constitution in the engagement with the *Guerriere* under Commodore Decatur. He served in the war with Tripoli and the *Barbara* states, was taken prisoner by pirates in Algerian waters, and afterward he was released. He and his entire crew were lost at sea. He served throughout the entire war of 1812. The grandfather of our subject resided on a farm at Southold, Long Island, and during the greater part of his life devoted his time and energies to agricultural pursuits. In politics he was a Democrat. He married Hannah Smith, and their children were: Charles A., who died in New York city; Seth; Andrew; Alfred and Annie. The father of this family died in 1856, at the age of eighty-three, and the mother passed away, in 1840, at the age of fifty-five.



Evert Suydam

John C. Griffing was born in Smithtown, Long Island, in 1817, was educated in Guilford Academy and was a sea captain engaged in the coasting trade. When a boy he went to sea and at the age of seventeen was given command of a vessel. At the age of nineteen he commanded a schooner on a voyage to New Orleans, and afterward made voyages to foreign ports until 1860, when he abandoned the sea and took up his abode in Long Island, where he resided until recently. He now lives with his son, Dr. Griffing, at Greenpoint, Brooklyn, and has now reached the venerable age of eighty-three years. In politics he is a Democrat and formerly took an active part in the work of that political organization. He holds membership in the Congregational church at Jamesport. His wife died July 7, 1899. In their family were two daughters, but both died in childhood, and the Doctor is now the only surviving child.

He obtained his education in the district schools of Jamesport and in Franklinville Academy, and, after his literary course was completed, he entered the Bellevue Medical College, in which institution he was graduated in the class of 1873. He subsequently opened an office in Greenpoint, where he has since resided, and engaged in general practice since 1874. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society and is a physician who holds high rank in the medical fraternity. The success which attends his efforts is but a natural sequence, for his position is assured by reason of his ability, his sterling integrity and his devotion to his profession and the interests and welfare of those to whom he ministers. He is a man of strong constitution and marked intellectuality, standing in exemplification of that great human desideratum, *mens sana in corpore sana*,—a sound mind in a sound body. He is thoroughly en rapport with his profession; his heart is ever in his work, and he gains not only the respect and confidence, but the appreciative affection of his patients,—his humanity being ever paramount to his professional or scientific instincts. The Doctor is a member of the Greenpoint board of trade, being one of the organizers, and is a member of the Brooklyn Camera Club, a chartered organization. His social qualities, his unfailing courtesy and kindness have gained him the high regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact and made him very popular with his friends, embracing a large number of Brooklyn's best residents.

AARON J. MICHAELS.

Aaron J. Michaels, the chief clerk to the commissioners of jurors of Queens county, was born in London, England, in 1831. He obtained his education in the public schools there and learned the

cigar-maker's trade in London. Hoping to better his financial conditions in the new world he crossed the Atlantic, in 1852, and took up his abode in Brooklyn. Here he at once engaged in the manufacture of cigars, in which enterprise he was very successful, continuing in that industry until 1861. Having taken an active interest in the affairs of the Democratic party, he then secured a position in the water department where he remained for three years. He was afterward, for ten years, in the charity department, and for two years in the mayor's office, and on the 1st of September, 1882, he entered the office of the jury commissioners, where he has since continued, becoming the chief clerk in 1898, which office is equivalent to that of deputy commissioner. He is one of the most popular of the city officials and has a host of friends throughout the community.

Of his nine children two are living: Joseph, who is now a jeweler of New York; and Barney, who is living retired in Brooklyn. Mr. Michaels was a member of the volunteer fire department of Brooklyn and was the president of its board of representatives at the time it was dissolved. He is a member of the Southern New York Volunteer Firemen's Association, of which he was the president from the time of its organization, in October, 1896, until October, 1899. He is also a member of Delta Lodge, No. 450, F. & A. M., of the Constitution Club and several charity organizations, and is also a member of the Ninth Ward Democratic Club. In all his public offices he has discharged his duties with marked promptness and fidelity and is a worthy official whose career has been most commendable.

P. S. O'BRIEN.

In many sections of the city of Brooklyn stand monuments to the enterprise and skill of P. S. O'Brien, who has for some years been prominently connected with building interests here. He was born May 14, 1863, in the city which is still his home, and is a son of P. F. O'Brien, who was one of Brooklyn's best known contractors and builders. The father was born near manor Hamilton in county Antrim, Ireland, in 1819, and was early deprived of parental care. Being left an orphan he was reared by his grandparents, and in the parish schools he acquired his education, after which he learned the carpenter's trade in his native country.

In 1848 he came to the United States, locating in Brooklyn, obtaining work on the city hall, which was then in course of erection. He was employed as a journeyman carpenter by Mr. Seward Cooper, then a prominent contractor, with whom he served in that capacity for three years. On the death of Mr. Cooper's foreman he was offered the position, which he

filled acceptably for ten years. In the meantime he had purchased some lots, and in 1856 erected three cottages of his own. This was the beginning of his active business career. He secured a shop and began doing a general contracting business, erecting many public buildings, churches, schools and residences, among which may be mentioned the church of the Holy Redeemer, St. Ann's Roman Catholic church, the Westminster Presbyterian church, St. Agnes' Roman Catholic church, the church of the Holy Family, the church of the Holy Rosary, the Sand Street Methodist church and the Lewis Avenue Congregational church, besides many church edifices in New York, including the church of the Transfiguration, St. James' Roman Catholic church, and others. He also took the contract for and erected St. Mary's church in Poughkeepsie, New York, and the church of the Sacred Heart at West Point. He also built the beautiful church and other buildings of the Sisters of Mercy, in Brooklyn, St. Joseph's church, of Flushing, Queens county, and the church of the Transfiguration, in Brooklyn. He erected school-houses Nos. 3, 7, 13, 15, 16, 23, 25, 28, 41, 42 and 43, besides numerous other buildings and residences. He also became a large real-estate operator and erected many fine buildings as an individual investment. He was one of the organizers of the Globe Marble Mills Company, which at one time practically controlled the marble business of Brooklyn, and in the company he served as president until its business was closed out. He was connected with the Nassau National Bank and the East Brooklyn Bank, and was recognized as a financier of marked ability. In his religious belief he was a Roman Catholic and served as a trustee of St. Patrick's church from its organization. He was one of the founders and for many years a trustee of St. Mary's Hospital.

P. F. O'Brien was united in marriage, in 1856, to Miss Ann Hughes, and of their five children two now survive. The father was a man of wide acquaintance and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He was a noted patron of education, a man of broad public spirit and generous impulses, and many institutions and enterprises were benefited by his benevolence. He died in 1895, but is still survived by his wife, who is yet in the enjoyment of good health. His elder son, Philip J. O'Brien, is now a real-estate dealer of Nashville, Tennessee, and was married, in 1882, to Miss Lizzie Torbett, a daughter of Hon. G. C. Torbett, ex-state treasurer of that commonwealth. Their family consisted of five children.

P. S. O'Brien, whose name introduces this record, was educated in the schools of Brooklyn and in Seton Hall College, New Jersey. He received his business training under the direction of his father, and in 1889 was admitted to partnership in the business and

became his father's successor upon the latter's death. He has well sustained the reputation that has long been associated with the name for rare integrity and sterling worth and business principles.

In 1888 Mr. O'Brien was united in marriage to Miss Eugenia Wilson, of Brooklyn, and they now have one child. Mr. O'Brien occupies an enviable position in industrial and financial circles. It is true that he became interested in a business already established, but in controlling and enlarging such an enterprise many a man of strong purpose, courage and industry would have failed; and he has demonstrated the truth of the saying that success is not the result of genius but the outcome of a clear judgment and experience.

GEORGE H. LINDSAY.

Hon. George H. Lindsay, who is now representing his district in congress, has long been recognized as one of the prominent members of the Democracy in Kings county. Almost his entire life has been passed in the sixth district. His father, David Lindsay, resided in what was the old Third ward of the village of Williamsburg and served as a member of its board of trustees, which then had only three members. In his political work he was associated with such eminent men as William Wall, Edmund Driggs and ex-Mayor Berry. For many years he was supervisor from the Sixteenth ward and was a member of Engine Company, No. 4, of the old fire department. While residing in New York, where he was born, he was foreman of Engine Company, No. 41, of the old fire department, located on the site of what was then known as Stagtown. His son, David Lindsay, Jr., became a prominent Republican and represented his district, comprising the Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards, on the Republican side of the house in the assembly of 1883, while his brother, George, was the Democratic member from the Seventh district, comprising the Sixteenth ward.

George H. Lindsay was born in New York city, and during his infancy was brought by his parents to Brooklyn, and has since been a resident of this place. He was educated in public school No. 18, and after putting aside his text-books entered the employ of his maternal grandfather, Henry Lawrence, of the firm of H. Lawrence & Son. From the time he attained his majority he took an active interest in political affairs as a supporter of the Democracy. He began to rise rapidly in the estimation of the party leaders and voters of his district and in 1881 he was the Democratic standard-bearer for the assembly from his district, winning success that overtopped the most sanguine expectation of his friends. He served with marked ability during that term, and for



E. H. Lindberg



the five succeeding terms, receiving the support not only of his own party but of many Republican and independent voters as well. In the fall of 1886 he was nominated as one of the coroners on the Democratic ticket for Kings county, to which office he was elected by six thousand majority, and in 1889 he was re-elected to the office by an increased majority, beating his opponent by a vote of ten thousand. His services in the assembly are well remembered. He was a strong supporter of the anti-convict-labor bill, which passed the assembly, and in recognition of his service he received a handsomely engrossed set of resolutions from the United Hatters of New York. He succeeded in abolishing the contract to make hats by convict labor in the state prison and has always been an advocate of all labor measures. He is on the roll of honor of the Federation of Labor and many other organizations.

Mr. Lindsay introduced and secured the passage of a bill exempting engineers from doing jury duty, thereby preventing the possibility of an engineer being called away from his duty and an incompetent man being placed in charge of any steam boiler. He always took an active interest in all bills that affected the welfare of his district or the county of Kings. With a record behind him for faithful service, the people did not hesitate to again give him their support when he was nominated for congress in 1900 from the Sixth Congressional district, comprising the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards. He was elected, receiving eighteen thousand and seventy-three votes, against fourteen thousand, four hundred and sixty for Bert Reiss, the Republican candidate, and three hundred and seventy-six for the Socialist candidate. He enjoys the distinction of never having been defeated for any of the eight offices for which he was nominated, and is as prominent and popular personally as he is politically.

WILLIAM J. O'LEARY.

No other land can boast of as splendid a school system as America. It began almost with the first colonization of the country, and has grown, developed and matured with the passing years until the degree of perfection attained is unequaled in any other civilized country on the face of the globe. Every hamlet and village has its public school, and the children are instructed in the fundamental branches of knowledge, which fit them for the practical duties of business life. The instructors are no longer people who have but meager knowledge of the three R's. Even in the rural districts one must successfully pass an examination before they are in-

trusted with the important work of training the minds of the young. The city schools are institutions of the greatest good, and at the head of the various public schools of Brooklyn stand men of broad mental culture, fully realizing the responsibilities which devolve upon them, well trained for the work they have undertaken, and carefully performing the services intrusted to them as guardians of the minds of those who are to control the countries in their later days.

Professor William J. O'Leary, who is principal of school No. 5, is one of Brooklyn's native sons, his birth having occurred in this city on the 4th of July, 1861. His father, Cornelius M. O'Leary, after arriving at years of maturity, wedded Honor T. Leahy, and they established their home in Brooklyn, where their son William was reared and acquired his preliminary education in the public and parochial schools. He was thus prepared to enter St. Francis Xavier College, of New York, at which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1882. The following year the Master degree was conferred upon him, and from 1883 until 1886 he was employed as a teacher of Greek and Latin in a preparatory college. He was then assigned to the eighth grammar grade in school No. 33, of Brooklyn, and later was transferred to the second grammar grade in school No. 5. Subsequently he became branch principal of No. 49, and promotion afterward made him principal of No. 7. Three years afterward he was sent to public school No. 109, of which school he was the practical organizer. He watched its growth from a membership of three hundred and fifty to over fifteen hundred in less than three years. He was next appointed principal of school No. 5, and also has under his charge a branch school No. 14, having supervision over one branch principal, three heads of departments, fifty-five teachers and about twenty-five hundred pupils. He is a tireless worker, wide awake and progressive, and possesses excellent executive ability. He possesses all the qualities that go to make up a successful and competent instructor, and his advancement is an indication of his superior merit and ability. For eleven years he taught English grammar, rhetoric and literature in evening high school No. 2, and he has been principal of evening school No. 84 for the past three years.

In 1883 Professor O'Leary was united in marriage to Miss Anna A. Colgan, who was born in Brooklyn and is a daughter of Hugh Colgan. Her mother bore the maiden name of Jane Davin. Mr. and Mrs. O'Leary have five living children, three sons and two daughters. Their home is the center of a cultured society circle, and in the city they have a wide circle of acquaintances. In his life work

Professor O'Leary not only received the commendation of the intelligent public, but also the hearty indorsement of the board of education, and in the school circles of Brooklyn he is accounted an important factor.

WILLIAM A. STRONG, D. D. S.

For sixteen years a member of the dental profession of Brooklyn, Dr. Strong is now located at No. 34 Smith street, where he is enjoying a large practice. He was born in New Haven, Connecticut, November 27, 1836, and is a son of Elias and Jerusha (Perkins) Strong. His father, who was descended from one of the first German families of Massachusetts, was a manufacturing jeweler in early manhood but later engaged in the practice of dentistry and was a member of one of the first dental societies organized in the United States. He engaged in dental work as the result of an accident. While sojourning in Omaha, Nebraska, for the benefit of his health he had the misfortune to break his teeth, but being an expert goldsmith he manufactured artificial ones from gold coin and upon returning to the east he determined to make that work his future business. He died in 1889, at the age of sixty-two years, but his widow still resides in New Haven. They were the parents of five children, namely: Clara, now deceased; Frank, who was a dentist and died in Middletown, New York; William Augustus, of this review; Charles, who is engaged in the practice of dentistry in New Haven; and Georgie, who has passed away. All of the sons entered the profession to which the father devoted the latter part of his life and have won success in that calling.

In the public schools of his native city Dr. Strong pursued his literary education and at the age of seventeen years became a student in his father's office where he remained for four years. In 1878, while in San Antonio, Texas, he enlisted as a hospital steward in the United States Army, in which position he served for four years and at the same time pursued the practice of dentistry. In 1883 he returned to New Haven, where he engaged in practice for two years and after one year spent in Easthampton, Massachusetts, he came to Brooklyn, where he has since remained, enjoying a constantly growing practice, which indicates that his skill and ability are recognized and that he keeps abreast with the most advanced methods in his calling. He is a member of the Second District Dental Society, and thus he keeps in touch with the progress which is yearly carrying dental methods toward perfection.

The Doctor was married February 10, 1883, to Miss Lillie E. Mason, a member of one of the oldest families of Massachusetts, and they now have

one son, Clarence Mason. Socially the Doctor is identified with various fraternities. He retains his membership in Montowese Lodge, I. O. O. F., of New Haven, Connecticut, and is a member and now the leading knight of the Brooklyn Lodge, B. P. O. of Elks. He is likewise very prominent in Masonic circles, belonging to Fortitude Lodge, F. & A. M.; Nassau Chapter, R. A. M.; Clinton Commandery, K. T. and Kismet Temple of the Mystic Shrine, while in the Scottish Rite he has attained the thirty-second degree. In 1891 he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-third Regiment of the New York National Guard and served for five years. He took a leading part in the athletic work of his regiment, being a member of the athletic committee; also the rifle committee and was captain of the tug-of-war team which won the regimental championship. He is an American and so were his ancestors lineal and collateral through many generations, and anything that pertains to American institutions, to American progress and advancement is sure to receive his endorsement and co-operation. His loyal citizenship, his professional ability, his genial nature and courteous disposition win him regard and friendship and in the district of Brooklyn Dr. Strong is recognized as a popular citizen.

WILLIAM B. BRINSMADE, M. D.

A medical practitioner of Brooklyn, Dr. William Barrett Brinsmade was born in the city which is still his home, December 24, 1864, and is a son of James Beebe and Jennie (Newman) Brinsmade, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Albany. His father was graduated at Yale College, in the class of 1845, and was an attorney in the years of his early business career, but afterward became an iron merchant. He died in 1884. His widow survives him, residing on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. The family is of Puritan ancestry, and the name can be traced back in direct line to 1638, when John Brinsmade landed on the Massachusetts coast. Captain Abraham Brinsmade was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and his commission is now in possession of the Doctor. He is also descended from the Rev. James Beebe, who was a chaplain in the American army during the French and Indian war and also during the Revolution, and from the Lyman family, long prominent in this section of the country. His paternal great-grandfather was one of the first graduates of Yale College. His grandfather also was graduated at Yale College, in the class of 1814, and was a member of the school board which established the public-school system of New York city.

Dr. Brinsmade prepared for college in the Poly-



Wm A. Strong. D.D.S.

technic Institute of Brooklyn, and, like his ancestors through the three preceding generations, entered Yale, being graduated at that university with the class of 1888. After a year spent abroad he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and was graduated in 1892. He then entered the Chambers Street Hospital, of New York city, as interne, continuing in that position for eighteen months, after which he held a similar position in the Sloan Maternity Hospital. He then began the practice of his profession in Brooklyn, where he has since prosecuted his labors with a remarkable degree of success. He makes a specialty of surgery and is particularly well skilled in that department. He has been chief of the surgical clinic of the Long Island College Hospital since 1897, and demonstrator of anatomy since 1896. He is assistant surgeon in that institution and in St. John's Hospital (Protestant Episcopal), and is assistant obstetrician of the Brooklyn Hospital. He has been a close and thorough student of the science of medicine and his knowledge is very broad and exact, while his skill in the sick room is most marked and commendable. The Doctor is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Brooklyn Surgical Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Brooklyn Medical Club, the Hospital Graduates' Club, the Ex-Internes' Club of New York, and the American Academy of Medicine.

The Doctor is also a valued and popular representative of various social organizations, including the University Club of New York, the Hamilton and Atlantic Yacht Clubs of Brooklyn, and the Dyker Meadow Golf Club. He also holds membership in the Dutch Reformed church.

MOSES BECKER, JR., Pd. D.

In the person of Moses Becker, Jr., Brooklyn may be said to possess an ideal teacher. Dr. Becker was born in Columbia county, New York, where he was reared to manhood. He received his education in the public schools, Amenia Seminary, at the Albany Normal College, class of 1880, and the New York University, where he received the degree of Pd. D. He began teaching school in Columbia county, where he remained for a term, going then to Suffolk county, and later to Newtown, Queens county, Long Island. In 1889 he went to Brooklyn, where he was appointed principal of school No. 119 and of branch school No. 120. He has under him, in school No. 119, seven teachers and two hundred and fifty-three pupils, and in school No. 120 six teachers and one hundred and seventy-three pupils.

Dr Becker is a close student. He is a man of magnetic personality, possesses rare tact as a teacher

and naturally is popular with parents and pupils. A more remarkable teacher than he in getting close to his pupils it would be hard to find. He is kind even to gentleness, yet there is a certain latent strength which impresses one with the earnestness of his work and which therefore must not be overlooked in any slighting manner. Whatever he says scholars and teachers alike feel is for their benefit. The natural gift conferred upon him of studying and properly appreciating or depreciating the acts of his fellow beings is no doubt in large part the cause of this man's gentleness of heart, yet of firmness when that firmness is needed.

His success was practically from the start. The respect and esteem in which he is held must indeed be gratifying to so successful a teacher.

WILLIAM H. BATES, M. D.

Dr. William Henry Bates is recognized as one of the leading physicians of Brooklyn. He was born in West Hampton, Long Island, December 25, 1841, and his parents, Edmund Ogden and Charlotte (Bishop) Bates, were also natives of the Empire state. His father, a well-known minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, died in Brooklyn, at the age of eighty-three. The paternal grandparents of the Doctor were Samuel and Abigail (Ferris) Bates, the latter a granddaughter of Colonel Luddington, of Revolutionary fame, and an own cousin of the late Archibald Ferris, of the New York University. The ancestry of the Bates family can be traced back to 1645, when the settlement was made by representatives of the name in Salem, Massachusetts, and in England the line runs back unobscured in Lincolnshire to the twelfth century. On the maternal side the Doctor is descended from Roger Williams. In his father's family were four children: Lewis, who is now a sea captain; Charles W., a physician who died in Hempstead, Long Island; Aaron P., an attorney of Brooklyn; and William H.

Dr. Bates, of this review, was educated in the private schools of Brooklyn, and completed his professional course in the medical department of the University of New York with the class of 1862. After a year devoted to hospital work he was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States navy and assigned to duty on gunboats on the Potomac river. Later he was transferred to the South Atlantic squadron, engaged in blockading the port of Charleston, and there remained until the fall of the city. He was afterward on the "Benton" on the Mississippi river, and was present at the time of the surrender of Kirby Smith. In 1865 he resigned his position and came to Brooklyn, where he opened an office and began practice. His patronage has steady-

ly increased in volume and importance, and as a skilled surgeon he has a very enviable reputation. He was one of the first to recognize the fact that bacteriology must be known in connection with surgical work. On account of his researches along that line he was made a fellow in the Royal Microscopical Society of London—the first Brooklyn physician to receive that honor. He served as demonstrator of anatomy in the Long Island College Hospital from 1867 until 1874, was attending surgeon at St. Peter's Hospital for two years, was attending surgeon of the Brooklyn Hospital from 1888 until 1897, and has been consulting surgeon in the Kings County Hospital since 1893. He is also at present examining surgeon for lunacy in Kings county. He is a member of the Kings County Association, and was formerly a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings and the New York Microscopical Society. He has prepared and read before these organizations many valuable papers, written chiefly on surgery, and some of these have been published.

In 1875 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Amanda Libby, daughter of Ira A. Libby, late of Brooklyn, and unto them have been born three children: Minnie Ethelyn, Bessie Malena and Constance Luddington. Socially the Doctor is connected with the Athletic Club of Brooklyn and the U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., of which he was surgeon. The Doctor is a social, genial gentleman, interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the metropolis of his native state, is charitable and benevolent, and worthy demands of the needy are seldom made in vain. He has a large circle of warm friends, and his friendship is best prized by those who know him best. In his professional capacity the Doctor is known throughout the country, his reputation extending far beyond the limits of his state, an honor to the profession by which he has been especially distinguished.

RUFUS L. SCOTT.

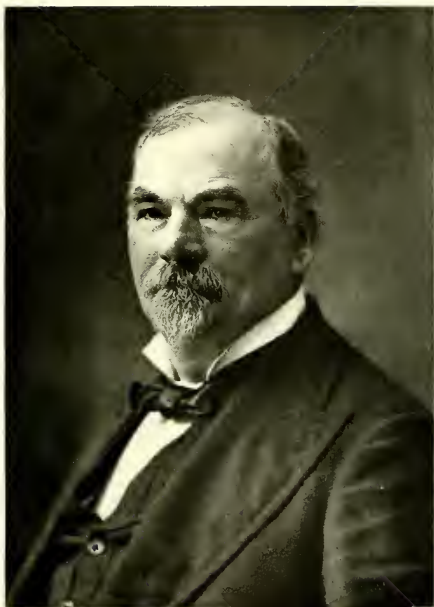
Hon. Rufus Leonard Scott, of Brooklyn, has had a career as a lawyer which has been distinguished throughout by sterling character, a display of comprehensive knowledge of the law and a steady devotion to the best interests of progressive civilization. For forty years he has practiced in New York city, where he has a distinctively representative clientage, that is unmistakable proof of his ability. He is also a politician, not on the common acceptance of the term, but in its best sense—a citizen who realizes his duty as a factor in republican government to the fullest degree and never in the slightest degree fails of the full performance of that duty. At this writing, in 1901, he is president of the Brooklyn Democracy.

Mr. Scott was born in Lanesboro, Massachusetts, March 31, 1835, and is the youngest son of the late Learned and Fannie (Dickson) Scott. On both sides he is descended from sterling New England stock. He is a representative in the sixth generation of William Scott, who settled at Hatfield, Massachusetts, in 1668. On the maternal side he traces his ancestry back through seven generations to Nathaniel Dickson, who, in 1659, removed from Wethersfield, Connecticut, to Hadley, Massachusetts, becoming one of the first settlers of that place. Thus were founded two New England families, thrifty, enterprising and industrious.

The early educational privileges of our subject were supplemented by study in Lenox Academy and East Williston Seminary. At the age of eighteen he took charge of a public school of his native town, which position he filled satisfactorily to the community. He later went to New York city and thence to Illinois, where he engaged in teaching school for a time, and while in the Prairie state he began the study of law, which he afterward continued in the office of Attorney General Levi S. Chatfield, of New York. Subsequently he became a law student in the office of Judge Joseph Neilsen, of New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1861, since which time he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in New York city. His success came soon because his equipment was unusually good and because he gave laborious attention to every detail of a case. He has a strong personality, an earnest, dignified manner, marked strength of character, a thorough grasp of the law, and the ability accurately to apply its principles.

Mr. Scott has resided in Brooklyn for forty-three years and he and his family are widely known here. He was married June 26, 1866, to Miss Maria E. Hull, a daughter of William M. and Phebe (Weiant) Hull, of Greenpoint. They have three children: Clara Louise, a graduate of the Packer Institute, of 1889; Rufus L., Jr., who was graduated in Amherst College as the youngest member of the class of 1891 and is now a practicing attorney; and Howard Dickson, who devotes his time to agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Scott has supported the political principles in which he believes and has been prominent in the Democratic party for many years. He was originally an abolitionist, and when the question of the suppression of slavery gave rise to the Republican party he enlisted under its banner and voted twice for Abraham Lincoln. He also voted for Grant at his first election, supported Horace Greeley, and since that time has been a Democrat. He is now president of the political organization known as the Brooklyn Democracy. He was registrar of arrears of Brooklyn for two years, alderman at large for



Phineas A. Scott



two years during Mayor Low's second term as mayor, and a member of the board of education for four years, resigning in 1869. While registrar he originated the idea of advertising tax sales in pamphlet form for distribution in addition to giving notices in the daily papers, instead of advertising alone through the press. The measure, though strongly opposed at the time, has since become a law, and the city treasury was thereby saved enormous expense and taxable persons were more effectually notified of arrears in taxes. In his report to the mayor, in December, 1878, he first recommended the passage of the law enabling the city to compromise claims for taxes, against overburdened unimproved property, which, by the aid of its operation, brought large sums of money to the city treasury, greatly reducing the city's indebtedness and largely increasing the taxable resources of the city of Brooklyn, while stimulating at the same time real estate values generally. Mr. Scott was elected alderman at large for the terms of 1884 and 1885, receiving the largest vote among his seven associates, but on the expiration of the latter term he declined a re-election.

He was one of the founders and is a trustee of Bushwick Savings Bank, of which he is also attorney. He resigned his position on the board of education in order to travel abroad. He is a man of broad general information and scholarly attainments, a companionable gentleman and a faithful friend. In his private and public relations his influence is ever given for social progress and for the elevation and welfare of mankind.

JEROME A. SUYDAM.

Jerome A. Suydam is a highly respected and progressive citizen of Flatlands, where he is extensively engaged in business as a florist, making a specialty of the cultivation of carnations. He was born in Flatbush, Long Island, on the 16th of January, 1858, a son of Abraham and Helen (Woolsey) Suydam. His education was acquired in the district school, and from his early boyhood until 1891 he pursued agricultural pursuits, but in that year he abandoned farming and has since devoted his time and energies to the cultivation of flowers. His thorough understanding of the needs of plants and his careful conduct of his business have made him particularly successful in his chosen field of labor, and he has produced some of the finest specimens of carnations that are seen upon the city markets.

On the 2d of March, 1881, in Flatlands, Mr. Suydam was married to Miss Lydia Stappe, daughter of William and Caroline (Bath) Stappe, of Brooklyn. By this marriage there have been born three

children: Helen W., Lydia M. and Jerome A. Mr. Suydam and his family attend the Reformed church, and enjoy the hospitality of many of the best homes in this locality. As a business man he is at all times reliable, energetic and progressive, and has gained the confidence and good will of all with whom he has been associated.

FRANK K. PERKINS, M. D.

The reputation which Brooklyn sustains for its splendid school system is unsurpassed by any city in the Union, and this is due to the efficient labors and enthusiasm of the various principals and teachers in the city, laboring untiringly for the advancement of the schools over which they have charge. A leading member of the profession is Professor Perkins, who is principal of school No. 26. He was born in New York city, and there grew to manhood, acquiring his education in the public schools and in the College of the City of New York. He selected the medical profession as his life work, and after preparing for that calling was graduated in the medical department of the New York University as an honor man and valedictorian of the class of 1884. He subsequently took a post-graduate course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and for a time was connected with the staff of Roosevelt Hospital, which was founded by the father of the president, and also with the Eastern District Dispensary, while for some years he was connected with the health department of New York. In 1887 he became interested in the educational work of Brooklyn and was assigned to school No. 32, and afterward to the graduating class of No. 26. Later he was appointed principal of school No. 83, which he organized, remaining with that institution until 1894, when he was appointed principal of school No. 26, where he has since made a very enviable record. It takes excellent management and power of control on the part of one who stands at the head of a large institution such as the schools of Brooklyn. He now directs the labors of two branch principals, two heads of departments, eighty-five teachers and about forty-two hundred pupils.

Dr. Perkins is a ceaseless and tireless worker, and there is probably no teacher connected with the Brooklyn schools who devotes more hours to the interests entrusted to his charge. He is progressive, keeping in touch with all that pertains to the advancement of school work along the lines of reform and promotion. His varied experience has been of great value in enabling him to discriminate concerning traits of character in his pupils, whom he regards as individuals and not merely as children without

personnel whom it is his duty to see instructed. He believes in making an individual study of the students as far as possible and thus advancing their work through such assistance as they require. He is a man courteous and refined, possessing those qualities which, for want of a better term, has been called magnetic influence. He is popular with teachers and pupils, and his genial manner has made him respected by all with whom he has been associated, either in professional or private life.

HON. GEORGE H. PETTIT.

Among the eminent lawyers of Kings county George H. Pettit has attained a high degree of prominence. His career of about twenty years has been successful, showing the result of a life of integrity, perseverance, executive ability and honesty of purpose, and furnishes an example worthy of emulation.

Mr. Pettit was born forty-eight years ago in the village of Hempstead, in Queens county, Long Island, and is a son of George W. and Maron C. Pettit, both Long-Islanders. His father's ancestors resided in Hempstead for many generations. His mother is a daughter of John Perkins, who married Maron Von Velsor, both members of old families of the island. Their sons, John R. Perkins and J. Henry Perkins, have been prominent in public affairs. J. Henry Perkins was the sheriff of Suffolk county for three years, and the county treasurer of that county for twelve years; and John R. Perkins was supervisor of his town for upward of twenty years, and justice of the peace for many years. The maternal grandfather, John Perkins, was a well-known woolen manufacturer and lived at Riverhead, and early acquired a competence from his business.

The subject of this sketch, George H. Pettit, when still very young, went to reside with his grandfather at Riverhead, and remained there most of the time until twelve years of age, when he removed to New York city. He acquired his preliminary education in the public schools. Later he became a student in the Ellenville Academy, and subsequently continued his studies with several private tutors. When he was ready to study law he entered the office of the prominent law firm of Seudder & Carter, in New York city, and later took the course at Columbia Law School, finishing in 1870, when he was admitted. From that time until his appointment as United States attorney he continued in the active practice of his profession, with offices in the metropolis. His practice related to all branches of civil business, but since his appointment as United States district attor-

ney he has distinguished himself as a prosecuting official.

In 1898 Mr. Pettit was appointed by President McKinley the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, comprising all of Long Island, Staten Island and the waters of the harbor and sound. It is one of the important districts of the country, and contains the Brooklyn navy yard, Fort Hamilton, Fort Wadsworth, Willett's Point and the military reservation on Plum Island and Fisher's Island. He has conducted the affairs of this important office with dignity, and has proven himself an energetic official and one possessed of firmness and courage, and for the government, has been very successful. The government allows him two assistants and a stenographer, and with this force he has accomplished a vast amount of legal business. In three years there were two hundred and seventy cases heard in the commissioners' courts, in most of which the defendants were held. There were two hundred and sixty-six cases presented to the Federal grand jury for indictment, and indictments were found in most of them. In the criminal cases disposed of by the court after indictment one hundred and forty-four were proven guilty, and there were altogether only ten acquittals and disagreements. There were eighteen civil cases terminated in favor of the government and four against it, and thirty-two cases were settled or discontinued, making a grand total of seven hundred and ninety-six cases.

Among the important civil cases tried was that of Knowlton against Collector Moore, in which the constitutionality of the legacy tax clause of the war revenue act was sustained. Another case decided in favor of the government was that of William S. Bigby against the United States, in which Bigby sought to recover from the government large damages for injuries received while using the elevator in the Federal building. Some of the important criminal cases in which Mr. Pettit secured convictions were those against Frank W. Anthony, charged with conducting fraudulent insurance schemes through the mails; against Walter Hubbell, charged with conducting through the mails a fraudulent scheme as to the making of crystal cameos; against Francis Scott, charged with making and passing counterfeit money; and many others.

During Mr. Pettit's term as United States attorney there has not been a single indictment successfully attacked, and there has been only one appeal in a criminal case, and that appeal was dismissed by the appellate court.

Mr. Pettit was married to Miss Lucy E. Corwin, a daughter of George W. Corwin, also a native of



George W. H. H. H.



Long Island. They have two sons, George Van Vessor and Dwight Mortimer. Mr. Pettit is an Episcopalian, and is a valued member of the Union League Club, the Invincible Club, the Brooklyn Club, Acanthus Lodge, F. & A. M., and Brooklyn Council of the Royal Arcanum. In politics he is an unflinching Republican, and has served as a delegate to many conventions of that party, and has been a member of the Republican general committee, and is one of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Law Library. He is a representative citizen of Long Island and one of which the state may well be proud, for his official career reflects credit upon the community. A man of strong mentality, he has won success at the bar by his ability, fidelity and perseverance. In social life he is courteous and kindly, and is ever mindful of his duties as a citizen.

MOSES YEATON.

Moses Yeaton was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and is a son of Moses and Caroline (Norton) Yeaton. The latter was a daughter of John Norton and a granddaughter of Samuel Norton, who was an artificer in the Maine militia during the Revolutionary war. John Norton's father-in-law, Roby Lydston, was also a Revolutionary soldier. Our subject is a grandson of Lieutenant Moses and Lucy (Hill) Yeaton, and Lieutenant Moses Yeaton was a son of, and served for a time under, Captain Moses Yeaton, who in 1772 was commissioned captain of the Fourth Company, Second Regiment, of the province of New Hampshire, by John Wentworth, captain general and governor-in-chief in and over his majesty's province of New Hampshire in New England, and who resigned his commission to enter the continental army.

Moses Yeaton was reared in his native state, receiving his education in the schools of the locality. His career as a teacher began in his native city, where he remained one and a half years, going thence to Seabrook, New Hampshire, where he also remained for the same length of time. In 1880 he came to Brooklyn, where for one term he was substitute instructor in the Adelphi Academy. In September of the same year he became connected with the public schools, and taught in Nos. 13, 78 and 34. In 1808 his ability to lead and carry with him his pupils in any given line of thought secured his appointment as branch principal of public school No. 104, where he has under him twelve teachers and four hundred and forty pupils. He is a member of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, a trustee of the Brooklyn Teachers' Aid Association, and a member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Mr. Yeaton believes in close study, and is well posted on all matters pertaining to his calling. He is well fitted by nature for his work, being progressive, a man of tact and adaptability, skill in management and executive ability. He is a pure, clean man, one whose influence is always on the side of morality and right. He looks upon the teachers' profession as the very best in life, since it presents to the alert and thoughtful instructor so many opportunities for molding the minds and consciences of children for the highest type of true citizenship. In the words of a friend, "Mr. Yeaton is a man whose very personality is impressed in his work. His fondness for children, his firm yet kindly hand leading them in the light of learning, is a picture to be looked upon with satisfaction by our citizens of both sexes." There can be no wonder, then, at Mr. Yeaton's popularity with his scholars and abundant success as an educator.

Mr. Yeaton was married December 29, 1881, to Miss Anna B. Sanborn, a daughter of Captain William Sanborn, of Seabrook, New Hampshire. Among Mrs. Yeaton's ancestors are the families which gave to the world Daniel Webster and John Greenleaf Whittier. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Yeaton have been born two children,—Ralph Grant and Anna Remsen. The family worship in the Baptist church, in which Mr. Yeaton has been a deacon and Sunday-school superintendent. About 1877 he was made a Mason in Thomas J. Turner Lodge, No. 409, F. & A. M., of Chicago, later affiliated with Bedford Lodge, No. 574, of Brooklyn, and is now the senior warden of Sandalphon Lodge, of Borough Park. He is a member of De Witt Clinton Council, Royal Arcanum, and of the Sons of the American Revolution.

EDWARD CLARK.

Edward Clark, a dealer and contractor in blue stone and flagging of every description in the city of Brooklyn, is a striking example of the boys who secure their own start in life. His career illustrates in no uncertain manner what it is possible to accomplish when perseverance and determination form the keynote to a man's life. Depending upon his own resources, looking for no outside aid or support, he has risen from comparative obscurity to a place of prominence in the business world.

A native of Ulster county, New York, Mr. Clark was born on the 15th of December, 1859, and there received his education in the district schools. He commenced the battle of life for himself by working in the quarries, remaining in that humble position until 1880, when he came to Brooklyn and became identified with the blue stone industry, for some years thereafter holding the position of foreman. In

1890 he embarked in business on his own account, and from that time on his success has abundantly rewarded his well-directed efforts. He is thoroughly alive to all that pertains to good citizenship, and, although entirely devoid of all political aspirations, is interested in whatever has a tendency to permanently benefit his locality.

A NOTABLE FIGURE OF THE NEW YORK BAR.

GEORGE FREDERICK ELLIOTT,
LAWYER AND CITIZEN.

BY EDWIN ASHER WILLIAMS.

It must be extremely gratifying for a man to look back on a career that is marked by integrity and continuity of purpose, by dignity and cheerfulness, and withal the characteristics of indomitable will, flexibility of purpose, and with courage to maintain his convictions. Such a career is George Frederick Elliott's. His course in life has ever been marked by these attributes and they are characteristics of him to-day.

Mr. Elliott's grandfather, to go back a few years, was an officer in the queen's body guard in England. His father's brother, William Elliott, was a doctor of divinity, attached to the Methodist church in England. Sir Robert Peele, the famous painter, was a first cousin of his father's, on the mother's side. Mr. Elliott's immediate progenitor, John Henry Elliott, was born in London, England, and came to this country when seventeen years old and engaged in the business of artistic painting and decorating, out of which he carved a fortune; but his heart was in theology, and he was naturally of a pious turn of mind, being of a Methodist family, so it was not long before he secured a license to preach as a Methodist minister.

He married a Miss Mary Croft, a daughter of a leading linen merchant of Belfast, by whom he had fourteen children. Mr. Elliott's father died at the age of thirty-six, leaving an estate of about half a million dollars, which after his death was tied up in litigation, and during the great financial panic of 1857 it was almost wholly lost or involved, and could no, therefore, be used for the benefit of his family.

George F. Elliott, the subject of this sketch, and the only surviving son of the fourteen children mentioned, was born on September 17, 1850, in the borough of Brooklyn, and is now fifty years old. It seems incredible to those who do not know him now, but it is a fact that Mr. Elliott never had but two years' legitimate schooling in his life. He made up the difference, of course, by reading himself and

applying himself closely to his books at home, as I hardly need mention. The cause of this was that up to his ninth year the lad was very delicate and incapable of attending school. He is quite robust now, but it was not until he was eight years of age that he took on any real semblance of health. He then went to school and remained until his eleventh year, when, there being a lack of resources on account of the litigation over his father's legacies, he was obliged to seek his own living. The steps by which he advanced during the ensuing seven years are interesting and amusing. He started in business at the age of ten as a cash boy at Lord & Taylor's at the "munificent" wages of one dollar per week; then he was employed by the New York Stock Exchange for two dollars and fifty cents per week; two years later by Cedar street commission merchants at four dollars and fifty cents per week, and later on, at the People's Telegraph office, for between six and seven dollars per week; then at a fine-art dealer's, where he received ten dollars, and, finally, at Tiffany's jewelry store, commencing with a salary of five hundred dollars a year, and ending up, in less than a year, with twice that amount.

Later on, he entered the law offices of Phillip S. Croke, one of the leading lawyers of the city of Brooklyn, where he began the preparatory study of the law, and a short time afterward he entered the law firm of Tracy, Catlin & Broadhead, General Benjamin F. Tracy being at that time a leader in politics in Kings county and United States district attorney. Mr. Elliott applied himself with renewed zeal and enthusiasm to the law; so much so that, his opportunity for so doing now arriving, he entered the New York University law school, in order to equip himself to the full extent of his ability, and graduated there in 1878. He had been chosen president of his class, a fact which attests his popularity and personality as much as anything I need say about him. He was admitted to the bar in the same year, and commenced practice in Brooklyn.

It was at this period of his career that past application commenced to tell. To be sure, Mr. Elliott had made an army of friends, all of whom were willing, nay, eager, to testify to his abilities, but he forged ahead by sheer force of his own power, and quickly established a clientele that was extraordinary for so young a practitioner.

Some two years after his admission to the bar, he was appointed counsel to the board of health, under the first administration of the Honorable Seth Low, and he commenced to inaugurate an administration in the board that is conferring benefits to this day on that part of Greater New York. He examined and made himself thoroughly familiar with the sanitary laws of the city and found them want-



G. H. Seaver

ing in a great many respects, and earnestly strove for their reform. He encountered no little opposition at first, as may naturally be imagined, for all such movements invariably awaken the ire of those opposed to a change of conditions. He finally achieved success, re-codified the sanitary laws and brought them up to date without its costing the city a cent, and received the general thanks of the community through the public press. After holding the office of counsel to the board of health for five years, he resigned and returned to his private practice.

But his record was not one to be forgotten. He shortly accepted the position of counsel to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for Brooklyn and Long Island, a position he still holds; also, he is counsel for several of the most influential insurance organizations in the country and for various private corporations. He incorporated the German American Bank and he is likewise connected professionally with many large estates, not only in this country but in England and Germany. During the years of 1895 and 1896 he was counsel to the county government of Kings county, and during his administration effected the transfer of the county farm lands, worth several millions of dollars, from the county to the state of New York, to be used in the care and maintenance of the insane. He was also counsel to the town board of Flatlands and the Citizens' Association of the town of New Utrecht, which latter was organized for the prosecution of John Y. McKane.

In his twenty-two years at the bar, Mr. Elliott has been engaged in many important cases of litigation, in many notable instances with marked success; but the most recent case, within the year, in which he was interested, was the decision handed down by the court of appeals in the now famous case of William N. Dykman, as receiver of the Commercial Bank, etc., against David W. Binns and others, in which Mr. Elliott appeared for the defendants and won his case, reversing the decisions of the lower courts. The final decision in effect determined for all time in this state, or until a change in the constitution is effected, the legal liability of bank directors in the conduct of the business of their corporations.

In politics Mr. Elliott has always been a Republican, and has been quite active, and a thorough organization man at that. An incident of one campaign will suffice to show his fealty and loyalty as a party man. In 1886 he was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination of district attorney in Kings county, his friends urging his nomination with all the enthusiasm and vigor at their command. The other chief candidate for the nomination was General Benjamin F. Tracy, the late secretary of the

navy under President Harrison, from whose office he had graduated. On this occasion Mr. Elliott deferred to the elder man and retired from the field in order to allow the nomination of General Tracy to be made unanimous. Six years later Mr. Elliott was the unanimous nominee of the party for the same office. His Democratic opponent was the Honorable James W. Ridgeway, the most popular candidate on that ticket. Mr. Elliott made a characteristically stubborn fight against the most overwhelming political odds of that campaign, and succeeded in running several thousand votes ahead of his party ticket.

Mr. Elliott has been frequently mentioned for judge of the supreme court, although he never sought a nomination for that office. He succeeded the Honorable William W. Goodrich, the present chief justice of the appellate division of the second department, as counsel and trustee of the Brooklyn Maternity, one of the oldest and most worthy charitable organizations in Brooklyn. He is also counsel and trustee of the Brooklyn Diet Dispensary. For his practice he has without question, one of the best equipped law offices and libraries in the second department. He is said to have had for some years as large a private practice as any lawyer in Brooklyn.

His sister, Miss Elenore E. Elliott, has been connected with the public schools of Brooklyn for some twenty-five years. She is the present principal of No. 57, and, like her brother, exhibits marked executive ability and is deservedly popular among the teachers and pupils under her supervision.

Personally and socially, Mr. Elliott is fitted by nature for the position he holds in Brooklyn. He is an active member of the Rev. Dr. Gregg's Presbyterian church and Sunday-school, and deeply interested in all their many charities. He is a director in Dudley Buck's famous Apollo Club, a member of the Union League and many other leading clubs in Brooklyn, which, with the exception of the former, he seldom attends, simply giving to them the benefit of his name and influence. As a successful jury lawyer he is without a peer. He is forceful, eloquent, logical and convincing in statement. He is a capable lecturer, with a natural gift for oratory and frequently lectures throughout the country.

Mr. Elliott has been married sixteen years. His wife was a Miss Ella Pearl Riell, the daughter of Noah Whitmore Riell, a leading citizen in Brooklyn. Mrs. Elliott is a beautiful woman, of commanding presence, and a great social favorite among her host of friends and acquaintances, and it is known that to the influence of her sterling character and progressive mind Mr. Elliott attributes much of his success in life. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have no children, although they are extremely fond of them;

they take, therefore, a correspondingly greater interest in visiting and entertaining their friends in their charming and ideal home circle.

In spite of the business cares and responsibilities on Mr. Elliott's shoulders, he has proven himself a man of high social qualities. He is intensely musical, and has an attractive speaking and singing voice; moreover, he is gifted with powers of mimicry and can imitate most of the characteristics and intonations of the world's nationalities, and the exhibition of his talents is frequently enjoyed by his home friends and acquaintances. He has been a considerable traveler, having visited all over the United States and the greater part of continental Europe. He is an ardent lover of books and pictures and is no mean judge of true art in the latter. The artistic arrangement of his home and law offices in Brooklyn demonstrates this. He is comfortably situated as regards the good things of life, but they are his not by accident. He is a typical American above all, for he stands to-day where he never could have stood save by the exercise of his own powers and a capacity for diligence and earnestness. These are a few of the leading guides and maxims of Mr. Elliott's life:

"Character is capital, and every check drawn must be good to be honored."

"Be early and punctual in business."

"Never break an engagement."

"Never incur a liability, financial or otherwise, unless you are in a position to meet it."

"Always honor your pledged word, even at the expense of your bond."

"Allow caution to wait on judgment."

"Mark out for yourself a high standard of living, —then strive to live up to it."

"Never procrastinate."

"Successful planning of details usually insures the success of the main proposition."

"Remember the world got on before you were born; it will manage to exist after you are dead."

"You are not the only heir to the highest and best in life."

"Total depravity does not exist in any of God's creatures."

"Every sane thought expressed should have an honest purpose behind it."

"Yield respect to every one's judgment but hold to your own if you believe it to be sound."

"Always make the distinction between criticism and fault-finding."

"Give people credit for honesty of purpose, not forgetting, as a shield from fraud, that some preach cream and practice skim milk, and that others speak to conceal their thoughts."

"Speak well or keep silent about your neighbors; remember that his good name is his best asset."

"The man who has no confidence in himself cannot command the confidence of others."

"To attract and hold the attention and receive the approbation of the people on merit, is legitimate."

"Accept defeat only to renew the struggle at the first available opportunity."

Mr. Elliott believes in doing one thing well; therefore he never allows anything to interfere with his professional duties in the practice of the law. He finds the greatest pleasure in the study of human nature, in making people happy, and in cultivating the love of children. He believes his race, religion, country and home the best on earth, but tolerant enough to believe that others are entitled to the same opinion of theirs.

He has never known physical fear. While he is a strong partisan, he has the respect of those he opposes, he puts himself into anything and everything in which he engages; his makeup will not permit him to do otherwise. He has an exalted opinion of woman. He combines the unusual qualities of a first-class presiding officer and speaker, and has no peer as a parliamentarian. In the true sense of the word, Mr. Elliott is a self-made man, for in his life's struggles, since he started out at the tender age of ten years, forging his way to the front, the only aid he has ever received, as an incentive to rise, has been from the loved ones at home, which has given him the positions he has secured, aided by his talents.

GEORGE H. R. BENNET, M. D.

Among the medical practitioners of Brooklyn who have won enviable success is George Henry Robins Bennet, who was born in the city which is still his home, July 15, 1837, his parents being George I. and Diedamia (Robins) Bennet, also natives of Brooklyn. The maternal grandparents were John and Asenath (Calvin) Robins, and the latter was a daughter of Roger Calvin, who lived on Long Island. The paternal grandfather of the Doctor was John Bennet, a native American, but the family is said to have descended from Lord Arlington Bennet, of England. Dr. George I. Bennet was for many years one of the leading physicians of Brooklyn, and died in this city in 1866. His wife survived him until 1874, when she, too, passed away. They became the parents of three children, of whom the Doctor is the eldest, the others being Asenath and Adelaide, the latter now the wife of A. L. Titus, of Centreport, Long Island.

Dr. Bennet was educated in the private schools of



G. H. R. Bennett



Brooklyn and in Columbia College, but was unable to complete his collegiate course on account of ill health. He afterward matriculated in the medical department of the University of New York, in which he was graduated with the class of 1860. He then became house surgeon in a private hospital in Brooklyn, where he remained for two years, after which he was for a time associated with his father in practice, and has since conducted a large general practice in medicine. For the first ten years of his practice he was a disciple of the old school of medicine, but became a convert to homeopathy and has since practiced in accordance with its *materia medica* in therapeutics. He was for many years connected with the Brooklyn Central Dispensary.

On the 16th of July, 1865, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Bennet and Miss Adelia S. Hicks, a daughter of John M. Hicks, of Brooklyn. They now have three children: Adelia, who married Tillman C. Benson, of Brooklyn; George Edgar, who died at the age of thirty years, leaving a wife who resides in Philadelphia; and Mary, the wife of W. De N. N. Perine. Upon the organization of the Twenty-third Regiment of the New York National Guard the Doctor enlisted and became its assistant surgeon, and served in that capacity for more than seven years.

He is a member of the Kings County Homeopathic Medical Society, of the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society, of the Brooklyn Medical Club, and of the Crescent Athletic Club, of Brooklyn.

CHARLES E. TUTHILL.

Charles E. Tuthill, principal of public school No. 25, an educator whose influence has been widely felt in the schools of Brooklyn, was born in New York city, where he was graduated at the old normal school, the predecessor of the City College. At that time the public schools of the present borough of Manhattan were managed by the Public School Society, an organization of philanthropic, public-spirited gentlemen who contributed both time and means to the maintenance of the schools. He taught for a period at No. 12 Madison street, and afterward at No. 16 West Thirteenth street, coming to Brooklyn in 1856 to take the principalship of No. 5 Duffield street, corner of Gold street and Myrtle avenue. In 1869 he was transferred to No. 25, and in June, 1879, to the present school, retaining the same number and occupying the new building. He has, besides, charge of two branch schools, with two branch principals, four heads of departments, one hundred and six teachers and about forty-eight hundred pupils. In point of service Mr. Tuthill is one of the oldest

teachers in Brooklyn, yet he retains all his youthful vigor and feeling, is thoroughly alive to all the interests of his calling, stands high with the school board and superior officers, and no principal has a more loyal following of teachers, pupils and patrons. All his wide experience and close observation of human nature is made contributory to his teaching, subordinated to a clear judgment, a keen sense of the practical and a resourceful fertility of adaptation.

His school bears a fine record for the quality of work done. In 1895 one of his scholars took the Franklin essay prize, and another pupil in the same school would have been awarded the second prize if the rules of competition had permitted two prizes to go to one school. In 1875 No. 25 graduated eight pupils; in February, 1900, ninety-six out of a class of ninety-nine were graduated. The branch schools under Principal Tuthill's charge are Nos. 55 and 79.

ANDREW DITMAS.

Andrew Ditmas, a most highly esteemed resident of the Thirty-second ward of Brooklyn and a descendant of one of the great and honored pioneer families of Long Island, was born in Flatlands, June 1, 1848, his parents being Charles and Jane Bergen (Lott) Ditmas. The first ancestor of the family of whom we have record settled in America in 1647, and spelled the name Ditmars, but different branches of the family have used different orthography, and the branch to which our subject belongs has omitted the "r." The paternal grandfather of our subject was Major John J. Ditmas, of Flatbush. He was born January 17, 1785, and died September 6, 1829. He married Priscilla Burr, of Connecticut, on the 20th of September, 1809. She was born August 16, 1786, and died March 27, 1855. Their children were John, Charles, Clinton, Jane, Elizabeth, Abraham and Andrew.

Charles B. Ditmas, the father of our subject, was born February 13, 1813, and became a carpenter and builder in Flatlands, where he was accounted an esteemed resident of the city. He was married May 20, 1837, to Jane Bergen Lott, who was born August 6, 1819, and was a daughter of Johannes H. and Gashe Bergen Lott. Her father was born July 24, 1797. Charles B. Ditmas died June 18, 1852, and his wife passed away October 17, 1873. They had two sons, Andrew and Henry L. The last named was born May 13, 1851, and died September 1, 1855.

Andrew Ditmas, whose name forms the caption of this review, completed his education in Erasmus Hall Academy, at Flatbush, and at an early age began farming, which pursuit he followed continuously

until 1895. He then put aside the more arduous cares of business-life and has lived retired. On the 1st of October, 1874, he was united in marriage to Margaret Ditmars Van Brunt, daughter of J. Holmes Van Brunt and Cornelia Ditmars, nee Van Nuyse, of Bay Ridge. She was born April 15, 1853, and is a representative of the family that for two and a half centuries has resided on Long Island, the first of the name having sought a home in America in 1653. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ditmas have been born three children: Holmes Van Brunt, who married Joanna Bergen Williamson; Jennie Grace; and Charles Andrew. The eldest was educated in Erasmus Hall Academy, and was graduated in the school of architecture in Pratt Institute June 18, 1896. Since that date he has been engaged in business for himself as an architect and builder, and has drawn the plans for and superintended the erection of some of the most imposing residences in Flatbush. The Ditmas family is one of prominence in the community.

REV. JAMES H. DARLINGTON, D. D.

This well-known and much honored clergyman, the rector of Christ Protestant Episcopal church, on Bedford avenue, is a native of New York city and a representative of a long line of ancestors who, for generation after generation, have rendered the state some service during most of its history. The twentieth anniversary of his connection with this church will be appropriately celebrated February 15, 1902, at the Knapp mansion on Bedford avenue.

Dr. Darlington was born on June 9, 1856, and after he was graduated at the New York University entered Princeton Theological Seminary, and took a post-graduate course at Princeton University, for which he received the degree of Ph.D., and later that of D. D., from his alma mater. In the fall of 1881 he became assistant to the Rev. Alfred Hinsdale Partridge in Christ church, and on the lamented death of that divine, in 1883, Dr. Darlington succeeded to the charge, and under his direction it has steadily and substantially progressed ever since. It owes to a grand and practically never ceasing work and its influence upon the spiritual upbuilding of Brooklyn has been most marked. Dr. Darlington is not a believer in sensational methods of preaching, but he has much faith in indiscriminate "gathering in," which some people accept as an evidence of shallow piety. Through the forcefulness and clearness of his preaching he has been for over fifteen years one of the most potent preachers of the Parochial Mission Society, and his pulpit power has brought him calls to the rectory of many influential churches elsewhere. He has several logical ideas of what the work of a church in the community should

be, and these ideas he carefully puts into practice with the result that Christ church is to the weary traveler along the pathway of life "a lamp unto his feet and a light unto his path." The rector and his two assistants—the Rev. Joseph P. Smyth, Sr., and the Rev. William S. Perry—are constantly engaged in keeping that lamp trimmed and bright; and while their success has not called forth sensational remark it has been nevertheless steady and satisfactory. It has over nine hundred communicants and as many children attend its Sabbath-school. Its structure, a beautiful one, is free from debt, and in all the plans of the body of which it forms a part it enters loyally and liberally.

A firm and zealous priest of the Episcopal church, Dr. Darlington is yet a man of liberal views and broad sentiments. He was a warm personal friend of the late Rev. Sylvester Malone, the only protestant clergyman, in fact, who spoke in Sts. Peter and Paul's hall in the presence of six archbishops and over one hundred priests at that beloved prelate's fiftieth anniversary, and in many respects his views as to the great body of Christians generally, irrespective of creed or denomination, are not unlike those which gave such influence and power to the lamented priest of Sts. Peter and Paul's. For three years he was archdeacon of Brooklyn, but such ecclesiastical honor did not win him for a moment from his work in Christ church. Catholic in his ecclesiastical views and a strenuous upholder of all rights, practices and traditions of his own church, his name has often been mentioned for the episcopate in this and other dioceses. Personally he is one of the most democratic of men. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the chaplain of Hyatt Lodge, Brooklyn. In the Legion of Honor he was past regent, and as an honorary member in the Hanover Club he has long been regarded as one of the most popular members. There his friends annually tender him a dinner—"The Darlington Dinner"—it is called, and the attendance at these delightful functions includes all classes of society and representatives of all the churches. His summers are spent on his estate at Old Field Point, Long Island, once the property of the famous Alexander Hamilton and originally the site of the Camp of Wyandanch, chief of the Setaukets, and in the grand old manor house there he entertains with a generous hospitality. Like his Brooklyn residence, its rooms are filled with bric-a-brac and antique relics and designs of all sorts, for the Doctor has been and is a great traveler, and in his journeys in the old world and the new he never fails to bring back with him mementoes which have appealed to his aesthetic or artistic tastes or serve to recall some incident, some happening around which "hangs a story." He has some mementoes, too,



EXTERIOR OF CHRIST CHURCH
INTERIOR OF CHRIST CHURCH

THE FIRST BUILDING, ORIGINALLY CALLED CHRIST IN THE FIELDS.
THE RECTORY.



James Henry Schuyler





GATEWAY TO THE PARK.



CRICKET FIELD.



FIRE-PLACE IN DINING-ROOM.



REAR OF THE MANOR S. E. COR.



FROM WRECK OF THE MARY CHANCE.



FROM WRECK OF THE HELEN MAR—ALL SAVED.



THE SOUND (FIVE HUNDRED FEET DISTANT) AS SEEN FROM OLD
FIELD MANOR.



OLD FIELD MANOR FROM THE SOUND BEACH.

which recall his connection with military matters, for he was chaplain of the Forty-seventh Regiment, New York National Guard, for many years.

Dr. Darlington belongs to the Huguenot Society, the Society of Colonial Wars and the St. Nicholas Society, and the mention of these recalls his ancestry. His family was originally French, but on account of their religious belief had to leave their native country and settle in England. With a band of other Huguenot refugees they came to America and settled for a time in New England. As he turns over the family record the Doctor can point to Lieutenant Governor Bishop, who led the Colonial forces in wars against King Philip; to Reynaud, the first freeholder of New Rochelle; to Captain Wright, the leader of the Flushing Company of fighters in the Revolution; and to one who died recently in her hundredth year, Mrs. Maria Wyde Darlington, who was one of the reception committee that welcomed Lafayette when he paid his last visit to America. His grandfather, Peter Darlington, settled in this country from Scotland and conducted one of the first paper mills in the United States, at Salisbury, Orange county, New York. His father, Thomas Darlington, is still engaged in the practice of law in New York city and holds an honored position at the local bar. He was for years the friend of the late Charles O'Connor, and might have attained high judicial honors had he cared to sacrifice his own political convictions.

Dr. Darlington married Ella Louise, a daughter of James S. Bearns, president of the Kings County Savings Institution. Of their six children five are living.—Henry V. B., Gilbert B., Eleanor L., Elliott C. and Kate B.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Christ Church, Protestant Episcopal, on Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, had its corporate founding in 1846, as "Christ Church, Williamsburgh," its first location being in the town (or city) of Williamsburgh. In 1849 there was a necessity for a change of name, owing to the inclusion of the territory within Brooklyn proper, and the corporation was dissolved, and a new one formed under the name of "Christ Church, North Brooklyn." It is peculiarly interesting to note that the original church seal adopted in 1846 has been used, through all subsequent changes of location and name, to the present day. This seal bears a legend in Greek, of which the proper English equivalent is "The Church of Christ."

In 1889 the growth of the city had obliterated the local designation, "North Brooklyn," and the legal title of the church corporation was changed to that of "Christ Church, Bedford Avenue." For years

previously it had been known as "Christ Church in the Fields," on account of its isolation when it was founded.

The chronological record shows that the meeting preliminary to organization was held December 30, 1845, and the second meeting was held January 3, 1846. January 19, wardens and vestrymen were elected, the religious services being conducted by the Rev. Pierre J. Irving, of New York, who officiated until May following. He was succeeded by the Rev. Charles Reynolds, D. D. The first service in the first church building was on Christmas, 1846, rented rooms having been occupied up to that time. In 1849 the three lots upon which stands the present church edifice were presented by Bernard and Joseph Boerum, and a building thereon was consecrated by Provisional Bishop Wainwright, of New York, December 6 of that year. In 1854 the Rev. Charles Reynolds resigned, after occupying the rectorate for eight years, and was succeeded by the Rev. A. H. Partridge. In 1858 the building of a new church edifice was provided for, and in December, 1862, was completed the present building. In 1881 the Rev. J. H. Darlington was chosen as assistant to the rector, and he became rector in 1883, succeeding the Rev. A. H. Partridge, who died after occupying the rectorate for nearly twenty-eight years. In 1884 the mortgage debt on the chapel was liquidated, and the building was named "Partridge Memorial Chapel." In 1889 all debts on the church edifice were discharged, and Christ Church was consecrated by Bishop Littlejohn, on June 11, the sermon being delivered by the Rev. Dr. Satterlee, of New York, now Bishop of Washington, D. C. In 1890 a chime of fifteen memorial bells was placed in the belfry; the original bell was the gift of the Boerum family. The chime was subsequently increased to the number of eighteen bells, and is one of the largest and most melodious in the United States. In 1892 the chancel was deepened, and the church was reopened in November, with a vested choir of mixed voices. The church edifice is a beautiful perpendicular Gothic structure containing seats for about one thousand persons. It contains over eighty memorials to deceased members, costing from one hundred to several thousand dollars each. The present rector, Dr. Darlington, has been with his present charge over twenty years.

The Sunday-school was organized in the same year of the founding of the church. One of the early superintendents was Mr. Stennett, who was a conscientious worker under Mr. Partridge, the rector. He was succeeded in 1856 by F. C. Clark, who labored for twelve years. Its membership was then about seven hundred. The fiftieth anniversary of the school was held in Partridge Memorial Chapel,

February 16, 1896. A number of the former superintendents were present and made addresses. Loda V. Sanford, the present superintendent, has held his place for over twenty-eight years. Christ Church has always been noted for its large choirs and fine music. The musical portion of the first church service, in 1846, was conducted by Miss Jane Shapter, then a prominent music teacher, who used a "seraphine," the progenitor of the reed organ of to-day. She was succeeded by George A. P. Phillips, and a small pipe organ was built. In 1856 George Jardine, famous as an organ builder, became the organist. William Richardson, a pupil of Mendelssohn, subsequently became chorister and served for twenty-five years, until his death. He was succeeded by Henry H. Bartlett, he by C. Mortimer Wiske, and he by Eugene J. Grant. The present chorister is H. Campbell Waston, who is most successful. The choir has at times, in recent years, rendered some of the best musical compositions known in church service, embracing selections from the great oratorios, and by the leading modern composers.

In 1896, Christ Church celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. Statistics covering that period, then presented, were as follows: Baptisms, 3,205; annual average, 64.10; confirmations, 1,648; annual average, 31.06; marriages, 1,063; annual average, 21.26; funerals, 2,377; annual average 47.54; offerings, about 500,000. In the last seven years since this report was made these statistics have of course been largely increased.

In its own diocesan work Christ Church is one of the leaders, and gifts from its treasury are sent to scores of good objects and charities, both local and foreign. The church has not limited its benefactions to those of its own faith, but has been ready to help any worthy cause which in Christ's name is trying to make this world a better and happier place to live in.

JOHN J. P. FAGAN.

Prominently identified with public affairs in the city of Brooklyn is John J. P. Fagan, of the board of education. He is a native of the city and a son of the late James and Eliza Jane (Boucher) Fagan, who came from Ireland to Brooklyn at the ages of fourteen and two years, respectively. Mr. Fagan's father served in the artillery during the Civil war, and his grandfather in the navy during the Mexican war. His parents had five children: James, of San Francisco; John J. P., the subject of this sketch; Richard, of Dover, Delaware; Michael, of Brooklyn; and Eliza, who married James Thompson, also of Brooklyn.

Mr. Fagan was educated in public school No. 27,

and for the past twenty-five years has been connected with the corset trade. He is now established at 482 Fulton street, under the style of the Paris Corset Company, and is the wholesale representative in Brooklyn of Weingarten Brothers, the well-known corset manufacturers and importers.

Mr. Fagan is one of those whose winsome personality and wide business experience commands a large trade, and a following that renders his association invaluable in any business connection. His business prominence attracted the attention of Mayor Van Wyck, who appointed him a member of the school board of the borough of Brooklyn in 1898. He serves as a member of the standing committee on studies, rules and regulations, evening schools, vacation school and play-grounds. He is chairman of the physical culture committee and of local committee of No. 30. He is also a member of committee of Nos. 10, 39, 77, 63, 66, 84, 133, 107 and the girls' high school. While conservative, Mr. Fagan is yet enthusiastic in educational matters, careful and deliberate in his judgment, and correspondingly firm in his conclusions. He brings the same conscientious attention to the consideration of school questions that he exercises in the conduct of his business, and in his services the board has been a helpful factor in the promotion of the cause of education. His fraternal and social relations are maintained by membership in the Royal Arcanum, the Ancient Order of Foresters and the Mauhassett Club.

On July 2, 1882, Mr. Fagan married Miss Catharine Quinn, of Brooklyn, and has six children, James, Anna, Elizabeth, Irene, Madeline and Robert. Three other children died in early childhood.

WILLIAM E. MELODY.

Commissioner of Jurors William E. Melody, who is widely recognized as a leading and influential resident of Long Island, was born in the old city of New York in 1850. Six years later, with his parents, he moved to the Thirteenth ward, Brooklyn, where he resided until the progress made on the new East River bridge forced him to leave his old home, the land on which it stood being needed for the approach.

He received his education in public school No. 16, after which he entered the real-estate business, in which he met with success. In 1896 he married Miss Henrietta Hinck, a lady of New York, and they have one daughter. His father, Matthew Melody, is still living, having reached the advanced age of eighty-four years, and takes an interest in public affairs.

Ever since the subject of this sketch attained his



Wm. E. Updegraff



majority he has been a prominent and active Democrat. In 1892 he was elected to represent his district in the legislature, and was re-elected the following year. For five years he was president of the Fifth Assembly District Democratic Association.

In June, 1900, he was called upon to care for the interests of his party in the assembly district in which he resides, the organization of the district having become dissatisfied with the manner in which its affairs were conducted by Patrick Hayes, then the leader of the district. Commissioner Melody was elected leader at the primaries held last August, and the Democrats of the district are enthusiastic over the results attained by his administration. He is president of the Seneca Club, the regular Democratic social club of the district. He is also a member of the Eckford Club, one of the oldest and best known clubs of the eastern district, and enjoys the distinction of having held every office within its gift since the beginning of his membership, a period covering many years. He is also connected with the Brooklyn Athletic Club and many other social and fraternal organizations.

In June, 1900, he was appointed commissioner of jurors of Kings county, and is still discharging the duties of that office, to the satisfaction of the people.

RANKIN & ROSS.

Among those who have contributed their full share to the building interests of Brooklyn, the firm of Rankin & Ross occupies a foremost place. They are recognized as one of the leading cut-stone contractors in this city, and in the line of their chosen calling they have met with a high and well-merited degree of success. James D. Rankin, the senior member of the firm, was born in Newburgh, Orange county, New York, on the 4th of August, 1837, but when a young man he was brought to Brooklyn, and in this city was reared and educated. As a preparation for the active duties of a business career he began learning the stone-cutter's trade. During the Civil war he enlisted under the first call for troops, on the 18th of April, 1861, entering the Fourteenth New York state militia, in which he served for about two and a half years. After his discharge from the service Mr. Rankin resumed his chosen occupation, and in 1872 the present partnership of Rankin & Ross was organized.

James Ross, the junior member of the above firm, is a native of Scotland, his birth having occurred on the 6th of June, 1844. While a resident of his native country he learned the stone-cutter's trade, and after coming to the United States, in 1868, he resumed his chosen calling, which he followed until he became associated in business with James D. Rankin. The

firm has grown from a small beginning to its present large proportions. Their plant is equipped with the most modern machinery and appliances for successfully carrying on a business of such magnitude, including five or six steam derricks, diamond saws, planers, etc. Both members of the firm are experts in their calling, and give their undivided time and attention to the prosecution of their work, and their handiwork may be seen in many of the important buildings of the city. They have taken a prominent place among the well-established firms of the city, and are unsurpassed in the quality of their workmanship, and their honorable business methods and integrity cannot be overestimated. Both are men without political aspirations, but take a commendable public interest in whatever has a tendency to permanently benefit their locality, their influence being always on the side of morality and the right. Both are members of the Masonic fraternity, while Mr. Rankin also holds membership relations with G. A. R. Post, No. 10. Mr. Ross is a stockholder in the Union Bank of Brooklyn.

NICHOLAS RYAN.

Nicholas Ryan, a general contractor and a wholesale and retail dealer in sand, gravel and broken stone, is a prominent and leading business man of the borough of Brooklyn. He has had a remarkable record, and from the study of his life history one may learn valuable lessons. The spirit of self-help is the source of all genuine worth in the individual, and is the means of bringing to man success when he has no advantages of wealth and influence to aid him. It illustrates in no uncertain manner what it is possible to accomplish when perseverance and determination form the keynote to a man's life. Depending upon his own resources, looking for no outside aid or support, he has risen from comparative obscurity to a place of prominence in the commercial world. The borough of Brooklyn owes much to him on account of his connection with her business interests.

Mr. Ryan is a native of the far-off country of Ireland, where his birth occurred in 1842. When a youth he bade farewell to the land of his nativity and sailed for the United States, arriving in this country in 1851. For many years thereafter he followed the water, and it would be difficult to find one who from his own experience and knowledge is more familiar with the shores of Long Island than the subject of this review. He began his business career without means, a stranger in a strange land, and all that he now owns is the reward of persistent and indefatigable labor, combined with sound practical judgment. In 1863 he began sailing a ves-

sel on his own account, following the sea until 1883, since which time he has been engaged as a general contractor and as a dealer in sand, gravel, broken stone, etc., for concreting, roofing, paving and all other purposes. His plant is located on Smith street, near Ninth street, and includes a space of two hundred by three hundred feet. He does both a wholesale and retail business, which extends from Canada to Cuba, and before the Spanish-American war he shipped sand to the latter place for filtering sugar, while Boston, New York, New Jersey and many other places have also sought this product. During his entire business career and in all relations of life Mr. Ryan is true to principle and the right. He has never sought or desired public preferment, preferring to give his time and attention to his business interests, yet he is deeply interested in whatever tends to promote the welfare of his adopted country, and gives freely of his time and means to all worthy objects.

JACOB FUHS, M. D.

This is an age of specialization, when energies are directed in a special line of investigation. The man in professional or industrial life, after gaining a varied knowledge of the basic principles of the calling to which he has consecrated his time, afterward gives his thought and effort to perfecting himself in his chosen department, thereby gaining a proficiency and prominence which he could otherwise not attain if his labors were dissipated over a wider field. It is in this way that Jacob Fuhs has become recognized as a specialist of diseases of the digestive organs.

The Doctor was born in the little village of Schoenlin, Austria, on the 17th of December, 1849, and is a son of Aaron and Sarah (Zuckermann) Fuhs. In 1866 the parents of our subject came to America, locating in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where the father engaged in business. He died in 1882, at the age of seventy-three years, and his wife passed away in 1887, at the age of sixty-five.

The Doctor received his early education in the elementary schools of Ellbogen, and later pursued his studies in a college in that town, in which he graduated in 1868. Immediately after his graduation he came to the United States. He remained in Bridgeport only a short time and then went to New York. There he entered the School of Mines of Columbia College, and later he engaged in teaching, afterward matriculating in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, under the preceptorate of Dr. H. B. Samuel, being graduated in 1875. Subsequently he was a clerk for one year to Professor F. N. Olin, of New York city, and then

he located in the eastern district of Brooklyn and entered upon the practice of his profession. For one year he served on the staff of the Eastern District Dispensary, since which time he has been attending physician to St. Catherine's Hospital, of whose medical board he has several times been president. In 1877 he became attending physician to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, in which capacity he served for ten years, and since that period he has been consulting physician to the institution. He is a consulting physician to the German Hospital and was chairman of the medical board. Since 1897 he has been consulting physician to the Bushwick Hospital.

During the first ten years of his professional career the Doctor engaged in general practice of medicine and surgery, and then devoted his attention to the treatment of the diseases of the internal organs, chiefly of the digestive system. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; the Kings County Medical Association; the New York Academy of Medicine; the Associated Physicians of Long Island; the German Medical Society, of Brooklyn, of which he has been several times president; the German Medical Society of New York; the Brooklyn Pathological Society; the Brooklyn Neurological Society, and the New York State Medical Society.

The Doctor has written a number of monographs and other papers upon the diseases to which he gives his special attention, which were presented to the various medical societies of which he is a member, and which were subsequently published in the medical journals. In 1891 the Doctor put aside his professional labors and devoted his time for one year to scientific work in some of the leading hospitals of Europe.

On the 13th of May, 1877, Dr. Fuhs was married to Miss Hannah Schwartz.

MATTHEW E. DOOLEY.

To those at all acquainted with the history of political management in Brooklyn at the present time the name of Matthew E. Dooley is familiar, for he is the present executive member of the Twelfth Assembly district and the recognized leader in the ranks of the Democratic party there. For a quarter of a century he has resided in the fifth election district of the Twenty-second ward,—a period covering more than two-thirds of his life. He was born in New York city, at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Third avenue, March 15, 1865, and is a son of Michael Dooley, who carried on the grocery business in the metropolis in his early business career. Removing to Brooklyn, his death occurred in this city in 1870.



Jacob Fuhs.



Matthew E. Dooley was only two years of age when brought by his parents to this city, where he pursued his education in the public and parochial schools. In his youth he learned the plumber's trade and has since followed that vocation, first as a journeyman and then as proprietor of an establishment which now enjoys a liberal and growing patronage. For the past fourteen years his business has been located at its present situation. Close application, untiring energy, good workmanship,—these have been the salient features in his business career, and the result is that he is now the possessor of a comfortable competence.

For twelve years Mr. Dooley has been an active factor in politics in Brooklyn as an adherent of Democracy. He was elected a member of the board of aldermen from the twelfth district, serving from 1898 until 1900, and thus acting as a member of the first board of the "greater" city. During his service he labored earnestly to promote the welfare of his constituents and the city at large, supporting many movements of reform and progress which he believed were conducive to the general good. For a number of years he has been a member of the Twelfth Assembly District Organization, and during much of the time chairman of the board of directors as well as chairman of the house committee, and he is recognized as the leading member of the club, his influence among its members being most marked. The stamp of his approval on a measure is an indication that it will draw a large following. His prominence and popularity in the party are indicated by the fact that on a number of occasions he has been the recipient of courtesies and gifts from various political organizations, being widely known to the leading Democrats of the city, many of whom entertain for him warm personal regard, while all acknowledge his ability as a political leader and worker.

In a booklet which gives his life history in Booth Tarkington style, Mr. Dooley is described as "young, energetic, affable and as one whose popularity increases as the years roll on." At an outing given by the Twenty-second Ward Democratic Club Mr. Dooley was presented with a handsome watch and a splendid painting of himself, and in making the presentation Mr. Duffy, to whom Mr. Dooley is well and personally known, said: "The flight of time has demonstrated that you are unassuming and not over-confident, disinterested and not arrogant, impartial and not dictatorial, well balanced and not vain. Resourceful in your policy, you have always contended for the right thing at the right time. To these qualities, however, is added another, that of modesty, and lest perchance further praise might tarnish that fair jewel of character, I shall refrain from further eulogy save to say that it is only meet

and proper to say before your face what has been said out of your sight and hearing." No better resume of the character of Mr. Dooley could be given than this estimate of one who knows him well and intimately, and therefore has ample opportunity to judge correctly. He resides on the Park Slope, and is deeply interested in the welfare of the city which has so long been his home.

Mr. Dooley was an executive member of the Dewey celebration committee and secretary of the music and fireworks committee.

CHARLES F. NEWMAN, M. D.

Charles F. Newman was born in the Williamsburg district of Brooklyn, July 4, 1854, and is of Norman-French lineage. His father, Thomas Newman, however, was a native of the Emerald Isle, and was brought to this country by his parents when two years of age. When a young man of seventeen years he engaged in contracting, taking the contract for hauling all the supplies for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Williamsburg. His home was upon a farm that is now within the city limits, bordering on North Eleventh street. He passed away at No. 389 Third street, now Berry street, Brooklyn, December 14, 1870. As the years passed he extended his field of labor into general contracting and had the contract for laying all water pipe in Brooklyn, and received a certificate expressing the appreciation on the part of the city for the character of his work. He was known as the most extensive contractor for public works in Brooklyn and his well directed efforts enabled him to acquire considerable wealth. He was a member of the old volunteer fire department, engine company No. 5, was a member of the Sons of St. Patrick and of St. Peter and St. Paul Roman Catholic church. In politics he was a stalwart Democrat, giving liberally of his time and money to promote the growth and success of his party, yet never sought the honors or emoluments of public office for himself. In his family were nine sons and two daughters, of which number only six are yet living, namely: John W., deceased, a contractor; James J., also a contractor at Providence, Rhode Island; Thomas, who is in the public works department in Brooklyn; Mary A., wife of Edward Stanton, who is connected with the New York Bureau of Charities; Edward L. and George R., who are contractors in Providence, Rhode Island. The father of this family died in December, 1870, at the age of forty-nine years, and the mother passed away September 10, 1888, at the age of sixty-six years. She was a daughter of John Donahue, who was born in Ireland and for a number of years resided at Gowanus, Long Island, where he was engaged in busi-

ness as a first-class physician. He died in Brooklyn, at the age of eighty-nine years.

Charles F. Noeman passed his education in the public school No. 10, of Brooklyn, in Union Hall Academy and the St. John College in Fordham, New York. With the determination of making the practice of medicine his life work, he entered Bellevue Medical College, and on the completion of the regular course was graduated on the 10th of March, 1881. He subsequently served in the Kings County Hospital in Flatbush, and soon came to Greenpoint, Brooklyn, where he succeeded to the practice of Dr. Gallagher. He has since engaged in general practice, and has enjoyed a large and remunerative practice. He was attending physician of the Eastern District Dispensary from 1883 until 1887, and was inspector in the department of health in 1888 and 1889. In 1899 he was appointed coroner's physician, and has been examining physician for the Catholic League for eight years. He is well informed in all departments of his profession and his ability is marked, bringing him a liberal share of public patronage.

The Doctor was married to Miss Margaret McNally, daughter of William McNally, who was a constructor in the United States navy during the Civil war, and died while in the government service at the Brooklyn navy yard. He was in life a very influential citizen. Unto the Doctor and his wife have been born three children, James, Harold and Charles. The Doctor is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and in his political affiliations is a Democrat, yet has never sought or desired office, preferring to devote his entire energies to his business. His devotion to his work, combined with ability, both natural and acquired, has gained him a high position among the most skilled physicians of Brooklyn.

JAMES F. MORGAN.

The ancestry of the Morgan family to which James Francis Morgan belongs may be traced back to James Morgan, who was born in Wales, in 1607, and came to America in 1636, accompanied by his two brothers, John and Miles, who were the founders of the other branches of the family in this country. He joined the Plymouth colony, but soon afterwards removed to Roxbury, Massachusetts, and later came to Connecticut, where he became known as James Morgan of New London, Connecticut. There he made his permanent home. He married Margery Hill. His son, Captain John Morgan, married Ruth Shapely. Captain John Morgan, son of John and Ruth (Shapely) Morgan, married Sarah Cobb, and their son, Captain John Morgan, married Prudence Morgan. Stephen Morgan, son of Captain John and Prudence (Morgan) Morgan, married Parthenia

Parke, and they were the parents of Stephen Morgan, who married Eliza Noyes.

Dr. James Francis Morgan, son of Stephen and Eliza (Noyes) Morgan, was born at Mystic, Connecticut, May 6, 1838. He had three brothers, Ebenezer Morgan, of Mystic, Connecticut; Stephen Morgan, of Jersey City, New Jersey; and Daniel, who died in childhood; and one sister, Miss Ann Eliza Morgan, of Mystic, Connecticut. Dr. Morgan was educated in the public schools of his native town, and was a drug clerk there until 1857, and, after that, in New York city until 1863. Then he was for six months hospital steward on the United States steamship Florida, of the blockade squadron, an important part of our naval outfit during the Civil war. Returning to New York, he was for the next three years in the drug trade in that city. He was graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine in Long Island Hospital Medical College, in 1868. He began the practice of his profession in New York city, but two years later he removed to Jersey City, New Jersey, where he remained eight years, and after that he practiced for a short time in Brooklyn, removing then to Sheephead Bay, Long Island, where he was the pioneer physician, and where he remained for thirteen years with much success, during five years of that time conducting a drug store. He was instrumental in securing a post office for Sheephead Bay, and was postmaster three years. In 1892 he located at No. 495 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, and now is at 14 Spencer Place, where he is successful, both professionally and pecuniarily.

Dr. Morgan married Miss Martha Louise Gaudu, of New York city, April 4, 1864, and they have three children, the Misses Martha, Louise and Frances Ann Morgan, and a son, James F. Morgan, Jr., who is an electrician. The family are communicants of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, of New York city.

GEORGE G. HOPKINS, A. M., M. D.

Dr. George G. Hopkins, of Brooklyn, stands prominently among those practitioners whose eminent professional attainments, not only in the lines of general medicine and surgery but also in important specialties, in which he has made valuable contributions to medical literature, have brought him national reputation. The record of so useful a career is of itself a chapter of more than ordinary interest.

His ancestry, in all its generations from the planting of the family in America, numbers among its members those who were endowed with remarkable gifts and who have left their impress as divines, statesmen and scientists. He is a descendant in the ninth generation from Dr. John Hopkins, who came



James F. Morgan. M.D.

from England with the equally well-known Hooker, in 1635, and joined the Connecticut colony of Hartford. Descendants of the Hopkins family intermarried with the Dwights, Woolseys and other distinguished New England families. Of the more immediate ancestors of Dr. George G. Hopkins was his paternal grandfather, who served in the Patriot army during the Revolutionary war, was a member of the New York assembly in 1820 and 1821, of the senate in 1822, and in 1826 was a member of the Legislators' Commission for the State of New York, appointed, among other purposes, to revise the penal system, and which commissioned, built and governed the state prison at Sing Sing; he was also judge of the western district of New York and a member of the thirteenth congress. On the maternal side Dr. Hopkins' great-great-grandfather, George Rogers, was a vestryman of Trinity church, New York, in colonial times, and was one of the founders of Grace church, which contains a tablet to his memory. The Rev. George Gallagher, maternal grandfather of Dr. Hopkins, a native of Virginia, was reared on a plantation adjoining that of Washington, whom he served as an aide during the Revolutionary war, while his father served the same distinguished patriot as a financial agent.

George G. Hopkins was born at Peoria, Illinois, June 9, 1843, son of Dr. William Rogers and Mary Murray Hopkins. The father was an accomplished civil engineer, and designed and carried out many important operations; he was engineer in charge of the construction of the Erie canal, and personally directed a large portion of the work; he also built the Chamblee canal in Canada, around the rapids of the St. Lawrence river, from the head of Lake Champlain to the stream, and he laid out the line of the Illinois Central Railroad and built a portion of the Delaware & Hudson canal. He was appointed professor of natural and experimental philosophy in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, in 1861, and when the academy was removed to Newport he occupied an important and responsible position.

His parents having removed to Annapolis, Maryland, George G. Hopkins there received his preparatory education at St. John's College, afterward entering Hobart College, from which he received the degree of Master of Arts. He had scarcely completed the course when the Civil war opened, and he enlisted in the army, being then in his eighteenth year. He was commissioned second lieutenant of Company E, Fifth Regiment, Rhode Island Infantry Volunteers, November 30, 1861. He participated in the Burnside expedition to North Carolina, and fought through every engagement during the entire campaign, including the capture of Roanoke Island, Feb-

ruary 8, the engagement at New Bern, March 14, the action at Camden, or South Mills, April 19, the bombardment of Fort Macon and the destruction of Swansboro Salt Works, and the defence of Washington, saving Fort Washington. He took part in the actions at Little creek, Southwick creek, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro and in other minor affairs up to 1864. His conduct had brought him promotion to a first lieutenancy, June 7, 1862, and to a captaincy February 14, 1863. He was commended to the war department in highly complimentary terms, and, upon the recommendation of General Burnside, he was brevetted major on March 13, 1865, for gallant conduct and efficient service. While the momentous scenes of the last great campaign of General Grant in Virginia were being enacted, he commanded his regiment, succeeding Lieutenant-Colonel Stone, who had died of yellow fever, and was instrumental in breaking up the practice of murdering pickets, common to both armies. He was subsequently appointed paymaster in the quartermaster's department, and was placed in charge of all the military railroads centering at Chattanooga, Tennessee, in which capacity he had the disbursement of more than five million dollars. At the close of the war he was honorably mustered out of service.

He resumed the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at which he was graduated in 1868, at the head of a class of one hundred and fifty-four students. Shortly afterward he was appointed assistant surgeon at the National Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, Ohio, and while on that duty he was elected post commander of Veteran Post No. 277, G. A. R., Department of Ohio. In December, 1868, he resigned his position as surgeon, and located in Brooklyn, Long Island, which has since been the field of his splendid effort. The estimation in which he is held by his professional associates is attested by the many responsible positions which he has been called upon to fill, and his high standing in the leading medical societies. For eight years he was a consulting surgeon of the Long Island College Hospital, and a member of the board of regents and of the council; he was for a time acting president, and twice declined the presidency. He has been connected with St. John's Hospital staff since 1869, and has been a surgeon for thirty years. For eight years he served upon the pension examining board of Kings county. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, and of the New York Academy of Medicine, a member of the New York State Medical Association, of the Medical Society of Greater New York, of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, which he has served as

present and future and of other similar bodies. In 1900 he was a member of the International Medical Congress which met in Paris, France.

Dr. Hopkins has been for many years a deep and original investigator in various departments of his profession, and he has frequently presented before medical societies and other assemblages papers elucidating his observations, which have been most favorably received and have been given wide dissemination through the medical journals and in monograph form. In 1886 he delivered before the Anthropological Society of New York a lecture entitled "Glimpses of Popular Medicines," identifying the Hindoos as the fathers of the healing art, and paralleling much of their knowledge and methods of practice with that of the present time, and this was repeated on solicitation before various audiences for several years. Among his papers were the following: "A New Curette for the Male Bladder," reporting an instrument of his own invention; "A Case of Gastrotomy for a Foreign Body in the Stomach," "A Case of Caesarean Section," and "Synchronous Amputation of Both Thighs for Gangrene of Feet under Special Cocainization." For two years past he has made a special study of the application of light to the treatment of malignant diseases, consumption included, and he has fitted up an elaborately equipped laboratory for that department of medical science. Some of his observations with reference to this subject are contained in the following papers, which have been printed and have had wide circulation: "Finsen Phototherapy," "White Gangrene," "A Visit to the Finsen Institute," and "Light and Radiance in the Treatment of Disease," the latter topic being treated in two papers, the second upon "Pulmonary Tuberculosis."

Dr. Hopkins is a companion in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He is one of the oldest members of the Grand Army of the Republic in Brooklyn, as previously shown; he is now affiliated with Grant Post, No. 327, Brooklyn, having become a member at the same time that General O. O. Howard and other distinguished war veterans were initiated.

February 2, 1875, Dr. Hopkins was united in marriage with Miss Alice J. Gardner, of Boston, Massachusetts, and to them were born three children. George G. Hopkins, Jr., the oldest son, is a graduate of the art department and a post-graduate of the department of mechanical engineering of Columbia College, and is now in the employ of the New York Central Railroad. The other son, Joseph Gardner, is a graduate of Adelphi College, and is now pursuing the mechanical engineering course in Columbia College, and has been honored with the vice-presidency of his class, and is president of the King's Crown So-

ciety, an honor which is highly esteemed, the membership comprising one hundred and forty of the professors and students of the institution; he is also editor of "The Spectator," a Columbia College paper. Mary M., only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Hopkins, is a graduate of Smith College.

GEORGE H. NOLL.

George H. Noll, who is the proprietor of extensive marble and granite works in Middle Valley, is a native of the far-off country of Germany, his birth having occurred on the 7th of July, 1854, and in the land of his nativity he was reared until his fifteenth year. He then bade adieu to the home and friends of his youth and crossed the broad Atlantic to the new world. His father was a stone mason in the fatherland, and after coming to the United States the son began learning the stone-cutter's trade, which he followed continuously until entering into business on his own account in 1885. The chief characteristics in Mr. Noll's business career have been his honesty of purpose and his artistic workmanship, and these qualities have been the means of securing for him a liberal and constantly increasing patronage. He has made good use of his opportunities and has prospered from year to year, conducting all business matters carefully and systematically, and in all his acts displaying an aptitude for successful management. He has no sympathy with unprincipled workmen who have taken work at prices that have proved a detriment to themselves as well as an injury to honest and competent contractors.

Mr. Noll was married in 1888, to Miss Maggie Wolfe, a native of New Jersey. Their union has been blessed with two sons,—George H. and John Frederick. The family are well and favorably known in the section in which they make their home, and they enjoy the warm regard of many friends.

THOMAS BRAY SPENCE.

In the subject of this review we have one who has attained distinction in the line of his profession, who has been an earnest and discriminating student and who holds a position of due relative precedence among the medical practitioners of Brooklyn.

He was born in Starkey, Yates county, New York, December 28, 1867, a son of Byron and Susan (Beardslee) Spence, the former a native of Starkey, New York, and the latter of Newton, New Jersey. The Doctor's grandfather also was a physician and practiced for many years in Yates county, where he was one of the best physicians in that section of the state. He married Pattie Boardman, a sister of the well-known Judge Douglas Boardman. Their son



Thos. B. Spencer



and the father of our subject, Byron Spence, also followed the medical profession, and in addition to his labors in that calling was an extensive fruit-grower. His death occurred in 1884, and he was survived by his widow until 1892, her death occurring at the age of fifty-nine years. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Henry, a physician of Jersey City; Thomas Bray; Theodore; and Gertrude and Katharine, who are at home; Nathaniel B., a bookkeeper in Elmira, New York; and Robert, who also is at home.

Dr. Thomas B. Spence, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the public schools of his native town and in Penn Yan, New York, and was graduated in Cornell University in 1890, with the degree of A. B. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, in which he was graduated in 1893. After spending two years in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, of Brooklyn, he entered upon the practice of his profession, locating first on Macon street, in this city, and two years later removed to his present location, No. 139 Seventh avenue, where he is enjoying a large and lucrative patronage. Since entering upon the practice of his profession he has been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, and since 1896 has been an assistant surgeon to that institution.

On the 18th of January, 1899, Dr. Spence was united in marriage to Miss Janet Taylor, of Gananoque, Ontario, Canada. The Doctor is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Brooklyn Surgical Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, and the Alumni Association of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital. He has been assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain, of the Fourteenth Regiment, New York National Guards, since 1868, and served with that command throughout the Spanish-American war. He is a physician of great fraternal delicacy, and no man ever observed more closely the ethics of the unwritten professional code or showed more careful courtesy to his fellow practitioners than does Dr. Thomas B. Spence.

HON. JOHN NAUMER.

Among the most able and distinguished members of the bar of Brooklyn is the Hon. John Nauder, who is judge of the third district magistrate court of this city. His professional career covers a period of seven years and already he has won distinctive prominence through the possession of those qualities which always insure success at the bar—close application, keen analytical power, logical reasoning and accurate deductions. He was born in New York city, January 27, 1852, and in the public schools continued his studies until he was graduated in the grammar

schools. He studied law in the Metropolis Law School of New York, where he was graduated in 1893. He was also a student in the office of Bernard J. York and Adolph Vanrein, and was admitted to the bar at Poughkeepsie, May 11, 1893. Prior to this time, however, he was engaged as a searcher of titles in the office of the clerk of Kings county for twenty years, and later was with the firm of Treadwell, White & Company, while subsequently he was connected with the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, making a contract with them to do all their searching, his services covering a period of five years. On the expiration of that time, in January, 1894, he began the practice of law, in which he has since continued, and to-day he has a large clientage. He opened an office in Brooklyn and was not long in demonstrating his ability to successfully handle the intricate problems of jurisprudence. Since the 1st of March, 1899, he has been a member of the firm of Roy, Watson & Naumer, which is one of the strongest firms in the city and has handled many important cases. Mr. Naumer has conducted many suits before the court of appeals and has established several precedents in the course of legal jurisprudence. Notably among these was the right of an attorney to sue for a claim against a husband for cost of services rendered the wife in a suit for separation or divorce. He has made a specialty of real-estate and surrogate practice, and while he is well versed in all departments of the law, his knowledge of those subjects is profound and his opinions thereon are largely regarded as authority.

Since attaining his majority Judge Naumer has been prominent in politics. He formerly served for many years as a delegate from the sixth ward and also as its executive member in the regular Democratic organization of Kings county. In 1886 he removed to the twenty-third ward and has since been an active factor in political circles there. For fifteen years he has been a member of the county committee. In 1898 he was a candidate for the municipal court judgeship in the second district of the borough of Brooklyn, which is a Republican district with about eight thousand majority; but he was defeated by only about two thousand votes—a fact which signified his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. On the 10th of June, 1901, he was appointed by Mayor Van Wyck magistrate of the third district court and has won "golden opinions from all sorts of people" by his prompt and impartial discharge of his duties. He has been a delegate to all the local and state conventions of his party as well as to the national Democratic convention in St. Louis, in 1892, which nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency. He is a member of the Seventeenth Assembly District Democratic Club, the

Constitution Club, the Bedford Democratic Club, and in all these takes an active part in furthering the interests of his party. He is likewise a valued representative of various social and fraternal organizations, including the Bushwick Gluck Quartette Club, the Royal Arcanum and the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Adytum Lodge, F. & A. M.; Brooklyn Chapter, R. A. M.; and Clinton Commandery, K. T.

He is a man of wide acquaintance, and his circle of friends is large. In a profession where advancement depends upon individual merit he has steadily worked his way upward, unflagging effort and strong mentality winning him prominence at the bar. His social qualities, too, have gained him a large following, and his eminent fitness for leadership has made him an important factor in political ranks.

CORNELIUS D. FLEMING.

Cornelius D. Fleming, the former principal of the independent intermediate school No. 133, in Butler street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, Brooklyn, but who subsequently was appointed to a similar post in grammar school No. 1, at Adams and Concord streets, was born in New York city, was reared there and received his education in the public schools and at Cooper's Institute. He began his chosen profession of educating others in school No. 54, in Manhattan, and remained there from February, 1800, until September, 1804, going thence to No. 95, where he remained for five years. At this school he was made vice-principal, his active mind and energy being appreciated. School No. 125 next had his services, where he taught until his appointment as principal of No. 133, in Brooklyn. Here his work in the organization of the school, together with the energy he displayed in furthering its interests, won for him the attention in educational circles that ability demands. The death of Dr. Charles R. Abbott, principal of public school No. 1, left a vacancy for another man of energy and of untiring vigor, and this man was found in Mr. Fleming. The latter is the fourth principal this school has had since its organization in 1816. Then it was the first school in the old city of Brooklyn, after existing since 1661 as the original free school in this country.

Besides No. 1, Mr. Fleming has under his supervision branch schools Nos. 7 and 8, with two branch principals, three heads of departments, ninety-one teachers and about three thousand pupils.

Few young teachers have made a more favorable impression, and he is recognized as, and his services are appreciated for, being a man naturally gifted for the work laid out for him. Possessing tact,

judgment, a keen knowledge of human nature, and with magnetism seldom found, there is no wonder that he is abundantly successful in his life work. He is a member of the New York City Teachers' Association, the New York State Teachers' Association, the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, the Brooklyn Principals' Association, the Emile fraternity of New York, the Hoi Skoilastkoi, the Society for the Study of Practical School Problems, and the New York Society of Pedagogy, of which he is now secretary.

GEORGE FLECK.

A native of the Fatherland, George Fleck was born in the grand duchy of Baden on the 8th of April, 1828, and belonged to one of the old families of that section of the country. His grandfather, Achaz Fleck, was an agriculturist and throughout his entire life engaged in the tilling of the soil. He married a Miss Riess, and attained the advanced age of ninety-three years. Among his children was Achaz Fleck, the father of our subject, who, after reaching the years of maturity, engaged in merchandising and was for some time successfully connected with the wholesale distribution of fish and game products in the city of Strasburg and in the province of Alsace, France. He conducted an extensive trade and sold to all the large cities in Europe. He was widely and favorably known and was regarded as a progressive and enterprising business man. He died of cholera about 1854, when fifty-four years of age, his birth having occurred in 1800. He married Marie Stehling, who was of German ancestry and died in her forty-second year. The parents of our subject were devout and earnest members of the Roman Catholic church, and in the community where they resided were held in high regard by all who knew them. In their family were eight children.

In the parochial schools of his native town George Fleck, of this review, obtained his education, and on putting aside his text-books he learned the butcher's trade in Strasburg. He was a young man of twenty-two years when he determined to seek a home in America, and, completing his arrangements, he sailed from Havre, France, reaching New York on the 16th of August, 1849, after a long and tedious voyage of forty-six days. Locating in the Sixteenth ward of the Williamsburg district of Brooklyn, he began work at his trade, and in the latter part of 1849 opened a wholesale and retail butchering and provision business on his own account. Soon he gained the public confidence and in consequence won a liberal patronage. For almost fifty years he carried on business, his trade constantly and steadily



George Fleck



A. H. Fleck, M.D.

increasing until 1898, when, with a very comfortable income from an estate acquired by himself, he retired to private life to enjoy a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. Close application, keen sagacity and unflinching perseverance won him his prosperity, and his life should serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others, showing what can be accomplished by individual effort, unassisted by advantages of wealth or influential friends.

On the 20th of July, 1851, Mr. Fleck led to the marriage altar Miss Anna Mary Schwendel, the wedding being celebrated by Rev. John S. Raffeiher, of the Most Holy Trinity Roman Catholic church. The lady is a native of the grand duchy of Hesse, of Germany, and a daughter of Conrad and Magdalena (Rumpler) Schwendel. By her marriage she has become the mother of the following named: Joseph, who married Susan Weingardt; George, who wedded Barbara Herrlein; John A., who married Sophia Froelich; August C., who married Mary Louise Mentrup; Anna M.; Agatha J.; Louis H.; and Philomena B., now Mrs. August R. Roesch.

Of this family Dr. Louis H. Fleck attended the parochial school of the Most Holy Trinity Roman Catholic parish, and at the age of thirteen entered the public schools. When seventeen years of age he was graduated in St. Leonard's Academy, of Brooklyn, and afterward attended the medical department of the Long Island College Hospital, graduating in the spring of 1896. He then entered St. Catherine's Hospital as interne, and in 1897 he began private practice. He has met with well-deserved success, for he is a young man of ability who has carefully prepared himself for his chosen calling, and is most thorough and accurate in his work. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Brooklyn Medical Society and the Alumni Association and medical staff of St. Catherine's Hospital, Montauk Council, Knights of Columbus, and the Catholic Club of Brooklyn. The Fleck family is one of prominence in the community where they reside, its representatives occupying a leading and influential position in professional, business and social circles.

WILLIAM L. FELTER.

An ability of peculiar order is required of the successful educator. He must not only have knowledge, but he must be able to impart this clearly and concisely to others; he must have a deep and thorough interest in his work, and must be able to maintain discipline. In all of these requirements Mr. Felter is well qualified, and though one of the younger representatives of educational interests among the prin-

cipals of Brooklyn, he has taken high rank in the profession and is well known as the principal of the Commercial high school.

Dr. Felter was born in Greenpoint, Long Island, December 5, 1862, and is a son of John Daniel and Mary (Finch) Felter. The latter is now deceased, and the father is living a retired life. The Felter family is of Dutch extraction, and was founded on Long Island by its representatives who came from Rockland Lake, New York. The Doctor's maternal ancestors were English, and settled in New Brunswick, New Jersey, before the Revolutionary war. It is known that at least one member of the family served in the Continental army in the struggle for independence.

Dr. Felter acquired his elementary education in grammar school No. 34. He early manifested special aptitude in his studies and was graduated at the head of his class in 1877. He supplemented his preliminary training by a course in the College of the City of New York, and was graduated in that institution in 1883, winning prizes in history, belles lettres and public debating. From the New York University he won the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and in the same year, 1897, Taylor University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He began teaching in Brooklyn in 1887, in school No. 63, and in 1889 he was appointed principal of school No. 15. In 1897 he was elected associate superintendent of the Brooklyn schools, and in 1900 he was appointed principal of the Commercial high school. For several years he had charge of the department of rhetoric and English literature in the evening high school No. 1.

The school of which Professor Felter is now at the head was formerly a department of the Boys' high school. In the institution there is now a corps of twenty-six teachers, besides special teachers, and an enrollment of more than five hundred pupils. The object of the school is two-fold, that of general education and of fitting one for an active business life. These objects commend themselves to every intelligent patron of the public schools and of those interested in preparing the young that they may become valued and respected citizens in the communities in which their lots may be cast. As an educator Professor Felter ranks high, and while progressive he is not radical. He is in thorough touch with the progress of the day, and he possesses in large degree the faculty of not only expressing his ideas, but of impressing them upon both teachers and pupils. He is president of the department of pedagogy of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, of which he was formerly president and before which he fre-

quently lectures. He is now president of the Brooklyn Teachers' Aid Association, and vice-president of the official board of the Norstrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Felter was married, November 6, 1883, to Miss Mary J. Bentley, and they had two children, William Edward, who died at the age of three years, and Louise B. The Doctor is a man of winning and pleasing personality, gaining the confidence of those with whom he is associated and of those who study under his direction. His broad, scholarly attainments make him a prominent factor in society circles where intelligence is received as a passport. That he to-day occupies a high and enviable position among the representatives of his chosen calling is due to his honorable business methods, his natural aptitude for his work and his enthusiasm.

EDWIN T. RIPPPIER.

Edwin Thomas Rippier, one of the leading dentists of Brooklyn, was born in the village of Terrington, Norfolk county, England, February 13, 1851, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Clarke) Rippier, natives respectively of Terrington and London. The father was a merchant in his native country, and in 1854 he bade adieu to the land of his birth and crossed the Atlantic to this country, locating in Brooklyn. His death occurred in 1894, but he is still survived by his widow, who lives with the Doctor. The family consisted of six children: Arthur, who is employed in the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Edwin Thomas; Agnes; Frederick, who died in Brooklyn, at the age of thirty-five years; Alfred, who is a traveling salesman for the wholesale stationery house of Henry Bainbridge & Company, of New York; and Sarah, who married Robert Barrett, of Brooklyn.

Edwin Thomas Rippier, the subject of this review, received his education in the public schools of his city. At the age of seventeen years he entered the office of Dr. Thomas Fry, of Brooklyn, as a dental student, continuing there for eight years, and for two years of that time had charge of the practice. In 1876 he opened an office for himself on Myrtle street, and since 1886 has occupied his present office and residence at No. 354. He has a large and a rapidly growing practice, and is recognized by many of the leading and representative members of the dental profession. For a time Dr. Rippier was the patron of dentist to an infirmary situated in the city, and was also connected with the Second District Dental Society, during its existence. He is a member of the Brooklyn Dental Society, of

which he was vice-president in 1889 and president in 1890; is a member of the board of censors of the Second District Dental Society, and is a prominent member of the New York State Dental Society.

Dr. Rippier was united in marriage, January 21, 1874, to Miss Maria Hallock, a native of Brooklyn, and they had four children, of whom Joseph Henry is the only survivor, the others dying in childhood. The wife and mother departed this life in August, 1881, and the Doctor was again married, January 10, 1887, his present wife being Miss Kate L. Bligh, a daughter of Addison Bligh, of Brooklyn. To this union have been born two children,—Edwin Bligh and Dorothy. In his social relations our subject is a member of Central Lodge, No. 361, F. & A. M.; Chaldean Chapter, R. A. M.; Acme Council of the Royal Arcanum; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and was for twenty-five years a member of the Varuna Boat Club. In his political affiliations he is a staunch Republican, and is a member of the district association.

DANIEL T. LEVERICH.

For eighty-eight years Daniel Townsend Leverich resided on Long Island and was one of the oldest inhabitants of Brooklyn, where for more than half a century he successfully carried on business. He is justly numbered among her honored and leading citizens. His is a commendable record, of a conscientious man who by his upright life has won the confidence of all with whom he has come in contact. Old age is not necessarily a synonym of weakness or inactivity; it needs not suggest, as a matter of course, want of occupation or helplessness. There is an old age that is a benediction to all that comes in contact with it, that gives out of its rich stores of learning and experience, and grows stronger intellectually and spiritually as the years pass. Such was the old age of Daniel T. Leverich, an encouragement to all his associates and an example well worthy of emulation to the young.

Mr. Leverich was born in Newtown, Long Island, October 4, 1813, and died June 23, 1901. His father, Edward Leverich, Jr., a native of the same place, born in 1780, was also a native of Newtown, and made farming his life work. He represented one of the oldest and most prominent families of this section of New York. Through many years Edward Leverich, Jr., successfully carried on agricultural pursuits, and to his family he left a comfortable estate. In politics he was an active Whig, doing all in his power to promote the principles of that party. His death occurred in 1861, and the community thereby lost one of its valued residents, a man whom



Edwin T. Ripsier

to know was to trust, respect and honor. He married Hannah Underhill, a daughter of Jonathan Underhill, who was a descendant of Captain John Underhill, the famous Indian fighter in the Pequot war. It was in his honor that the Underhill Society, established in recent years, was named. Jonathan Underhill was buried more than one hundred years ago, in Newtown, on the Hyatt farm, which was recently sold and divided into building lots, at which time Mr. Leverich caused the remains of his grandfather to be disinterred and placed by the side of his daughter, Mrs. Hannah (Underhill) Leverich, in the Presbyterian cemetery at Newtown. The death of Mrs. Leverich occurred in 1854. By their marriage she became the mother of four children, our subject being the only son. The eldest daughter, Mary Hamilton, became the wife of Andrew Bragaw, and both are now deceased. One daughter, Mrs. Caroline Moore, survives them. The second daughter of the Leverich family was Hannah Ann, who married George M. Hyatt, and both have passed away, leaving one son,—George E. Hyatt, of New York city. Sarah Jane Leverich, the third daughter, married Richard Spragg, and they are survived by two children,—Samuel Spragg and Mrs. Sarah Terwilliger.

In the district schools Daniel T. Leverich acquired his education, and until sixteen years of age assisted in the labors of the home farm, after which he became an apprentice to Colonel Spooner, editor of the Long Island "Star," in whose office he learned the printing business, which he followed from 1829 until 1838, and his thrift and industry through that period had enabled him to acquire some capital, and in the latter year he embarked in the grocery business upon his own account, locating at the corner of York and and James streets, where he successfully conducted business for thirty-eight years. The Brooklyn bridge anchorage then absorbed the property in which he was conducting his store. In consequence he removed to the corner of Washington and Prospect streets, where he continued the business for twelve years, or until 1888, when he retired to private life. Through half a century he had been a representative of the commercial interests of this city. Throughout that period his business career was marked by the utmost fairness and uprightness and his reputation in trade circles was unassailable.

April 14, 1840, Mr. Leverich was united in marriage to Miss Mary Brayman, of Bunker Hill, Boston, and they celebrated their golden wedding April 14, 1890, and the bridesmaid and groomsman were present. Two children were born unto them, the elder being a son, Edward B., Jr., who grew to promising manhood. At the inauguration of the

Civil war his patriotic spirit prompted his enlistment and he became a member of the Thirtieth Regiment of Brooklyn. He participated in the Gettysburg campaign and the exposure which he there underwent proved so detrimental that for many years he suffered from ill health and finally succumbed to the dread disease—consumption, when forty-one years of age. He had married Harriet E. Hand, of Brooklyn, and unto them were born three children: Edna B., Sidney T. and Nellie A., who reside with their grandfather. The daughter, Mary Ellen Leverich, became the wife of Edward S. Atwood, of New York. They have a summer home at the Water Witch Club, Highlands of Navesink, New Jersey. Mrs. Leverich died March 4, 1895, and her loss to the city was a great one, for she was a recognized leader in many good works and widely known for her charity and her kindness to the poor. She was a member of the board of directors for the Home of Friendless Women and Children, and of the Home for Consumptives. She was also a member of the State Aid Association for visiting charitable institutions, and was a monthly visitor to the female ward of the Kings county almshouse, where her cheerful face, her sympathetic manner, her encouraging words and her kindly assistance were greatly appreciated. Her death was mourned by many who had profited by her kindness. Her influence was like the fragrance of some delicate flower, unobtrusive yet unmistakable, and her career was an inspiration to many with whom she came in contact.

In early life Mr. Leverich was very active in political circles, his support being given to the Whig party. Subsequently he assisted in the organization of the Republican party, to which he has ever since given his undivided support. It was said of him, on account of his activity in supporting every good measure in the days of honest political leadership, that he carried the politics of the second ward in his pocket. His keen appreciation of the duties of citizenship led him to co-operate in everything calculated to promote the general good and he ever placed the success of his party before personal aggrandizement, and the national welfare before partisanship. Although a man of retiring nature, adverse to publicity, and with business interests sufficient to occupy his time, he was once induced to accept the office of alderman of the city, serving in that capacity through the term of 1855-6. He has always been a leader in all charitable work, he and his wife jointly performing many deeds of kindness to the unfortunate ones of earth. They were members of Dr. Van Dyke's church—the Second Presbyterian, and Mr. Leverich long served as one of

its trustee. He contributed liberally to its support, but more than that he gave his personal influence and labor to the advancement of the cause of Christianity, exemplifying in his daily life and conduct and in his dealings with his fellow men his belief in the teachings of Him who came to minister and not to be ministered unto. Mr. Leverich was one of the promoters and inaugurators of the Society of the Old Brooklynites, of which he was for years a director, while through a long period and up to his death he was financial secretary. He was one of the promoters of the society for bettering the condition of the poor and at an early day held official connection therewith, taking an active part in its work and extending its influence so that it proved of benefit to a large number. He was a leader in again taking up the work that long years before had been abandoned, to erect a monument to the martyrs who died on the old British prison ship in the Revolutionary war. He spent much time in preparing a list of the prisoners—some nine thousand—from the war records in London, which list was published, together with a history of the incarceration. He was widely known in all business circles and took an active part in every enterprise toward the upbuilding and improvement of the city. Much that is laudatory could be written about Mr. Leverich, for his career was as an open book, inviting close scrutiny. A gentleman of broad humanitarian principles he kept in close touch with the movements of the world in the onward march of progress. Time and opportunities were made to serve him in his efforts to serve his fellow men. A ripe old age crowned with the fruits of his former toil, and honored with the esteem of his fellow men fell to his lot; and when he passed away, on the 23d of June, 1901, his largely attended funeral testified to the respect and esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens. He was interred in Greenwood cemetery.

JOSEPH W. MALONE, M. D.

In the "learned professions" merit alone can win advancement. When success must depend upon the various mental attributes of the individual, neither wealth nor influential friends can aid one in the progress toward fame. The man who has attained prominence in the medical fraternity is therefore entitled to great credit, for as he lengthens the distance between him and mediocrity it is the indication of great real, marketable, close application and thorough knowledge. It has been through the exercise of these qualities that Joseph W. Malone has attained a position in the medical fraternity that might well be envied by any practitioner.

He is located at Bensonhurst, Long Island, and is a native of the Keystone state, his birth having occurred in Pittsburg on the 20th of September, 1866. His father, Alcauder Malone, was a native of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, and a son of John Malone. The great-grandfather of our subject was one of the heroes of the Revolution who fought for the independence of the nation. For many years Alexander Malone conducted a hardware store in Elizabeth, Pennsylvania, and is still living there, at the age of fifty-eight years. He loyally served his country in the Civil war as a member of the One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Infantry, and later as a member of Battery H, until the close of the war. He was at the front for three years, and was doing guard duty in Washington at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln. He then became one of the guards detailed to watch over the remains of the martyred chief executive prior to his burial. He married Laura V. Wall, a daughter of James Wall, of Pennsylvania, whose ancestry can be traced back to 1355, the family being of English origin. There is a settlement in Pennsylvania made up almost entirely of Walls who removed from New Jersey. The mother of the Doctor died in 1876, leaving four children, of whom two are living, namely: Joseph W., and Sadie, wife of Charles A. Geary, of Wheeling, West Virginia.

Dr. Malone pursued his education in the local schools of Elizabeth, Pennsylvania, and was graduated in the Elizabeth Normal Academy. He then determined to make the practice of medicine his life work, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Baltimore, Maryland, in which he was graduated with the class of 1888. He afterward practiced in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for three years, and then came to Bensonhurst, where he has since made his home. While in the former place he was surgeon for the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad. He has enjoyed a good practice at Bensonhurst, and at one time was the surgeon for the Nassau Railroad Company. Before the annexation of the town to Brooklyn he was assistant police surgeon, and he is now medical examiner for several large life insurance companies. His reading has covered a broad field of medical research and investigation, and he is well informed concerning the various departments of the medical science. His accuracy in applying his knowledge to the needs of suffering humanity has gained him prestige, and his practice is now extensive and lucrative.

Dr. Malone married Miss Hettie Adler, a daughter of Robert Adler, of Pittsburg, who enlisted, in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, as a private and went forth to battle for the Union at the time of the Civil war. He participated in twenty-eight impor-



Jos. W. Malone

tant engagements, including the campaign under Grant around Vicksburg, but was never wounded. His valor and meritorious conduct won him promotion, and he returned home with the rank of captain. The marriage of the Doctor and Mrs. Malone was celebrated September 29, 1891. They have a large circle of friends in Bensonhurst, and enjoy the hospitality of the best homes in this portion of Long Island. Our subject is a member of Charter Oak Lodge, No. 259, F. & A. M., of New York city; of Triune Chapter, No. 241, R. A. M.; and of York Commandery, No. 55, K. T. He has also taken the degrees of the Scottish Rite in his consistory, and he belongs to the Brooklyn Yacht Club and the Craftsman Club, of New York. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Cropsey Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, and Mrs. Malone is one of the managers of the Brooklyn Home for Aged Women, and a member of the Needlework Guild and the National Flower Guild. The Doctor is connected with the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Kings County Medical Association, and the International Association of Railway Surgeons of America, the Pan-American Medical Congress, the American Medical Association, and the New York State Association of Railway Surgeons. His personal appearance is in his favor, for he is a man of fine physique and pleasant countenance, and his face is an indication of his character, which commands the respect by his fidelity to all that is true, good and beautiful.

DAVID F. LUCAS, M. D.

High on the roll of eminent representatives of the medical fraternity of Brooklyn appears the name of David Fletcher Lucas, whose advancement has been continuous until he to-day stands among the foremost members of the profession in the city of his home. He is identified with a calling where progress must depend solely upon individual merit, not by birth, influence or wealth can a man secure advancement in the medical fraternity. He must work his way upward, and close application, untiring effort, strong mentality and a deep and sincere interest in his profession are the qualities which underlie his success.

Dr. Lucas was born in Moscow, Ontario, Canada, March 2, 1848, and is a son of John and Mary (Aylsworth) Lucas. His paternal grandfather, Dennis Lucas, married a Miss Hartman, and they were among the "United Empire Loyalists," who removed from the vicinity of Albany, New York, during the struggle between the mother country and the colonies, and located in Canada. The grandfather reached the remarkable age of ninety-seven

years. The Doctor's father, who was an extensive land owner, died in 1885, at the age of seventy-seven years, and the mother passed away in 1890, at the same age. In their family were fourteen children, all of whom are yet living, and Dr. Lucas is the eighth in order of birth. He was educated in Newburg Academy at Rose Hill, Canada, being graduated in the class of 1869. He completed a scientific course in the University of Toronto in 1873, and then came to New York, where he practiced chemistry and studied medicine. He was graduated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1880, and during that time he frequently acted as assistant to his preceptor, the well-known Dr. William Lownes Well. Soon after securing his degree he located on Bergen street, in Brooklyn, where he began practice, but after five months he removed to Fourth avenue and Pacific street. He has been for twenty-one years at his present location, No. 552 Pacific street, on the corner of Fourth avenue. He pursues a general practice but has made a specialty of the diseases of women, and his investigation and study along that line has made him particularly well informed on that important branch of medical practice. He is now the senior gynecologist in the Brooklyn Central Dispensary, in which many of the leading physicians of the city have been from time to time connected. He is also assistant gynecologist to the Kings County Hospital, and attending physician to the department of children of the hospital. From 1886 until 1889 he was assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain, of the Thirteenth Regiment, New York National Guards, and from 1890 until 1892 was surgeon of the Thirty-second Regiment of the New York National Guards, with the rank of major. His identification with organizations includes membership in the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Kings County Medical Association, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Associated Physicians of Long Island, the New York State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. From the faithful performance of each day's duties he finds inspiration and encouragement for the labors of the next. He has a large patronage, and much is of an important character. His skill and ability are widely recognized by the public and by the profession, and his prominence and success are well merited.

On the 23d of December, 1884, Dr. Lucas wedded Mrs. Martha Annette (Strickland) Sterling, widow of Daniel Sterling and a daughter of John T. Strickland, of Philadelphia, who was a descendant of one of the early Quaker families of the Keystone state. The Doctor is connected with various fraternal organizations. He is a life member of Altair Lodge, No. 601, F. & A. M., belongs to Con-

stellation Chapter, No. 200, R. A. M., Adelphe Council, No. 7, R. & S. M., Clinton Commandery, No. 14, K. T., Brooklyn Consistory, No. 24, S. P. R. S., Kismet Temple of the Mystic Shrine, the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans' Association and a life member of all the Masonic bodies. He is also a member of Peerless Lodge, No. 510, I. O. O. F., and of the Crescent, Constitution and Aurora Grata Clubs. In politics the Doctor is a staunch Democrat and is a member of the First Assembly District Democratic Association. He was president of the Third Ward Democratic Association and has been a member of the Third Ward Democratic Club since its organization. To the party he gives an intelligent and earnest support, doing all in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. He is a gentleman of fine address and thorough culture, occupying a first place in society as well as in the medical circles of Brooklyn.

ROBERT F. IVES, M. D.

In professional life success depends so entirely upon individual merit that when one has attained a position of prominence it is an unmistakable indication of ability, natural and acquired. Influential friends and wealth cannot aid him in a career the foundations of which must be intellectual acquirement. Success results from application of this to the concerns of business. Dr. Ives is well known as a distinguished physician, his home being on Twenty-second avenue and Eighty-fifth street, in Bensonhurst. He was born in Brooklyn, March 21, 1870, and is a son of Jonathan E. Ives, who became well known in connection with the industrial interests of New York city. He was born in London, England, and belonged to a noble English family. He was only about eight years of age when he came to the United States, and in this country he learned the trade of a bookbinder. He is now at the head of one of the largest bookbinding establishments in the country, and makes his home in Montclair, New Jersey. His business career has been one of marked enterprise, wherein his reliable methods have contributed in large measure to his prosperity. He is a prominent and leading member of the Baptist church and is a licensed preacher of that denomination. He married Miss Phoebe Saddlington, and they became the parent of six children, of whom four are living.

The Doctor pursued his preliminary education in the public schools of Brooklyn, and afterward entered Cornell University in which institution he was graduated in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, where he was graduated in 1895. He spent one year at the Newark City

Hospital, of Newark, New Jersey, as house surgeon, thus putting to a practical test the theoretical knowledge he had acquired in his collegiate course. With a broad and comprehensive understanding of the principles of the science of medicine and with a varied experience which came to him in his hospital work, Dr. Ives located in Brooklyn in 1896, and has since built up an excellent practice. Although he is one of the younger representatives of the profession in the city, he has a reputation for skill that many an older medical practitioner might well envy. He belongs to the Kings County Medical Society, and at all times he keeps in touch with the progress that is being made toward perfection in the line of medical science.

Dr. Ives was united in marriage on the 24th of April, 1897, to Miss Mildred F. Card, a daughter of Benjamin F. Card, and they now have one son, Robert Millard. The Doctor and his wife enjoy the warm regard of a large circle of friends. He is a gentleman of fine personal appearance, of unflinching courtesy and of cordial disposition, and these qualities endear him to all and make him popular in social circles. Of the Baptist church he is an active member, and throughout his life his regard for the true, the good and the beautiful has commended him to the confidence and esteem of people of culture and of worth.

HENRY C. McLEAN.

In no city in the United States has the medical profession attained to a higher standard than in Brooklyn. One of the representative physicians of that part of Greater New York is Dr. Henry Cornelius McLean, 146 Sixth avenue, some account of whose life and professional career it is purposed to give in this connection. Dr. McLean was born at Newburgh, New York, June 26, 1850, a son of Cornelius and Susan (O'Neil) McLean. His father, born near Belfast, Ireland, came to America when a boy and located at Newburgh, where he died in 1874, at the age of fifty-four years, and was succeeded in business by his sons.

Henry Cornelius McLean received his primary education in private schools at Newburgh, and was graduated at Manhattan College in 1869, and received the degree of doctor of medicine from the medical department of the University of New York in 1873. For a year and a half afterward he was a member of the house staff of the Kings County Hospital. In 1875 he began the practice of his profession in Brooklyn and has since achieved an enviable success. He has long been visiting physician to St. Mary's Hospital and since 1898 has been in charge of the children's department of that in-



Prof. F. H. M. D.

stitution. For several years he has been visiting physician at the Kings County Hospital, where he has been associated with Dr. D. F. Lucas in the children's department, and he has been consulting physician to the Brooklyn Central Dispensary since 1891. A number of papers, mostly on the diseases of children, have been prepared and read by Dr. McLean before professional bodies and have been published in pamphlet form or otherwise. A member of the Kings County Medical Society, the Brooklyn Pediatric Society, the Associated Physicians of Long Island and the New York State Medical Society, Dr. McLean has a very wide professional acquaintance and takes a deep and studious interest in everything making for advancement in medicine and surgery.

Dr. McLean was married April 24, 1883, to Miss Catharine Maher, of Brooklyn, who bore him one child, Marie. His present wife was Miss Margaret McConville, of Brooklyn, whom he married November 9, 1898. They have a son, named Henry Gerardus McLean. Dr. and Mrs. McLean and their family are members of St. Augustine Catholic church, Brooklyn, and the Doctor holds membership in the Columbian Club, the Marine and Field Club, the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Columbia and the Catholic Benevolent Legion.

In 1886 Dr. McLean was appointed a member of the board of education of the city of Brooklyn and, by reappointment, he was a member of the board controlling the local schools under this organization under the reversed charter of the new central board. During his service as a member of the board he took an active interest in all questions pertaining to public education and served long and efficiently on the health, book and training school committees, but his chief work was in bringing the subject of drawing into greater prominence and making drawing a more important feature than it had been in the public-school curriculum.

In politics Dr. McLean is a Democrat of Democrats, and his brother, Arthur McLean, of Newburgh, has been for a number of years a member of the Democratic state committee.

CHARLES GOMER.

Charles Gomer, deceased, was for many years one of the leading citizens of the Williamsburg district of Brooklyn. He belonged to the substantial German-American element of the city and was the founder of his branch of the family on Long Island. His birth occurred about 1820 in the village of Rockenhausen, in the Rhinepfalz district of the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, his parents being Paul and Frederica (Jenner) Gomer, the latter a

direct descendant of Professor Jenner, of France, the celebrated discoverer of the world-famous process of vaccination.

Charles Gomer, who was one of a family of five children, acquired his education in his native country, after which he served an apprenticeship to the tailoring trade. He subsequently served in the German army as a military tailor, and followed that occupation in the fatherland until 1848, when he became involved in the revolution which occurred in his native country. This led him to seek a home in America, and, crossing the Atlantic, he landed in the city of New York, where he remained for a short time. He then removed to Brooklyn, settling in the Sixteenth ward, in the Williamsburg district, where he began business in the line of his trade, opening a store on what was then Ewen street, now Manhattan avenue, at the corner of Johnson avenue. Success attended his efforts, and his constantly growing patronage made necessary larger quarters, which he found at Nos. 11 and 13 Manhattan avenue. At that place he laid the foundation for the present extensive and profitable business later established by his sons at Nos. 661 and 663 Broadway.

In 1875 Mr. Gomer built the premises located at the corner of Varet street and Manhattan avenue, where he resided up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 7th of October, 1875. From the date of his arrival in this country until his death he was known as a reliable, genial and upright man, trustworthy in all his business transactions and in other walks of life.

Mr. Gomer was twice married. He first wedded Miss Margaret Kuntz, by whom he had five children who grew to mature years, namely: Charles died in early manhood. August, who died February 10, 1895, had married Augusta Stumpf, and they had three children,—Charles, August, who died at the age of seven years, and Martha E. George Gomer, the next member of the father's family, died October 10, 1890. He married Miss Emma L. Mueller, a daughter of Ernest and Natalia (Lynker) Mueller, and by their marriage there was one son, George C., who died July 11, 1884, at the age of two years. Emma, the eldest daughter, married George Shellas, of Brooklyn, and Eliza married Charles Worn, of Brooklyn. For his second wife Mr. Gomer, of this review, chose Mrs. Eva Braun, widow of Henry Braun, of New York city, and her death occurred in August, 1878.

After Mr. Gomer's death, on the 7th of October, 1875, his two sons, August and George, succeeded to the business, and by their careful and judicious management built up a large and lucrative trade. In 1892-3 they erected a large and spacious building

at Nos. 661 and 663 Broadway, in order to increase their facilities and accommodate their increasing trade, which had been rapidly developed through close attention to details, rigid honesty and straightforward methods.

George Gomer, the third son in the family of Charles Gomer, deceased, was born at the family homestead in the Sixteenth ward of Brooklyn, October 23, 1853, and acquired his education in the public schools of the city, attending school No. 18. He learned the merchant tailor's trade under the direction of his father, with whom he was associated in the conduct of the business until the father's death. George Gomer then entered into partnership with his brother August, and conducted business under the firm name of Charles Gomer's Sons. In their undertaking the brothers met with a marked degree of success, which was the direct result of their straightforward and honest business methods.

George Gomer was a man possessed of a kind and genial disposition and temperament, and was respected and esteemed by all with whom he came in contact. He was public spirited, taking an active interest in all enterprises that tended to prove of general benefit. He was one of the founders of the German Hospital of Brooklyn, and a member of the board of trustees of the Bushwick Savings Bank of Brooklyn, also an active member of Copernicus Lodge, No. 545, F. & A. M. He married Miss Emma L. Mueller, a daughter of Ernest and Natalia (Lynker) Mueller, and unto them was born a son, George C., who died on the 11th of July, 1884, at the age of two years. The husband and father died October 10, 1890. His death was a loss to neighbors and friends alike, for he was a loving husband, a worthy citizen and true to duty in every walk of life.

WILLIAM J. HARDING.

Colonel William J. Harding, who since 1872 has been a member of the bar of Brooklyn, was born in England in 1830. He comes of a family noted for its longevity. His paternal great-grandmother lived to be ninety-six years of age, and his paternal grandfather attained his ninetieth year, while his own father is still living, at the age of eighty-five years. A paternal grandaunt still lives in England, being over one hundred years of age. The ancestry of the family can be traced back through eleven generations to the year 1810, the record of the first ten generations being found in the archives of a single Wiltshire church. The brother of our subject, now residing in Beaufort, North Carolina, has

for many years been general auditor of the George Vanderbilt estate.

On crossing the Atlantic to America our subject became a resident of Montreal, Canada, whence he removed to New Hampshire. He was educated in the public and private schools of his native land, and after receiving his professional training at Columbia College, in which he graduated with the degree of LL. B., he established himself in Brooklyn, where since 1878 he has resided, engaging in the practice of his profession both there and in New York, from 1872 to the present time.

Before coming to America Colonel Harding served in the First Gloucestershire Volunteer Artillery for three years. His military service in this country began on the 14th of October, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers. He was afterward promoted to corporal and sergeant in that regiment, and held commissions in the Thirty-eighth United States Infantry as adjutant and captain. He served during the Civil war in the Tenth, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Army Corps, and in the military departments of the south, being in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and Texas. He was on Morris Island at the siege of Charleston, under Generals Gilmore and Terry, in the battles of Olustee and Jacksonville, Florida, and in the campaigns of the armies of the James and the Potomac in Virginia in 1864-5 under General Grant until the capture of Richmond, which city he entered as regimental adjutant in the forenoon of April 3, 1865, the day of the evacuation. He was with General Sheridan's army of observation in Texas in July, 1865, and served there with his regiment and as assistant adjutant general of the First Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, on the staff of General Giles A. Smith; and also as provost marshal of the district of the Rio Grande.

After about four years' service as officer and soldier in the United States army, Colonel Harding joined the Twenty-second Regiment, New York National Guard, July 14, 1867, serving as a private in Company B until October 14, 1869, on which date he was appointed adjutant of the regiment by Colonel Josiah Porter. He served as adjutant until elected captain of his old company, January 7, 1873, and filled the captaincy until his resignation, January 20, 1876. He was appointed regimental adjutant August 1, 1877, by Colonel Porter, filling the position until February 8, 1880, when, soon after Colonel Porter's appointment as adjutant general of New York, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-second in place of the then



Wm. J. Harding

Lieutenant-Colonel Camp, who was promoted colonel. In July, 1888, he was unanimously elected lieutenant-colonel of the Thirtieth Regiment of Brooklyn, and was then commissioned in and transferred to that regiment, and served in it until his promotion, in January, 1892, to be colonel and assistant inspector general of the state of New York, which military position he filled until 1895, upon his retirement from the state forces, after about twenty-eight years' service. During his career in the military service of New York he was an incorporator of the National Rifle Association and one of its original directors; a member of the Amateur Rifle Club; captain of the Twenty-second Regiment Rifle Teams of 1873, 1874 and 1875, which took most of the Creedmoor team prizes in those years; president of the State National Guard Association; colonel of the first Provisional Regiment at the Washington Centenary parade in New York in 1889; assistant adjutant general of General Fitzgerald's First Brigade in 1886; and a member of the First Brigade examining board for commissioned officers. Colonel Harding is a companion and has been an officer in the New York Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion; a comrade in the Grand Army of the Republic, being now adjutant of the U. S. Grant Post, of Brooklyn; a member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac; secretary of the Association of the Veterans of the Department of the South. He holds the ten and fifteen years long and faithful service medals of the Thirtieth Regiment of Brooklyn. He is also vice-president of the Thirtieth Regiment Veteran Association; an honorary member of the Twenty-third Regiment Veteran Association; a member of the Union League Club, of Brooklyn, and various private social clubs. He is a member of an alumni association of the Columbia University.

Colonel Harding was united in marriage, in 1873, to Adelia, a daughter of the Rev. Hiram Chamberlain, D. D., a Presbyterian minister of Vermont, who was graduated at both Andover, Vermont, and Princeton, New Jersey, Theological Seminaries, and was afterward located in St. Louis, Missouri, and finally in Brownsville, Texas. Unto the Colonel and his wife have been born four children. William Becket, the eldest, was educated at Adelphi College, Brooklyn, and served in the Brooklyn and New York Naval Reserves during the Spanish-American war, voluntarily enlisting in the navy. He was assigned to the United States Steam-ship "Yankee," Captain Bronson, United States Navy, and participated in a number of naval engagements, at Santiago and elsewhere with Admiral Sampson's fleet. Caroline, the only daughter, is a graduate of

Adelphi College, and enjoyed the dual honor of being valedictorian and president of her class. George Chamberlain, the fourth child, was also educated in Adelphi College, and is connected with the Mercantile National Bank of New York. Edward Alexander, the third child, is deceased. Colonel Harding is well known in Brooklyn, where he maintains his residence and is regarded as one of the representative citizens of Long Island. He has attained a good position in the ranks of the legal fraternity, and in military matters he is regarded as a high authority.

GEORGE SANDHUSEN, D. D. S.

George Sandhusen, a prominent and well-known dentist of Brooklyn, is a native son of this city, his birth having occurred here February 14, 1866. His parents, Frederick and Rebecca (Bruns) Sandhusen, were natives of Germany. The father, born in 1833, came to this country about 1848, and for many years conducted a grocery store in Brooklyn Heights. The mother is now deceased, having departed this life in June, 1899.

Dr. George Sandhusen, whose name forms the head of this article, attended the public schools of this city and supplemented his knowledge by study in the University of the State of New York, as a student in the medical department. He then entered the New York College of Dentistry, completing the course there in 1886. During a portion of his dental course he was a student in the office of Dr. C. C. Allen, of Brooklyn, where he spent two years. He then formed a partnership with his former preceptor, that relationship being continued for four years, and our subject then opened an office at No. 147 Remsen street. After spending three years at that location, during which time he received a large and lucrative patronage, he purchased and removed to his present home and office, at No. 268 Cumberland street. He is one of the leaders in the profession in this city and his patronage is constantly growing both in volume and importance. He now employs two assistants. He does considerable oral surgery in the hospitals of New York and Brooklyn, and is dental surgeon to the Home for Consumptives. He keeps in constant touch with the progress which is constantly being made in the profession of dentistry by his membership in the Brooklyn Dental Society and the Second District Dental Society.

Dr. Sandhusen was united in marriage, June 4, 1888, to Mrs. Lillian B. Craft, the widow of Edwin Craft, of Brooklyn, and a daughter of the late Thomas Arnold Miller. The Doctor and his wife

are members of the Holy Trinity Evangelical Lutheran church, of which he was one of the organizers, and has served as deacon and trustee. Theirs was the first wedding in that church. In his social relations our subject is a member of Fern Council, Royal Arcanum, and the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, for the latter of which he has served as trustee for two terms. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, and is a member of the Republican District Association. He was one of the incorporators of the Brooklyn Republican Club in 1892 and a director for several years.

Although his time and attention are occupied with his professional duties, the Doctor has yet found time to follow the example of his father by serving his state in the National Guard. In 1880 he enlisted in Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, as a private, but a year later was placed on the non-commissioned staff and served in that capacity until 1890. During the greater portion of that time he served as the standard-bearer of the regiment. In 1895 he was the second man to enlist in the organization of Troop C, of which he was made sergeant, and took an active and leading part in that organization. He maintains a residence in Brooklyn and a summer home at Massapequa, Long Island.

J. HOLMES VAN BRUNT.

A peculiar interest attaches to the history of the old and honorable family of Van Brunt, of which the late J. Holmes Van Brunt, of Bay Ridge, Long Island, was a worthy representative. He was born in a house which stood on the site of the present club house of the Crescent Club, of Brooklyn, October 15, 1823, and died September 26, 1896, in his seventy-third year. Albert N. Van Brunt, his father, was born there also, for the property, until recently sold, had been owned in the family since 1635. It was purchased by one of Mr. Van Brunt's ancestors from the Indians, and the original tract included all the land between Fifth avenue and Shore Road and Eighty-fourth and Eighty-seventh streets. The family has been intensely American from the first, and during the Revolution Mr. Van Brunt's grandfather refused to permit the British to use his docks on this property, and because of this refusal he was arrested by a provost marshal and taken to New York and held a prisoner there for some time. At one period during the struggle for independence his barns were used to confine prisoners of war.

Colonel Albert N. Van Brunt was a country gentleman well known in his day to up-to-date New Yorkers, the owner of much land and many fine horses, one of the wealthy residents in his part

of the island and a man of much social prominence. He was a devoted militiaman, and for a long time was colonel of one of the swell Long Island regiments of his day. J. Holmes Van Brunt was educated at Erasmus Hall, Flatbush, Long Island, and at the academy at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and devoted his active life to agricultural interests, farming extensively on a business basis and securing recognition as one of the prominent Long Islanders of his time. He was an active and enthusiastic Democratic politician, and for many years was sent as a delegate to all of the important conventions of his party. He was a popular clubman, a favorite in society and inherited from his father a fondness for good horses.

Mr. Van Brunt was married August 15, 1849, to Cornelia Van Nuyse, a daughter of George Van Nuyse, of Flatlands, Long Island, and she bore him two children, Albert H. and Margaret, wife of Andrew Ditmus, both of whom lived at Flatlands. Mrs. Van Brunt died May 15, 1862. April 26, 1866, Mr. Van Brunt married Magdalene Vanderveer, daughter of the late Charles B. Vanderveer, of New Lots, Long Island, and she bore him two children, Charles, who is a member of his mother's household, and Mary Louise, who married H. G. McKeever. Mrs. Van Brunt's home, which commands a lovely marine view, is one of the most sightly, beautiful and well appointed in its vicinity.

CORWITH BROTHERS.

Real estate and insurance business form an important factor in the material prosperity of a community. A casual observer can form no conception of the important position held by the active, energetic agent devoted to the work of buying and selling real estate, establishing values and otherwise stimulating property. The Corwith Brothers are men of this class. The judicious principles which they uphold in their transactions and the care with which they investigate points connected therewith are securing for them a large and well-deserved patronage.

Their parents were William and Elizabeth (Palmer) Corwith. The name Corwith is of English origin and at a former period has been spelled Corwithe. Three brothers of the name came to America, one locating at Bridgehampton, one in Southampton, Long Island, while the third went west, where he became very prominent in public affairs and as a wealthy owner of lead mines in Illinois. He was an intimate friend of General Grant, and was prompt in urging him to accept the nomination for president. Some of his descendants now live in New



RESIDENCE OF J. HOLMES VAN BRUNT.



J. Holmes Van Bunt

York city. Luther Corwith, the paternal grandfather of William F., was born at Bridgehampton, Long Island, and was for many years a successful builder of the Eleventh ward of New York city. He afterward resided in the Bushwick district of Williamsburg, and did some building at Greenpoint, where his death occurred. He married Miss Hallock, and they had two sons, John, who lived in Wisconsin, and William H. The latter, the father of William F. Corwith, was born August 10, 1825, in New York city, and was educated in the schools there and in Albany. He followed successively the grocery business, the printing trade and the ferry business. He was the first ferry master at Greenpoint, and continued the business connected with that place for forty-five years. For fifty years he was a resident of the Seventeenth ward, and was one of its oldest and most respected citizens. He was also a captain of the militia in New York city. In his political views he was a Republican, and for forty years held membership in the Christian church at Greenpoint, of which he was one of the founders. His widow is still one of its active and earnest workers, and she was one of the founders of the Old Ladies' Home in Greenpoint. She was of English and French lineage. Her grandfather Palmer lived at Mamaroneck, Westchester county, New York, and married Jane LeComt, a representative of one of the old families of Mamaroneck and New Rochelle, New York. He served in the Revolutionary war, and died at his home in Mamaroneck. His children were Thomas, John, Francis, Jane, and two daughters whose names are not remembered.

Of this family Francis Palmer was the grandfather of our subject. He was born at Mamaroneck, but spent much of his life in New York, which was the place of his abode at the time of his death. In politics he was a Democrat, and took an active part in promoting the welfare of Democracy, delivering many public addresses in its support. He married Margaret Seren, a lady of French lineage, and their children were: Joseph C., a butcher, who married Elizabeth Keeler; Jane, who married Woodhull Raynor, a baker, and after his death became the wife of Walter Duncan, who was also engaged in the same business; Mary, who was the twin sister of Jane, and died at the age of fourteen years; and Elizabeth H., the mother of our subject. The father of this family died at the age of thirty-five, but the mother, long surviving, passed away in 1867, at the age of sixty-seven years.

William F. Corwith was born in Greenpoint, February 5, 1856, and was educated in the public schools there and in a business college in New York city. At the age of thirteen he left school and as office

boy entered the employ of A. W. Richard, a real-estate dealer at Greenpoint. At the age of eighteen he bought out his employer's business. During that time he had pursued private instruction in the languages, and had gained a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of business methods, so that he was well fitted for the responsibilities which he assumed. Since 1889 he has occupied a spacious office at No. 851 Manhattan avenue, probably one of the finest in its appointments in Brooklyn, and employs fifteen people in the various departments of his real-estate and insurance business—among the largest and most prosperous in Brooklyn. In addition to handling property and writing insurance, he does business as an appraiser and as a dealer in mortgages and loans. He also manages properties, and now has about three thousand tenants on property which he controls. He is a very energetic, progressive and capable business man, of keen discernment and sound sagacity, his judgment being rarely at fault. Mr. Corwith is a director in the Seventeenth Ward Bank, of which he was one of the organizers. He is also manager of Branch No. 1 of the New York Building and Loan Banking Company.

Mr. Corwith was married October 22, 1879, to Miss Annie V. Shaffer, of Brooklyn, and they have two children, Mabel and Lester. Mr. Corwith is a Mason, belonging to Greenpoint Lodge, and also holds membership in the Christian church, in which he has filled all the lay offices. For many years he has taken a very active and deep interest in the Young Men's Christian Association at Greenpoint, and is one of the trustees of the organization. Since 1895 he has been a resident of Hempstead, where he has a very attractive home.

Starting out in life as an office boy, without capital to aid him, his career seems phenomenal, yet his success has been by no means the result of fortunate circumstances. It has come to him through energy, determination and perseverance, directed by an evenly balanced mind and by honorable business principles. He withholds his support from no movement or measure which he believes will prove of public good, and his influence has been marked in promoting the best interests of the city.

Luther G. Corwith was born at the family homestead in the Greenpoint district of Brooklyn, November 14, 1850, and received his early training in the public schools, after which he pursued a course in Carpenter's Business College, of Brooklyn. When in his fifteenth year he entered the employ of his brother, William F., filling various positions in the different departments of the real-estate office for a period of thirteen years. During that time he was ever faithful in the discharge of his duties and be-

came through his family with all the details and operations of the business. In 1887 he was admitted to a partnership, and has since been actively connected with the varied and extensive transactions that are conducted under the firm name of Corwith Brothers. In 1890 he was made secretary of Branch No. 1 of the New York Building and Loan Banking Company, which position he has since filled.

In December, 1884, Luther Corwith was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie W. Bradley, of Brooklyn, and their union has been blessed with three children,—Beatrice, Everett and William. The family are identified with and attend the services of the Christian church of Greenpoint.

JAQUES S. STRYKER.

It is a well-attested maxim that the greatness of a state lies not in its machinery of government, nor even in its institutions, but in the sterling qualities of its individual citizens, in their capacity for high and unselfish effort and their devotion to the public good. Mr. Stryker is one who has through many years been an important factor in conserving the public interests. The goal toward which he hastened during his many years of toil and endeavor is that which is attained only by such as have by patritoisim and wise counsel given the world an impetus toward the good; such have gained the right and title to have their names enduringly inscribed on the bright pages of history.

The Judge was born near his present home on Gravesend avenue, in the town of Gravesend, August 18, 1836. The old family home, which was erected in 1800, was also the birthplace of his father, Samuel S. Stryker, and his grandfather, Stephen Stryker, was born on the same farm. There also occurred the birth of Samuel and Cornelius Stryker, the father and grandfather respectively of Stephen Stryker. The Judge is a direct descendant of the old Van Stryker family. William S. Stryker, adjutant-general of New Jersey state militia, says, in his genealogy of the family: "The Stryker family is of remote antiquity in Holland. All the several branches of the family in the United States are descended directly from this old Dutch parentage. Certain parts of the family have been seated near The Hague for over eight hundred years and another line near Rotterdam. From Motley's history of the Dutch Republic we learn that one Herman Stryker, a monk, who had abjured Romanism, created, in the year 1602, a wide-spread revival of religion among the masses of Holland. Miss Charles, in her 'Devieters of Holland' gives a considerable account of

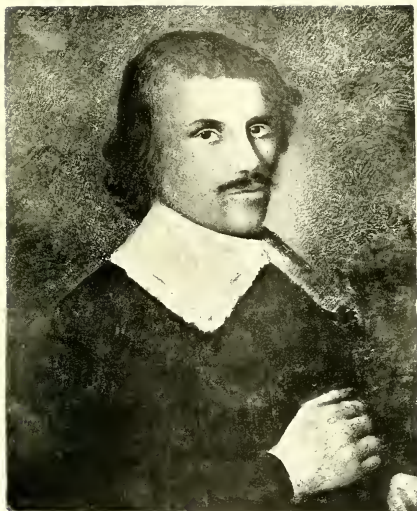
his labors. His eloquence drew thousands to listen to him, and it is said he preached to fifteen thousand men in arms during the vice-royalty of Alva. In the pedigree of the family fourteen descents are given in Holland up to 1791. Several years ago the late Judge James Stryker, of Erie county, New York, also Indian agent to the Six Nations and a prominent Democratic politician and journalist, obtained from Holland the coat of arms of the family, and much of the interesting information here given concerning it. There is a legend in the family that during the twelfth century the brothers by this name were very clannish and constituted a strong body of valiant men, able and ready to defend their rights with their own good swords. A jealousy of the most bitter kind broke out between them and another family equally renowned for prowess in combat. On one occasion the Van Stryker family received an invitation to a great feast, at which it was proposed to come to some final settlement of the feud which existed between these rival parties. They accepted, at the same time suspecting some treachery. The secret was discovered beforehand and a plan arranged to meet it. The feast began, and in the middle of it the servants of the host placed upon the table three boars' heads. This was the signal agreed upon for the extermination of the Van Stryker family. They, however, rallying quickly at a certain portion of the room, were terrible when they acted thus on the defensive, and turned the plot with deadly effect upon their opponents. This tradition has come down through their family, and may account for the boars' heads which appear upon the coat of arms."

In the middle of the seventeenth century Jan and Jacobus Van Stryker received from the states-general of the Netherlands a grant of land in the colony of New Amsterdam, upon condition that they take out with them to America twelve other families at their own expense. This grant was dated in January, 1643, but it does not appear that the offer was finally acted upon until eight years afterward, and then the younger brother, Jacobus, came to this country, Jan following one year later, in 1652. The latter was a man of unusual education and ability, and his history shows him to have been prominent in both civil and religious matters. He was thrice married, and remained in New Amsterdam a little over a year after his arrival there.

In 1654 he was instrumental in founding the Dutch colony on Long Island, called Midwout, or Middlewoods, the modern name of which is Flatbush. In the same year he was chosen chief magistrate of the colony, a position which he held for twenty years. He was the father of eight children,

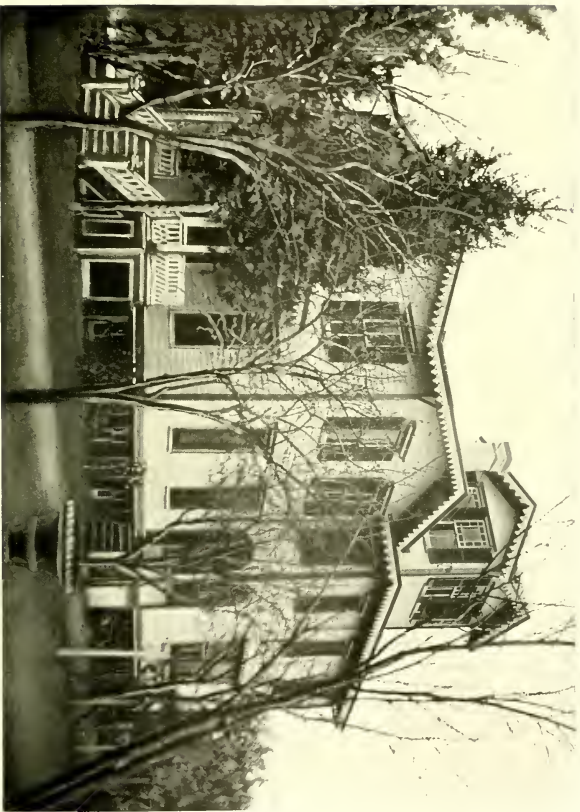


Jaynes S. Stuyker



Jacob Bengtsson





RESIDENCE OF JAQUES S. STRYKER.

every one of whom lived to adult age and married; he saw his sons settled on valuable plantations and occupying positions of influence in the community, and his daughters married into the families of the Brinckeroffs, the Berriens and Bergens. He died in the year 1697, when he was a little over eighty years of age. The other, Jacobus Gerritsen Van Strycker, his full name, or Jacob Stryker, as he seems to have generally written it, was a young brother of Jan's, and came from the village of Ruinen, in the province of Drent, of the United Provinces, to New Amsterdam in the year 1651, and he seems to have filled no less important stations of trust and honor among the colonists of those early days than his elder brother. He dealt largely in real estate on Manhattan Island, some of which remains in the family to this day. "Striker's Bay" was the shore front of the bowery or farm. He also owned a plot of land of considerable size on what is now known as Exchange Place. He was a "great berger" of New Amsterdam for several years and at one time subscribed two hundred guilders to keep off the Puritan colonists of New England and the unfriendly Indians. About the close of the year 1660 he removed to New Amersfort, now Flatlands, Kings county, where his son Gerrit lived, and he seems to have alternated between New Amersfort and New Amsterdam, according to church records. On the 18th of August, 1673, he became scout, or high sheriff, of all the Dutch towns on Long Island. He and his brother Jan were delegates to the convention on March 25, 1674, to confer with Governor Clove on the state of the colony. He engaged in farming and traded with the Indians. He was a gentleman of considerable means, of much official influence and of decided culture. He died in October, 1687, and left two children, a son and daughter. Both of these Holland Dutchmen were connected with our earliest history, and seem to have taken a lively interest in the welfare of its colonists.

Gerrit Stryker, a son of Jacobus Stryker, was made sheriff of his county by Governor Tongin in 1688. In 1692 he purchased one hundred and eight acres of land in Gravesend for two hundred and ninety-seven pounds and ten shillings. This is now worth at least fifteen hundred dollars per acre. For many years his descendants were farming people in that locality. The father of our subject for a long period served as justice of the peace and held other local offices.

Jaques S. Stryker is thus connected with one of the oldest and most distinguished families in this portion of Long Island, and resides upon a part of the property which was purchased by Gerrit Stryker, a peculiar condition of the deed conveyance being

the terms of payment, it being designated the second payment should be made "when the leaves begin to fall." On the maternal side our subject is a descendant of the Stillwell family, also of Gravesend. He began his education in the local schools near his home, afterward matriculated in Erasmus Hall Academy, at Flatbush, and later became a student in the Fergusonville Academy, in Delaware county, New York. Determining to seek a home and fortune in the west, he made his way to Kendall county, Illinois, in 1859. He was married to Mary M. Cook, a daughter of Charles Cook. Owing to his wife's ill health and other circumstances over which he had no control, he was obliged to return to New York in 1863. He then obtained a position on the metropolitan police force, just three weeks before the occurrence of the draft riots of that year, in the suppression of which he took part under Inspectors Carpenter and Folk. He belonged to the central office squad of Brooklyn, under Acting Sergeant Daniel Jones, and was detailed by the police commissioners for special duty at the headquarters of the health officer of the city of Brooklyn as a special officer during the cholera epidemic of 1866. He remained on the police until September, 1868, when he received the appointment of United States storekeeper for the customs, serving in that capacity for about five years. He was afterward appointed assistant clerk to the Kings county board of supervisors, which position he held for thirteen years, when he resigned in order to become justice of the peace. He was commissioner of police before the consolidation of New York city, and has drafted many local laws for his town and county. In 1893 he was associate justice of Kings county, but since that year he has lived retired.

In 1877 Mr. Stryker was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife. The second year following he married Anna J. De Nyse, a representative of one of the old families of the county. Socially he is a charter member of Covenant Lodge, F. & A. M.

In politics he has always been a stalwart Republican, and for more than two decades represented his town in the Republican general committee. His worth as a man and a citizen are widely acknowledged, and after many years identification with public affairs of Gravesend he is now living a retired life. His loyalty and patriotism have ever been marked, and those who know him esteem him for his many sterling qualities. Of a distinguished family, his own record casts no shadow upon the family escutcheon, but has added brilliance to the family history that has been honorable and commendable from colonial days down to the present time.

ADOLPH N. ROUSSEL, D. D. S.

Adolph Napoleon Roussel, D. D. S., of 143 Stuyvesant avenue, Brooklyn, was born in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, January 26, 1855, and is the only child of Jules and Marguerite (Gillman) Roussel, natives of St. Etienne, France, and Perth Amboy, respectively. His father came to America in 1852, and was married the following year. He was for many years the proprietor and director of the Franco-American Institute, of New York.

Dr. Roussel received his education in his father's school, and also took a short business course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, of New York. After about two years passed in mercantile business, he entered the employ of the United States government at the Schuylkill Arsenal, where he continued for a year. He then entered the Philadelphia Dental College, at which he was graduated in 1877, his preceptor having been Dr. John H. McQuillan, dean of the faculty. After following the practice of his profession for about two years in Philadelphia he removed to Brooklyn, where he has since continued. He has a large general practice of dentistry, and in former years contributed many scientific articles, which were presented to the various societies and subsequently published. He is a member of the Second District Dental Society, of which he was secretary in 1883-5. He is the director of the Expose Treasure Gold Mining Company, and second vice-president of the Independent Gold, Copper & Iron Mining Company, both of California.

Dr. Roussel was married February 14, 1889, to Miss Isabel Van der Veer, daughter of John N. Van der Veer, of Amsterdam, and has three children: Reginald Sayre, Julien de LaPierre and Lucile Van der Veer.

Mrs. Roussel's mother, Sarah E. Wilcox, was a daughter of Charles Wilcox, of Jefferson county, New York, and a granddaughter of Sylvanus Wilcox, who was a general in the Revolutionary war, and one of the seven who witnessed the execution of Major Andre.

H. BEECKMAN DELATOUR, M. D.

Dr. Delatour was born in New York city March 7, 1866, and is a son of Albert J. and Josephine (Delatour) Delatour. His father was one of the leading manufacturers of soda-water in New York, and was a member of the volunteer fire department, of which he served for some time as president. He died in 1879, but is still survived by his widow. The paternal grandfather of the Doctor was an importer of and dealer in ostrich and other fine plum-

age used for millinery purposes. The maternal grandfather, John M. J. Labatut, came from France in the early part of the nineteenth century, and was for some years one of the most prominent lumber merchants in New York. In the family of Albert J. and Josephine (Labatut) Delatour were seven children, one of whom died in infancy, the others being Josephine; John A.; Albert J. and George L., who are lumber merchants of New York and reside in Brooklyn; Henry Beekman; and Marie.

The Doctor obtained his education in the public schools of New York and in the College of the City of New York. When his literary course was completed he began the study of medicine, and was graduated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York, in 1887. After a year spent as house surgeon in the Seney Hospital he entered upon the practice of his profession, and, confining himself from the beginning almost exclusively to surgery, he has gained a very valuable reputation. From 1888 until 1896 he was assistant visiting surgeon to Seney Hospital. Since 1891 he has been attending surgeon to the Norwegian Hospital, and since 1896 to St. John's Episcopal Hospital and the Long Island College Hospital. He is an excellent diagnostician and a rapid, skillful operator. Few surgeons have treated a greater number of appendicitis cases than he. The third successful removal of the entire stomach was accomplished by him, the patient living for over two years after the operation was performed, giving birth to a living child in the meantime. The Doctor was the first to suggest and practice the removal of a metallic foreign body from the esophagus, introducing the extracting forceps through the mouth and guiding them while viewing them and the foreign body by the aid of the X-ray.

As a scientific writer Dr. Delatour is original and concise, and often suggests or reports new methods in operative work. His papers have been presented before the various societies of which he is a member and later have appeared in American medical journals. Many of these have treated of the surgery of the stomach and the vermiform appendix. His article, "Empyema of the Gall Bladder," was one of the earliest written on this subject, and received recognition from the French surgeons by its republication in Paris. The Doctor is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of which he was a censor for five years, and was a member of the building committee at the time of the erection of the new building. He was one of the organizers of the Society of the Associated Physicians of Long Island. He is a member of the Brooklyn Surgical Society, of which he was president in 1898; the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Medical Club,



A. Beckman Secretary.

the New York Academy of Medicine, the Hospital Graduates' Club and the Alumni Society of Seney Hospital. He is a life member of the New York State Medical Society, which he has thrice represented as delegate to the Canadian Medical Association.

On the 16th of October, 1895, the Doctor married Miss Jeannie Marie Peck, of Brooklyn. He and his wife are members of St. Luke's Episcopal church. The Doctor is also a member of the Church Club of the diocese of Long Island. Whenever he is free to enjoy a social or sportive hour, he is as earnestly active as in his work. He belongs to the Montauk, Crescent and Apollo Clubs. His favorite recreations are driving, golf and bowling. Politically he is a staunch Republican. He was a delegate to the Kings county convention in 1899, but has never been an aspirant for office.

WILLIAM H. STEWART.

There is no field of reading of such widespread interest as the history of military exploits, and no subject excites greater admiration. From the earliest records of war down to the present time the people of the world have eagerly perused the pages whereon are found the accounts of valor and bravery. Long may this continue to be so, for it is the foundation of patriotism, and patriotism is the basis of good citizenship. Prominent among Brooklyn's citizens who have been intimately associated with the military affairs of the nation is William H. Stewart, who was born in Orange county, New York, January 9, 1838, of Scotch ancestry. One of the founders of the family in America came from the land of hills and heather, while another emigrated from the county of Antrim, Ireland, seeking homes in the colonies which became later the United States of America. It is a singular coincidence that these ancestors, bearing the same name—Stewart and Stuart—two distinct families, were established in America and became united by the marriage of the grandfather and grandmother of the subject of this sketch. Both families are descendants of the house of Stuart, to which belonged the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots. The family, for political reasons, were banished from Scotland, portions locating in France and other parts of the family located in the north of Ireland. Prominent in public affairs have been men of marked ability and worth descended from the first American ancestors. A great-uncle of our subject, William Stewart, served as a captain in the Revolutionary war, and was killed by the Indians. Another member of the family was Uzal Knapp, who

was the last surviving member of Washington's body guard, his home being near the town of Warwick, New York, and his burial place Washington's headquarters, Newburg, New York. Other members of the family figured prominently in connection with the struggle for independence.

Horace Knapp Stewart, the father of our subject, was a teacher by profession, and for several years filled the position of superintendent of common schools in Orange county, New York. Later he became a factor in financial circles, as president of the Port Jervis Savings Bank, being connected with that institution as its leading official for many years. He also held various local offices and was a man of prominence and influence in his community. He belonged to a family noted for longevity, and his own death occurred in 1891, when he was ninety years of age, his birth having occurred in 1801. One of his ancestors lived to the very advanced age of one hundred and four years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Emeline Young, reached the ripe old age of eighty-five years. They were the parents of four daughters, three of whom are living, and one son.

William H. Stewart, their only son, spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the county of his nativity, and there acquired his education. At the age of sixteen, however, he left home to learn the machinist's trade, which he followed up to the time of his enlistment in the Civil war, when he was twenty-three years of age. It was on the last of October, 1861, at Newburg, New York, that he enlisted in the Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers, famous as the Tenth Legion, being composed of ten companies of infantry, two companies of artillery, two of cavalry, and one of sharpshooters, numbering altogether fifteen hundred and eighty men. The commander was Colonel Charles H. Van Wyck, congressman from the Tenth congressional district of the state of New York. The regiment was ordered to Virginia and attached to the First Brigade, Casey's division of the Army of the Potomac. It took part in all the battles of the Peninsular campaign, the most important of which were Yorktown, Williamsburg, Bottom's Bridge, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, White Oak Swamp Bridge and Malvern Hill. The subject of this sketch was mustered out of service at Washington, by order of the secretary of war, and returned to his home in New York city. Before the close of the war he again entered the service, this time in the engineer corps, and was assigned to the work of constructing national cemeteries and the gathering of the remains of the Union soldiers who fell on the battle-fields of Virginia, in which service he was employed for two years. The

most important cemeteries of the state are as follows:

Frederick-burg National Cemetery, containing the dead that were gathered from the battle-fields of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, Chancellorsville and Frederick-burg, numbering fifteen thousand two hundred and seventy-three; Poplar Grove Cemetery, into which were gathered the dead from the battle-fields of Appomattox Court House, Five Forks, Hatcher's Run, Fort Hell and the Crater and along the Weldon Railroad as far south as Ream's Station, numbering six thousand one hundred and twenty-nine; Cold Harbor National Cemetery, in which are gathered the dead from the battle-fields of Mechanicsville, Ellerson's Mills, Gaines' Mills and Cold Harbor, numbering one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one; Seven Pines National Cemetery, containing the dead that were gathered from the battle-fields of Fair Oaks, Seven Pines and along the north side of the White Oak Swamp, numbering one thousand three hundred and fifty; Glendale National Cemetery, into which were gathered the dead from the battle-fields of Malvern Hill, Fussills Mills, Frazier's and Nelson's Farms and along the south side of the White Oak Swamp, numbering one thousand one hundred and ninety-nine.

Altogether there were constructed in the state of Virginia seventeen national cemeteries, into which were gathered the remains of sixty-eight thousand Union soldiers who fell in the defense of their country.

The story of the "gathering of the dead" has made the subject of a very interesting lecture by Mr. Stewart, in which he described the manner of constructing the cemeteries and the system adopted for gathering and identifying the dead. While the subject may, at first thought, be considered somewhat gawdise, it is greatly relieved from this feature by interesting details of war incidents that have never found a place in history. These lectures are delivered for charity and benevolent purposes only.

Upon completing the work of clearing up the wreck of the war, Mr. Stewart returned to his home and has since been engaged in the manufacture of roofing materials, paints, oils and other articles of that character. The factory is located in South Brooklyn, with offices at No. 105 John street, New York, in which he employs competent workmen. The business was established in 1864, and his connection therewith covers a period of thirty-five years. In 1850 Mr. Stewart was united in marriage with Miss Harriet E. Wiegman, and into them have been born four children: Horace J., Lillian M., Addie

M. and William H., all now married. The oldest son is superintendent of his father's business. Since 1869 Captain Stewart has made his home in Brooklyn, and is one of the prominent and well-known residents of the city. He is widely known in military circles, and is now vice-president of the Tenth Legion, Fifty-sixth Regiment Association, in which capacity he has served for three terms. He is also a member of the Veterans Association of Orange county, New York, and the Veteran Association of the Department of the South.

FRANK H. ROSS, M. D.

One of the well-known physicians of Brooklyn, whose reputation as a skillful practitioner is widely extended, is Frank Harper Ross, who was born in Cadiz, Ohio, April 22, 1856, and is a son of Aaron and Nancy (Harper) Ross, also natives of the Buckeye state. He is the great-grandson of John and Charlotte (Hatcher) Ross, the former of whom was a paymaster in the Revolutionary war and died in 1833, one week before he was eighty-three years of age. He is said to have removed from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to Harrison county, Ohio, about the year 1804. He was probably a native of the north of Ireland. He was a member of Captain John Arndt's company and Colonel Baxter's battalion, of Northampton county, Virginia, was taken prisoner at Fort Washington November 16, 1776, was exchanged at Elizabethtown, re-enlisted in Captain Matthew Henderson's company in the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, commissioned corporal June 14, 1778, and served till the end of the war. The paternal grandparents of our subject were Adam and Susan (Rowe) Ross; the former died in Camp Sandusky during the war of 1812, and was buried in a hollowed out punchen of an immense tree. He was a private in Captain Robert Gilmore's company of infantry, Second Regiment of Ohio militia, commanded by Colonel Stephenson. He enlisted from Harrison county March 5, 1813, and died April 1 following. The father of our subject was a nephew of the late Governor Shannon, of Ohio, and was an extensive farmer and wool-grower. He was born in 1811, and died in 1897, but is still survived by his widow, who resides in Ohio. This worthy couple were the parents of three children: Milton Butler, who occupies one of his father's farms; Frank Harper; and Susan Elmaretta, deceased, the wife of William P. Hedges, who, with his children, owns one of his father-in-law's farms. The other farm which was owned by the elder Mr. Ross was the property of the Doctor until recently, having sold it to John P. Ron, a cousin.



Frank H. Ross

The last mentioned was educated in the public schools of his native town and in the McNeely Normal College, of Hopedale, Ohio. He then entered the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, in which he was graduated in 1879. He was also graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York, the following year. Soon after securing his degree he located in the eastern district of Brooklyn and engaged in the practice of his profession, but a few months later he removed to No. 128 Sands street, where he remained for seventeen years, and in 1897 purchased his present home at No. 278 Bridge street. He has a large general practice and does a great deal of obstetrical work. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Brooklyn Pathological Society and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of New York.

Dr. Ross was married April 30, 1884, to Miss Sarah J. Parry, a daughter of Robert Parry, of Brooklyn. They have one child, Dorothy Harper,

NELSON P. LEWIS.

Born on the 1st of February, 1856, in Dutchess county, New York, Nelson P. Lewis is a son of John N. and Jane (Nelson) Lewis. The family name is of Welsh origin and the first representative in America located in Dutchess county, New York. To the family belonged the late Morgan Lewis, governor of the Empire state. Peter Lewis, the grandfather of our subject, wedded Mary Nacher, and had two children,—Nelson, who died at the age of twenty years, and John N. The latter was born at Annandale, Dutchess county, New York, where he followed farming for many years. He also served as assessor, supervisor and in other local offices, and he was a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his family were four children, namely: Nelson P.; Henry D., a fruit grower of Dutchess county; Mary Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Francis B. Whitcome, rector of St. Luke's church at Poughkeepsie, New York; and John N., Jr., who was lately dean of the diocese of Lexington and pastor of Christ church at Lexington, Kentucky, now rector of St. John's church of Waterbury, Connecticut.

In the county of his nativity Nelson P. Lewis was reared and pursued his education in St. Stephen's College, where he was graduated in 1875, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He afterward entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, New York, and was graduated in 1879, with the degree of Civil Engineer. He took a special course in assaying in the Polytechnic Institute, and

after leaving that school opened an office as engineer, surveyor and assayer in Colorado, where he remained for a year and a half. Subsequently he was engaged as a civil engineer, locating and constructing branches of the Union Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande Railroads in Colorado. From 1882 until 1884 he was engaged in building an extension of the Queen & Crescent Railroad system between Monroe and Shreveport, in Louisiana, and after that work was completed he spent several months in the service of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad. In 1884 he became attached to the engineer corps of the city of Brooklyn and was employed upon the extension of the water works, serving in that capacity until the fall of 1886, when he resigned and went to Alabama to locate and build an extension of the Central Railroad of Georgia to Birmingham. Upon the completion of this work he made surveys and plans of the terminals in the principal cities reached by the Georgia Central system, including those for the remodeling of the water front at Savannah.

In 1889, at the invitation of Robert Van Buren, chief engineer of the department of city works of Brooklyn, he became one of the assistants, and from that year until 1894 had charge of the planning and extension of various public works, including the laying of the forty-eight-inch water main from Ridge-wood reservoir to the Heights. He had charge of the building of the Mount Prospect water tower, of the remodeling and installation of the high service pumps in the Mount Prospect pumping station, of the erection of a number of bridges, fire engine houses and other public structures. Subsequently he was placed in charge of all paving and other street improvements. Upon the consolidation of Brooklyn with New York he was made chief engineer of the department of highways for the borough of Brooklyn, and has occupied that position since January, 1898. He has made many marked and substantial improvements in street paving, and it is his ambition to see all the streets of Brooklyn paved with the most improved modern pavements. In 1900 an appropriation of seven hundred thousand dollars was secured for repaving in the borough of Brooklyn, and his labors were conscientious and unselfish in expending the sum for the best interests of Brooklyn. The conduct of the business interests such as have occupied his attention demand marked ability of a very high order, and one filling such a position must not only be a thoroughly trained engineer, but, as he comes closely in contact with the public as well as with the legislative and administrative officers of the city, he must possess an unusual amount of tact and under trying conditions display a never failing patience and courtesy. That Mr. Lewis is well

equipped with these qualities is indicated by his long continued connection with important civil-engineering work. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the Engineers' Club of Brooklyn, acting as president of the latter in 1897-8.

Mr. Lewis is also prominent in public affairs relating to the welfare of the city. He was the first president of the Municipal Club of Brooklyn, acting in that capacity for two years, is a member of the American Society of Municipal Improvement, and was chairman of its committee on paving in 1897-8, and president of the society in 1898-9, presiding at the convention held in Toronto, Canada, in the latter year. His reputation in the line of his chosen profession extends throughout America. In 1898 he was president of the New York Alumni Association of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and is one of the trustees of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He is a member of the Crescent Athletic and Knickerbocker Field Clubs, and the Delta Phi fraternity. He also holds membership relations with De Witt Clinton Council of the Royal Arcanum.

His home life is very pleasant. He was happily married October 21, 1885, to Miss Minnie Mac Lean, a daughter of the late Edwin Mac Lean, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and they have two children. The lady is a sister of Dr. George E. Mac Lean, president of the University of Iowa and a graduate of Williams College, Yale Divinity School and Leipsic University. In the first named he won the degree of Doctor of Laws and in the last named that of Doctor of Philosophy. Mr. Lewis is a man of marked ability, standing at the head of his profession, and personally he is very popular.

HENRY CLAY RICHARDSON FERRIS, D. D. S.

This is one of Brooklyn's young and promising dental surgeons, who attended the Bordenstown Military Institution, at which he was graduated. The degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery was conferred upon him by the New York College of Dentistry in 1892. Shortly after this Dr. Ferris entered upon the practice of his profession in the City of Churches, where his patronage has steadily increased until it has come to become one of the largest, as it is one of the most select in the city.

Dr. Ferris, not satisfied with what he had already accomplished after entering upon his practice, took up the study of a new method in oral surgery in the Department of the University of being the first dentist to take a post-graduate course at that institution. Dr. Ferris possesses a pure and noble spirit, believing

implicitly, in matters of his profession as well as in all else, in keeping abreast of the times, and thus constantly makes a study of such literature of advanced thought and scientific research as is indispensable to the dentist aspiring to advance in the knowledge of his art. Dr. Ferris has contributed materially to the intellectual development of his contemporaries by presenting to various dental organizations of which he is a member carefully prepared professional papers, which have since been published.

The Doctor is a member of the Second District Dental Society, of which he was formerly secretary. He acted as a delegate to the New York State Dental Society from 1896 to 1901, and is now a prominent member of the latter organization. He also holds membership in the Brooklyn Dental Society, the National Dental Association, the Odontological Society of New York, and the Alumni Association of the New York College of Dentistry.

In social relations Dr. Ferris is as popular as he is in his profession, as his membership in the following organizations tends to demonstrate: He is a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn; is an interested member of the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, and chairman of the literary department of the Epworth League; is an active member of the Kings County Tennis Club, and commodore of Point o' Woods Yacht Club. The Doctor has taken considerable interest in amateur photography, having a fine collection of views taken from time to time and at different places of interest, which evinces his skill in this pleasurable pastime. He is eligible to membership in the Loyal Legion of Honor and Sons of the Revolution and other colonial societies, but has not as yet placed his name upon their rolls.

Dr. Henry C. R. Ferris was born in the city of Brooklyn on December 3, 1870, and is a son of Rev. Daniel Ostrander and Frances (Dakin) Ferris. His mother was a sister of the late Major General Thomas S. Dakin. The Doctor's parents had two children: Anna Louise, who married Dr. W. A. Hulse, of Bay Shore, Long Island; and Dr. Henry C. R., our subject, who is the younger. By his second wife, Mrs. Ella Mott, his father had one child, Eleanor May Ferris, and by a third wife, Mrs. Ella Bragg, one child, Daniel Ostrander Ferris.

Rev. Daniel Ostrander Ferris, D. D., the father of Henry Clay Richardson, was born in New Rochelle, New York, March 5, 1833, the son of Rev. Ira Ferris, who was a presiding elder in his conference, and a grandson of the Rev. Daniel Ostrander. In his studies and preparation for a professional career, Dr. Ferris gave his attention to both surgery and theology, ultimately choosing, however, to fol-



H. Clay Fiske D.D.S.

low in his father's footsteps. His first ministerial charge was at Morrisania, New York, where in 1838 he was made pastor of a church. In September, 1862, he was commissioned chaplain of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, New York Volunteers, in which he served until May 9, 1863, when he received his honorable discharge. In 1862, during the term of his service, he was attached to the Army of the Potomac, and with his regiment was sent south to the Department of the Gulf to join the Nineteenth Army Corps. He took part in the Teche campaign, and was also at the battle of Vicksburg, as well as the land demonstration against Port Hudson. He was a member of the Ulysses S. Grant Post, of Brooklyn, and was for six years chaplain of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and in the Grand Army of the Republic. After his retirement from the service Dr. Ferris again took up his labors as a clergyman, and was variously located at Brooklyn, New York; Waterbury, Connecticut; New York city; and Bridgeport, Connecticut. He was an able and convincing speaker, a man of magnetic personality, and one loved and revered by those to whom he ministered. He was looked upon as one of the leading clergymen of his times, and was for nine years assistant secretary of the New York Eastern Methodist Episcopal conference. His death occurred November 15, 1896, at Bridgeport, when, without warning, just after attending morning service, he was suddenly attacked with heart failure and expired shortly afterward. It is worthy of note that Dr. Ferris delivered the prayer at Grant's tomb, in commemoration of which his name appears on the tablet.

Dr. Henry C. R. Ferris, to whom this sketch is particularly drawn, was married September 14, 1893, to Miss Anna Jacobus Bennett, a daughter of George H. Bennett, of Brooklyn. Five children have been born to them, namely: Dakin Bennett, Henry Clay Richardson, Jr., Bertram William (who died at the age of three years and seven months), Aubrey Clinton and Margaret Frances. The second died at the age of five years and ten months, and Aubrey Clinton died at the age of two years and four months.

THE WHITE FAMILY.

It is supposed that the first American ancestor of Joseph Baker White and R. Cornell White, of Kings county, came from Chelmsford, Essex county, England. Of this family, Burke says: "It is of considerable antiquity in the counties of Hants and Oxford." The coat of armor is described as, Arms, a chevron gules between three popinjays, vest, beaked, legged and collared, of the second; within

a bordure azure, bzantee; crest, a popinjay's head, vest, collared and beaked, gules, between two wings, the dexter or the sinister, argent, holding in the beak a rose branch; motto, *Plus Vigila*; seal, Clement's Hall, near Rochford, Essex.

Elder John White, one of the first settlers of Cambridge, Massachusetts, of Hartford, Connecticut, and of Hadley, Massachusetts, was born probably between 1595 and 1605. His connection with the Rev. Thomas Hooker leads to the belief that he came from Chelmsford, county Essex, England. He came to America in the ship "Lyon," which sailed from England in June, 1632, arriving at Boston September 16, following. He was admitted a freeman of Massachusetts March 4, 1633. He was one of the selectmen of Cambridge in 1655. He was one of the original proprietors of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636, but when dissensions arose in the church, he, with others, withdrew and founded the town of Hadley, Massachusetts. He returned to Hartford about 1670, and united with the South church. His son Nathaniel's name appears as a witness to the deed of Dowling to the people of Mitterbesit or Middletown, of which he was an original proprietor. He died about 1683. By his wife Mary he had six children, of whom Nathaniel was the second and the eldest son.

Captain Nathaniel White, eldest son of Elder John and Mary White, was born in England about 1629, and came with his parents to New England. He was one of the original proprietors and first settlers of Middletown, Connecticut, in 1651, and resided at what was known as Upper House, now Cromwell. He was elected to the general court of Connecticut eighty-five times, there being at the time two sessions a year. He was captain of the train band and held other town and colony offices. He died August 27, 1711, aged about eighty-two years. By his wife Elizabeth he has eight children, of whom Ensign Daniel was the fifth.

Ensign Daniel White, fifth child of Captain Nathaniel and Elizabeth White, was born at Middletown, Upper House, February 23, 1661. He was constable and held other local offices. He died December 18, 1739. He was married in March, 1683, to Susannah Mould, of New London, Connecticut, a daughter of Hugh Mould, a noted ship builder. They had eleven children, of whom Isaac was the eighth.

Deacon Isaac White, eighth child of Ensign Daniel and Susannah (Mould) White, was born at Middletown, Upper House, November 9, 1696. He was constable, selectman and deacon of the church. He married Sibbil, daughter of Thomas Butler, of Hartford, and had seven children, of whom Moses was the eldest.

Moses White, the third child of Deacon Isaac and Sibilah (Baker) White, was born at Middletown, Upper House, August 22, 1727. He was a private in Captain Rutwim Jonathan Meigs' company, Colonel Joseph Spinen's regiment, and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill and other engagements in 1776-7. He joined Captain Hanchitt's company, attached to Benedict Arnold's expedition to Quebec, and was taken prisoner at the defeat of Quebec December 31, 1775. He was afterward exchanged and served in Captain Seth Seymour's company, General Wooster's regiment. He died about 1812, aged eighty-five. He married, October 12, 1749, Huldah Knowles, of Hartford, and had eleven children, of whom Calvin was the seventh.

Rev. Calvin White, seventh child of Moses and Huldah (Knowles) White, was born in Middletown, Upper House, December 17, 1762. He graduated at Yale, 1786, and was ordained a Congregational minister in 1789. He was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church in Hanover, Morris county, New Jersey, June 29, 1791, and was dismissed at his own request November 17, 1795. He soon after entered the Protestant Episcopal church and was stationed for a time at Stamford, Connecticut, and later at Derby, Connecticut. He died March 21, 1853. His first wife, to whom he was married February 28, 1792, was Phoebe Camp, of Newark, New Jersey, daughter of Captain Nathaniel and Rachel Camp. Captain Nathaniel Camp was a distinguished officer of the Revolution and on familiar terms with General Washington, who presented him with a six-pound iron howitzer, which now forms one of the interesting relics at the Washington headquarters, Morristown, New Jersey. Rev. Calvin White married, secondly, Jane Mardenborough, but his children were by his first wife. There were nine children in all, of whom Robert was the eldest.

Chandler White, his brother, was a director and the vice-president of the New York, London & Newfoundland Telegraph Company, his associates being Cyrus W. Field, Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor and Marshall O. Roberts. Several of the meetings which resulted in the laying of the first Atlantic cable were held at his residence near Fort Hamilton, Long Island.

Robert White, the oldest son of the Rev. Calvin and Phoebe (Camp) White, was born at Hanover, New Jersey, December 11, 1792. In 1827 he wrote for him Robert White, Jr. He was a merchant in New York, and also resided for a short time in Birmingham, England. In 1833 he retired from business and became a farmer at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, where he died January 12, 1880. He married, April 1, 1818, Hannah Gibbs, born July 7, 1795, a

daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Gibbs. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and one of the most conscientious, upright men of that period. As a matter of principle he held strictly to the Golden Rule and would never permit himself in a trade to take one farthing more than what he considered the actual value, which was always the lowest market price. This principle he not only inculcated in his children, but insisted on its observance. His children were: Abel, born October 18, 1819, died August, 1820; Phebe Corlies, born October 12, 1821, married George C. Baker, a bookseller; Robert Cornell, born November 1, 1823 (see a little further on); Rachel Camp, born January 26, 1826, married, November 4, 1847, Joseph Baker; Anna, born January 21, 1831, joined the Society of Shakers at New Lebanon, New York, in 1849; and John Corlies, born January 5, 1835, was adopted by his mother's uncle, after whom he was named.

Robert Cornell White, third child of Robert and Hannah (Gibbs) White, was born in Birmingham, England, during the temporary residence of his parents at that place. His childhood was spent on the farm at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, where the foundation of his future prosperity was laid in the principles inculcated by his father. On a certain occasion he made a sale of farm products to a neighbor and made a good bargain, of which he was very proud. Instead of commending him for his business sagacity, the father compelled him to return more than half the amount he had received. This lesson made a deep impression on the son, which he adhered to in the most conscientious manner through life, and to this principle may be attributed his remarkable success in every undertaking throughout his career. He came to New York in the early '40s, where he soon acquired a reputation as one of the leading merchants of the metropolis. He was a member of the firm of Henry W. Haydock & Company, Allen & White, and Lawton & White. The latter firm in their day were not only the largest importers of crockery in the United States, but their business exceeded the combined trade of all the importers in this line in New York city.

In the early '60s he became interested in steam navigation, and was the owner of passenger steamers in and about the harbor of New York. At the breaking out of the Civil war he chartered a number of his boats to the government. He would not permit the interference of any middlemen or agents, and insisted on dealing direct with the government officers. He refused to take advantage of the government's necessities, receiving only \$112.50 per day for each boat when he could have obtained more than twice the amount from the government through middle-

men. There was a true nobility and strong sense of justice in his patriotism that would put to blush many of his contemporaries. He felt that he was a part of the government, and that he should conscientiously bear his part of the burden. On receiving his pay from the government for the service of the boats he at once reinvested in government bonds against the earnest protest of his brokers, Howes & Macy, who had no confidence in the stability of the government. It was not only a matter of principle with him to stand by the government during the most critical period of its existence, but his faith in an overruling Providence forbid his entertaining a single doubt of the final triumph of the north over her enemies.

During this period he was very successful in his crockery business, and was thus enabled to gratify his desire to engage more extensively in the steamboat business, for which he had a natural bent that amounted to genius; and, moreover, he had theories of his own regarding steamboat construction which he desired especially to work out. He built and owned the "Alice Price," "Wyoming," "Taminend," "Neversink," "Nelly White," "Americus," and the large excursion boats "Columbia" and "Grand Republic." In the two latter boats he incorporated many of his cherished ideas regarding carrying capacity combined with safety, and these were diametrically opposed to the theories of the best known experts in the country. Charles H. Haswell, a leading authority on steamboat construction, assured him that if he attempted to carry out his theory his boats would capsize at the docks, thus endangering the lives of passengers as well as destroying his own property. He listened to their expostulations, but continued quietly to work out his own ideas, of which he soon gave a practical illustration. He constructed the two boats above mentioned with a carrying capacity of five thousand passengers each, which exceeded by thirty-five hundred the carrying capacity of any boats previously constructed on the old principle. These boats are still in service, and no better or safer boats were ever constructed. He thus became the pioneer in the construction of steamboats of enlarged capacity, combined with equivalent safety, and his former opponents were quick to adopt his "new-fangled" ideas.

Mr. White resided for a number of years on Brooklyn Heights. Later he moved to his country residence on what is known as the Shore Road Driveway, overlooking New York Bay, between Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton. It is an old colonial house, built soon after the Revolution, of eighteen-inch wall constructed of "nigger-head" stone and solid cement. The beams are hewn and the origi-

nal shingles were hand-made. The house has been in the White family for almost a century. It was in this house already referred to that the plans of the Atlantic Cable Company were laid and discussed from time to time. Mr. White died in August, 1884, and was buried in the Quaker cemetery adjoining Prospect Park. He married Hannah D. White, a daughter of Dobel Baker, of New York city. The widow is still living at the old White homestead, the present location of which is between Eighty-eighth and Ninety-second streets. The children of their marriage were: Henry Haydock White, born September 12, 1828, died in 1880; Sara Baker White, born June 2, 1851, died May 31, 1861, and buried on her tenth birthday anniversary; Joseph Baker White, born June 15, 1854; and Cornelia White, born February 1, 1859.

Joseph Baker White, third child and youngest son of Robert Cornell White and Hannah D. Baker, his wife, was born at Long Branch, New Jersey, June 15, 1854. He attended several city schools and was afterward a pupil at the boarding-school at Washington, Connecticut, known as "The Gunnery," kept by Frederick W. Gunn, who reared and educated eighty promising boys, many of whom were from Brooklyn.

Mr. White intended entering Yale College in the class of 1872, but by the advice of his physician, owing to failing health, he was not permitted to do so, and in 1871 he entered his father's employ. It was the wish of the latter that he should have a practical knowledge of steam and steam vessels, and for this purpose he traveled on his father's boats for seven years, and in that time he became thoroughly familiar with every detail of a boat's construction as well as acquiring a practical knowledge of steam engineering and piloting, so that in the absence of the pilot or engineer, for any cause whatsoever, he could readily fill the place of either. Steamboating became almost a passion with him, and but for other more important and weightier matters he would have adhered to the calling which had become a second nature with him. He continued his connections with his father's boating business, having charge of all the details, from 1878 to 1882, and later became associated with John H. Starin, the leading man in steamboat enterprises in this country, and later engaged in the real-estate business with Edward F. Linton in the old town of New Lots, in what is now the Twenty-sixth ward of Brooklyn. He organized and maintained Linton's banking house for six years, when he was solicited to accept the secretaryship of the Kings County Trust Company at the time of its organization, in 1889. On the organization of the Hamilton Trust

Company, in 1891, he resigned his position in the former to accept the same in the latter.

It is a matter of pride with Mr. White that he is a birthright member of the Society of Friends. He is a member of the Crescent, Ridge and Apollo Clubs, and of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. It goes without saying that he inherits the predominating qualities of honesty, unswerving integrity and other characteristic virtues of his father and grandfather. The family escutcheon has been without a blemish for more than two hundred years and is still safe in his keeping. He married in 1897 a schoolmate of his and a ward of his father's, with whom he had been acquainted for more than thirty years, Miss Estelle Pendleton, a daughter of Nathaniel Pendleton, of Searsport, Maine.

WILLIAM B. HURD.

Few men in this country are so well known to the dental profession as Dr. William B. Hurd, of Brooklyn. He was born in Brookfield, Connecticut, July 5, 1820, and is a son of George S. and Mary (Taylor) Hurd, natives of Brookfield and Danbury, Connecticut, respectively.

John Hurd came from England in 1838 and located in Winchester, now Winstead, Connecticut, and afterward removed to Stratford, where he built a gristmill, which is still running. He had a brother who carried the mail from New London, Connecticut, to New York for forty years, in which he was succeeded by his son. The trip took two weeks to perform, and the journey was made over Indian trails and through forests. It was said of John Hurd that he was the richest man in Stratford, his wealth being determined by the amount of fence he had built. He died March 9, 1981, aged sixty-eight years, leaving an estate of five hundred and four pounds. He was a prominent man in the Protestant Episcopal church. He married (probably for his second wife) Sarah, daughter of John Thompson, on December 16, 1652. Their children were John, Isaac, Sarah (who married John Sherman), Hannah, Jacob, Esther, Abigail, Mary, John, Jonathan, David, John, Phinezer, Nathan, Jabez, Abigail, Amos, Ephraim and Isaac. Of these Jabez married Phebe Burnett, and of his children Jabez, who married Lucy Hitchcock Blackmore, was the grandfather of Dr. Hurd. Jabez (second) had three children: Bernice, George S. and Philo. The Doctor's parents had three children: William B.; Susan, who died single about 1800; and another who died in childhood as the result of churning out of vitriol.

Dr. Hurd received a dental education in the

office of Dr. David Keys, of Danbury, Connecticut, where he remained three years. In 1852 he located in Birmingham, Connecticut, where he followed the practice of his profession for five years, when he removed to Brooklyn, since which time he has conducted a large and lucrative practice in the Eastern District.

He is a member of the National Dental Association, the Brooklyn Dental Society, the Second District Dental Society, and the New York State Dental Society, of all of which he has been president, and of the last of which he was for a number of years a member of the board of censors. The Doctor takes an active interest in the workings of these bodies, frequently presenting papers at their meetings and taking part in the discussions.

The Doctor married Miss Elizabeth C. Ambler, who died in 1875. To them were born four children: Jessie, who died in childhood; Miss Lizzie Hurd, who is a musician of note and a leader of a ladies' orchestra; William B. Hurd, Jr., the well-known judge and lawyer of Brooklyn; and Carrie B., who married James B. Wilbur, a banker of Chicago, Illinois. Mrs. Wilbur has one child, Benjamin Wilbur.

In politics Dr. Hurd has usually affiliated with the Democratic party, and in 1875-7 was police commissioner of Brooklyn.

GOTTFRIED MELTZER.

Gottfried Meltzer, now deceased, was born in the Rhine district, in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, May 6, 1835, and his parents, John and Catherine (Bergkman) Meltzer, were also natives of the same locality. They were there regarded by friends and neighbors as worthy and upright people, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of all with whom they were associated. In their family were four children, two sons and two daughters, namely: John; Maria, wife of Charles Rheinhard, of Brooklyn; Gottfried; and Catharine, the wife of John Hartman, of Brooklyn. Both parents lived to advanced years, the father passing away at the ripe old age of eighty-two, while the mother was called to her final rest in the sixty-seventh year of her age. They were both consistent Christian people, and their careful training of their children left deep impress for good upon their lives.

The first of the family to come to America were John and his sister Maria, who left their native land in 1852 and for some time thereafter were residents of New York city. They were followed by Gottfried Meltzer, of this review. He had received his early mental training in the schools of his native town, and at the age of fourteen was ap-



William B. Lund

prenticed to learn the baker's trade. The year of his emigration was 1854. He embarked at Havre, France, upon a sailing vessel, which made a successful voyage, reaching the harbor of New York after thirty-two days spent upon the bosom of the Atlantic. Mr. Meltzer joined his brother John, and upon his arrival in New York city again began work at the baker's trade, which pursuit he followed until 1859. In that year he established a grocery store in New York city, which he successfully conducted until 1865, when he came to Brooklyn and with his brother John engaged in the brewing business. They erected a small brewery on Meserole street, where the Joseph Fallert Brewing Company now has an extensive plant. There the two brothers conducted a small but profitable business until 1870, when they removed to the Eighteenth, now the Twenty-eighth, ward, and purchased ground at the corner of Wiloughby avenue and Suydam street. There they began the erection of the brewery now standing at that place. The plant has been enlarged from time to time to meet the growing demands of the trade, and has been supplied with all of the best known devices and equipments belonging to a modern brewery. Its capacity is now thirty thousand barrels annually, and employment is furnished to more than twenty-five skilled operators.

Mr. Meltzer was a genial and companionable gentleman, and enjoys the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He was a thoroughly progressive business man and took an active interest in all projects that had for their object the welfare of the community. He was connected with several civic societies, being a valued member of the Olman Lodge, F. & A. M., and other social organizations. He was also at one time an active member of the National Guards of New York, belonging to the Eleventh Cavalry, of which he was a lieutenant.

In New York city, October 12, 1856, Mr. Meltzer was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Gauch, daughter of Carl and Angelica (Berne-) Gauch, both of whom were natives of the Rhine district of the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany. Mrs. Meltzer was one of four children, three daughters and a son. Her parents both died in the town of Canajoharie, New York. Her sister Caroline married John Vierling, of Brooklyn, and Louisa became the wife of Louis Bierbauer, of Canajoharie, New York, while her brother Jacob is also married and has a family of four children. Mr. Meltzer deserves great credit for the success which he achieved in life. He was the architect of his own fortune and builded wisely and well, gaining a comfortable competence through diligence and enterprise. He was highly respected, and his death was very widely mourned.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, LL. D.

James Cruikshank, one of the founders of the National Educational Association, and at present principal of school No. 12, in Brooklyn, was born in Argyle, Washington county, New York, in 1831, and is of Scotch lineage. He comes of a family noted for strong intellectuality, its members having gained prominence in professional circles as clergymen, physicians and teachers. Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished, and happy is he if his lines of life are cast in harmony therewith. In talents and accomplishments Dr. Cruikshank is a worthy scion of his race, and is now widely known in connection with educational work.

He remained in his native county until eight years of age, and then accompanied his parents on their removal to St. Lawrence county, in the same state, where his early education was continued. In November, 1846, he went to Albany, where he fitted for college, and was matriculated in Union College in July, 1847. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

Dr. Cruikshank at once entered upon his life work as an educator, and after considerable experience in country schools established, in connection with an older brother, a boarding-school on Long Island, where he spent three years. In 1855 he was appointed chief clerk in the state department of public instruction at Albany, and served in that capacity for eleven years. During the same time he edited the New York "Teacher," the official organ of the Teachers' Association of New York and of the department of public instruction. He is also the author of a geography for primary work and of the Analysis Grammar and Composition, of the Bullion series. From 1866 until 1872 Dr. Cruikshank served as associate superintendent of the public schools of Brooklyn, and left the indelible imprint of his personality upon the work he accomplished in systematizing the primary and grammar grades, in preparing courses of study and in establishing weekly meetings for the instruction of teachers. In June, 1875, he was appointed to the position of principal of public school No. 12, a position which at present includes the supervision of one branch principal, two heads of departments, forty teachers and, not including the special pupils, between seventeen and eighteen hundred regular pupils. In 1875 he became connected with the evening high school as lecturer on English literature and history, and two years afterward was appointed principal, a position which he filled until 1900, when he resigned.

Not only in connection with the two schools

ment and the Dr. Cruikshank labored untiringly and effectively for the cause of education, for along other lines his efforts have proven of great value. He has served as president of the State Teachers' Association and for many years its corresponding secretary. In 1857 he assisted in founding the National Educational Association and is the only active survivor of the original members. He has been its secretary and treasurer, has served as its vice-president and as a member of its board of counselors.

Endowed by nature with superior ability as an instructor of children, he also possesses tact and perseverance, with exceptional executive ability, and is methodical and resourceful in the management of every department of his school work. He is enthusiastic in all that pertains to educational improvement and advancement. He has been for a number of years secretary of the council of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and his donations of books and pamphlets upon educational topics to both the Brooklyn Institute and to the department of public instruction at Albany number many thousands. He has in his library many rare educational works, covering a wide range of research.

In 1857 he married the daughter of the late Homer J. Hough, of Booneville, New York, whom he survives. He has two sons: Barton Cruikshank, M. S., president of Coggswell Polytechnic College, San Francisco; and George H. Cruikshank, M. D., a Brooklyn physician.

WILLIAM B. HURD, Jr.

In the law more than in any other profession is one's career open to talent. The reason is evident; it is a profession in which eminence cannot be attained except by indomitable energy, perseverance and patience, and, though its prizes are numerous and splendid, they cannot be won except by arduous and prolonged effort. It is this that has brought to Judge Hurd and made him known as one of the ablest representatives of the bar in Kings county, where he is now sitting upon the bench of the county court, having been elected to that office on the 10th of January, 1896.

Judge Hurd was born in Birmingham, Connecticut, on the 12th of May, 1824, and began his education in the common schools of his native town, further continuing his studies in the University of Connecticut, and the Law School of the same, in which he was graduated in 1852, and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1854. He took part for the first time in the study of the law, and under the instruction of the Hon. Judge

admitted to the bar. He then became associated with his preceptor, under the firm name of Fisher, Hurd & Voltz, which relation was continued until 1880, when he withdrew from the firm and entered into partnership with Charles O. Grim, in the firm of Hurd & Grim, which maintained a leading place among the law firms of Brooklyn for thirteen years. They engaged in the general practice of law, with offices at 99 Broadway, and during the period of their business connection they handled many important cases. Judge Hurd soon won success at the bar because his equipment was unusually good. He had in an eminent degree that rare ability of saying in a convincing way the right thing at the right time.

Called to the bench, Judge Hurd has gained additional honor, fame and prominence by his faithful discharge of duty, his freedom from personal bias or judicial prejudice and his absolute justice, based upon a knowledge of the facts and of the law applicable thereto. Among some of the celebrated cases which have come before him were those resulting in the conviction of Martha M. Place and Benjamin Pugh, both of which resulted in the execution of the criminals. He also presided over the trial of W. F. Miller, of Franklin-syndicate fame; Dan Doody for perjury; and Jacob Klein for arson. The first two were convicted, and the last named suit resulted in three disagreements of the jury. During his five years' service on the bench between four and five thousand convictions have been obtained in criminal cases, besides over eight hundred lunatics disposed of every year, and as many as five thousand applications for citizenship have been handled annually. To this business is to be added the calendar of over twelve hundred civil cases besides the regular chamber business of the court, all of which serves to give but an inadequate idea of the enormous responsibilities and duties of the judge of the county court of Kings county.

Judge Hurd was one of the incorporators and a trustee of the Kings County Bar Association, and a member of its first committee on membership. With reverence for his profession and its high purposes, he does all in his power to maintain the dignity of the law and to make its members worthy their high vocation. He is a trustee of the Brevoort Savings Bank, and is a trustee of the Law Library, and a director of the New England Society. Socially and fraternally he is identified with Euclid Lodge, No. 656, F. & A. M., the Delta Kappa Epsilon, the Phi Beta Kappa, the Hanover Club, the Hamilton Club, the Brooklyn Club and the University Club of Brooklyn. His fitness for leadership has made him prominent in political circles, and his wise

judgment concerning the best methods of promoting political work and action has had a very beneficial effect on the success of his party. He has been a delegate to all the local and state conventions, including the one which chose the electors for the Tilden and Hayes ticket. He had the honor of presiding over the convention wherein Mr. Livingston was nominated for comptroller and Mr. Boody for mayor of Brooklyn. He was formerly a member of the Democratic general committee, and has been more or less active in politics, as occasion seemed to demand, since attaining his majority.

Judge Hurd has been twice married, his first union being with Eloise Vandewater, and to them was born one child, Katharine. For his second wife the Judge chose Mrs. Mary W. Barrett. While on the bench he fully sustains the dignity of the law, and in his home and social life he is a most companionable gentleman, easily approachable and possessing those amenities of character which win friendship and regard. His efforts have been most largely given to his profession, and with a result that proves the wisdom of his choice of a life work. His mind is analytical, logical and inductive. With a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the fundamental principles of law, he combines a familiarity with statutory law and a sober, clear judgment which makes him not only a formidable adversary in legal combat, but has given him distinction, while on the bench, of having his decisions largely sustained.

HENRY V. D. VOORHIES.

One of the busiest, most energetic and most enterprising business men of Brooklyn is Henry V. D. Voorhies. He bears in his veins some of the best blood of our early colonists, and is in every way a splendid type of our best American citizenship. He was born February 11, 1836, in Gravesend, Long Island, his ancestors being among the earliest settlers of that place. His parents were Jacobus and Eliza Jane (Van Dyke) Voorhies, and his paternal grandparents, Stephen and Rebecca Voorhies. In early life the father learned the carpenter's trade with Gerat Bergen, and for a number of years carried on that business on his own account at Gravesend, but abandoned the carpenter's trade for several years and engaged in agricultural pursuits, though he subsequently followed contracting and building until a short time previous to his death, which occurred November 17, 1898. Besides our subject there were two other sons in the family, namely: Stephen J., born in Gravesend, was educated in the public schools of that place and Erasmus Hall Academy, at Flat-

bush, New York, and with his father learned the carpenter's trade, which occupation he still follows. He was married in Flatlands to Sarah E. Suydam, and they had four children,—Bessie, who died in infancy; Jacobus; Jennie; and Stephen. Edmond W. Voorhies, the other son, was born in Gravesend and acquired his education in the schools of that place and at Brown's Business College, Brooklyn. In early life he engaged in the printing business, and subsequently became foreman of the Lomis planing-mill. He had entire charge of James Cropsy's planing-mill during its existence, and in 1890 embarked in the planing-mill business on his own account in partnership with our subject. He had served as justice of the peace in Gravesend. There he was united in marriage with Sarah Wyckoff, a daughter of Garret Wyckoff, and they have become the parents of two children,—Howard and Edna.

The boyhood and youth of Henry V. D. Voorhies were spent upon the homestead farm, and he pursued his studies in the schools of Gravesend. After attaining his majority he learned the trade of a carpenter under his father, and on completing his apprenticeship became foreman of his father's business. In 1890, in connection with his brother, Edmond W., he became interested in the planing-mill business, under the firm name of E. W. Voorhies & Brother. They erected their present large planing-mill and have since successfully engaged in the manufacture of carpenters' building material. They are wide awake, progressive business men, and the prosperity that has crowned their well-directed efforts is certainly justly merited.

On the 16th of October, 1878, in Gravesend, was celebrated the marriage of Henry V. D. Voorhies and Laura Wyckoff, a daughter of John Dover and Phebe (Stryker) Wyckoff. To them were born two sons; Clifford Wyckoff, who was born May 14, 1880, and died March 11, 1895; and Ralph, born July 22, 1886. The family attend the Dutch Reformed church of Gravesend, and Mr. Voorhies is a member of Covenant Lodge, F. & A. M., of Brooklyn.

SIMON B. LOTT.

The fitting reward of a well spent life is an honorable retirement from labor. When one has devoted many years to active business pursuits, it is meet that in the evening of life rest should crown his toil and a comfortable competence gained in former years should supply him with all that goes to make life worth living. After an honorable and active business career Mr. Lott is now resting from his labors and is regarded as one of the most highly respected citizens of Brooklyn, and is a

descendant of one of the pioneer families of Flatlands. He was born on the old homestead farm there October 23, 1830, his parents being Johannes H. and Gashe (Bergen) Lott. The ancestry of the family can be traced back in America through more than two and a half centuries. The first of the name to seek a home in the New World was Petrus Lott, who emigrated from Holland to America and settled at Flatbush, Long Island, in 1632. A deed to a tract of land in Barren Island, given by the Indians in 1664, is still in the possession of the Lott family. Petrus Lott was married and had a son Heindrick, who married Katrina De Witt and they had a son, Johannes, who was the father of a second Johannes, who married Jane Probosco. He was the first of the name of whom we have authentic record. He was born December 31, 1721, and was married April 16, 1745, to Margaret Jane Probosco, whose birth occurred January 27, 1728. He died January 25, 1795, and his wife, surviving him several years, passed away October 28, 1802. Their children were Ann, who was born April 14, 1746, and died November 5, of that year; Anna, born September 14, 1747, and died February 25, 1829; Jurien, born March 10, 1750, and died November 27, 1800; Johannes, born November 15, 1752, and died March 2, 1807; Catalina, born November 3, 1755, and died April 25, 1842; Christopher, born January 25, 1758, and died February 3, 1803; Heindrick; and Jane, born May 2, 1764, and died October 28, 1832.

Of this family, Heindrick Lott, was born October 3, 1760, and was married in New York by Rev. Gerard Kuypers, July 15, 1792, to Mary Brownjohn, whose birth occurred December 16, 1770. They became the parents of the following named: Johannes, born August 20, 1793; Eliza, who was born October 25, 1796, married Adrian Vandever, a prominent physician who founded the Brooklyn Medical Institute; Catherine, born August 11, 1814, and married Tunis Bergen. She died in 1859. The father of this family, Heindrick I. Lott, died at Flatbush, February 24, 1840, at the age of seventy-nine years, four months and two days, and his wife passed away September 7, 1853, at the age of eighty-two years, eight months and twenty-two days. Johannes I. Lott, the father of our subject, was born August 20, 1793, being the son of Heindrick and Mary (Brownjohn) Lott. His educational privileges were first afforded by the early schools of the time. He passed his entire life upon the old homestead farm which at one time comprised over two hundred acres of rich and fertile land. On the 20th of December, 1817, he married Gashe Bergen, whose death occurred July 24, 1767. Their children were as follows: Jane, born August 20, 1819, married

Charles B. Ditmars and died October 17, 1873; Henry De Witt, born June 21, 1821, married Annie Bennett and died January 25, 1889, while his wife passed away September 1, 1882; Mary, born December 26, 1823, is the widow of John W. Vandever, who died February 24, 1887; Catherine Ann, born December 2, 1825, married Samuel L. Clapp and died February 9, 1895; Eliza, born July 17, 1828, is the wife of Byron Whitcomb; Simon B., who is the sixth of the family; and Jurien, born March 10, 1835, who is the youngest. The father died February 26, 1874, and the mother's death occurred January 21, 1883.

Simon B. Lott was educated in the private schools of Flatlands and in Erasmus Academy of Flatbush. He has devoted his entire attention to agricultural pursuits until within the past ten years, during which decade he has lived retired.

At Gravesend, Long Island, on the 28th of March, 1861, Mr. Lott was happily married to Martha Jane Van Cleef, who was born in Gravesend, January 31, 1837, a daughter of John H. and Sarah Ann (Fleming) Van Cleef. Their union was blessed with three children: Jurien S., who was born October 18, 1862, married January 28, 1891, to Lucy G. Whitcomb, and has two children—Walter W., who was born January 4, 1892; and Homer W., born October 3, 1899; John E., who was born December 23, 1864, married November 17, 1897, to Harriet V. Suydam, and has one child, Abram S., born in May, 1899; and Sara, born November 24, 1867, completes the family. Mrs. Lott, the mother, died April 23, 1892. The Lott family is one of prominence in the community. They attend the Dutch Reformed church and are people of sterling worth and enjoy the warm regard of a large circle of friends.

WILLIAM DICK.

For many years the sugar refinery of Dick & Meyer held a foremost place among the manufacturing interests of Brooklyn and especially among those located in the district north and east of the Wallabout, where are gathered some of the most gigantic establishments for the refining of sugar to be found anywhere in the world. The senior partner of that firm, William Dick, has now practically retired from active business but his name is still one of the most potent factors in a region where every man is measured by his actual work and accomplishment; and it is a privilege indeed to be able to present here in an authentic and reliable form, a few of the most salient points in his long, busy and prosperous career.

William Dick was born in Hanover, Germany, in



Mr Dick

1823. He received the thorough education offered by the schools of that country. He remained with his parents as long as they lived, but after their death came to America in 1845, whither a brother had preceded him. He landed in New York without wealth, but with health, intelligence, energy and habits of industry and frugality. The first business in which he became engaged was that of family groceries, keeping a small store along with his brother. Afterward, with a brother-in-law, he opened a flour and feed store, which they conducted for several years.

Having by this time accumulated some capital for which he sought a more lucrative investment, he decided, after consideration, to engage in sugar-refining with a partner who had some experience. They began in 1858 as the firm of Wintjen, Dick & Schumäker, at the corner of Pike and Cherry streets, New York; but as their business grew they felt the need of more room. Accordingly they erected a large brick building in 1863, at the foot of Division avenue, Brooklyn, and abutting on East River, thus securing the best facilities for water transportation. The business of the firm steadily increased to encouraging proportions, the capital invested in it reaching as high as one million and five hundred thousand dollars, while the annual product rose to three hundred and fifty-five thousand barrels and about one hundred million pounds of sugar. The management of this enterprise was almost wholly in the hands of Messrs. Wintjen and Dick, and their ability, business sagacity, keen judgment of men and the grasp of details carried on the business interests of the firm from day to day and year after year with unvarying regularity. In 1873 the firm dissolved by mutual consent and Messrs. Dick and Meyer built the refinery at the foot of North Seventh street, and business was carried on under the firm name of Dick & Meyer. Some years ago the bulk of the sugar interests in the east determined to work in the closest harmony under one managing directorate, and the establishment of Dick & Meyer became one of the constituents making up the great American Sugar Refining Company.

Mr. Dick is still identified with many important business enterprises. He is a director in the Hecker Jones Jewell Milling Company, a trustee in the Manufacturers' National Bank and other important corporations, for it is difficult for a man to "let go" his connection in business life without inflicting more or less injury on those associated with him; and our subject is not a man of that stamp; but he has managed to retire from many. For instance, he is vice-president of the Nassau Trust Company; also director in other important financial and commercial institutions, a position for which he is especially

well fitted by reason of his intelligence, business sagacity and capacity for work. He is also a director of the Hecker Jones Jewell Milling Company, and is now a member of the board of trustees and director of the Manufacturers' National Bank. He is also prominent in many other important corporations, such for instance as the Brooklyn Institution of Arts and Sciences.

Mr. Dick is not merely the man of business; he is also the scholar and the public-minded citizen. He has been a close reader of history and literature, as well as a careful observer of the events of the day. The man whose ability, integrity and force have revealed themselves to his fellow citizens, through a long business career in their midst, is always sought by them to fill positions of trust and responsibility. Mr. Dick is no exception. He is connected as trustee with the Eastern District Hospital and the Third Street Dispensary, and was the treasurer for nineteen years of the German Lutheran Hospital of East New York. When the prospects of the German Savings Bank were dark, an appeal was made to him to lend his assistance and assume its management. Accepting the presidency, he restored credit and confidence, placed the institution on a firm footing and at the end of the second year left it prosperous, resigning his office only on account of the fast increasing demands of his own business upon him. A handsomely engrossed testimonial from the Savings Bank authorities attest the esteem in which Mr. Dick is held by them. Kind and philanthropic by nature, his interest in worthy charities is active, and his contributions numerous; while he is a warm supporter of the Lutheran church and its institutions.

Retired and domestic in his tastes and habits, he shrinks from, rather than seeks, publicity. With this disposition, he is content to discharge the citizen's duty at the ballot box, without seeking political preferment; though his modesty cannot conceal the fact that he is one of the leading influential men in the Eastern District, and so recognized everywhere. He is respected for his intrinsic worth as a man, and beloved by those who have received his benefactions. For many years his elegant home in the thirteenth ward was a society center, and there he and his wife dispensed a rare hospitality and received an ever increasing circle of friends with that good old-fashioned courtesy and kindness which made the dwelling one of the most popular in Brooklyn. Such, too, was the country home at Islip, where they spent most of the summer months since 1889. But in 1898 Mrs. Dick died, and with her the glory of the home departed. She was a woman of rare ability and possessed of all those excellent qualities of mind and heart which are asso-

elated with the higher types of womanhood. In all sorts of humble ways she took the keenest interest, and her genuine sympathy became known to her without enlisting all the deep sympathy of her generous nature. She was not an indiscriminate giver, as are so many ladies with many demands upon their time; but when she was satisfied that help was needed, that help really meant help, she gave freely. Into all her husband's plans to benefit the community in which they lived she entered freely and gladly. She was a grand help-meet in the truest sense to a man whose days were engrossed by toil and who desired to find his home above all else—a haven of rest; and she had much to do, in her own quiet, helpful way, in making his career a success. To her life partner her loss was a terrible blow, and even time has but softened its effects. Mr. and Mrs. Dick's union was blessed with a son and daughter, both of whom are married.

CHARLES OLIVER DEWEY, PH. D.

Charles O. Dewey is a young man thoroughly in touch with the advanced thought of the day, and as principal of grammar school No. 94, at Windsor Terrace, on Prospect avenue, in Brooklyn, he has introduced a new spirit of activity, energy and advancement in his work that is bearing excellent results. He was born in Cortland county, New York, and is a descendant of Thomas Dewey, who came from England to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1633. He belongs to the same family of which Admiral George Dewey is a representative.

Dr. Dewey acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Binghamton and supplemented it by courses of study in the State Normal and Training School, of Cortland, New York, and the Syracuse University, where he was graduated in the class of 1885. Later he entered the University of New York, where, after a two-years' course in pedagogy and literature, he received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1890. His educational work began in the district schools, and subsequently he became principal of a grammar school in Binghamton, New York. When he went to the high school of Englewood, New Jersey, where he remained for five years, the first of which period he was recalled to Binghamton as principal of the high school.

His connection with the school interests of Binghamton began on September, 1897, when he was appointed principal of grammar school No. 94. Here he has since remained, and is now principal of a school of about one thousand pupils, and has under his supervision of twenty-seven teachers and one hundred and thirty pupils. His success

demonstrates his splendid qualifications and his fitness for the position. He is continually on the alert for new methods for the promotion and advancement of the work, is noted for his tact as well as his executive ability, and is commended by all for his progressive methods. Teachers and students are advancing in the work, and very few are the mistakes made either in the control of the school or in the methods of imparting knowledge. There is much that is arduous and difficult in the life of the educator. A successful principal not only must have broad and comprehensive knowledge, but added to this he must have an understanding of human nature, which is unnecessary to a great degree in almost any other walk of life. Moreover, he must be a man of broad humanitarian spirit, realizing fully the purpose of life and that the school-room is a place of preparation for the duties which are to follow through subsequent years.

On the 12th of August, 1886, Dr. Dewey was married to Miss Louise Higley, and they have two children,—Mary Agnes and Charles Oliver. The Doctor belongs to the Janes Methodist Episcopal church, and also to the Sons of the Revolution, and is connected with several organizations along the line of his profession, including the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, the Brooklyn Principals' Association, and the New York and the National Teachers' Associations. He likewise belongs to the Roelantsen Club, and is a Knight Templar Mason. He is past regent of the Royal Arcanum, and a member of the Lincoln Club, and belongs to the Psi Upsilon and the Phi Beta Kappa college fraternities. Such relationships well indicate his standing in social circles, where his ability, intelligence and worth have gained for him uniform regard.

HENRY EARL HARD.

The name of Professor Hard is quite well known in educational circles in the east. He is comparatively a young man and is recognized as one of the most able educators in his locality. He occupies the position of principal of public school No. 109, and has made this institution on a par with the best in the city. A native of Illinois, his birth occurred in Ottawa, La Salle county, on the 1st of January, 1862. He comes of a family noted for strong mentality and intellectual activity. His grandfather was an alumnus of Yale College and for years was principal of an academy in Geneva, New York. During his early boyhood Professor Hard was taken by his parents to New Orleans and spent much of his youth in the quaint old southern city.

He prepared for college in the high school of

New Orleans and an academy at Norwich, Connecticut, after having attended French and German schools in the south. He then entered Yale College and within its classic walls pursued his university course, being graduated in 1887, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He won honors in the classics, and in college was regarded as a capable student. His predilection for educational work may have been to some extent inherited, but at all events he has made wise choice of a life work, as he has shown that he is peculiarly well fitted for the arduous duties that fall to the lot of the educator. He became master of Latin and history in St. Paul's School, Garden City, remaining in that institution for six years. He was teacher of Latin in the boys' high school for five years, and on the expiration of that period he was appointed principal of public school No. 109, of Brooklyn. He is a fine Latin scholar and an excellent musician. In fact, his is a well-rounded mental development, and he is a well-known figure in musical circles in this city.

He is regarded as one of the most accomplished teachers in the service in Brooklyn, and he is held in high esteem by all who know him. As principal of the school he has under his direct supervision one head of department, thirty-three teachers and sixteen hundred pupils, the enrollment having almost doubled during his administration. His clear expression never fails to impress those whom he is trying to instruct, and at the same time his manner is pleasing, counteracting much of the irksome feeling with which children are apt to regard their school work. He has himself never ceased to be a student, and is continually on the alert, watching for improvements that may be of service and benefit to his school and pupils. He has executive ability of a high order and displays much tact in dealing with the teachers, pupils and parents. In this way he has won many friends and the circle is constantly increasing.

WILLIAM S. MILLS, LL.B.

Among the most progressive educators of Greater New York is William Stowell Mills, LL.B., principal of grammar school No. 75, Brooklyn. He was born in Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio, November 14, 1850, and is a son of William and Lura (Fiske) Mills. His grandparents were Samuel and Sally (Morse) Mills, the latter of whom was descended from Samuel Morse who settled in Dedham, Massachusetts in 1635. His great-grandparents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Hoog) Mills, the former of whom came from Scotland and located in Hampstead, New Hampshire before 1752.

He is also descended from the Rev. John Lothrop who came to America in 1634, and from Ralph Sprague who settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1629. Among his maternal ancestors are Phineas Fiske, one of the founders of the town of Wenham, Massachusetts, and Edward and Samuel Fuller, father and son, who were passengers on the Mayflower.

Mr. Mills' father, who was a farmer and merchant and who made a trip across the plains during the gold excitement of 1850, had four children: Dr. Andrew J., now living in Florida; Martha H., who married W. T. Whitmore and resides in Chicago; William Stowell; and Sarah E., who married Samuel T. Mapps, of York, Nebraska, and died there in 1885.

Mr. Mills received his early education in the public schools of Joliet, Illinois, and in 1869 began teaching in that state. In the following year he entered the normal school of Illinois, at which he was graduated in 1875. From 1876 to 1880 he was superintendent of the schools of West Joliet. He then became a student in the law department of Columbia University, at which he was graduated with the class of 1882 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. For five years thereafter he was connected with the legal department of the United States customs service, after which he resumed educational work. He passed the examination which secured to him a teacher's New York state permanent certificate, and in the autumn of 1887 became identified with the Brooklyn school system as principal of public school No. 49, which he organized. Later he organized No. 71, and when one well qualified for the duty was needed to take charge of the organization of public school No. 75, Mr. Mills was selected. He is still principal of the last mentioned school, where he has under his direction two assistant principals, thirty-four teachers and more than fourteen hundred pupils.

To Mr. Mills the profession of pedagogy is not only a source of livelihood, but is a life-work of duty towards his fellow man. His ideals of education are modeled after practicability and patriotism. The former means the equipping of the young minds with the knowledge which will best enable them to meet successfully the duties and responsibilities of life, while the latter signifies the importance of instilling into the minds of American youths the love of and allegiance to their country.

Descended as he is from several lines of American ancestry extending back into the earliest colonial times, patriotism is to Mr. Mills a very natural inheritance. This inclination has won for him an unique position in regard to patriotic teaching. He had observed that when an assembly attempted to

sing our national songs from memory very few were able to sing the words of more than the first stanza. Believing that much might be done to change these conditions, at least so far as concerned the rising generations, he organized a society known as the "League of the Red, White and Blue," whose object is "to promote among its members a love of country, and to inspire admiration for the national emblem." Membership diplomas bearing the inscription "I pledge allegiance to my flag and the republic for which it stands; one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all," are given to pupils who study and write from memory the following poems: "America," "The Star Spangled Banner," "The Flower of Liberty," "The Red, White and Blue," "Hail Columbia," and "The American Flag." The work is not made too difficult, as the pupil is required to write not more than one selection at a sitting. Upon the completion of each poem the teacher signs a certificate that the work has been satisfactorily done, and when all the certificates are signed the candidate holds the evidence of right to membership in the league. The parent chapter, No. 1, appropriately called "Washington Chapter," was organized in public school No. 75, in June, 1896, and now has three hundred and forty members. There also have been organized in the schools of several states, chapters of this very praiseworthy league, which bids fair to become a national organization. The importance of this movement cannot be over-estimated, and founder and president cannot be too highly commended. The work which he has done will doubtless continue for generations to come, and its effects will be very far-reaching.

Mr. Mills has pursued courses in reading beyond the limits of technical school work, and is well versed in topics of general interest. His scholarly attainment, and his conversational powers have won for him a large circle of acquaintances in professional and private life who recognize in him a most entertaining companion. One of his chief characteristics is his love for American institutions, which finds the object of its highest devotion in the public school.

Mr. Mills is the author of *The Story of the Western Reserve of Connecticut*, *Aid to Diction*, and *Foundations of Genealogy*. The last mentioned treats the subject from a scientific standpoint and is a work of recognized historical and legal value. It is the first work of its kind by an American author and is well worthy of careful perusal. He takes much interest in local history, and is a member of the Long Island Historical Society. He is a member of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, the Brooklyn Principal's Association, and the New

York Teachers' Association, and, being a fluent speaker, is qualified to take an active part in the workings of these bodies. He is a member of the First Unitarian Church of Brooklyn, and is also a member of the hereditary societies: Order of Founders and Patriots of America, and Society of Mayflower Descendants.

On August 14, 1878, Mr. Mills was married to Miss Ida A. Branch, daughter of Judge William W. Branch, of Madison, Ohio. To this union were born two children,—William Branch, who died in infancy, and Lucy Marjory, who died aged four and a half years. Mrs. Mills is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and is active in religious and charitable work.

LUCIAN T. BELL, M. D., V. S.

Prominent among those who practiced veterinary surgery in Brooklyn was the late Dr. Lucian T. Bell, whose death occurred on the 23d of April, 1897. He was born in Churchville, near Staunton, Virginia, May 18, 1850, and was a son of William H. and Evaline (Shields) Bell, who were descended from early settlers in the Old Dominion. He received his early education in the schools of his native county, and was graduated in the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons in 1871. After securing his degree he returned to Virginia and entered upon the practice of his profession. But at that time veterinary surgery had not come into full recognition as a profession in the south, and desiring broader fields for the exercise of his energies he soon returned to New York, locating in the Yorkville section, where he remained for about five years. He then removed to Brooklyn, where until the failure of his health in 1895 he enjoyed a large and select practice. Dr. Bell was one of the first to demonstrate that it was possible to build up a systematized and lucrative practice in the then but partially established profession, in which many have since followed his example, and the profession must always stand indebted to his enterprise and foresight. In 1894 he completed one of the best equipped veterinary hospitals in this country, located on South Second street, but he was not long to enjoy its excellent facilities.

When the American Veterinary College was established in 1875, Dr. Bell was appointed a lecturer and took a second diploma from that institution, as did many of the former graduates of the old college. Always persistent in his quest for knowledge and desiring to better prepare himself for the work of his chosen profession, he entered the Long Island College Hospital, in which he was graduated in 1880, with the degree of doctor of medicine.



LUCIAN T. BELL.

When the United States government, through General Patrick, in 1878, inaugurated the first crusade against contagious pleuro-pneumonia, Dr. Bell was one of the most trusted lieutenants; and when the Bureau of Animal Industry, in 1887, began operations against the same disease he was appointed the chief inspector for Long Island, continuing in that position until the change of administration. He was also veterinarian to the Brooklyn board of health from 1885 until 1893. Dr. Bell was a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the United States Medical Association, the New York State Veterinarian Society and was deeply interested in the local veterinary society which for a time existed in Brooklyn.

On the 15th of October, 1881, Dr. Bell married Miss Maria Louise Weik, a daughter of John Weik, of Philadelphia. Unto this union were born six children: William Harold, a student in the Borden-town, New Jersey, Military Institute; John Weik, who died at the age of five years; Lucian T.; Maria Louise, who died in infancy; Landon Carter Gray; and Alan Alexander. Outside of his family and his profession Dr. Bell's chief interests were in the Masonic fraternity. He was a member of Acanthus Lodge, F. & A. M.; Clinton Commandery, No. 14, Knight Templars; Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite; and the Aurora Grata Masonic Club. He was also a member of the American Legion of Honor and the Bushwick Democratic Club.

GEORGE W. EDWARDS, A. M.

George W. Edwards, principal of public school No. 70, is a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and comes of Revolutionary stock. He was reared in the place of his nativity and acquired his elementary education in the public schools of that New England city. Later he continued his studies in Brown University, where he was graduated in the class of 1868, it at that time conferring upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while later the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by his alma mater. His first field of labor in the line of his chosen profession was in the west. He occupied the position of principal of the Farm Ridge Seminary, in La Salle county, Illinois, for one year, and then returned to the Atlantic coast and became principal of the grammar school at Holyoke, Massachusetts. His advance in the line of his profession has been continuous. He was subsequently principal of the high school of that city for five years, and then came an intermission in his educational labors. For nine years he was proprietor and editor of the *Syracuse Daily Stand-*

ard, and in 1888 he came to Brooklyn, where he organized school No. 70, with between eight hundred and nine hundred pupils. Its growth has been continuous and there are now between seventeen hundred and eighteen hundred pupils. He has under his care two heads of departments and thirty-two teachers, and no principal in the city has more loyal support by an efficient and enthusiastic corps of instructors. Professor Edwards is thoroughly progressive in his work and does all in his power to advance the school along lines of progress that will be of practical benefit to the students as they go out to assume the responsible duties of life. He gives much careful and earnest consideration to all questions which arise, and at the same time forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution. He not only commands the attention and obedience of the pupils, but he has their respect and enjoys the high regard of all who are associated with him in his work.

JOSEPH TOTTEN.

In business life Joseph Totten has attained a high degree of success. Whatever he undertakes he carries forward to a prosperous conclusion, and today he is conducting a very profitable business in the line of furniture and carpets in Brooklyn. A native of Ireland, he was born in the year 1849 and spent the days of his childhood on the Emerald Isle, pursuing his education in its public schools. He there remained until twenty years of age, and during that period learned the trade of linen manufacturing. In 1870 he bade adieu to friends and native country and sailed for the United States, believing that he might better his financial condition in the new world with its broader opportunities and greater facilities. He made a beginning in the new world by working with pick and shovel in Canada, where he remained five months, and then, settling in Brooklyn, he became engaged in dealing in hardware, house furnishings and stoves, carrying on business along that line until 1878, when he sold out and went to Boston. There for two years he devoted his energies to the manufacture of refrigerators, but in 1880 he sold the enterprise preparatory to making a tour of the world. He crossed the American continent to San Francisco, thence sailed to Australia and returned through Europe, spending two years in travel, during which time he visited many of the places of historic and modern interest in both the old and in European countries. Returning to Brooklyn, he repurchased the hardware business which he had formerly sold and conducted the same until 1893, when he once more disposed of it and became connected with the furniture and

carpet business in 1861, and now well-known Totten Carpet & Carpet Company. In the new enterprise he has been equally successful. He has the ability of quickly recognizing and improving an opportunity, and his plans have been determined in their execution. He is an active member of the Grand Street branch of the A. O. U. and has been chairman of the social department of that organization. He was one of the organizers of the North Side Bank and was at the same time a member of the board of directors.

Mr. Totten was married in Australia, November 4, 1880, to Miss Marion Carrick, and to them were born two children: Joseph Charles, a student of law, and James Herbert, who died at the age of six years and five months. Socially Mr. Totten is connected with Emanuel Lodge, No. 636, F. & A. M., of which he became a member in 1875. Since 1876 he has been a member of the Seawanhaka Boat Club and was one of the organizers of the Seneca Club and the Brooklyn Athletic Club. In politics he is a Democrat and for several years has been a member of the Kings county general committee. A public-spirited and progressive citizen, he is greatly interested in the locality in which he makes his home and gives substantial aid and assistance to the improvement of business interests in the eastern district. He withholds not his support from any movement or measure calculated to prove of general good along any line of progress, and his aid is sought in all important matters. In July, 1900, he was appointed by the mayor of New York a member of the Brooklyn school board and his selection has proved to be a wise one, for the energy which he displays in business has characterized his connection with the position. He is a member of the local boards of schools Nos. 19, 50 and 69, and of the eastern district high school. The spirit of enterprise so dominant in America has been introduced into his school work, and his labors have been very beneficial. He is a member of the special board committee on physical culture. He is positive in his opinion and firm in upholding them, yet is not arbitrary and is always ready to listen to the views of others. He gives careful consideration to a question, but when his mind is determined upon the course that he believes to be right nothing can swerve him from it.

DANIEL LOFT SUYDAM

Daniel Loft Suydam, a gentleman and esteemed citizen, was born in Brooklyn, September 2, 1838, and is now in London and Harrogate, Yorkshire, England. He attended the common schools of his native city

hood he has engaged in agricultural pursuits in and near Flatlands. He was married there January 29, 1862, to Jane Wyckoff Van Dyke, a daughter of Nicholas and Sarah Van Dyke. Their children are: Jerome, who died at the age of three years; Sarah, wife of Stephen Voorhees; Nicholas Van Dyke; Harriet and Jeromus.

Mr. Suydam has served as commissioner of exercise and also as school trustee. The family attend the Dutch Reform church and in his political affiliations Mr. Suydam is a Republican. In manner he is plain and unassuming, but is respected by all who know him for his sterling integrity and honorable principles.

JAMES D. WADE, M. D.

For thirty-five years Dr. Wade has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Brooklyn, maintaining his residence in the nineteenth ward, and for thirty years he has been located at his present home at No. 252 South Ninth street. The years have proven his ability to successfully cope with disease and master its intricate problems, and his skill has gained for him a position of due relative precedence among the medical fraternity here.

The Doctor was born in New York city, on the 15th of March, 1838, and after attending the public schools until he had become familiar with the branches taught therein, he entered the New York University, in which he was graduated in 1866. In the meantime, however, he had loyally served his country in the Civil war, and his brother was also member of the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New York Regiment. The Doctor enlisted in the Forty-seventh Regiment as a sergeant under Colonel Jeremiah V. Meserole and during his three months' term of enlistment was engaged in duty around Washington. In 1862 he re-enlisted, becoming a member of the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment of New York Volunteers. This organization was known as Old Ironsides,—a name which indicates the fighting qualities of its members, whose brave and loyalty enabled them to withstand with the strength of iron the onslaughts of the enemy, never faltering before the most merciless attacks. The Doctor with his regiment was assigned to the Nineteenth Army Corps in the Department of the Gulf and did duty in Louisiana, participating in the engagement at Port Hudson and in the Red river campaign. On the expiration of his second term of enlistment he returned to New Orleans and passed a competitive examination for a commission in a regiment of colored troops and thus became captain of Company F, Eighty-seventh United States Colored Infantry, with which he remained for eighteen



James S. Wade M.D.



months, when the regiment became so badly shattered that it was mustered out. The Doctor had participated in the action at Brasier City, Louisiana, and there with a number of his men was taken prisoner. After a week's captivity the party managed to escape and started for New Orleans, one hundred and sixty miles away. They slept in swamps and in the forests in the day time and traveled by night, finally reaching their destination after suffering untold hardships.

In 1864 Dr. Wade returned to the north and resumed the study of medicine in the University of New York. For thirty-five years a practitioner in the same locality of Brooklyn, no other statement could prove so conclusively his high standing in the profession, for this indicates a good business and it is only the capable and devoted physician that can command and retain the public patronage. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society and was for several years on the visiting staff of the Eastern District Hospital.

In October, 1869, occurred the marriage of Dr. Wade and Harriet Ricker. Their son, Dr. Henry Albert Wade, married Helen Brown. He is a graduate of the medical department of the University of New York of the class of 1894, now practices in Brooklyn and is a member of the Kings County Medical Society. In his political views Dr. James D. Wade is a Republican, standing by the party which upheld the Union cause. He also belongs to Henry Lee Post, No. 2, G. A. R., and has annually been re-elected as surgeon of this organization for the last twenty years.

HENRY OWEN JONES.

Henry Owen Jones, a public-spirited citizen and real estate dealer of No. 396 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, was born in Brooklyn, a son of Joshua Ingram and Julia (Owen) Jones. He is of Welsh descent. His maternal grandfather, William Owen, a native of Wales, came to the United States and settled in Brooklyn, and married Elizabeth Parry, also a native of Wales. They had seven children,—two sons and five daughters. Three of the daughters married men by the name of Jones, and two are now living: Mrs. William B. Jones, Sr., and Mrs. Joshua Ingram Jones.

Joshua Ingram Jones, the father of our subject, after coming to the United States located in Albany, New York, where he soon became prominent in the local affairs of that city. He represented the third ward of Albany as alderman, was also state auctioneer and was a warm friend of Thurlow Weed. He eventually came to Brooklyn, where he held a responsible position in the custom house. He died

in 1854. He was the father of five children, of whom three are now living: Joshua Ingram, of Chicago; Sarah Ingram, now Mrs. Walter C. Burton; and Henry Owen. The mother is now living with her son, Henry Owen, at No. 691 Tenth street, Brooklyn, having reached the age of eighty-four years.

Henry Owen Jones was born in the old Owen homestead where his mother was also born and which occupied the site on Fulton street, Brooklyn, where the present Kings County Trust Company building now stands. He was educated in Brooklyn and reared to a business life. The first position he held was that of clerk in the Cartwright & Harrison butter and cheese wholesale store at No. 111 Front street, New York city. Later he was in the employ of Howard Sanger & Company, fancy goods merchants, 105 and 107 Chamber street, New York city. Since 1872 he has been engaged in the real estate business in Brooklyn, in which he has been eminently successful. Mr. Jones is an energetic citizen and active in all movements for the welfare of the community. An interesting coincidence is that Mr. Jones' father represented the third ward of Albany as alderman and Henry Owen Jones represented the third ward of Brooklyn as alderman. He is a veteran of the Twenty-third Regiment, also having served on the staff of Generals Ira L. Beebe and Edward L. Molineaux. He is also on the supernumery list of the state, ranking as captain.

Mr. Jones is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was one of the charter members of the Oxford Club and also of the Apollo Club, and was largely instrumental in bringing the distinguished composer and organist, Dudley Buck, to Brooklyn, Mr. Jones being at that time superintendent of the Sunday-school of St. Ann's church, of which Mr. Buck became organist, subsequently accepting the position which he has ever since held at Holy Trinity. Mr. Jones is one of the board of experts on real estate values in the city of Brooklyn, having been accepted as such by the elevated railroad and surrogate court. Since his location at No. 396 Seventh avenue he has been largely instrumental in developing the real estate interests of that section, and has made many of the large sales transacted there, having also had close connection with much of the improvement of the Prospect Park slope property, street improvements, etc. In politics he is a Republican, and has been actively identified with his party's interests, serving as state delegate from his district in the convention of 1900, which nominated Governor Odell. He is a member of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Club, of the twenty-second ward, and also of the Abell Club.

As alderman he served acceptably as chairman of the police, excise, fire department, water and drainage committees, and was also a member of the committees on finance and laws.

JURIEN LOTT.

Jurien Lott was for many years identified with agricultural pursuits, but is now living retired at Flatlands, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. He was born March 10, 1835, his parents being Johannes and Gashe (Bergen) Lott. He acquired his education in the private schools of Flatlands and in the public schools of Brooklyn. His early life was spent upon the homestead farm and as soon as old enough to handle the plow he began work in the fields, carrying on agricultural pursuits there until 1859. In that year he went to the Pacific coast, where he remained through two decades, during which time he was engaged in prospecting and mining in various sections of California, Utah, Nevada, Oregon and Idaho. In 1879 he returned to the east and resumed farming in Flatlands, carrying on agricultural pursuits there until 1899, when he put aside the more arduous duties of active life and is now living retired, the fruits of his former toil supplying him with all of the necessities and many of the luxuries of life. He attends the Dutch Reformed church and is a gentleman of sterling worth, who, through his long residence in this locality has gained the respect and good will of his fellow men.

JOHN J. COLGAN, M. D.

Dr. Colgan was born in Brooklyn, January 5, 1860, and is son of Edward and Mary Jane (Alcorn) Colgan, who were natives of the north of Ireland. Our subject pursued his education in St. John's College, where he was graduated with the class of 1879. Early in life his predilections for the science of medicine were manifest and he began preparation for practice by matriculating in the Long Island College Hospital, where he was graduated in 1882. He at once entered upon the active duties of his calling in Brooklyn, where he is recognized as a reliable and successful medical practitioner. He is quick to adopt new and improved methods, and a sound judgment enables him to discern with accuracy what will really prove of benefit among the theories that are continually advanced in relation to the treatment and cure of disease. Few members of the profession devote their time more closely to their duty, but Dr. Colgan has never allowed one detail to detract from the care he should give to those in his charge. His

professional duties are always first and foremost with him; however, he is not neglectful or unmindful of the other relations of life. He has been particularly interested in the cause of education and since 1894 he has been a member of the school board of the borough of Brooklyn, in which position he has rendered efficient service, proving that the cause of education is one dear to his heart. He is a member of the local committee of schools Nos. 1, 5, 7, 8, 14, 109, 113, and the girls' high school, the manual training high school and evening high school No. 1. He is also a member of the standing committee on supplies and health and the committee on special branches of physical culture. Realizing fully the importance of mental training as a preparation for life's work, he heartily co-operates in every movement that will serve to benefit the educational advantages and promote the efficiency of the public school system of his native city. The Doctor is a member of the associate staff of the Bushwick Central Hospital. He is also a member of the Brooklyn Medical Society, the Crescent Athletic Club and the alumni association of St. John's College.

E. HOWARD BABCOCK, D. D. S., M. D.

The dental profession has a prominent representative in Dr. Edward Howard Babcock, who has succeeded in building up a lucrative and constantly growing patronage in his chosen calling. He is a native son of this city, his birth occurring October 29, 1863, a son of Edward Howard, Sr., and Catherine (Lynde) Babcock. His father was born in Truxton, and his mother in Homer, this state. E. Howard Babcock, our subject, received his primary education in public school No. 1, and afterward attended the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, at which he was graduated in 1883. Later he attended Packard's Business College, of Manhattan, New York. After completing his business education he was employed in the office of Faulkner, Page & Company, wholesale dry goods and commission merchants of Manhattan, New York, with whom he remained from 1884 until 1887. He next entered the New York College of Dentistry, completing the prescribed course in that institution in 1890. In the following year he was graduated from the Long Island College Hospital. Soon after receiving his degree he became associated with Dr. Chamney S. Van Orden, of Lawrence street, Brooklyn, where he continued until October, 1895, and since that time the Doctor has been engaged in the practice of dentistry at No. 140 Remsen street, Brooklyn, and is recognized as one of the representatives of that calling in his section of the city.

On the 1st of June, 1893, in St. Ann's church



Edmund Sebald, B.S., M.D.

in Brooklyn, by Rev. Reese F. Alsop, D. D., Dr. Babcock was united in marriage to Miss Alice Talbot, a daughter of Theodore B. and Clara (Cory) Talbot, prominent residents of Providence, Rhode Island. To this union have been born three children, as follows: Edward Howard, Olive and Emily. The Doctor formerly resided in First Place, Brooklyn, but since his marriage has resided in Bay Ridge, Long Island. He keeps in constant touch with the progress which is continually being made in the science of dentistry by his membership in the Kings County Medical Society, the Second District Dental Society and the New York Institute of Stomatology.

MARCUS A. WEED.

Few men are recognized as more capable of serving in positions of public trust than Marcus A. Weed, who is principal of public school No. 84 in Brooklyn. He was born in Pulaski, Oswego county, New York, and pursued his education in the Pulaski Academy, his preliminary course being supplemented by study in the Albany State Normal School, where was graduated in 1863. He then began teaching and for thirty-eight years has devoted his life to the profession. In 1865 he came to Brooklyn, and for more than a third of century has been a representative of educational work here, being continuously connected with the schools with the exception of a short period, when, on account of ill health, he was forced to temporarily abandon the duties of the school room. His first teaching in Brooklyn was in the Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute and subsequently in Adelphi Academy, in Lockwood's Academy, and again in the Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute. He then entered the public school service as the principal of grammar school No. 27, and continued there for nearly eight years. Afterward he became the principal of school No. 63, and later of school No. 84, which he organized. As its head he now has charge of two branch schools, while under his management there are two branch principals, four heads of departments, eighty teachers and about four thousand pupils. Professor Weed is an enthusiastic and tireless worker and no one devotes more time, study and thought to the interest of the schools than he, a fact which is widely acknowledged by all who are interested in educational work in his section of the city. His long experience has led him to be a close and accurate observer of human nature, and this has been an important factor in his success. He is a student as well as a teacher and his constant reading, research and investigation are continually adding to his knowledge. In a remarkable degree he

commands not only the respect but the co-operation of his teachers, who entertain for him the highest regard. He manifests for them great consideration, and pupils, parents and school board recognize his ability. Wonderful results have been accomplished in the school, which have indeed been a blessing and a benefit to the portion of the city in which it is located.

CORNELIUS FURGUESON.

In the death of Cornelius Furgueson, of New Utrecht, has been ended a life of peculiar activity in the commercial and political affairs of Kings county, and one of bountiful generosity to the poor and afflicted.

Cornelius Furgueson was born in Brooklyn, in 1833. He there learned the trade of bricklayer and stone mason, and when he was twenty years of age he removed to New Utrecht, where he followed his calling for some time. He husbanded his earnings, and in a short time was enabled to deal in real estate on a small scale. He rapidly extended his operations, and in time amassed a competence. In various ways he materially contributed to the progress and development of the town during his entire life.

He was one of the most conspicuous figures in Kings county, not only in business, concerns but also in all his relations with the people among whom he dwelt. As a young man he was an active member of Brooklyn Volunteer Fire Company No. 5, under the old system, and his associates in that organization gave him entrance into that political life in which he afterward wielded an all-controlling influence. He was put forward as a candidate for constable, and was elected. Among his duties was the ejection of delinquent residence renters, and it is remembered to his infinite credit that he immediately resigned his office when he was required to oust a penniless widow with a large family of children. His charitable disposition controlled him throughout his life. He was ever the friend of the poor, and he was the reliever of their necessities, constantly and generously, yet in so quiet a way that his kindly deeds would have been unknown had it not been for the grateful telling by the recipients of his bounty. He was one of the founders of the Inebriates' Home at Fort Hamilton, and was one of its directors from its inception until the year in which he died, and he was its treasurer during a long term.

Following shortly after his resignation as constable, he was elected superintendent of the poor; the office was afterward designated as that of the charities commissioner, and he occupied it for six

years. He was subsequently elected supervisor, and by successive re-elections his term of service was extended to the long period of fourteen years. He was also shore inspector for a number of years, and until the office was abolished by the legislature. Through the influence of his official position as supervisor, and his own great force of character, he was a commanding figure in political affairs and a potent factor in shaping the politics of the local and county Democracy. He was equally powerful in municipal affairs in his ward and village, and with few exceptions no public movement succeeded without his aid, while very many were of his organization.

In early manhood Mr. Fergusson married Miss Cornelia Van Wicklen, then a maid of sixteen years, a daughter of Garret Van Wicklen, a descendant of a pioneer Holland family. She possessed a happy disposition and delighted in works of benevolence. Their children were Cornelius Fergusson, of the law firm of Fergusson & Church; Daniel F. M. Fergusson, a clerk in the jury commissioners' office; Hugh Fergusson; Mrs. Frederick Green; and Mrs. Helen M. Plaisted. Mrs. Fergusson died April 12, 1896, and her husband survived her but a few months, dying in October following.

CORNELIUS FERGUSON.

Cornelius Fergusson, who is now serving as justice of the municipal court of the fifth district, borough of Brooklyn, is one of the ablest lawyers practicing in that city, having that mental grasp which enables him to quickly discover the salient points in a case. A man of sound judgment he manages his cases with masterly skill and tact; is a logical reasoner and has a ready command of English. He makes a specialty of real estate law, and has gained a most enviable reputation in that line.

Mr. Fergusson was born June 28, 1857, at Bath Beach, then New Utrecht, Long Island, and is a son of Cornelius and Cornelia (Van Wicklen) Fergusson, the latter a representative of an old Long Island family. The father was born in Brooklyn, and was a son of Isaac Fergusson, a commission merchant of New York. The father settled in what is now Bath Beach in 1850, and there worked at his trade as a tinsmith until 1860, after which he was engaged in farming for twelve years. He was one of the most prominent and influential Democrats in the community and was called upon to fill several important positions, serving as superintendent of the poor in Kings county; commissioner of charity, county supervisor of New Utrecht; and shore inspector. He died October 25, 1896,

honored and respected by all who knew him, and his wife departed this life in April, the same year. In their family were five children, of whom Cornelius is the eldest, the others being Daniel F. M., a resident of Dean street, Brooklyn; Clara, wife of Fred Green, of Garfield Place; Helen M., wife of Howard Plaisted, of Park Place; and Hugh M., of Third street.

Our subject attended the Polytechnic Institute, of Brooklyn, and later the Columbia College Law School, where he was graduated in 1877. The following year he was admitted to the bar and began practice at once with Nathaniel H. Clement, a supreme court judge, with whom he remained for seven years. At the end of that period he opened his present office at No. 26 Court street, Brooklyn, and has since successfully engaged in general practice, though he gives especial attention to real estate law.

On the 3d of February, 1881, Mr. Fergusson was united in marriage to Miss Lillian E. Furnell, a daughter of Fred B. Furnell, and to them have been born three children, namely: Cornelius, Clara L. and Lillian E. They have a fine residence at Bensonhurst, surrounded by large and beautiful grounds, the culture and artistic taste of its occupants being reflected in all its appointments.

As a Democrat Mr. Fergusson takes a very active and prominent part in politics, and has delivered many masterly addresses in the interest of his party. He filled the office of justice of the peace in New Utrecht in 1880 and 1881; was appointed justice of the municipal court for the fifth district of the borough of Brooklyn in 1898, by Mayor Van Wyck; and was elected to that office in November, 1899, for a term of ten years. Mr. Fergusson is a fine looking, agreeable gentleman, who stands high in his profession, and is quite prominent socially. He is one of the leading members of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, of which he was elected Commodore in February, 1901; and also belongs to the Crescent Athletic Club; the Dyker Heights Cortelyou Club, of Flatbush; the Dolphin Athletic Club, and the Parkway Driving Club. Fraternally he is a member of the National Provident Union; the Royal Arcanum; Kenyon Lodge, F. & A. M.; and Woods Lodge, Rebecca Lodge and Liberty Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JOSEPH GOETZ.

In the settlement of Brooklyn the German element has been a very important one, the perseverance, steadfast qualities and enterprise of the Teutonic race having contributed in a large measure



Joseph Goetz

toward the substantial upbuilding of the city. Every community depends for prosperity upon its commercial and industrial interests, and it has been along the line of the latter that Joseph Goetz has labored so as to win individual success, at the same time promoting the welfare of the community with which he is identified. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, August 31, 1850, his parents being Frederick and Christiana (Schaeffer) Goetz. With his wife and children, the father came to the new world in 1852. He crossed the Atlantic and took up his abode in Brooklyn, where he followed the tailoring business up to the time of his death. He was a member of a number of German societies and was a man whom to know was to respect and honor. In his family were six children: Michael, Barbara, Agnes, Joseph, Andrew and Eva. The father died at the age of eighty-four years, and the mother still survives at the age of eighty-five. The paternal grandfather of our subject reached the advanced age of ninety-four years and his wife died at the age of ninety-one.

Joseph Goetz was educated in the parochial and public schools of Williamsburg, and at the age of thirteen began work at the printer's trade. Shortly afterward, however, he began learning the wood-carver's trade, which he followed until 1884, when he engaged in cabinet-making, manufacturing fixtures for hotel bars, drug stores and offices.

He also makes hardwood doors, trimmings and woodwork for church ornamentation. His factory is located at No. 102-4-6 Van Pelt avenue and ware-rooms at No. 531 Graham avenue. He employs in his factory a force of forty workmen and turns out a high grade of furniture in his line. Extensive shipments are made to various parts of the country and he enjoys an unassailable reputation in trade circles, his name being a guarantee of the excellence of the work. This now gigantic business was founded by Mr. Goetz in the year 1884. It was primarily in Ewen street, later in Moore street and for the last twelve years located as stated. The factory occupies a whole block, and it comprises three large frame buildings, each very capacious and three stories high. These are all workshops, with the exception of the offices and a large storage house adjoining, which Mr. Goetz also utilizes. The offices are handsomely furnished and up to date. There is a large and valuable plant with the finest saws, planing and carpenters' machinery, and all the delicate hand tools for fine cabinet work. There is a fifteen horsepower gas engine, a telephone and modern accessories are used. The factory is thirty-six by sixty feet, storage twenty-two by fifty. The office, with hardwood floors, is twenty-five by fifty feet, and there are displayed samples of the fine work. Other

storage covers an area of fifty by fifty feet and the whole is very extensive. There is a very large capital employed in the business and about thirty experts cabinet-makers are employed by Mr. Goetz. Mr. Joseph Goetz is specifically engaged in the manufacture of the finest, most delicate and artistic cabinet work produced in the trade. He makes a specialty of fixtures and decorative interiors for the best stores, bar-rooms, drug stores and modern offices. Also he undertakes all kinds of general work in hardwood doors, decorative trimming, mantels and any and all kinds of interior wood work and takes some large contracts. He also owns valuable real estate interests, including his handsome residence, which he erected at No. 167 Jackson street. He visited his native land in 1900 and spent several months journeying through European states.

On the 7th of April, 1872, Mr. Goetz married Miss Eliza Schaeffer, and they had three children: Kunigunde, who was killed by an accident at the age of eighteen years; Mamie; and Joseph. Of various fraternal organizations Mr. Goetz is a valued representative, belonging to Schiller Lodge, No. 304, F. & A. M.; Justitia Lodge, No. 370, I. O. O. F.; Kader Encampment, No. 63, I. O. O. F.; Gutenberg Lodge of the D. O. H.; and the Cabinet-maker's and Carver's Society; the Arion Singing Society; the Schwabisher Sangerbund; and the Lieder Kranz. He is also a member of St. Catherine's Hospital Aid Society and the German Hospital Aid Society. In politics he is an independent Republican, having never sought or desired office, his time being fully occupied by his business interests. He is a self-made man, possessed of more than ordinary business ability and is now in possession of a handsome competence, which has been acquired entirely through his own well directed efforts. The qualities which have insured his success are those easily cultivated, and his example should serve to encourage and inspire others to whom fate has not given wealth in the beginning of a business career.

DANIEL F. M. FURGUESON.

Daniel F. M. Furgueson, whose excellent business ability was for several years exercised in connection with railway affairs, and who now occupies an important clerical position in the department of the commissioner of jurors for the county of Kings, and is now a resident of Brooklyn, was born in Middleville, in the town of Newtown, Long Island. His father was the well known Cornelius Furgueson, a member of the family of that name which has figured so conspicuously in the commercial history of the borough of Brooklyn.

Mr. Furgueson received his literary education

in the public schools in New Utrecht, and in school No. 15 of Brooklyn, and he afterward mastered a complete commercial course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College. In 1876 he entered the service of the New York & Manhattan Beach Railroad Company, and afterward was called to a more important place in the employ of the Third Avenue Railroad Company of New York. He subsequently returned to the company by whom he was first employed and was sent by Austin Corbin, then the president of the company, to fill a position on the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad. The following year, 1878, he returned again to his first employers, and was appointed ticket agent at Manhattan Beach. He was so employed until 1880, when he became a conductor on the Long Island Railroad. In 1882 he was appointed to a clerkship in the department of the commissioner of jurors for the county of Kings, in which his discharge of duty has been so careful and exact that he has been continued in his position to the present time, through numerous changes of administration.

Mr. Furgueson has been an active participant in the political affairs of the twenty-sixth ward for many years, and he has frequently served as a delegate in various important conventions of his party. His fraternal associations are with the Knights of Pythias. In 1880 he married Miss Caroline Moss, of Brooklyn, who died after bearing him four children, of whom two are deceased. He subsequently married Miss Marguerite Crosson of New York, and one child is the fruit of the union.

JUDGE LEWIS R. WORTH.

Police Judge Lewis E. Worth, of 94 Lee avenue, was born in the sixteenth ward of Brooklyn in 1872, and is in the third generation from his German ancestor, his grandfather Theodore Worth, who came from Germany about 1830 and was a Lutheran minister. His father, Jacob Worth, was born in New York city and early in life was a sailor in the United States Navy, and before the Civil war served on board the United States frigate Potomac. At the outbreak of the war he helped to organize the eighty-ninth New York Volunteers, becoming a lieutenant in this regiment and later a captain. For many years he has been a leader of prominence in the Republican party of Brooklyn. He married a Miss Morgan and their two children were Lewis R. and Augusta M.

Lewis R. Worth was educated at a public school and the Long Island Business College, and took the Latin and scientific course in Shelburnham College. In 1893 he served for three and a half years as under sheriff, under ex-sheriff Butting. In 1897

he was made police justice and upon the consolidation of Greater New York was made city magistrate, at the age of twenty-four, the youngest on record holding such an office. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Hanover, Congress, Nineteenth Ward and Union League Clubs. In 1896 he married Jessie A. Keys, and they have one child, Rita by name.

LASELLE HAYDEN WHITE, Ph. D.

The record of a busy life, a successful life, must ever prove fecund in interest and profit as scanned by the student who would learn of the intrinsic essence of individuality; and who would attempt an analysis of character and trace back to the fountain head the widely diverging channels which mark the onward flow, the constantly augmentative progress, if we may be permitted to use the phrase, of such a personality. All human advancement, all human weal or woe—in short, all things within the mental ken are but mirrored back from the composite individuality of those who have lived. "The proper study of mankind is man," says Pope, and aside from this, in its broader sense, what base of study or information have we?

Dr. White, who now occupies a position of distinction in connection with the educational work of Brooklyn, was born in Richmondville, Schoharie county, New York, in 1851. His parents, Alfred and Hannah (Brooker) White, were also natives of Schoharie county, where the grandfather, Isaac White, who was a native of Connecticut, was one of the first settlers; and in the New England genealogy of the White family, Dr. White's line appears as a branch dating back to the Pilgrims. The Doctor's parents had five children: Peter Van Rennselaer, of Richmondville, New York; Adeline; Alvin, a physician of Winthrop, Iowa; Laselle H.; and Hamilton, a physician of Fort Plane, New York. Dr. White spent his early boyhood days upon the home farm. His primary education was acquired in the district schools of the neighborhood, and at the early age of fourteen years he taught in his native town. His experience awakened within him a desire to perfect himself for the profession of teaching, and accordingly he formed plans whereby he might pursue the normal course in the Oswego Normal and Training School. He was a student in that institution for three and a half years, after which he entered Hopkins grammar school at New Haven, Connecticut, and was graduated at Yale with honors in the class of 1881, Bachelor of Arts course. In a post-graduate course of three years he received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of New York, in 1893. Throughout



W. G. Dana

his entire business career he has been connected with the teacher's profession and as a representative of that calling has advanced steadily to a position of marked prominence.

After leaving Yale University Professor White spent five years as principal of Flatbush school, No. 2, and subsequently became superintendent of schools in Iliou, one of the most important positions in central New York. He filled that office for four years and then went to Paterson, New Jersey, where he served as principal of the high and normal schools and grammar school No. 6. He received his appointment there by competitive examination, in which he proved his superiority in scholarship and record over several other graduates who entered the contest. He has always succeeded in making the schools over which he has presided popular and efficient and in increasing their numerical strength. He more than doubled the number of students in the Paterson high school during his five years incumbency as its principal. His connection with the schools of Brooklyn dates from September, 1895, when he took charge of public school No. 94. At that time the annexation of Flatbush to Brooklyn had just taken place and the school was then of the suburban variety. It was not properly graded and it was generally conceded that Dr. White had a very difficult task on his hands in undertaking to bring order out of chaos in this particular school. He accomplished the work successfully, however, and placed school No. 94 among the best in the city. In 1897 he became principal of school No. 3, and his efficient service has been continued there, the work of the school progressing along many lines. He has under his charge three heads of departments, fifty-three teachers and twenty-three hundred pupils. He has remarkable powers as an organizer, which, combined with deep interest in his work and progressive views, have made his labors of practical benefit and value. Rich in the qualifications that go to make a successful educator, his work has ever given excellent satisfaction and has won him high commendation. No one in the calling demands more respect, and his counsel and advice are continually being sought in matters relative to his profession.

Dr. White was married June 19, 1881, to Miss Lila Weller, a daughter of Isaac Weller, of Schoharie county, and a granddaughter of Peter Weller, who was an early settler of that county. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Congregational church, and usually attend services at Plymouth church. The Doctor is a member of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 288, F. & A. M., of Paterson, New Jersey, and of the Union League Club.

FRANCIS E. DANA.

The inevitable law of destiny accords to tireless energy and industry a successful career, and in no field of endeavor is there greater opportunity for advancement than in that of the law,—a profession whose votaries must, if successful, be endowed with native talent, sterling rectitude of character and singleness of purpose, while equally important concomitants are close study, careful application and broad general knowledge, in addition to that of a more purely technical order.

Mr. Dana, the senior member of the law firm of Dana & Clarkson, is well known in Brooklyn. He was born in that city January 21, 1836, and is a son of Alexander H. and Angustus C. (Radcliff) Dana, the former a native of Owego and the latter of Rhinebeck, New York. The Dana family was founded in America in 1640 by Richard Dana, who located in Cambridge, Massachusetts. His grandson, Anderson Dana, was the great-grandfather of our subject and of the late illustrious journalist, Charles A. Dana. Eleazer Dana, the grandfather of him whose names introduces this review, practiced law for many years in Owego, New York. The maternal grandparents of our subject were William and Jane (Van Ness) Radcliff, and the former was a brother of Jacob Radcliff, who for some years was a judge of the supreme court of the Empire state and later one of the first mayors of New York city. The Radcliff family in America originated in Albany, where the founder located about 1670. He married into one of the Dutch families. They were closely allied with the Van Ness family which had two members on the bench of the supreme court,—William P. Van Ness and William W. Van Ness,—and a third, Cornelius P. was once the governor of Vermont. About 1835 Alexander H. Dana, the father of our subject, removed to Brooklyn. He engaged in the practice of law in New York until his death, which occurred April 26, 1887, at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife died in 1877. In their family were five children. Jane Radcliff, who married Charles H. Noyes, of Montclair, New Jersey, and died in 1898; Francis E.; Malcolm Gregor, who was a Congregational clergyman of much ability and died in Brooklyn, July 25, 1897; Catherine A., the widow of Edwin A. Street, deceased; and Irene, who is the widow of Lewis C. Grover.

Francis E. Dana was born in Brooklyn, January 21, 1836, obtained his education in the Columbia College grammar school and at the age of sixteen became a student in his father's office on Wall street, New York. He was admitted to the bar in

February, 1858, and remained with his father until 1871, when the present partnership was formed with Mr. Clarkson. The firm enjoys a large clientage of a distinctively representative character and has been connected with much important litigation, in the conduct of which their marked ability has won for them very desirable success. Mr. Dana is a member of the board of advisers of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, as was his father. He was a member of the board of education from 1880 until 1887, and served for six years as the chairman of its law committee. The varied interests of the city which tend to promote the public progress and advancement receive his support and co-operation.

On the 2d of October, 1869, Mr. Dana was united in marriage to Miss Julia Budington, the youngest daughter of Rev. William Ives Budington, of Brooklyn. Mrs. Dana died March 29, 1897, and three children died in childhood. Mr. Dana now has one daughter, Frances Elsie. Since 1888 he has made his home in Summit, New Jersey, where he has a fine residence, including a large library that indicates his scholarly tastes and his familiarity with the best authors. He was formerly a member of the Hamilton Club and is now a member of the Brooklyn Club. He also belongs to the Highland and Monday Night Clubs of Summit, New Jersey, and is active in the literary interests of the town.

Largely owing to the continued ill health of his wife, he has never sought political preferment, but has confined himself to the duties of his profession, in which his success has been marked. Many cases in the court of appeals testify to the soundness of his judgment and the ability displayed by him in behalf of his clients.

J. M. FUCHS.

J. M. Fuchs, a prominent manufacturer of Brooklyn, and a man held in high estimation in commercial and social circles as a progressive citizen and for his fine personal qualities, is a native of the kingdom of Bavaria, born in the important manufacturing town of Fuerth. His father, Adam Fuchs, a member of an excellent family, and a native of the same place, was an expert manufacturer of fine bronze powders, used in high grade printing. Seeking a larger field for his effort, he came to the United States, landing in New York city on September 5, 1873. He established a modest business in his own line of manufacture in New York city, and from this has developed the present large establishment of the Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Company.

J. M. Fuchs acquired a liberal education in his native land, and after coming to America was associated with Mr. Lang in the establishment of the

business. He labored in all departments of the factory, and gained accurate knowledge of all the processes employed, as well as aiding in the counting-house conduct. In 1877 he was admitted to partnership, and for many years past the business has been conducted under the name of The Fuchs & Lang Company. Since his connection with the house began, the manufacture of the establishment has been extended to the production of all classes of plain and colored inks used in printing and in lithography, which have gained such high reputation that they are sought by consumers not only throughout all sections of the United States but also in Mexico and Cuba. In 1888 the trade of the house had expanded to such dimensions that the manufacturing facilities of the factory then occupied became entirely inadequate, and the present commodious edifice was erected, where sixty men are constantly employed.

Mr. Fuchs is an active member of the Hanover Club and of the Arion Singing Society, and he is prominent in Masonic circles. He is happily married, and has an interesting and cultured family.

FRANCIS E. POUCH.

Francis Edward Pouch, one of the leading undertakers of Brooklyn, was born May 28, 1844, at 243 (now 318) Adams street. His parents, Frank and Eliza (Cake) Pouch, were natives of the island of Guernsey, England, and came to Brooklyn in 1836, where the father died in 1882, at the age of sixty-six years. In 1847 he moved to 253 (now 305) Adams streets, which is the place of the present residence of our subject. For a number of years young Francis attended the public school No. 1, at the corner of Adams and Concord streets, and in 1858 commenced learning the carpenter's trade of his father, who carried on a combined carpentry and undertaking establishment at 305 Adams street, where the son is now engaged in business as undertaker, embalmer and cremator. He continued with his father until 1877, since which time he has been alone in business, and has met with excellent success, building up an extensive trade. He is now the owner also of some real state. On the organization of the King's County Undertakers' Association in 1884, he was elected the treasurer of that body, and was re-elected twelve successive years.

In 1862 Mr. Pouch connected himself with Clinton Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, at that time in the volunteer fire department of the western district, and in 1865 joined Pacific Engine Company, No. 14, also of the volunteer department, to which he belonged during the remainder of its existence. He is a member of the Brooklyn Volunteer Fire-



Francis E. Pauck



men's Association, one of the organizers of the Veteran Volunteer Fireman's Association, of which he has been the vice-president, and the president of the board of trustees for many years. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the late volunteer fire department, Brooklyn, W. D., and a member of Brooklyn Council No. 16, Order of American Firemen, and a member of the State Firemen's Association, which has a home for the aged at Hudson, New York. Magnolia Lodge, No. 166, I. O. O. F., elected him to membership in February, 1883, and in January, 1887, he was chosen noble grand, an office which he honored for two terms. Mr. Pouch still remains an active member of the lodge, also a member and treasurer of Magnolia Immediate Relief Association, also a member of the Provident Association, the Mutual Benefit Association; Franklin Degree Lodge, No. 13, and Amaranth Rebekah Lodge, No. 176, I. O. O. F. He was among the Odd Fellows who in December, 1890, started a movement for the establishment of a home for aged members of the order, their wives and widows. This met with success, and Mr. Pouch was at once elected president, an office to which he has been re-elected for eleven consecutive years. He entered the Society of Old Brooklynites and also Alpha Lodge, No. 9, K. of P., in both of which organizations his name is now read at roll call; but, not yet satisfied with his fraternal researches, he investigated in 1892 the blue passages of Masonry, connecting himself with Lexington Lodge, No. 310, F. & A. M. The year 1895 saw him junior warden; 1896 and 1897, senior warden; and 1898, 1899 and 1900, master. His third consecutive election to the last office in December, 1899, was one of the highest compliments that could have been paid his active and deserving career as master of Lexington Lodge.

WILLIAM KNIGHT.

The strength of character, unfaltering perseverance and competent business methods which have brought to William Knight success as a grain commission merchant were early manifest in his career. At the early age of fourteen years he began earning his own living and by determined purpose has steadily worked his way upward. His birth occurred in Brooklyn in 1868, his parents being William and Hannah (Dare) Knight, the former a native of New York and the latter a daughter of James Dare, of Long Island. Among the ancestors of our subject was Colonel Van Dyke, whose spirit of liberty was aroused through the oppression of Great Britain and led to his enlistment in the American Army which won independence for

the nation. His valor, loyalty and military tact led to his promotion to the rank of colonel and as the gallant commander of his regiment he aided largely in the cause of freedom. For many years William Knight, the father of our subject, was engaged in the insurance business and retained a large clientage. An earnest Christian gentleman he was an active and consistent member of the Baptist church and died in that faith in 1888.

In the local schools William Knight of this review pursued his education and when only fourteen years of age accepted a clerkship with a firm engaged in the grain trade. Throughout his entire life he has been connected with this department of commercial activity, and in 1891 he was admitted to a partnership in the business of Otto E. Lohrke & Company, with offices at No. 219 Produce Exchange, New York city. Mr. Knight is not only conducting a grain commission business but is also a member of the board of trade and has conducted some very large and important transactions on the grain markets. He is alert and enterprising, systematic and above all is thoroughly reliable.

On the 31st of October, 1888, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Knight and Miss E. F. Parks, a daughter of Henry Parks. They now have one son, William, Jr. The parents hold membership in the First Baptist church, of which Mr. Knight is now serving as a trustee. He is also a member of the board of managers of the eastern district Young Men's Christian Association, and is deeply interested in all that pertains to the moral advancement of the race. Socially he is connected with the Hanover Club, the Crescent Club, the Union League Club and the Larchmont Yacht Club.

The elements which go to make up an upright manhood are his. Energetic and trustworthy in business, genial and kindly in his intercourse with his fellow men, a champion of all that tends to promote the material, social, intellectual and moral welfare of the community, his life record commends him to the good will and regard of all.

PATRICK F. KELLY.

Patrick F. Kelly, secretary of the Brooklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Paving Company, was born in the city of New York, on the 3d of April, 1869, and is a son of William and Sarah (McClarron) Kelly. Our subject was reared in his native city, and to its public school system he is indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed in his youth. When the time came for him to assume the active duties of life on his own account he became interested in the paving business, and under his father's instruction he became proficient in all the

details of this calling. At the time of the organization of the Brooklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Paving Company Mr. Kelly was made its secretary, in which capacity he has ever since remained, and since his connection therewith he contributed his full share to the success of the company. Since entering upon his business career his ability has been constantly manifested in one phase or another, showing unlimited possibilities, nothing too great to grasp and master, and the extensive concern with which he is now so prominently connected owes not a little to his masterful power.

Mr. Kelly was married on the 4th of June, 1895, Miss Mamie McGuire becoming his wife. She is a native of New York city. This happy union has been brightened and blessed by the presence of one son and two daughters.

ALBRO J. NEWTON.

Faithfulness to duty and strict adherence to a fixed purpose in life will do more to advance a man's interests than wealth or advantageous circumstances. The successful men of the day are they who planned their own advancement and have accomplished it in spite of many obstacles and with a certainty that could have been obtained only through their own efforts. Of this class is Albro J. Newton a representative, and his extensive business interests now bring to him an excellent financial return. At the same time he belongs to that class of representative Americans whose labors result not alone to their individual prosperity, but are far-reaching in their valuable influence and public aid.

Mr. Newton is numbered among the native sons of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Sherburne, Chenango county, New York, in 1832. His father, William Newton, was a native of Connecticut, but located in New York in the early period of the nineteenth century. He became a farmer and contractor and was not only known as a prominent business man but was also one of the foremost citizens of his town and was honored with various public offices. He was likewise a prominent member of the Congregational church and did all in his power for the promotion of Christian principles among his fellow men. His death occurred in 1879, when he had reached the age of ninety-three years, and his wife passed away in 1883, when ninety four years of age. This worthy couple traveled life's journey together as man and wife for sixty nine years, and were the parents of eleven children, nine of whom reached mature life, while some attained to prominence in professional circles.

Albro J. Newton pursued his education in Sher-

burn Academy, of his native town, and after leaving school remained upon the farm until 1854, when he went to Binghamton, New York, and entered into partnership in the lumber business with Whitman Kenyon. The firm carried on operations at that place until 1861, when they decided to remove their business to Brooklyn, and under the firm name of Kenyon & Newton they soon established an extensive business as dealers in lumber and manufacturers of doors, sashes and blinds on Wyckoff street. In 1867 the enterprise was removed to its present location, on Union street, they being forced to secure more commodious quarters in order to meet the growing demands of a constantly increasing patronage. The plant now covers a space of seventy city lots and employment is furnished to from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men. Whitman W. Kenyon, son of Mr. Kenyon, was admitted to the firm, and on the retirement of the senior partner, in 1893, Mr. Newton and Whitman W. Kenyon continued the enterprise. In 1897 the business was incorporated with Mr. Newton as president, L. A. Lewis as vice-president, and William L. Newton secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Newton is a man of strong business force and sound judgment as well as resourceful ability, and his efforts have been extended into many fields of labor. He is a director of the Eighth Ward Bank and of the Kings County Bank, also of the Franklin Trust Company, and is a trustee for the Brooklyn Society for Saving. He is likewise vice-president of the Lumbermen's Association of New York, and trustee of the South Brooklyn Savings Institution.

In the year 1860 Mr. Newton was united in marriage with Miss Delia Lewis, a daughter of Nathaniel L. Lewis, of Otsego county, New York, and by their union were born four children: Grace, now the wife of A. G. Dana; Harriett, wife of Edwin R. Dimond, of San Francisco, California; William L., who married Florence E., a daughter of Joseph E. Crown, of Brooklyn, and has one child; and Adelia L., who completes the family. The mother passed away in 1878.

Mr. Newton is a trustee of Pilgrim church and has given a hearty co-operation to many movements which have contributed in a large measure to the improvement and upbuilding of the city. Few lives furnish so striking an example of the wise application of sound principles and safe conservatism than does that of Mr. Newton. The story of his success is short and simple, containing no exciting chapters, but in it lies one of the most valuable secrets of the great prosperity which it records, and his private and business life are pregnant with interest and incentive, no matter how lacking in



Arthur Shawton



Wm Kramer

dramatic action—the record of a noble life, consistent with itself and its possibilities in every particular.

JUDGE WILLIAM KRAMER.

Not by gift or purchase or by influence can one rise at the bar, but solely by merit must he gain his reputation, his ability winning him greatness and enabling him to pass on the highway of life many who perhaps had accomplished a part of the journey ere he started out. In Judge Kramer, now magistrate of the second division, city of New York, we have a worthy illustration of the self-made man who has attained a position of prominence in his profession, and as a member of the firm of Moffett & Kramer enjoys a large and lucrative practice.

The Judge was born in New York city, March 7, 1849, a son of George and Dorothy (Zaun) Kramer. The father was a native of Prussia, Germany, and on coming to the United States, in 1848, settled in New York, but soon after removed to Brooklyn, where he continued to make his home throughout life, dying there in 1884. By occupation he was a barber. In his family were seven children.

Judge Kramer was reared and educated in Brooklyn, attending the public schools of the sixteenth ward. The family lived near ex-Mayor Fred A. Schroder, who had a small cigar factory, in which our subject went to work at the age of ten years stripping tobacco, at the same time attending night school. When his employer removed to Courtland street he remained with him, having charge of his cigar store for five years. When Mr. Schroder was nominated for comptroller he sent for Judge Kramer and asked him to assist him in his ward, and when elected he made our subject clerk in the tax office, which position he held from 1873 to 1876. Mr. Schroder then advised him to study law, promising to make him one of the clerks of the police court. He was appointed to that position under Judge Fisher in 1880, and two years later was admitted to the bar, since which time he has devoted his energies to the legal profession and has met with remarkable success in his practice. He was first a member of the firm of Elliott, Moffett & Kramer, which was dissolved in 1885, and since that time he has been the junior member of the firm of Moffett & Kramer, with offices at 894 Broadway, Brooklyn. They do a very large litigating business. In 1896 our subject was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Judge Harrison; in May of the following year he succeeded Adolph H. Goetling for a full term, and was re-elected for a term of six years in the fall of 1901.

His sentences are models of judicial fairness, and he is proving a most popular and efficient judge. He was president of the board of magistrates in 1899.

Judge Kramer married, in 1875, Miss Anna Larkin, of Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, a daughter of John Larkin, and to them was born a son, Fred L. The Judge is a recognized leader in the ranks of the Republican party and takes a very active and influential part in politics. He is a member of the Hanover, Congress and Wheelmen's Clubs of Greater New York, and is a man of prominence in his community.

LEWIS A. McMILLAN.

More than a half century has passed since the business of which Lewis A. McMillan is now at the head, was established and through the long period it has enjoyed a flourishing existence. The enterprise, ability and perseverance of the founder, his father, and the industry and keen sagacity of the son, our subject, have made the business—that of manufacturing tackle blocks for yachts—one of the leading industrial concerns of Brooklyn.

Mr. McMillan was born in the nineteenth ward of Brooklyn, in the year 1865, and is a son of William H. and Mary J. (Beers) McMillan. The father was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and as the name indicates was of Scotch lineage, while the mother of our subject was a daughter of Lewis G. Beers, of Connecticut and a representative of one of the old families of that state. During his boyhood William H. McMillan became an employe in a house where were manufactured tackle blocks and other supplies for yachts and sailing craft. He applied himself closely to his work, mastered the business and in 1844 began on his own account in the same line of trade. He opened his factory on South street, in New York city, and from the beginning prospered, for the excellence of his products and his well-known reliability in all trade transactions soon gained for him a liberal patronage which constantly grew with the passing years. He was also prominent in social circles and enjoyed the warm regard of many friends. His death occurred in 1886 but his widow is still living. They were the parents of four children, of whom three survive, namely: Jessie, now the wife of Thomas W. McCormick, of Brooklyn; and L. A. and Thomas A., who constitute the firm of W. H. McMillan's Sons.

In the city schools of Brooklyn Lewis A. McMillan pursued his education and at an early age began assisting his father in business. He soon became familiar with every detail of the manufacture in its various departments and upon his fathers

death assumed control of the enterprise, which under his management has assumed still larger proportions. In the ownership he is associated with his brother as a partner. The firm manufacture tackle blocks of both iron and wood and make a specialty of yacht and vessel work. They also deal in lignumvitae wood, which they handle both in the log or sawed to shape. They also make a specialty of manufacturing and handling ten pins and ten pin balls, and in addition carry on a steam carpet-cleaning business. Their office and saleroom are located at No. 153 South street, New York, while their factory is at No. 32 to 40 Penn street, Brooklyn, where they furnish employment to a number of skilled mechanics and operatives.

Mr. McMillan was united in marriage to Miss Martha J. Dingman, a daughter of John H. Dingman. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Hyatt Lodge, F. & A. M.; De Witt Clinton Commandery, K. T., and Kismet Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He has been a representative to the Improved Order of the Shrine, is a director of the Hanover Club and belongs to the Atlantic Yacht Club. His social qualities are such as to render him a favorite in club life and among his many acquaintances, and wherever he is known he commands the confidence and regard of his fellow men. In carrying on the business instituted by his father, he has displayed excellent executive force and sagacity and his labors therefore have met with a desired financial reward.

JAMES A. SPERRY.

Among the active newspaper men of Brooklyn is to be mentioned James A. Sperry, one of the proprietors of the "Brooklyn Times." He was born in New York city, August 6, 1849. In 1878 he became connected with the paper in the capacity of city editor, and in 1896 he acquired a financial interest in it. He is recognized as one of the capable men in the profession, and his advancement is due to natural aptitude, as well as to his energy, determination and close application to the business to which he devotes himself with unaffected loyalty and enthusiasm.

He was among the earliest and most earnest advocates of the bridge connecting Brooklyn and New York, and was one of the first commissioners. In his official capacity, and through the influence of the journal with which he is connected, he was greatly instrumental in forwarding the building project to completion. He is a director in the Nassau Trust Company, and is a member of the Bushwick Club and of the Hanover Club; he aided in the organization of the latter named, and he has

served for two years as its president. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Sperry was married, June 3, 1879, to Miss Emily Peters, a daughter of Bernard Peters, one of the founders of the "Brooklyn Times."

OWEN E. HOUGHTON, D. D. S.

This is the age of progress, and the science of dentistry has kept pace with the general advancement. Among those who have contributed to the perfection of this art is Doctor Owen Edward Houghton, of Brooklyn, and in future ages the world will recognize him as a benefactor of the race. He occupies a commanding position as one of the foremost representatives of the dental profession, and the history of his career cannot fail to be of interest to his many friends.

He was born in Jefferson county, New York, January 16, 1850, and is descended from good old Revolutionary stock. Many of his ancestors figured prominently in the events which led to the establishment of the new republic. His parents were Lucius L. and Katherine Maria (Roberts) Houghton, who had eight children. Of these Owen E. and Charles L. entered the dental profession. The latter, a member of the Second District Dental Society, practiced for a number of years in Brooklyn and died there in 1876. Lucius L. Houghton, who is a general mechanic and inventor, is a son of Edward and Celia (Spalding) Houghton, natives of Connecticut.

Katherine Maria Roberts was a daughter of Lucius Quintus Cincinnati Roberts, who was born in Charleston, South Carolina, educated in Holland, and was afterward a sea captain and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He married Deborah Brownell. His father, Major Richard Brooke Roberts, served with distinction throughout the entire Revolutionary war, and was a charter member of the Society of Cincinnati, in the organization of which he took a prominent part. Major Roberts married Everarda Katrina Sophia Van Braam Huckgeest, daughter of Andre Everarda Van Braam Huckgeest, who was chief director of the Dutch East India Company and ambassador from Holland to China. One of his brothers was the famous Admiral Jacob Van Braam Huckgeest. The ambassador came to the United States soon after the Revolution and built a palatial home in Germantown, Pennsylvania, where he lived for a number of years, but he afterward returned to Holland. Among his servants were two Chinamen, who were the first of their race to set foot upon the America continent. The old mansion is still standing, and in front of it are two pine trees, one of which was planted by



Owen E. Houghton D.D.S.





Jas. A. Sperry



George Washington and the other by Marquis de LaFayette. Here he entertained many of the leading men of the country and Europeans visiting here, among others the famous Tallyrand, who made that his headquarters upon the occasion of his visit to this country. Major Roberts' father was Colonel Owen E. Roberts, who commanded the Fourth South Carolina Artillery and was killed in action at the battle of Stony Ferry in an effort to prevent the landing of the British. Three sons of Captain Roberts were among the most prominent dentists of their time. Dr. Charles H. Roberts was located in Poughkeepsie, New York, where he practiced for many years. Dr. W. B. Roberts practiced in New York city, was editor and publisher of the New York Dental Journal, and afterward mayor of Titusville, Pennsylvania, where he died possessed of handsome fortune. Dr. E. A. L. Roberts was one of the most prominent inventors in dental history. He was the first in this country to use platina, and with Dr. John Allen was the author of continous gum teeth. He later invented the "Roberts Torpedo," which revolutionized the production of petroleum, and from the proceeds of which he became very wealthy. He died in Titusville, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Owen E. Houghton entered the office of his uncle, Dr. Charles H. Roberts, of Poughkeepsie, in 1864, and under his careful guidance pursued the study of dentistry for six years. He then matriculated in the New York College of Dentistry, at which he was graduated in 1871 with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. After two years passed as assistant to Dr. J. B. Brown of Brooklyn, he opened a dental office at No. 47 Greene avenue, where he remained until 1880, when he removed to his present location, 126 South Oxford street. He has a large and constantly growing practice, in which he has shown not only the ability to follow in the footsteps of others but also has displayed a large amount of inventive genius in the line of his chosen calling. Among many inventions made by him may be mentioned "Houghton's Os Artificial," a plastic filling which has been used all over the world. He is the author of a number of scientific papers, one of which, under the title of "Pulp Mummification," when presented before the Second District Dental Society and published in the December (1899) number of "Items of Interest," led to a lengthy and wide-spread discussion which resulted in the upholding of the doctor's views and the receipt of many letters of commendation from dentists throughout the United States and Europe. Moreover the principle involved has come into general use, which is the most unmistakable evidence of its correctness and value.

Dr. Houghton is a member of the Brooklyn Den-

tal Society, the Second District Dental Society, of which he was president in 1896-7-8, and of the New York State Dental Society, in all of which he takes an active part and to the success and harmony of which he is ever ready to lend his aid.

On June 11, 1879, the Doctor married Miss Nellie Alden Wattles, daughter of Alden Wattles, of New York, and a direct descendant of John Alden, of Mayflower fame. To this union were born five children.—Helen Bininger, Emily Roberts, Owen Edward, Jr., and two who died in infancy.

Dr. Houghton is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Honor, the Royal Arcanum, the National Provident Union, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Union League Club of Brooklyn. He is a Republican in his political views and has rendered much valuable service to the party of his choice. In 1882 he was nominated for alderman to represent the twentieth ward, which he carried by one of the largest majorities in its history, and for two years served the city of Brooklyn in that capacity in a manner which reflected much credit upon himself and his constituents. Although active in all directions in which he has any connection, his chief devotion is to his family and his profession. Genial in manner, pleasant in conversation, and competent in his art, he has won a large circle of friends and a patronage of which, aside from the matter of remuneration, he may well be proud. In fact one of his most predominant characteristics is his desire to see right and justice prevail, money, in his estimation, always being secondary to true principles and honest methods, and he has lived in accordance with his convictions.

GEORGE HENRY DOTY, M. D.

An earnest and discriminating student in the line of his profession, Dr. Doty is widely known as a prominent representative of the medical fraternity of Brooklyn, where he is located at No. 124 South Oxford street. The Empire state has been his place of residence throughout his entire life. His history began April 21, 1860, his birthplace being in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county. His parents were Joseph and Augusta (Marshall) Doty, also natives of that county, and the ancestry may be traced back throughout the colonial period of New England and the Atlantic seaboard to Edward and Faith (Clark) Doty, who crossed the Atlantic to Plymouth on the Mayflower, being among the heroic band of Puritans who sought civil and religious liberty in the new world hitherto unsettled by the white race. The representatives of the family in succeeding generations were Edward and Sarah (France) Doty; Isaac and

Elizabeth (English) Doty; Isaac and Elizabeth (Jackson) Doty, who were perhaps the first of the family at Oyster Bay, Long Island; Samuel and Charity (Mudge) Doty; Charles and Sarah (Baker) Doty, the former a native of Oyster Bay, where he was born in 1730 and from where he moved to Dutchess county, becoming one of its pioneers; Stephen and Mary (Carey) Doty; and Samuel S. and Elizabeth (Briggs) Doty, who resided in Dutchess county and were the grandparents of the Doctor. The great-grandfather, Stephen Doty, served in the Revolutionary war. The Doctor's parents are still living in Pleasant Valley, where the father is occupying the position of supervisor. They had two children. The sister Elma, the deceased wife of Frank Baker, at her death left one son, who made his home with the Doctor and died at the age of twenty years.

Dr. Doty completed his literary education in the Poughkeepsie Academy and his professional training in the New York Homeopathic College, in which he was graduated with the class of 1884. After securing his degree he practiced in Brooklyn for about two years, and then became resident physician in the Brooklyn Maternity Hospital, occupying that position for a period of six years. He has since engaged in general practice, but has given special attention to obstetrical work and the diseases of children. He is now secretary of the staff of the Brooklyn Maternity Hospital, and has written a number of professional papers which have been presented before the medical societies and subsequently published. Socially he is connected with the Kings County Homeopathic Medical Society and the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society. His religious belief is in harmony with the doctrines of the Plymouth church, of which he is a member. He also belongs to the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, which membership indicates one of his chief sources of recreation.

GEORGE E. REED, M. D.

Dr. George Edwin Reed was born in Brewster, New York, September 28, 1861, and is now established in the practice of medicine at No. 737 Putnam avenue. He is a son of Edwin and Polly A. (Bloomer) Reed, the former a native of Brewster and the latter of Salem, New York. The paternal grandparents were Louis and Elizabeth (Bailey) Reed. The Doctor's father was one of the most progressive and successful farmers of his native town and is now living in honorable retirement, enjoying the fruits of his former toil. Of his six children, five are yet living.

The Doctor was educated in the public schools of

his native town and in the Hudson River Institute, supplemented by a course in Fort Edwards Collegiate Institute. He was for one year a teacher in the public schools of Patterson, New York, but not desiring to follow educational work throughout his entire life, he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, in 1884, and was graduated in that institution four years later with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He next entered St. Mary's General Hospital, in Brooklyn, where he served the regular term as house physician and surgeon, after which he engaged in the practice of his profession, meeting with a marked degree of success. For some time he has been a member of the staff of the Bushwick Hospital and is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings.

On the 9th of December, 1895, occurred the marriage of Dr. Reed and Miss Flora E. Ainslie, a daughter of W. D. Ainslie, of Brooklyn. He is a member of the Ivy Lodge, I. O. O. F., of encampment of General Putnam Council, Royal Arcanum, and the Independent Order of Foresters. He is also a member of the Rangeley Lake Golf Club and the Union League Club of Brooklyn. He and his wife are members of the Stuyvesant Heights Reformed church.

FREDERICK O. KRAEMER, D. D. S.

One of the most representative members of the dental profession in the city of Brooklyn is Dr. Frederick Oscar Kraemer. He was born in that city January 1, 1855, and is a son of Frederick Oscar and Mary (Boehm) Kraemer. His parents were both natives of Prussia, and were brought to the United States when children. His father, who for many years carried on an extensive jewelry business in Brooklyn, died in 1867, at the age of seventy-eight years, and is still survived by his widow. They had four children, of whom the Doctor is the eldest, the others being Emelia, wife of Professor E. W. Runyon, who was formerly dean of the State College of California, and is now engaged in the publishing business and the manufacture of homeopathic medicines; Charles Henry, who is a manufacturing jeweler of Brooklyn; and Miss Clara Mary Kraemer, who lives with her mother.

The Doctor was graduated at the public schools of his native city, and, preparing for the practice of dentistry in the office of Dr. A. N. Chapman, one of the leading dentists of his time, passed an examination before the state board of dental examiners in 1881. He then entered upon the practice of his profession, but also matriculated in the New York College of Dentistry, and the following year was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Sur-



F. C. Kraemer M. S., D. S. S.,





Frederick W. Heltzer

gery. He was successful from the beginning, and as he has always kept abreast with the rapid progress that has been made in the science and art of his chosen profession, his practice has steadily increased until his clientele is one of the finest in the city. In order to care for this extensive patronage he has found it necessary for some time to have an associate, the present one being E. V. Morrison, D. D. S. The Doctor has been very active in upholding the ethics of his profession, of which he is a close observer, and has done much effective work in perfecting, and securing the passage of many of the excellent dental laws of the state of New York. He is a member of the Brooklyn Dental Society, the Second District Dental Society, of which he was president in 1899, the New York Odontological Society, of which he was recording secretary in 1897, and is a permanent member of the New York State Dental Society. He takes deep interest in the workings of all these bodies, and does all in his power to promote their welfare. Never shrinking a duty, and never seeking an honor, he is ever ready to give support and encouragement to all undertakings that have for their objects the elevation and advancement of dentistry.

Dr. Kraemer was married October 14, 1885, to Miss Maria Archer, daughter of Hezekiah Archer, of Brooklyn, and has two children,—Frederick Oscar, Jr., and Marie Louise. The Doctor and his family are members of the LaFayette Avenue Presbyterian church, and he is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn. He is a member of the Third Ward Republican Association and has given much active support to the party of his choice.

FREDERICK MELTZER.

The name of Meltzer has long been associated with the brewery interests of Brooklyn, and he of whom we write is now proprietor of a large brewing establishment which he is successfully conducting. He was born in New York city, December 15, 1850, a son of John and Henrietta Elizabeth (Wagner) Meltzer. He was educated under private instructions in early youth and afterward attended the public schools of Brooklyn. He was prepared for business life by a commercial training in Eastman's Business College of Poughkeepsie. He next decided to go to the west in order that he might acquire a practical knowledge of the system and methods in the different large brewery establishments throughout that section of the country. He spent some time with the Hattel Brewing Company in Portage, Wisconsin, and with the Pabst Brewing Company of Milwaukee and later was in the employ of Opperman

& Fearer, with whom he remained for some time. After four years experience and practical training in the brewing trade he returned home and entered the employ of Meltzer Brothers, the firm being composed of his uncle Gottfried and his father. There he remained until after the death of these gentlemen, since which time he has been the principal directing spirit in the conduct of the Meltzer Brothers Brewery.

Mr. Meltzer has been twice married, his first union being with Miss R. Augusta Johnson, a native of the city of Christiania, Norway. By this union there was one daughter, Elizabeth, who died in infancy. The mother died July 13, 1896. Mr. Meltzer was married the second time in Brooklyn, on the 12th of July, 1898, to Miss Elizabeth Klersy, a daughter of Henry and Eliza (Hasslinger) Klersy, who are representatives of prominent families of Brooklyn. By this marriage Mr. and Mrs. Meltzer have one son, Frederick Phillip, and one daughter, Florence Elizabeth.

Like his father and uncle, Mr. Meltzer, of this review, is well known in the eastern district of Brooklyn in social and business circles. He was for some time a member of the Jefferson Horse Guards of the Eleventh Brigade National Guards, and also was for some time a member of the Thirtyscond Regiment, National Guard, N. Y. S., under First Lieutenant Pettincoffer, of Brooklyn. He is an active member of Fort Green Lodge and belongs to the organization known as Elite Sharp Shooters and the Williamsburg Sharp Shooters, and in both these organizations he is widely recognized as an expert marksman and a popular member, also was a member of the Arion Riding Club, and the Arion Singing Society and the Frederick Gluck Quartet Club, enjoying the warm regard and sincere friendship of many with whom he has been associated in the various walks of life.

JOSEPH G. LEITER.

The family of Leiter in Maryland has lived there for a goodly number of generations and gave its name to Lietersburg in that state. There Joseph G. Leiter, of Brooklyn, was born April 13, 1864, a son of James Freeland and Martha (Lantz) Leiter. His grandparents, Joseph and Ann (Zeigler) Leiter, had three children: James Freeland, who died in 1897; Abraham, who died in 1861, and Levi Zeigler, the merchant prince and millionaire of Chicago. Doctor Leiter's mother, who is living at Hagerstown, Maryland, is a member of another old Maryland family and is of German descent. His grandfather Leiter was born at Lietersburg, and it is believed that all of the name in the United States are

descended from the Leiter who first settled there, who was of Holland-Dutch ancestry.

James Freeland and Martha (Lantz) Leiter had seven children: Annie, who married George H. Wolfinger, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; T. Benton, an exceptionally able business man, in the employ of his uncle at Chicago for many years and died in 1899, aged forty-one years; Levi Zeigler, who also died in 1899, aged thirty-eight years; Joseph G., the immediate subject of this sketch; Fannie, who married Aaron K. McGraw, of Hagerstown, Maryland; James W., a prosperous dentist at Washington, D. C.; Miss Martha A. Leiter is Doctor Leiter's youngest sister and the youngest child of their parents.

Dr. Leiter was educated in the public schools of Leitersburg and at the Hagerstown Academy and was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1886. He then entered the Bellevue Hospital College, at New York, and was graduated at that institution on the night of the great blizzard in 1888. After a year and a half passed as interne at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, he began the practice of his profession in Williamsburg. He removed to his present location at No. 616 McDonough street, in 1895, and has a large general practice and the confidence of the medical profession and the public. He has been for a number of years visiting physician at St. Mary's Hospital and is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, and is a member and medical examiner of the Improved Order of Heptasophes, the Fraternal Mystic Circle and the Home Circle, and he holds membership also in DeLong Council, Royal Arcanum.

Dr. Leiter married Miss Nellie Morey, daughter of Joseph Morey, of Le Roy, New York, August 30, 1892, and has a daughter named Martha Victoria.

In politics Dr. Leiter has always been an uncompromising Democrat.

THE SEELY FAMILY.

The Seely family, long prominently and honorably known in Long Island, is of English extraction. Robert Seely, the grandfather of the present generation, located in Brooklyn at an early day and was for many years a trustee in St. Ann's Episcopal church. Robert Seely, Jr., the second son of Robert the first, was born in Brooklyn and there spent his entire life. He was a harness-maker by trade, long following that pursuit. He married Mary Rodgers, and their children are: William; Jacob, of Lynbrook; John, who is living in Jamaica, Long Island; Robert; Helen and Emeline, who is the widow of Robert Davison, and the mother of ex-

district attorney Davison, of Queens county. The father of this family was twice married, his first union having been with Emeline Rodgers, by whom he had two sons, both of whom served in the war of the Rebellion and are now deceased. The family attend the Dutch Reformed church.

ORVILLE E. HILL, M. D. S.

Dr. Orville E. Hill has occupied a prominent place in the dental profession of Brooklyn since 1861, the year in which he began the practice of his chosen calling in that city. At that time the dentists of the city rather avoided each other, there being no friendly or professional intercourse between them, and there was no association to bring them together, either socially or scientifically. In 1862 Dr. Hill invited nearly every dentist in the city to meet at his office for the purpose of forming a society which should have for its object the promotion of good fellowship and professional intercourse. The organization there formed, under the name of the Brooklyn Dental Association, included in its membership Brooklyn and New York dentists, and this was practically the foundation of the various dental societies which have since come into existence in New York and Brooklyn. In 1868 a law was passed creating a dental, state and district societies, and Dr. Hill then took a leading and prominent part in organizing the Second District Society. He was chairman of the convention which completed the organization and at its first meeting was elected a delegate to the state society, which was organized in Albany, in June of that year, and in which he was appointed chairman of the business committee. Dr. Hill has been an active worker and at various times president in all organizations which had for their object the advancement of the science and art of dentistry from the organization of the first active society to the present time. He is a member of the Brooklyn Dental Society, the Second District Dental Society, the New York Odontological Society and the New York State Dental Society, of which he was president in 1881-2. He was formerly a member of the National Dental Association.

In addition to his other duties Dr. Hill was for several years one of the five proprietors of what is now the "International Dental Journal," which was owned and published entirely by dentists and was a strictly independent scientific paper. He has written a number of reports and papers which have been presented before the various professional societies and subsequently published. A very important part of Dr. Hill's career is the prominence he has attained in the passage of the very excellent dental laws which the state of New York now enjoys and



Q. E. A. W. M. D. S.



which have been taken as models by many other states. In his social relations the Doctor has been a member of Mistletoe Lodge, No. 647, F. & A. M., for over twenty-five years. He was for several years president of the Centennial Club and was also a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, the Amaranth Society and the Constitutional Club.

Aside from his distinction in his profession, Dr. Hill is regarded as a connoisseur of rugs. His reception room and parlor are literally crowded with rare weaves of the Orient. There are rug portieres, rug curtains, rugs hung on the backs of doors and even rugs piled in careless grace here and there. These represent the result of careful scrutiny and an educated taste extending over a period of more than thirty years' attendance at public and private sales and the earnest perusal of countless collections. Each rug has an interest and value peculiar to itself; rare colors, unique patterns, perfect condition or indubitable antiquity differentiate Dr. Hill's collection from the usual aggregation of Oriental rugs. Sometimes he has watched and waited for years to secure a specimen he particularly desired, for he has made it an inviolable rule never to acquire a rug unless it has some subtle beauty not understood by the general public or a design of acknowledged rarity. His technical understanding and wide experience have been repeatedly acknowledged by intimate friends who have sought his advice in matters of Oriental pottery and rugs, and when John K. Mumford prepared his monumental work on "Oriental Rugs" for a well known metropolitan publishing house, Dr. Hill's collection was one of the first fields of study sought by this expert. Public acknowledgment of this was made in the newspapers and magazines and colored plates showing his "Kabistans," "Kulah" prayer rugs and other choice specimens were used to illustrate this text-book.

Besides this valuable array of rugs, color and brilliance are added to Dr. Hill's rooms by scores of pieces of choice Chinese and Japanese pottery and articles of vertu. From the bronze rose jar, supported by three sacred Indian elephants and adorned with trunks and tusks, to the fine rare old "Royal Yellow" Chinese vase, every specimen is genuine and unduplicated. There are Satsuma and Tokyo bowls and solid colored vases, curious lacquered pottery, dainty Cloissonne ware of richest colors and singular form. Quaint old brass lamps, relics of some ancient mosque shine dimly from arches and casements. A very complete assortment of gold and silver spoons collected in Europe and the United States fills a rosewood curio table. A corner cabinet is in itself a treasure house of curios in tortoise shell, Satsuma, Faience and fragile objects d'art.

At one time when F. S. Church, J. G. Brown

and other American artists were the vogue, Dr. Hill turned his attention to water colors and oils and many attractive pictures adorn his walls. Endless space could be filled with a complete or even an adequate account of the collection he has amassed; but one fact at least must be emphasized here: In all the variety and extent of his treasures Dr. Hill has had constantly in mind a harmonious ensemble and the result is that new beauties are revealed to his callers upon each succeeding inspection, so deftly and unobtrusively has he arranged the whole.

LOUIS LEE NICHOLS, M. D.

The medical fraternity of Brooklyn has many representatives, yet none who are more devoted to their profession or are more earnest in the discharge of professional duties than Dr. L. L. Nichols, who was born in Schuyler county, New York, August 31, 1859, and is a son of John Hobur and Esther Anne (Townsend) Nichols, natives of New York. His grandfather, Amasa H. Nichols, was a native of Connecticut and represented one of the earliest families of that state. The ancestors were of English birth and came to the new world in the early part of the seventeenth century. John Hobur Nichols was a farmer by occupation and died in 1887, at the age of seventy-two years. He is survived by his widow, who at the age of eighty-two years, is now living in Reading, New York. In their family were nine children: Amast and Henry T., who are commission merchants at Brooklyn; Martha G., wife of George H. Goltory, M. D., of Watkins, New York; Mary A., wife of Louis A. Randall, of Rochester, New York; Charlotte A.; Emma Jeanette, widow of Seward Robson, and a resident of Marietta, Ohio; John R., who resides in Marietta and is a clergyman of the Congregational church; Charles W., who is a carpenter of Walkins, New York; and the Doctor.

The last named was the youngest of the family. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and the Starkey Seminary, preparing for college in a preparatory school in Oberlin, Ohio. He was graduated at Oberlin College in the city of the same name with the class of 1887, after which he pursued for one year the medical course in the Western Reserve University and completed the course in the Long Island College Hospital in 1890. He then located in Brooklyn and has since engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he has achieved distinction. He engages in general practice, but makes a specialty of gynecology, and held the chair of diseases of the skin in Bedford Hospital from 1890 till 1892, and of general medicine in the same institution from 1892 till 1895. Since the latter date he has held the chair of gynecology in

that hospital. He is also connected with several of the leading dispensaries of Brooklyn and has written a number of professional papers which have been presented to various medical organizations and afterward published.

Dr. Nichols was married October 14, 1891, to Miss May Ellis, of Reading Center, New York, and they have one child, Herman Ellis. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Church of the Good Shepherd, an organization of the Episcopal denomination, and are people of prominence in the community, esteemed for their general worth by a large circle of friends. Socially the Doctor is connected with the DeWitt Clinton Council of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Lincoln and Brooklyn University Clubs.

In politics he is affiliated with the Democracy. His professional relations are with the Long Island Medical Society, the Associated Physicians of Long Island, the Brooklyn Pathological Society and the New York State Medical Society, and his high standing in the profession is indicated by the fact that he was honored by the presidency of the first named in 1895-6. Nature and training seemed to have fitted him for his chosen calling, in which he has won prestige and distinction in recognition of his learning, his skill and his devotion to the calling which he makes his life work.

ALBERT H. BRUNDAGE, M. D.

Dr. Albert Harrison Brundage, whose skill as a medical practitioner and whose valuable contributions to medical literature have made him widely and favorably known to the profession and to the public, has been practicing in Brooklyn a number of years, and a liberal patronage attests his ability.

He was born at Candor, Tioga county, New York, March 3, 1862, and is a son of Dr. Amos Harrison and Sarah Mervina (Dimmick, Dimock or Dymoke) Brundage. His paternal grandfather was Parmenas Brundage. One of his Dimmick ancestors was a captain in the American army in the Revolution, and several of them were conspicuous as officer and earnest patriots in the country's early history. On this, his maternal side, the subject of our sketch is descended from a distinguished family of England. Among his ancestors were those who acted as the champion of the sovereign at the time of coronation. No less than twenty of these Dymokes of the manor of Scrivelsby have acted as "Champion to the King" (or Queen). The ceremony was usually in the manner described by Dr. Kennet, concerning the coronation of Charles II when Sir Edward Dymoke was the champion: "In the middle of the coronation banquet in Westminster Hall, Sir

Edward Dymoke entered, armed cap-a-pie and mounted on a richly caparisoned charger. He was preceded by trumpeters and as esquire carrying his lance. York Herald and the marshal rode on his left hand, and the lord high constable on his right hand. The cavalcade advanced to the foot of the throne, where York Herald proclaimed a challenge for any dispute as to the crown, stating that he who might make one was a false traitor and that the champion was here ready to combat with him to the death. Directly this speech was concluded the champion hurled his gauntlet to the ground and assumed an attitude of defiance. No disputant being forthcoming, the gauntlet was restored to him and the king then drank to the champion in a gold cup and cover full of wine. The cup was then handed to the champion, who made three reverences to the king and drank off its contents at one draught. Lastly the champion, taking the cup with him as his fee, made a graceful exit by reining his steed backward. The armor, pistols, sword and lance, which had been supplied him from the Royal Armory, and the charger, also became his property. In the possession of the family at Scrivelsby manor are still a number of these cups and pieces of armor worn by the various members of the family who have served as champions to the monarchs of England."

In resuming the personal history of Dr. Brundage, we note that he remained in his native town until eight years of age, when his parents removed to Cohoes, New York, where he continued, in the public schools, his education begun in Candor. In 1872 the family removed to Newark, New Jersey, where he was a scholar in the public schools until fourteen years of age when he went to live with his paternal great-uncle, a retired Presbyterian minister, on a small farm at Montclair, New Jersey. For twenty-five years this uncle, who was then eighty-eight years old, had occupied himself in superintending the education of youths; and his sound advice and judicious influence were very helpful to his young nephew, who remained there until his uncle died in September, 1877, when he again became a scholar in the Newark schools. He graduated at one of the grammar schools and spent a year and a half in the high school. In 1881 his parents removed to Brooklyn, New York, and he soon afterward entered upon the study of law with a distinguished law firm in New York city. But a year and a half afterward he was induced to give up the study of law and accept a position in a mercantile establishment. He remained there but a short time, leaving it for a position in a drug store, in which line he had some previous experience. While there he was persuaded to enter the medical department



Albert H. Brundage M.D., Ph.D.

of the University of the City of New York as a student of medicine, which subject he had more or less studied under his father's direction. By teaching school nights and clerking in drug stores during vacations he was enabled to meet his medical college expenses, and after two full courses there was graduated M. D. on the 10th of March, 1885. He also took a post-graduate course there in 1891-2, and in the Long Island College Hospital in 1890-1. Throughout Dr. Brundage's active connection with the medical profession he has been a close and discriminating student, continually increasing his proficiency.

Overstudy and overwork during his college days seriously impaired his health and after his graduation he began a course of systematic exercise which he pursued uninterruptedly for more than two years, securing most remarkable results in muscular development and strength, which later enabled him to successfully meet the great tax made upon his vitality by fire. Dr. Brundage was a very active as well as powerful young man, and became the champion bar vaulter of the world, with a record of seven feet seven inches, which still remains unbroken after fourteen years.

From 1886 until the summer of 1888 Dr. Brundage was the medical director of the gymnasium at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, and also at the Peabody Normal College of the University of Nashville from 1886 until 1889. In the latter institution he was likewise lecturer on sanitary science. While endeavoring to extinguish a fire in one of the buildings of the University of Nashville, on the 22d of October, 1888, he was frightfully burned about the face and hands and his life despaired of. He was thereby confined to his bed for a long time and when ultimately able to go about was so injured and his health so shattered from the effects of the fire as to be wholly incapacitated for any duties. The personal sacrifice by which he undoubtedly saved the lives of many of the students, was recognized by them with a devotion to him, which was very affecting. Notwithstanding his previous extraordinary physique and vigor the burns resulted in more or less permanent injury, and partial invalidism. For a long time his memory was very seriously impaired. As soon as he was able to do so Dr. Brundage arranged to leave Nashville and return to his former home in Brooklyn, New York. Having sold such of his effects as could not be readily transported in small space, he packed the remainder, including his medical and some other diplomas, his instruments, books, silverware, some valuable collections he had made, his money and other things, in trunks to take to Brooklyn. All of these were on the ill-fated day express which encountered the

Johnstown flood so disastrously, and were all lost in the flood. By the merest accident Dr. Brundage and his wife had gone aboard the "Chicago Limited" instead of the train on which their baggage was, and thus they escaped destruction through their train's successful race with the flood, it being just ahead of the other and enabled to secure a higher position and one of safety. The loss of his trunks was a very disastrous blow to Dr. Brundage and left him penniless.

On the 26th of September, 1888, he married Sarah Alice Holt, a daughter of Rev. Kilburn Holt, of Amherst, Massachusetts. Their children are: Nellie Mervina, born July 20, 1889; Albert Edward, born October 2, 1892; and Cecil Webster, born November 8, 1894, and died April 4, 1896.

Although Dr. Brundage suffered so severely from the effects of the fire, ultimately his health and memory so improved as to enable him to again enter upon an active life, and February 1, 1891, he opened an office near Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, in the endeavor to build up a medical practice. He was rapidly successful and his practice soon became large and quite lucrative. He became well known in Brooklyn and was the occupant of various important positions. His work in behalf of the medical and pharmaceutical professions has been of great value. He was the founder of the Brooklyn Medical Society and one of the founders of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. From 1891-2 he was instructor in botany, materia medica, pharmacognosy and organic chemistry in the latter institution, the first vice-president in 1892-3, and president in 1893-4. For several years he was lecturer there on hygiene and the treatment of emergencies. He was successively secretary (1892-3), vice-president (1894) and president (1895) of the medical and surgical staff of the Central Hospital and Polyclinic. He is professor of toxicology, physiology and hygiene in the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy; vice-president of the board of pharmacy of the state of New York and examiner in toxicology and posology. Until the board passed out of existence he was a member of the board of pharmacy of the city of New York (Greater New York) and the examiner in toxicology and posology. He is toxicologist to the Bushwick Central Hospital; was formerly president of the Brooklyn Medical Society, also of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, and for two years was vice-president of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Pharmaceutical Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Microscopical Society, the American Forestry Association, the New York State, the New Jersey and the Con-

necicut Pharmaceutical Associations: the Kings County Medical Society, the Brooklyn Medical Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Associated Physicians of Long Island, etc.

Dr. Brundage is the author of a widely used *Manual of Toxicology*. Among his pharmaceutical and medical contributions have been: *The Dangers of Self-Medication*, *The Stability of Mercurous Chloride in Tablet Form*, *The Physician and His Mission*, *What a College of Pharmacy Does for a Drug Clerk*, *the Druggist and the Department Store*, etc. His writings show wide reading, careful study, original investigation and keen discrimination. He has attained to eminent position in the medical and pharmaceutical professions, and is always deeply interested in everything which pertains to a solution of the problems of life, and to life's ennobling and embellishment. In 1892 he graduated at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, receiving the degree of Ph. G. In 1897 he completed the post-graduate course in the same institution and received the degree of Phar. D. In 1898 the University of Nashville conferred the honorary degree of Master of Arts upon him in recognition of his medical, pharmaceutical and other writings and work.

Dr. Brundage sustained a sore bereavement on May 18, 1901, in the death of his mother, which occurred after only a short illness. She was a very intelligent woman, possessed of unusual force and strength of character, a devoted mother, and in earlier life had been distinguished for her oratorical powers and executive ability.

CHARLES S. YOUNG.

Charles S. Young, well known in financial circles in New York city, was born in Market street, New York city, in 1841, and for the past thirty-six years has been in the employ of the Central National Bank, advancing from one position to another, and for the past nine years has occupied the important position of cashier in that institution. His present high standing in the business world has been reached by steady climbing, as he began at the bottom round of the ladder. His first position in the banking business was as messenger for the Leather Manufacturers' Bank of New York. The secret of his success lies in fidelity to duty as well as business ability, while diligence and zeal for the interests of the house he represents have also been salient features in his career.

The name of Young was a very familiar one in New York business circles in the '40s. His father, William R. Young, of the firm of Galsner & Young, was a prominent merchant in the grocery trade. He was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, and came

from English ancestry. The family for several generations were in possession of a jewelry store in London, England. Two of his ancestors were ministers in the Baptist church, and the representatives of the name, in whatever walk of life found, have been men of sterling worth and enterprise.

William R. Young became a resident of New York about 1820, entering a grocery store in Chatham street. Later on he became the owner. His residence at the time of his death was at 16 Mott street. He attained considerable celebrity in his day as a leading merchant and public-spirited citizen, and enjoyed the unqualified regard and confidence of all who knew him. His acquaintance was wide and his standing in the community high. Among his business friends were A. T. Stewart, James G. Bennett, Horace Greeley and Commodore Vanderbilt. He married Sarah Ann De Milt, who on the maternal side through the Sands family traced her ancestry back to 1090. Her people were of the Huguenot faith.

It was in 1851 that the Young family became residents of Brooklyn. The subject of this review was then but a child. His educational privileges were limited and attained at public school No. 19, leaving the same and entering business at the age of thirteen; but reading, experience and observation have made him a well informed man, and a ready adaptability has enabled him to use his knowledge to the best advantage. His understanding of the banking business in all its departments is profound and comprehensive.

Mr. Young was united in marriage to Miss Leonora Van Wicklen, who traces her ancestry to Lord Underhill. They had two children, but only one is now living, Frank S. The circle of their friends is extensive. They have long resided in Brooklyn and are widely and favorably known. Mr. Young is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Union League Club, Hyatt Lodge, F. & A. M., treasurer of the Industrial School Association, Brooklyn, E. D. His career is one well worthy of emulation. At all times he has been faithful to the trusts reposed in him; he has fully met every obligation, conscientiously discharged the duties of public station and has retained the confidence of his fellow men by an upright life.

JOHN C. LESTER.

One to whom fate has vouchsafed success as a result of marked ability in the line of a chosen calling is John Crego Lester, now a prominent physician of Brooklyn. He was born in North Egremont, Massachusetts, January 31, 1856, and is a son of George W. and Susan V. (Millard) Lester, natives of Massachusetts. His grandparents were John and



John C. Foster.



Robert A. Day

Eliza (Race) Lester. The history of the Lester family can be traced back through a large part of the annals of England, William I. Lester being mentioned as a Norman baron of much distinction who flourished about 1065 A. D. Since that time the name has been frequently and honorably interwoven with English history.

George W. Lester, the Doctor's father, was a graduate of the Academy of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and was there a schoolmate of David Dudley and Cyrus W. Field. He was a farmer and merchant, but displayed much poetic talent and was known as "the farmer poet of Massachusetts." In his family were two children, Millard F., of Brooklyn, and John C.

The Doctor pursued his literary education in the Sedgwick Institute, in the high school of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and in Dartmouth College, in which he was graduated in 1877, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Two years later he received the degree of Master of Arts and that of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon by the Long Island Hospital College. He was then appointed assistant physician to the Kings County Lunatic Asylum, where he remained for about a year, after which he was superintendent of the Inebriates' Home at Fort Hamilton for two years. While in the latter position he was also professor of higher mathematics, Greek and Latin in the Bay Ridge Episcopal School. Subsequently he removed to Brooklyn, where he has since successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. He formerly devoted his energies to general practice, but his time is now given almost exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat and in his specialty he has won distinction for marked ability and in the gratifying results which have attended his labors. He is assistant surgeon of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the eye and ear surgeon of the De Milt Dispensary, of New York. At an earlier day he was medical superintendent of the Inebriates' Home at Fort Hamilton, but resigned to begin practice alone. He is also acting surgeon of St. Bartholomew Hospital and Clinic, which is erecting its buildings at an expense of two hundred thousand dollars. When he first came to Brooklyn he was appointed surgeon in charge of the South Brooklyn Hospital Medical Dispensary.

In 1888 Dr. Lester organized the "American Medical Digest," of which he was editor for eight years, which during that time became one of the most popular medical journals in the United States. He was also for two years a co-laborer on the "Medico-Surgical Bulletin" of New York. He has written a large number of pamphlets and papers, chiefly upon his specialty, and these have been presented to and favorably received by various professional bodies. The

Doctor is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; the American Academy of Medicine; the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Societies; the American Otological Society; the Brooklyn Pathological Society; the Association of Physicians and Surgeons of Long Island; and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of New York. For several years he was surgeon-general of the National Providence Union. He is a valued and popular representative of several fraternal and civic orders, including the Psi Upsilon Society, Zeta Chapter; Hill Grove Lodge, F. & A. M.; Principal Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Knights of Pythias; and the Royal Arcanum, being district examiner of the last named for several years and a member of the Grand Council.

MAJOR ALBERT A. DAY, LL. B.

The life of Major Day, a veteran of the Civil war and the survivor of twenty-one reported battles, has been truly an active and eventful one. He is a member of the New York bar. For twenty-five years past he has also been favorably known as the general business manager of the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

He was born in Troy, New York. His father, Samuel Day, was a clergyman, and the son's early educational training was obtained in such various schools as could contemporarily be availed of in his father's changes of pastorate. While residing in Milwaukee, he graduated, in 1860, from the city high school, and immediately after, entered the University of Michigan. While pursuing his collegiate course the events of 1861 so stirred the patriotism of the young man that during his summer vacation at Ann Arbor he helped to raise a military company for the service. He was to have received from Gov. Blair a captain's commission; but at the last moment, owing to his youth, his parents interposed and his patriotic ambition was temporarily thwarted. The company was thereupon turned over to Professor Clark, an instructor in the university, and it became a part of Colonel Copeland's noted "Mounted Rifles," a regiment which subsequently distinguished itself in many hard-fought battles.

Not discouraged by this first failure to gratify the spirit of war, and his services, by reason of his recent experiences and success, being sought in raising another company, he again engaged in the work of recruiting. In this second company he was promised a lieutenant's commission; but later on, he yielded precedence to other expectant officers, and for the sake of harmony and in order to get

without further delay to the front, he enrolled his name, at the last hour before the company was formally mustered, as a private. Leaving his studies in college he thus enlisted for a three years' term of service, August 15, 1862, in Company H, of the Twentieth Michigan Infantry, from Ann Arbor, Michigan; and with knapsack, haversack, accoutrements and gun, he went to the front with his regiment, a splendid body numbering one thousand and thirty men. The organization distinguished itself on many hard-fought battle-fields, and returned to Washington at the close of the war, a shattered remnant comprising two hundred and twenty-eight veterans in command of Major Day.

Personally, Major Day was present and participated in battles at Fredericksburg, Virginia; Horse-Shoe Bend on the Cumberland River, Kentucky; siege of Vicksburg, and later on, the engagements at and around Jackson, Mississippi; siege of Knoxville, Tennessee; Blue Springs, Loudon, Lenoir Station, Campbell's Station and the final engagements at and around Fort Saunders, on November 17, 20, 21, 22 and 24, 1864, at Knoxville; also Bean's Station and Dandridge, Tennessee; Fort Hell, Yellow House, Weldon Railroad, Reams' Station, Peeble's Farm, Hatcher's Run and Fort Stedman in Virginia; besides reconnaissances, skirmishes and minor engagements otherwise, too numerous for enumeration here.

Illustrating the perilous character of the service of the soldier of those days, the following incidents in Major Day's personal experience are interesting: Serving at one time as officer of the guard at Fort Saunders, Knoxville, and while making a midnight tour of inspection in front of the defences and along the vidette line, he thoughtlessly stopped in front of a fire near one of the dug-out posts. He was sighted by the enemy, not one hundred yards distant, and a well-directed ball aimed at his breast. But at the instant of discharge he fortunately turned, in answer that moment to a word of caution addressed to him by one of the men in the ditch. This change of position, occurring at the instant of the delivery of the ball, presented his body sideways, so that the bullet passed from below the shoulder across the breast, otherwise it would have pierced his heart. At the battle of The Yellow House, Virginia, August 19, 1864, and while leading his part of the column in a charge, Major Day was obliged to climb a fence. In the act of springing from the top rail, a shell cut this support from under him, taking the heel of the Major's foot, but he escaped unharmed. Again, during the regiment's occupancy of Fort Hell, in the same year, he received a contusion on the shoulder, caused by a fragment from an

overhead exploding mortar shell. A notable escape of Major Day, with many others, at a time of most imminent peril, was during an advance before Petersburg, Virginia, when, with other companies of his regiment, he was surrounded and cut off by the enemy. The men forced their way back through the Confederate lines in a gallant rush and with desperate hand-to-hand fighting; but the organization sustained heavy loss in killed and wounded, and narrowly escaped annihilation.

The young student-soldier rose by rapid promotion from the rank of a private, through the intermediate grades of corporal, sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and finally to a captaincy. Later on, and while in command of the shattered remnants of two regiments at "Battery Nine," before Petersburg, "for conspicuous gallantry in the attack on Fort Stedman" (so mentioned in orders), he was brevetted a Major, by President Lincoln.

During the first three months of his enlistment he filled the position of chief clerk at Division Headquarters, but was relieved and returned to his regiment at his own request. He preferred to take part in the fighting service for which he enrolled. In his second year he was made regimental ordnance sergeant, and performed a difficult service in reducing to method a very tangled condition of affairs in his colonel's accounts with the government. In the winter of 1863-4, he served as provost marshal in east Tennessee, on General Humphries' staff. At another period he was recorder of a military commission in the First Division of the Ninth Army Corps. After the close of the war, in addition to his other duties, he discharged the difficult office of judge advocate of a general court martial, at Washington, D. C. At this time he was offered a commission in the infantry regiment of General Orlando B. Wilcox, Thirteenth regulars, but declined.

Upon his honorable discharge from the army, he re-entered the university, from which he graduated in 1867. He subsequently practiced law in Saginaw, Michigan, for several years; during which period he held successively the offices of county prosecuting attorney, United States receiver of public moneys; and later, general state inspector of illuminating oils. While residing in Saginaw he organized and for a considerable period had command of the East Saginaw Rifles, a noted company, which, under his command, won the state tournament medal for greatest excellence in discipline and drill. He retained command of this company, declining higher station in the State service as a field officer until his removal to the East.

He came to Brooklyn in 1877, and the year fol-

lowing was made general manager of the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, to which position he has since been annually re-elected. Aside from his legal occupation he is a member of the Publishing firm of Collins & Day, and president also of The Ideal Fuel-Feeder Company.

As manager of the affairs of the "Poor Association," he has edited and compiled a valuable series of special records, reports and publications on the condition of the poor. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, a member of the D. K. E. collegiate fraternity; was chaplain of the order of Knights of Pythias, and is a comrade in the well known U. S. Grant Post, No. 327.

Major Day has a remarkable collection of war relics, each one bearing relationship to his personal army experience. Swords captured by him from Confederate officers, trinkets and newspapers exchanged with friendly pickets, headquarter receipts for prisoners captured and turned over, Confederate flag, shells, bullets, canteens, knapsack, officer's sash, spurs, his old regimental desk, interesting papers, orders received, and many other souvenirs of his service which he was able to send home or brought back with him at the close of the war.

He married Miss Mary Ella Van Tuyl in 1874. Their children are: Genevieve, a dramatic soprano, who is preparing for work in grand opera; Albert Van Tuyl, who is an inventor and electrician; and Abbot Augustus, a lad at school.

Rev. Samuel Day, the father of Major Day, was a graduate of Williams College. For several years he conducted a popular and well-known Seminary, situated at Troy, New York; and it was there that the subject of this sketch was born. Samuel Day subsequently entered the Presbyterian ministry. He accepted his first charge at Wolcottville, Connecticut. Later he was called to the pastorate of the South Presbyterian Church, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Samuel Day was no less patriotic than his son. At the opening of the war he was commissioned chaplain of the Eighth Illinois Infantry, remaining with his regiment in active field service for two years. He was much loved by the men and was always with them in action. He was afterwards detached and assigned by General Grant, with whom he was personally acquainted, to the special duty of soliciting and collecting sanitary and hospital stores at the north, for use in the field. In this capacity he did noble and efficient work. Through his sole endeavor, over twelve hundred tons of supplies, mainly delicacies for the sick and wounded, were sent to the front. While Major Day was in command of his regiment at "Battery Nine" before

Petersburg, in 1865, his father made him a short visit; and Chaplain Day took great comfort at this time in personally supervising the distribution of a very small part of that great volume of supplies which had been raised and forwarded through his instrumentality. His greatest pleasure seemed realized in accompanying his son through the trenches, and on these midnight tours he distributed mittens and tobacco to the men exposed during the cold winter nights on guard duty. This estimable and kind-hearted man, soon after the close of the war, died from the effects of over-work, and exposure incurred, while in the country's service.

Major Day comes of fighting stock. He is the great-grandson of General Townier of Revolutionary fame. Young Townier, a son of the Earl of Vaughan, England, early espoused the cause of the struggling colonists. He fought with and for them, and received a general's commission. After the close of the Revolutionary struggle he married and settled in Williamstown, Massachusetts. Sons were born to him fought under General Winfield Scott. One of them, a gallant officer, was killed while storming a battery on high ground at the battle of Niagara, or Lundy's Lane, July 25, 1814. Major Day's mother was a granddaughter of General Townier. His ancestry upon his father's side is also interesting. His great-grandfather was Samuel Day, a colonial judge and afterward a captain in the Revolutionary war; next, his son and namesake, Samuel Day, and grandfather of Major Day, was justice of the sessions, state senator, etc. At the close of his life he founded and endowed Day's Academy at Wrentham, Massachusetts.

Major Day was especially distinguished in the army as being well-informed in military official usage; and as well, also, in drill and tactics. His services were in constant demand upon military commissions, courts martial, provost marshal and staff duties. But these occupations and offices were never allowed to withdraw him from field service. He preferred to be with his men whenever the organization was in action. When the Regiment became depleted, Companies D, K and E were consolidated, and the then Captain Day was placed in command. Soon afterward he was advanced to the command of his regiment, in the absence of all other field officers, and covering an exciting and momentous period during the closing months of the war. At the final storming of Petersburg he led his Regiment across the *chevaux de frise* and over the works, and was the first to enter the city from the south. He took his command into the grass-covered enclosure before the city hall, stacked arms, and then, climbing into the cupola, he flung out to the

breeze the glorious regimental stars and stripes from its highest point. In recognition and reward, the "Twentieth" was detailed for provost duty in the city. Major Day thereupon selected a large tobacco warehouse near the city hall and therein quartered his regiment. But the old "Fighting Twentieth" enjoyed this respite but a few days: it was shortly summoned and went speedily to the front again. After the surrender of General Lee, Major Day, still in command, brought his regiment back to Washington; and soon afterward the organization was mustered out of the service.

Major Day was recognized as an exacting master in the details of military service; but while holding his men firmly as a disciplinarian, he so manifested his genuine interest in their behalf, and exercised such active care in their welfare otherwise, that he also held a firm place in their loving and respectful regard. He never bantered, and was not in the habit of exchanging jovial pleasantries with his soldiers. His duty, in his estimation, was too serious, and his responsibilities too great for chaff and jollity. He realized all this. It made him old in his youth. If jokes and nonsense were in exchange while under arms they instantly ceased when he appeared. The men whispered the caution, "The 'old man' is on deck." His attitude therefore toward his command was firm, but always courteous and just. He was cool and self-contained in the face of trying emergency, and his officers and men were always ready to manoeuvre or engage with absolute confidence wherever he directed or led.

In later years, and while holding civil office as United States receiver of public moneys, heavy bonded security was required of Major Day. Upon receipt of his commission from President Grant he stepped from his law office to the principal local banking institution on the next block. Its president acquiesced at once when asked to qualify as one of the bondsmen. Another cordial response was received from a second wealthy surety, quite as willing,—each pledged to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars in behalf of the young attorney. Their ready assent is mentioned as exemplifying the confidence of his fellow town-men. His official returns to the government were accurate and punctual. When, later, he resigned to accept appointment from the governor of Michigan as general inspector of illuminating oils, the second auditor of the United States treasury, in a letter announcing the final and favorable audit of his accounts, complimented and commended him upon the promptness of his closing settlement.

As the first appointed general state inspector, he encountered an involved situation; and it was here especially that his genius for systematic organ-

ization was put to advantageous exercise. No state inspection law had previously existed. Oil, in lamps, had been constantly exploding about the state. Miscellaneous samples of it were found, on examination, to ignite at 97 degrees Fahrenheit,—a perilously low temperature. Upon imperative public demand, based upon these dangerous conditions as exposed by the state board of health, a statute was passed, fixing the fire test at 150 degrees. Major Day, the newly-appointed official, was expected to devise a system and organize measures for carrying out the requirements of the new law. He promptly established his central bureau, appointed a corps of deputies throughout the state, formulated sub-agency rules, drew up forms of business and report, interested the leading state journals in the reform and published a carefully prepared Manual of Instructions for the guidance of sub-inspectors. Six months thereafter the state board of health reported to the governor that "not a spoonful of crooked oil" could be found, and that lamp explosions had entirely ceased. These results were not accomplished without tireless and determined action. Hundreds of barrels of the cheaper low-test oil continued, for a season, to pour into the State; but they were sought out and fearlessly condemned, notwithstanding obstinate and unscrupulous dealers fought to avoid conviction.

In conclusion: Major Day's organization of the business of the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has placed that Society, in respect to efficiency as an aid-giving medium, among the first in the country. As the years of the last quarter-century have passed, its methods of orderly and successful practice have attracted wide attention and been copied in other large cities. This formulative growth of business-method was novel and a work of originality. It deeply interested Major Day, and it has been one to which he has given his most careful thought and a liberal portion of the best years of a busy life.

S. A. RUSH.

CHARLES R. DOANE, M. D.

Dr. Charles R. Doane was born in the town of Eastham, Massachusetts, August 30, 1840. He was of Pilgrim ancestry, being a descendant of Deacon John Doane, who came to this country in 1621, and in company with Governor Thomas Prince and five others was delegated by the Plymouth colony to found the town of Eastham, on Cape Cod. In his early boyhood our subject accompanied his father, Russell Doane, a sea captain, on several voyages to England, Scotland and other European countries.



Chas R. Joame

When he was eleven years of age he came to this city with his parents, entering one of the public schools of the Eastern District, then called Williamsburg, and remained there until he was sixteen years of age.

Leaving school, he procured a situation in a retail jewelry store. This, however, not being congenial to his tastes, he accepted a situation in a doctor's office, where he first conceived the idea of studying medicine, and prevailed upon his father to allow him to attend the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. After attending one course his studies were discontinued, his father having purchased a farm in Spottswood, New Jersey, and with his family removed to that place. This was in 1858. Charles remained with his parents, working on the farm, until the breaking out of the Civil war in 1861. He was one of the first to offer his services to the government, and served during the first year of the war as second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain respectively of the New York Marine Artillery in North Carolina. Resigning from the war department in June, 1863, he accepted the commission of first lieutenant in Battery D, Fourth Artillery, of New Jersey, which position he held until the resignation of Captain Woodbury, when he became captain of the battery and was mustered in as such at the Chapins Farm, in front of Richmond, in October, 1864. He was a brave soldier, acquitting himself with distinguishing honor on several occasions, always being found at his post and ever ready to obey the call of duty.

In Foster's History of New Jersey and the Rebellion honorable mention is made of Lieutenant Doane's bravery at Bermuda Hundred in these words: "Lieutenant Doane, who was in command of the four guns left in the action of Sunday, now opened fire, upon which the entire force of the artillery directed their shots at one point. Lieutenant Morris firing at nearly right angles with the other batteries. Under cover of this cannonade the Second Division of the Tenth Corps charged the Rebel ranks and captured thirteen hundred prisoners and several battle flags. A Rebel battery was observed trying to get into position in the front, but the storm of shot and shell struck down the men and horses and completely disabled their guns. The Fourth Battery during the morning fired one thousand five hundred pounds of ammunition. Lieutenant Doane, seeing so many of his men go down before the fire of sharp shooters posted in trees, threw off his coat and hat seized a sponge-staff and performed the duties of 'number one' until the firing ceased, thus awakening the confidence and admiration of all who witnessed the deed."

The same work, speaking of the fight at Dutch Gap and Bermuda Hundred, says: "The officers and men of the Fourth Battery were complimented by General Ames and General Gilmore, who were present during the action, for their services on this occasion, and it was probably their behavior on that day that decided the commanding officer to retain the battery in the post of danger and honor. Captain Woodbury and Lieutenants Doane, Morris, George and King were exposed to full view of the Rebel rifle men, but all escaped unharmed."

After the close of the war he returned home and was united in marriage with Mary M., a daughter of Squire Mount, of Spottswood, New Jersey. He devoted the following five years of his life in inventing and manufacturing several labor-saving machines. In the meantime he did not forget the ambition of his boyhood, "to be a physician." His leisure moments were spent in reading medicine, and at the expiration of that period, by exercising economy, he was again able to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, at which, at the end of two years, he graduated with honors and was elected valedictorian of his class. He was a tireless worker, always having plenty to do, and, like all busy men, always found time to do it. Whatever task he undertook was done to the very best of his ability. He rose early, retired late and was never idle. For several years he was editor of the Commercial Reporter, and from its pages many a rare gem of which he was the author but which appeared under the various *noms de plume*, may be called. He was a versatile writer, always interesting whether writing in a serious or comic vein, prose or poetry. Two years after graduating as a physician he wrote to the editor of the "Medical Register" requesting that his name be omitted from all future publications. The "Register" publishes a list of all regular graduates, and such as violate the "code of ethics" are dropped. In this letter the following characteristic paragraph appears: "I believe your publication is simply a book which is held threateningly over the heads of medical practitioners, for the purpose of obligating them to walk in a path which you and a few others have mapped out, but which they have had no hand in farming. I propose to be just as independent as a physician as I would be in any other walk of life; and I write in order that your agents may be relieved, at once and forever, from all necessity of keeping watch and guard over my professional conduct."

Dr. Doane was twice elected master of Marshall Lodge, F. & A. M., and for ten successional years represented that body in the grand lodge. Always independent and aggressive, in Masonry he made no exception to that rule, ever ready to point out and

make war against any abuse of any rule or custom, be it ever so time honored, that appeared to him unfair, undemocratic or dishonest. This was his prominent trait of character. He was an active member of Harry Lee Post, G. A. R., and as a Grand Army man was popular with the "boys in blue." The interest in the meetings never lagged when Dr. Doane was there. He was also a director of the German Savings Bank of the Eastern District and a charter member of the Standard Council of the Legion of Honor. In 1881 he was appointed a member of the board of education, and the following year was elected vice-president of that body, having been re-elected to the same position in 1883. His last appearance at the board was on the 6th of May, upon which occasion, in the absence of the president, he opened the proceedings. He was a member of several important standing committees of the board and was chairman of the school committee in his district. He was a constant and regular attendant at the meetings of this body until the time of his sickness and was so enthusiastic in the fulfillment of his duties in this position that when physically unfitted to leave his home with prudence he still wended his way to Red Hook Lane and performed his duty to the best of his ability. He was an able debater, had the courage of his convictions, was always willing to weigh fairly both sides of a question and to decide as to what he thought fair and right, regardless of what his own or any other person's personal preference might be. The Doctor was a man of striking personal appearance, of fine physique, and did not until almost the last betray outwardly the ravages of the insidious disease that ended his life.

The immediate cause of his death was congestion of the brain. He left a widow and five children, comfortably provided for. He was a man of strong vitality and surrendered his life after a desperate struggle on the Monday of June 9, 1884. The funeral services, held at his late residence, 206 Hewes street, on Wednesday, June 11, was largely attended by his friends and the members of the various organizations to which he belonged, after which the remains were taken to Cypress Hills cemetery.

At the regular meeting of the board of education held on June 10th, the day after the Doctor's death, Mr. Tunis G. Bergen, the president of that body, after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting announced the death of Mr. Doane in the following words: "Once more we have been called together by a mournful mesage, one that teaches us of our own mortality. You have already heard of the death of the president of this board. Entering on the fourth year of his membership here, he became widely known to the public as a man of sincere purposes and high aims, devoted to the cause

of public education. His character was a very marked one. He was a most worthy man, and was always outspoken in his conversation. He never sneaked behind a smile to hide a stab. He never tried to conceal a purpose in flattery or utter a thought with malevolent intention. He was outspoken when he argued with you, and I ever regarded him as a manly man, honest in all his relations with and to the board. I will now leave in your hands the disposition which the occasion demands." After the remarks by the chairman a very few appropriate testimonials in the way of brief speeches were given by his fellow members, and all to the effect that he, with whom we should meet no more here, was worthy of our respect and admiration. Among those who thus paid tribute to his memory were Messrs. Christopher W. Wilson, Louis E. Nicot, George E. Moulton, F. E. Dana and others, after which the following resolution by Mr. Wilson was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this board adjourn for one week, out of respect to the memory of our respected associate, and that a committee of three be appointed by the chairman to draft suitable resolutions. That Mr. Doane's cbar be draped in mourning for thirty days and that the board attend the funeral services in a body.

The chair appointed as the committee provided for in the motion Messrs. Christopher W. Wilson, Louis E. Nicot and Robert Payne. At the meeting of the board held June 24th Mr. Wilson, in behalf of the committee, made the following report:

The committee charged with the melancholy duty of drafting resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the board upon the death of Dr. Charles R. Doane, its late vice-president, respectfully submit the following:

The members of the board of education of the city of Brooklyn recognize in the death of Dr. Doane the interposition of Divine Providence, at whose decree they have no right to murmur and at whose will they bow.

As members of the board we have lost a genial companion and a staunch and loyal friend, while the cause of public education has lost a zealous and intelligent champion and Brooklyn one of its best citizens.

The death of Dr. Doane, after a severe and painful sickness, which he bore with fortitude, emphasizes anew the fact too frequently forgotten that there is a Providence that ruleth all things and that earthly judgment is frequently erroneous; for if we reflect that a few short months since he whom we now mourn was with us here in the full vigor of manhood and in possession of all his mental and physical faculties, such as to warrant us in deeming as the prime, rather than so near the close of a life of usefulness, and yet we know that he has gone to that "bourne from whence no traveler returns." The career of Dr. Charles R. Doane as a boy in our public schools, at which he graduated, followed by his enlistment and gallant services during the late war, his entry into college and

graduation as a physician is one eminently worthy of emulation by the pupils in our public schools and young men everywhere. As a member of the board he was serving his fourth year and second term as vice-president. The time, care and attention given by him to the business of the board at its meetings and in the various committees of which he was a member, are matters of record and have left their impress on the educational system of our city. Of him it is to be said he brought personal knowledge of the public school system derived from his experience as a pupil, as well as a business and collegiate education to aid him in performing the duties assigned to him. We all remember him as a ready debater,—outspoken, positive, practical, sincere, courteous withal, and a manly gentleman, ever ready to give as to receive. As vice-president of the board when called upon to preside his decisions and rulings were always fair, impartial and considerably rendered. As chairman of the evening school committee he performed valuable service in that important branch of educational work. Whilst bowing with submission to the will of our Creator who doeth all things well, we cherish a keen remembrance of the good deeds performed by our deceased brother as a valuable legacy and point to them as his own best monument. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved wife and stricken family in the loss of him who was at once a kind husband and an affectionate and indulgent father.

Resolved, That this memorial be printed in full in the minutes, and that the same be suitably engrossed and a copy presented to the family of the deceased.

CHRISTOPHER W. WILSON,
LOUIS E. NICOT,
ROBERT PAYNE,
Committee.

The report was received and the resolutions adopted.

In walking through Greenwood, that "beautiful city of the dead," you cannot fail to notice that some graves are almost neglected as though the sleepers were forgotten, others are marked by stately monuments, the green sward alone surrounding them, while still others are adorned with roses and violets and many colored leaves, thus showing that the departed are held in fond remembrance and that beneath the silent sod lies one whose memory is respected, honored and loved. So to the testimonies of a man's friends, when unanimously in his favor may be likened to the flowers strewn upon the grave. They are an indication that he was worthy of the confidence reposed in him and that some hearts are still beating in response to his.

We have briefly reviewed the life of Dr. Charles R. Doane and have found him to be what the world calls a "self-made man." In boyhood, ambitious: at the battle front a brave soldier; at home a good citizen, always and everywhere doing the best he could, not only for himself but for those by whom he was surrounded. But the hopes of his youth have faded away, the din of battle with him is hushed forever, the work of his life is finished. As we hear among

the mountains the last echo from the notes of the horn sounding upon the farthest hill we strain our ears to catch as it were just one more note, which never comes, but all is silent; its melody, however, still lingers with us, now and again returning, making life more beautiful for the memory of its sweetness. So we strain our ears to catch one more word from the closed lips, one more sound from the hushed voice of him with whom we have been accustomed to walk, and hear no response. But in memory he still lives, and the good he has done lives after him.

JACOB REMSEN

Many of the residents of Long Island can trace their ancestry back through several generations and can justly claim to belong to old families of this section of the country, but none can claim more honorable or worthy ancestry than can Jacob Remsen. The first of the name to seek a home in America came from Holland and the descendants of the original progenitor have for generations been landed proprietors in the island. The name of Remsen is found in the annals of Long Island from the earliest period of its development down to the present time. Jacob Remsen, the grandfather of our subject, was born September 26, 1767, and was married on the 28th of January, 1806, to Maria Bennett, who was born October 8, 1783. Their children were Cornelia Lefferts, who was born July 5, 1807; Richard, born November 16, 1810; Barnard B., born June 4, 1815; and Gitty was born October 16, 1818.

Derick Remsen, who was born April 29, 1752, was married September 15, 1775, to Elizabeth Duryea, who was born September 24, 1755. Their children were as follows: Catherine, who was born June 11, 1770, died November 10, 1814; Jacob, who was born September 26, 1779, died April 13, 1825, at the age of forty-six years, six months and seventeen days. His wife, Maria, died April 4, 1857.

Of the Bennett family to which the paternal grandmother of Mrs. Remsen belonged, we have the following record: Barnet B. was born November 27, 1750, and was married April 11, 1782, to Charity Stryker, who was born July 14, 1765, and their children were: Maria, born November 8, 1783; Ida, born November 29, 1785; Gaty, born April 2, 1788; Garret S., born February 8, 1791; William, born May 27, 1793; William, the second of the name, born September 19, 1794; Gaty, who was born April 16, 1797, and died October 16, 1818; Jacobus, born September 30, 1799; and John, born July 17, 1802.

Of this family Garret Stryker Bennett married Elizabeth Van Brunt on the 23rd of March, 1811, and their children were Cornelia, born December 4, 1811;

Barnet, who was born December 29, 1813; Ida, who was born September 15, 1816; George, born April 17, 1819; and Garret S., born April 18, 1821. The father of this family died December 11, 1825.

Richard Remsen, the father of our subject, was born in the town of Flatlands, November 16, 1810, and died December 20, 1892. He was a prominent and progressive farmer of his native town and there spent his entire life. He married Elizabeth Suydam, on the 12th of April, 1837. She was born October 19, 1814, and died May 17, 1885.

Jacob Remsen, whose name introduces this review, was born at the old homestead in Flatlands, March 16, 1840, and acquired his education in Erasmus Hall Academy and three years at New Haven, Connecticut. He has spent his entire life in Flatlands and has followed the pursuit to which he was reared, being extensively engaged in farming until 1893, since which time he has lived a retired life. His work was diligently prosecuted and capably managed and his sound business judgment and his energy and perseverance brought to him very creditable and desirable success. He was married in Flatlands, October 15, 1868, to Annie P. Hubbard, a daughter of Ashen H. and Amelia (Pearsall) Hubbard. Their union has been blessed with one child, John Schenck Suydam, who was born July 30, 1876. The family attend the Reformed church at Flatlands, and Mr. and Mrs. Remsen are people of public prominence in the community, enjoying the hospitality of the best homes in this portion of the island.

WILLIAM P. RAE.

William Phillip Rae, an extensive real-estate dealer in Brooklyn, was born in New York city January 10, 1861, the son of Robert Rae and Sarah (Midemiss) Rae, the former a native of Scotland, and the latter of New Brunswick, New Jersey. His father located in New York city in 1850, when he became a successful tea merchant, dying there at the age of sixty-three years, in 1878, his widow dying in 1884, aged seventy-four years.

Mr. Rae was educated in the public schools of New York and Brooklyn, and at thirteen years of age entered a hardware store in the latter city. Two years later he secured a position in the Amsterdam State Bank, where he remained two years, and then he became a clerk in the real-estate office of David C. Reid, of Brooklyn, where he continued another two years. He next became a clerk for, and afterward a partner with, Paul C. Grening, in the real-estate business in Brooklyn, and in 1890 he started an individual business in the same line. In 1893 he incorporated the William P. Rae Company and became its president. The company soon widely

extended its business in Brooklyn and vicinity, adding auctioneering and the management of estates to its independent transactions in buying and selling property.

Among the various enterprises which Mr. Rae has organized is the Norton Point Land Company, of which he is one of the chief owners and of which he is the secretary and general manager. The enterprise includes a large tract of land at Norton Point, now Sea Gate, the extreme eastern end of Coney Island. The tract has been laid off into city blocks and lots, improved with streets, sewers, gas and water. He has also developed the New Utrecht Improvement Company, of which he is the president, and has been one of the promoters of the Long Island Title Guarantee Company, located in Remsen street, Brooklyn, and at one time was its vice-president.

Mr. Rae has been a member of Acanthus Lodge, No. 719, F. & A. M.; is a past regent of Pro Patria Council, Royal Arcanum, and of Pro Patria Encampment, and also of the Knights of St. John of Malta. He also belongs to the Atlantic Yacht Club, the Union League Club and the Sea Gate Club.

In 1894 he was married to Miss Chevie Campbell Johnson, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and they have two children.—Dorothy Henrietta and William Philip, Jr.

N. L. MARTIN BENNETT.

The men who have in all generations been most active in carrying forward the work of progress and development on Long Island have been natives of the soil. The name of Bennett has long been well known there, and those who have borne it have been among the leaders in all forward movements. The late John I. Bennett was born on the Shore Road, at the point where it is now intersected by Sixty-eighth street, and was long a prominent farmer and influential citizen, who took an important part in public affairs and in building up the Dutch Reformed church. He married Anna Baker, of Boston, Massachusetts, and died November 18, 1878, on the forty-sixth birthday of his son N. L. Martin Bennett, who was born November 18, 1832. John I. and Anna (Baker) Bennett had eight children, of whom N. L. Martin Bennett, the immediate subject of this sketch, is the only one living.

N. L. Martin Bennett was educated in the public schools of his home district and at Erasmus Hall, Flatbush. He passed his early life on his father's farm, then, after spending some years with his brother in South Carolina, he was for a time in business in New York city. Returning to Long



William F. Fawcett

Island, he engaged in farming on his own account, and was successful until his retirement, in 1891.

Mr. Bennett married Elizabeth Bergen, daughter of Teunis G. Bergen, and she died in 1893, leaving two children: Elizabeth, who married Dudley E. Dickenson; and John I. Mr. Bennett is now living a life of quiet retirement, having sold his farm about ten years ago, giving his time to the management of his affairs and as occasion demands to public interests. He was formerly active as a Democrat in local politics.

JAQUES VAN BRUNT.

The history of the family of Van Brunt of Long Island is sufficiently old, extensive and interesting to entitle it to a volume by itself, and it is to be hoped that some Van Brunt with a liking for genealogical research will some time set forth the family lineage in a manner befitting its importance. Rutyert Joosten Van Brunt came from Utrecht, Holland, with nineteen others, in 1657, and located at Bay Ridge, where he took up lands under a patent from the Holland government to "plats eleven and twelve, Yellow Hook," and named the place New Utrecht in honor of his birthplace across the sea. Two hundred and fifty years have passed since the old Van Brunt house at Owl's Head was originally built. It has been several times reconstructed, but enough of it remains to make it one of the most interesting landmarks on Long Island.

Jaques Van Brunt traces his genealogy to Rutyert Joosten Van Brunt, the pioneer: Nicholas Van Brunt was a son of Rutyert Joosten Van Brunt; Ruléf Van Brunt was a son of Nicholas Van Brunt; Jaques Van Brunt was a son of Ruléf Van Brunt; Ruléf Van Brunt was a son of Jaques Van Brunt; Jaques Van Brunt was a son of Ruléf Van Brunt, and the father of the present Jaques Van Brunt was Ruléf Van Brunt, son of Jaques Van Brunt and brother of Daniël Van Brunt. This last mentioned Ruléf Van Brunt was an extensive farmer and landowner, a man of enterprise and prominence who did much for the New Utrecht Dutch Reformed church, of which he was a member and of whose Sunday-school at Fort Hamilton he was long secretary, and was a steadfast friend of public education in the town, for many years performing the duties of school trustee. He married Isabelle Maull, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and she bore him three children, of whom two are living: Eliza B., who married P. A. Montfort, of Van Pelt Manor; and Jaques, who is the immediate subject of this sketch.

Jaques Van Brunt received the usual education in the public school near his home and then took a commercial course at Bryant and Stratton's Business

College, Brooklyn, and after that worked on the home farm for three years. He was in the produce commission business for a time, and since 1892 has given his attention to his personal interests and to such local affairs as he has believed deserved his sympathy and his assistance. He is an active member of the Dutch Reformed church at Bay Ridge, of which he was a deacon and is now the treasurer, and is assistant librarian of its Sunday-school. He donated the land for the church edifice. He holds membership in the Ridge and Crescent Clubs and the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Van Brunt married Saidee S. Storm, daughter of Harmon B. Storm, of Gravesend, Long Island, December 1, 1885. She is a teacher in the Sunday-school and active in church work.

JOHN H. DICK.

John Henry Dick, actively and prominently connected with the sugar-refining industry and with other large commercial and financial enterprises in New York city and vicinity, was born in the metropolis February 22, 1851, a son of William Dick, whose life and great business achievements are referred to at length elsewhere in this volume. He received his literary education at Stamford, Connecticut, after which he completed a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Brooklyn, New York. He then entered the sugar refinery of Dick & Meyer, and under the direction of his father fully mastered all the details of the business, through its mechanical operations as well as in the counting-room. He afterward became secretary of the company, and occupied that position until the destruction of the works by fire, September 7, 1889. In the reorganization of the business he became identified with the Mollenhauer Sugar Refining Company, and director of the National Sugar Refining Company, of New Jersey. His career has been marked by wise judgment, keen discrimination and conservative spirit, and he is regarded by his associates as in all respects the highest possible authority in all matters affecting the large interests in which he is concerned. He is also actively interested in other business enterprises, including banking and trust companies, manufactures and similar concerns.

Making his home in Brooklyn, his interest has been enlisted in various benevolent and social movements of the city. He was among the organizers of the Amphion Academy and the Hanover Club, in both of which he has served as a director, and he has held a like position in the Brooklyn Throat Hospital, which owes much to his generosity. He is a member of the Deutscher Verein, New York, the Bushwick Club and the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, and of the Manhattan Club, of New York. He is a Democrat in politics, but has ever

been unambitious of personal preferment. With his family his religious associations are with the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer.

On the 24th of November, 1886, Mr. Dick was united in marriage to Miss Julia T. Mollenhauer, a daughter of John Mollenhauer, the founder of the Mollenhauer Sugar Refinery Company. Of this union were born four children: William K., Adolph M., Doris A. and Julia A. H. Dick.

EDWARD T. DOBBS, D. D. S.

Edward T. Dobbs, who resides at No. 167 State street, Brooklyn, was born in Troy, New York, June 27, 1853, and is a son of John and Lizzie (Porter) Dobbs, also natives of the Empire state, the father being a descendant of the original owners of Dobbs Ferry. The father of our subject was a printer by trade and in early life became the proprietor and publisher of the Winona "Daily and Weekly Republican," of Winona, Minnesota. He died in 1895, having survived his wife twenty-six years. In their family were five children: Edward Thomas; William J., who is in the railroad business in Omaha, Nebraska; Herbert O., who died at the age of twenty-two years; Jennie, who died at the age of three years; and Charles, who died in infancy.

The Doctor was educated in the public schools of Winona, and afterward studied dentistry in the office of Dr. Walter F. Lewis, of that place. He completed his professional education in the New York College of Dentistry, in which he was graduated with the class of 1877, and later he was associated for three years with Dr. William Tell La Roche, of New York. For a similar period he was with Dr. C. D. Cook, of Brooklyn, after which he opened an office of his own at the corner of State and Henry streets. Two years later he removed to his present location, where he has since conducted a large dental practice, being proficient in his profession in each department of the work. He is a member of the Second District Dental Society, and was formerly a member of the First District Dental Society.

Dr. Dobbs was united in marriage, January 10, 1883, to Miss Jeannie Scott Hawkins, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and they had one child, James Welsh, who died at the age of eighteen months. The Doctor and his wife are members of Christ Episcopal church, and he belongs to Bedford Lodge, F. & A. M.; Orient Chapter, R. A. M.; General Putnam Council, K. P.; and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In his political views he is a Republican, and has served his party as a delegate to state and county conventions.

TUNIS S. REMSEN.

Tunis S. Remsen reached the eighty-first milestone on the journey of life, and on the 2d of October, 1901, was called to his final rest. His long, useful and honorable career gained to him the respect which should ever be accorded one who has advanced far on earth's pilgrimage and who all along the pathway prospered in a manner worthy of emulation. He was a representative of two of the old and distinguished families of Long Island, and no student of the history of this section of the country can carry his investigations far in its annals without learning that through many generations representatives of the Remsen and Schenck families have been prominent in promoting the various business and public interests which have led to the substantial development of this locality.

Richard Remsen, the paternal grandfather of our subject, resided at Flatlands Neck throughout his entire life. His wife was Elizabeth Remsen. At Flatlands Neck they reared their two sons, Jacob and Johannes Remsen, the father of our subject. The ancestry of the family, as the name indicates, is Holland Dutch. Johannes Remsen was born on the old homestead farm at Flatlands Neck, and, inheriting the farm which had belonged to his uncle Johannes, he there successfully operated it until his death. Having arrived at years of maturity, he married Catherine Schenck, and unto them were born the following children: John, now deceased; Tunis S.; Richard; Isaac Jacob and Elizabeth, who died in childhood; Peter; Catherine and Gertrude, deceased; and Mrs. Cornelius Van Sicken. Mr. Remsen was a prominent man in public affairs, was by nature well fitted for leadership, and served for a number of years as magistrate and his rulings were ever fair and impartial. His wife was also of Holland Dutch lineage. No one familiar with the history of Kings county need be told that in a marked degree men and women bearing the name of Schenck have commanded the respect and confidence of the community and have been prominent in the honorable walks of life. All the way down to the present time from the earliest settlement of the western part of Long Island the Schencks have been found in important positions connected with the administration of public affairs. The genealogy of the family has been traced back through the remote period when the illustrious Charlemagne was emperor of France and Germany. During that period Edgar Schenken, in the year 1798, filled the position of personal senechal to this great ruler. Johannes Schenck, the progenitor of the branch of the family living in the Bushwick district of Long Island, was a native of Holland, his birth having occurred on



Edw. T. Dobbs

the 19th of September, 1656, probably in Kessel. His father was a judge of the province, which office was also held by his grandfather, his great-grandfather and his great-great-grandfather, a fact which indicates the importance of the family in the little Dutch kingdom. Johannes Schenck was born in Holland, and emigrated to the new world in 1683, landing in New York, where he remained for two years. On the expiration of that period he went to Ulster county, where he remained for five years, and then removed to the town of Flatbush, where he served as town clerk from 1691 to 1694, and again from 1700 to 1712. During the last year he left the town of Flatbush and purchased the mill property in Bushwick, where he made his home until his death, which occurred April 10, 1729. In the year 1719 he served as supervisor of Bushwick.

His son, Peter Schenck, died in 1736. He was the father of Tunis Schenck, who was born February 9, 1724, and became the father of Tunis the second. The latter was born February 15, 1767, and was married in 1794 to Gertrude, daughter of Isaac Cornell. He became a judge and was one of the leading and influential citizens of his community. His death occurred December 29, 1842. The following named were his children: John, born October 18, 1795; Catherine, who was born July 5, 1797, and was married November 12, 1816, to Johannes Remsen, of Flatlands Neck, where she died in 1882; Ann, who was born September 16, 1799, and was married November 24, 1818, to Henry S. Ditmas, of Flatbush; Isaac Cornell, born January 17, 1802; Peter, born December 4, 1803, and died April 3, 1866; Maria, who was born August 19, 1805, and died February 15, 1873, having been married on the 19th of October, 1824, to John Meserole, of Green Point, who died in 1843; Alleta Jane, who was born January 4, 1808, and became the wife of Mr. Lawrence, of Newtown, and died August 11, 1831; Eliza, born July 9, 1810, and died in April, 1895; Gillian, born January 16, 1813; and Cornelia, who was born May 27, 1818, and died August 11, 1821.

Gillian Schenck was married October 14, 1840, to Ann Maria Eldert, and they became the parents of two daughters, Gertrude C., who was born August 12, 1841, and was married February 22, 1860, to Albert H. W. Van Siclen; and Sarah E., who was born March 17, 1843, and was married October 19, 1865, to Simon Rapelje.

Isaac C. Schenck married Catherine Meserole, daughter of Peter Meserole, and the record of their family is as follows: John C., born in February, 1837; Elizabeth M., who was born August 24, 1838, and was married October 12, 1850, to Williamson Rapelje; Walter, who was born September 23, 1840, and died September 11, 1841; Catherine Ann, who

was born June 20, 1842, and died August 21, 1869; Alleta Jane, who was born October 3, 1844, and died March 3, 1847; Maria M., who was born February 3, 1847, and died on the 8th of July of that year; Peter M., who was born May 15, 1850, and died November 18, 1861; Cornelia, born November 11, 1851; and Sarah E., who was born March 17, 1854, and married John J. Bergen, of Jamaica, Long Island.

The record of the Schenck family during the Revolutionary war exhibited patriotic devotion, attested by active personal service. Through his own efforts John H. Schenck, of New Jersey, raised a regiment and with it served throughout the war. John Schenck, of Dutchess county, New York, was a captain in Colonel Swarthout's regiment of minute-men, his commission being issued October 17, 1775, and signed by Nathaniel Woodhull, president of the provisional congress. Henry Schenck was a major in the same regiment. Martin and Nicholas Schenck were captains in other regiments and Abraham was a lieutenant. Among the several captains by the name of John Schenck, there was one whose loyalty and devotion was worthy of special mention. About the time of the inauguration of the war he was ordered out when gold was scarce to serve on the English side, and his answer was, "The whole of Europe cannot buy me; give me liberty or give me death." That he was regarded as a man of influence and a power in the American army was shown by the fact that the English troops later offered a reward of fifty guineas for the head of Captain Schenck, dead or alive.

In civil life members of the family were also prominent. Abraham H. Schenck, of Dutchess county, served in the state assembly at Albany for two terms, and John Schenck, of Queens county, served his district in the colonial legislature from 1759 to 1768. In addition to these, the state senate has numbered among its members Abraham Schenck, of Dutchess county; John Schenck, of Washington county, and John Schenck, Jr., of Queens county. In 1814 Isaac Schenck was elected superintendent of the poor in Kings county, and discharged the duties pertaining to that office in a faithful and satisfactory manner.

Ancient deeds show that Johannes and Peter Schenck, sons of the first Johannes, purchased large tracts of land in Bushwick and Newtown at an early date, including the property which came into possession of Peter Schenck and was the family burying-ground of the Bushwick branch of the Schencks. Other records show that in 1775 there were twenty families owning slaves in the town of Flatlands, and one of these was the family of Derick Remsen; also that among the tax-payers in the same

year, at Flatlands Neck, were Johannes and Derick Remsen, owning one hundred and thirty and one hundred and fifty-six acres of land, respectively. In matters pertaining to the educational and moral development of the community the Schencks always took an active part, and when the Reformed church of New Lots was built, in 1824, a member of the family was one of its leading members and indefatigable workers. From the time of the establishment of the family in America it has been a noteworthy fact that the representatives have ever been true and loyal to the public trusts reposed in them, a fact which accounts for their long terms of service. Sound judgment, keen sagacity and honest and effective administration have always been their strong points.

It will thus be seen that Tunis (Schenck) Remsen, of this review, was descended from two prominent and influential families of Long Island. He was born on the old homestead farm in Flatlands Neck, March 30, 1820, and his elementary education was acquired in the district schools and was supplemented by study in the Erasmus Hall Academy of Flatbush. He spent his entire life on the old homestead farm, upon which in recent years he erected a commodious and imposing modern residence. Throughout his active business career he devoted his energies to the cultivation and improvement of his land and his well-tilled fields brought to him an excellent financial return. Indolence and idleness were utterly foreign to his nature, and in all business transactions he was ever reliable and trustworthy.

Twice married, Mr. Remsen was first joined in wedlock with Elizabeth Williamson, and by their union were born three sons: Stephen W. and Peter W., who are now deceased; and Jacob D., who resides on the old homestead, and who married Laura E. Oliver, of Amityville, Long Island, by whom he has five children. After the death of his first wife Mr. Remsen was married, at New Utrecht, in September, 1862, to Elizabeth Bennet, daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Covert) Bennet. The Bennet family is of Holland lineage, and was established at New Utrecht at an early period of its development. Wynant Bennet, the grandfather of Mrs. Remsen, married Catherine De Yen, and they became the parents of three children: John W., who married Elizabeth Van Nuyck Cornier, who became the wife of Henry B. Ladd, and after his death married Albert Van Brunt; Jacob, who married Hannah Covert; and Herman, who married Maria Wykoff; and Wilhelm, the wife of Louisa Smedum. For his second wife Wynant married Elizabeth Van Nuyck, of Flatlands.

Jacob Bennet, the father of Mrs. Remsen, was

born in 1796, and spent his entire life upon a farm at Bay Ridge. Subsequently he removed to Bushwick, where he resided for six years, and then purchased a farm at New Utrecht, where he passed his remaining days. He married Hannah Covert, and their children were: Michael S., who married Cornelia Ryder, of Gravesend; Catherine D.; Rebecca, deceased, the wife of Wynant W. Bennett; Mrs. Elizabeth Remsen; John C.; Cornelia A., who has passed away; and two who died in infancy. Mr. Bennet, the father, departed this life in 1847, but was long survived by his wife, who died in 1870.

Mr. and Mrs. Remsen had but one child, Anna Gertrude, who is now the wife of J. R. Van Brunt. During their long residence at Flatlands Neck they formed a wide acquaintance and all who knew them esteemed them for their sterling worth. Mr. Remsen served as road commissioner and trustee of schools, being called to those offices by his fellow townsmen, who recognized his worth and ability. Of the Reformed church he was a prominent member, and served therein as deacon and elder. His life was ever an honorable and upright one, consistent with his religious professions, and when his earthly pilgrimage was ended of him it could be said: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

JAMES E. RUSSELL, M. D.

For more than a century and a half the Russell family has been represented in America, having been founded in this country by ancestors of our subject who came from England about 1740 and located near Rochester, New York. They belonged to the Quaker colony that founded a settlement in that locality about the middle of the eighteenth century. The earliest record that can be obtained is that of Tristram Russell, who was born in November, 1791, and was one of the original emigrants and a direct ancestor of Dr. Russell. He married Hulda Rodgers, and the next in direct line of descent were James R. and Mary Russell, grandparents of our subject. Solomon Birsall Russell, the Doctor's father, was born in Ulster county, New York, and after arriving at years of maturity wedded Julia Marinette Hatch, a native of Westchester, Pennsylvania. They became the parents of six children, but five of the number died in infancy.

James Edwin Russell, whose name introduces this review, was born in New York city, August 20, 1858, and when he had attained the common age entered the public schools there, mastering therein the common English branches of learning. Superior advantages were afforded him in the College of the City of New York, and on completing the curriculum



W. A. Russell, M.D.

there he was graduated in the class of 1876. He determined to make the practice of medicine his life work, and in 1880 was graduated in the New York Homeopathic Medical College. For one year he followed his profession in New York city, and for five years was a practitioner in Denver, Colorado, but since 1887 he has resided in Brooklyn, and his patronage has steadily and constantly increased, so that he is now in command of an excellent business. While his career has been marked by nothing of startling importance, he has manifested that close application, earnest study and fidelity to duty without which the career of a physician is never a successful one. He is a member of the Kings County Homeopathic Society of New York, the State Homeopathic Medical Society and the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Dr. Russell was married on the 13th of March, 1882, to Miss Edith Katrina Singsen, of Monticello, New York, and they now have two children,—Clarence Elsworth and Alice Honore. The Doctor and Mrs. Russell are members of the Episcopal church, and he belongs to Pro Patria Council, No. 312, Royal Arcanum, and was formerly the examiner for the American Legion of Honor and several other fraternal organizations.

EDWARD M. BOWMAN.

Professor Edward Morris Bowman, well known throughout the United States and among musical people abroad as organist, pianist, music theorist, teacher and musical director, has been a resident of Brooklyn since 1805, where he has charge of the music and directs the Temple Choir and Temple Orchestra at the Baptist Temple, Third avenue and Schermerhorn street.

He is a native of Vermont, a son of Joseph Bowman, a great-grandson of Rev. Joseph Bowman, the first missionary to the Indians in the state of New York, and on the paternal side is descended from Nathaniel Bowman, "gentleman," a fellow voyager to America to John Winthrop, afterward governor of Massachusetts, and on the maternal side descended from or related by ancestral marriage ties to John Tilly, Richard Warren and three other Pilgrims and signers of the Mayflower Compact. He manifested great love for music in early childhood, and began his studies with an amateur teacher in Ludlow, Vermont. When he was ten years old his family removed to Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, where he attended the Canton Academy and St. Lawrence University, while pursuing his musical studies under private teachers. At fifteen he was located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, the family leaving

removed to that city, and busily engaged in teaching, playing, and, with the aid of private tutors, perfecting his school education. At this early age, beside his school studies and practice, he was giving sixty hour lessons per week, playing the organ and conducting the choir of Holy Trinity Episcopal church, playing for a musical society and leading a small orchestra associated therewith. In 1866 he resigned his position and pupils in Minneapolis and came to New York to study the piano under the direction of Dr. William Mason, and organ and theory under John P. Morgan, then recently returned from Germany, where he had graduated at the Leipzig Conservatory of Music. In a competition between fifteen candidates Mr. Bowman won the appointment as deputy organist of old Trinity church, at Wall street and Broadway, New York, his post in the elaborate musical services of that sanctuary being at the great organ over the vestibule.

Leaving New York to locate in St. Louis, he received highly complimentary letters from Rev. Dr. Dix and Rev. Dr. Vinton, rectors of Trinity church, and from Dr. Messier, choir master and organist of the chancel organ. In St. Louis Mr. Bowman developed a lucrative practice as a teacher and became the organist and musical director at the Union Methodist Episcopal church, and later at the Second Presbyterian church. Pursuant to a plan formed in his childhood to go to Europe to study music, he left St. Louis in 1872, accompanied by his newly wedded wife, Mary E., daughter of William Jones, Esq., a highly respected citizen of St. Louis, and after a tour through Great Britain and France settled in Berlin to take a thorough course in higher musical study under the most famous masters in Germany's imperial city. He studied the piano under the direction of Franz Bendel, one of Liszt's most eminent disciples; the organ under the training of the great August Haupt and his best pupil, Edward Rohde; and theory, orchestration and composition under Wagner's friend, Carl Friederich Weitzmann. The summers of 1873 and 1874 were spent in Paris under the instruction of the distinguished organist and composer, Edouard Batiste. The last year of Mr. Bowman's study under Weitzmann was devoted, under the author's personal direction, to the formulation of theorems and maxims which constitute the Weitzmann system of harmony and counterpoint, which work Mr. Bowman completed after his return to America in 1875 and issued through the publishing house of William A. Pond & Company, New York. It has since been a standard text-book in harmony and counterpoint. Mr. Bowman has made several trips to Europe for study and travel, and

has enjoyed the instruction of Dr. J. Frederick Bridge, organist and choir master of Westminster Abbey; Sir George A. Smart, principal of the London Royal Academy; Dr. Edmund H. Turpin, honorable secretary of the London Royal College of Organists; and M. Alexandre Guilmant, professor at the Conservatoire de la Musique and organist at La Trinite, Paris.

After his first period of study in Europe Mr. Bowman returned to St. Louis and to his former position as organist and choir master at the Second Presbyterian church. In 1877, at an increased salary, he took a similar place at the Second Baptist church, which he held until 1887. During his administration both these churches became famous for their fine musical services, and the development in musical taste in St. Louis, especially in church music, owes much to Mr. Bowman's efforts while a resident in that city.

In order to establish himself as a teacher and conductor in New York and vicinity, Mr. Bowman resigned his position at the Second Baptist church, St. Louis, in 1887, and accepted a similar post at the First Baptist church, Newark, now called the Peddie Memorial, and is widely known for the brilliancy and delicacy of its music and splendor of its double organ, which was built according to the specifications drawn by Mr. Bowman, as it is for its unique architecture and the religious influence which the church society exerts in the community. Building on his previous experience in St. Louis, Mr. Bowman organized for the Peddie Memorial, along original lines, a chorus choir of eighty voices, which, by its performance of oratorio and the best sacred and secular music, won a high place in the esteem of musicians and music lovers, and established the reputation of its conductor as a man of rare power and original resource.

Coincident with his work in Newark, Mr. Bowman established himself in a piano and theory studio at 250 Westway Hall, New York, which he still occupies in 1902, and where he has taught scores of talented pupils, many of them members of prominent musical families, but the majority of whom are now occupying all the possible positions as pianists, composers, and conductors, or as private teachers, in the education of music in schools of music and in musical institutions in various parts of the United States and elsewhere. In addition to his work in Newark, from 1891 to 1895 he was organist and choir master at Vassar College, and during this period he felt that the development of the musical learning was not being given the same standards as in the European schools. Dr. W. W.

Boyd, pastor of the Peddie Memorial, with whom Professor Bowman had been associated since 1877, returned to his St. Louis pastorate, and as a consequence of his termination of a long period of co-partnership in church service, Professor Bowman also resigned his music directorship of the Cæcilian choir at the Peddie Memorial. A year later the new Baptist Temple in Brooklyn was completed, and as it had been equipped with organ and choir amphitheater according to specifications furnished by him, Professor Bowman resigned his chair of music at Vassar College to undertake the organization of a choir of two hundred voices, for which he hoped to realize some of the ideals that had been forming during his long and valuable previous experience as a church musician. The first meeting for organization was held in the Baptist Temple November 2, 1895, with one hundred and eighteen singers present. Since that time there has been a steady, healthy growth in membership, *esprit du corps* methods and scope of study, power and brilliance in public performance, until its success seems to justify the remark recently made by a distinguished educator: "The Temple Choir is a college of music, and at the same time its work is being done for the benefit of the public." Many original features in its organization and administration put the Temple Choir in a class by itself, but the value of all these characteristics has been tested and approved by time and experience, and Mr. Bowman, their author, confidently hopes to see them incorporated wherever church music is seriously cultivated and volunteer church choirs properly sustained. One of its chief features is organization into four complete choirs or sections, so that in rotation one division may be excused from duty each Sunday, and thus by frequent periodic vacation and substitutes taken from the off-duty division, the uniform strength of the choir may be constantly maintained. Another point is the grading as choristers, juniors, seniors and soloists, according to the merits of the members as singers. This makes promotion possible and furnishes an added incentive to serious study. In connection with the choir, and under the training of Professor Bowman, there is an amateur orchestra of thirty or more players, known as the Temple Orchestra, which plays standard overture, movement from a symphony or other selection at the Temple Bible-school every Sunday, accompanies the Temple Choir whenever required, and contributes effectively to the choir festival concerts and other choir functions.

There is also published at intervals a neat little paper called "The Temple Choir Shopper," devoted to the interests of the choir and orchestra and the

musical service in the Baptist Temple. So far as is known, this choir paper is the only one of its kind extant. The interest and loyalty among the members of the choir is indicated by the fact that the average attendance for six years and six months, according to careful and accurate report, has reached the phenomenal record of ninety-six and fifty-six one-hundredths per cent. The value of the choir to individual members and to the weekly church services is inestimable. The great success which has attended the career of the choir has led to the organization of similar ones in a few other large cities. One was organized at the Central Baptist church of Brooklyn, in January, 1901, and is proving a success. It is conducted by Professor Bowman, with the assistance of a deputy organist. His ability as a choir master and organizer has given him recognition beyond the seas. Correspondence with J. Spencer Curwen, a leader in musical education in Great Britain and editor of the London "Musical Review," who wished to acquaint himself with Professor Bowman's methods, has led to the awakening of a deeper interest in choir music in the mother country.

Professor Bowman has been prominent in many societies and organizations. He was the founder, a fellow and for many years the president, and is now president *emritus*, of the American College of Musicians; president for four terms of the Music Teachers' National Association; he was the first American elected by examination a member of the London Royal College of Organists, and was one of the founders of the American Guild of Organists. He is the president of, and with the inventor, A. K. Virgil, organized, the Virgil Practice Clavier Company to manufacture the practice clavier, a valuable aid in the study and practice of keyed instruments. He has been the conductor of several musical societies, and is the author of a standard work on music theory and a writer on music pedagogics.

CHARLES C. ALLEN, M. D. S.

Charles C. Allen, one of the successful dentists of Brooklyn, was born in Blauvelt, Rockland county, New York, July 21, 1856, and his parents, Isaac R. and Catherine Elizabeth (Weymour) Allen, were also natives of the Empire state. His father was born in 1815, his mother in 1820, and their marriage was celebrated in 1839. They are still living in Blauvelt, where the Doctor also makes his home and supplies to his aged parents every comfort that will minister to their happiness. In the family are three sons: Smith W., of Suffern, New York; George A., of Nyack, New York; and Charles C. Robert Allen, the grandfather of our subject, was a son of an English emigrant who became one of the first

settlers of New England, and on the maternal side he is of German extraction.

Dr. Charles Conklin Allen was educated in the public schools of his native town and in a private school at Spark Hill, New York. In 1873 he came to Brooklyn and entered upon the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. James E. Miller. In 1878 he passed the state board examination, winning the degree of Master of Dental Surgery, but continued his association with his preceptor until the death of the latter, in 1883, and for six years thereafter he was located in the same house at No. 294 Henry street. He then removed to No. 170 Clinton street, and in April, 1899, he became the occupant of his present well-appointed quarters at No. 138 Clinton street. He has a large general practice and is one of the busiest men in his profession. He holds membership in the Second District Dental Society and the Brooklyn Dental Society.

The Doctor was united in marriage, June 18, 1880, to Miss Maggie Newton, of Blauvelt, New York. They attend the Presbyterian church.

THE REV. WILLIAM J. HILL, LL. D.

For a portion of the life of Father Hill and the early history of St. Paul's we are indebted to the very interesting volume, prepared at the time of the consecration of the church, fourteen years ago, by the Rev. William H. Tolé, an accomplished priest of the archdiocese of New York, and a pupil of Father Hill's at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg. We shall quote extensively from this memorial, as we know it is authentic, omitting only such details as would be incompatible with the purpose of this sketch.

The Rev. William J. Hill, LL. D., the sixth pastor of St. Paul's, was born in Ireland. His childhood and boyhood were spent in Waterbury, Connecticut, where for many years he had his home. In 1865 he entered Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland, and in that famous institution of learning he gave evidence of a superior intellect and a keen and logical mind. He drank in lessons of deep piety from those pioneers of Catholicity at "the Mountain"—Dr. McCaffrey, Father John McCloskey and Father McMurdie. His classical and philosophical course was distinguished for its perfect thoroughness. Every detail was easily mastered. In mathematics and logic the subtlety of his mind was fully appreciated. In 1868 he was graduated at the head of his class. Feeling that God had called him to labor in His vineyard, Mr. Hill began the study of theology. The same success and thoroughness which distinguished his collegiate course were noted here. In 1871 he received the sacred

order of degradation. On Feb. 19, 1872, he was raised to the beffable dignity of the priesthood by Bishop Loughlin, in St. James' Cathedral, Brooklyn.

Realizing his true worth and his eminent fitness, the president and council of Mount St. Mary's, by a unanimous vote, requested him to accept the chair of logic and metaphysics, which had been for many years so ably filled in that institution by his professor, Father McMurdie, one of the brightest minds in the history of "the Mountain." For three years Father Hill filled that position, bringing to it many of the intellectual characteristics of his professor. While at Mount St. Mary's he organized the junior department of that institution, which he conducted for three years. During the last four years of his professorship he was a member of the council of the college.

By his own desire, and against the wishes of the president and the remaining members of the council, he resigned his position in the college and came to Brooklyn, where he was appointed assistant pastor of the church of Our Lady of Victory. He remained there eight months, until his appointment as pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, on Hooper street, near Marcy avenue. To this parish and its devoted people he brought all the zeal and love for souls which afterward characterized his mission in St. Paul's. He labored night and day, by missions, sermons and devotions, to enkindle or strengthen in the hearts of his people the knowledge of the love of God. He sought out and brought back to the practice of their faith many who had strayed away, or had grown cold; and when the time came for him to say farewell to the people who had grown to love him, there were few indeed who did not feel they were suffering a personal loss.

While pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, he erected and paid for one of the most substantial and suitable parochial residences in Brooklyn. In the year following its completion its value was estimated by the most competent judges to be twelve thousand dollars. It cost, however, less than half that sum. He also added a new altar, valued at three thousand dollars, and made several other improvements, and around the altar, at the expense of three years the entire indebtedness of the church, including all the impositions made by the law, was about one hundred dollars. When he took charge, which was in 1874, the church had incurred a large amount of debt.

In the summer of 1881, Rev. John A. Watson, D. D., president of the college, being elected to the See of Brooklyn, Father Hill

of the college offered the presidency to Father Hill. Feeling that he was needed in the parish of the Transfiguration, and that his services at the Mount were not indispensable, he declined the position, though urged by some of the highest ecclesiastics in the church to accept it. On the death of Rev. John McCloskey, who had been elected after Father Hill's declination, the office was again proffered to Father Hill, and this time, after careful consideration, it was accepted. It was generally believed that the debt of the college did not amount to more than one hundred thousand dollars, but a careful examination of the books revealed an indebtedness of one hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars. With this large outstanding debt, and in view of the fact that during the previous year the income of the college was only thirty-eight thousand dollars; that the running expenses, including interest, amounted to thirty-seven thousand two hundred dollars, leaving but eight hundred dollars to maintain one hundred and twenty-five students in the college and twenty-eight in the seminary, besides repairs, it was apparent that it would be dishonorable and dishonest to run the college any longer without large donations from friends outside.

In this emergency Father Hill consulted Archbishop, now Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, Cardinal McCloskey and Vicar-General Quinn, of New York, as to the expediency of endeavoring to raise the necessary means to continue the work; but all discouraged the idea of making an appeal to the Catholics of the country, or even to the old students of the college. Father Hill had the utmost confidence in the judgment of these eminent churchmen, and concluded, after consulting several able lawyers, that the most feasible way out of the difficulty was to induce some friendly creditor to make complaint to the court that the college was insolvent, and beg the court to appoint a receiver. Before action was taken, at a meeting of the council of the college, it was resolved: "That the president be empowered and directed to take such steps as are necessary to put the college into liquidation."

On February 26, 1881, James McSherry, Esq., of Frederick, Maryland, was appointed receiver, and was required to give bonds for one hundred thousand dollars. Before the affairs of the college passed into the hands of the receiver it was discovered that the debt of the college amounted to one hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars. Of this amount forty-two thousand dollars consisted of mortgages; the remainder was unsecured debt. The reason for the discrepancy between the final statement and that which Father Hill showed in New York and Baltimore was that in the time inter-

ving between these statements there came to hand promissory notes of which there was no record and no previous knowledge.

As soon as it was determined that a receiver would be appointed, Father Hill wrote to Bishop Loughlin to acquaint him of the fact. He informed him, also, that as soon as the receiver would take charge he would leave the college, not to return. By persons not thoroughly cognizant of the facts, this action was unjustly criticised. With his perfect knowledge of the case and its surroundings, he realized that if Mount St. Mary's were to continue its usefulness in the future, his action was the only proper action to be pursued. Trickery and fraud were openly hinted and imputed; and, consequently, Father Hill felt that the most politic course demanded "that no one who occupied a prominent position in the college before its suspension should take a conspicuous part in its restoration; otherwise an occasion would be given for a grave suspicion that the proceedings had been instituted for the purpose of repudiating a great portion of the debt and of retaining the property of the college."

But a complete vindication of Father Hill's action in this matter came later, when the faculty of Mount St. Mary's conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. In June, 1894, he very unexpectedly received a letter from the president of the college, announcing this fact. We are permitted by Father Hill to print the letter, which reads as follows:

MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

MOUNT ST. MARY'S POST OFFICE, }
NEAR EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND. }
June 14, 1894. }

REV. WILLIAM J. HILL.

Dear Fr. Hill: It is a duty as well as a great pleasure to inform you that the faculty of Mount St. Mary's College, at a recent meeting, voted unanimously to confer the degree LL. D. upon you on next commencement day.

The faculty takes this means of showing their appreciation of your superior literary attainments and their esteem for one whose course as priest, professor and president has ever reflected honor on alma mater. Hoping that the degree will be acceptable and that we may have the pleasure of seeing you here on commencement day, I remain,

Sincerely your friend in Christ,

EDW. P. ALLEN, President.

Father Hill lost no time in replying to the kind communication of the president.

223 CONGRESS ST., BROOKLYN, NEW YORK,
June 16, 1894.

V. Rev. Dear Friend: Your letter of the 14th inst. has given me very great pleasure. Any honor from my beloved alma mater is dearer to me than it would be if received from any other source. But the pleasure of receiving this honor is greatly enhanced by the evi-

dence of sincere friendship on the part of those who bestow it.

The terms on which it is offered are a source of great satisfaction, because you and your colleagues are aware that my brief administration of the college has been adversely criticised by those who lack either your intimate knowledge of the facts or your magnanimity. The degree which you offer, and which I gratefully accept, is, therefore, a complete vindication of my presidency.

It will give me great pleasure to be present at the next commencement. My kindest and grateful regards to the faculty.

Yours most sincerely,

WILLIAM J. HILL.

The V. Rev. E. P. Allen, D. D.,

President of Mt. St. Mary's College.

Thus happily closed for Father Hill an episode in his life that from first to last has been the cause of much trouble and annoyance. When even some of his friends could not be made to see that the course he took was the only honorable one to pursue, how could it be expected that those who did not know Father Hill and were not familiar with the facts should take a favorable view of his action? Father Hill has proved that he would rather be right than be president.

Leaving the college, Father Hill returned to Brooklyn and was appointed rector of Old St. Paul's. Henceforth his life belongs to this parish, where his splendid work in freeing the church from a heavy debt, building one of the finest schools in the country, repairing and beautifying the church, and making the rectory fit for habitation, is well known throughout the diocese. But what shall be said of his labors among the people? From the moment he came to St. Paul's to the present his one thought has been to advance the spiritual interests of his flock, and, so far as priests could do so, their temporal interests also, and that his efforts have not been fruitless there is abundant testimony. Witness the flourishing societies of both men and women connected with the church, encouraged and strengthened by his fostering care; the young men's and the boys' and girls' sodalities, where the practice of virtue is the one object set before them; the provision made for the sound Catholic education of the children; the large proportion of regular communicants in the congregation, and it will be seen that his labors have not been in vain. The poor and the lowly have ever found in Father Hill a steadfast friend and benefactor. His charity, springing from the fullness of a Christian heart, knows no limit, and the troubled soul that seeks his counsel finds comfort and peace.

Father Hill is a profound scholar and theologian. Quiet, dignified, unassuming; an ardent and pious churchman, he reflects credit on the priestly character. In the pulpit he is eloquent and convincing.

and so clear-cut and logical are his sermons, though delivered extempore and without notes, that they might be printed as spoken without the change of a word. He has the happy faculty of placing an old theme in an entirely new light, and no matter how often he is heard there is always something new to be learned. He instructs, and at the same time interests his hearers, and from the abundant storehouse of his knowledge there is always imparted some gem that is taken away and treasured in the memory. In private Father Hill is a genial host and fine conversationalist, with a quiet humor that would not be suspected from his public discourses. Such, in brief, are some of the qualities of the present pastor of St. Paul's, at whose altar have ministered many good and worthy priests, most of whom have gone to their reward.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

With the exception of St. James, in Jay street, which was erected in 1832, St. Paul's is the oldest Catholic church on Long Island. Within its churchyard, sleeping in the hope of a resurrection, are the remains of some of the early founders of the parish, especially of one who is affectionately and gratefully remembered as the friend of the widow and orphan, Mr. Cornelius Heeney, whose life was so closely identified with St. Paul's. He was born in Ireland in 1776, and came to Brooklyn when young. He descended from that stock of devoted Catholics who, though poor, have for centuries exemplified the principles of their holy faith by the sanctity of their lives. It is related that the ship in which he came to America was wrecked on the Delaware coast, and that, with many others, he was rescued by a boatman who demanded a dollar from every one of the rescued. Heeney was so poor that it was impossible for him to pay even that amount. His rescuer was loth to let him go; but a generous Quaker satisfied the demand with the strict injunction to Heeney that: "Whenever thou seest a fellow creature in want of a dollar, as thou art now, give it to him, and thou wilt have repaid me." Heeney was naturally ambitious. His success was rapid. He first went to Philadelphia, and then to New York, where he was employed in the same store with John Jacob Astor. He and Mr. Astor eventually bought out their employer, and continued the business on a large scale. Mr. Heeney died on May 3, 1848. His remains rest beneath a marble monolith in St. Paul's churchyard.

In 1836 the number of Catholics in Brooklyn had increased that the trustees of St. Peter's determined to build another church. Mr. Heeney, learning of their intention, denoted the land for the new structure, and the building of St. Paul's, at once

commenced. The site was considered outside of the village. The limits of the new parish extended as far as Williamsburg, and embraced the site of Sts. Peter and Paul's church, near which site, in 1839, was erected a chapel for the faithful in that district. Mr. James Harper was awarded the contract for building St. Paul's. The architect was a Mr. King. The work was commenced early in the summer and rapidly pushed to completion. On the memorable night of December 14, 1836, occurred the storm of snow and wind which razed the newly erected walls and frame work to the ground. The loss fell heavily on Mr. Harper. He determined to rebuild at once, and by strenuous efforts the church was completed early in January, 1838. On January 21st, the feast of St. Agnes, it was solemnly dedicated by the Rt. Rev. John Dubois, D. D., bishop of New York.

Very little authentic information is known of the early days of St. Paul's. The most reliable authority states that a Father Waters was its first pastor. He was a member of the Franciscan order. He was succeeded in 1839 by the Rev. Nicholas O'Donnell, who was pastor of St. Paul's for eight years.

In 1846 the Sisters of Charity began in St. Paul's parish their noble work, which has brought a blessing, not only to the parish itself, but to the Catholics of Brooklyn.

The third pastor of St. Paul's was the Rev. J. A. Schneller. He was born in Austria, and at an early age came to this country. On the completion of his theological studies he was ordained in New York city by Bishop Dubois, and appointed assistant rector of St. Mary's church in Albany. Shortly afterward he was transferred to Christ church in Ann street, which was closed in 1835, and the present St. James's church in New York city was built. Father Schneller is remembered even now for his piety and sterling worth. Though somewhat gruff and eccentric, he was a man of mental vigor and learning, and was one of the editors of the first Catholic paper published in New York city, the New York "Weekly Register and Catholic Diary," which was first published October 5, 1833. It was, however, short-lived. Its publication was suspended in October, 1836. In its brief though eventful life it logically championed the Faith, and refuted the calumnies and attacks which were made on Catholics at that time.

On the death of Father Schneller, in 1861, the Rev. Patrick McGovern was appointed rector of St. Paul's. The Rev. Robert J. Maguire became pastor in 1863, succeeding Father McGovern. Father Maguire slightly changed the front of the church by removing the front walls to make a suitable entrance, and completed, with some alterations, the spire, which was commenced by Father Schneller.

During his pastorate the beautiful main altar, which has since been made privileged, was erected. It was designed by Mr. Keeley, whose taste and artistic skill have adorned so many churches, and donated by the late Mrs. O'Harra, who also generously presented St. Paul's with its three beautiful bells, the largest of which weighs about five thousand three hundred pounds. During Father Maguire's long pastorate of sixteen years many able men from time to time assisted him in the duties of the parish. St. Paul's at that time had a much larger congregation than it has at present, and the labors of the priests were correspondingly heavy. Many of the older members of the parish have loving remembrance of the excellent work performed by these devoted men. Indeed, there are members of the parish still living whose memory takes them back to Father Schneller's time, and who speak of him and his assistants with the greatest reverence and respect.

On assuming the duties of pastor of St. Paul's, on April 2, 1881, Father Hill found a debt of nearly fifty-six thousand dollars staring him in the face. But this was not all. The church and rectory were in very bad shape, and a large sum was needed to place the buildings in proper repair. This condition of things would have discouraged a man of less energy and zeal, but Father Hill at once set to work to clear off the debt and put the parish buildings in good repair. His appeals to the people met with hearty response. The parish was districted, collectors were appointed to visit every family in the parish weekly, and so generous were their contributions that, mainly through this collection, in the short space of five years, the church was freed from debt, the parish buildings were thoroughly overhauled, and there was a surplus in the treasury of eight thousand dollars. This splendid result was announced to the parishioners in Father Hill's fifth annual report, from which we quote as follows:

In presenting to the people of St. Paul's parish his fifth annual report, the pastor wishes to thank them for their generous co-operation with him, and to congratulate them on the grand results accomplished by their sacrifices in the cause of religion.

In less than five years the entire debt, amounting to fifty-five thousand, seven hundred and one dollars and twenty-five cents, has been canceled; and improvements in the church, in the temporary school rooms, and in the rectory, have been made at an expense of more than sixteen thousand dollars.

All the property of the church is entirely free from debt. According to the advice of our glorious Patron (Rom. xiii. 8), we "owe no man anything, but to love one another."

This gratifying work, though done in an uncommonly short time, has not occasioned grave inconvenience to any one. All ought, then, to feel encouraged and stimulated to engage earnestly in the next labor that must be undertaken in this parish.

We must have a school-house large enough to accommodate all the children that God has committed to our care. A site near the church has been selected. The erection of the building will at once be commenced, and will be vigorously continued to completion. We hope to have the new school-house ready for use by September 1, 1887.

There is now in the treasury of the church the sum of eight thousand, one hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy-two cents. Very much more than that will, of course, be needed. For the balance required, the pastor confidently looks to the intelligent, lively faith, and manifold, unflinching charity of the people of St. Paul's, and to the blessing of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, in whose mouth, in whose name, and for whose glory, we are building the school.

WILLIAM J. HILL, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

It was Father Hill's desire to have the church consecrated immediately after it was free from debt, as he had promised the congregation, if they would assist him in this work, that during his pastorate the church should not again be mortgaged, and the only way he could effectually keep his word was to have it consecrated. But his ecclesiastical superior imposed the condition that he build a school before the church should be consecrated. Though greatly disappointed, Father Hill at once set to work to comply with this condition. Realizing the importance of Catholic education—the absolute necessity to educate not only the intellect, but to train the heart; to develop and purify its every affection; to teach the child the truths of Heaven as well as the truths of earth; ever mindful of our Lord's words, "Suffer little children to come unto me,"—Father Hill determined to leave no effort untried to establish a school which would be a safeguard for his little flock, and one which would be a monument to the zeal of the parishioners of St. Paul's in the education of the Catholic youth. The school in the basement of the church was continued until sufficient means would enable him to begin his work on a larger scale. Fortunately, as stated in his report, Father Hill had secured the property on Warren street, in the rear of the convent. Its site contained the Greacen mansion—an old farm-house, one of the landmarks of early Brooklyn, and here he began the building.

In the short space of a year from its commencement a beautiful and commodious structure was erected—a striking monument to Catholic zeal and piety. On Sunday, September 4, 1887, Rt. Rev. Bishop Loughlin solemnly blessed the completed building, which is admittedly one of the finest structures for its purpose in the country. It was erected at a cost of eighty thousand dollars. Of this large amount, thanks to the financial and business ability of Father Hill and the generosity of his people, the

church, the rectory, and the school are now entirely free from debt. The building is three stories high and built of brick, with Belleville brown stone and rubbed blue stone trimmings. It has ample accommodations for a thousand pupils. All the improvements are modern; and, while nothing is extravagantly done, the comfort and safety of the children have always been kept in view.

The Brothers of St. Francis, attached to the monastery in Butler street, have charge of the male department of the school; while the Sisters of Charity and lay teachers have charge of the female department.

On the afternoon of September 27, 1887, while examining the work which that day had been partially finished on the iron staircases of the school building, Father Hill met with so serious an accident that for ten weeks it was feared that his injuries were fatal. All that medical skill could do was done to save him from the death which seemed so very near. Prayers, novenas, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass—all that faithful Catholic hearts could suggest—were offered to beg their eternal Father in his infinite mercy to spare their pastor and their friend. In the mercy of God he was spared to his people and the diocese of Brooklyn, to further usefulness and to further honors.

The school is well attended and the pupils receive a thorough Catholic training, which means much more than a public-school training, as every Catholic must admit; yet many parents are so blind to their own and to their children's interests that they fail to take advantage of the opportunity to give their children a good Catholic education. Some are under the impression that a better secular education is given in the public schools, but such is not the fact, for boys educated by the Brothers have frequently outclassed, in public examinations, both in general and particular knowledge, boys educated in the public schools. And who are better educators than the Sisters?—pious women who devote their lives to the training of youth. They aim to train both mind and heart, and succeed admirably, as even those not of our faith confess when they send their girls to be educated by the Sisters. Father Hill lays great stress upon the necessity of Catholic education, and frequently urges his people not only to send their children to their own school, but to contribute, as far as their means will permit, toward the support of it. The cost of maintaining the school is about five thousand dollars a year—quite a large tax upon the resources of a small parish. This is met, in part, by a weekly collection through the parish, but the main part of it comes from the regular receipts of the church.

CONSECRATION OF ST. PAUL'S.

The school completed and in working order, there is no further obstacle to the realization of the hopes of Father Hill and the congregation. In preparation for the great ceremony of its consecration, St. Paul's was thoroughly renovated, externally and internally. Two side altars of polished marble, which at once attract attention for the devotional suggestiveness and quiet taste, were erected, and their costs were defrayed mainly by the efforts of the Children of Mary. Through the special generosity of some of the parishioners, handsome, artistic windows were donated. They were made in Innsprach, Austria, and imported by Messrs. Pustet & Company for St. Paul's. Every window is a study in itself, not only for the beauty of its handiwork, but also for the piety and devotion it suggests. In the night, when the church is illuminated with its many brilliant lights, and the figures on the windows stand out in bold relief, the effect is strikingly beautiful. The representations of the "Way of the Cross," which were also donated, are in relief, and are very striking. The work is artistic and the figures lifelike; the grouping is effective and very realistic. Probably there are no finer "stations" in the diocese.

Before a church may be consecrated it is necessary that the building and the ground which it occupies be free from debt and the exclusive property of those who offer it for consecration. The reason is evident. As by consecration the church is to be God's forever, is to be devoted only to the divine worship, there should, consequently, be no lien on it which might endanger its conversion to profane uses. For a similar reason the parish must be in so sound a financial condition that there is no probability that the church edifice will ever become liable for debt. Still further, the church building should be of solid construction and durable materials, and furnished with everything necessary for the decorous conduct of divine worship and the becoming administration of the sacraments.

It was a happy day for old St. Paul's that Saturday, May 5, when the venerable and zealous Bishop of Brooklyn came to consecrate it forever to the Most High. It was a happy day for the generous congregation, for the devoted pastor and his assistant priests to witness the consummation of many of their struggles and labors in the beautiful ceremony of that morning. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Loughlin began the consecration at 7:45 A. M. He was assisted by the Very Rev. J. A. Hartnett, C. M., as archdeacon; the Rev. Edward M. Gannon, of St. Paul's, as deacon within the church; the Rev. William H. Sheehy, S. P. M., as deacon; and the Rev.

M. J. Tierney, of St. Paul's, as sub-deacon; the Rev. William L. O'Harra, of St. Charles Borromeo's, and the Rev. J. F. Crowley, of St. Augustine's, were masters of ceremonies.

ST. PAUL'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

On Sunday, May 6, the day following its consecration, St. Paul's celebrated its Golden Jubilee. At 11 o'clock solemn pontifical mass was offered. The Rt. Rev. Francis McNeirny, D. D., bishop of Albany, was celebrant; the Rev. Edward M. Gannon, of St. Paul's, deacon; the Rev. Matthew J. Tierney, of St. Paul's, sub-deacon; the Very Rev. William Keegan, V. G., assistant priest; the Rev. William O'Harra, of St. Charles Borromeo's, and the Rev. Thomas L. Kelly, of Providence, Rhode Island, masters of ceremonies. The Rt. Rev. John Loughlin, D. D., bishop of Brooklyn, presided in the sanctuary, in cope and mitre, attended by the Rev. Joseph Fransioli, of St. Peter's, and the Rev. M. J. Hatton, as deacons. The sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev. Michael J. O'Farrell, D. D., bishop of Trenton, who took for his text the appropriate words:

"And thou shalt sanctify the fiftieth year, and shalt proclaim remission to all the inhabitants of the land; for it is the year of jubilee."—Leviticus xxv, 10.

In a masterly manner he gave a lucid and concise exposition of the sacred text. Then, to show how appropriate these words were to the occasion that had assembled the people in their church, he briefly recalled the virtues and sacrifices of the pastors and of the devoted people of St. Paul's during the fifty years of its history. He congratulated the people on the glorious result of the sacrifices which their faith had inspired. He encouraged them to continue in their generosity toward the support of the venerable church which they had secured forever to the service of the Most High, and the maintenance of the noble school which was built as an indispensable adjunct to God's house. He became impressively eloquent in demonstrating that it would be useless to build Christian temples were they to neglect to build and support Christian schools. He congratulated the present pastor of St. Paul's, not so much on the result of the work that he had undertaken for the people and with them, as on the fact, most comforting to a pastor, that he had a loyal and devoted people. Bishop O'Farrell referred in a touching and delicate manner to the accident which, at one time, threatened to separate forever the pastor of St. Paul's and his affectionate people. He believed that the anxiety felt by the people at that time would draw pastor and people more closely together; for they realized that he had risked

his life to promote the efficiency of the school and the comfort of its pupils.

At half-past seven solemn vespers were sung. The Rev. William J. Hill was celebrant; the Rev. William L. O'Harra, deacon; the Rev. William J. Maguire, sub-deacon; and the Rev. James F. Crowley, master of ceremonies. The Revs. Edward M. Gannon and P. J. Kenny were chanters. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Martin Carroll, of St. Vincent de Paul's, Brooklyn.

Some fifty prelates and priests were present at the ceremonies, which were very impressive and will long be remembered by all who had the happiness to take part in them.

Fourteen years have gone by since St. Paul's Golden Jubilee was celebrated, and many of the good priests and bishops who were present have resigned their labors here to sing the praises of God in Heaven. One we have especially in mind, our good old bishop, whose form was so familiar to us all, and whose splendid work in the diocese over which he presided for so many years is his best monument. May he rest in peace!

Some three years ago a beautiful sanctuary railing, side railings and altar carpet were presented to St. Paul's by Mrs. Mary McNally, one of the oldest parishioners. They add greatly to the beauty of the sanctuary and its surroundings. The railing is a fine piece of artistic work, and has been much admired. Five years ago a new organ, new flooring and new seats were put in the church at considerable cost. The money for these improvements was all subscribed before they were completed, which is another testimony to the generosity of the people of St. Paul's where it is a question of beautifying or improving their fine old church. The seats are of quartered oak, polished, and add materially to the finish of the interior and to the comfort of the people. The organ is a very fine instrument, and was built by Muller & Abel, of New York. The old organ had broken down on several occasions and was practically "played out," yet there were parts of it that was thought well to preserve and incorporate in the new instrument, as the pipes, mellowed by age, had acquired properties which were considered valuable. In this way the cost of the new organ was considerably reduced, while its beauty of tone was increased. Indeed, it is considered by experts to be one of the sweetest toned instruments in the city, perhaps in the country. It is a three-manual and pedal organ of the large type, Gothic in style, and located in the gallery above the main entrance. Of the interior of the instrument it may be said without qualification that the excellence, beauty and finish of the work in every detail have been carried to the highest attainable standard, and

that the instrument, as a whole, represents fully the perfection to which the art of organ building has been accredited.

For the opening night, Saturday, January 10, 1897, an elaborate program was prepared by the organist of St. Paul's, Professor M. C. Gunter, which was very efficiently rendered by the choir. Professor William E. Mulligan, the well-known organist, was invited to test the capabilities of the instrument, and played several beautiful selections. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and every one went away satisfied that St. Paul's had an organ of exceptional excellence and beauty of tone, and in every way worthy of the use for which it was intended.

TESTIMONIAL TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

In 1891, the tenth year of Father Hill's pastorate, the congregation presented him with a purse and an address, beautifully framed and engrossed, as a testimonial of their esteem. They took this means of showing their appreciation of the great services Father Hill had rendered to the parish. On the evening of June 16 the parishioners assembled in the school hall and the secretary of the testimonial committee read the address, which recited the good work Father Hill had done for them, and especially for their children and the cause of Catholic education.

FATHER HILL'S VISIT TO THE HOLY LAND.

There have been many occasions since the tenth anniversary when Father Hill has been made to feel that the people of St. Paul's have a very warm corner in their hearts for him, notably on the occasion of his visit to the Holy Land, in the early part of the year 1897. It had been Father Hill's desire for many years to visit the spots made sacred by the footprints of the Lord, and at the same time, if possible, to visit the Eternal City and other places of interest on the continent. He had never felt that he could leave his duties for the length of time required to make the journey; but at last matters were in such shape that when it was announced that a Catholic pilgrimage to the Holy Land would sail in the steamship "Werra," on the 16th of January, he determined, if possible, to be one of the party. He had not completed the important improvements to the church noted on another page, and felt that he was entitled to a little rest and recreation. The arrangement was made with sympathy with him, and the parishioners gave him a reception as the ship sailed. His address was made by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Patrick J. Resane, to which Father Hill very graciously responded. In the morning about 1000 of the ladies and gentlemen of the parish accompanied the "Werra"

down the bay in a steamboat specially chartered for the occasion, and bade Father Hill godspeed on his voyage.

After visiting the holy places of Palestine the party returned by way of Athens and Rome. They were kindly received by the Holy Father, who imparted to them the Apostolic Benediction. Father Hill, ever mindful of his devoted people, begged a special blessing for his distant charge, which the Holy Father graciously granted. While in Rome Father Hill obtained, with great difficulty, some relics of St. Paul and St. Perpetua, which have been placed in the church for the reverence of the faithful.

About the time Father Hill was expected to return, preparations were made to welcome him. On his arrival, after an absence of some three months, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The members of the Holy Name Society and other societies of the church, with the male parishioners not connected with societies, formed at the school hall, and, headed by St. Paul's Drum, Fife and Bugle Corps, paraded through the streets of the parish. Returning by way of Congress street, Father Hill and his assistants accompanied them to the school hall, where an enthusiastic reception followed.

Father Hill's present assistants are Rev. Thomas J. Baxter, D. D., and Rev. William V. O'Brien. Both gentlemen interested themselves to the utmost in making the jubilee a success, as they are greatly attached to Father Hill and felt that too much could not be done to honor him on that occasion.

The following Jubilee Hymn, from a lady who assisted Father Hill materially in freeing the church from debt and in building the school, and to whom, therefore, both pastor and people must ever feel grateful, will, we know, be read with pleasure.

JUBILEE HYMN.

[Dedicated to Rev. William J. Hill, LL. D.]

BY MRS. ARTHUR JOHNSTONE.

Hail to our honored and reverend pastor,
Twenty-five years in the service of God,
Twenty-five years at the feet of the Master,
Treading the pathway the Savior hath trod!

Hail to our cherished and well-belov'd father,
Hail to the friend so devoted and kind,
Hail to the priest in whose presence we gather,
Honoring virtues of heart and of mind!

Would that our voices were silver bells chiming,
Ringing out clearly a glad jubilee,
Sounding the sentiments joyously rhyming—
Praises of one so deserving as he.

Angels, look down on him! guard him most tenderly,

Keep him forever in your holy care!

When at the altar we fervently bend the knee

His be the name we will murmur in prayer.

GEORGE W. STILLWELL, JR.

The unostentatious routine of private life, although of vast importance to the welfare of the community, has not figured to any great extent in the pages of history. But the names of men who have distinguished themselves by the possession of those qualities of character which mainly contribute to the success of private life and to the public stability, and who have enjoyed the respect and confidence of those around them should not be permitted to perish. Their example is more valuable to the majority of readers than that of heroes, statesmen and writers, as they furnish means of subsistence for the multitude whom they in their useful careers have employed.

Such are the thoughts that involuntarily come to our minds when we consider the life of him whose name initiates this sketch. He is to-day one of the most prominent representatives of the canal transportation business and is the oldest man in this branch of the business in New York.

Mr. Stillwell was born July 28, 1836, at the old family homestead on the corner of Nassau and Bridge streets, in Brooklyn. To the public school system of the city he is indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. During his boyhood he became employed in his father's iron fender and grate manufactory and later he became a representative of the real-estate business, in which he continued until 1863, handling valuable property interests and controlling many important real-estate transactions. Since that time he has been engaged in the canal transportation business, shipping goods over the canals and lakes to all points in the west, northwest, southwest, Buffalo and Canada. His New York office is at No. 110 Broad street, and the western office is at Buffalo. He is the oldest representative of this branch of transportation business in New York and he handles all kinds of merchandise, aggregating fully forty thousand tons annually. He is also interested in various other enterprises and investments, many of which have brought to him an excellent financial return.

Mr. Stillwell was united in marriage to Miss Lucretia W. Brainard, a daughter of Julius Brainard, of Brooklyn, who is engaged in the insurance business. Of their children, five in number, the eldest, Julius B., married Fannie Southard, of Baldwin, Long Island, and they reside in Buffalo, where he is in charge of the western branch of his father's busi-

ness. Margaret Bird died in infancy; Mary Mabbott is the wife of Albert Dumbreit, who is an exporter and importer; Sarah Ann died at the age of nineteen; and Alexander McAllister died in infancy. Mr. Stillwell is a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites, belongs to the Royal Arcanum, was for several years a member of the Twenty-third Regiment of the New York National Guard and is a member of the Prospect Heights Universalist church.

RULEF J. VAN BRUNT.

A number of points of interest in connection with the genealogy of the family of Van Brunt of Bay Ridge, Long Island, are included in biographical sketches of others of the name which appear in this work, and the reader is referred especially to the sketch of Cornelius B. Van Brunt, brother of the immediate subject of this sketch, for much that is interesting in the history of this family.

Rulef J. Van Brunt was born at the old family homestead at Bay Ridge, June 9, 1862, a son of Daniel and Mary C. Bergen Van Brunt. He was educated in local schools and at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits at Bay Ridge until 1895. Since that date he has been carrying on a business in real-estate, a part of the time in connection with his brother, Cornelius B. Van Brunt.

Mr. Van Brunt married Ella M. Schenck, daughter of John T. Schenck, of Flatbush, Long Island, November 3, 1886, and they have two children,—Daniel and Mervins. The family home is the original Van Brunt house built in 1650, which has been remodeled from time to time and is now for the most part thoroughly modern in all its appointments, but which retains enough of its primitive construction to make it one of the most interesting of historical landmarks in western Long Island. Mr. Van Brunt is a member of the Ridge and Crescent Clubs of Bay Ridge, which are two of the most popular organizations of their kind on Long Island. He is an active member also of the Dutch Reformed church, which has been fostered by Van Brunts for several generations, whose names appear in its records as officers and generous supporters of all its important interests, active in all its good works. He has been one of the deacons of this church of his forefathers and has taken special pleasure in doing for it all that has fallen in his way to do.

LOUIS M. DUSSELDORF, M. D.

Although belonging to a younger class of practitioners in Brooklyn, Dr. Louis M. Dusseldorf is acknowledged to be the peer of many of his elders,

and enjoys a patronage equally gratifying in character and number, among the largest falling to a single individual. Her ability, as well as training and ambition, united to combine in him an ample equipment. His father, Otto L. Dusseldorf, was educated in Germany for the profession, came to America and practiced in New York and Brooklyn, and died in the latter named city. He was at one time Immigration Commission physician at Castle Garden. John E. Dusseldorf, a brother of Dr. L. M. Dusseldorf, also became a physician, and is now practicing at Parkville, Brooklyn.

Dr. L. M. Dusseldorf was born in New York city October 10, 1809. He acquired his literary and scientific education in the College of St. Peter. He studied medicine in the Long Island College Hospital, in Brooklyn, at which he was graduated in 1838, being then in the twenty-second year of his age, and immediately entered upon the practice in Brooklyn, in which he is now profitably and successfully engaged. Two important appointments came to him, which afford the most substantial evidence of his professional capability. In 1893, when he was but twenty-seven years old, and had been in practice only five years, he was appointed one of the three United States pension examining surgeons in Brooklyn, under the administration of President Cleveland. The position was coveted by many who were men of riper years and longer experience in the profession. The other position, which he yet occupies, and to which none is ever called until his qualifications have been unqualifiedly approved by eminent authorities, was that of examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, the Brooklyn Medical Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of New York, the Knights of Columbus, and leading German organizations.

In 1890 Dr. Dusseldorf married Miss Madeline Rippel, of Brooklyn, and three children have been born of the union,—Louis A., Florence Edna and Dorothy.

JOHN S. THORNE, M. D.

Dr. John Sullivan Thorne, of Brooklyn, is deserving of special mention as an eminently worthy and peculiarly representative resident of that city during its formative period and the days of its wonderful development. He came from one of the earliest families of Long Island; he was one of the most useful physicians during a long and active life; he gave his best effort to the foundation of educational institutions, literary and professional; he aided in various important business enterprises; in brief, in action and in character he was a model citizen, and a gentleman of the highest cultured type.

The old Thorne homestead at Great Neck, was until December, 1898, in possession of members of the family. The site was purchased from the Indians, and within the memory of Dr. Thorne's father an aged member of the tribe called each year at the home to collect for his people the annuity provided for when the purchase was made. The Thornes lived moral and regular lives, possessed great physical strength and endurance and lived to ripe years. Dr. R. V. W. Thorne, father of Dr. John S. Thorne, lived ninety-three and one-third years, and retained his mental powers in good measure until a few hours before his demise.

Dr. John S. Thorne was born in the city of New York, April 19, 1807, and died at his home in Brooklyn, September 1, 1880. In 1826, at the age of nineteen years, he was graduated at Union College with the degree of Master of Arts, and two years later, having just attained his majority, he received his diploma as Doctor of Medicine from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He at once located at No. 51 Sands street, Brooklyn, which was his place of residence during the remainder of his life. His practice covered the unusual period of a half-century, and he discharged his duties skillfully and with scrupulous conscientiousness, during the earlier years undergoing severe exposure in long and frequent journeys in unclement seasons.

His services to the general community, in safeguarding the public health, and in aiding to found and maintain charitable and instructional institutions, were of the greatest value. During the dreadful Asiatic cholera plague of 1832, he attached himself to a cholera hospital, and gave his efforts fearlessly and constantly. He was successful in saving several desperate cases by transfusion, and his achievements were regarded as almost miraculous. In 1830 he assisted in organizing the first dispensary in Brooklyn, and when it was closed he helped to organize the City Hospital, in which he served as one of the attending physicians until 1855, and as president in 1844-5. He was also surgeon for several years. He became physician to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in 1840, and served several years in that capacity. In 1876 he became counselor of the Long Island College Hospital, and in 1879 a regent. To the welfare of this institution he devoted ardent effort until the close of his life. His last official act in connection with it was to pen his signature to the diplomas of the last class graduated before his death. His connection with the Medical Society of the county of Kings dates from 1834; in 1844 he was elected vice-president, in 1846 president, and in 1851 censor. This society, upon the occasion of his death, through a committee appointed for the purpose, paid



JOHN S. THORNE.

a fitting tribute to his worth as a member and to his eminent services as a physician, and the paper was printed at length in the published proceedings.

Dr. Thorne took a deep and intelligent interest in educational affairs. He became a member of the board of education at the organization of the city in 1843, and terminated his connection with that body in 1871, by resignation; during this long period he was repeatedly elected to the presidency and vice-presidency and appointed to the chairmanship of the most important committees. So far as known, he was the only one of his profession who ever presided over the board. He also held the office of trustee in the old Brooklyn Female Academy, and in the Packer Collegiate Institute from its earliest existence.

He was a life member of the Long Island Historical Society, and a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites. He was a communicant of the old St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal church, at the corner of Washington and Sands streets, and he was the first person confirmed in that parish. He was repeatedly urged to accept nominations for offices in state and municipality, but uniformly declined. It is believed that he accepted but one political position, that of presidential elector. He affiliated with the Democratic party, but was extremely independent in his views.

COLONEL GEORGE W. STILLWELL.

Colonel George W. Stillwell is one of the venerable citizens living on Long Island. His example of patriotism and loyalty might well be followed by every individual. His connection with military affairs covers a long period, and over his record there falls no shadow of wrong.

He was born in the town of New Utrecht, now Fort Hamilton, Long Island, on the 9th of January, 1811, his birthplace being the old paternal homestead. There he was reared and educated.

He early became a member of the Sixty-fourth Regiment, of the New York National Guard, joining the organization in 1831. For seven years he served as a private. He subsequently became a member of the Sixty-fourth Regiment of Brooklyn, known as the Brooklyn Grays, in which organization he became a lieutenant and was one of its active members until the inauguration of the Civil war, when he raised a company of volunteers, of which he was made captain, and thus was mustered into the United States service January 20, 1861. The organization was formerly known as Beecher's Regiment of the First Long Island. They were sent to Washington, D. C., where they were encamped on Merrimac Hill, and later on Queen's farms. His regiment participated in all the activities of the

Peninsular campaign and aided in the removal of the base of supplies as a preparation for the memorable fight at Fair Oaks. That battle lasted for six days, and in the engagement one-fourth of Captain Stillwell's company were killed. He subsequently took part in the battle of Chancellorsville and the second battle of Bull Run, after which the Union troops moved up the Potomac and again met the enemy at South Mountain and Antietam. Subsequently they retraced their steps and General McClellan was superseded by General Burnside. General Stillwell served as commander of the regiment during a greater part of the time, and during the engagement at Antietam he served with the rank of major. The long marches, privations and experiences during those campaigns told upon his health and he fell a victim to the dread malaria, from which he never fully recovered. In the battle of Antietam he was wounded by a piece of shell, but remained in command of the regiment through the engagement. Afterward, however, he resigned his commission on account of disability, yet continued in the field. The dates of his promotion were as follows: He was made captain June 20, 1861, commissioned major by General Morgan July 3, 1866, and lieutenant-colonel on the 16th of October of the same year.

Upon his return from the war Colonel Stillwell became connected with the United States custom house, where he remained for several years. Prior to his enlistment he was extensively engaged in the manufacture of iron railings, grates and fenders, his establishment being located on Court street, between Bergen and Dean streets, where he carried on a profitable business, employing more than one hundred workmen. The sacrifices which he made of his business is one of countless similar sacrifices made by those who volunteered in the service of their country. The losses thus occasioned can never be estimated. The Colonel's age—for he was then fifty years old—would also have exempted him from any possible drafting, but his patriotism and devotion to his country were most marked and prompted his enlistment, his services being a free-will offering to his country.

Prior to the passage of the Dred Scott decision Colonel Stillwell was allied with the Democratic party. That awakened within him an even stronger opposition to slavery than he had previously felt, and he opposed the extension of slavery into the free territories. When the Republican party was formed and embodied that principle he joined its ranks. Since that time he has been a life-long Republican and has ever continued a staunch supporter of the principles of his party and has ever occupied high rank as a public leader. He was for several years

deputy sheriff of Queens county, and for the past eighteen years has filled the position of inspector of street cleaners, having under his control thirty men. He also served as alderman for four years and was supervisor for two years. He is the oldest living ex-alderman and ex-supervisor now residing in Brooklyn.

Colonel Stillwell is a member and director of the Society of Old Brooklynites, has been commander of Mallory Post, No. 184, G. A. R., and at the present time belongs to Post No. 10. He is a member of the Sixty-seventh Regiment Veterans' Association, and is a veteran patriarch of the Seventh Regiment. His religious association is indicated by his membership in the Greenwood Baptist church. Colonel Stillwell married Margaret Bird, a daughter of John and Jane Bird, of Stapleton, Staten Island, who departed this life November 13, 1899, at the age of seventy-five years. They became the parents of twelve children, but only five of the number reached mature years.

WILLIAM C. SCHIRMER, M. D.

Dr. William Charles Schirmer was born in Brooklyn, February 15, 1868, and is a son of Captain William and Caroline (Baunhardt) Schirmer, natives of Germany. About 1856 his parents crossed the Atlantic to New York, where they were married. After the inauguration of the Civil war the father offered his services to his adopted country and for three years loyally defended the stars and stripes, being mustered out with the rank of captain on the expiration of that period. From 1865 until 1892 he conducted a dyeing establishment in Williamsburg, where he is now living retired, enjoying a well-merited rest from business cares. In his family were three children: Amelia, wife of Henry G. Flooting, a jeweler of Williamsburg, by whom she has two children, William and Carrie; Augusta, wife of William G. Haecker, a hatter of Williamsburg; and William Charles.

Dr. Schirmer began his education in the German kindergarten, later pursued his studies in the public school No. 19, and was afterward a student in Wright's Business College, Cooper Institute and the New York College of Pharmacy, being graduated in the latter named institution with the class of 1886. After spending one year as an employee in a drug store he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, and was graduated in 1890. On the expiration of a year passed as an interne in the Bellevue Hospital, he located in Williamsburg and took up the practice of medicine, remaining there for three years. In 1893 he removed to the section of the city in which he has

since been located, and here he has established a large general practice, which includes a great deal of surgical work. His uncle was the late Dr. William Schirmer, a distinguished physician of New York, who won his degree in Germany and practiced for many years on Bleeker street, New York. Later his office was located on Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue. He was a physician for the celebrated William M. Tweed, and they had adjoining summer homes at Greenwich, Connecticut. Since 1894 Dr. Schirmer of this sketch has been a medical inspector in the department of health, a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, and also of the Carleton and Washington Clubs.

Dr. Schirmer was married May 15, 1892, to Miss Amelia Wiciachowsky, of Brooklyn, a native of Vienna. His wife always manifested a liking for the science of medicine and finally became a student in the medical department of Cornell University, in which she was graduated with the class of 1900. It is not her intention to enter the active practice of medicine, as her time will be given to microscopical research, whereby she hopes to learn much that will prove of benefit in the advancement of medical science. She is now in Vienna, engaged in the study of microscopy and bacteriology. The only child of Dr. and Mrs. Schirmer—William Charles—died at the age of two and a half years. The Doctor and his wife occupy an enviable position in social circles, where true worth and intelligence are received as the passports into good society. His study of medicine has been thorough, exhaustive and accurate, and his advancement has come to him through merit.

WILLIAM FUREY.

Few men in the political history of Kings county bore a cleaner record or achieved a more honorable name than the late William Furey, the capable commissioner of jurors. A man scrupulously correct and conscientious in the discharge of all official obligations, his great and good qualities could only be appreciated by those who were in intimate and close association with him; a man of genuine kindness of heart and also possessed great strength of character and a strong personality. They loved him most who knew him best so that his subordinates in office after long years of daily contact with him were wont to proclaim in expressing their warm esteem and attachment for their departed superior that a "better man never lived."

William Furey spent his entire life in Brooklyn. He was born in the Fifth ward, on the 27th of December, 1835, and there continued to make his home until his death, being one of its most respected citizens. His education was acquired in the public



William L. Schurmer M.D.

schools, and after his studies were completed he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for several years. He early became interested in politics, and after a time was employed at his trade in Brooklyn navy yard, where he was associated with the Hon. Jacob Worth and Hugh McLaughlin, now leaders of their respective parties, but then employed in the navy yard. The young man frequently engaged in political discussions, expressing views on the issues and questions which were before the people at that time. The first political office which Mr. Furey ever accepted was that of supervisor from the Fifth ward, in which capacity he served for two terms or four years, when he was appointed assessor of Brooklyn and occupied that position for four years. The cause of education found in him a strong advocate, ever showing a deep interest in the department of education and the public schools, and was chosen a member of the board of education and did more to advance the interests of the public schools than any of his predecessors in that office. He was subsequently appointed tax collector of the city of Brooklyn, serving until 1880, when he received an appointment to the office of commissioner of jurors, in which capacity he served the unprecedented term of twenty-one years, or until the date of his death. For forty years he was in the public service and over his record there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. His career was irreproachable. He discharged his duties with unquestioned fidelity to the interests of his constituents, serving them to the best of his ability, and that ability was of superior order.

In his political belief and association Mr. Furey was a Democrat, and his opinions carried weight in the councils of his party. He was a potent factor in many an important campaign of the Democracy in Kings county, and for twelve years he was secretary of the Democratic committee of which Augustus Van Wyck was chairman and which reorganized the party in Kings county in 1893. He never faltered in his loyalty to any cause or principle which he believed to be just and right. Socially he was connected with various civic and fraternal organizations, as well as pleasure clubs, including the Constitution Club; the Emerald Society and the Rod and Gun Club. He was also a member of the Roman Catholic church. He served for seven years in the old volunteer fire department and was a prominent member of the Veteran Volunteer Fireman's Association. He was identified with various other associations but his time was mainly devoted to the duties of his official positions.

On the 9th of January, 1865, Mr. Furey was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Gaffney, and they traveled life's journey happily together until separat-

ed by the hand of death, thirty-five years later. They became the parents of six children, all of whom are yet living, namely: Robert H., who is a clerk in the office of the commissioner of jurors, with which he has been connected for twelve years; Matilda; Josephine; William L.; Tilla; and Joseph. Mr. Furey found his highest happiness at his own fireside, surrounded by his family and friends, and the household has ever been noted for its gracious hospitality. On the 5th of July, 1900, at the age of sixty-eight years, William Furey was called to his final rest. He left his family an untarnished name and a record for fidelity that has never been surpassed. He commanded the respect and confidence of the men of his party and wherever he was known he was regarded as one of the representative citizens of Brooklyn, who well deserves mention in this volume.

THE NEEDHAM FAMILY.

The Needham family, now prominently represented in business circles in Brooklyn, has been actively associated with the development and progress of this land through two and a half centuries. The ancestry is English and the family was founded in America about 1653 by Anthony Needham, a native of England, who was a Puritan of the Quaker faith. Braving the dangers incident to an ocean voyage at that time, when weeks instead of days were required to cross the Atlantic, he at length became a resident of Salem, Massachusetts, and there, on the 10th of January, 1655, he was married to Ann Potter. The records in Salem show that, although he was a Puritan, he was not fortunate in getting for a wife one faithful to the strict religious observances demanded at the time, "for she was often fined for absence from Church," and "in June, 1660, she was whipped with twelve stripes for absence from Pulpit worship." Between the dates December 21, 1656, and March 17, 1678, eleven children were born unto them.

Their sixth child, Anthony Needham, Jr., was born April 11, 1663, and married Mary Swinton, in Lynn, January 3, 1695. They had eight children, the first born being a third Anthony Needham. He was born in Salem, November 23, 1696, and about 1722 removed to Brimfield, Massachusetts, where he wedded Mary Moulton, a daughter of Robert Moulton and a sister of the Rev. Captain Ebenezer Moulton. The wedding was celebrated June 10, 1722, and about 1726 they removed to the site of the present town of Wales, Massachusetts, being the first settlers on the land now within its corporation limits. Their home was about midway of the west shore of the pond. His youngest brother, Hum-

phrey, went to Wales, 1728, was married there to Dorothy Munger, April 4, 1730, and settled in the southeast part of the town. These two brothers are the progenitors of all the Needhams who were ever born or lived in Wales, and the elder is the ancestor of the representatives of the family so well known in business circles in Brooklyn, and whose history will form a part of this record. Anthony and Mary (Moulton) Needham were the parents of eleven children, namely: Anthony, born May 18, 1723; Molly, born June 21, 1725; Hannah, who was born in March, 1727, and died August 16, 1761; Ruth, born January 16, 1729; Naome, born June 5, 1731; Nehemiah, who was born April 4, 1734, and died in 1778; Abigail, who was born November 10, 1736, and died December 11, of the same year; Jasper, who was born July 3, 1738, and died December 14, 1821; Jeremiah, born June 17, 1741; Daniel, born September 13, 1743; and Abner, who was born December 17, 1746, and died on the 20th of June, 1800. Of this family, Jasper Needham served in the French and Indian war from March 13 to November 20, 1758, in a company commanded by Captain William Williams, as reported in the Massachusetts Archives, Vol. 97, p. 384-386.

Nehemiah Needham, son of Anthony and Mary (Moulton) Needham, was the next in the line of direct descent to our subject. He also served in the French and Indian war as a private in the company commanded by Captain Ebenezer Moulton, who was his uncle, and not only a warrior but was a minister of the gospel. Mr. Needham participated in the expedition to Crown Point. He was married, June 21, 1758, to Eunice Fuller, and they had seven children, namely: Eunice, who was born June 24, 1759, and married Robert Andrews, April 18, 1781, while her death occurred November 16, 1837; Melitable, born July 17, 1802; Jonathan, born May 21, 1764; Robert, born November 22, 1766; Susanna, born December 14, 1767; Nehemiah, born October 16, 1772; and Abigail, born June 20, 1775. The father of this family removed to New Marlboro, Massachusetts, in 1782, and there spent his remaining days. His many excellent characteristics of head and heart have been the confidence and friendship of all with whom he came in contact.

Jonathan Needham, the eldest son of Nehemiah and Eunice, and the second son of the family, first participated in the closing scenes of the Revolutionary war. He died in Calvert county, Maryland, December 8, 1811, in his forty-eighth year. He was a man of great temperament, jovial, always ready with a jest or a story, and he was of immense strength and courage. On the 30th of May, 1780, he married Eunice Felt, who was born in 1767. They were the parents of five children. Robert, who

was born August 1, 1787, and died April 8, 1870; Sally, born March 29, 1789; Asa, who was born May 18, 1791, and died February 11, 1874; Jonathan; and Chester, who was born October 10, 1795, and died November 7, 1850.

Jonathan Needham, the fourth child of the family, was born June 21, 1793, and on the 21st of December, 1816, he was united in marriage to Miss Lodisa Pratt, who was born May 3, 1799. His death occurred January 24, 1862, and his wife passed away November 19, 1873. Their three children were: Asa H., who was born April 6, 1821, and died April 27, 1847; Eunice M., who was born April 8, 1827, and died September 29, 1843; and Henry M., who was the first of the Needham family to come to Brooklyn.

Henry M. Needham was born November 23, 1829, and died August 12, 1890. He was married July 6, 1864, to Helen E. Chapman, whose birth occurred in Brooklyn, October 3, 1840. Their three children were: Helen P., who was born April 10, 1865, and was married June 21, 1892, to George C. Flynt; Henry C., born November 8, 1866; and George A., born September 12, 1868, the last named being a well known and influential young business man of Brooklyn.

WILLIAM REMSEN.

Each community is judged by the character of its representative citizens, and its social, intellectual and business standing is determined thereby. The sterling worth, commercial ability and enterprise of the leading men are mirrored forth in the public life of the town, and therefore the history of the people of prominence is the history of the community. No account of Gravesend would be complete without the life record of William Remsen, a man whose public spirit is manifested in his many efforts to improve the condition and promote the upbuilding of the town.

He was born in New York city, February 22, 1832, and now resides at Gravesend Beach. His father, John Remsen, who died of cholera in 1832, was a school teacher by profession, and married Elizabeth Smith, a daughter of Benjamin R. Smith, who belonged to one of the old families of Hempstead Plains, Long Island. She died in 1880, and is survived by only one of her three children—William Remsen, of this review. Our subject removed to Gravesend Beach in 1854. He had attended the public schools during his boyhood, and at the age of fourteen removed from Hempstead Plains to New York, where he was reared. During the early part of his business career he was employed in the Fulton Market for two years, and then went to Philadel-



Wm. B. Rensen



Samuel Baron

phia, driving a stage on the Market street line. Subsequently he took up his abode at Bath Beach and established a stage line from that place to Greenwood, continuing its operation for nine years, when he started his present express business, having then but one wagon. He now has twelve wagons in constant use running between New York, Bath Beach and Coney Island. This indicates the rapid growth of his business, which is a profitable one, bringing to him a good financial return.

Mr. Remsen has been married three times. He wedded Margaret Langdon, who died in May, 1872. They had eleven children, of whom four are living: William, who is in business with his father; Floyd; Ella, wife of Stephen A. Mills, of Jamaica, Long Island; and Clarence, at home. For his second wife Mr. Remsen chose Margaret Hay, who died in 1895, and his present wife bore the maiden name of Agnes Gettis.

In his political views Mr. Remsen is a stalwart Republican, unswerving in his advocacy of the principles of the party. He served as trustee of schools before the town was annexed to Brooklyn, and has ever been active in political affairs. He also served as treasurer of common lands of Coney Island, and is treasurer of the town of Gravesend, handling all the funds of the town, amounting to many hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is needless to say to those acquainted with his honorable business career and his excellent executive ability that his duties are well performed, that every dollar is faithfully accounted for and that he well merits the confidence reposed in him. Socially he is connected with the Odd Fellows fraternity, and for forty years has been a zealous member of the Cropsey Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has long served as steward and trustee. His career has been characterized by fidelity, honesty and enterprise, and as a business man, citizen and Christian gentleman he commands the respect and admiration of all with whom he is associated.

THEODORE S. BARON.

The first ancestor of this branch of the Baron family of whom we have any authentic information was Leopold Baron, a resident of the city of Berlin, Germany. He married Hannah Cohn, and in his family were five sons, among whom was Samuel, the only member of the family to come to the United States. He married, and among his children is Theodore S., whose name introduces this review.

Samuel Baron was born in the province of Posen, kingdom of Prussia, Germany, where he acquired a rudimentary education, and then became

engaged in various ~~business~~ pursuits until 1860. Having decided to ~~come~~ to the United States to seek his fortune in the new world, believing that he might here find a broader field for his skill, he embarked from Hamburg and landed in New York city December 5, 1860; and here it may be correctly stated that the advent of Mr. Baron in the United States has been an exceptionally excellent illustration of German-American citizenship in our composite national character. Upon his arrival here Samuel Baron at once sought an occupation, and finally opened a dry goods store at Oyster Bay, Long Island, where he remained until 1863, when he removed with his family to New York city and engaged in the manufacture of knit goods. This was, however, in a small and limited way, but was attended with encouraging success. In 1880 Mr. Baron removed to Brooklyn, where he secured better facilities for his rapidly increasing trade, which has since attained considerable magnitude. In 1896 he associated with him his son, Theodore S. Baron, and his son-in-law, Max H. Straus, in the enterprise, since which time the firm has been known as the Baron & Straus Company. In 1898 the large and modern building at the corner of Wythe avenue and Penn street, in the Nineteenth ward, was erected and furnished throughout with the most improved machinery and devices for the successful manufacture of knit goods, their specialties being underwear and sweaters. That the products of their establishment have met with a steady market is shown by the fact that during the Spanish-American war the Baron & Straus Company furnished to the United States government over one million dollars' worth of goods, and in every case the wares met with satisfactory approval. This enterprise has become one of the important industrial establishments in the eastern district, giving employment to from four to five hundred skilled operatives and laborers. It will thus be seen that the sphere of usefulness which Mr. Baron occupies wields a marked influence upon the community, and his successful career has been a splendid illustration of an enterprising, self-made man.

Samuel Baron was married in New York, April 27, 1862, to Miss Melvina Peyscr, a daughter of Solomon and Rosa (Cohn) Peyser, and they had twelve children, of whom eight still survive, namely: Theodore S., whose name introduces this review; Henry; Albert Hugo; Max D., who was the chief electrician aboard the United States steamship Iowa during the Spanish-American war; Benjamin; Leo; Josephine, the wife of Max H. Straus, a sketch of whom appears in this work; and Theresa, who is the youngest surviving member of this family.

Theodore S. Baron was born at Oyster Bay, Long Island, August 28, 1863, and came with his parents

to New York city, where he attended the public schools and also the College of the City of New York. In 1878 he entered his father's knitting establishment and under his tuition acquired a thorough knowledge of all the various details and methods of the business, continuing thus associated with his father up to 1896, when he became a member of the firm of the Baron-Straus Company. Not unlike his father, he has shown himself to be a worthy scion of a worthy sire, and has done much toward building up and carrying forward the enterprise which his father had established with so great merit, having passed through the routine of the regular workman, mastering the business in principle and detail, and thus becoming well qualified to control the labors of those who are in his employ. The business has ever been conducted on systematic, methodical principles, and an idea of the success which has attended the enterprise is indicated by the greatly increased facilities.

Theodore S. Baron has been prominently identified with the social and commercial life of Brooklyn and New York. He is a member of the following clubs: Hanover, Unity, Fidelia, Democratic and Dry Goods of New York, and is also prominently connected with many charitable organizations. He was married to Miss Belle Adler, a daughter of Simon Adler, of New York city, and by this union one daughter was born, Belle. The faithful wife and mother died November 18, 1898, and Mr. Baron married, secondly, on February 19, 1900, Miss Hattie Oppenheimer, a daughter of Leopold and Julia Oppenheimer, of New York.

MAX H. STRAUS.

The first ancestor of this branch of the Straus family of whom we have authentic information was Henry L. Straus, who was born in the fortress city of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, in Germany. There he was reared and educated and also acquired a practical business training in his native city, being thus well equipped for the arduous duties of a business career. Industrious and energetic, he desired to improve his opportunities, and, believing that he could find greater advantages in the new world, he crossed the Atlantic to the United States in 1847. Some time after his arrival in America he settled in Elmira, New York, and there engaged in the wholesale grocery business. His course in commercial life was an altogether wise and commendable; his attainments in his work are widely acknowledged, and his character is such as to invite no reproach. He died in Elmira, after a long illness, and his wife, who was his only child, is still living. The husband and wife were both members of the same family passed

away in 1898, leaving behind a noble record of kindness and charity, which endeared her greatly to all who knew her best. Her husband still survives at the age of sixty-eight years, and resides in New York city.

Max H. Straus, whose name introduces this review, was born in Elmira, New York, March 15, 1862, and is a son of Henry D. and Esther (Stern) Straus. His early mental training was received in the schools of New York city, whither his parents removed with their family when he was a young lad. When fourteen years of age he began earning his own livelihood, entering the employ of Samuel Baron, proprietor of a knitting establishment in New York city, where he performed various menial duties in the beginning, but by his industry and thrift worked his way gradually upward, learning the trade in all its various details, also mastering the business routine. His skill and worth won the recognition of his employer, who eventually admitted him to a partnership in the business, a detailed account of which is given in the sketch of Samuel Baron, preceding this review. Mr. Straus' career has been one of perseverance and enterprise and is indeed worthy of commendation and should serve as an example to young men who are ambitious and desire to succeed in the business world.

Mr. Straus was happily married, September 9, 1887, to Miss Josephine Baron, daughter of Samuel and Melvina (Peyser) Baron, her father being the senior member of the firm of Baron, Straus & Company. By this marriage have been born three children, who are still living,—DeWitt, Rita and Edith. Mrs. Straus takes a very active interest in the affairs of the church of which she is a member and is a recognized leader in all that pertains to its welfare. Mr. Straus also is deeply interested in anything pertaining to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and the Hebrew Educational Alliance, in both of which organizations he is serving as a member of the board of directors. Socially he is connected with the Hanover Club, the Unity Club and the Manufacturers' Association.

HENRY A. FAIRBAIRN, M. A., M. D.

On the roll of eminent physicians in Brooklyn appears the name of Henry Arnold Fairbairn, who is accorded a leading place in the ranks of the fraternity. He was born in Catskill, New York, May 5, 1855, and is a son of the late Rev. Robert B. Fairbairn, D. D., LL. D., one of the most distinguished divines of the Protestant Episcopal church, and for a number of years warden of St. Stephen's College. He was a man of marked individuality, a logical reasoner, a deep thinker and a writer of great force.



H. A. Fairbairn



The Doctor's mother bore the maiden name of Juliet Arnold, and was a native of Troy, New York. She died in 1893, at the age of sixty-nine years. The paternal grandfather of our subject was William Fairbairn, who was born in Cross Flats, St. Boswell parish, Scotland, and settled in Philadelphia in 1796.

Endowed by nature with a strong mentality and surrounded by the refining influences of a cultured home, Henry Arnold Fairbairn was certainly fortunate in his early environment. But environment exclusively does not make the man; his position in life must depend upon innate character and the improvement he makes of his opportunities, and in these lines the Doctor has not been found lacking. He was educated in the parish school of Annandale, New York, and at St. Stephen's College, where he won several prizes in ethics, Hellenistic Greek and other branches, and was graduated "secundus" in the class of 1875, receiving the degree of B. A., and in due time of A. M. During the two years after graduation he was a student in the medical department of the University of Virginia, where he graduated with distinction in 1877, and was also graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, with the class of 1878. Soon after securing his degree he located in Kingston, New York, where he engaged in the practice of his profession until the following autumn, when he removed to Brooklyn. Here he has since enjoyed a large and lucrative patronage and consulting practice. He has been a close, earnest and discriminating student of the science of medicine, his knowledge thereof being broad and accurate. His private practice has been large, and he has also served as attending physician at St. John's Episcopal Hospital since 1880, and as the president of the staff for three years. For a number of years he was attending and consulting physician at the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. He cared for nearly three hundred patients in St. John's Hospital, during the Spanish-American war, who were soldiers.

In 1900-1901 Dr. Fairbairn was elected vice-president of the Medical Society of the County of Kings. He is also a member of the American Academy of Medicine, the New York State Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of New York, the Medical Club of Brooklyn, is a life fellow of the Society of Science, Letters and Art of London, England, and is associate member of the Victoria Institute of London. He is the author of the volume entitled College Warden, which is a character study of his father, and he is also the author of numerous monograph pamphlets and papers of a professional nature. His writings are clear and concise, presenting his subjects forcibly.

The Doctor was married February 7, 1888, to Miss Alice Le Fevre, a daughter of Captain Peter E. Le Fevre, and they have had four children,—Robert Le Fevre, Ruth, Russell Arnold and Agnes Lathers. He and his family are members of the Church of the Good Shepherd, and he is a member of the committee of the Church Charity Foundation and of the Church Club of the Diocese of Long Island, also a trustee of St. Stephen's College. He stands to-day as one of the honored physicians of Brooklyn, having gained prominence in a profession which is second to none of the higher callings to which man devotes his energies.

HENRY M. NEEDHAM.

For many years Henry M. Needham was a distinguished member of the Brooklyn bar. While the department of civil law has those qualities which more readily attract public attention, furnishing often an element of excitement or thrilling sensation, the men of deepest thought, of strongest character and of most profound knowledge are found as practitioners of civil law. So complex have become the conditions of business and of society, that it is now impossible for one man to be well versed in every department of law and this has given rise to specialization, where practitioners perfect themselves in just a few, or perhaps one branch of the great system of jurisprudence, and along that line attain eminence. Henry M. Needham, following such a course, became one of the most eminent real-estate lawyers in New York and for years was a leading member of the bar.

Mr. Needham was born in Wales—for several generations the ancestral home of the family—on the 23d of November, 1829, and pursued his early education in Worcester and Monson Academies. Later he continued his studies in Union College under Professor Mott, and when a young man of twenty-eight years came to Brooklyn, where he afterward made his home until his death. He was for some time associated with the prominent old firm of Bradley, Mills & Woodhull, and after 1858 engaged in practice alone, securing a most important clientele as a real-estate lawyer. While his knowledge of the fundamental principles of law was comprehensive and accurate he advanced in the line of his specialty until he stood among its foremost representatives in the Empire state and the public confidence in his ability was demonstrated by the large practice accorded him. He was a close friend of General Slocum and Judge C. E. Pratt and ranked among the distinguished citizens of Brooklyn.

Mr. Needham was married on the 6th of July,

1864, to Miss Helen E. Crummett, who was born in Brooklyn, October 3, 1840, and they became the parents of three children, the only daughter being Helen P., who was born April 10, 1895, and was married June 21, 1892, to George C. Flynt. Henry C., who is his father's successor in business, and George A., who is secretary, treasurer and manager of the Remington & Sherman Safe Company.

Mr. Needham passed away August 12, 1890. For more than a third of a century he had been a member of the Brooklyn bar and gained distinctive honor in his special department, his knowledge of real-estate law surpassing that of most other representatives of the profession. Important business along that line was entrusted to his care, and his devotion to his clients' affairs was proverbial. He was a man of many sterling characteristics, with strict regard for commercial ethics, with a high standard of citizenship and with social qualities which rendered him popular with his circle of friends. His is the inspiring example of one who in a calling which depends upon individual merit, close application, strong mentality and unflinching resolution, gained the heights of prominence.

JOHN DANIEL SULLIVAN, M. D.

Dr. Sullivan, one of the most successful physicians of Brooklyn, has much natural ability, but is withal a close student and believes thoroughly in the maxim that "there is no excellence without labor." His devotion to the duties of his profession, therefore, combined with a comprehensive understanding of the principles of the science of medicine, has made him a most successful and able practitioner, whose prominence is well deserved.

The Doctor was born in Middletown, New York, September 4, 1841, and is a son of Peter and Julia (Harrington) Sullivan, natives of Ireland, who, on their emigration to America, settled in Maine, and from there moved to Middletown, New York. When the Doctor was seven months old they located on a farm in Bethel, Sullivan county, New York, where the father died. The mother's death occurred in Brooklyn. Of their nine children, one son and three daughters died in infancy. Those living are: Peter, a grocer of East New York; John D., our subject; Anne, he was at Martin Ridington, a retired member of the U. S. A., now Sister Maria Joseph, of the Order of Sisters of St. Joseph, Brooklyn, and Mary C., a nurse in a hospital of Brooklyn.

Dr. Sullivan was placed for a few days upon the farm in Bethel. He was three years old when his father died, and he remained there until his nineteenth year he went down to the city and spent summer and attended school at the Common School in

gaged in teaching, and for the purpose of becoming more proficient in that line attended one course at the State Normal School at Albany, New York, but at the close of the term decided to take up the study of medicine. Going to live with an uncle in Springfield, Massachusetts, he entered the Springfield English and Classical Institute, where he pursued a course of study designed to prepare him for a medical education. In 1864 he returned to Bethel, New York, and commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. A. A. Gillispie, spending a portion of this time with Dr. William L. Appleby, then the principal surgeon in that section of the country. He attended one course of lectures at the department of medicine and surgery of the University of Michigan, and a special course in chemistry in the laboratory of that institution. The next year he matriculated at the University Medical College, New York city, and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in March, 1867.

After a competitive examination Dr. Sullivan was appointed on the resident staff of Charity Hospital (now known as the New York City Hospital), serving as such from April, 1867, to April, 1868; was then appointed resident physician to the Fever Hospital, New York, until April, 1869; and at the close of that service located in the private practice of medicine in Brooklyn. All his professional life has been passed in the vicinity of his present home, 74 McDonough street, which was sparsely settled and had but few doctors when he located there. Within two years he had built up an immense practice, and for many years has been obliged to employ an assistant. He has always been a hard worker, and despite his enormous practice has found time to read and study sufficiently to keep abreast of the time; in the theories and practice of medicine and surgery.

Dr. Sullivan has been an attending physician to St. John's Home, an orphan asylum, Brooklyn, since 1870; surgeon to St. Mary's General Hospital since 1882; surgeon to the department of police since 1887; and medical examiner to the Catholic Benevolent Legion since 1881. In 1884 failing health and loss of sleep from overwork compelled Dr. Sullivan to take a vacation. After traveling in Europe for a period of four months, he returned home with health restored, and has since continued in active practice.

Dr. Sullivan is a general practitioner of medicine, but since 1882 has devoted special attention to surgery. He has successfully performed the majority of the surgical operations, including nephrectomy, appendectomy, herniotomy and lithotomy; also introduced the treatment of cancerum oris by the application of equal parts of liquor ferri subsulphatis and glycerine, in 1889. He is the author of a paper on the Therapeutic Effects of Ammonium Salicylate,



John D. Sullivan M.D.



with Cases, Gaillard's Medical Journal, July, 1887; Stomatitis Gangrenosa with Special Reference to Its Treatment with Liquor Ferri Subsulphatis, New York Medical Journal, August 23, 1890; Acute Purulent Pleurisy, *ibid.*, September 13, 1890; Clinical Observations on Appendicitis and Cases Illustrating Different Forms of the Disease, *ibid.*, April 15, 1893; A Report of Two Cases of Nephrectomy, Sarcoma and Pyonephrosis, Journal of the American Medical Association, January 9, 1892.

The Doctor is a member of the Medical Association of Greater New York; the Associated Physicians of Long Island; Kings County Medical Association, of which he was president in 1892; the Medical Society of the County of Kings; the Brooklyn Pathological Society; the New York State Medical Association; the American Medical Association; the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; the Bedford Literary Union, of which he was the president in 1878; the Holy Name Society, of which he was the president in 1880; the Catholic Benevolent Legion; and the Knights of Columbus. He has been a trustee of the Brevoort Savings Bank, Brooklyn, since 1893.

On the 21st of April, 1875, Dr. Sullivan married Miss Ellen Sullivan, of New York city. Of the children born to them the two oldest died in infancy. The others are as follows: Francis Joseph, a student in St. Francis Xavier College, New York; Raymond Peter, a student in Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.; and Eugene Leo, Hester Ellenor, Julia Harrington, Grace Marie and May Irene, all in school. The family are members of Our Lady of Victory Catholic church, and, although having an extensive practice, the Doctor has always found time to be a strict attendant at church.

HENRY C. NEEDHAM.

It is said that sons of great men seldom rise to the heights that their fathers attain, that the success which the father has attained takes away that spur to ambition which is found in necessity, but while this is sometimes true there are many exceptions to the rule, one of which is found in Henry C. Needham, who is his father's successor in the practice of real-estate and corporation law, and who has already risen to a position of eminence as a member of the legal fraternity.

Mr. Needham was born in Brooklyn, November 6, 1866, and received an excellent literary training to serve as the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional knowledge. He is a graduate of Columbia College, and in 1888 was admitted to the bar. His success came soon because

his equipment was unusually good. Along with those qualities indispensable to the lawyer, a keen, rapid, logical mind, plus the business sense, and a ready capacity for hard work,—he brought to the starting point of his legal career a strong personality and resolute purpose. An excellent presence, a dignified manner, marked strength of character, a thorough grasp of the law and the ability accurately to apply its principles are factors in his effectiveness as an advocate. He has always made a specialty of real-estate and corporation work and of surrogate practice, and his clientele is certainly of a distinctive character, bringing him into active connection with important litigation along those lines.

EDWARD F. PATCHEN.

A student of Long Island's history cannot carry his investigations far without learning that the Patchen family has long been identified with this section of the Empire state. The family is supposed to be of English or Welsh origin, but the date of the emigration of the first American ancestors is unknown. The Patchens, however, were among the early settlers of Connecticut, and from that state Ralph Patchen and his brother Jacob came to Long Island. The latter was of a very eccentric disposition, exacting his just dues, yet extremely honest. He married and had one son, who left no children. Ralph Patchen, the grandfather of our subject, owned a large farm in the section of Brooklyn now known as the Heights. He sold to the city the land necessary for the equipment of the South Ferry, and a portion of his farm is also occupied by some of the East River docks. He married Miss Fanny Van Dyke, daughter of Governor Van Dyke, and a granddaughter of the colonial governor of Delaware of that name. They had three children, the eldest being Henry, the father of our subject. George M., the second son, wedded Alvira Abbot. The daughter, Sarah, became the wife of Mulford Martin, of New York, and had seven children, three of whom are living, namely: Col. Henry Patchen Martin, of Brooklyn; David, of New York; and Sarah Frances, who married Samuel Jones Walker, and resides at Thirty-fifth street and Fifth avenue.

Henry Patchen, the father of our subject, devoted a large portion of his time to real-estate dealing, dividing the homestead into city lots and streets, which were sold for excellent prices. He also erected many residences and other buildings on his land. Henry Patchen married Miss Maria Faye, and they became the parents of three children: Edward F.; Samuel W., who married, and in 1885 departed this life at the age of forty-four years; and Joseph A., who died in 1876, at the age of thirty-three years.

By a previous marriage Mr. Patchen had had two children: Henry Clay, who died at the age of twenty-five years; and George L., who married, and at the age of forty years passed to the other world. Henry Patchen, the father of the above named children, passed away in 1849, at the age of fifty-six years, and the mother's death occurred in 1881, when she had attained the age of seventy.

Edward F. Patchen was educated in private schools in Brooklyn and New York city, and when a boy entered the office of T. Ketcham & Company, stock brokers of New York, of which firm he became a member in 1862. The partnership was dissolved in 1867. Mr. Patchen was elected to the New York Exchange in 1863, and in 1876 he formed with his brother, Samuel, a partnership in the business, and since the latter's death, in 1885, he has been sole proprietor. As a member of the stock exchange he has accumulated a very desirable fortune and is well known as a leading and reliable figure in Wall street. Quite a large portion of the original Patchen farm, which has become very valuable and much of it now highly improved with city buildings, still belongs to Edward F. Patchen, and a considerable portion of his time is devoted to the management of his real-estate interests.

On the 8th of November, 1868, was celebrated the marriage of Miss Martha W. Yellowlee, daughter of Robert Yellowlee, of Brooklyn. By this marriage were born two children, Edward R., who died in infancy, and Elsie A. Mr. Patchen is a member of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, the Long Beach Fishing and Gunning Club, the Society of Old Brooklynites, and is vice-president of the Brooklyn Club. Prominent in financial and social circles, he is widely known in New York city and on Long Island, and is popular with a large circle of friends.

GEORGE A. NEEDHAM.

On the roll of the most enterprising and resolute business men of Brooklyn appears the name of George A. Needham, who since 1897 has been secretary, treasurer and manager of the Remington & Sherman Safe Company. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, September 12, 1868, and is a representative of one of the oldest families of New England, the ancestral history being given above. In the public schools of this city he acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by study in Adelphi Academy. During his boyhood he entered upon his business career as an employee of Herring & Company, safe and gun manufacturers, with which he was connected until 1891. The following year he entered the corporation of the Remington & Sher-

man Safe Company, and his knowledge of the business soon won him advancement from one responsible position to another until, in 1897, he was made secretary, treasurer and manager. The subsequent successful control of the enterprise is due to him. The sales of the house are continually increasing and good dividends are declared annually to the stockholders. Mr. Needham is a man of resourceful business ability and his efforts have been an important factor in the conduct of other financial concerns. He is a stockholder and director in the Flatbush Trust Company and is interested in the Brooklyn Trust Company.

Socially Mr. Needham is a prominent member of the Midwood Club, and of the Kings County Wheelmen, the largest organization of the kind in the county. He has advanced steadily step by step to a commanding place in business circles, having long since left the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few.

STUART CLOSE.

Stuart Close, one of the leading homeopathic physicians of Brooklyn, was born in Oakfield, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, November 24, 1860. The Close family came originally from England, where they were settled in 1486, at Langley, near Macclesfield. Thomas Close, the progenitor of that branch of the family to which the subject of this sketch belongs, came from England about 1657 and became one of the early settlers of Greenwich, Connecticut, where he died July 26, 1683. He acted as agent in several large land transactions with the Indians, notably for John Budd, the wealthy Quaker of Southold, Long Island, whose confidence he enjoyed, and was himself a large landholder.

Among the sturdy sons of Connecticut who poured into the Mohawk and Schoharie valleys after the Revolution was Abel Close, a descendant of Thomas Close, of Greenwich. These valleys had been devastated and their former inhabitants massacred or driven away by the Indians of the six nations, particularly the Mohawks, under their celebrated chief, Joseph Brant. After the Indians had been subdued the returning victorious soldiers of New England and Connecticut spread abroad in the older communities a knowledge of the beauty and fertility of the regions they had visited, and in many cases themselves returned and became settlers. Abel Close settled in what is now known as Minaville, in the town of Florida, Montgomery county, New York, where he successively worked at his trade as a tailor, conducted the village hotel and tilled the farm on which he ended his days in 1807. He married Mary



Stuart Close M.D.

McConkey, of Trenton, New Jersey, and had two sons, William and Thompson, and two daughters, Sarah and Elizabeth. Mary McConkey was the daughter of William McConkey, who held the franchise for the ferry across the Delaware about eight miles above Trenton. It was called McConkey's Ferry. At this point Washington crossed the Delaware on that memorable Christmas night. He has immortalized the name in his own report to congress. A cherished family tradition preserves the memory of a night spent by General Washington in the home of the McConkeys while awaiting the completion of arrangements for crossing the river.

William Close, born in Minaville, November 22, 1798, married Frances Blood, February 3, 1820, and had three sons, David, Thompson W. and Stewart B., and two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth. He died July 15, 1852. David Close, eldest son of William and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Minaville, August 24, 1822, remained on the farm until his father's death, in 1852, and shortly afterward removed to Wisconsin, where he purchased a farm in the town of Oakfield, Fond du Lac county. There he met, and, on the 24th of May, 1858, married Sophronia Wells, a daughter of Joseph Wells, who had recently removed from Lewis, Essex county, New York, and also purchased a farm. David and Sophronia Close had three children,—Stuart, Elizabeth and Mary.

Stuart Close received his primary education in the country district schools and worked on his father's farm until he was fourteen years of age. He "went fishing" occasionally and hunted elusive panthers and wild Indians with his home-made wooden gun until he acquired a well-used army musket and a steel trap, when he turned his attention, with better success, to the prosaic but more numerous squirrels, pigeons and muskrats. When not engaged in garnering beans and potatoes he gathered his annual stores of hickory nuts, hazel-nuts and slippery-elm bark. He read with avidity all the books he could obtain and developed rapidly, mentally and physically, into an alert, tall, broad-shouldered and athletic young man. In 1874 his father, David Close, sold his farm and removed to San Francisco, California, where the family remained a few weeks while the father sought a permanent home in the country. This gave our subject his first experience in city life, by which he was quick to profit. The family soon removed to Napa city, where the father had bought a home, but the young man, interested in the active life around him, remained a few months, engaging in various occupations, that he might become familiar with the conditions of life in a great city. When he had accomplished his purpose he went to the family home

in Napa. There, living frugally, he found occupations from time to time, by which he earned enough to pay his small expenses, while he devoted a large part of his time to study. After a time he attracted the friendly attention of a young lawyer, who became interested in him and finally persuaded him to enter the office of his firm and take up the study of law and also act as junior clerk in the collection department. After a few months devoted to the study of law and to practical office work, he became so valuable to the firm that he was given entire charge of the collection department. Finding his time now fully occupied he gave up the study of law, which had not proved attractive to him, and devoted himself entirely to business pursuits. After about a year he purchased the business of the collection department and established his own office. The business increased rapidly and was shortly amalgamated with an established real-estate and insurance business, under the firm name of Close & Mount.

The death of his father, David Close, which occurred November 24, 1879, brought about an event which changed the current of his life and determined its final direction. Dr. J. Pitman Dinsmore, for many years one of the leading homeopathic physicians of San Francisco, retired from active practice and made his home in Napa City, where for a time he conducted a special and limited practice. He became the physician of the Close family and eventually married Mrs. David Close. Stuart Close became greatly interested in the work of his stepfather and improved every opportunity to talk with him about the principles of homeopathy. The outcome was that after about two years he sold his interest in his business to his partner and began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Dinsmore. In 1882 he entered the Medical College of the Pacific, later known as the Cooper Medical College, where he attended the lectures and passed the examinations of the first and second years of a three years' course. He then went to New York and entered the New York Homeopathic Medical College, where he graduated in 1885, after taking two more courses of lectures.

On the 21st of April, 1885, shortly after his graduation, the Doctor married, Miss Evangeline Leona Lewis, the only child of the Rev. Valentine A. Lewis, then pastor of the Columbus Avenue Presbyterian church in Boston. The young people had met and become engaged three years previously in Napa, California, whither Mr. Lewis had been called to supply the pulpit of the Presbyterian church for two years, during the pastor's absence in Europe. During the period between the close of his second college year in San Francisco and his departure for New York he, in company with his future father-in-law and wife,

made a trip to the South Sea Islands in the barkentine, *The Tropic Bird*. Topping at the Marquesas Islands, the little party spent several days in viewing the country. They met the Queen and chief men of the principal island and became acquainted with the customs of that people who had but lately been cleared among the cannibal tribes. Evidences were discovered that cannibalism was still secretly practiced in certain remote parts of the island. Proceeding to Tahiti, the principal island of the Society group, they spent a period enjoying the hospitality of that interesting people, meeting personally and being entertained by the deposed but still influential king and queen, both of whom had been retired by the French government as high-salaried officials, but retaining their palaces and retinue. Under the escort of the celebrated and greatly beloved French missionary, the Rev. Frederick Vernier, they visited the people of the various tribes in their homes and in their public buildings and churches, and were several times honored by large and elaborate native banquets, at which nearly all the inhabitants of the respective towns were present. Speeches of welcome and felicitation were delivered and responded to through interpreters, strange but delicious viands were partaken of and the flowery eloquence of the native orators was enjoyed. The principal reason for the unusual honor thus accorded to the visitors was that shortly after the arrival of the party Dr. Close, who had taken books and medicines with him, sought out a number of prominent native men who were afflicted with the dreadful and supposedly incurable tropical disease, elephantiasis, and made a thorough study of its history and phenomena. As a result of this study the young physician discovered the miasmatic origin of the disease, and, guided by the homeopathic principle of cure, *similia similibus*, selected two remedies, arsenicum and china, by the use of which, in high potencies, he was able to greatly relieve the sufferers. The news spread rapidly throughout the island and many cases of this disease as well as others were brought to him for help, whom he gave without recompense other than the thanks of his patients.

Dr. Close prepared and left with the missionary a small supply of the remedies, with instructions to return after his departure. For a period of several months he received frequent reports from the missionaries of the success of his treatment. He was informed that a number of persons afflicted with the disease were cured, and that the disease was being checked. Predictions that the disease would be eradicated were known and pronounced to be fulfilled. This result was accomplished by the use of the remedies

although its exponent in this instance was a young man not yet in the possession of his medical degree.

The eloquent preaching of the Rev. V. A. Lewis to the numerous congregations of the natives, and the affectionate ministrations of Miss Lewis, who held special meetings for the native women, also greatly endeared the party to those warm hearted people, who could not do enough to show their appreciation and regard. Just before the ship sailed a picturesque procession of hundreds of natives, bearing fruits, flowers and other gifts, approached the dock and boarded the ship, which they proceeded to decorate in honor of the departing guests. The supply of fruits, vegetables, chickens and pigs which they brought was sufficient to provide for the needs of the passengers and crew for over three weeks. The travelers returned to the United States laden with interesting and valuable native products and curios, the parting gifts of the people to whom they had ministered. The Doctor and Mrs. Close continued for many years to receive letters and gifts from their friends in the South Sea Islands.

Soon after marriage the young couple established their home in Brooklyn, where the Doctor has conducted a constantly increasing practice. He at once sought and made the acquaintance of the late Dr. P. P. Wells, of Brooklyn, one of the ablest and most eminent homeopathic physicians the world has known, and a voluminous writer on homeopathic philosophy and practice. To him he communicated his desire to continue his studies in the philosophy of homeopathy and to become an expert homeopathician. Always quick to respond to the appeals of the young seekers after truth, the old philosopher opened his mind and heart to the young man and a friendship sprang up which ended only with the death of Dr. Wells, November 23, 1891. Under his personal guidance Dr. Close pursued his studies in the philosophy, metaphysics and practical work of homeopathy for several years, visiting his friend and preceptor from two to three times a week for discussion and direction. By Dr. Wells Dr. Close was introduced to Dr. Fincke, another eminent physician and the most profound and original philosopher since Hahnemann, the homeopathic school has produced. Dr. Fincke's influence has been second only to that of Dr. Wells in forming the mind and character of our subject.

Following the natural bent of his mind as well as the influence of these masters of homeopathy, Dr. Close has identified himself with those members of the profession who stand firmly and consistently for the principles and practice of homeopathy in its purity as formulated by Hahnemann. He is a therapist exclusively, doing no surgery. He has become noted as an expert prescriber, especially in

chronic and complicated cases, many such being sent to him by his colleagues. He has conducted a large number of cases in all parts of the United States by correspondence. In his endeavors to promulgate the principles of true homeopathy he has taken an active part in the ways open for such work as a member of the societies devoted especially to these objects, notably the International Hahnemannian Association, the Society of Homeopaths and the American Hahnemannian Association. He has presented a number of papers on medico-philosophical subjects which have attracted wide attention. The following are the titles of the principal papers thus far published by Dr. Close, with the name and date of the journals in which they appeared: Truth and Error in Vaccination, in the Homeopathic Physician, November, 1892; Imagination in Medicine, Homeopathic Physician, October, 1895; What is the Law of Cure, Hahnemannian Advocate, October, 1896; The Artistic Spirit in Medicine, Homeopathic Physician, January, 1897; What is the Vital Force, Homeopathic Physician, February, 1899; The Art of Generalizing, Journal of Homeopathies, September, 1900; The Hahnemannian Conception of Disease and its Psychological Treatment, Journal of Homeopathies, November, 1900; Vaccination from a Homeopathic Standpoint, North American Journal of Homeopathy, March, 1901.

In 1897 Dr. Close organized the Brooklyn Hahnemannian Union, an association of physicians meeting monthly at his house for the reading of papers and discussions upon the principles and practice of homeopathy. Many of the papers presented at the meetings of this society have appeared in the medical journals of the day. He is also a member of the Kings County Homeopathic Medical Society.

Aside from his many professional duties the Doctor finds time to take considerable interest in literature and art. He has in his parlors a fine collection of original paintings by prominent artists and a number of well executed sketches of his own made during the summer vacations, which are often spent in company with his friend, Mr. Joseph H. Boston, the artist. His home at this writing, 1901, is at No. 209 Hancock street, in one of the finest residence sections of the city, where he has a large house, so furnished as to convey to a visitor at once the impression of quiet elegance and artistic refinement. Music, art, literature, science and philosophy find there a congenial home, for it is the meeting place of many friends for social as well as scientific and artistic purposes. There are many choice pieces of antique furniture and a large library, containing over four thousand volumes, in the collection of which he has had the pleasure felt by all book-lovers. The

library covers many subjects, but medically strongest in works on homeopathy. It includes one of the most complete collections of the rare, early American homeopathic publications in the United States, as well as of the standard homeopathic books of later date. The section of occult and metaphysical works is particularly interesting. It contains many curious and rare books, ancient and modern, illustrating all phases of the subjects of psychology and neurology. Dr. and Mrs. Close were reared in the Presbyterian faith and were members and workers in that church until 1901, when they united themselves with the Central Congregational church, of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Close is a pianist of exceptional attainments, a concert player and teacher, of wide reading and sympathetic comprehension of the music of the great masters of the art, and with the technical ability to interpret it worthily. She is in demand among women's clubs for musically illustrated lectures and recitals, for which she has prepared herself. She was born in Troy, New York, October 6, 1863, and was the only child of Rev. Valentine A. Lewis and May Leona Crandall, both of whom are dead. Dr. and Mrs. Close have three children,—May Lewis, born January 18, 1886; Elizabeth Stuart, born February 20, 1887; and Bernard Wells, born December 21, 1888, all of whom at this date, 1901, are pupils in the Pratt Institute high school, being educated in accordance with the most advanced ideas in preparation for useful lives.

ANDREW McLEAN.

Andrew McLean, editor of the "Brooklyn Citizen," is a native of Scotland, born in Renton, Dumbartonshire, August 7, 1848. He attended the village schools, but before he was fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to a carpenter. This was not to his liking, and a year later he ran away to Glasgow, but, finding no congenial employment there, he sailed to the United States, working his passage. He arrived in 1863, when the Civil war was in full heat, and he enlisted in the navy as a "powder monkey" on board the old wooden frigate "Kearsage," of historic renown. After the war had ended and he was discharged, for a time he made his home with an uncle, a dry goods merchant in Brooklyn, and worked in the store, meantime attending a commercial college where he gained a knowledge of shorthand. He afterward went west, where his experiences were varied. He worked on newspapers in Chicago and Cincinnati, was a stenographic reporter in the Illinois legislature, and edited a paper in Harrison, Ohio. Returning east, he secured employment on the "Brooklyn Times," and shortly afterward he

became Brooklyn reporter for the "New York Times," serving in that capacity for about two years. He afterward entered the service of the "Brooklyn Union," which he left to go to the "Brooklyn Eagle." His connection with the latter named paper continued for seventeen years, during which period he rose through all grades to the editorial chair. In 1886 he aided in the organization of the company which that year founded the "Brooklyn Citizen," and he has been the editor-in-chief of that paper from that time to the present. His ability as a journalist is recognized by the newspaper fraternity throughout the country. He is as much at home on the platform as in the editorial chair, and he is a peculiarly pleasing speaker. For a score of years he has responded to the principal toast of the evening at the annual Burns banquet, and a lecture which he delivered on the life and works of Emerson so delighted the great author that he complimented Mr. McLean with a complete set of his works. On occasion, Mr. McLean writes verses of a genuine poetic flavor, and many of these have been given to the world in a handsome little volume. He has not yet reached the zenith of his powers, and his future career is most promising.

HENRY SEIBERT.

Among those citizens of Brooklyn who, during a long and unusually active career, have been important factors in the development of the financial and commercial interests of the city, stands prominently Henry Seibert. By nativity and birth a German, his coming to America was so early that he is essentially an American in education and training. He was born May 17, 1833, in Lauterbach, a village in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, of which place his parents, John and Magdalena (Duchardt) Seibert, were also natives. The father was a man of good practical education, and a locksmith and machinist by trade, who, as a journeyman, worked in many of the larger cities of Europe. An incident of this experience was his impressment by the military authorities of Jena, that city being then under siege by the First Napoleon. He returned to his native town, where he was for some years engaged in business for himself, and it is held in pleasant recollection by his descendants that his homestead and the shop which he occupied are yet in existence and substantially in the same condition as when he occupied them. Having married, and six sons and a daughter having been born to him, he became anxious to afford his family greater advantages, and to secure a better establishment in life than were afforded in his native land, and in

1837, he came to New York, locating at Newburg on the Hudson, where for several years he made his home and followed his trade. In 1845 he took up his residence in Brooklyn, where has since been the family home, and where he died in 1855, his widow surviving him about ten years. They were excellent people and sincere Christians.

Henry Seibert acquired a thorough English education in the Brooklyn public schools, and then mastered the art of lithography under the most competent workmen of the day. In 1852, in association with Alexander Robertson, under the firm name of Robertson & Seibert, he engaged in lithographing, and they built up an extensive business which they conducted most successfully. Mr. Robertson subsequently withdrew, and Mr. Seibert brought his brother Charles into partnership with him, the firm name being Henry Seibert & Brother. Meanwhile he was rapidly extending his acquaintance in business circles, and acquiring an accurate knowledge of large affairs, and in 1880 he practically retired from the house which he had assisted in establishing, retaining, however, a financial interest. From time to time he became connected with various financial and commercial enterprises, in the conduct of which he came to be recognized as a careful and sagacious associate, and in many of which he was at once a promoter and a directing manager. He was peculiarly energetic and resourceful in railroad concerns, and was a potent factor in the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, the Queens County & Suburban Railroad, the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad, the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, in each of which he was called to a directory position, which he yet occupies. He was for some time a director in the Mollenhauer Sugar Refining Company, and for some time a director and vice-president of the Minnesota Iron Company, and is at present a director in the Nassau Trust Company, in the Lanyon Zinc Company, and in the Manhattan Brass Company. His prominence in manufacturing corporations, as well as the personal esteem in which he is held by Governor Flower, moved the latter named to appoint him a commissioner from the state of New York to the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, in 1892.

Mr. Seibert has been for many years a third-degree Mason, and was a member of Baltic Lodge, and holds membership in the Hanover Club. With his family, he attends the Lutheran church.

Mr. Seibert was married to Miss Emma J. Bergman, daughter of Ferdinand and Amelia (Lange) Bergman, both of whom were natives of the city of Dantzig, Prussia. Born of this union were three sons and one daughter.



Henry Seibert

JAMES B. BOUCK.

James B. Bouck, deputy receiver of taxes for the borough of Brooklyn and president of the Andrew Jackson Club, is one of the leaders of the Democratic party in Kings county, being the executive member of the general committee from the fourth assembly district, where he has resided for thirty-two years. Though born in New York, he was educated in the Utica French Academy and the Poughkeepsie Collegiate Institute, after which he spent three years in European travel, studying in Geneva and in other famous seats of learning. After his return to his native land he pursued a course in Union College, in which he was graduated with the class of 1859.

After leaving that institution he entered the Merchants' Exchange Bank, of New York, and subsequently he became associated with the firm of David Dows & Company, of New York, as confidential clerk. After resigning that position he became a partner in the firm of Rawson, Bridgland & Company, engaged in the cotton and tobacco commission business. He is now carrying on a produce commission business and is enjoying a large patronage, which returns to him a good dividend on his investment. He belongs to the New York Produce Exchange and is widely and favorably known in business circles.

Mr. Bouck has taken an active interest in politics for more than twenty years. He has been a member of the Democratic general committee of Kings county for nineteen years and during the past eight years has served as the executive member and leader of the fourth assembly district. For ten years prior to that time he was associate executive member and has labored indefatigably to promote the welfare and successes of his party through effective party organization and careful planning of campaigns. For eleven years he was a member of the board of education of the city of Brooklyn and for one year was president of the board, the cause of the schools finding in him a warm friend whose efforts in their behalf were practical and of far-reaching benefit. Many times he has been a delegate to the local and state conventions of his party and his opinions receive consideration in such councils. He was appointed to his present position as deputy receiver of taxes for the borough of Brooklyn on the 1st of January, 1898, since which time he has served continuously and acceptably in that capacity.

Socially Mr. Bouck is a member of the Andrew Jackson Club, the Democratic Club of New York, the Bedford Democratic Club and the Lincoln Club. For many years he has been an important factor in Democratic successes in Kings county and stands

high in party ranks. The Andrew Jackson Club, of which he is the president, was organized as a political club in 1886, was duly incorporated the following year, and reincorporated in 1897 under the laws of the state permitting the incorporation of social clubs. Its first president was Thomas A. Kerrigan, and the organization was effected with about forty members. This club is not only one of the most popular and representative but in growth and financial prosperity it has been unsurpassed by any similar organization in the city, the present membership numbering over six hundred. They own their handsome club house which is situated at No. 899 Kent avenue, and was purchased at a cost of thirty-two thousand dollars. It is splendidly equipped with every desirable feature of modern club life, and the building is a credit to the organization by which it is owned. The present officers of the club are as follows: James Bouck, president; John S. Hays, vice-president; E. M. Crofton, secretary; M. F. Reilly, treasurer; John Finley, financial secretary; George Tracy, corresponding secretary; and John Lyons, sergeant-at-arms. The club takes an active and aggressive part in all organization campaign work and has been and is a power in Democratic politics in Kings county.

WILLIAM JOSEPH CRUIKSHANK, M. D.

Among the representative members of the medical profession in Brooklyn, who to the activities of personal practice have added useful service in charitable institutions and as valued contributors to scientific literature, is Dr. William Joseph Cruikshank, of Fort Greene Place.

He was born April 2, 1859, in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada. His parents were John and Matilda J. (Irwin) Cruikshank. His father, who was a native of Scotland, was an officer in the British army, but resigned from the service while he was stationed in Canada, and retired to a fine farm near Kingston. His death occurred in 1865, and his widow makes her home with her son, Dr. Cruikshank. They were the parents of seven children: Alfred B., of the law firm of Atwater & Company, of New York city; Amina; Herbert K., an attorney who died in Brooklyn in 1893; Stafford Percy, a business man in Chicago, Illinois; William Joseph; Clarence D., a lawyer who practices in New York city and resides in Brooklyn; and Laura S., a teacher in the Brooklyn public schools.

William Joseph Cruikshank, the third of the surviving sons, received his literary education in the public schools in Portland, Maine, and in New York city. He afterward attended the College of Pharmacy, New York, following this with a full course

the Medical College of the University of New York, from which he received his degree in 1880. He has since entered upon practice in Brooklyn, establishing his office on 7th street, where he remained for five years, before removing to his present location. His practice covers all departments of general medicine, in which he has proven eminently successful among a large and substantial patronage. He has also been very active in professional lines aside from his private practice. When he came to Brooklyn he was immediately appointed a sanitary inspector of the Board of Health, and served in that capacity for four years, paying special attention to contagious diseases, and performing valuable service in protecting the health of the community. He was at times connected with the pathological department of St. Mary's General Hospital, and with the Brooklyn Central Dispensary, in the capacity of physician; and he is now a member of the associate staff of the Bushwick Central Hospital. He has written a number of scientific papers which he has presented before various medical societies, and which were reproduced in monograph form or through the medical press. His most notable production was his "Report upon a Case of Appendicitis," he being one of the earliest diagnosticians in the country under this head and the first to urge operation, before surgeons would undertake the experiment. He is a member of the Brooklyn Pathological Society, of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of the Kings County Medical Association, and of the New York State Medical Association. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, affiliated with Stella Lodge, No. 45, of Brooklyn.

December 2, 1885, Dr. Cruikshank was united in marriage with Miss Maud Foster, of Providence, Rhode Island; and a daughter, Marion, was born of the union.

HENRY SUYDAM.

Henry Suydam, deceased, a descendant of the old and honored Suydam family whose ancestral home is given on another page of this work, was a son of Jeromus and Harriet (Voorhees) Suydam, who were born at Fort Hamilton, December 20, 1827. The education advantages were those afforded by the common school of his neighborhood and in early years he began to assist in the duties of the home. Throughout his entire life he followed agriculture, enjoying with gratifying success in stock raising. He was married in Flatbush, Netherlands, to Barbara Ann Allgeo, who was born at Hoboken, November 30, 1843, a daughter of Jacob and Maria (Ward) Snijman.

The record of their children is as follows: Maria

Wykoff, born September 20, 1859, married John J. Berger, on the 29th of September, 1881, and has four children, namely: Henrietta, born October 14, 1882; Jacob Elder, who was born January 4, 1884, and died in infancy; Margaret, who was born November 24, 1893; and Agnes, born May 14, 1895, and died in infancy. Jerome, the second child, born September 16, 1857, died in childhood. John Alger, born November 12, 1858, was married December 15, 1880, to Emily Huson, and they have seven children: Emily H., Josephine B., Barbara A., Henry, Charles, deceased, Hector H. and Georgiana. The mother died in March, 1895, and John A. Suydam afterward married Jessie Foster, by whom he has one child, Amy. Jerome Lott, the fourth of the family, was born July 1, 1860, and married Louisa Mitchell, by whom he has six children,—Abbie H., William Henry, Henry, Violette, Irene and Sady. Andrew Hodges, born October 10, 1861, married Jennie Lott, and has two children, Annie and Ella. Adrian Voorhees, born January 11, 1863, is a progressive farmer of Flatlands. William Henry, born June 26, 1864, died March 20, 1885. Abraham Lincoln, born November 27, 1865, married Lena Williamson. Harriet E., born May 28, 1867, is at home. Alfred Martin, born October 6, 1869, was married March 9, 1898, to Sarah Ann Rapailje, daughter of Nicholas Van Antwerp and Anna A. (Boremen) Rapailje. Cornelius, born April 31, 1871, married Minnie Van Sicklen. Henrietta, born November 17, 1872, is the wife of Holmes Koenhoven and has three children, Mary E., Clarence W. and Adrian S. Georgiana, born December 14, 1874, is the youngest living child, and Charles, born April 11, 1877, died March 27, 1879.

WILLIAM H. EDDY.

What is said elsewhere in this work concerning the ancestry of John G. Eddy, elder brother of the subject of this sketch, should be read in this connection as should also that portion of the biographical notice of John G. Eddy which refers to the manufacturing enterprise of which William H. and John G. Eddy are proprietors. Like John G. Eddy, Major William H. Eddy has a natural predilection for military affairs to which he is doubtless indebted to his Revolutionary progenitor. William H. Eddy was born at Hoboken, New Jersey, a son of George M. and Mary E. (Tierny) Eddy, September 20, 1854. After graduation at public school No. 11, of Brooklyn, he was for seven years employed in the hardware trade, in the exporting and importing line, in New York city, and during that time he unknowingly supplied equipments and munitions of war to the notorious Ku-Klux Klan of the south. He continued in that business until he associated himself



Henry Lydam

with his brother in their large manufacturing enterprise on Clason avenue, Brooklyn.

March 16, 1875, Major Eddy became a member of the Forty-seventh Regiment New York National Guards, then under command of Colonel David E. Austin, now commanded by his brother, Colonel John G. Eddy. He began his service in the regiment as second lieutenant of Company G, and was transferred to Company I, of which he was elected captain. In 1894 he was elected major of the regiment and filled that office with credit. During the Spanish-American war he organized another regiment to take the place of the Forty-seventh, which had volunteered in the United States' service and, under his brother's command, had gone to the front. On the return of the Forty-seventh, and on its organization as a National Guard regiment, Major Eddy again became its major. The Forty-seventh saw some exciting service in New York during the railroad riots of 1877, and was on duty in Brooklyn during the trolley strike of 1895, when, at East New York, it occupied a position of danger and responsibility. During the Spanish-American war, Major Eddy would have gladly accompanied the regiment, but in view of the absence of his brother, their extensive business interests demanded his presence in Brooklyn most imperatively.

December 26, 1884, Major Eddy married Miss Mary Durand, who has borne him four children. He is a Republican of much activity and influence, a member of the Union League Club, the Manufacturers' Club of Brooklyn, the Royal Arcanum and the Catholic Benevolent Legion.

ANGUS S. NICHOLSON.

Angus S. Nicholson, who is now successfully engaged in the brokerage business in New York city and makes his home in Brooklyn, is a native of Wisconsin and began his education in the public schools there. He later continued his studies in Brooklyn and is a graduate of the high school. Throughout his entire business career he has been engaged in the brokerage business, having for twelve years been associated with the well-known firm of Downing & Company. On the expiration of that period, however, he embarked in business on his own account, and is at present located at No. 18 Exchange Place, New York. His sound judgment, energy and determination form important elements in his business career and he now enjoys a large patronage, which returns to him a good income.

Mr. Nicholson is a member of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps, and was secretary of the Betsey Ross Memorial committee, in which capacity he had charge of the collection of the funds in his con-

gressional district for the purchase and preservation of the house in which the first American flag was made. He was also secretary of the Dewey Home committee. Socially he is connected with the Windward Yacht Club, the Knights of St. John and Malta, Columbian Club of South Brooklyn, and the West End Board of Trade. In politics he is a staunch Republican, with firm and unwavering faith in the principles of the party as most conducive to the general good. To many local and state conventions he has been sent as a delegate, and in 1909 he was sent to Philadelphia, where as a member of the national convention he gave his support to McKinley and Roosevelt. He has taken a prominent part in the political work of his district since attaining his majority, at which time he gave his co-operation to Mr. Hanbury, the present congressman, who was then making a fight for the leadership. Six years ago he was elected a member of the Kings County Republican committee and has been re-elected ever since, so that he is now at the head of the controlling power through which the working forces of the Republican party are made to move. He is well qualified for the position by reason of his sagacity, his determination, his powers as a manager and his tact, which enables him to harmonize the forces and thus secure the best results. As an active and progressive citizen he is popular with both the younger and older element in the Republican party. He belongs to the Republican Club of South Brooklyn, and is the honored president of the Seventh Assembly District organization, in which capacity he is now serving for the third term. His unfailing courtesy, his cordial manner and his genuine friendly spirit well fit him for political leadership, and his influence in Brooklyn is very marked. In return for his many valuable services to his party Mr. Nicholson, on the 19th of July, 1901, was appointed to the responsible position of deputy naval officer of the port of New York. The position, however, is under civil service law, so that it is secured partly by meritorious examinations and it carries with it a life tenure of office.

THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CLUB.

In 1896 about thirty of the most active Republicans of the Seventh assembly district organized the Eighth Ward Republican Club. The new organization prospered and was soon placed on a substantial footing. It was established for the purpose of advancing the interests of the Republican party in that section, and has always taken an active interest in promoting the welfare of the locality. The organization, while distinctively of a political character, also has an important social side, having given

numerous social entertainments, which have become important features of the club. Owing to its rapid growth the club was obliged to seek more commodious quarters, and removed to No. 129 Forty-fourth street. A wheeling division was organized and proved an attractive feature. In 1899 it was again found necessary to secure larger quarters, when the place of meeting was removed to Parshall Hall, Third avenue and Fifty-third street, where it is now located.

In December, 1899, the name was changed to the Seventh Assembly District Republican Club, since which time it has been a prominent factor in county political affairs. It was duly incorporated in April, 1900, under the laws of the state. A banquet given to the Republican leader of the district, on the night of March 23, 1900, at which over four hundred plates were laid, was one of the notable events in the history of the club, as there was launched the boom which resulted in the nomination and election of the present congressman, Hon. Harry A. Hanbury. The membership now numbers about four hundred, all residing in the Seventh assembly district. The presidents of the club have been Albert Raymond, John J. Barrett and Angus S. Nicholson, the last named having been elected in 1899, and again in 1900. The other officials at the present time are James Bowers, first vice-president; James P. Connel, second vice-president; William R. Young, financial secretary; William J. Gentes, secretary; and William A. Brodie, treasurer.

GEORGE FLECK, Jr.

The well-known business man of Brooklyn whose name is above is a son of George Fleck, Sr., a biographical sketch of whom appears in this volume, and was born at the family homestead in the Sixteenth ward, eastern district, Brooklyn, December 7, 1856. He was educated in the public schools, and from the age of twelve to that of sixteen years he was a student at Carpenter's Business College, on Broadway, Williamsburg. He passed his earlier years as a member of his parents' household and obtained a practical knowledge of the butcher's business under his father's able instruction. Upon attaining his majority he was admitted to partnership in his father's business, and two years later, 1879, he established an independent business at Marcy avenue and South Fourth street, which prospered so well that with keen foresight and good business judgment he opened other stores for the sale of meat and kindred goods in different parts of Brooklyn. All his undertakings were successful, a fact which in many friends attribute to his straightforward business methods.

Mr. Fleck's successful career gave him prominence not only in business circles but in social and

political circles, and in 1899 he was nominated by the business men of the Fifth assembly district as their candidate for alderman, and although he was defeated by the two regular candidates he made a more than creditable showing at the polls. In a fraternal way he is a member of Annunciation Council, No. 71, Catholic Benevolent Legion, Loyola Council, No. 479, Knights of Columbus, and Fraternity Council, No. 514, Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Brooklyn Butchers' Association and of the Iroquois Club, and takes an active and helpful interest in all measures that tend toward the welfare of the community, and in so many ways has he demonstrated his public spirit that he is universally recognized as an enterprising and progressive business man.

George Fleck, Jr., was married by the Rev. Father John Hauptman at the Annunciation Roman Catholic church, January 8, 1878, to Miss Barbara Herrlein, daughter of Anton and Barbara (Sehy) Herrlein, representatives of a pioneer family of the Sixteenth ward, of Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Fleck have children as follows: Pauline E., who married Joseph A. Bill, of Brooklyn; Anthony G., who is a student at St. Francis' College, New York city; George J., who is engaged in business with his father; and Raymond L., an infant. All of the members of the family are communicants of the Roman Catholic church.

CHARLES F. YOUNG.

One of the most important educational institutions of Brooklyn is Young's School of Stenography and Typewriting, at No. 148 Montague street. Its worth to the community is attested by the fact that, during the nearly eighteen years of its existence, it has been attended by nearly six thousand students, drawn from country as well as city, the great majority of whom are now usefully and profitably employed in the metropolis or its immediate vicinity.

Charles F. Young, the founder of the school named, who has been its manager from that time to the present, may well be regarded as a public benefactor. He was born April 6, 1861, in Beverly, Massachusetts, and is descended from an old English family which came to America about 1720, settling at Salem, Massachusetts. He obtained an excellent practical education in the public schools of his native town, subsequently passing a creditable examination, and being appointed to a position as a teacher in a public school. He was so engaged for three years, when he took up the study of shorthand. After working for a number of Boston lawyers on several large and prominent cases in the courts, through ex-President Hill, of Harvard College, he located in Portland, Maine, where he re-

mained for nearly three years. During this time he was duly sworn in as a court stenographer for the supreme court, but encouraged by his success, and seeking a wider field of effort, in 1884 he came to Brooklyn, New York, and established the school which bears his name. From the outset he was determined upon thoroughness of instruction, and devoted to his students not only the painstaking care of the conscientious teacher but the personal interest of the loyal friend, and his great ambition has ever been, after affording to his students an ample equipment for a useful calling, to aid them in securing positions where their attainments would command proper compensation. He has for some years given a great deal of thought to perfecting a method of teaching the Pitman, Graham and Munson systems of short-hand, and his students show the benefit of this study in being ready for practical work in from six weeks to three months. As a result of his thorough instruction, he has been enabled to place hundreds of his graduates in excellent positions with professional, commercial and financial firms in New York and Brooklyn, and many are occupying responsible places in the several departments of the municipal government of Brooklyn and Manhattan, in the various local courts, in the state departments at the state capital, and in the various departments of the federal government in Washington city. It is not too much to say that the diligent and ambitious student in Young's School of Stenography and Typewriting, who has completed the course, has complete assurance of a promising beginning to a useful and remunerative business career.

CHARLES RISLEY ABBOT.

In the death of Charles R. Abbot, on the 18th of January, 1901, a career of great usefulness was brought to a close. No compendium such as the province of this work defines in its essential limitation will serve to offer fit memorial to the life and accomplishments of the honored subject of this sketch,—a man remarkable in the breadth of his wisdom, in his indomitable perseverance, his strong individuality, and yet one whose entire life disclosed not a single esoteric phase, being as an open scroll, inviting closest scrutiny. True, his were “ma-sive deeds and great” in one sense, yet his entire accomplishment but represented the result of the fit utilization of the innate talent which was his, and the directing of his efforts along those lines where mature judgment and rare discrimination lead the way. There was in Professor Abbot a weight of character, a native sagacity, a far-seeing judgment and a fidelity of purpose that commanded the respect of all. A man of indefatigable enterprise and fertility of

resource, he carved his name deeply on the educational records of Brooklyn. He was the third in point of years of service connected with the public school system of the city.

A native of Connecticut, Dr. Abbot was born in New Canaan, on the 1st of January, 1825, and remained at his birthplace until seventeen years of age, pursuing his education in the schools of his native state. On the 1st of March, 1842, he began teaching and subsequently took a course in the State Normal College, in Albany, New York, where he was graduated with the class of 1848. He began teaching in the southern part of Poundridge, New York, and was later located in Lewisboro, same state, two and a half years, Mount Pleasant, also in this state, one year, Verplanck's Point, this state, one year, and Westchester, also this state, three years. He then acted as substitute in public school No. 5, New York city, for five months, and in No. 9 five months, after which he became principal of the schools of Lewisboro, New York, where he remained two years. He then conducted a private school in his native town for a year and taught in the public schools there for five months. In 1859 he was appointed principal of the Farnum preparatory school of Beverly, New Jersey, a branch of the State Normal School of New Jersey, which post he held until the close of 1862. He was then for seven months assistant in the public schools of New York city, and for six years thereafter, or until 1869, Dr. Abbot was the superintendent of the schools of Kingston, New York, coming thence to Brooklyn as principal of grammar school No. 1. He exercised a similar supervision over intermediate schools No. 7 in York street and No. 8 in Middagh street. He was the third principal in what may be called district school No. 1. It was the first school established in this section of the country and some historians claim for it the distinction of being the first free school established in America. It was founded in July, 1661, on a petition from residents of Kings county to Governor Stuyvesant dated July 4, of that year. This school was maintained by the community in one form or another until May 6, 1816, when it was opened as District School No. 1, under the new laws of the state of New York. It was then located in Adams street, near Sands street, but in 1817 was removed to its present location at the corner of Adams and Concord streets. Dr. Abbot became its third principal, serving from 1869 until the time of his demise.

No higher testimonial of his ability and faithful service could be given than the fact that he remained in the one position for thirty-one years. His term of service as a teacher covered a period of fifty-eight years, in which he labored untiringly in the

interest of his pupils, being marked influence over their lives. In addition to school No. 1 he had charge of two branch principals, two heads of departments, seventy-five teachers, and an enrollment of twenty-five hundred and seventy-five pupils.

In 1891, after he had attained his sixty-sixth year, Professor Abbot was graduated in the New York University, receiving the degree of Pd. D. (Doctor of Pedagogy), a record probably without parallel. This was an indication, however, of his spirit of advancement and improvement which permeated his entire life. A man of progressive ideas and views, he was ever ready to adopt improved methods and originated many lines of work which have been of immense benefit in instruction. His was a pleasant and attractive personality. His face was an indication of his superior intellectual attainments, and of his deep and heartfelt interest in the young who under his guidance were prepared for the stern realities of life. He kept in close touch with his pupils and teachers that he might thoroughly understand the needs of the schools, making an individual study of many, for he realized that as diverse as are the nature so varied are the needs. The members of the board of education held him in the highest esteem and the public accorded him its hearty approval and support. The memory of his life is an inspiration to many who knew him.

He was the founder of the Association of Graduates of Normal Schools of New York state and was a member of the School-Masters' Club of New York, the Normal School Graduates' Club, the Association of Doctors of Pedagogy.

He was an active member of St. Mark's Episcopal church, and on January 25, 1895, was ordained an assistant minister.

THOMAS D. MOSSCROP.

Major Thomas D. Moss crop, superintendent of indexing conveyances and mortgages on the block system in the county of Kings, entered public life as private in the Thirteenth Regiment of New York militia in 1857. In 1859 was elected corporal of Company C, in the same regiment, and in January, 1861, was elected president of the company to march over a civic organization. It was while presiding at such a meeting, in the old Armory on the corner of Cranberry and Henry streets, on the evening of April 1, 1861, that the news of the bombardment of Fort Sumter was received. Immediately the members present disbanded and repaired to Muldoon Hall on the corner of Cranberry and Henry street. A committee of three was appointed to proceed to Albany to procure the service of a Zouave regiment. On the 10th of April, 1861, Cor-

poral Moss crop received a dispatch from Albany, authorized by Governor Morgan, which read, "Services of Regiment accepted: proceed to recruit at once." On the 16th of April he opened a recruiting office in Granada Hall on Myrtle avenue, between Duffield and Gold streets, and in forty-eight hours more than three hundred of the young men living along the line of Myrtle avenue, from the city hall to Clermont avenue, volunteered to defend the cause of the Union under his leadership. He declined the honor, and insisted that his friend, Salmon P. Winchester, be elected Captain, and Rufus Farnsworth, first lieutenant, he accepting the position of ensign or second lieutenant, in command of Company F, of the Tenth Regiment, New York Volunteers, better known as "The National Zouaves."

Lieutenant Moss crop participated in all the skirmishes and battles from Big Bethel to the capture of Norfolk and Portsmouth under Generals Butler and Wool, the seven days' battle of the Army of the Potomac, under Brigadier General G. K. Warren, from Hanover Court House to Harrison's Landing on the James, and from there to Acquia creek on the Potomac to Fredericksburg along the Rappahannock and Rapidan to the junction with General Pope, and his disastrous battles along the Centerville Pike, leading from Washington to Richmond. Lieutenant Moss crop's active service came to an end at the second battle of Bull Run, at which battle, on August 30, 1862, he was severely wounded while in command of his company as first lieutenant, an Enfield rifle ball passing entirely through the lower lobe of the left lung. For his gallant services at the battle of Manassass or second Bull Run, he was promoted as captain and later brevet major by Governor R. E. Fenton, for meritorious services during the war.

Major Moss crop then returned to Brooklyn and engaged in the business of manufacturing cigars, but for several years afterward was an invalid, owing to his wounds. He entered into civil services of the United States in 1869, when he was appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue in what is now known as the third district, which then included Long Island and Staten Island. He was placed in charge of the tobacco branch of the service, which he organized. In 1872 he entered the municipal service in the tax department as a general clerk, being appointed by Lemuel Burrows, who was then collector of taxes.

It was while thus employed that he became aware of the confusion existing in the accounts of the collection of taxes and assessments and the slight importance which was attached to the value of public records. At this time Frederick A. Schroeder was elected comptroller of the city of Brooklyn, and he



Yours Truly
Thomas S. Mosscroft



began a systematic rearrangement of the accounts and finances of the city, advocating and securing the necessary legislation for this purpose, in which he was materially assisted by the Major. Among the amendments to the laws one was secured creating the department of arrears, to which position, as registrar, William Mayo Little was appointed, with Mr. Mossdrop as his deputy; and upon the latter devolved the duty of bringing order out of chaos in the tax-collecting departments. While in this position Deputy Registrar Mossdrop gave to the city its first complete statement and balance sheet, showing the arrears of taxes and assessments of the whole city. The preparation of this work occupied a period of two years. The arrears at this time amounted to over four million dollars, dating back to a period as early as 1834. In 1878 Mr. Mossdrop was appointed deputy collector of taxes and in that capacity reorganized the department and established a system by which, at the close of each year, a clean statement of the unpaid taxes and assessments of the whole city could be made in a few hours.

From the time he left the arrears office in 1875, Major Mossdrop, in connection with Senator Schroeder, agitated the question, What should be done with taxes in arrears, which by this time amounted to about \$15,000,000. This agitation resulted in the passage of a law creating a commission to adjust the same, of which commission Major Mossdrop was made a member. In 1882 the act was amended and gave the powers of the commissioners of arrears to the board of assessors, who completed the work upon the lines established by the original arrearage commission.

Immediately after retiring from the office of register of arrears in 1875, Mr. Mossdrop established himself in the business of searching, which he continued until 1899, at which time the title-guarantee companies were established, and, so far as Kings county was concerned, obtained control of searching and passing titles to real estate. For several years thereafter Mr. Mossdrop was engaged in the promotion of an electric-lighting and electric-street-railway system in different cities in New York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, but the financial panic of 1893 swept over the country and practically brought to an end all work in this direction.

In 1894 Mr. Granville W. Harman was elected register of Kings county and tendered Major Mossdrop the position of superintendent of the reindexing department of the register's office, the duties of which included the reorganization of the register's office. Mr. Harman was induced to make this tender through his knowledge of Mr. Mossdrop's peculiar aptitude, ability, long experience and knowledge of the value of preserving the public records of the

county. The latter's service includes what is technically known as indexing upon the block system, his special duty here being the reindexing of all instruments recorded in the register's and county clerk's offices of Kings county, affecting the title of real estate. In other words, it is the establishing of a plant, similar to those of the title-guarantee companies, for the county and for the use of the public without the payment of any fees. The Major has been engaged upon this work since January 1, 1895, being continued as superintendent by the commissioners of records and the present commissioner, George E. Waldo.

The work has progressed so far that all conveyances for the county of Kings, except Flatlands and Gravesend, have been indexed on the block system in books prepared for the purpose. Any attorney or person desiring to make a chain of title can now do so, beginning with the original Indian purchase and patents in 1634 down to date, in from fifteen to twenty minutes. This work would formerly require from twenty-four hours to two weeks, according to the nature of the title. Under the system previously in vogue, to make a chain of title required the examination of indices covering the entire county. As there are approximately nine thousand blocks in the county, by reindexing on the block system the work is reduced in the proportion of one to nine thousand. Under the block system the search is made solely upon the individual block, while under the old system it required the examination of the indices of the entire county, numbering thousands of names. It will require about three years to complete the work, including mortgages. There has been employed upon this work from eighty to three hundred men daily, abstracting, comparing, locating and indexing. The number of instruments abstracted in round numbers is 1,200,000, representing the number of parcels of land varying in area from an ordinary city lot to plantations and farms of several hundred acres. The abstracts are handled on an average not less than eight times in the progress of the work, which is equivalent to handling and arranging in proper sequence 9,600,000 abstracts! These figures given but a moment's thought and one can readily comprehend the enormous amount of detail, which can more easily be imagined than described, and indeed cannot strictly be "imagined."

The work of reindexing liens in the county clerk's office is practically completed, and while the amount of abstracting, locating and indexing was not nearly so large the work was more complex. In addition to reindexing the records, the care and preservation of the same are entirely under the charge of the subject of this review. He is splendidly adapted to this class of work, owing to his training as a searcher and

his natural taste for the classification and classification of old records.

Thomas Derbyshire Moss-crop was born in the town of Tidsley, situated on a small river of that name, in Derbyshire, England, March 4, 1839, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Derbyshire) Moss-crop. In 1842 the father emigrated with his family to America and after residing for a few months in New York city, in the vicinity of Delancey and Ridge streets, removed to Brooklyn, taking up his abode in Jay street near Sands street. He established a shop on the west side of Fulton street below Clark, and there engaged in the business of manufacturing lasts. In 1845 he went to Hartford, Connecticut, where he remained until April, 1851, when he returned to Brooklyn, where his family have since made their home. Abandoning his manufacturing business he became a merchant in West Washington Market, and also in the fruit business at the corner of Court and Fulton streets, and finally opened a restaurant or oyster and chop house on Myrtle avenue near Prince street. He died in 1880, at the age of sixty-seven years. He had seven children, of whom four are yet living: William, Thomas D., Mary A. J., the wife of Frederick W. Mitton, and Samuel O., all of Brooklyn, the latter having charge of the locating division of the reindexing department.

When only twelve years of age Thomas D. Moss-crop became his father's active assistant in business and subsequent to that time had no opportunity of continuing his education, which hitherto had been pursued in the public schools.

In October, 1862, Mr. Moss-crop was married to Miss Emma L. Mitton. He has three children: Alfred M., general manager and engineer of the American Bridge Company, Rochester Branch, Rochester, New York; William A., chief of the supply division, New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, Brooklyn, New York; and Thomas A., official searcher of the Long Island Title Guarantee Company, all being graduates of Cornell University, New York.

In 1864, while in garrison at Fortress Monroe, Mr. Moss-crop became a Mason, being raised in National Zeno Lodge, U. D., of which Salmon P. Washburne a master. On his return home he became a member of Stella Lodge, No. 485, F. & A. M., and also of all a member. He also became a member of the Veterans' Organization. He has been prominent in all matters affecting the interests of the Civil War and was one of the organizers of the New York Association, which afterwards became known as the Grand Army of the Republic. He served as secretary of the organization for many years. He has been very active in the promotion of the cause of the Civil War, by organizing the "Grand Army of the Republic" in Brooklyn, and has been a member of the organization

has grown to its present standing. He is a charter member of Rankin Post, No. 10, G. A. R., which was organized in the cashier's sub-office of the tax collectors office in the city, now the Borough Hall, by Mr. McKeon, first commander of the department. Major Moss-crop is also one of the charter members of the War Veteran's Association, which formerly met on the corner of Court and Joralemon streets, and which took a very active part in the politics of the state until the close of Grant's second term as president. The Major is also a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States, New York Commandery.

He has always been an active Republican, being a member of the ward, district and county organizations, and usually a member of all important conventions. In connection with General Tracy, Hon. John Winslow, Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, and others, he was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Republican League, from which, together with a similar organization in the twenty-third ward, the Union League Club of Brooklyn is the legitimate successor, and of this he is an honored member. He was a delegate to the first and second city conventions of the Greater New York, and is widely recognized as one of the most public-spirited and loyal citizens of Brooklyn.

LE ROY F. LEWIS.

Among the most prominent, honored and worthy principals connected with the public-school system of Brooklyn is Mr. Le Roy F. Lewis. He was born in Greenwich, Washington county, New York. His first American ancestors, Lewis and Rogers, came to Rhode Island previously to 1650.

Mr. Lewis was educated at the academy in his native town. After leaving school he devoted two years to the study of medicine, attending lectures at the University of the City of New York, but, becoming dissatisfied with the mode of practice in vogue at that time, he abandoned the study of medicine and decided to be a teacher. His first experience in teaching was in Mentor, Ohio; next he became principal of a grammar school in Hamilton, Ohio, and later was made principal of a large grammar school in Columbus.

At the breaking out of the Civil war he entered his country's service and served for two years. He came to Brooklyn in 1863, and was appointed principal of grammar school No. 27. In 1867 he was transferred to grammar school No. 11, and has since remained in charge as its principal, a period of thirty-three years, which speaks more forcibly than any words can speak of his ability and commendable service. The school has high rank among institu-



L. Lewis

tions of public instruction in the city. Mr. Lewis is one of the most progressive and far-sighted principals of the time. Methods of the so-called "new education" were advocated by him for years before their general adoption. His teachers have been encouraged to pursue advanced courses of study, with the result that the teachers of No. 11 have been frequently called to higher positions.

The first half-day classes in Brooklyn were organized by Mr. Lewis at No. 11 in 1871. The following extract from an address delivered by Mr. Lewis in Brooklyn, when the subject of introducing manual training into the public-school course was under consideration, shows his progressive views:

"This movement for industrial education is right; it commends itself to the common sense of thinking men; it will grandly succeed; it should find its warmest supporters among those who know best the deficiencies of our present system—the teachers. The days of fetishism of books and of mere scholasticism are past. It is coming to be recognized that the man who can build the house, the engine, the factory; who can weave the fabric of silk, or cotton, or wool; who can fashion iron or steel into a thousand forms of use, is higher than the man who merely keeps the books, or chronicles the achievements of the hand-workers. In the days of general ignorance and superstition, when the ability to read and write made one eminent among his fellows, the relative learned, too frequently by playing upon the fears of the ignorant, acquired an ascendancy over them. This state of things is passing away. The light of truth is spreading; its intense brightness will soon irradiate every question of life; wrongs hoary with age shall be righted; labor will have its coronation; let us hasten the day."

In 1893 Mr. Lewis began his work for the passage of the bill for the retirement of teachers. In that work he had the lukewarm approval of many, the active opposition of some and the hearty aid of a few. The following extract is from an address delivered by Mr. Lewis in the early days of the movement:

"Of all who are permanently in the public service, the teachers are the poorest paid, and they are the only ones not pensioned. This is everlastingly wrong; it will be righted some time. Why not now? Says Carlyle: 'Communities must learn that furnishing souls of men by knowledge can rank on a level with blowing their bodies to pieces with gunpowder; that with generals and field-marshal for killing, there should be world-honored, true, God-ordained men for teaching.' The time is coming when teachers will receive due honor and due reward. Why not hasten the time by taking the lead here, now, in

Brooklyn, in this movement for doing a just act, already too long delayed?

"The state has undertaken the work of educating its children. There is but one way to have good schools. That is to have good teachers. Any plan that will attract to the teachers' calling the capable and gifted will do more for the betterment of the schools than all other devices combined; will do more than improved books, elaborate courses of study or brilliant supervision. Liberal compensation or something that is equivalent to liberal compensation will attract to the teachers' calling many who, under the present condition of things, would seek other fields of labor. The equivalent of liberal compensation is a retirement fund that will assure one of subsistence after his days of activity are passed.

"The schools should be kept at the highest point of efficiency. All teachers in time wear out; they are no longer efficient; they hear the call to battle, but they cannot respond. What shall be done with them?"

Everybody now acknowledges the practicability and the great beneficence of the measure.

Mr. Lewis is one of the authors of the "Song Sheaf." He is also the author of the words and music of several songs, among which is "There's an Isle in the Blue Souther Sea," which was published in June, 1868. In this he predicts the final freedom and independence of Cuba.

"Fairest isle in the blue southern sea,

Thy day-dawn of freedom is near;

Unmolested by tyrants' decree,

Thy children no longer shall fear,

No longer shall tyranny's chain

Fetter limbs forevermore free,

But peace and liberty reign

O'er the fairest isle of the sea."

The above extracts from Mr. Lewis's addresses show the lucidity and forcefulness of his style.

Mr. Lewis is a close student of the great questions which concern the welfare of the country and its needs along social, moral and intellectual lines.

JAMES B. COOPER.

James Brown Cooper, of Babylon, was born December 1, 1825, in that village, and is the eldest son of Simon W. and Grace (Dibble) Cooper. He received the education obtainable at that time by the children of parents of the middle class, attending the little country schools in Babylon and vicinity. His education, however, was largely self-acquired, for seventy-five years ago it was far less easy than now to obtain even a common-school education. Mr.

Cooper early took an active interest in politics, and in 1852 was elected clerk of Suffolk county, serving in that capacity for three years. He was the youngest man that had been elected to that office in that county. Although reared in the Democratic faith, he followed the path blazed by John C. Fremont (a Democrat), and was one of the organizers of the Republican party in Suffolk county, which was then composed mainly of lifelong Jeffersonian Democrats. It was then a critical period and party lines were dissolved. The Democratic party was broken into fragments. Mr. Cooper was in 1853 a member of the Democratic county committee, and in 1854 was a delegate to the Democratic state convention, one of the most important and exciting ever held in this state. He was a member of the Republican state committee during the campaigns of Lincoln and Grant, and rendered loyal service to the then infant organization for the preservation of the Union.

In 1861 he was appointed an inspector of customs at New York, serving until 1866. In that year he removed to Hempstead and purchased "The Inquirer," a local newspaper, which he edited for a time. After disposing of that journal he served for several years as assistant assessor of internal revenue. In 1872 he again took up his residence in Babylon, where he has since made his home, and where he has almost continuously served as justice of the peace and town trustee. None of his judgments have ever been reversed on appeal. In 1884 he again affiliated with the Democratic party, and has been active in politics, particularly during national campaigns. A man of intense convictions and strong personality, Mr. Cooper has naturally been a prominent figure in the life of the community. He is a positive man, very radical, and absolutely devoid of what may be termed trimming or "conciliation," but is recognized as inflexibly honest and morally courageous.

On the 9th of June, 1863, James B. Cooper was united in marriage to Miss Glorianna S. Rice, a daughter of David Rice, of Commack. Of their five children only two survive: Simon W. Cooper, associate editor of the "South Side Signal," and James B. Cooper, Jr., who makes his home with his parents, and who is also engaged in newspaper work.

Mr. Cooper is a member of Christ Episcopal church, of which he was for a long time a vestryman. He is a student of history, genealogy and zoology, possesses a remarkable memory, and is well read and thoroughly informed on those and allied subjects. He was made a Mason in 1858, and holds membership in Joppa Lodge, No. 201, of Brooklyn. Mr. Cooper never played a game of cards, checkers, dominoes or billiards, and did nothing with a gun, and never caught a fish nor did he

ever witness a horse race on a course or track. He is a man who, despite his radical views and strong temperament, is highly respected and whose writings for the press have not been lacking in their moral effect upon the public mind.

CHARLES W. HELD.

Charles W. Held was born in Heppenheim, near the city of Worms, Germany, on April 29, 1847, and was about seven years of age when brought by his parents to America. During his boyhood he attended the public schools of Brooklyn, at the same time learning the trade of piano-making from his father, Charles W. Held, Sr., a practical piano-maker, who died in 1881. Among Mr. Held's earliest friends was the late Hon. William Steinway, and it was in the great Steinway establishment that he in part perfected himself in the art of piano-building in all its details. While here he met men who have since become famous in piano manufacturing, among them the founders of the great house of Kranich & Bach.

Being enterprising and ambitious, Mr. Held began business for himself in 1866, as a tuner and repairer of pianos, opening a shop on Atlantic avenue, near Clinton street, Brooklyn. Prospering in this, he removed to larger quarters at 114 Livingston street, in the rear of the present Hall of Records. It was here he accepted the Long Island agency for the Kranich & Bach pianos, an agency he holds to this day. Later Mr. Held opened a retail store at 481 Fulton street, opposite Abraham & Straus', adding a larger stock of pianos as well as a general line of musical merchandise, sheet music and books, and in fact the "everything" that is to be found in a piano and music house of the first class.

On the death of Mr. Christian Becht, of 227 Fulton street, Mr. Held became his successor and carried on the store for some time as a branch. Later, in 1895, the present building at 313-315 Fulton street was leased, and the business of both stores merged. Mr. Held occupies the entire building, which is a massive iron and stone structure, formerly occupied by the well-known jewelry firm of Hart Brothers. On the lower floor there is an attractive display of pianos, musical instruments and the largest collection of vocal and instrumental sheet music and music books in Brooklyn. The other floors are given over to an immense stock of pianos.

In the spring of 1900 Mr. Held admitted to partnership Mr. Gustave Greve, who had been with the famous piano manufacturers, Kranich & Bach, for over twelve years. It is to be noted that Mr. Held has been the Long Island agent for these pianos for



Chas. M. Sledge

upward of thirty years. The business is now carried on under the name of Held & Company. Besides the Kranich & Bach pianos, Mr. Held handles also a piano of his own design and manufacture, the Held piano. The departments for the repolishing, tuning and repairing of all kinds of pianos, organs and musical instruments are replete with all modern tools and devices for executing orders in the best possible manner. Mr. Held has also published sheet music, and done both a wholesale and retail business in this line. Many of his publications have had wide success as popular selling pieces, notably Carroll's sentimental ballad, "I Loved You Better Than You Knew," and this branch of the business is carried on by the firm with more vigor than ever. Every department receives Mr. Held's personal supervision, and he is in touch with all the requirements necessary to facilitate a constantly increasing, prosperous business.

In 1870 Mr. Held married Miss Josephine Dusenberry, of West Point, New York, and to them were born four children, two of whom are now living: Mabel I., now the wife of Harry Eckerson, of Closter, New Jersey; and Carl F., who is learning the piano trade. Early in 1865, during the Civil war, Mr. Held enlisted for two years in the United States navy, but served only six months, as hostilities ceased. In 1876 he enlisted as a private in the Thirteenth Regiment of the New York National Guard, was promoted to a lieutenantcy, and resigned in 1884. Fraternally he has been a member of Silentia Lodge, No. 198, F. & A. M., of New York, since 1868; is also a member of the Masonic Veterans' Association, of Brooklyn, the Masonic Club, the Brooklyn lodge of Elks, and has occupied several important offices in Long Island Council, No. 173, Royal Arcanum.

JAMES MOFFETT.

James Moffett is a prominent representative of the Kings county bar and is deputy commissioner in the department of the water supply of the borough of Brooklyn. He was born in the Fourth ward of the city in which he makes his home, in the year 1853, his birthplace being about four blocks from the present borough hall.

Mr. Moffett is not only a leading representative of the legal fraternity but is also prominent in public affairs. He has long been recognized as one of the leading workers in the ranks of the Democratic party, and at present is the chairman of the Kings county Democratic general committee, to which position he has been re-elected for the fourth time. Mr. Moffett has attended many conventions of his party

and his advice and opinion carry weight in the councils of the political organizations with which he is identified.

Mrs. Moffett was a Miss Elwell, a descendant of an old and prominent Huguenot family that settled at Bath, Maine, in the early part of the seventeenth century. Mr. Moffett and his family spend the summer months at Huntington, Long Island, their summer home being a house that was built by Thomas Scudder, more than two hundred years ago, and was presented to a Mr. Kelsey as a wedding gift in 1827; the deed to this property is the first on record in Suffolk county. The home is situated on Huntington harbor, one hundred and thirty feet above tide, and is surrounded by beautiful and well kept lawns.

WILLIAM FRANCIS CAMPBELL, M. D.

Prominent among those who follow the practice of surgery in Brooklyn is W. F. Campbell, M. D., professor of anatomy in the Long Island College Hospital. He was born in Brooklyn, November 7, 1895, and is a son of Alexander and Katherine (Bennet) Campbell, natives, respectively, of Ireland and Long Island. The Doctor was graduated in public school No. 4, of Brooklyn, and in the New York University, in the class of 1887, where he secured the first fellowship and was valedictorian of his class. His medical education was obtained in the Long Island College Hospital, in which he was graduated in 1892, again becoming valedictorian of his class. After serving an internship of two years in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, of Brooklyn, he located on Lafayette avenue and engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery, but for the past few years he has given his attention exclusively to the latter. Soon after securing his medical degree he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in his alma mater, and in 1901 was appointed professor to succeed the late W. W. Browning, M. D. The Doctor is surgeon to the Williamsburg Hospital and is a member and treasurer of the executive committee of that institution. He is assistant surgeon to the Kings County Hospital and the Long Island College Hospital.

He is the author of a number of scientific papers, which have been presented before the medical and surgical societies of which he is a member, and subsequently published in pamphlet form and in the scientific journals. Among these may be mentioned *The Modern Small-Arms Projectile and the Wound it Inflicts*, a report of fifty cases; *The Early Diagnosis of Carcinoma of the Breast*; *The Radical Treatment of Carcinoma of the Breast, its Possibilities and Lim-*

itations; The Treatment of Inoperable Carcinoma of the Breast; The Radical Treatment of Haemorrhoids; and An Original Method of Ligating the Saphenous Vein in Scarpa's Space.

Dr. Campbell is a fellow of the Association of American Anatomists and the American Academy of Medicine, and is a member of the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Associated Physicians of Long Island, the Brooklyn Surgical Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Society of Ex-Internes of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of New York, the Medical Society of Greater New York, the Long Island Medical Society, of which he was president in 1900, and the Long Island College Hospital Alumni Association, of which he is now president. The Doctor is also a member of Montauk Lodge, No. 286, F. & A. M., of which he is now master; Constellation Chapter, R. A. M.; Clinton Commandery, K. T.; and the Kismet Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, of Brooklyn, the Reform Club, of New York, Delta Upsilon Club, of New York, the Tenth Assembly District Republican Club and the Clinton Avenue Congregational church.

In 1896 Dr. Campbell enlisted as a private in the Second Signal Corps, N. G. S. N. Y., but three months later was appointed assistant surgeon, in which he has since continued with the rank of first lieutenant.

SAMUEL M. SPROLE.

Samuel Mills Sprole, the principal of grammar school No. 32, Brooklyn, is a native of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, but most of his life has been passed in New York state. His father was a professor at West Point, and Samuel M. was educated there, studying for years under the professors and officers of the military academy. On the recommendation of the academic staff he was commissioned second lieutenant of the Fourth United States Infantry, in April, 1861, and rose to be one of the ranking captains of that regiment. In 1865 he took charge of the mathematical department and the discipline of the Mount Pleasant Military Academy, at Sing Sing, New York.

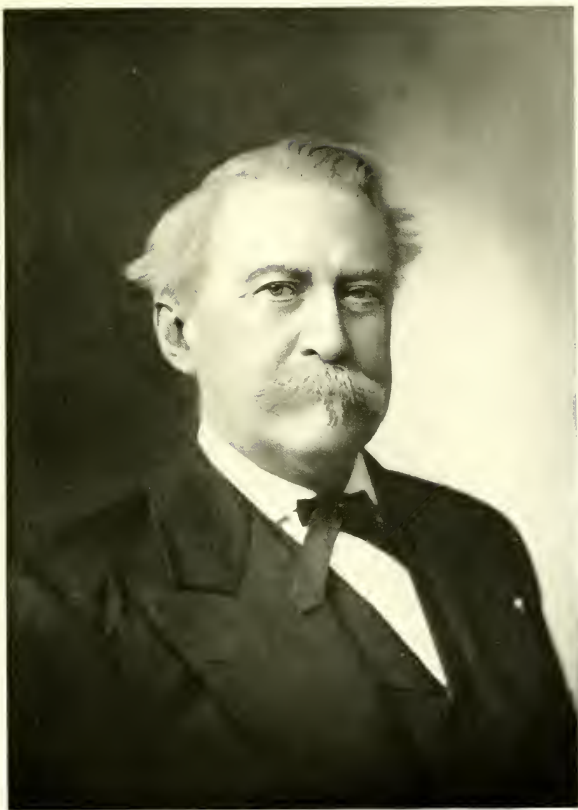
In 1868 he was the principal of the New York House of Refuge, at Randall's Island, and after four years of service there accepted the principalship of grammar school No. 31, Brooklyn. This latter school he organized and has since remained at its head. He is a member of McPherson Deane Post, No. 449, G. A. R. He is widely recognized as one of

the most capable educators in the city. Under his charge he has one branch principal, two heads of departments, fifty-four teachers and about thirty-two hundred pupils. He is a close student and a man well qualified both by natural aptitude and preparation for his chosen calling. He has splendid managerial tact, is progressive, and is not slow to discard an old method for a new one. He does not take up recently advanced theories hastily, but gives to each his careful consideration, and in his judgment passes upon it as practical and helpful before it is brought into play in his school. He has almost matchless skill in adopting new ideas through his school work and making them of practical value both to teachers and pupils. He commands the respect of the school board, of the instructors of the institution and of the pupils and their parents.

PETER COMERFORD.

Ireland has furnished to America many of her valued citizens,—men who have crossed the Atlantic to ally their interests with those of the "land of the free." Adapting themselves to entirely new surroundings, customs and manners, they have achieved success and won a place among the representative men of the communities in which their lots have been cast. Such is true of Peter Comerford, who is extensively identified with the real-estate and building interests of Brooklyn. He was born in county Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1825, a son of Stephen and Catherine (Pendergast) Comerford, and was one of a family of ten children. Among the number who came to the United States are: Peter, the subject of this review; John, who located in New York city, where he was married and had a family of sons and daughters, and resided there until his death; and Catherine, who located in Brooklyn and married John Scanlan.

Mr. Peter Comerford, of this review, received his education in the city schools of Dublin. In 1848 he decided to seek his fortunes in the new world, and accordingly emigrated from his native home to New York city. Being of a frugal and industrious temperament, he at once secured employment, and ere long established himself on his own account in the ship chandlery line on South street, New York city, in which undertaking he met with good success, the result of his determined perseverance and straightforward business methods. In 1856 he took up his abode with his family in Williamsburg, now the eastern district of Brooklyn, and in 1875 he relinquished the ship chandlery trade and engaged in the real-estate and building business, operating principally in the Nineteenth ward, where he has erected



S. M. Sprule



many dwelling houses and has been instrumental in a large degree in the progress and development of the neighborhood.

Mr. Comerford was married, on the 6th of November, 1856, by the Rev. Father Sylvester Malone, to Miss Margaret A. T. Sullivan, a daughter of Patrick and Catherine Sullivan. Unto this union have been born eleven children, of whom five are still living, namely: Joseph, who married Annie Louth; Mary, now Mrs. Thomas McGoldrick; James S., who married Sarah Jeffery; Peter, who married Minnie A. Walsh; and Annie, who married Timothy Comerford, who, although of the same name, was not a relative. Although his varied business duties claim much of his attention, Mr. Comerford, however, has never lost interest in the civic, social and moral welfare of his neighborhood. He was one of the organizers and founders of the Transfiguration Roman Catholic parish in the Nineteenth ward, having previous to that time been a devout communicant of Sts. Peter and Paul's church, on Wythe avenue, of which the late and renowned priest, Rev. Father Sylvester Malone, was for over a half century the rector. During his entire business career it can be safely said that Mr. Comerford has never deviated from the terms of a contract, and his name in Brooklyn has always been synonymous with straightforward business methods.

JACOB P. VANDERVEER.

Jacob P. Vanderveer resides at No. 1183 Flatbush avenue, in the town of Flatbush, and in the house where he is now living, his birth occurring on the 9th of December, 1830. His father, John Vanderveer, was born in an adjoining residence that was erected in 1737, and there also occurred the birth of John C. Vanderveer, the grandfather of our subject, while the great-grandfather, Cornelius Vanderveer, was born in a dwelling that stood on the same site. The founder of the family in America was Cornelius Jans Vanderveer, the great-great-grandfather of our subject. He came from Altmare, in northern Holland, sailing on the ship Otter, in February, 1659. Taking up his abode in Flatbush, he secured several hundred acres of land and devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. Cornelius Vanderveer, his son, was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and loyally served the colonists in their struggle to secure their independence from the British rule. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities he was the owner and operator of the Wind grist mill at Flatbush, and also owned several celebrated race horses in the county, and the stock was never beaten.

John C. Vanderveer, the grandfather of our sub-

ject, was a prominent and influential resident of Flatbush, who extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning a large tract of land. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, frequently called him to public office, and for twenty years he served as treasurer of Kings county. He also held other local positions in which he discharged his duties with marked promptness and fidelity. He left the impress of his individuality upon the progress and advancement of his section of the island, and at his death, which occurred over fifty years ago, the community mourned the loss of one of its best representatives. The father of our subject married Gertrude Van Alst, a daughter of John G. Van Alst, of Astoria, and her death occurred in 1882. They were the parents of seven children, of whom five are yet living, namely: Jacob P.; Peter J., who resides on the old homestead, his residence adjoining that of our subject; Elizabeth V. B., who is the wife of L. T. Titus, also living on the old homestead; Adrian, of Queens county; and Aletta.

Jacob P. Vanderveer, the eldest surviving member of the family, pursued his education in the Erasmus Hall Academy, and subsequently began the operation of the home farm. For some time he devoted his energies to the cultivation of the fields and to general farm work, but recently he and his brother Peter divided the land into town lots and disposed of them. As the population of this portion of the island has increased, the land has become more valuable and their sale of the property brought to them an excellent financial return, so that Mr. Vanderveer's capital is sufficient to enable him to put aside the more arduous cares of business life.

In public affairs he has taken a very deep interest and has contributed in a large degree to the support of the measures which have proven of general benefit. For several years he served as trustee of the fire department of Flatbush, being appointed, and holding the office until the law changed. He was also appointed a trustee of Erasmus Hall Academy, and continued in that position until it was turned over to the board of education of Brooklyn. He was a member of the board of improvement and of the sewer commission, and has given his active co-operation in all that tends to benefit the community. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, and was secretary of the Republican Association of the old town from the time of its organization, acting also as its secretary and treasurer. Higher offices would have been conferred upon him had he desired them, but he was content to leave office holding to others.

Mr. Vanderveer was married in December, 1850, to Miss Catherine M. Randall, a daughter of William Randall, who was one of the owners of Randall's

Island, where the name of Mrs. Vanderveer occurred. They have five children, William R. and Gertrude, both at home. Mr. Vanderveer represents one of the oldest families in this portion of Long Island. Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished, and happy is he if his lines of life are cast in harmony therewith. Through two hundred and fifty years the Vanderveers have aided in promoting the upbuilding and advancement of Long Island. They have been known for their devotion to the public good and to all that contributes to the general welfare.

C. WARREN HAMILTON.

The name of Hamilton has long been actively and officially associated with the educational interests of Brooklyn, and the present representative, whose name heads this review, is now the esteemed principal of grammar school No. 73. Mr. Hamilton was born at Salem, Massachusetts, July 29, 1831. His ancestry on his paternal side were of Scottish descent. His great-great-great-grandfather, John Hamilton, came from Scotland about the year 1684, and settled in Concord, Massachusetts. He soon after migrated to Brookfield, Massachusetts, where he engaged in farming until his death, in 1747. His great-grandfather, Nathaniel Hamilton, was born at Brookfield, Massachusetts. He was engaged in many of the battles of the Revolution. Wounded at the battle of Saratoga, he was honorably discharged, and retired to his farm at Brookfield. His great-grandfather, Ezra Hamilton, was born at Brookfield, Massachusetts, June 30, 1733. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and at the close of the war retired to his farm at Fairhaven, Vermont. His grandfather, Lieutenant Rufus Hamilton, was born at South Brookfield, Massachusetts, April 15, 1757. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Kingsbury, of Martha's Vineyard, June 18, 1781. He died at South Brookfield, November 7, 1819.

Henry Joel Hamilton, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at South Brookfield, Massachusetts, June 7, 1801, and was graduated at Amherst College. After leaving college he studied medicine, and after practicing a short time, thinking that teaching would be more congenial to his taste, he entered upon the duties of a teacher, which he continued for over twenty years. On the 13th of September, 1827, he married Mrs. Caroline Hunt, of Boston. His first wife died in 1843. He removed with his family to Forest Hills, Long Island, in a small building known as the Prospect Hill. The building was the first of the kind, and the first modern improvement in the district. He was principal of the district

school-house on the New Lots road, on the site where now stands the public school building known as grammar school No. 72. He taught in this school till his death, in 1853. The subject of this sketch, then nineteen years of age, entered the normal school at Albany, remaining one term. He then taught his first school at Foster Meadows, Queens county, Long Island. This was before free schools were introduced into this section of the country. The teachers were at that time employed by the quarter and boarded with the parents of the pupils. At the end of the first quarter Mr. Hamilton again entered the normal school, and after once more pursuing his studies through a term taught the school at Little Neck, in the town of Flushing, Queens county. He remained one quarter, after which, for the third time, he became a student in the normal school, and was graduated July 8, 1852. He was then appointed principal of a public school at East New York, town of New Lots, county of Kings, while his father had charge of the public school in the adjoining district, known as the New Lots district. At that time they were the only teachers in what is now the Twenty-sixth ward of Brooklyn. Mr. Hamilton remained in charge of the school at East New York five years.

While teaching at East New York Mr. Hamilton was elected a justice of the peace, which office he held a number of years. In 1853 he issued the first number of the "Kings County Advertiser and Village Guardian," the first newspaper published in the county towns of Kings county. After the third volume it passed into other hands. In 1874 he became associated with A. B. Proctor in the publication of the "Kings County Leader." Mr. Hamilton soon after sold his interest to Mr. Proctor. In 1861 he accepted a position as teacher in the public school at Farmingdale, Queens county, Long Island, where he remained three years.

On the 31st of March, 1863, Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage to Miss Evelyn Dupignac, a daughter of William C. Dupignac, of that place. Having received an appointment as first assistant in grammar school No. 44, New York city, he again removed to East New York and continued as a teacher in New York until 1870, when he resigned to accept the position of school commissioner of the rural district of Kings county, comprising the towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New Utrecht and New Lots. Mr. Hamilton held this position for fourteen years. While commissioner he strongly urged the importance of establishing a state normal school, convenient to this section of the state. In an address delivered before the Teachers' Institute, held at East New York, in May, 1874, the commis-



L. Warren Hamilton,

sioner took occasion to call attention to the subject. He showed that in the western portion of the state there were six of these schools in close proximity to each other: at Oswego, Genesee, Cortland, Brockport, Buffalo and Fredonia; and one in the extreme north, at Potsdam; and one in the middle eastern portion, at Albany, while the entire southern portion, together with Long Island, was without such an institution. This the commissioner looked upon as a great wrong, and he urged the importance of agitating the subject that a normal school might be instituted convenient to this locality. He has lived to see a normal school in successful operation at Jamaica, borough of Queens, Long Island, and although this school has been organized but a short time, the large and increasing number of pupils is evidence of the wisdom of its projectors. In 1883 Mr. Hamilton was appointed principal of Union free school No. 2, East New York. In 1889, when the town of New Lots was annexed to the city of Brooklyn, this school was reorganized and known as intermediate school No. 62. Mr. Hamilton continued its principal until the completion of grammar school No. 73, when he was made its principal and has since served in that capacity. Thus Mr. Hamilton has passed the half-century mark in school work. The school under his guidance has become a factor for good in that section of the borough in which it is located. Mr. Hamilton is by taste, habit and experience well qualified as a teacher, and is an enthusiast in his profession.

WILLIAM KINNE, M. D.

William Kinne is numbered among the native sons of the Empire state, his birth having occurred near Monticello, in Sullivan county, September 4, 1865. He is a son of William James and Rhoda (Northrop) Kinne, both of whom are descended from old New England families. The Kinne family came from England in the early part of the eighteenth century and settled in eastern Connecticut. Later one branch of the family went to Syracuse, New York, and another to Sullivan county, New York. It was David Kinne who sought a home in Sullivan county, and there he engaged in farming. The same pursuit was followed by his son, William Kinne, who married Sarah Hurd and became the grandfather of the Doctor. He died in 1881, at the age of seventy-six years. The Doctor's parents still reside upon the old homestead farm in Sullivan county. They had three children, the brothers of our subject being Northrop, who is now operating a farm, and Frank, who is a merchant in Narrowsburg, New York.

William Kinne was the second in the family. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and in the Monticello Academy, after which he engaged in teaching for five years in the village schools of Sullivan county. Not content to devote his life to that work, however, he resolved to become a member of the medical fraternity and to this end entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in which he was graduated in 1891. After one year's service in the hospital of his alma mater as externe he located at No. 46 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, where he has succeeded in building up a large general practice. He was for a time a member of the staff of the Long Island College Hospital Dispensary and is now a member of the staff of the Brooklyn Central Dispensary. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Brooklyn Paediatric Society, and keeps in constant touch with the progress that is made in the profession. Socially he belongs to the Advanced Order of Physicians.

On the 22d of February, 1892, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Kinne and Miss Mary Alice Joli, of Brooklyn. They have a large circle of friends in the city and are very favorably known. The Doctor belongs to the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of St. John of Malta, and to the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, and his genial disposition and courtly manner make him a man highly esteemed by all.

RICHARD KIRK VALENTINE, M. D.

Among the representatives of the school of homeopathic medicine who have attained prominence as practitioners in Brooklyn, Dr. Richard Kirk Valentine ranked among the foremost.

He was born in New York city, May 7, 1855, a son of Samuel Titus Valentine, of New York, and Anna (Kirk) Valentine, of Long Island. His family trace their ancestry back through many generations to early colonial days, and before that to England. Dr. Valentine was the representative of the eighth generation of his family bearing the name of Richard Kirk. The Valentines and Kirks had intermarried in an early generation, before the Doctor's parents were born, thus uniting the two names Richard and Kirk. The present Richard Kirk was the first to enter the medical profession. On his paternal side, Richard Valentine was one of the first settlers of Hempstead, Long Island, in 1644. Richard Valentine took a share in the division of Hempstead in 1647; in 1650 he was one of the five chosen townsmen; in 1676 he was overseer, and in 1679 he was constable. His son Richard married Sarah, daughter of Timothy Halstead. Their eldest son, Richard, had a son, David, born in 1689, at Roslyn, and he became a resident of Glen Cove. He married Charity, a

daughter of Nathaniel and Rachel (Hopkins) Coles. Among their children was Jacob, who married Mary Coles; Charles, who married Mary Frost; and Lewis, who married Jane Rushmore. These last were the parents of Stephen Valentine, grandfather of Dr. Richard Kirk Valentine. Stephen Valentine, of New York, married Ann Titus, of Long Island, and he died at the age of eighty-one years. Both were members of the Society of Friends. Stephen Valentine became a prominent flour merchant in New York, and was succeeded, in turn, by his only son, Samuel Titus (father of Dr. Valentine), and later on by his eldest and youngest grandsons, Stephen (2d.), and Daniel Kirk Valentine.

The father of Dr. Valentine was born in New York in 1820, and married Anna Kirk in 1847. She died September 8, 1809. Her parents were Daniel Kirk and Mary Titus, formerly of Roslyn, Long Island. Richard Kirk married Anne Downing, who was a direct descendant of Godwin Winthrop's sister, Lucy Downing, of London, England. Her eldest son, Thayer, was sent to Boston to be educated in the first college established there by her brother, John Winthrop, through her influence, as she considered the importance of a thorough education. Richard Kirk was born in 1737. Daniel Kirk, his son, married Mary Titus, of Westbury. They had a son, Richard Kirk, and their second daughter was Anna Kirk, who married Samuel Titus Valentine; and Richard Kirk Valentine, M. D., was their second son and fourth child. It is of interest to note that the family were Friends. On the mother's side always, and on the father's as far back as the third Richard Valentine. His ancestors were Presbyterians, but he became a Friend in the latter part of his life, and his descendants followed in his footsteps. It was Richard Valentine (1st) who built the Presbyterian parsonage, being justly interested in the church of this denomination of his native place, Hempstead, Long Island.

The old Long Island homestead, surrounded by a farm of six hundred acres, was called "the Brown Hat," after it had passed out of the family. It was subsequently the home of William Cullen Bryant, who changed its name to Cedarhurst. He retained, however, many of the features of the old house, which was built in 1780 by Richard Kirk, who was the grandfather of Mrs. Valentine and maternal great-grandfather of Dr. Valentine.

Dr. Valentine was educated in New York city, in private schools in Brooklyn and in Swarthmore College. He was graduated in 1875 at the New York Homeopathic Medical College, in which institution he became demonstrator of anatomy when he was twenty years of age. Although he was prepared to practice at the age the law prohibited the

issue of diplomas to those under twenty-one years of age. Deciding then to go abroad, he went to Europe, and in 1876-7 he divided his time between Berlin and Vienna, where he devoted his time to the further study of medicine and surgery. Owing to a break down in health from over study, he did not finally locate himself in Brooklyn as a practitioner, until 1881. His success was gradual and sure. He had a large general practice, wrote a number of professional papers for various medical journals, and improved the general stethoscope by an invention of his own, known as the Valentine stethoscope. For a number of years he was a member of the staff of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital, the Brooklyn Maternity Hospital, the Brooklyn Nursery, and since 1890 he has been one of the staff of physicians of the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives. He was a member of the Institute of Homeopathy, the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society, and the Kings County Homeopathic Medical Society, of which he was president in 1899, and previously.

In 1883 Dr. Valentine married Miss Alice Courtwright, of Erie, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Hannah Passmore and Milton Courtwright, whose paternal antecedents date back to the old Dutch settlers in New York. Two children came of this marriage, Milton Courtwright, who died at four years of age, and Richard Kirk, Jr.

Dr. Valentine was a member of the Montauk, the Field and the Marine Clubs. He was a Republican, but never active in politics, preferring to give attention to his profession, to which he was sincerely devoted. He was familiar not only with the principles of medical science but he was also most accurate in his diagnosis of diseases, and in the application of his scientific knowledge of the needs of the physical system. His death was sudden and unexpected. He hoped to fight against the ravages of the grippé, and kept up and on with his professional calls and duties until forced to bed, where, after a week's confinement, and great suffering from abscesses in both inner ears, he passed away on Friday, March 22, 1901, when his age was forty-five years, ten months, two weeks and one day.

CHARLES J. OBERMAYER.

The history of Mr. Obermayer illustrates most forcibly the opportunities which America affords to her citizens, recognizing their merit and rewarding them with success. He is connected with many extensive and important business enterprises, yet his efforts toward advancing the material interests of Brooklyn are so widely recognized that they can be considered as being no secondary part of his career of signal usefulness. While practical politics have





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claimed much of his time, and while his stalwart Republicanism has been exceedingly valuable to his party, his services in that direction must necessarily be held secondary to those of much greater importance, as implied in his public spirit, progressiveness and liberality. He is yet a young man, but has left the impress of a forceful individuality upon business, social and political life.

Mr. Obermayer was born in New York city, November 8, 1860, and was educated in the public schools and in the College of the City of New York. He left the latter institution in order to become a bookkeeper, and later he studied law while still acting as bookkeeper and cashier for the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, of which he has since been elected secretary and treasurer, having served in that capacity altogether for twelve years. He is also a member of the firm of W. E. Sabin & Company, real-estate dealers at No. 177 Seventh avenue, in Brooklyn, and has many other invested interests and official relations with various concerns. He holds considerable real estate in New York and Brooklyn, and his property claims much of his attention, but perhaps the greater part of his time is given to his financial affairs in connection with the Greater New York Savings Bank. Four years ago he organized the Greater New York Savings Bank, of which he has since acted as president, and its success and standing are essentially due to his efforts. The bank was organized March 22, 1897, and opened for business May 3 of the same year, and has each year more than doubled the deposits of the previous year, until on the 1st of August, 1901, they aggregated more than four hundred thousand dollars. The bank is located at the corner of Fifth avenue and Twelfth street. It is the only savings bank in the district, and its necessity and great value have been attested by the prosperity it has enjoyed. The officers of the bank are Charles J. Obermayer, president; Van Mater Stillwell, first vice-president; Thomas Murphy, second vice-president; Lynn H. Shanks, secretary; and Charles Ruston, counsel. The board of trustees include the officers mentioned in addition to Alexander G. Colder, William J. Maxwell, Allan Bowie, F. A. Selle, W. F. Vandenhouten, Channing Stebbins, Michael Furst, Ed V. Loew, Jr., John Hoagland, Albert C. Hencken, M. M. Belding, Jr., and Charles Obermayer.

In 1892 Mr. Obermayer was married to Miss Ida Belle Sabin, a daughter of William E. Sabin. He is identified with a number of fraternal and religious movements, including the Royal Arcanum, the New York Press Club and the Brooklyn Club. He is a member of the executive committee and chief counsel of the League of American Wheelmen, and

of the Prospect, Proposed Crescent Athletic Clubs, and of the Reform Club of New York, also of the Good Roads Association. He likewise belongs to the Twelfth District Association, and in politics is a stalwart Republican. As every true American citizen should do, he keeps well informed on the issues of the day, and gives a loyal support to the principles in which he believes. He is a member of the South Brooklyn Board of Trade, also of the Twelfth Street Reformed church, and of the Young Men's Christian Association, and for some time has been a member of the advisory committee of the Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital. Wherever he is known he is held in the highest regard by reason of his sterling worth and fidelity to principle.

ANDREW J. FROELICH.

Andrew J. Froelich, during his life one of the most worthy and most highly respected residents of the sixteenth ward, district of Williamsburg, borough of Brooklyn, and conspicuously influential in German-American social and fraternal circles, was a native of New York city, born April 21, 1851. His parents were Tobias and Magdalena (Reichert) Froelich, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father was an old resident of the ward in which his son was born, where he died in 1872, his wife surviving him until she had reached the venerable age of eighty-six years. Their home was at Graham avenue and Stagg street.

His son, Andrew J. Froelich, acquired a liberal education in the parochial and public schools of his native ward and city. In his young manhood he pursued various lines of employment. By the time he was twenty-three years of age, in 1874, his industry and frugality had enabled him to accumulate a modest capital, which he invested in a wholesale wine and liquor business, forming a partnership with his brother, Joseph J. Froelich, with store and warehouses located at the corner of Graham avenue and Stagg street. In the following year, 1875, a general partnership was formed under the style of Froelich Brothers, a third brother, John D. Froelich, being admitted to the firm. They were equally interested in, and important to, the business, which prospered under their management, and became widely and favorably known in commercial circles, and the firm remained intact until the death of Andrew J. Froelich, February 16, 1877.

Mr. Froelich was at once a most capable and successful business man, and a most useful and influential member of the community. His social qualities were such as to draw friends to him, and he was esteemed and influential in all circles in which he moved. He earnestly sympathized with religious,

charitable and fraternal institutions, and with all laudable efforts in the interest of the community, to all of which his aid was freely and generously afforded. To all these, and to a wide circle of friends, his untimely death was a sad blow, occurring, as it did, when he was but twenty-eight years of age, in the freshness of his youthful vigor, when he had but fairly entered upon a bright and useful career, promising of much good to his family, his companions and the community.

Mr. Froelich was married, January 17, 1871, to Miss Dorothea Schlitz, a daughter of Jacob and Dorothea (Dietz) Schlitz, well known and highly regarded people in Brooklyn. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father P. Dauffenbach, in the Roman Catholic Church of the Most Holy Trinity, in Brooklyn. Of this union were born four children: Dorothea, who became the wife of Christian J. Straub; Magdalena; Sophia, who became the wife of August Baumann, and died July 24, 1901; and Andrew, who died at the age of four months. Mrs. Froelich and her children are communicants of the same church in which she and her deceased husband were united by marriage vows.

EDWARD J. DOOLEY.

Edward J. Dooley is well known in Brooklyn. He was born in this state, August 22, 1857, and after graduating from college he entered the law office of Hon. William D. Reeder, a former surrogate of Kings county, with whom he pursued his studies until twenty-one years of age, when he was admitted to practice by the general term of the supreme court, state of New York, in the second department. He has since prosecuted his chosen calling in the county of Kings, and has made a specialty of real estate, corporation and probate law. Careful attention along these lines has enabled him to take a leading place among the representatives of these departments of jurisprudence. He prepares his cases with great care and applies with unflinching accuracy the points of law to the questions in controversy.

Mr. Dooley is also widely known in political circles as a leading representative of the Democracy, and has occupied numerous positions of influence in the interests of his party. He is now the Democratic member of the Twentieth ward of Brooklyn, and is also prominently identified with the social, charitable and fraternal councils of the city. He belongs to the Columbia, Juvenile and the Elks Clubs, and is past grand knight of Unity Council, Knights of Columbus. He holds membership relations with the Catholic Benevolent League, and Fort Green Council of the Royal Arcanum, and is secretary of

the board of trustees of St. Mary's Female Hospital, also a member of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society.

Mr. Dooley was appointed special commissioner of jurors for Kings county by the appellate division justices of the supreme court for the second department in 1897. There was certainly no mistake made when this position was given him, for he is well qualified for the position, which is of great responsibility, requiring at its head a person of more than average executive force and with a comprehensive knowledge of the law applicable to jurors. He is well qualified in those particulars and is possessed of great energy, push and determination. Under the provisions of the law all persons listed for jury duty must be examined by the special commissioner of jurors of Kings county as to their qualifications for service, and must be accepted by the special commissioner before becoming eligible to act as jurors. Thousands of names were listed for jury duty in Kings county for the jury year, commencing the first Monday in October, 1900, and before that period the special commissioner had to examine and pass upon the thirty thousand names listed for jury service. The task was quickly and satisfactorily accomplished, owing to the diligent, conscientious and continuous manner in which Mr. Dooley and his office staff performed their duties. Five hundred persons each day for four days in a week during three months were summoned; their examinations were reduced to writing; were duly sworn to and filed. Then came the sifting process, removing the chaff from the wheat. The commissioner examining the papers had to select the eligible from the non-eligible of those listed, and his duties involved close and persistent effort. Such is his fidelity that no trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed, and his reliability and worth are widely recognized. His family, consisting of himself, wife and daughter, reside at a pleasant home at No. 230 Clermont avenue, in Brooklyn.

DAVID BUFFUM.

The history of Brooklyn is adorned with the names of many of a past generation who, while modest and retiring, possessed such sterling traits of character that they left an enduring, though not always readily traced impress upon the community, and are remembered with peculiar affection by their yet surviving associates, while they are almost unknown to the great majority now on the stage of active life. Conspicuous in such a class is to be named David Buffum.

Mr. Buffum was a native of Smithfield, Rhode Island, and was a son of the distinguished Judge Thomas Buffum, at one time a justice of the su-



Edward Broley

preme court of Rhode Island, and a member of the legislature of that state for some years preceding his death. The Buffum family, through various prominent members, has for many years been closely identified with the history of New England, and more particularly with that of Rhode Island.

David Buffum, while yet a young man, engaged in the dry goods and commission business in New York city, in which he continued during his active years, achieving substantial success. He was a merchant of the old honored type, enterprising, yet conservative, and of the highest integrity. In 1861 he retired from business, and with his family visited various portions of Europe in pursuit of rest and recreation. Upon his return he resumed his residence in Brooklyn, where he passed his declining years pleasantly with his wife and children, and surrounded by a large circle of genial friends. He was a man of domestic tastes, and these associations were delightful to him. He possessed a great liking for choice literature, and his excellent tastes and strong mentality made him a most interesting companion and conversationalist. He held membership in the Unitarian church, and in politics he was a staunch Republican.

In early manhood Mr. Buffum married Miss Maria Fairbanks, a native of Medfield, Massachusetts, and they became the parents of four children: David, who died at the age of two years; Mary Fairbanks, who became the wife of Judge Willard Bartlett; William H., a successful merchant; and Charles Thomas, a practicing physician of New York city. Mr. Buffum died in March, 1899, at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

ANDREW R. BAIRD.

Andrew R. Baird, a son of Colonel Andrew D. Baird, was born in Brooklyn, June 9, 1867, and his preliminary education was acquired in public school No. 16, after which he pursued a course of study at Wright's Business College, being graduated in that institution with high honors. He entered upon his business career in 1885, in his father's stone-cutting establishment, at the corner of Keap street and Wythe avenue. He became thoroughly familiar with the business in all its departments and was soon admitted to a partnership. He still retains his interest in that enterprise and also conducts another yard at the corner of Hooper street and Wythe avenue, where he makes a specialty of handling blue stone. He is interested as a partner in the firm of Harold & Company, tailors, of New York, and his varied business associations bring to him a handsome income.

On the 6th of September, 1889, Mr. Baird was

united in marriage to Miss Mary I. Fitzgerald, who died after a few months of wedded life, and on the 10th of December, 1891, he was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie C. Bellows, of Brooklyn. He maintains a great interest in all that conduces to the prosperity of the city and is an earnest worker in support of projects tending in that direction. The son of a man who has twice been the Republican candidate for mayor of Brooklyn, it is natural that he should remain strongly loyal to the same political faith. He was formerly an active member of the nineteenth ward Republican association and is now a member of a similar organization in the twenty-fifth ward. A popular and valued representative of the National League and Home Club, he is also identified with other organizations, including the Amphion Musical Society, the Seawanhaka Club and the Middletown Club of Connecticut. Interested in military affairs as a member of the Forty-seventh Regiment, New York National Guard, he has held the rank of quartermaster. Thoroughbred horses, athletics and various forms of outdoor sports have strong attraction for him, but his business prevents him from indulging his tastes freely along those lines. His industrial and commercial interests are extensive and important, and in their control he manifests excellent executive ability. In manner he is pleasant and genial, and is popular with a large circle of acquaintances.

CRAWFORD D. BEASLEY, M. D.

In the city of Brooklyn, where he is now practicing medicine, Dr. Crawford Douglass Beasley was born, January 16, 1858, being the eldest in a family of five children. His parents were Lester W. and Elizabeth F. (Douglass) Beasley, the former a native of Riverhead, New York, and the latter of Kentucky. His father is of English lineage. The great-grandfather of the Doctor emigrated from Manchester, England, to America about 1790. His son, Captain John Beasley, won his title as commander of a company in the war of 1812. He married Harmony Wells, a native of Long Island, while his own birth occurred in Rhode Island. She passed away at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Lester W. Beasley, the Doctor's father, is now a resident of Brooklyn and is extensively engaged in the shipping business in New York city. He married Miss Elizabeth F. Douglass, whose parents, Crawford Craig and Henrietta (Haugh) Douglass, came from Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Beasley became the parents of five children, namely: Crawford D.; Elizabeth; Emma, wife of Benjamin Powell, of Hempstead, Long Island; Lester and John G., who are both associated with their father in business.

In public and private schools of Brooklyn Dr. Beasley procured his literary education, and at the age of eighteen he began the study of medicine, completing his preparation by graduation in the Long Island College Hospital with the class of 1879. He spent one year as interne in the hospital of his alma mater and then opened an office in Brooklyn, where he has since continued, achieving a marked degree of success as a representative of the medical fraternity. For some time he was assistant surgeon and later surgeon to the Bushwick Dispensary; for several years he has been connected with the Bushwick Hospital, and is now the surgeon of the Third Battery of the National Guard of New York. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of New York.

On the 23d of April, 1890, Dr. Beasley married Miss Almira B. Anjevine, daughter of Frank Anjevine, of Brooklyn. They have two children, Helene Douglass and Bessie Coleman. The Doctor and his family are members of the Sumner Avenue Methodist Episcopal church and he is serving on its board of finances. His social connections are with Covenant Lodge, No. 758, F. & A. M.; Constellation Chapter, R. A. M.; Clinton Commandery, No. 14; Kismet Temple of the Mystic Shrine and with the Scottish Rite branch of Masonry, in which he attained the thirty-second degree before he was twenty-four years of age. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Loyal Additional Union League Club, the St. George Cricket Club and the Twenty-third Ward Republican Association.

DANIEL STILLWELL.

Daniel Stillwell, deceased, was born at Gravesend, Long Island, March 10, 1797, and was a lineal descendant of Nicholas Stillwell, who founded the family in America, taking up his abode in the new world in 1638. His parents were Jacques and Lena (Lena) Stillwell. In the place of his nativity he spent his entire life and in the pursuit of fortune and of learning. He was trained to that vocation from early youth, and throughout his entire business life gave his time and attention to the superintending and active work of the farm. His methods were simple, sure and practical, and the well-tilled fields yielded him a golden harvest for the care and labor bestowed upon them. In all business transactions he was straightforward and honorable, and thus he gained a reputation for his competence.

Mr. Stillwell married a French girl, who was born October 7, 1797, and died October 1, 1866, following which there were born John A. Jacques, Daniel Charles and Daniel. The family descen-

ded April 26, 1863, and though many years have since passed he is remembered by those who knew him as a man of sterling worth and a valued citizen of his community.

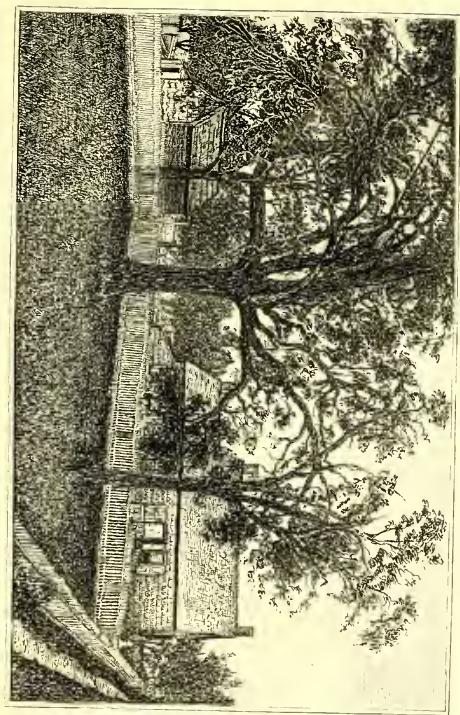
ROBERT A. SHARKEY.

Robert Alexander Sharkey, the present naval officer for the port of New York, who, though not yet in his prime, has been for many years an important factor in the councils of the Republican party in Kings county, is not only the leader and the representative of the greatest personal constituency of his party, but also his name has ever stood for what is highest and best in modern politics, and his record is as clear as it has been brilliant. In referring to his present position as naval officer, it may prove instructive and not inappropriate to dwell briefly upon the character and important nature as well as the history or origin of the title of his office, which in its real significance is enigmatical to most people. The position of naval officer had its origin in Colonial times, during the reign of Charles II. His brother was James II, afterward the duke of York and lord high admiral of the English navy, who, receiving a percentage of the customs collected in the British province of America, came to distrust the honesty of his brother's collectors in the return of his proper receipts, when as admiral he selected from among his own men naval officers whom he placed in all custom houses for the protection of his interests and the interests of the country. The duties of the office as defined at that primitive time remain essentially unchanged until to-day. The first naval officer, Benjamin Walker, was appointed in 1791. The department since more aptly known as the auditing division comprises five distinct bureaus, as follows: Auditing and accounts; the bureau of statistics, which furnishes the material for the compilation of all notes of duty and tariff legislation; the bureau of imports; the bureau of liquidation; the bureau of vessels' manifests; and the bureau of records.

Mr. Sharkey's eighteen years of active participation in Brooklyn politics rests lightly upon him, for although only thirty-nine years of age his appearance indicates a much younger man. Born in Brooklyn April 1, 1863, he attended public school No. 36; being naturally bright, active and ambitious, and possessed of more than ordinary facility and receptive power for acquiring learning, he was induced to enter upon the study of law. He industriously pursued the same for two years; when in his nineteenth year he was attracted by a favorable opportunity offered him in the bonded warehouse business as a clerk in the employ of Robert Shaw, of New York city. In a very short time he had so won the



HOME OF MISS ELIZABETH STILLWELL.



confidence of his employer by his ability and close attention to business that he rapidly rose to the position of manager, assuming the entire responsibility of the conduct of the business, and later acquiring an interest in the same. His natural predilection for politics early asserted itself, so that upon reaching his majority he had already been pretty fully initiated into its mysteries. His eighteen years' active service in the ranks of the Republican party has proven a most potent factor in many a Republican success in Kings count. His personal character and reputation have borne the searchlights of bitter campaigns, and the shield of his escutcheon both in public as well as private life shines bright and is without a blemish. They respect and admire him most who know him best, in support of which his absolute control of his own, the twenty-fifth, ward of Brooklyn for ever twelve years bears ample testimony, when, out of a total vote of nine thousand in the ward, over six thousand of that number are marshaled in the lines of the forces that are proud to call him leader. He had the honor of representing the twenty-fifth ward executive committee of Kings county in the Republican general committee for eight consecutive years. He has been a delegate to every state convention for fourteen years, except the convention that nominated Levi P. Morton for governor. He was the youngest delegate from New York state to the Republican national convention which met at Minneapolis in 1892, that nominated Harrison, and he has represented the fourth congressional district in the state committee for twelve years. He was the treasurer of the Republican campaign committee of Kings county in 1900, and through his efforts large subscriptions were obtained from business men to the campaign fund for the promotion of the success of McKinley and Roosevelt. He represented the fourth congressional district in the electoral college in 1897, which voted for McKinley and Hobart. Mr. Sharkey was the treasurer for five years of the Kings county Republican general committee; he resigned July 17, 1897, to accept his present position as naval officer. His election to this important office was received with the unanimous indorsement of the executive and general committees of Kings county. After fifteen years of faithful and unselfish devotion to party interests, his present position is the first accepted by him either by appointment or election.

In the discharge of the important responsibilities of his office he has given an efficient, capable and strong administration, displaying an executive ability of a high order. While he may be said to exact an almost rigidity in the performance of duty on the part of his subordinates, it has had the effect of raising the operation of the department over which

he presides to a high degree of perfection. Though always genial and good natured, possessing genuine kindness of heart, he is likewise possessed of great moral courage; he is very positive in his likes and dislikes, and of strong will power, and decided personality. Fraternally he is a member of Ridgewood Lodge, F. & A. M., Ridgewood Chapter; Dewitt Clinton Commandery, No. 27, and Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, besides various other political and social organizations.

He was happily married August 10, 1891, to Miss Vincedora Rhinehardt, a niece of ex-sheriff Clark D Rhinehardt, of Kings county.

Such is a brief summary of the somewhat crowded incidents in the life of one whose past record bespeaks for him a brilliant future. In the full glare of publicity his political record has been found irreproachably correct, with a character without a stain and a spotless private life.

ELLISON HILLYER, D. D. S.

Prominent among the successful practicing dentists of Brooklyn is Dr. Ellison Hillyer, one of the leading members of the Second District Dental Society, and at present one of its officers. He was born in Rahway, New Jersey, July 15, 1870, a son of David S. and Mary L. (Lobdell) Hillyer. His literary education was supplemented by professional study as a preparation for the practice of dentistry. He was graduated in the New York College of Dentistry in March, 1893, and has since devoted his time and energies to the prosecution of his profession with excellent results.

He married Miss Lottie Belle Taylor, and they have one son, Kenneth Ellison. The Doctor is a member of the Church of the Messiah, of Brooklyn, and has extended relations with various societies for the promotion and knowledge of dentistry. He is a delegate member of the New York State Dental Society, is recording secretary of the Second District Dental Society, a member of the Odontological Society of New York, grand master of the New York Alumni Chapter and past supreme counselor of the Psi Omega Dental Fraternity. He is also assistant professor of Prosthetic dentistry of the New York College of Dentistry.

STEPHEN R. SCHENCK.

The Schenck family of Long Island, New York, is one of the earliest known in its history, dating back to the first Dutch colonists, and in all its generations, from that day to the present, it has had its

representatives who were prominent in public concerns in every useful and honorable walk in life.

The family was founded by three Schenck brothers who came from Holland at an uncertain date, variously given between 1632 and 1651, the presumption being that latter year is approximately correct. They settled at the place now known as Crook's Mill, "in the town of Flatlands, alias Amosfortt, in Kings county, on the Island Nassau, in the province of New York," where they established a mill. Two of them afterward bought from the Indians the Canarsie tract, where they opened farms, while the other went into New Jersey.

There is now an absence of authentic record of the family, but the connecting link would appear to be one Garrett Schenck there being now in possession of one of the family a bond executed by Garrett Schenck "on the seventh day of October in the seventh year of the reign of our sovereign and lord George the Third, of England, A. D. 1695," who was probably the father of Abraham Schenck. The latter named occupied a quasi-judicial position, to whom was referred for settlement such minor disputes as arose from time to time in the neighborhood. He was an eminently just man, and his decisions were acquiesced in as beyond appeal. It is from him that the Canarsie branch of the Schenck family is descended, through his marriage with Wilhelmina Wyckoff, of Flushing. Their children were John, Nicholas, Stephen, Wilhelmina, Annie, and another daughter who became the wife of one Montfort, of Fishkill, while Wilhelmina became the wife of one Stryker, of Flatlands. At one time the Schenck house at Canarsie was occupied by a number of British army officers, and one of their number, by the name of Davis, fell in love with Annie, and the pair eloped, were married, and went to Pennsylvania, where they remained, the young officer abandoning military service forever. Evidence of this romantic episode yet remains in possession of one of their descendants, in a pane of glass which was removed from the window through which the girl escaped to her lover, and which bears their initials, cut by the young officer with a diamond ring. The other children of Abraham Schenck are further referred to. John married a Miss Williamson, of New Lots, and their children were Nicholas, who married Fanny Mills, Jeromiah, who married a Miss Vandervoort, and, after her death, married Julia M. Pettit; John, who married a Miss Rogers of Williamsburg; William, who married a Miss Knapp of New York; Ida, who married one Lott of Flatland; Ann, who married one Schenck of the same place; Eliza, who died unmarried; Helen, who married one Strydom, of Bushwick; and Wilhelmina, who married Peter Lott, of Jamaica. Nicholas married a Miss Abraham

Schenck, married Aletta Remsen, of Brooklyn, and their children were: Anthony Remsen, who married Harriet Stearns, and to whom were born Nicholas R., (the children of Nicholas R. Schenck were John S. and Minnie P.) Magdelene, who married G. K. Williamson; Aletta, who married John I. Lott; Stephen R.; James, who died unmarried; Abraham, who married, and to whom was born Mary Elizabeth, now living; Stephen, Julia and Maria, who died unmarried; William, who married Eliza Fanning, and to whom were born Adeline, Aletta and Nicholas, all of whom are living; and Jane, who married Ralph Malbone, and to whom were born Nicholas Schenck, Julia Maria, Mary Esther and Evan J.; Stephen, third son of Abraham Schenck, married a Miss Snedeker, of Jamaica, and to them were born two sons, both of whom died childless.

Stephen R. Schenck, who was the youngest son of Anthony Remsen and Harriet (Stearns) Schenck, grandson of Nicholas Schenck, and great-grandson of Abraham Schenck, was born November 19, 1841, at the old homestead in Canarsie. He was a farmer by occupation and a man of noble character, who was most helpful in the community. He was married to Miss Johanna Woolsey, of Gravesend, born in the same year as himself, January 29, 1841, an excellent woman, who was a most capable helpmeet in family and prominent in church work. He died August 4, 1895, and she survived him nearly three years, dying May 25, 1898. Their children were Harriet M., who became the wife of Rev. A. H. Schlieder; Helen W., who became the wife of Arthur L. Fuller; Louis R., who married Miss Eva I. Davis; Garrett K. W. and Clarence L. Schenck.

WILLIAM H. BOWLSBY, M. D.

Dr. William H. Bowlsby, of Brooklyn, deceased, during an unusually long and active life, was an accomplished physician and irreproachable citizen, and he was also one of the most useful officers in one of the most prominent of the fraternal societies which contribute so much to the relief of suffering humanity.

He was born March 2, 1828, in Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, New York. Aside from his father, Moses Stiles Bowlsby, who died from typhoid fever at the age of forty-three years, his family was noted for its longevity. His paternal grandfather, George W. Bowlsby, who conducted a hotel in Albany, and afterward removed to Court House Hill, Ballston, lived to the ripe age of ninety-four years; while his grandmother lived to the age of eighty-eight years, and his mother to the age of eighty-five years.

When he was ten years old, Dr. Bowlsby's parents removed to Michigan, where his father, a civil



W. B. R. Bowlsby. M. D.

engineer, was engaged in railway work. Young Bowlsby worked for a time with a surveying corps, and later labored on a farm, in the winter months attending school, and, with his brother and sister, occupying his evenings in giving English instruction to adult French-Canadian neighbors who were ignorant of the language. About this time he acquired a taste for medical reading, through his intimacy with a Mr. Conklin, who had some knowledge of medicine and of the properties of roots and herbs. When he was fifteen years old, however, his father died, and he was obliged to seek his own livelihood. He inherited a talent for art, and he achieved fair success as a portrait and landscape painter. In 1850 he founded the "Hudson Sentinel" newspaper, which he sold after a time, and engaged in daguerreotype work. He devoted his leisure time to reading medicine, and was subsequently graduated at a Philadelphia medical college in 1863. The following year he accompanied his friend, General G. A. Custer, who was then operating in the Potomac and Shenandoah valleys. At the close of the war he attended a course of medical lectures in New York, and then established himself in practice in Brooklyn. Soon afterward he accepted the chair of female diseases and also of diseases of the heart and lungs in the Homeopathic Dispensary and Hospital, and on account of the excellence of his service received a very flattering diploma from the medical superintendent, Dr. E. A. Sumner. In 1868 he was granted a diploma by the Eclectic Medical College of New York, and in the same year he opened a new dispensary, of which he was made superintendent. In 1876 he was appointed health officer in the town of Flatlands, which included Barren island. Much trouble had been experienced from unsavory smell from the manufacturing of phosphates carried on in this island, but under his conciliatory efforts the manufacturers willingly complied with his reasonable requests, and as a result this island, having over one thousand population, became a healthy place. On account of the pressure of other duties, however, he resigned his position as health officer in 1883. He was an honorary member of the British Medical Association and of several other medical societies, state and local. He twice filled the office of vice-president of the Eclectic Medical Society of the city and county of New York. In 1892 he was one of a committee for this body, which formulated and presented to the state legislature a report and resolution on the subject of electrocution, which has superseded hanging in the state of New York. In the line of surgery he operated with entire success in many peculiar and difficult cases, and he was a regularly constituted examiner in cases of lunacy.

Dr. Bowlsby was one of the most prominent and

useful members of the Order of the Knights of Pythias in the state of New York. He was a charter member of Progressive Lodge, No. 21, of Brooklyn, and he aided in the institution of section No. 100, Endowment Rank, in 1878, in which he was a charter member; and he was elected medical examiner by unanimous vote, holding that position until his death. For some years past he had also been president of the section. In 1878 he assisted in organizing Brooklyn Division, No. 3, Uniform Rank, of which he became a charter member, and as deputy grand chancellor of the state he organized and instituted Continental Lodge, No. 85. He also occupied the position of division surgeon, and that of surgeon general, with the rank of brigadier general, appointed to that last named by Major General Carnahan, in 1882, and in this he acquitted himself so creditably that he was subsequently made senior advisory surgeon-general for life, under appointment by the supreme lodge. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity, to which he had been admitted in Michigan.

While publisher of the "Hudson (Michigan) Sentinel," Dr. Bowlsby was married to Miss Cornelia E. Van Allen, of the village named, and six daughters were born of their union.

Dr. Bowlsby died at his home, No. 170 Van Sienlen avenue, August 26, 1901, aged upward of seventy-three years. Had he lived until October 9, he and his wife would have been married a full half-century. His death was sincerely deplored by a large circle of friends, among them the brotherhood to whose service so much of his life effort had been devoted. The funeral was conducted with the touching rites of the Knights of Pythias, and former Captain Samuel Lowther, officiating as prelate, delivered a fervent tribute characterizing him as "the beloved physician" whose life was all sweetness, sympathy and usefulness, in harmony with all humanity, and whose memory will come as a benediction to all who knew him in life.

HEMAN P. SMITH.

Heman P. Smith, a veteran of the Civil war, and for several years an instructor in the public schools of Brooklyn, is a well known publisher of school-books and supplies at 135 Fifth avenue, Manhattan.

He was born at Orrington, Maine, in 1842, in the congressional district famous as the birthplace of Hannibal Hamlin. He was educated in the public and high schools of his native village, and while preparing for college the events of 1861 so stirred the patriotism of the young man that he temporarily abandoned his studies to fight for his country. Ac-

cordingly on July 24, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company B, First Maine Heavy Artillery. At twenty years of age he was promoted orderly and at twenty-two was made a lieutenant. The regiment did service in the defense of the national capital for one and a half years, when his regiment was sent to the front and consigned to the Second Army Corps of the department of the Army of the Potomac, participating in the battles of Fredericksburg Pike, North Anna, Tolopotomy, the two assaults on Petersburg, the battle of Jerusalem Road, the siege of Petersburg, followed by the battle of Deep Bottom, the capture of the Weldon Railroad, the engagement at Boynton Road, Hatcher's Run, Sailors' Creek, Cold Harbor, Vaughn Road, Farmville and Appomattox. In the famous assault on Petersburg, June 18, 1864, his regiment suffered the unprecedented loss of six hundred and four men. Out of two thousand and forty-seven regiments constituting the Union army, records show this to have been the greatest loss sustained by any regiment in a single engagement in the entire war, while the percentage of killed was exceeded in but one instance! Sergeant Smith here received a serious wound in the thigh, inflicted by a piece of shell, which confined him to Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C., for two months, when he was transferred to Augusta, Maine, on a stretcher in a critical condition. He was honorably discharged, while yet on crutches, on account of wounds, and mustered out at Augusta, Maine, as second lieutenant, August, 21, 1865, after the end of the war.

He was subsequently graduated at Worthington & Warner's Business College at Bangor, Maine, and later taught some time in the business department of the college. He was for several years connected with the well-known publishing house of Woolworth, Ainsworth & Company, of Boston, and was one of the instructors in the teachers' institutes of the state of Massachusetts for one year, when he accepted a position as instructor of drawing in the public schools of New York city, in which he continued for ten years. White's drawing-books for public schools, of which he was the author, were published by Lyson, Blakeman, Taylor & Company, with whom he became associated as an instructor and often a supervisor of drawing in the introduction of their books in schools in the great cities throughout the country. In connection with the foregoing he was frequently called upon to lecture before teachers' institutes on the subject of drawing.

He was for nine years an instructor at the National Summer School at Glen Falls, New York, and supervisor of drawing for the city of Brooklyn for five years, when he resigned to engage in his

present publishing business, being the vice-president of the firm of Richardson, Smith & Company.

He is the vice-president of the First Maine Regiment Organization of Veterans for 1901; a prominent member of Grant Post, No. 327, Department of New York, G. A. R., having served as adjutant for two years, commander in 1895 and chairman of the memorial committee in charge of the exercises at Grant's tomb in 1899. He is a member of the Park Congregational church, superintendent of the Sunday-school, a member of the board of trustees and chairman of the finance committee. He is a member of the Montauk Club and president of the Sixth District Republican Association of the twenty-second ward.

He married Emily S. Hodges, who also was a teacher, in her native state of Maine. Their children are two sons,—Ralph W. and Albert A.

AUGUSTUS F. FRIEND.

In the subject of this review we find a worthy representative of the industrial interests of Gravesend and one of its popular business men. He was born at New Utrecht, Long Island, December 1, 1840, a son of John and Charlotte (Mitchell) Friend, both of whom were of German extraction. The father was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, in 1811, and came to America when about nineteen years of age. He was a shoemaker by trade and followed that business for a number of years in New Utrecht, and subsequently in South Brooklyn, where he removed about 1847. He efficiently filled the offices of constable and deputy sheriff while residing in New Utrecht, and for many years, both in Brooklyn and New York, acted as interpreter for the government. He died at Gravesend in 1874, his wife at New Utrecht in 1875. In their family were five children, namely: John W.; Augustus F.; Henry A.; George W.; and Charles, who died in June, 1895, at the age of fifty years.

During his boyhood Augustus F. Friend attended the public schools of South Brooklyn, and in 1858 became an apprentice to the blacksmith's trade with Joseph H. Fleming at Flatlands, Long Island. He embarked in that business on his own responsibility at New Utrecht in 1863, and eleven years later purchased his father's estate in Gravesend, where in 1877 he erected the commodious buildings in which he now conducts his business. Being an expert workman, as well as an upright and conscientious business man, he has built up an excellent trade.

On the 10th of September, 1864, in Brooklyn, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Friend and Miss Augusta Newell, of that city, who died March 19,



Augustus F. Friend.



1869, leaving one daughter, Charlotte A., who is now the wife of Charles S. Voorhees. Mr. Friend was again married, April 10, 1878, to Miss Jennie Shields, of Paterson, New Jersey, a daughter of Thomas and Lucy Shields, and by this union two daughters have been born, Bessie S. and Eleanor H.

The family are consistent and active members of the Dutch Reformed church, in which Mr. Friend has served two terms as deacon and one term as elder. He is also an active member and treasurer of Kedron Lodge, No. 803, F. & A. M., of New Utrecht, and for over thirty years has been a member of Woods Lodge, No. 121, I. O. O. F., of New Utrecht, of which he is past noble grand.

JOSEPH HOWARD RAYMOND, A. M., M. D.

The medical profession of Brooklyn numbers in its ranks many who have attained high distinction, to some of whom has come the opportunity of extending their usefulness far beyond the field of personal practice. Of the latter class is Dr. Joseph H. Raymond, whose fortune it has been not only to occupy a prominent place in the leading charitable and instructional institutions of the city during a quarter of a century, but to receive signal recognition of his abilities in appointment to the most responsible public positions in the line of his profession during an equally long period, and in the discharge of such duties he is justly to be regarded as a public benefactor.

He was born in the city which has been the scene of his arduous and useful effort, November 18, 1845, and is descended from American families of great distinction in both parental lines. Among his paternal ancestors were seven men of national fame, for each of whom has been named a New England town, namely: Governor Thomas Dudley, of Massachusetts; Governor William Leet, of Connecticut; Samuel Sherman, the Rev. John Woodbridge, John Ruggles, the Rev. Nicholas Street, and Simon Hoyt. The earliest authentic records make mention of Richard Raymond, who was a freeman in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1634. In 1662 he removed to Norwalk, Connecticut, and two years later to Saybrook, where he died in 1692, aged about ninety years. He was a mariner, interested in vessels trading with the Dutch and English settlers on Manhattan island. His son John became a man of prominence, and his taxable property inventoried one thousand dollars in 1687, a large amount for that day. He married Mary Betts, and their son, Samuel, born July 7, 1673, married Judith Palmer, of Greenwich, and they became the parents of six children, one of whom, Samuel, born May 7, 1697, married Elizabeth Hoyt, and to them were born six children. Samuel

Raymond afterward married Mary Kitto, and they became the parents of four children. The eldest child of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hoyt) Raymond was Eliakim, born February 20, 1720, who married Hannah Street, who bore him thirteen children. Among the latter named family was Mary, the eighth child, who married Isaac Hoyt. Isaac and Mary Hoyt were the parents of a daughter, Mary, who married Charles Sherman, and the two last named were the parents of General William T. Sherman, famous for his "March to the Sea," and other great achievements in Civil-war times, and also Senator John Sherman. Nathaniel, the seventh child in the family of Eliakim and Hannah (Street) Raymond, born May 4, 1753, lived all his days near the "Old Well Wharf," and was among the Connecticut troops as corporal of the coast guard when the British landed at Flatbush. He became sergeant in the Ninth Regiment of Connecticut militia, was promoted as ensign in 1776, as lieutenant in 1777, and he fought in the battle of Long Island. He married Dolly Wood, and they became the parents of a large family, among whom was Eliakim, who is of principal importance in this narrative.

Eliakim Raymond was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, May 29, 1772, and his wife was Mary Carrington, daughter of Dr. Carrington, of Danbury, Connecticut. He moved to New York city about 1810, and in 1824 to Brooklyn. His eldest son was Israel Ward, born in New York city, April 28, 1811, who was the father of Dr. Raymond. Mary (Carrington) Raymond died in Brooklyn, October 30, 1824, aged thirty-nine years, and her husband died in the same city, December 24, 1845. Israel Ward Raymond rose to distinction in the business world, as president of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company and vice-president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. After living in retirement for some years in San Francisco, he died there, January 14, 1887. It was largely through his effort that Congress passed a bill granting the Yosemite valley to the state of California for a public park. He was appointed president of its first board of commissioners, and the town of Raymond, the terminus of the branch railroad into the valley, and Mount Raymond, one of the peaks of the Sierra Nevada range, were named in his honor. John Howard, a brother of Israel W. Raymond, entered Columbia College in 1828, but left in his sophomore year and was graduated at Union College. In 1850 he aided in founding Rochester University, and five years later he organized the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn and accepted the presidency of that institution. He accompanied Henry Ward Beecher to Europe, in 1863, and was his helper in fighting the battle for anti-slavery against English prejudice. The following

year he was appointed president of Vassar College, which was then a mere chaotic purpose in the mind of its founder, Matthew Vassar, and in this capacity he organized the first woman's college in the world. To this institution he devoted fourteen years of faithful service, and died in the height of his usefulness, August 13, 1878. Israel Ward Raymond married Frances Bryant Howard, April 26, 1836, and to them were born ten children: Mary Carrington, who died in infancy; Fanny M., who married Colonel W. R. Smedberg, of San Francisco; Carrington Howard, a veteran of the Civil war, and for many years a member of the New York Stock Exchange; George Alvan, of San Francisco, California; Joseph Howard, M. D., whose name appears at the head of this review; Nathaniel Kendrick, who died aged six years; Charles Ward, a civil engineer of California; Howard Ross, who died aged two years; Ward, who died aged three years; and Elizabeth Marvin, who married George F. Ashton, of San Francisco. Frances Bryant Howard, who became the wife of Israel Ward Raymond, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, November 10, 1817, and was a daughter of Joseph and Ann (Smith) Howard. Joseph Howard was a son of John and Jemima (Ashby) Howard. John Howard was a son of Joseph and Elizabeth* (Pitts) Howard; the father of Joseph was born in England, and was a son of Abraham and Frances (Tarrant) Howard. Abraham Howard was a shipmaster in London, engaged in the Mediterranean trade. He served in the British navy during the war in Algiers, where he was held a prisoner for a year and a half. Coming to America about 1722, he became a merchant in Marblehead, Massachusetts. He owned a number of fishing vessels which traded with foreign ports, and he is referred to in official records as "Captain Howard." He was selectman of Marblehead in 1729-33, was appointed justice of the peace for Essex county in 1733, and was a representative to the general court in 1733-4.

Among the members of the Howard family who have attained high standing in various walks of life, there are none whose memory is more worthy of veneration than John Howard, the great-grandfather of Dr. Raymond. Born in Marblehead, January 2, 1755, he began to learn the sailmaker's trade in 1769. In May, 1775, he enlisted as corporal in the Fourteenth Provincial Regiment, afterward the Twenty-first Continental Regiment, commanded by Colonel John Glover. In the following year he reenlisted in the same regiment as a sergeant, and in June of that year happened on board the famous schooner "Hancock," Captain Samuel Tucker commanding. In 1777 he went to Boston and worked on tents for the army, and in 1778 moved to Salem,

where he engaged in sailmaking. His firm, Buffum & Howard, in 1799 made the sails of the famous frigate "Essex," which was built by the people of Salem at a cost of eighty thousand dollars, and was presented by them to the United States government, becoming a splendidly efficient defense against the British and French in their encroachments upon American shipping, its cruising in the Pacific being conspicuously useful in the protection of American vessels and in the damage it brought upon British whalers. Mr. Howard died August 9, 1848, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed men of Salem.

Dr. Joseph Howard Raymond, to whom this article particularly refers, was graduated at Williams College in 1866 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and three years later he received that of Master of Arts from the same institution. In 1868 he was graduated at the Long Island College Hospital, and in the following year he also received a medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He then passed eighteen months in Europe, observing methods and practice in various great medical and surgical institutions. While in Paris, in March, 1869, he sent to Brooklyn the first fluid bovine vaccine virus ever used in that city, which was utilized most advantageously in the vaccination of children by Dr. John G. Johnson. After returning home he performed hospital service for more than a year, and then engaged in practice. He was alone until 1886, when he became associated with the late Dr. A. J. C. Skene. This partnership ceased in 1897, and in 1898 Dr. Howard retired from personal practice. His service in hospital and charity work has been most useful and long continued. In 1871-72 he was house physician to the Brooklyn City Hospital. In 1870-1 he held similar relations with the Nursery and Child's hospital and the Idiot Asylum on Randall's Island. He was physician to the out-door department of the Long Island College Hospital in 1873-7 and in 1887-93; visiting physician to St. Peter's Hospital, 1875-7; physician to the Seaside Home at Coney Island since 1887, and for many years he has been advisory physician to the Bureau of Charities. Since 1873 he has been professor of physiology and hygiene in the Long Island College Hospital, lecturer on gynecology from 1893 to 1898, and secretary of the faculty since 1886. He was also lecturer on physiology and hygiene in the Brooklyn Normal School for Physical Training from 1887 to 1892. He has been a director in, and the secretary and treasurer of, the Hoagland Laboratory since its founding in 1888, and is now the only living member of the original board; a trustee and the secretary of the Holthelm's Memorial Clinic from its founding in 1897; a director of the Brook-

lyn Eye and Ear Hospital since 1890; an examining physician to the board of education, 1897-1900; and an examining physician to the civil service commission.

His service in the health department of Brooklyn has been conspicuously useful. He was appointed a vaccinator in 1872, and a sanitary inspector in 1873, serving in that position until 1877. In 1873 he organized the Brooklyn ambulance service for the prompt relief of those who were taken suddenly ill or injured, starting the first ambulance in August, 1873. From 1877 to 1880 he was sanitary superintendent, and from 1880 to 1882 he was deputy health commissioner. He was a health commissioner from 1882 to 1886, under the administration of Mayor Low. In 1902 he was appointed to his present position of assistant sanitary superintendent for the borough of Brooklyn, under appointment by the board of health. The mere narration of these important positions to which Dr. Raymond has been called from time to time, is sufficient attestation of his eminent capabilities, and the usefulness of his service.

During his college days he was editor of the "Williams Quarterly," and since 1888 he has been editor in chief of the "Brooklyn Medical Journal." He is the author of a considerable number of scientific papers, and his "Human Physiology," a textbook for medical students and practitioners, is now in its second edition. As historian of its association, he issued a very handsome volume on the History of Long Island Hospital, its faculty and its alumni.

Dr. Raymond is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; a Fellow of the Brooklyn Gynecological Society; a member of the Alumni Association of the Long Island College Hospital, of which he was president in 1892; the American Public Health Association, of which he has been vice-president; president of the Medical Council of the University of the State of New York; and an honorary member of the United States Veterinary Medical Association. He has been a trustee of the Polytechnic Institute since 1884, and he was a director of the Young Men's Christian Association in 1878-9, and again since 1891. He is also a member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and has been a vestryman of Christ church since 1883. From 1893 to 1896 he was a member of the board of education.

September 2, 1875, Dr. Raymond was married to Miss Nannie Van Nostrand Gardiner, daughter of William G. Gardiner, of Eaton's Neck, Long Island. Their only daughter, Nannie Gardiner, was married to Ernest Wilfred Congdon, and to them has been born one child, Ernest Wilfred Congdon, Jr. Mrs.

Raymond died in March, 1898, and April 9, 1901. Dr. Raymond was married to Mrs. Rachel Biddle Cravens, nee Miller, of Philadelphia.

CHARLES P. GILDERSLEEVE, M. D.

Among those who have gained distinctive preference in the ranks of the medical fraternity of Brooklyn is Dr. Charles Parsons Gildersleeve. This is an age of progress and America is the exponent of the spirit of the age. In the beginning of the present century our country was in its infancy, and history shows no parallel for its growth and achievements. This is certainly true along the lines of invention and commerce, and its professional representatives have not fallen behind their fellow men in this onward march. Especially in the science of medicine the discoveries have been wonderful and far-reaching in their results, and in the department of surgery the knowledge that has been gained and the skill that has been shown has been so marvelous as to seem almost miraculous. Dr. Gildersleeve is one who stands as a representative of the more advanced knowledge concerning the science of surgery and his skill has gained him enviable prominence.

He was born in Port Jefferson, Long Island, January 14, 1860, and is a son of Dr. James Edwin and Mary R. (Parsons) Gildersleeve, natives of Middle Island and Southampton, Long Island, respectively. The father has for many years been a practicing physician of Port Jefferson, and the Doctor was educated in the public schools of that town, and under the preceptorage of his father began preparation for his chosen calling. He was afterward graduated in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in the class of 1881, and then accepted the position of interne in St. Peter's Hospital, where he remained until 1883. He has been assistant surgeon in that institution since 1887, and was also assistant surgeon in the Long Island College Hospital continuously from 1885 until 1891. He has a large and lucrative practice, more particularly in the line of surgery.

Dr. Gildersleeve is a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Association, the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Kings County Medical Association and the Brooklyn Medical Society. He has prepared and read before those bodies many papers demonstrating various subjects connected with the profession, some of which have been published in the leading medical journals of the country, while others have been published in pamphlet form. He is a deep thinker and logical reasoner, and his investigations have been carried out along original lines.

MARTIN IBERT.

A man of commanding influence in the Williamsburg and Bushwick districts of Brooklyn, Mr. Ibert has resided in that section of the city for over fifty-three years. He was born in the village of Niederhausen, in the grand duchy of Baden, Germany, June 15, 1831. His parents were Martin and Mary Anna (Foerstel) Ibert, also natives of Niederhausen. His father was a cabinetmaker by trade and pursued that occupation in addition to farming. He won the respect and confidence of men and died at the age of fifty-six years, esteemed by all who knew him. His faithful wife, surviving him many years, passed away at the age of eighty-four years. Both were consistent Christian people of the Roman Catholic faith. By their marriage they had nine children, three of whom came to America, namely: Mary Anna, now the wife of Joseph Maurer, of Springfield, Illinois; Valentine, who resides in the town of Franklin, Louisiana; and Anthony, who settled in the Bushwick district of Brooklyn, where he died October 2, 1880.

Martin Ibert acquired his education in the schools of his native village and remained in the fatherland until his sixteenth year, when he came with his brother Anthony to America. With adventurous spirits and determined purpose, recognizing the importance of the step they were undertaking, these brothers severed the ties that bound them to the fatherland and sailed from France on the good ship "Elen," which, after a voyage of twenty-seven days, reached New York harbor on the 15th of April, 1847. Soon after their arrival they located in the eastern district of Brooklyn, where Martin Ibert secured a clerkship in the grocery store owned by Henry Zimmer, who carried on business at the corner of Manhattan and Montrose avenues. For his first month's wages he received the sum of three dollars and his board, but he soon manifested such industry and fidelity to duty that the second and third months his wages were increased. For six months he remained with Mr. Zimmer, and was then employed by John A. Saul at the corner of Scholes and Leonard streets, with whom he remained until 1851, when he began business on his own account, at the corner of Leonard street and Montrose avenue. The new enterprise met with more than an ordinary degree of success, and Martin Ibert continued to conduct this store until 1895, when he retired from active business. During the long fifteen years of his commercial experience he was the proprietor of a flour store in the Sixteenth ward, and in 1880 he became interested in the brewing business, in connection with his nephew,

operations being carried on under the name of the Frank Ibert Brewing Company.

In the Most Holy Trinity Roman Catholic church, on the 6th of August, 1851, the Rev. Father Raf-feiner pronounced the words which united the destinies of Martin Ibert and Catharine Beck, a daughter of Peter and Margaret (Faerber) Beck. Their union was blessed with eight children who reached mature years, namely: Anthony, who married Mary Enders; Martin, who died June 17, 1888; Peter, who married Catharine Zimmer; Frank, who is in partnership with his brother Theodore, on Graham avenue, in the wholesale grocery trade; and Joseph, Louise, Elizabeth and Ida, who are at home. The mother died September 1, 1896, and her loss was deeply mourned by her family and many friends.

Mr. Ibert and his children are communicans of the Most Holy Trinity Roman Catholic church. His business career has been one characterized by unflinching determination and by marked diligence. Steadily he has worked his way upward, undaunted by the obstacles in his path, which have served but as an impetus to renewed effort. He is now practically living retired, being in possession of a handsome competence.

JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON, M. D. LL. D.

A leader not only in the professional circles of Brooklyn, his adopted city, but also foremost among those surgeons whose attainments have reflected credit upon the American name, was Dr. Joseph Chrisman Hutchison.

His father, Dr. Nathaniel Hutchison, of Scotch-Irish descent, and his mother, Mary Chrisman, a native of Virginia, were residents of old Franklin, Howard county Missouri, where he was born Feb. 22, 1827. He acquired his literary education at the University of Missouri, pursued his medical studies in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, enjoying meanwhile the valuable private instruction of Drs. Gerhard and Peace, practitioners of considerable attainments. He received his diploma in 1848, and for four years following was engaged in practice in his native state. In 1853 he removed to Brooklyn, New York, where he resided until his death, which occurred July 17, 1887. In that city, during a third of a century, he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and there established a reputation which yet lives to perpetuate his memory. The field in which he attained the greatest distinction was that of operative surgery, and his record is replete with notable cases, many of which are reported in the annals of the profession, to the advantage of students of a later day. His zeal and capability were recognized from the first,



Martin St. Germain



and during his long and active life he added to the duties of a practitioner services in various important official positions. During the cholera epidemic of 1854, the year following his coming to the city, he was made physician in charge of the Brooklyn Cholera Hospital, and the same year he was appointed lecturer on the diseases of women in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, a position which he occupied until 1856. He was the founder of the Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary in 1857, and served as surgeon in chief of that institution until his death. He had also been for several years previous to his death surgeon in chief to the Brooklyn Hospital, and was at various times consulting surgeon to the Kings County Hospital, St. John's Hospital and St. Peter's Hospital. From 1860 to 1867 he was the professor of operative and clinical surgery in the Long Island College Hospital, resigning his chair in the last named year. From 1873 to 1875 he occupied the position of health commissioner of the city of Brooklyn, and rendered service which brought him high commendation from the laity as well as from the profession. As a member of the most prominent medical societies, he aided largely in unifying and dignifying the profession, and his worth was repeatedly recognized with such honors as his colleagues could confer. Among these are to be named the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of which he was president in 1864; the New York State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1867-8; the New York Pathological Society, of which he was president in 1871; and the New York Academy of Medicine, of which he was vice-president from 1869 to 1871. He was also an honorary member of the State Medical Societies of Connecticut and New Jersey; a corresponding member of the Boston Gynecological Society; and he was a delegate from the American Medical Association to the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia in 1876, and to that in London in 1881. In 1880 his talents and achievements in the line of his profession received recognition from his alma mater, the University of Missouri, which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

In the field of authorship he displayed talent of a high order, and produced works of enduring value, treating upon cases and investigations occurring to him during his long and busy career. Among the most important of these were "Dislocation of the Femur into the Ischiatic Notch" (dissection); "Treatise on Physiology and Hygiene," for school use, extensively used throughout the United States; "Acupressure," a prize essay for the New York State Medical Society; "Lectures on Orthopedic Surgery," delivered at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, published in 1880; "Reports of the Re-

moval of the Upper Maxillary and Malar Bones Without External Incision;" "Excision of the Entire Ulna;" "Ligation of the External Iliac Artery for Femoral Aneurism;" "Rapid Lithotripsy;" "Treatment of Femoral Aneurism by Laying Open the Sac" (method of Antyllus), and others.

In 1849 Dr. Hutchison married Susan H., daughter of the Rev. A. and Martha (Cowles) Benedict, of Farmington, Connecticut, and of this union four children were born: N. Gerhard Hutchison, M. D., whose death at the very outset of his career was a great affliction and loss, both to his family and to the profession, mitigated only by the splendid example of heroic sacrifice to professional duty which it afforded; Florence, widow of the late John J. Cocks; Marian Hutchison, deceased; and Martha, who married Richard W. Stevenson, a prominent attorney of New York city.

JOHN VANDERBILT.

The history of Kings county is adorned with the names of many men of eminent ability whose life work has redounded to the honor and advantage of the county and state. Prominent among such is that of Judge John Vanderbilt, a man of distinguished ancestry, brilliant talents and splendid achievements.

The Vanderbilt family in America had its origin in that branch which was planted in 1653, in New Amsterdam. In 1661 some of its members crossed the river and located in Flatbush, Long Island, upon lands which they purchased from the Indians, their title being confirmed by a grant under the hand of Governor Peter Stuyvesant. These lands, it may be remarked, adjoined the Lefferts lands, which were acquired at the same time, and the two families named have been indissolubly connected from that time to the present. The Vanderbilts were prominent in public affairs in and about Flatbush from the time of their coming, and of commanding importance was John Vanderbilt, who was a delegate from the county of Kings to a convention held in the city of New York to elect delegates to the first continental congress.

Of such ancestry was John Vanderbilt, born in Flatbush January 28, 1809, eldest son of John and Sarah (Lott) Vanderbilt. He completed his literary education in Columbia College, at which he was graduated as valedictorian of his class. He read law in the offices of John A. Lott and Henry C. Murphy, with whom he afterward entered into partnership. This association was continued for more than twenty years, during which period the career of the firm was at once honorable and prosperous, in the enjoyment of the best legal practice on Long Island,

and in the exercise of a potent influence in the municipal and political affairs of Kings county. It was said of the firm, as being equally true of each, that "they brought into local politics the principles of statesmanship, and to civil service the habits of fidelity, independence and diligence, and that grade of culture, force and knowledge which made the public records a bright part of the history of their county, just as their private careers have been a most honorable part of the social and intellectual history of their city."

In 1844, when but twenty-five years of age, and two years after his admission to the bar, Mr. Vanderbilt was appointed by Governor William C. Bouck to the judgeship of the court of common pleas of Kings county, he being the first to occupy that position in this division of New York, and he served most creditably until the abolition of the court, in 1846. In 1851 he was elected as a Democrat to the state senate, and his services in that body were conspicuously useful. He was appointed on various important committees, including that of investigation into the affairs of President Nott, of Union College, and he was one of the commissioners selected to investigate the encroachments of wharf-builders upon the harbor of New York. In 1853 he was the Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor, and was defeated with his ticket. Ill health compelled his retirement from active political life, but he maintained intimate acquaintance with affairs and continued to exercise a potent influence through his strong personality. He was finally stricken by paralysis, and, after nearly ten years of confinement to his room, his death occurred, May 16, 1877. Despite this long illness, his brilliant mental faculties remained unimpaired to the last.

July 8, 1846, Judge Vanderbilt was married to Miss Gertrude Phoebe Lefferts, a daughter of John Lefferts, whose ancestry and history are narrated at length elsewhere in this work. She was a woman of brilliant talents and surpassing ability. Her "Social History of Flatbush," published in 1882, and which has passed through several editions, is an invaluable addition to the literature of Long Island, and is a charming piece of literary work. She was deeply interested in educational, religious and charitable work, and her labors are commemorated in various substantial monuments. Industrial School No. 3, in Brooklyn, was built and donated by Mrs. Henry W. Maxwell, and named by the donor, Mrs. Maxwell. The Gertrude Lefferts Vanderbilt Industrial School. It bears her name in recognition of her worth as a friend of education. She established what has since become a large and prosperous church in the village of Flatbush, forty-five years ago, and for a quarter of a century. It was super-

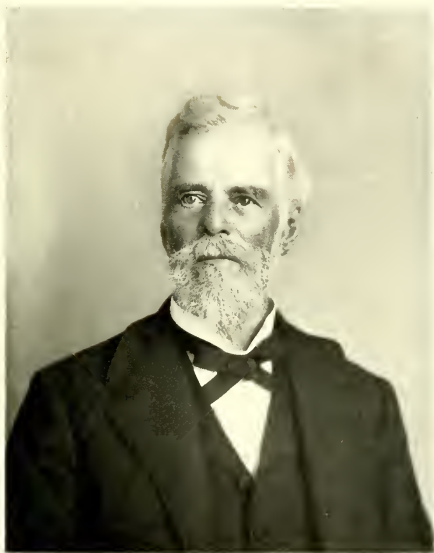
tendent of its Sunday-school. For thirty years she was secretary of the Brooklyn Home for Destitute Children. Through her illustrious ancestry she held membership in the Order of the Daughters of the Revolution. In 1847 she erected a beautiful residence in her native village, which was the scene of her long and useful life, and here she passed away January 5, 1902, after an illness of three years. Of her it may well be said, as it was of a sainted woman of a century ago:

"Servant of God, well done. They serve God well who serve his creatures. When the harvests grow He giveth increase through all coming years, and some shall reap in joy the seeds that had been sown in tears."

BYRON WHITCOMB.

Byron Whitcomb was born in the village of Saxton's River, town of Rockingham, Vermont, April 17, 1826, and is a son of Carter and Lucy (Baker) Whitcomb. He spent his early childhood in his native town; but when ten years of age removed with his parents to Swanzy, New Hampshire, and in the schools of that town acquired the greater part of his education. On putting aside his text-books to learn the more difficult lessons of life's experience, he learned the machinist's trade, following it continuously until 1849, the greater part of this period being spent in Worcester and Fall River, Massachusetts. Removing that year to California, he remained in that state for three years, after which he returned to the east and worked at his trade in Worcester for a similar period. In 1855 he again visited California, but after working a year upon the Pacific slope he returned to the east. The far west, however, continued to have peculiar attractions for him, as he again went to California, in 1858, remaining there for six years. In 1864 he resumed work as a machinist in Worcester, Massachusetts, and was afterward located in Fitchburg, same state, where he followed the same business until 1877, and then he removed to Flatlands, Long Island, where he has since engaged in agricultural pursuits.

On January 12, 1858, Mr. Whitcomb was married to Eliza Lott, a daughter of Johannes H. and Gashe (Bergen) Lott. Their children are: George B., who was born in California, January 3, 1860, and is now living in Colorado; Lucy Grace, who was born in the same locality March 23, 1862, and is now the wife of Jurien S. Lott; John Carter, who was born in California February 10, 1864, and married Minnie Cook, of Colorado, by whom he has three children,—Claude B., born January 4, 1891; Myla E. July 16, 1894; and Bertha M., October 1, 1900; Bertha E.,



Byron Whitcomb



born June 5, 1866, in Worcester, Massachusetts; and Jurien L., born also in Worcester, August 4, 1868.

Mr. Whitcomb and his family attend the Dutch Reformed church. In political views he is a Democrat, but has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business affairs, in which he has met with well-merited success. He has traveled extensively, having many times crossed the continent, and his residence in California covered a period of early mining excitement there. He is now devoting his attention to the quiet pursuits of the farm, and is regarded as one of the practical, progressive and respected agriculturists of his community.

THE LEFFERTS FAMILY.

Among the many families of prominence whose names are inseparably connected and associated with Long Island from its early history to the present day, is the Lefferts family, a family conspicuous for its men of sterling probity and integrity, eminent in social and political stations, active and public spirited, both in church and state affairs, and whose women have also brought the name into deserved notice. There are, in fact, few, if any, of the old Dutch settlers and their descendants on the island whose right to especial mention, by reason of family worth, is more widely recognized or more extensively and cordially conceded. The family is a large one. Many branches make it possible to write very little of what would only be possible of publication in a large volume, or, in fact, volumes. From the Long Island home have gone out many who have founded homes in Manhattan, in New Jersey, in Pennsylvania and in various parts of the United States. The name is conspicuous upon the Kings county bench, at its bar, in banking and financial circles, in the history of the old Dutch church in Flatbush, a landmark cherished and honored because of its early and unbroken records and traditions; it was prominent in Revolutionary days and has been ever since and still is intimately associated with the very island itself.

Even if other families take precedence by a decade or two of earlier residence, the Lefferts family dates back to 1660, when the original ancestor, Leffert Pietersen (or Peter Lefferts) emigrated from Haughwort, or Haughwert, a village one and a half hours north of Hoorn in the province or North Holland, and settled in Midwout, or Midwood, afterward most ill-advisedly called Flatbush, on Long Island. He seems (from the Documentary History of New York, volume 1), in 1675, to have been assessed for one pole, two horses, four cows and

calves and seventeen morgens of land, and, in subsequent years, for a considerably larger increase. He appears on the letters patent for New Lots, signed by Governor Andros, March 28, 1677, and was prominent in many ways in those days.

It is impossible in this sketch to do more than to briefly mention a few of those whose names especially stand out and deserve recognition in this family for their characters and attainments. Among such was Leffert Lefferts, who married, August 5, 1746, Dorothy, daughter of John Cowenhoven, and who as county clerk had charge of the county and the town records, which were afterward taken from his house by his assistant, John Rapelye, and the house itself occupied by General Gray, during the British occupation. He left a large family, among them Judge Leffert Lefferts, born April 12, 1774, who graduated at Columbia College, May 7, 1794, and then studied law in the office of Judge Egbert Benson. After admission to the bar he was appointed clerk of Kings county (which appointment had also been held by his father), and he subsequently unsuccessfully ran for congress. In 1823 he was appointed judge of Kings county as successor to Judge William Furman. He was a man honored for his integrity and great business aptitude, and accomplished much for Brooklyn. In 1822 he led in the movement for the establishment of a bank, instituted on the firmest basis, greatly needed at the time in Brooklyn, and which resulted in securing the charter for the Long Island Bank in 1824, of which he was elected the first president. This bank exerted great influence upon the prosperity of the city, and this was due in a large degree to his progressive yet conservative methods of business. He resigned the presidency in 1846, because of the infirmities of age. He was a gentleman of much courtesy of manner, shrewd common sense, excellent judgment, and was universally popular. He died March 22, 1847, leaving an only child, Elizabeth, who married J. Carson Brevoort, whose spacious home in Brooklyn, at what is now the corner of Bedford avenue and Brevoort place, comprised a large block of land and was for many years the resort of celebrated men and refined women. Mr. Brevoort, who was born in New York in 1818, died in Brooklyn in 1887. He was a gentleman of great literary taste and culture, a lover of books and of literary people, and a prince among entertainers. At different times during his life he served as superintendent of the Astor Library, president of the Long Island Historical Society, and regent of the University of New York. His home was the scene of many brilliant assemblies, and the memory of the old house, and all that it was and had been, and which but a few years since disappeared by reason of the encroach-

ments of the city, is still fresh and vivid in the minds of many yet living.

Many of the Lefferts family resided in what was then called Bedford, the junction of the old Clove road and Jamaica turnpike, and in fact the three corners of these old highways in earlier days were respectively occupied at the same time by one of the name, and all of them well known. It is but a few years since the Lefferts residence there was torn down.

Another scion of the family, one whose fame extended far beyond the confines of Long Island, was Marshall Lefferts, son of Leffert Lefferts, a kinsman of Judge Leffert Lefferts above mentioned. Marshall Lefferts was born at Bedford Corners, January 15, 1821, and after a varied experience as a civil engineer became a partner in the firm of Morewood & Company, importers, New York. In 1849 he became president of the New York, New England & New York State Telegraph Companies, and left that office in 1860 to perfect some telegraphic improvements, which were afterward patented and put into successful operation. His electrical researches were, however, interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war. In 1851 he had joined the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, New York, as a private, and he became its lieutenant-colonel the following year, and colonel in 1859. In 1861 the regiment, under his command, left for the front. It volunteered again in 1862 and 1863. In the latter year it was stationed in Maryland, and returned to New York for duty in the draft riots of July in that year. Colonel Lefferts became connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had purchased most of his patents and put them in operation, and in 1867 he organized its commercial news department, and in 1869 became president of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company. He died suddenly, July 3, 1876, on a railway train while en route with the veteran corps of the Seventh Regiment, of which he was commander, to join the Centennial Fourth of July parade in Philadelphia.

His eldest son, Dr. George Morewood Lefferts, who was born in Brooklyn February 24, 1846, was educated for the medical profession, graduating at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1870, and thereafter studying in Vienna. In 1873 he settled in practice in New York, making a specialty of diseases of the throat. He became professor of laryngology in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. In his own branch he stands at the head of American specialists, while his many contributions to medical literature have won for him a widespread recognition in medical circles all over the world.

If the original ancestor of the Lefferts family

settled at Flatbush, the name did not disappear until his death. The names of Flatbush and Lefferts go together. The old homestead, of which a picture is seen on page 324 of the first volume, is both picturesque and historic. Letters patent for the site upon which it stands were granted to a Lefferts by Governor Peter Stuyvesant, in the seventeenth century, and this treasured document is still in the possession of the family. The homestead dates back to a period before the Revolution. It was partially destroyed by the British at the battle of Long Island, but was afterward rebuilt. It was the home of John Lefferts, born December 14, 1785, and who died there September 18, 1829. He married, June 3, 1823, Maria Lott Lefferts, of New Utrecht. Mr. Lefferts owned and cultivated a large tract of land in Flatbush. He was highly respected, of excellent judgment and fine ability, and he held many important offices of trust. From October, 1811, to September, 1813, he was county treasurer. He was elected to congress in 1813, and a member of the constitutional convention of the state of New York in 1821, and from 1821 to 1826 he was a member of the state senate. He was usually known as Senator John, to distinguish him from others of the same name in the county. "Unswerving honesty, uprightness and strict integrity characterized his public and private life, and by his early death not only was his immediate family bereaved in the loss of an affectionate husband and father, but the Dutch church also lost one of its most active members, and the county a noble and public-spirited citizen."

His only children are the next two subjects in this sketch.

John Lefferts, his son, was born August 12, 1826, and resided in the homestead until the day of his death, which occurred April 18, 1893. For many years Mr. John Lefferts exerted the greatest possible influence for good upon Flatbush and Brooklyn. He was a tall, handsome man, with the strongest personality. His character was above all reproach. In domestic life he was a model husband and father, and most public spirited in daily affairs. He was ever active in the old Dutch church in Flatbush, and was elected at different times to its offices of clerk, deacon and elder. He gave the site for the Grace memorial chapel, at the corner of Lincoln road and Bedford avenue, and was a most liberal contributor to the Sunday-school building and the chapel as well. His sympathies went out to the poor and the struggling, and many, white and colored alike, will testify to his unflinching charity, his great kindness of heart and his ready aid in all times of distress and sorrow. Mr. Lefferts was identified as director and trustee with many business corporations, such as the Brooklyn Bank, the Long



Woolley & Diller

Island Insurance Company, Long Island Loan and Trust Company, Flatbush Gas Company, Flatbush Water Works Company and Brooklyn Safety Deposit Company. He was also one of the board of direction of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, which controls and manages the finances of the church, and was a man of unusual business acumen and keen business judgment. His death was deeply deplored by the community. His eldest son, John Lefferts, Jr., is a prominent lawyer in Brooklyn, of the firm of Sutphen & Lefferts.

Mrs. Gertrude Lefferts Vanderbilt, sister of Mr. Lefferts, lived all her life in Flatbush, and much of the time immediately opposite the old Lefferts homestead, in a spacious and attractive residence of her own. She was also a noted character on Long Island and has done as much, if not more, than any one else to preserve its history in lasting form. Her recent book, "The History of Flatbush," is an accepted authority, and is as delightfully entertaining as it is accurate and reliable. She, too, was closely allied to all the religious life of the place, especially from the Dutch standpoint, and was a most active worker. But it was in the Industrial School and Home for Destitute Children of Brooklyn where her greatest activities were for over thirty-four years daily expended. Here she was easily the leader among many talented and energetic women, and her memory is held by them all in loving esteem and as worthy of their emulation. She died January 5, 1902. Mrs. Vanderbilt was the widow of Hon. John Vanderbilt, of the celebrated old law firm of Lott, Murphy & Vanderbilt, of which Mr. Lott was a member of the court of appeals, Mr. Murphy United States minister to Holland, and Mr. Vanderbilt first judge of the court of common pleas of Kings county.

SAMUEL GIBSON.

Samuel Gibson, prominent produce merchant, dealer in coal and wood, and the Republican leader in his district, in the Twenty-fifth ward, Brooklyn, was born in Belfast, Ireland, March 2, 1838, came to this country in 1852, and has resided in Brooklyn for the past fourteen years, during seven of which he has taken an active interest in politics.

The firm of Gibson & Lange, of which he is a senior member,—Mr. Henry Lange being the junior partner, located at 178 Chambers street, Manhattan, New York,—is one of the prominent wholesale firms that handle butter, cheese and eggs in the metropolis and conducts a vast volume of business. In addition to their home trade, which extends throughout the United States east and west, they are exporters and

command a large foreign trade. They are direct receivers, are equipped with cold storage on the premises, and are in a position to place goods to the best possible advantage to shippers. The business was established by Mr. Gibson some fifteen years ago, and the facilities for conducting a vast business have kept pace with the expansion of their operations.

Mr. Gibson's wood and coal business, located at 2004-6 Fulton street, Brooklyn, was established there twenty years ago.

Mr. Gibson is a member of various political organizations, the leader of his party and president of the Ocean Hill Republican Club, organized during the Roosevelt campaign. The club was organized under Mr. Gibson's presidency, with twenty members, and has since grown under his administration, which still continues, to one hundred and fifty members. The club takes an active interest in all regular organization movements of the Republican party, exerts a controlling influence in local matters, and is potent even in state politics. It occupies a hall at 1008 Herkimer street.

Mr. Gibson is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 243, F. & A. M., was for ten years a member of the Union League Club, and is a member of the board of governors of the Imperial Club. He was married in 1863.

MARTIN W. LITTLETON.

Among the many young men who have of recent years attracted wide notice by reason of their forcefulness of character and ability to give expression to the feelings and aspirations of those whom the great Lincoln pathetically yet proudly termed "the common people," Martin W. Littleton occupies a position of peculiar pre-eminence, and he is without doubt in greater popular demand as a speaker upon public occasions than is any other man in Brooklyn. Nor do his attractions lay only in his wonderful gifts as a masterly orator, possessed of splendid capability for word painting and eloquent appeal, for his argument is ever clear and logical, and his deep earnestness is beyond all cavil or question.

Mr. Littleton was born in the mountain region of east Tennessee, and by heritage and surroundings was possessed of that sturdy physique and manly independence of character which marks the mountaineer. He was one of a large family of boys, and their father was absolutely unable to afford them educational opportunities. When the boy was but nine years of age his father removed to Texas, and during his stay there the lad lived a life of severe manual labor. For eight years he worked upon a farm, and then he was engaged in the repair work

on the Texas Pacific Railroad. Up to the age of nineteen years, when he was admitted to the bar, he had attended school but eight months. He had acquired, however, a degree of education which, combined with his strong mental ability, industry and perseverance, proved equipment sufficient to enable him to cope successfully with many who had been more greatly favored by fortune. His knowledge was acquired after the fashion of Lincoln and Jackson and others who were molders of men. At night, after the day's hard labor, by the feeble light of a tallow candle, he steadfastly pored over such books as he could obtain,—language, science, history, biography, politics and law,—and while his information was conglomerate, he assimilated it and made it all serve him a useful purpose when he finally entered upon the active scenes of independent life. In his law studies, which were pursued while he was a laborer upon the Texas Pacific Railway, he was assisted by Major B. G. Bidwell, now attorney for that road, who admired his ambition and determination and took a friendly interest in him.

Soon after his admission to the bar Mr. Littleton removed to Dallas, Texas, and six months later he was appointed prosecuting attorney of the county, afterward resigning the office to enter upon personal practice in association with I. R. Oeland. His success had been gratifying, and his future was assured, but his ambition moved him to seek a larger field, and in December, 1896, he located in New York city. He was then but twenty-four years of age, and without friends to advance him. Undeterred by these disadvantages, he applied himself to the task of conquering circumstances. Pleasing in address, felicitous in the use of language, and intensely earnest in whatever engaged his attention, he soon attracted the attention of the Democratic managers, and particularly of John L. Shea and Mr. McLaughlin, and at their solicitation he took the platform at various important meetings during the campaign of 1897. He proved a most effective speaker, and from all quarters came demand for his services. After the election District Attorney Clark appointed him to the position of assistant district attorney for Kings county, and he entered upon his new duties with all the energy of his nature. In more recent years the most arduous and important work of the legal department has devolved upon him, and he has given his personal attention to every cause of moment.

In the field of politics Mr. Littleton has become a commanding figure. In the momentous and fiercely contested campaign of 1900 he was the local orator *par excellence*. His style of oratory has been likened to that of Bryan, whom, in the estimation of many, he surpasses. With a voluminous delivery at in-

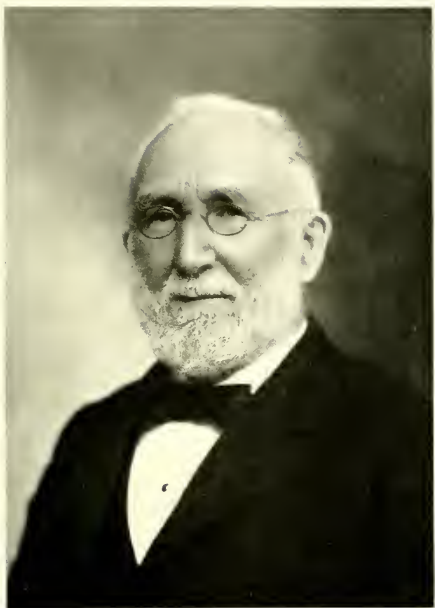
stant command, he is capable of the most delightful word-painting, at times dealing in passages of wit or keenest sarcasm, and again rising to heights of real eloquence. His utterance is studded with epigram, and many of his phrases are cartoon-like in their pointedness. He is an intent reader of the best literature, as well as of that which belongs to the immediate present in his chosen fields, and a deep and original thinker. He is simple and quiet in manner, genial and approachable, yet self-contained and entirely devoid of effusiveness. He is of medium stature, with a sturdy body and broad shoulders, supporting a finely shaped and well-poised head.

Just previous to leaving Texas Mr. Littleton married Miss Maude Wilson, of Dallas, a well-educated lady of excellent family. An element of romance attaching to their marriage is the fact that her attainments and encouragement were an inspiration to the young lawyer in the days of his early struggles. Two children have been born of the marriage, and the family residence is at No. 316 McDonough street, New York city.

ALMON GAYLORD MERWIN.

Almon G. Merwin, who occupies the position of principal of public school No. 74, in Brooklyn, is a teacher who commands the high respect of his fellow members of the profession. He has a splendid record for successful work and for peculiar tact in the line of his chosen calling. He was born in Delaware county, New York, September 5, 1829, and is descended from Miles Merwin, who emigrated from Wales to New Haven, Connecticut, in 1635, and later removed to New Milford. Our subject is also a representative of the Collins family of French Huguenots. His paternal grandparents were John Warner and Esther (Gaylord) Merwin, who were natives of New Milford, Connecticut, as were also his maternal grandparents, Ichabod and Sally (Treadwell) Brownson. The two families were united through the marriage of Nathan Merwin and Thirza Brownson, who became the parents of our subject. They were natives of New Milford, Connecticut, and New York, respectively. The father, who was a mechanic, located in Deposit, Delaware county, New York, in 1821, and there carried on business. In his family were four children: John Merwin, M. D., D. D. S., who died at the age of twenty-nine years; Philo Brownson Merwin, D. D. S., who died at the age of thirty-six years; Almon Gaylord; and Lucretia, who died in childhood.

In the schools of his native county Professor Merwin acquired his education. Early in life he devoted his energies to teaching, having charge of



A. G. Merwin



Stephen McCoy

his first school in 1846, when he was but sixteen years of age. After following that profession for some time in Delaware county he came to Long Island, where for fifteen years he was employed as a teacher, and was then appointed principal of the school that now embraces the territory covered by school No. 74 and branch schools Nos. 24, 52, 53, 68 and 86. At that time there were only two hundred and fifty pupils in attendance, but the number of pupils now in the district aggregates more than ten thousand. Under the personal direction of Professor Merwin all of the branches were organized. His is one of the largest schools in the world, and in the school year of 1900-1 two hundred and twenty-nine were graduated. At the present time he has under his charge not only the principal school but also the five branch schools with five branch principals, having in all ten heads of departments and two hundred teachers,—a number in excess of any school in the city and perhaps in the country.

A truism that teachers are born and not made is peculiarly applicable to Mr. Merwin. An experience of over fifty years has made him a close observer of human nature, and his power in this direction has almost become an art. To this is added his natural aptitude and careful preparation, which have been important factors in his success. His interest amounts to an enthusiasm, and it can well be said of him that his ability is not abated, although he is now well advanced in years. He possesses in a remarkable degree the faculty of not only expressing his thoughts well, but impressing them upon both teachers and pupils. He has received many grateful acknowledgments from the younger members of the profession whom he has encouraged by his fatherly advice and wise counsel. The impress of his individuality will be felt upon the work in the public schools long after he has passed away. He has attained his present prominent position by personal merit, honorable business methods, painstaking care and by close attention to his work, and thus he has secured the respect and confidence of those with whom he has had professional, business or social relations.

Professor Merwin was a member of Suffolk Lodge, No. 60, F. & A. M., of Port Jefferson, Long Island, and is a charter member of Ridgewood Lodge, No. 710. He likewise belongs to the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans' Association, is a member of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association and the Brooklyn Principals' Association. He is chairman of the School of Pedagogy of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and president of the psychological department of the same. He attends Plymouth church. On the 15th of May, 1850, he was married

to Miss Maria Theresa McFarland, who died in August, 1898. They had three children: Ernest Arthur, who died at the age of twenty years; Hubert John, who is a graduate of Columbia College School of Mines, and is now a mining engineer in Knoxville, Tennessee; and Mary Florence, who lives with her father.

STEPHEN M. HOYE.

Commercial interests have assumed such extensive proportions, industries have become of such mammoth growth, such princely fortunes are controlled by corporations and individuals that no longer can any business concern of medium size make any noticeable impression upon the history of the country. The men whose names are before the public associated with the electrical world of business are men of master minds, capable of planning and directing magnificent enterprises of far-reaching import and benefit, effective in working a change in conditions that will influence a wide trade, will alter the established order of things and prove advantageous to the multitude. Stephen M. Hoye is at the head of a concern whose practical work will accomplish for Brooklyn and Long Island what nothing else has done, and his name will go down in history as one whose labors make him a benefactor for his fellow men. This great work is the conception and execution of a plan to connect Long Island by rail with the mainland, and in this era of rapid transit and quick transportation such an enterprise will prove invaluable. But not alone in this direction has Mr. Hoye attained eminence; perhaps he is better known to the people of the Empire state as a distinguished legislator, practicing in Brooklyn, where for many years his superior ability has been manifest in his able handling of the many intricate problems of jurisprudence entrusted to him.

Mr. Hoye was born at Mount Carmel, New Haven county, Connecticut, on the 19th of July, 1860, pursued his education in what was known as the Cross Roads school of New England, in Mount Carmel Academy and also under a private tutor, and was graduated in Yale University in 1888. He studied mechanical drawing and engineering and became an expert in those lines, being able to construct anything of a mechanical nature from the daintiest workmanship of a watch to that of a locomotive. He entered the employ of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, and while there he was employed in the model room and assisted in the construction of the new 86 Model rifle magazine used on the Winchester shotgun. On leaving that institution he matriculated in Yale College, becoming a senior in the law department. In 1884 he accepted the posi-

tion of superintendent of the Cheshire Watch Works, where he remained for a year, and afterward he returned to Yale, where he completed his law course in 1888.

Mr. Hoye located for the practice of his profession in New Haven, Connecticut, being in the office of Judge Sheldon, but after a year spent in that city he came to New York, opening an office in the "Evening Post" building. A year later he removed to No. 2 Wall street and established a branch office in Brooklyn, carrying on business at both places for two years. In 1804 he discontinued the Wall street office and has conducted his legal business from the Brooklyn office. Since then he has been attorney for a large number of corporation and stock companies, and is one of the most competent corporation lawyers of the city. He has made a specialty of corporation, railroad, real-estate and patent law, but now gives the greater part of his attention to the first two. He has been very successful in his chosen profession and his clientage has been of a very important character. He also does an extensive business in real estate and is connected with many large business concerns. He is a director and counselor of the Union Bank of Brooklyn; president and director of the New Jersey & Long Island Junction Railroad Company; a stockholder in the M. E. Moore Bronze & Plate Company, with office in New York and factory in Kingston, New York; vice-president, counsel and stockholder in the Staten Island Title Guarantee Company; and a stockholder in the McDine Manufacturing Company, the John T. Hunter Company and the American Stereometer Company, the last two of New York.

Added to all this Mr. Hoye has planned a stupendous enterprise,—the connecting of Brooklyn and New York by rail. To-day the only way of reaching the mainland is by boat, and in the fertile brain of Mr. Hoye has originated an enterprise which will prove of incalculable benefit to the city. He organized and is the president of what is known as the New Jersey & Staten Island Junction Railroad Terminal Company, which is incorporated for ten million dollars. It is the plan of the company to construct a tunnel from the terminus of all the railroads which now reach only the eastern shore of New Jersey, including the Baltimore & Ohio, the Lackawanna, the Erie, the Jersey Central, the Lehigh Valley, the West Shore, the Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia & Reading, making nine trunk lines in all. The traffic from these will be carried to Brooklyn through a large tunnel, which will be constructed on and of steel in sections, and after the bottom of the bay is dredged out, and a large ditch, the tunnel will be sunk and the sections carefully bolted together at the bottom of the bay. The plans are now

well under way and the work, which will require several years for completion, has been begun. It is perhaps the greatest undertaking of the age, and is a fitting inaugural along the line of mechanical engineering to the new century. The steel tunnel will be of two large tubes, enclosed in a large steel case and filled with concrete. The riveting will all be done by steam and so will the dredging, thus doing away with the usual difficult and perilous work of tunneling under ground.

Mr. Hoye has been about three months in perfecting his ideas and plans. He has worked under a charter granted by congress to the New Jersey & Staten Island Junction Railroad and Terminal Railroad Company, in 1892, but which was not acted upon until Mr. Hoye took it in hand. Erastus Wyman, Sr., the head of the Mutual Mercantile Agency, was the client and friend of Mr. Hoye, who proposed the undertaking. He it was who began the work in 1886 and secured the franchise to cross the bay in 1892. The construction of the tunnel will require three hundred and thirty-six million tons of steel; will have three hundred and ten thousand cubic yards of displacement; one hundred and thirty thousand cubic yards of concrete; a weight per lineal foot of five hundred and thirteen thousand pounds, and eight hundred and eight pounds per foot allowed to overcome the buoyancy of the tunnel, which will be made like a steel boat with bulkheads in the end to allow it to be towed to its place in the bay and then sunk by adding the concrete. The total cost will be ten millions, and the cost of the land for landing tunnel three millions.

Mr. Hoye was united in marriage, June 24, 1891, to Miss Rose C. Kerrin, a daughter of Dennis C. Kerrin, of Litchfield, Connecticut, and a graduate of the Packard Institute of Brooklyn. They have three children, Stephen Russell Moore, Wilber Grant and Stephen, Jr. Mr. Hoye and his family are members of St. Francis Xavier church, of Brooklyn. In politics he is an active Democrat and for two years was president of the First Ward Democratic Club of this city. Socially he is connected with the Montank Club and the Yale Alumni Association, and in the line of his profession he is a member of the American Bar Association and the International Bar Association.

It may be interesting in this connection to note something of the ancestral history of Mr. Hoye. On the paternal side he is of old English stock which was transplanted into Ireland in the latter half of the eighteenth century, being a descendant of Sir Isaac Hoye, who was born in Suffolk, England, in 1715, a lawyer of distinction who possessed literary attainments of a high order and was a valued contributor to the London "Times." Besides his

family estate in Ireland, a crest, consisting of a unicorn rampant supporting a long cross, was granted to him in 1760. His uncle, Thomas Hoyer, physician, poet, classical scholar and eminent writer of his day, graduated at Oxford in 1675, and subsequently became professor of physics at St. John's College, of that university. He died in 1718. Sir Isaac Hoyer had three sons, all of whom were educated at Oxford, and Thomas, of whom the subject of this sketch is a direct descendant, being the youngest, inherited neither his father's title nor the family seat in Suffolk, but was given for his portion the estates in county Leitrim, Ireland, where he settled shortly after the death of Sir Isaac. His grandson, Francis Hoyer, left Ireland in 1646, and after traveling on the continent and through the United States settled in Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1848, but soon afterward went to New Haven, Connecticut, and married Elizabeth Mary McGrail, of Boston. It is said that the McGrails went from the highlands of Scotland to the north of Ireland as far back as the sixth century, and Elizabeth was descended from a long line of wealthy merchants and land owners of Inniskiller. According to the record, the name of Stephen was hereditary among them, as the family fortune descended in regular order from one Stephen to another for many generations, and the last Stephen McGrail, Elizabeth's father, who was a philanthropist, gave most of his great fortune, amassed by his ancestors, to relieve the poor of Inniskiller during the memorable famine of 1848. Although the male members of the McGrail family were for the most part merchants, lawyers and clergymen were not infrequent among them: Thomas McGrail, an attorney of San Francisco, California, and the Rev. John McGrail, a highly respected Catholic priest of Brattleboro, Vermont, being collateral descendants of the common ancestor. The last Stephen McGrail married Honor Maguire, a descendant of Lord Arthur Maguire, a leading spirit in the Irish revolution of 1690, through the latter's second son, Sir John Maguire, who was her great-grandfather. The father of Honor was Sylvester Maguire, who lost his fortune on account of having taken part in the rebellion of 1708. Her mother was a sister of Bishop McGovern, of Glynn Govern, Ireland. Many of the Maguires took orders in the church, and notably among them was Thomas Maguire, who won several victories in public debate with some of the most famous divines of the Church of England.

The parents of our subject, Francis and Elizabeth M. (McGrail) Hoyer, are both now deceased. The father was a most prominent, progressive and honorable business man. He passed away in 1876, at

the age of forty-eight years, and his wife died in 1873, at the age of forty-one. In their family were seven children, six of whom are living.

ROBERT F. J. HUSSEY, M. D.

Robert F. J. Hussey, of 84 Vernon avenue, Brooklyn, was born in New York city, August 18, 1866, and is a son of Charles and Katharine (Geoghegan) Hussey, natives of Ireland. His father still resides in Brooklyn. The family consisted of six children.

The Doctor began his education in the private schools of Ireland, whither his parents had returned when he was a child. He later attended the Jesuit College of Galway, and in 1876, upon the return of his parents to Brooklyn, he entered the public schools, completing his general education in Mount St. Mary's College, in Emmitsburg, Maryland. He then engaged in business in Brooklyn, which he followed for four years. This made it possible for him to realize his cherished hope of securing a medical degree, and on the completion of a course of study he was graduated in the Long Island College Hospital in 1894.

After an internship of fifteen months in St. Mary's General Hospital, and three months in St. Mary's Maternity Hospital, he secured an appointment as acting assistant surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital service, and was detailed for duty at Stapleton, Staten Island, where he remained for six months. He then located in Ryerson street, Brooklyn, and engaged in the practice of his profession until he removed to his present location in May, 1899. He has a general practice, and his close attention to business, combined with a natural liking for the duties incident to a physician's life, must result in a more than ordinary degree of success.

The Doctor was married, February 14, 1899, to Miss Eleanor Kuhn, daughter of Louis DeB. Kuhn, M. D., of Brooklyn, and has one child, Louis Charles. The Doctor and his family are members of St. Ambrose's Catholic church, and he is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

ANDREW J. FULTON, M. D.

Although Dr. Fulton's connection with the medical fraternity in Brooklyn has been of comparatively short duration, he has already gained a prominent place as a medical practitioner and is enjoying a large and lucrative patronage. He was born in Johnstown, Fulton county, New York, February 22, 1866. His elementary education was supplemented by a high-school course in his native town, and, having desired to make the practice of medicine his

life work, he pursued his reading for two years under private instruction with a physician of Johnstown. He then matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1886, and on the completion of the regular three-years' course was graduated in the class of 1889. Soon after securing his diploma he began the practice of his profession in King's Bridge, New York, and from the beginning met with very gratifying success. In 1890 he became physician in charge of the House of Mercy and St. Xavier's Hospital, where he remained for seven years. He was also examining surgeon for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the Spuyten Duyvil Mutual Benefit Association. In 1897 he came to Brooklyn, where he has quickly secured a lucrative practice. He has made a specialty of the treatment of the diseases of the nose and throat, and his skill and ability in that direction have made his practice very successful. He is a practical, earnest and conscientious student, and his further advancement is assured by these qualities.

JAMES E. GILDERSLEEVE, M. D.

This eminent physician has been in practice in Port Jefferson, Long Island, for nearly half a century. He was born in Brooklyn township, Suffolk county, on February 20, 1826, a son of Ezra and Hulda (Ruland) Gildersleeve. His parents were natives of Long Island, his father being a tanner and shoemaker. Mr. Gildersleeve appears from the record to have been a rich man only in the number of children he had. Our subject being ambitious to learn a profession, he entered the common schools of his native town, and after passing through the several grades he entered Bellport Academy. At the age of eighteen he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Preston, of Patchogue. To pay the expenses incident to such a course was for a time a puzzling matter, but young Gildersleeve solved the enigma by teaching school in the day time and studying by candle-light. He took a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and was graduated in the medical department of the New York University in 1852. In 1853 he located in Port Jefferson, since which time he has been in active practice. Probably no other physician in the State has covered more ground in his specialty than he. For twenty years he has been the only physician in the part of Long Island. He is a member of the Dutchess County Medical Society.

In 1856, when Dr. Gildersleeve was thirty years of age, he was elected to the office of Mayor of Port Jefferson, a position of honor and responsibility, and he held it during that period. By the union of his medical and political

Charles F., who is now a surgeon in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn; Ellen H., who is the wife of the Rev. William W. Wills, of the Presbyterian church; and Sarah H., who is the wife of Edward Downs. Mrs. Gildersleeve died in 1876. Dr. Gildersleeve was again married in 1877, to Caroline Scriver, of Dutchess county, New York, the daughter of John E. Scriver. Mrs. Gildersleeve is the fourth generation from the founder of the family, who came from Holland and settled in Dutchess county.

Dr. Gildersleeve, among other important offices, served on the board of health. He is a man of genial temperament, masterful in his diagnosis and treatment, popular and known far and wide, and a citizen of whom the community may well be proud. Fraternally he is a Freemason, being a member of Port Jefferson Lodge, No. 60.

ALFRED E. IVES.

Among the prominent educators of Brooklyn is Alfred E. Ives, principal of grammar school No. 35. He is a native of Connecticut, where his father, who was a graduate of Yale University, was a clergyman of the Congregational church. Removing with his parents to Castine, Maine, he prepared for college in the high school of that town. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, and upon the expiration of his term of enlistment, in the autumn of 1864, entered Amherst College, in which he was graduated with the class of 1868, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In due time the degree of Master of Arts was also conferred upon him by his alma mater.

Soon after completing his education Mr. Ives was chosen principal of the high school of Meriden, Connecticut, where he continued until 1875. He then accepted the principalship of public school No. 6, of Brooklyn, where for seventeen years he performed the duties of his position in a manner which demonstrated his ability as an educator and disciplinarian. There could be no more positive proof of his high standing in educational circles than his appointment, in 1892, to his present position as principal of grammar school No. 35, which is one of the largest and most important in the city. Public school No. 28 is also under his supervision, so that in all he has under his charge one branch principal, seven heads of departments, eighty-nine teachers and over four thousand pupils.

Mr. Ives is a man who keeps abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to his calling, and while devoting his best energies to the work of instruction he is still a student and is well versed in



Myra C. Lira

literature and topics of general interest, but especially in the line which will aid him most in his chosen field of labor. He is progressive without being radical, and is not dependent on old methods of instruction nor too forward in the adoption of new ones. Yet his keen judgment, fine sense of practicability and skill in adaptation have made his school noted, and he has left the imprint of his personality upon his work. Few have the faculty to secure and maintain to a greater degree that harmony between principal, teachers, pupils and patrons which is such a potent factor in the success of any school.

GEORGE W. DONOHUE.

It is a difficult task to compress within a few sentences, as the limit of this work necessarily demands, the career of so busy a man as the subject of this sketch. Born in Brooklyn, George W. Donohue was reared and educated in St. Francis Xavier College, New York city. His time is largely devoted to his private interests, and these interests, as a matter of course, naturally lead him to be interested in whatever benefits the community in which he lives. In 1808 he was appointed by the mayor of Greater New York a member of the school board of the borough of Brooklyn. He is a member of the committee on finance, attendance, physical culture and manual training, and is chairman of the committee of public schools Nos. 1, 7, 8 and 100; also he is a member of the committee on schools Nos. 95, 96, 98, and 99.

Of Mr. Donohue it may be said that few members of the school board have taken the interest and devoted more time to the duties of his office than he. The interest he took in the matter of the sanitary condition of school No. 7 and his vigorous action in advocating a radical change in that condition won for him much praise. School No. 8, too, is much indebted to him for his energy and perseverance in pointing out the necessity of acquiring ground and a new building, and fighting for it until it was acquired. Mr. Donohue's fearless action in these and similar matters entitles him to the gratitude of parents and pupils, and the benefit in the future from his labors, courage and wise counsel will be a credit to his ability to accomplish what was obviously needed. Too much praise cannot be given to a man of means who shows a disposition to give a portion of his active life to the all-important subject of education. It is often the subject of complaint by writers in our political and municipal life that men of assured means do not entertain any ambition for a public career and leave the adminis-

trative offices to those who have no other means. But the busy public life of Mr. Donohue is such that reproach is not always deserved.

GEORGE E. LIBBEY.

Captain George E. Libbey, whose residence is on Lee avenue, in the Nineteenth ward of Brooklyn, occupies a prominent place among the enterprising men of the city who have contributed largely to its development and extension in the line of a most useful calling, that of a contractor and builder. He has also long been actively interested in the National Guard of his state, and has performed the full duty of a patriotic citizen by bearing arms in defense of his country. He is also a distinguished member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he holds high rank, and in his daily life he exemplifies its ennobling teachings.

Mr. Libbey was born in Albany, New York, on the 25th of August, 1854, and is descended from a prominent old family of Cornwall, England. One of the members of this honored family served as an early mayor of Portland, and on both the maternal and paternal sides his ancestors performed valiant military service during the Revolutionary war. The father of our subject, George G. Libbey, was a native of Saco, Maine, and about 1876 he came to Brooklyn, where he conducted a successful shoe business. During the Mexican war he nobly offered his services as a defender of his country's cause, and during the struggle he was engaged as a recruiting officer in New York city. He was also a brave and loyal soldier during the trouble between the north and the south, enlisting in the Second Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and during his service he was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, in Virginia, but on regaining his health he re-enlisted, entering the Sixth Regiment, New York Cavalry. His life's labors were ended in death in 1888, but is still survived by his widow, who bore the maiden name of Cynthia Bingham.

George E. Libbey, whose name introduces this review, received his elementary education in his native state, completing his studies in Massachusetts, whither his parents had removed when he was eleven years of age, and there he also learned carpentering. On arriving at years of maturity he went to Kansas, where he followed his trade for some time, but in 1883 he left the Sunflower state, and since that time has made his home in Brooklyn. During the first five years after his return he followed the carpenter's trade as a journeyman, but since 1888 he has served as the senior member of the contracting and building firm of Libbey & Leese. This enterprising firm has been conspicuously useful

and successful during a long period in which there has been unusual activity in the building line. Their work has extended to all departments of their calling, including both business and residence edifices, and they have been particularly noted for their accomplishments in the erection of various extensive manufacturing buildings. They have always held to the highest standards in their mechanical work, and are respected throughout the community for their unfailing integrity and for their personal worth.

Throughout life Captain Libbey has had strong predilection for military affairs, and in 1872, when eighteen years of age, he enlisted in the Tenth Massachusetts Regiment, National Guard, from which he was subsequently transferred to the Second Regiment. On his removal to the state of New York he became a member of the Forty-seventh Regiment, National Guard, with which he was connected for fifteen years, when, on account of ill health, he was obliged to retire from the service. The outbreak of the Spanish-American war, however, found him fully recovered, and with his usual patriotic spirit and military ardor he at once entered upon active service. He recruited a company which was received into the Forty-seventh Regiment as Company L, on May 2, 1898, and for a time the command made its rendezvous at Camp Black, named in honor of Governor Black. Accompanying his command to Porto Rico, Mr. Libbey bore his full share of the arduous duty of establishing the nation's authority. This accomplished, and there being no opportunity for active operations, only the dull routine of garrison duty, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and returned home to resume the conduct of a personal business which urgently demanded his attention.

On the 1st of December, 1874, Captain Libbey was united in marriage to Miss S. Adelaide Crossman, a daughter of Ferdinand J. and Adelaide (Isham) Crossman. The father was a soldier in the Civil war, and was among those who were called upon to give up their lives on the altar of their country in the prison pen at Andersonville, Georgia. The mother was a daughter of Adelaide Isham, who was a member of an old Vermont family. Both the paternal and maternal ancestry of Mrs. Libbey rendered faithful service in the patriot army during the Revolutionary war, and among the number was her grandfather, Franklin Isham. Four children have been born unto the union of Mr. and Mrs. Libbey, namely: Grace Adelaide; Ferdinand, who died at the age of three years; Alice, the wife of Joseph Dime; Sr., of Newark, New Jersey; and George Robert Libbey. Captain Libbey was made a Mason in Hyatt Lodge, No. 205, in Brooklyn, in 1890, and

he received the Capitular degree in Constellation Chapter, No. 209, R. A. M., from which he was subsequently transferred to De Witt Clinton Chapter, No. 142, with which he is yet identified. He received the degrees of Masonic knighthood in De Witt Clinton Commandery, No. 27. His fine social qualities and his familiarity with military affairs made him at once a popular and useful member of that magnificent body and his advance was rapid, finally attaining to the position of captain general, in which he was recently re-elected to serve a second term. He is also a noble of Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Royal Arcanum. He is also a member of the Hanover Club, the Seneca Club, and occupies the distinguished position of division commander of the Sons of Veterans of the state of New York. The family attend the Calvary Protestant Episcopal church.

HEBER N. HOOPLE, M. D.

Dr. Heber Nelson Hoople, of Brooklyn, after having been successfully engaged for many years as a general practitioner, is now assuming a place among the most successful workers in the special practice of ophthalmology, otology and rhinology, wherein he has already rendered valuable service in both hospital and private practice.

He was born in Wales, Ontario, Canada, October 4, 1856. His family was of United Empire loyalist stock, having come from Holland to Gravesend, Long Island, and moved thence inland to Schoharie county, New York, just previous to the American Revolution. When the American colonies attained their independence of Great Britain the members of this family, in loyalty of attachment to the institutions of the British empire, availed themselves of the asylum and bounty of King George by moving north to Canada and settling on grants of land from the crown, made to them along the banks of the St. Lawrence, where their name is perpetuated to this day in farm lands, water tributary and descendants in that portion of the province of Ontario known as Stormount county. The maternal ancestry is carried back to New England stock, in the Wood branch, and to British stock through the Adams branch, these two being united in the parentage of his mother, Elizabeth, *nee* Adams. Of three brothers, Dr. Hoople is the oldest. The second brother, William Gideon Hoople, is a manufacturer and the president of the Eagle Printing Ink Company, of New York. The third and youngest brother, Edwin M. Hoople, was also a physician of great promise. A graduate and medalist of Trinity University, Toronto, he spent a year in the further study of medicine



Arthur H. Hoople

in London, England, and became a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London before returning to enter upon the practice of medicine as an associate of the late Dr. G. G. Roy, of Atlanta, Georgia. Here he was but a brief period in practice when seized and carried away by typhoid fever, in the year 1884.

The subject of this history, Heber Nelson Hoople, was reared in Ontario, Canada, there receiving his literary and most of his professional education. The rural schools of Wales and Lunenburg and the high school of Morrisburg gave him his primary education. His academic he received at the University of Victoria College, Cobourg, which gave him his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1878. For some years he then taught as English and French master in the Chatham (Ontario) high school. His success in the capacity of instructor was acknowledged by granting to him a head-master's certificate. Notwithstanding his success in and fitness for the pedagogic profession, his face was so set toward the practice of medicine that he immediately entered on preparations for the latter, engaged in the study at Toronto University, and proceeded regularly to the uniform degree of Bachelor of Medicine, which he received in 1885. He was also admitted *ad eundem* to Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where after a year's study in course he received the additional degree of Doctor in Medicine. In the practice of his profession, both before and since taking up the special field of eye and ear work, he has been conspicuous, being characterized by that clear perception which passes for intuition, and that care in diagnosis and treatment which insure thorough work and satisfactory results.

His connection with the Williamsburg Hospital for many years as surgeon in the eye department, and with the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and the eye and ear division of the Methodist Episcopal Church Home, have afforded him abundant opportunities for his clinical work. He is the author of many papers touching on his specialties which are widely known through the columns of professional publications and in monograph form. Recent articles of importance are: "History of a case with Meniere's Syndrome," and "A Nasal Condition Affecting the Ocular Muscles." Since the outset of his practice he has been a member of the British Medical Association. He is a member also of the New York State Medical Association, of the Kings County Society, of the Long Island Medical Society, of the Medical Association of the Greater City of New York, of the Associated Physicians of Long Island, of the Brooklyn Pathological Society, of the Brooklyn Medical Society, and the American

Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society. He is also a member of the University Club of Brooklyn, and of Hill Grove Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

In 1895 Dr. Hoople was married to Miss Carrie Louise Munson, of Cobourg, Ontario, by whom he has one child.

HENRY WEISMANN.

Among those who have wielded a definite influence in the political and civil affairs in the state of New York is the gentleman above named, and a brief review of his career is properly incorporated in this work. Mr. Weismann is a native of Germany, having been born in the kingdom of Bayern, in the year 1863. His early educational discipline was secured in the gymnasium, and when sixteen years of age, in 1879, he came to the United States, joining his father, who had previously located in New York city. From the national metropolis Henry Weismann soon went to California, and within the time of his residence in that state he pursued a course of study in Heald's International Business College and School of Stenography. He thereafter was identified with the confectionery business in various cities in California, continuing in this line until 1890, when he turned his attention to the newspaper business, becoming identified with the "Pacific Union." Thus he became an active writer and speaker in connection with the trades-union movement, and through the same mediums of influence was likewise a factor in the movements for civic reform, having in the meanwhile returned to New York city. There for the seven years prior to 1897 he was editor of the "Bakers' Journal," and while incumbent of this position he conceived the idea of effecting sanitary legislation as to the conducting of bakeries. With the aid of the labor and reform elements he succeeded, in 1895, 1896 and 1897, in having laws passed for the inspecting of bakeries and appointing inspectors in nine states.

Mr. Weismann is a resident of the Thirtieth assembly district of Brooklyn, where he is an enrolled and active Republican. He has been active in Republican politics for seven years, formerly in New York city, and was a candidate for delegate to the constitutional convention in 1893. In 1896 Mr. Weismann took the stump for McKinley, and in December of that year he was the leading delegate of those who, in the great labor convention in the city of Cincinnati, opposed Bryan and free silver. In 1897 he was a member of the organization committee of the Citizens' Union, and was an active worker in the campaign for the Hon. Seth Low, be-

ing one of the speakers on men who tendered the mayoralty to Seth Low in that year. In 1898 he represented the German-American Labor Club, composed of 400 men, at the sevelet and greatly aided in the election of the German-American Roosevelt League. He has since been a warm personal friend of the League, and rendered valuable service during the past year as the governor, having a large influence in the membership and influence of the organization in the county committee rooms of Westchester, Superior, Manhattan. His labor as a foreign-born citizen of the state and its effects were particularly strong in the slight influence in determining the election of Mr. Roosevelt to the gubernatorial chair. In 1899 Mr. Weismann supported the Republican county ticket, and in the following year, as executive chairman of the German-American McKinley League, managed the German-American campaign for McKinley in Kings county. In 1901 he was elected chairman of the executive committee of the German-American Municipal League, which extends throughout Long Island, and was a member of the anti-Tammany committee of eighteen which nominated Seth Low for mayor. He was one of the delegation of six to the anti-Tammany conference in 1901, and for two years he was an associate of Carl Schurz, the chief counsel of the Legal Aid Society, with offices at 239 Broadway, Manhattan. At the present time he holds the responsible office of deputy county clerk of Kings county, under County Clerk Charles T. Hartzheim.

Mr. Weismann married Miss Nanetta Roth, whose father, William Roth, is a wine dealer in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Weismann have two children.

JOHN HASSALL.

Among the many industries connected with the metal business, the manufacture of miscellaneous articles in the small hardware line is by no means the least important. Several big concerns devote their entire attention to the business referred to, and many skilled workmen find ready employment at the industry. A prominent concern in this line is the factory conducted by John Hassall, on Clay and Oakland streets, Brooklyn, with an office at No. 169 Elm street, Manhattan.

Mr. Hassall was born in Birmingham, England July 9, 1830, and in 1850 was brought to this country by his parents, William and Sarah (Wallace) Hassall, also natives of England. The father was born May 24, 1817. In early life he learned the trade of whip ornament making, and after coming to this country was made foreman of the factory of Major Thomas Morton, on Twenty-third and

Twenty-fourth streets, New York. He died in that city, June 8, 1888, and his wife, who was born in 1813, died April 6, 1900, in the borough of Queens, Long Island.

John Hassall was educated in the Twentieth street school, of New York, and became apprenticed to learn the bookbinder's tool-cutting trade with John R. Hoole, on Nassau street, New York city, where he worked until the Civil war broke out. On the 19th of April, 1861, he enlisted in the Hawkins Zouaves, better known as the Ninth New York Volunteers, which was twelve hundred strong, and was made up from the old New York Zouaves, organized to compete with the Chicago Zouaves, under Colonel Rush C. Hawkins. They went to Fortress Monroe, and later took part in the engagements at Newport News, Big Bethel, Fort Hatteras, and Fort Clark, where the Union troops won their first victory. Then this regiment joined General Burnside in his expedition to capture Roanoke Island, where the first bayonet charge of the war was made. Mr. Hassall has a rebel flag captured in that engagement. Later he was in the battle of Camden, or South Mills, then crossed the Dismal Swamp to Norfolk, and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Antietam, where the regiment lost sixty-three per cent. of their men. On the expiration of his two-years' term of enlistment, in 1863, he was mustered out and returned home.

For five years thereafter Mr. Hassall was connected with a hardware store in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he met with an accident, being shot in the right arm. On his return to New York, in 1872, he became associated with his father in the manufacture of hardware, at the corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets, this partnership existing until the latter's death, which occurred on the 8th of June, 1888. The business was established by the father in 1850, the location of the Brooklyn works was selected in 1880, and it now requires a capital of one hundred thousand dollars to carry on the business. The building occupied as a factory is a spacious three-story structure, fifty by one hundred and forty feet; the first floor is mainly devoted to the manufacture of nails and nail machinery; the office and also the press room, where brass goods are made, occupy the second floor; on the third floor difficult job work is done, and here also is the cleaning and polishing department, while the cellar is utilized for storage and stock purposes. The output of the factory includes escutcheon pins, small wire nails, hinges, catches, etc., for wood boxes, plush boxes and jewelry cases. The smallest nails and pins in the world are made in this establishment. Tiny rivets for spectacles are turned out in large quantities, and gold

pin are manufactured in special orders for the Tiffanys and other jewelry dealers. This was the first concern in America to draw attention to the hardware described. Mr. John Hassall is the pioneer in the manufacture of wire nails in the United States. The celebrated American wire nail machine was invented by him and patented in 1887. A special department in the factory is devoted to the manufacture of these machines, of which over eight hundred have been turned out. The trade of the establishment extends throughout the United States, but is heaviest in and around New York, the brush trade and New York jobbers taking a great portion of the stock.

Mr. Hassall has been twice married, first in April, 1868, to Miss Anna Mahoney, principal of School No. 6, New York, who died in 1870, leaving no children. On the 1st of April, 1872, he married Miss Lottie Fisher, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who was born in 1841, and died November 5, 1895, leaving five children, namely: Sarah Louise, Lottie Emma, Christabel, Maud and James.

Politically Mr. Hassall is an enthusiastic Republican, and fraternally is a prominent member of Kimball Post, No. 100, G. A. R., of New York city, which was named in honor of Colonel E. A. Kimball, who was killed at Suffolk, Virginia. Since joining the post, in 1873, he has filled all the various official positions, serving as post commander and chaplain. He has held the last named office for the past twenty-five years. Formerly he was also a member of the Order of United Friends and the Stars and Stripes order, both extinct. As a business man he is reliable, energetic and progressive, and as a citizen meets every requirement, manifesting a commendable interest in everything calculated to promote the city's welfare in any line.

WILLIAM H. RANKIN, M. D.

A representative of Brooklyn's medical fraternity, Dr. William Henry Rankin, has been a practitioner of this city since 1892. He was born in Kingston, Canada, March 6, 1865, and is a son of David John and Elizabeth (Purdy) Rankin, both of whom were natives of Canada. His paternal grandparents were Hugh and Mary (McGuinn) Rankin, the former a native of Ireland, the latter a native of Canada. The great-grandfather, Anthony McGuinn, went from New Hampshire to Canada as one of the United Empire Loyalists. He built one of the first gristmills in that section of the British province, and it is still in operation in connection with a flour and grain merchandising business, conducted by his grandson. The maternal grandpar-

ents of the Doctor were Daniel and Mary (McGuinn) Purdy, natives of Canada and the great-grandfather was David Purdy, a native of the Empire state. He belonged to the branch of the Hudson river Purdy family, and after attaining years of maturity he married Miss Ostrum, who was a native of New York. The family were given huge parcels of land for their loyalty to the crown, and much of this land is still in the possession of the family.

The Doctor's parents had nine children, seven of whom are living. He acquired his education in the Kingston Collegiate Institute, and prepared for his professional career by study in the medical department of the Queen's University, in which he was graduated with the class of 1889. He then went to Europe and the following year completed a post-graduate course in the Edinburgh University. After making a tour of England and Germany, during which he visited many of the leading hospitals of these two countries, he located in his native town, where he practiced his profession for a short time, but in 1892 he removed to Brooklyn, where he has since conducted a general practice. He is an adjunct surgeon to the Polhemus Clinic, a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, of the Kings and Brooklyn Medical Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society and the Associated Physicians of Long Island, and a fellow of the Gynecological Society. Dr. Rankin was married July 24, 1895, to Miss Jennie Reid, of Walkersville, Canada. He and his wife attend the services of the Central Presbyterian church. He is also a member of Commonwealth Lodge, F. & A. M., and DeWitt Clinton Council of the Royal Arcanum. The Doctor has two children living, Thomas Reid Rankin and Edith A. Rankin.

PETER J. DONOHUE.

Mr. Donohue, a worthy and respected citizen of the Nineteenth ward, eastern district, Brooklyn, is a native son of the Emerald Isle, and is an exceptional illustration of the contribution of the Irish-American citizen to our composite national character. He is one of those men who have made their way in the world by force of character, industry and perseverance.

Mr. Donohue was born in county Galway, Ireland, June 24, 1828, and is a son of Peter J. and Mary A. (Nugent) Donohue, both of whom were natives of the same county. He is one of a family of seven children who reached years of maturity and at present is the only surviving one of the family. Both the parents were devout Christians of the Roman Catholic faith, and were held in high es-

teen by all who knew them. Both came to America in 1849, and settled in New York city. The father died in 1860, aged eighty-four years, his faithful wife having preceded him to the blessed land of rest in 1859, in the seventy-ninth year of her age.

Peter J. Donohue of this review received his early mental training in the parish schools of his native country. In 1839 he went with his family to Liverpool, England, where he learned the trade of boiler-making, and remained there until 1849, when he decided to come to America. Hoping to find a more profitable field for his skill and labor, he accordingly embarked from Liverpool and landed in New York city, March 5, 1849. Here he at once found employment at his trade in the Novelty Iron Works, where he continued for ten years, during which time his attention to duty and his skill were soon recognized by his employer and he was promoted to the position of foreman of his department in the works. In 1866 his reputation as a skillful mechanic became recognized and he was sought by other manufacturers. He resigned his position and accepted a similar one in the works of Hubbard & Whitaker, of Brooklyn, and later became employed by the Smith Brothers, also of Brooklyn. During these years he managed by his frugality and economy to accumulate sufficient capital to begin business on his own account, and he located his works at Wythe avenue and Wallabout street, where he has since continued a successful business. In 1882 Mr. Donohue associated with himself his four sons, under the firm name of Peter J. Donohue & Sons. Mr. Donohue was for ten years United States inspector of steamships, the board of inspection of steamships having been created by the United States government at his solicitation and advice. Although Mr. Donohue was a Democrat he was appointed to the position by Secretary Folger, and held the office through one Republican administration and during President Cleveland's first term, continuing in the office until it was abolished in 1891. During his entire tenure of office he was president of the board and its only Democratic member.

In thus describing Mr. Donohue's life's work it will be seen that his sphere of usefulness has exerted a wholesome influence upon the community. He is a man of strong domestic affections, and one of the first acts after he had established himself in America was to send for his parents whom he had left in Liverpool. On November 26, 1856, he married Bridget McDermott, daughter of John and Margaret (Moore) McDermott. This union was blessed with four sons and eight daughters. The faithful wife and mother of his children passed away May 10, 1880, beloved and esteemed by all who knew her. Of this family the three sons, Peter

J., John J. and Joseph F., have graduated at St. Patrick's College; and the son George M. graduated at St. Francis' College. Of the daughters the only one surviving is Margaret, who married William Masterson, of Brooklyn. The second son, John J., died January 17, 1899.

Fraternally Mr. Donohue is prominently associated. He is a member of the Hanover Club, the Jefferson Club, the Manhattan Club, and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and of the Knights of Columbus. He is a communicant of the Transfiguration Roman Catholic church of the Nineteenth ward, Brooklyn.

DAVID BROWER.

David Brower, engineer in charge of sewer construction in Brooklyn, has a record of forty years' faithful public service in the employ of the city and borough. He was born in Brooklyn October 22, 1841, and pursued his education in the public schools of the city and in Montclair boarding-school. He volunteered at the first call for troops in 1861, enlisting in his country's service as a member of the Thirtieth Regiment. He was hurried to the defense of Washington, and in passing through Baltimore witnessed the first bloodshed. On the expiration of his term of enlistment he returned home, and on the 27th of May, 1862, he again went to the front, with the Forty-seventh Regiment of New York Volunteers, as a member of Company E. He served for two years altogether, and though he entered the service as a private he won the shoulder straps before leaving the army, returning as captain of his company. He participated in the Baltimore trouble, the battle of Fairfax Court House, the famous battle of Gettysburg, and in the suppression of the celebrated draft riots in New York. He later became connected with the department of engineering in the city of Brooklyn as a rodman, then as leveler and finally was made assistant engineer of sewers and engineer in charge of the sewer construction for the city of Brooklyn, in which capacity he has served for twenty-five years. Well known among his early apprentices were the present Hon. Edgar M. Cullen, a supreme court justice of the second court district; Robert Van Buren, chief engineer of the water supply of Brooklyn; and Van Brunt Bergen, a well-known civil engineer and surveyor. It is due to Mr. Brower to say that to him, more than any other one man, is due the wonderful perfection of the splendidly developed scientific sewerage system of Brooklyn, which is so complete and effective that it has been adopted as a model in other great cities.

On the 3d of September, 1872, Mr. Brower was united in marriage to Miss Kate Dempsey, and unto



David Brown

them have been born three children: David, Jr., Edward S. and Frank D. Politically he is a Democrat, and in former years took an active part in the work of the party, and was its nominee for the assembly in 1869. He is a member of the Veteran Association of the Forty-seventh Regiment of the New York National Guard, having for fifteen years been a member of that regiment and captain of Company E. He is also a member of Hyatt Lodge, F. & A. M., of the Hanover Club, the Holland Society and St. Nicholas Society of Brooklyn. He stands at the head of his profession, his skill and ability winning him his present enviable position.

A. J. DOWER, M. D.

High in the medical profession of the borough of Brooklyn stands A. J. Dower, M. D., the subject of this brief account. He is a native of Ireland, where his early education was acquired; and there, too, in his young manhood, he commenced his business career by preparing to become a pharmacist. It did not take him long, however, to become convinced that in the "land of all peoples" there existed for him an opportunity such as his progressive spirit could not refuse to court; so in due time he made his way to the United States, where he continued to follow the pharmaceutical calling; and so interested did he become in his vocation that it led him to desire to go further than the mere preparation of medicines,—in fact to want to make practical application of the drugs with which he was so familiar to the alleviation of suffering and pain. He therefore took up the study of the science of medicine with the end in view of entering the medical profession, and after due preparation he was graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, class of 1878. Previous to his taking up his work at Bellevue he attended a course of lectures at the Long Island College Hospital. Upon his graduation he immediately entered into active practice as a physician in the city of Brooklyn, where he has been eminently successful.

Dr. Dower has been pre-eminently successful in the diagnosis of disease. It is often difficult for physicians to arrive at the exact cause or seat of the trouble from which a patient is suffering, but in this respect Dr. Dower has been remarkably clear-sighted, being particularly gifted with an innate instinct which directs his judgment unerringly. Another happy faculty the Doctor possesses lies in his ability to favorably impress his patients, not that he seeks particularly to do this, but there is something in his individuality which inspires confidence and trust in his power to arrest the progress of disease and restore to health. It is generally conceded that

where this faith possesses a patient the prescriptions of the attending physician are more effective and the patient more responsive to their influence. Be this as it may, Dr. Dower has a host of friends as a practitioner, and none there are who will say aught of him except in words of praise.

While conscientiously devoted to his profession, Dr. Dower has ever been watchful over matters of public interest, particularly along educational lines, thereby fulfilling, as most of our best thinkers claim, the requirements of good citizenship. In 1892 he was appointed a member of the Brooklyn school board, and after the advent of Greater New York was appointed a member of the borough of Brooklyn board by the mayor of the greater city; he is chairman of public schools Nos. 6, 40, 60, 124 and 133, and a member of the committee on the Training School for Teachers; and no member of the board has labored more unselfishly or at greater necessary sacrifice than he in this work; and few have left the imprint of personality in service, advice or in council, or been a more harmonious and helpful member than he has. That his energy and zeal are appreciated is evidenced by his appreciation by the members of the board. Dr. Dower is a member of the Kings County Medical Society and the Medical Association of Kings County.

LAWRENCE P. A. MAGILLIGAN, M. D.

One of the younger representatives of the medical profession of Brooklyn is Dr. Lawrence P. A. Magilligan, who was born in the city which is still his home. March 18, 1867, his parents being John and Mary (Rice) Magilligan, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Brooklyn. About 1840 the father came to America, locating in this city, where he has become one of the most widely known builders. In his family were five children: Francis Joseph, a practicing physician; Elizabeth, who is now Sister St. Agnes of the order of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Flushing, Long Island; John J., who is associated with his father in the building business; Lawrence P. A.; and Agnes, deceased wife of Peter J. Farrell, of Brooklyn.

The Doctor acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city and was graduated in the St. Francis College in 1883. After several years spent with his father in the building business he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in which he was graduated with the class of 1892. He then spent one year as interne in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, after which he entered upon an independent practice of the profession in 1896, at No. 6 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, where he remained until December, 1899, when he



James R. Ross

Bachelor of Law. The university was then under the directorship of Dean Ashley and Surrogate Thomas, the present surrogate of New York county. Prior to his graduation, however, Judge Furlong had been admitted to the bar and before receiving his degree he had made a special study of languages. He speaks with considerable fluency both French and Hindostanee, having learned the latter while traveling in Hindostan. While pursuing his education he spent considerable time in traveling, thus largely supplementing the knowledge gained from books, visiting all the European countries and others bordering on the Mediterranean.

Since his admission to the bar Judge Furlong has secured a large clientele and has pleasant offices at No. 302 Broadway, New York. His practice has been of a general character, but he has handled some important cases as attorney for labor organizations. He took an active interest in the trolley strike as attorney, counsellor and advisor of the strikers. He was counsel for the Democratic general committee of Kings county that tried Michael J. Coffey for treachery and infidelity to his party and which resulted in his expulsion from the party organization. He has been counsel for several important will cases and his experience has been broad and varied, demonstrating his comprehensive knowledge of the law and his ability to successfully cope with the intricate problems of jurisprudence.

Twenty years ago Judge Furlong was united in marriage to Miss Helen Lawson, whose father was of Glasgow, Scotland, and unto them have been born four children: Ruby, Charles, Ada and Helen. Their home is a handsome residence on Elm street, commanding a splendid view of Jamaica Bay and Far Rockaway. Judge Furlong is identified through membership relations with many fraternal, social and singing societies, including the German Eisenkranz, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Masonic fraternity. His membership is with Adelpic Lodge, F. & A. M., of which he has been senior deacon for a number of years, and with the Royal Arch branch of Masonry.

In politics he has long been prominent and active. He is a member of the Democratic Club of New York, chairman of the Twenty-first District Democratic Club on Fifth avenue and chairman of the board of governors. On the 10th of June, 1900, he was appointed magistrate of the fourth district court by Mayor Van Wyck and is now acceptably serving in that office. His course on the bench is one that has been marked by extreme justice as well as profound legal learning. He is at home in all departments of the law from the minute in practice

to the greater topics wherein is involved the consideration of the ethics and philosophy of jurisprudence and the higher concerns of public policy. But he is not learned in law alone, for he has studied long and carefully the subjects that are to the statesman and the man of affairs of greatest import,—the questions of finance, political economy, sociology,—and has kept abreast of the best thinking men of the age.

JOHN B. ZABRISKIE, M. D.

Dr. J. B. Zabriskie is the representative of a family honorable and distinguished and in the fields of intellectual activity, its members have garnered rich fields. The professions have been well represented by them and well known physicians, clergymen and jurists have added luster to the family name. The first American ancestor was Albridt Zaborowskij, a Pole of noble birth, who fled from his country because of religious persecutions, taking passage on the ship Fox, which, in the year 1662, crossed the Atlantic, carrying hundreds of other refugees, mostly Huguenots, also a quota of Dutch emigrants. He cast his lot with the latter. They went directly to New Jersey and founded the town Hackensack. Albridt Zaborowskij became a prosperous farmer and in 1676 married Maabteeld Vanderlinda, who belonged to one of the Dutch families of the new colony. They became the parents of five sons. In the course of time the family name was gradually modified and simplified until it assumed its present form. For several generations the Zabriskies were farming people, and the first to forsake that calling was John Lansing Zabriskie, the great-grandfather of our subject, who was born in 1770 and became a preacher. He was a member of the first class that graduated from Union College in 1797, and after being ordained to the ministry of the Dutch Reformed church, he assumed the pastorate of the congregation in Greenbush, on the Hudson. In the year 1811 he removed from there to Millstone, New Jersey, where he resided until his death in 1850. In Corwin's "Manual of the Reformed Dutch Church," the Rev. John L. Zabriskie is spoken of as a man of many excellencies, zealously pious, a gentleman of the old school, simple in his tastes and unostentatious in his life. When he took charge of the Millstone church it was the smallest in the district, and when he died it was one of the largest and strongest. He had two sons and two daughters, the eldest being John Barrea Zabriskie, the grandfather of the Doctor.

John Barrea Zabriskie was born in Greenbush, New Jersey, in 1805, and pursued his education in Millstone where he was instructed in the English

branches, and in the classics by his father. At the age of sixteen he entered the junior class in Union College at Schenectady, where he was graduated in 1823. After the completion of his collegiate course he studied medicine with Dr. William McKeesick, and also attended two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city. After being licensed to practice in the state of New Jersey, he attended another course of medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, where he won his degree in 1827. He began practice in New York city but afterward removed to New Lots, Long Island, and finally to Flatbush, where in 1830 he married Miss Abby Lefferts Lott. By this marriage there came into the family what was known as the Zabriskie homestead on which stood a house more ancient than any other in the old town of Flatbush, it having been erected for two hundred and twenty-five years at the time of its destruction in 1877. It was inherited by Mrs. Abby Zabriskie from her father. The Doctor soon acquired a good practice in Kings county and was a highly esteemed member of the County Medical Society. Prominent in public affairs he held a number of positions of trust and in 1847 was elected superintendent of the schools of Flatbush. His death occurred in 1848 and he was survived by his widow and five children: John Lloyd, the father of Dr. Zabriskie, of this review; Rev. Jeremiah, who resided in Flatbush; Nicholas Lansing, a lawyer of Aurora, New York; Harriet Lydia, the widow of Rev. Robert G. Strong, of Flatbush; and Sarah Barrea, deceased.

John Lloyd Zabriskie was born at the old family homestead at the corner of Flatbush and Church avenues. Determining to devote his life to the profession which always engaged his father's attention, he was graduated at a medical college in 1850, and practiced for forty years, being widely recognized as a distinguished physician, his marked ability gaining him very enviable prestige. He was acknowledged to be the most capable member of the profession in Flatbush, and was also widely known for his philanthropy and benevolence. Of broad humanitarian spirit, he took an active interest in everything that would benefit his fellow men and was prominent in the work of the Dutch Reformed church. To his effort was due the establishment and inauguration of the public school system. He filled the office of school commissioner and was a member of the board of education when the town was annexed. He was in the corner of the Long Island College Hospital and was an active member of various medical societies. In 1863 his life's labors were ended and he left to his family an honorable record and untarnished name. He married

Miss Eliza B. Garvin, a daughter of Ed. L. Garvin, of New York, and they became the parents of three children: Louis G., Ed. G. and John B.

The last named pursued his education in Erasmus Hall Academy, his academic course being supplemented by study in Columbia College, in which institution he was graduated with the class of 1891. His professional training was received in the Long Island College Hospital in 1894, and the following year he began practice in Flatbush. Though one of the younger members of the profession, he has already attained an enviable position and his practice would prove creditable to many an older member of the medical fraternity. He is a member of the Anglo-American Medical Society, and of the Medical Society of Berlin. He also belongs to the Kings County Medical Society and his interest in his profession is deep and abiding, arising from his love of scientific research and from his earnest desire to be of benefit to his fellow men. He is well equipped, for he is thoroughly in touch with the most modern methods of practice, and he uses an automobile in visiting his patients. The Doctor was married on the 23d of January, 1895, to Miss Annie E. Bulkly, a daughter of Charles Bulkly, of Southport, Connecticut. Their home is celebrated for its generous hospitality and is a favorite resort with their many friends. The Doctor is quite popular in social organizations, belonging to the Marine and Field Club and the Automobile Club. He is also active in church work and is a member and trustee of the Brooklyn Public Library. He is noted for his liberality of thought and kindly hospitality. His learning, conversational powers and generous courtesy make him a valued and entertaining companion and as either host or guest he is highly esteemed.

CHARLES J. HAUBERT.

The political history of a country forms one of its most important chapters, affecting the weal or woe of the entire people, and therefore it is of the utmost importance that every office be filled with men of ability and trust-worthiness and that political affairs and movements be controlled by men of loyal and patriotic spirit. He whose name initiates this review has been actively and conspicuously identified with the history of the Republican party in the Empire state and has to a marked degree been influential in furthering the cause of the party of whose principles he is an uncompromising advocate. It has been his to stand in close touch with the leaders of the party in this portion of the commonwealth and to be himself recognized as a potent factor in party councils; also his to accord a lively and constant interest in the work of that organiza-



CHARLES J. HAUBERT.

tion in whose keeping have ever been safely entrusted the governmental affairs of the nation. To-day he occupies the position of United States marshal for the Brooklyn district and discharges his duties with eminent ability.

Mr. Haubert was born in the Twentieth ward of Brooklyn, December 12, 1858, and pursued his education in public school No. 24, and at a private German-American school. He early manifested a predilection for political life and management. Active in the ranks of the Republican party he gradually worked his way upward to a prominent representative and official position. In 1892, when the new Twenty-seventh ward was created, absorbing with others the old Eighteenth ward, he received the support of the party at the first primary for the office of alderman. He was elected an executive member by acclamation, and is at present executive member of the Nineteenth Assembly district, comprising the Eighteenth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth wards. In 1893 he was elected alderman at large and has subsequently served for two terms of two years each. As a member of the board of aldermen he rendered able and efficient service, his vote and influence always being exercised in behalf of honest and intelligent legislation. His appointment to the office of United States marshal for the Brooklyn district is a matter of genuine congratulation, and in the discharge of his duties he is daily indicating that the confidence reposed in him has been rightly placed. A local publication, in commenting on his appointment, said: "The wisdom which prompted the selection cannot be too highly commended. We need men of tact, experience and ability in public office, and there can be no question of Mr. Haubert's qualifications in these respects. His reputation as an honest and intelligent official is certain to be justified and even emphasized, and for these and other reasons we have no hesitation in bespeaking for him an honorable record."

For the past eight years Mr. Haubert has been regularly a delegate to the state conventions of his party. He is a member of the Bushwick Republican Club, and during the Harrison administration he organized what was then known as the Harrison Battery, but is now known as the Charles J. Haubert Republican Battery, one of the strongest political organizations of the city, with a membership of over twelve hundred. One of the enjoyable features of this organization, of which Mr. Haubert is the elected standard-bearer, is the annual outing at College Point.

Mr. Haubert is an active member of St. Mark's Lutheran church and has served as superintendent of the Sunday-school. He belongs to many social

organizations, including the Washington Relief Circle, of which he was president for three years; of the Joseph Chickering Association; of the Bach Singing Society, and at one time he was president of the last named. He is likewise an expert bowler and holds an enviable record for his skill in that particular. He has been captain of the Indian Bowling Club, and in musical, fraternal, social and political circles he is very popular, enjoying the warm friendship of many with whom he is thus brought in contact.

HARRY A. HANBURY.

Hon. Harry A. Hanbury, a prominent manufacturer and influential citizen of Brooklyn, was born January 1, 1863, at Bristol, England. He received his primary education in England, and at the age of fifteen years came with his parents to the United States, where he continued his education in the public schools of New York city. At the age of eighteen he left school, entered the employ of Henry R. Worthington, a well known pump manufacturer of New York city, with whom he remained five years, learning the trade of machinist. At the end of that period he started in the steam-engineering business for himself, with a manufacturing plant at Third avenue and Thirty-eighth street, Brooklyn. In 1891 he built the large foundry and machine shop at Fortieth street, between Second and Third avenues, his present business location.

In 1893 he first entered actively into political life in the Eighth ward of Brooklyn, by accepting the nomination for supervisor on the Independent Republican ticket. In 1900 he was elected to congress from the fourth congressional district of Brooklyn. This district is one of the largest in the country, having a population of over 300,000 and one of the most important in the city, covering a large extent of territory and representing a comparatively new section. He was elected to congress by the unprecedented majority of 1,641 votes over his opponent, Hon. Bertram T. Clayton, and 475 votes ahead of the presidential vote in the Eighth and Twelfth wards. Mr. Hanbury has been prominent and influential in forwarding all movements for the welfare of his party and of the citizens of Brooklyn. He has served as a delegate to various local and state Republican conventions, and as chairman of citizens' meetings, successfully agitated the question of street-car facilities and secured railroad transfers for the city. He is a member of the Minerva Lodge, R. A.; Union League Club; Dyker Heights Club; Bay Ridge Athletic Club; the Science Club of Brooklyn, and West End Board of Trade. Mr. Hanbury built the first house on the hill in the

Eighty-four of his family still live; he now resides in a handsome house in a desirable locality. He married Mary Ann Jones, of New York.

FRANCIS P. HAMLET, D. D. S.

Francis P. Hamlet, a leading and influential citizen and a brilliant professional man, was born in Hempstead, where he was reared, August 31, 1863, and is the son of James and Catherine (Livingston) Hamlet. His parents were both natives of England. The father, born December 11, 1825, came to America nearly a hundred and for half a century has made his home in Hempstead, where for many years he has engaged in merchandising. He took a degree in medicine at New York and for a decade was superintendent of St. George's church, where for many years he was also superintendent of the Sunday-school. A man of marked ability, honorable character and good disposition, he was highly esteemed by the people of Hempstead. In his family were eight children: Samuel became a lawyer, but abandoned that profession to enter the ministry of the Unitarian church; John R. is engaged in business in New York; Winnifred is the wife of G. P. Leggett; James Livingstone died in infancy; Charles S. and Edward are engravers, doing business in New York; William H. M., after five years' instruction under the preceptorship of Francis P. Hamlet, graduated at the New York College of Dentistry and is now practicing his profession in Jamaica; and Dr. Hamlet, of Hempstead, completes the family.

After having attended the schools of Hempstead and Flushing for some years, Francis Peck Hamlet began the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. E. Paruly Brown, of Flushing, who aided him in mastering the principles of the science through a period of five years. In 1883 he entered the Baltimore College of Dentistry, where, after passing a preliminary examination for graduation, he entered the senior class, completing the course in 1884, at which time he received the first prize for plastic and mechanical work. He began the practice of his chosen profession in Hempstead, in June, 1884, and has since been successful there, enjoying a large and constantly increasing patronage. For fifteen years he has been president of the Eastern District Dental Society, in which capacity he has been president, and in 1900 was elected to the office. He is also a member of the American Dental Society and a member of the Royal Academy of Medicine, the Royal Arcanum.

Dr. Hamlet, as a Doctor, has displayed great skill and has been a careful development, and has been a successful and successful composer and performer of many compositions, the one which has been most successful is the one

comic opera entitled, "Seven Times One," which met with remarkable success and received favorable notice not only from local papers but from the press of New York city as well. He is also the composer of many other musical works, both vocal and instrumental, which have received favorable notice, and have done much to cultivate musical taste in the locality in which he makes his home. He has served as organist of St. Luke's church in Brooklyn, the Episcopal church at Oyster Bay, and the Cathedral of the Incarnation, at Garden City.

In Brooklyn, on the 3d of October, 1888, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Hamlet and Miss Edith Hutcheson, a daughter of Aubrey G. and Anna B. Hutcheson, William H. Moore, D. D., performing the ceremony. Three children have been born of their union, namely: Francis Milton Livingston, Anna and Fanny. The Hamlet home is celebrated for its gracious hospitality, and the Doctor and his wife have a circle of friends which is only limited by the circle of their acquaintances.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON.

The man that has bridged over space and practically annihilated time by the work of his inventive and enterprising spirit deserves to be remembered among the benefactors of the race. Mr. Richardson aided in solving for cities the problem of rapid transit, and as president of the Atlantic Railroad Company he was widely known throughout the country and his advice and judgment in street railway matters were largely sought in many sections of the Union.

He was born in Berkhamstead, Herefordshire, England, on the 8th of December, 1822, his parents being John and Sarah Richardson. On the 2d of September, 1834, in company with his father and younger brother, he sailed for America, going to Gambier, Ohio, the father securing for his son William a place in the office of the Knox County Republican, a journal of Mount Vernon, Ohio. He was employed in several positions prior to 1840, at which time he left the Buckeye state, taking up his residence in Albany, New York. There he made his home for about a quarter of a century. He took an important part in the movements and interests that have proved of great benefit to the race. Forty years ago when New York state was greatly agitated by the temperance movement he was active in organizing the grand division of western New York and in prosecuting the temperance work there. As the years passed other issues became dominant before the public and led to the organization of the Republican party. Mr. Richardson was a member of the first Republican state committee in New York, and

in 1858 he was elected clerk of the assembly, being re-elected at the sessions of 1859 and 1860. During the first three weeks of the session of 1858 he acted in the dual capacity of clerk and speaker of the house. After the adjournment of the legislature of 1860 he was employed for several months on the editorial staff of the Albany Evening Journal.

After the inauguration of the Civil war Mr. Richardson was appointed additional paymaster in the United States army by President Lincoln, and in November, 1864, he was appointed superintendent of the dry dock, for the East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company of New York. A few weeks later he was elected a member of its directorate and was made president of the company. He gave his earnest thought and study to the problems connected with transportation and with the growth of the city greater responsibilities devolved upon him, and he was instrumental in extending its various lines and improving the system of travel. This also led to a great increase in the company's receipts, from five hundred to two thousand dollars per day. In 1887 he resigned that office and became the sole lessee and proprietor of the Brooklyn & Jamaica Railroad which claimed his attention for forty years. The equipment of that road was in very poor condition at the time of the lease, but Mr. Richardson conducted the business successfully until 1872, when a mortgage which had been placed upon it in 1855 by the Brooklyn & Jamaica Railroad Company became due and was foreclosed. Mr. Richardson then purchased the property and a corporation known as the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company was formed, with him as its president. In that capacity he served for some time, and in this, as in all other business matters with which he has been connected, his efforts were attended with success.

In 1844 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Richardson and Miss Mary Freeman, a daughter of James and Ann Freeman, of Albany, New York. Seven children were born unto them, of whom three sons and a daughter are living. In the events which touch the political history of the state he has always taken a deep interest. In 1870 he was elected to the board of aldermen from a ward which had usually been Democratic. He discharged his duties so well that he was re-elected in 1872. Six years later he was nominated by the Republicans for state senator in a Democratic district, but was defeated and retired from active politics. He has, however, always kept in close touch with the work of the party and is an interested observer. His co-operation has been given to all measures and movements tending to benefit the city along substantial lines of progress. His opinions concerning urban transportation are widely received as authority, for his

knowledge is comprehensive and his judgment deserves mention among the most prominent and capable business men of the east and west and a place in the history of those men of progress, whose force of character, sterling integrity and control of circumstances, together with mature judgment in establishing great industries have contributed to such an eminent degree to the stability and prosperity of this entire section of the country.

JOHN E. RICHARDSON, M. D.

Occupying an enviable position in the ranks of the medical fraternity of Brooklyn is Dr. John E. Richardson, who was born in Albany, New York, February 28, 1855, and is a son of William and Mary (Freeman) Richardson, the former a native of England, while the latter was born in Wales. In 1855 his parents crossed the water to New York city, and two years later took up their residence in Brooklyn.

While residing in New York Dr. Richardson attended the public schools and later pursued the liberal course in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. When it became time for him to choose a calling to which he wished to devote his energies and which would prove to him a source of livelihood and probably be the means of securing a fortune, he resolved to prepare for the practice of medicine and to this end entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in which he was graduated in 1877. He was the president of his class and was also one of its "honor members." After winning the degree of Doctor of Medicine he became interne in the Brooklyn Hospital and served in both the medical and surgical wards for nearly two years, thus acquiring broad experience which well qualified him for his profession. When he severed his connection with that institution he entered upon an independent career. After leaving the hospital he spent two years in Europe as a student in the hospitals of Vienna, Berlin and London, enjoying the advantages of personal instruction from such men as Professors Langenbeck, Billroth, Politzer, Agabra, Virchow, Tobold, Lister, Jonathan Hutchinson and Morrell Mackenzie. He then returned to Brooklyn and in January, 1880, opened an office in this city, where he has steadily advanced until he occupies a position of distinction equaled by few. He gives special attention to the treatment of diseases of the nose, throat and ear and as an eminent specialist his reputation extends widely over the eastern portion of the country. He served as surgeon of the police department of Brooklyn for five years and was also surgeon of the Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary, physician to the Sheltering Arms Nursery and the Baptist Home. He was for

several years surgeon of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company and the Long Island Railroad Company. His original research and investigation have been carried on extensively and have resulted in the discovery of a number of important truths connected with his calling. He is the author of several monographs and professional papers which have been read before medical organizations and often published. These have presented his views upon subjects of great interest and importance to the profession and have been the means of advancing the work of the medical fraternity along special lines.

The Doctor was united in marriage February 23, 1881, to Miss Charlotte Russell, of Albany, who died in 1897, leaving four children. He belonged to Emanuel Baptist church and is a member of the Twentieth Ward Republican Association, which indicates his political preferences. He is identified with many social and fraternal societies, including the Independent Order of Foresters; the Ancient Order of United Workmen; the Crescent Athletic Club; the Oxford Club and the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club. Along professional lines he is also a member of various organizations, including the Medical Society of the County of Kings; the Kings County Medical Association; the Brooklyn Pathological Society; the Brooklyn Surgical Society; the New York Academy of Medicine; the New York State Medical Association and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, of New York. His study has been of a comprehensive character and very exact. His knowledge is reliable, and, while he has always been on the alert for something new that would promote the efficiency of his work, he is yet conservative and careful in accepting new ideas lest they might work to the detriment of those he is attending.

FRANK L. GREENE, A. M.

In viewing the mass of mankind in the varied occupations of life, the thought is forced upon the observer that in the vast majority of cases men have sought employment, not in the line of their peculiar fitness, but in those fields where caprice or circumstances have placed them, thus explaining the reason of the failure of ninety-five per cent. of those who enter commercial or professional life. In a few cases it seems that men with a peculiar fitness for a certain line have taken it up, and marked success has followed. Such is the fact in the case of the subject of this review. Frank L. Greene is one of the most able principals in the public schools of Brooklyn, and under his leadership school No. 9 has made rapid strides in progress and improvement.

He is a native of Alleghany county, New York, born in 1851, a son of Philip S. and Olivia (Clarke)

Greene, of Alfred, New York. On both the paternal and maternal sides the family are Seventh-Day Baptists, and our subject is a direct descendant of John Greene, who settled in Kingston, Rhode Island, in 1639, and on his mother's side from Joseph Clarke, a constituent member of the first Seventh-Day Baptist church in America, founded in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1671. This Joseph Clarke was a brother of the famous Dr. John Clarke, pastor of the First Baptist church of Newport, who secured for Rhode Island her charter. In fact every one of Mr. Greene's ancestral lines carries him back to Rhode Island prior to 1700. In 1894 he compiled and published a genealogy of his family, a book of five hundred pages, entitled "History of the Greenses of Kingston."

Mr. Greene was reared in his native town, acquiring his primary education in the public schools. He was prepared for college at Alfred Academy, and was graduated at Amherst College with the class of 1876, in which he stood among the first and was a prize-winner in Greek. He was captain of his class in the gymnasium and pulled two years in the college boat. He received the degree of master of arts from his alma mater in 1879. He then entered upon the profession of teaching, being connected with the schools of Milwaukee and Stevens Point, Wisconsin, mostly engaged in high school work. Returning to the east he was superintendent of the schools of Hornellsville, New York, until 1884, when he came to Brooklyn and was appointed vice-principal of public school No. 15. Later he spent eight years as principal of public school No. 40, and in 1895 was appointed principal of school No. 9. At the present time he has under his charge his beautiful central building and two branch schools, with two branch principals, three heads of departments, seventy-five teachers and thirty-five hundred pupils. Among her corps of teachers Brooklyn has not a more ceaseless or tireless worker or one who is more progressive in his labors. He has left the impress of his individuality upon his work and is recognized as a man of keen judgment, with a fine sense of the practical and with almost matchless skill for adaptation. These characteristics of his work have made his school a celebrated one of the city. In a very high degree he enjoys the confidence of teachers, pupils and parents, and receives the commendation of those in authority over the schools of Brooklyn. Few educational men are so loved by the young people, and this is to him his greatest reward.

In 1878 Mr. Greene was married to E. Clara Rudiger, a daughter of Max and Amanda (Crandall) Rudiger, of Brooklyn. To them have been born six children, of whom four survive. His first



Frank L. Greene

wife died in 1896, and two years later he married L. Maud Titsworth, a daughter of Dr. Abel S. and Lucy (Morgan) Titsworth, of Dunellen, New Jersey. They have two little daughters.

Mr. Greene is extremely conscientious in his school work and his knowledge of human nature has given him power to discriminate concerning traits of character and the best methods of meeting the individual needs of the pupils. A man of scholarly attainments, his intellectuality, combined with a character above reproach, has made him well qualified for the important duties which devolve upon him as one who has in charge the training of the minds of future citizens.

W. T. B. S. IMLAY.

Brooklyn enjoys the unique distinction of being the seat of the first public school opened in America. In 1661, and the event occurred on a date which afterward became one of national importance, the fourth day of July. It is true that the embryo school presented few features that characterize the educational institutions of to-day, but the fact remains that on the day and in the place named was first opened in America a school for all classes of pupils, maintained at the public expense. At all stages of educational progress, the public schools of Brooklyn have maintained a position of unsurpassable excellence among the public educational institutions of the country, and assured position in the ranks of their corps of teachers affords the most ample assurance of high personal character, scholarly attainments and that peculiar ability which characterizes the true teacher.

Among those teachers who have served for an unusually long period is W. T. B. S. Imlay, for more than twenty years past the principal of public school No. 72, located at New Lots Road and Schenck street, Brooklyn. He was born in New York city, and was reared in Brooklyn. He acquired his education in the schools of the last named city and in academical institutions in New Jersey. For several years he was engaged in literary work, and made an excellent reputation as a writer. His school studies, personal reading and bent of mind inclined him, however, to the school room, and, having demonstrated his capability as an instructor in smaller schools, in 1881 he was appointed in the principalship of the school which is now under his charge. When he entered upon the duties of that position the school was of insignificant proportions as compared with what it is at present, and he has witnessed, and materially aided in, all of its development and growth. The present establishment includes the school proper and a branch school, and he stands at the head of a

teaching corps numbering a branch principal, three heads of departments and sixty-five teachers, and has under his care nearly twenty-eight hundred pupils, a number equal to the entire population of many a flourishing country town. He is recognized as one who keeps abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to his calling. He is progressive without being radical. He is not dependent upon old methods of instruction, nor is he too forward in following or originating innovations. His excellent judgment, fine sense of practicability and skill in adaptation, and, added to this, his strong personality, has enabled him to make his school prominent in all that could be desired. His record is that of one who has attained his present position through personal merit, and his acknowledged aptitude for his calling and his painstaking interest in those under his charge have secured for him the respect and confidence of the patrons of the school and of his superiors.

Mr. Imlay is a member of various literary and social organizations, but his special interest is in the Society of the Cincinnati, and he has for several years been the secretary of the New Jersey chapter of that patriotic order.

RANDOLPH BRANDT.

Randolph Brandt was born in Washington, D. C., on the 29th of November, 1865. His father, Logan Brandt, was a native of Maryland, born in that state, opposite the site of Mount Vernon. The grandfather of our subject, Richard Brandt, was also a native of Maryland and the family was founded in the new world by Randolph Brandt, who went from Holland to England and subsequently crossed the Atlantic to the new world, taking up his abode in Maryland in 1672. Richard Brandt, the great-grandfather, was a captain in the United States army and served as an officer on the Constitution in the Neapolitan war. His father, Randolph Brandt, commanded a division of the American forces in the war of the Revolution.

Dr. Logan Brandt also manifested the spirit of bravery which permeated his ancestors by joining the Confederate army. He was born and reared in the south and was true to his loved southland when the sectional difficulties of the country brought on the Civil war. He died in the army in 1862. His attention had before been given to the practice of medicine and he was well known as a prominent physician in his community. He married Bettie Silven, a daughter of James M. Silven, who was a veteran of the war of 1812 and a representative of one of the old Virginia families, his father having for many years been rector of St. John's Episcopal church of Richmond, Virginia. Mrs. Brandt passed

away two years, and the death of the Doctor, her death occurring in 1806.

Randolph Brandt, the name of his father, came to the United States in America, came to Flatbush at the age of seven years with his mother, and his education was accounted by some to be good. He also continued the study of the German language in New York, but was obliged to leave the latter city in order to enter business, but he continued his engineering and general education, and resided at Long Island, and had a considerable reputation of the yard there. In 1815 he returned to New York city and joined in partnership with a friend a business in the city. This partnership was maintained for two years, after which Mr. Brandt purchased the business, and he enlarged to meet the growing demand for the trade until he is now in command of a large and profitable enterprise. In 1883 he removed his family to Flatbush. He was married on the 25th of October, 1882, to Miss Maud O. Oldham, daughter of Edmund Oldham, a prominent citizen of Long Island. They now have three children: Edmund S. Maud and Bettie. The family are communicants of the Episcopal church, and in fraternal relations Mr. Brandt is a Mason. Socially he belongs to the Midwood and Crescent Clubs and is very popular among those with whom he is thus associated. In the years of his business career which have brought to him success Mr. Brandt has ever manifested an unswerving loyalty to honorable principles and his methods have been straightforward, while his labors have been characterized by diligence and resolution.

NICHOLAS SEITZ.

Nicholas Seitz was born in 1810, in the town of Nulenberg, in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, and his parents were also natives of that place. His educational privileges were limited, and in his fourteenth year he was apprenticed to learn the brewing trade. When he had completed his term and mastered the business both in principle and detail he began work as a journeyman, being thus employed until 1843, when he decided to come to America, hoping to find here the business opportunities which were denied him in the old world. He accordingly left the fatherland and embarked for the United States, landing in New York city after an uneventful voyage. Here he at once found employment with the celebrated brewers, F. & M. Schaeffer, in whose employ he remained until 1846, in which year he left the employ, acquired through his own efforts, he established a brewery of his own on Thirteenth street, New York city, and entered upon an inde-

pendent career. There he remained for a year, and during the year 1847 he removed to the eighteenth ward in the Williamsburg district of Brooklyn, establishing his brewery at the corner of Maujer and Waterbury streets. There the enterprise flourished and was conducted for a number of years, when it was moved across the street, continuing, however, on Maujer street until it was removed to the location where the son, Michael Seitz, now carries on business. The building now occupied was begun by the father in 1866, the establishment being a very extensive one, occupying twenty-nine lots on Waterbury street, between Maujer and Ten Eyke streets. In 1871 Mr. Seitz retired, transferring his business to his sons, Michael and Joseph, and his son-in-law, Frank X. Bill. In January, 1873, Michael and Joseph Seitz purchased the interest of their brother-in-law, and five years later, by the purchase of Joseph's share, Michael Seitz became and has since been sole proprietor.

Nicholas Seitz was known as a pioneer brewer of Brooklyn and in fact of Long Island, and both he and his son Michael have done much toward improving and adopting new and scientific methods in the manufacture of beer. The son was the first brewer to put into use the artificial process for cooling and refrigerating purposes in their beer vaults and storage rooms, erecting a plant and securing the machinery for this purpose, and his business has reached very extensive proportions.

Nicholas Seitz, whose name introduces this review, married Miss Catharine Stahl, a native of the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, and unto them were born seven children, namely: Michael, Joseph, John, Catharine, Theressa, Anna and Mary, but of this number John, Catharine, Anna and Mary are now deceased. The unflagging enterprise of the father and his business ability enabled him to advance to a leading position in his line and to acquire a handsome competence. He died August 8, 1885, and his faithful wife passed away August 7 or 9, 1871. She was a consistent member of the St. Nicholas Roman Catholic church.

Michael Seitz, the eldest son of the family, was born in New York, October 16, 1844, and with his parents he removed to the Williamsburg district in early life, where he pursued his education in the parish and public schools. His opportunities, however, were somewhat limited, for at the age of sixteen years he began to assist his father in the brewery and when he was seventeen, on account of the father's illness, he assumed and capably discharged the duties of foreman. Upon his father's recovery he was placed in charge of the brewery as superintendent and so continued until he became proprietor of the establishment, of which he is now



Michael Smith



Nicholas Smith

sole owner. His early and long acquaintance with the business in all of its departments renders him one of the most expert and successful beer manufacturers in the southeastern portion of the Empire state, and his products of the brewery find a ready market and large sales, his already extensive business being constantly on the increase.

In August, 1878, Mr. Seitz married Miss Elizabeth Huwer, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Huwer, and to them have been born eight children: Mary, Michael, Annie, Theresa, John, Catherine, Elizabeth and Joseph. The family is well known to the German community of the Williamsburg district of Brooklyn, and their home is celebrated for its generous hospitality. In the business world Mr. Seitz is prompt and notably reliable, and his energy, close application and perseverance have been the leading elements in bringing to him the gratifying success which he now enjoys.

LIONEL A. WILBUR.

Lionel A. Wilbur, of Flatbush, a highly talented man, whose life was devoted to the advancement of the highest interests of the community, was in his own person and in that of the lady whom he wedded a worthy representative of families of distinction. He was a native of Maine, born in Augusta, in 1838. His father, Dr. Wilbur, was descended from a very prominent New England family, which was related to the cruelly persecuted Roger Williams, one of the founders of the Rhode Island colony.

Mr. Wilbur passed his early years in New England, where he acquired a liberal education. In 1868 he removed to Long Island, making his residence in Flatbush, where was his home until his death, in 1882. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed church, in which he held the office of deacon. He was a most exemplary Christian, and he was sincerely devoted to his church, which he served loyally, earnestly and yet modestly, exerting a quiet but positive influence for good. His broad humanitarian spirit was not to be limited by his religious relationship, and he heartily offered his aid to all movements conducive of good to his fellow men throughout the community. He possessed musical ability of a high order, and his love for the divine art and his proficiency in it won for him great prominence in musical circles. He was a leader in the musical service in his church, and in various musical societies, and his talents and excellent personal qualities made him a welcome addition to all the better class of social gatherings.

Mr. Wilbur married Miss Jennie V. Martense, a daughter of Gerrit Martense, in 1868. Two children were born of the marriage, Gerrit Wilbur Martense,

who died at the age of twenty-three years, and Anna Martense Wilbur, who makes her residence with her widowed mother at the old Wilbur family home, at No. 684 Flatbush avenue.

The Martense family, from which Mrs. Wilbur is descended, is one of the oldest and most estimable families on Long Island. Her ancestors came from Amsterdam, Holland, and settled where Flatbush now is in 1649. From them came Gerrit L. Martense, born February 5, 1793. He owned a large tract of land in and near Flatbush, and was prominent in the affairs of the town and county. For some years he served as associate judge of the county court. August 26, 1815, he married Jane Vanderveer, daughter of John C. Vanderveer, of Flatbush. She was born April 12, 1790, and died December 13, 1875, her husband having died in 1850. Their son, Gerrit Martense, was born in Flatbush, August 29, 1823. He was a lawyer of excellent attainments and had a large practice. January 7, 1845, he married Jane Ann Ditmas, a daughter of Henry S. Ditmas, also of Flatbush, and they were the parents of one child, Jennie V. Martense, who became the wife of Lionel A. Wilbur. Mr. Martense died February 27, 1849, one of the oldest men in his region. The residence now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Wilbur, was a part of his estate.

RUDOLPH C. M. LIENAU, D. D. S.

One of the most active of the younger members of the dental profession in Brooklyn is Dr. Lienau, who was born April 23, 1873, in Zurich, Switzerland, although both himself and his father have always been American citizens. He traces the ancestry of the family back to the French Huguenots. His paternal grandfather, Michael Lineau, came from Germany to New York in the year 1820, and was for many years the head of the well-known wine house of M. Lienau & Company. Rudolph Booraem Lienau, the Doctor's father, for several years successfully followed the practice of medicine in Brooklyn and died in this city in 1884.

Prompted by a laudable ambition and possessing a resolute and determined spirit, Dr. Lienau, of this review, has already won a creditable position in the ranks of the dental fraternity. He pursued his education in Stevens' Institute, in Jersey City, in the Hasbrook Institute, of Jersey City, and passed through the Wilhelm Gymnasium, at Hamburg, Germany, and after putting aside his text-books he entered mercantile life. For two years he was engaged in the wholesale drug trade at New York, but thinking to leave commercial circles for the professional life, he worked for some time in the office of Dr. A. H. Brockway, of Brooklyn, under whose direc-

tion he began preparation for his chosen calling. His collegiate work was done in the New York College of Dentistry, in which he was graduated in 1806. Soon after securing his degree he began practice, and almost from the beginning he has enjoyed a good patronage. He not only possesses a thorough theoretical knowledge, but is especially skilled in the practical work of the office, and his work has been particularly satisfactory to the public, thus gaining for him a constantly growing practice. He is dental surgeon to the Long Island College Hospital, St. Peter's Hospital, and King's County Hospital, and also of the Second District Dental Society and the New York Odontological Society. His present social relations are maintained with many friends through his membership in the Germania Club, the Brooklyn Chess Club, and several others. Dr. Lienau was married in 1807, when Miss Alwine Elizabeth Schimmel became his wife.

WILLIAM C. DEWITT.

For many years Mr. DeWitt has been known for his sterling qualities, his fearless loyalty to his honest convictions, his sturdy opposition to misrule in municipal affairs and his clear headedness and his discretion and tact as manager and leader. His career at the bar has been one of greatest honor and he has given some of the best efforts of his life to the purification and elevation of the municipal government. Almost his entire life has been spent in Brooklyn and his name is inseparably connected with the history of the city during the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Of Holland ancestry, he belongs to a family distinguished in that country. In the art gallery at the Hague an apartment is devoted to the DeWitt family and the central figure therein is John DeWitt, an eminent citizen who served as grand pensionary or president of the states general of Holland for nearly a quarter of a century. His cousin, Terck Clausen DeWitt, became the founder of the family in America, landing in New York in 1657. He took up his permanent residence in the Valley of the Wyandott in Ulster county, New York, in 1662. His only child was Mary DeWitt, the daughter of DeWitt Clinton, and Charles DeWitt, a member of the continental congress during the American Revolution and one of the authors of the constitution of the State of New York. William C. DeWitt was born in Paterson, New Jersey, in 1826, and was a direct descendant of Charles DeWitt, who resided there. His mother, who bore the name of Anna Maria Miller, was a sister of Isaac W. Miller, attorney general of New Jersey, who represented that state in the United

States senate for twelve years when Clay, Webster and Calhoun were eminent men in the council chambers of the nation.

In the fifth year of his age William C. DeWitt was brought by his parents to Brooklyn and has since been a resident of the city, with the exception of about four years. He completed his literary education in the Claverack Institute when sixteen years of age and immediately afterward began preparation for the bar as a student in a law office in New York city. In June, 1861, he was admitted to practice and has since devoted his energies to the work of the profession. He was elected corporation counsel of Brooklyn, January 1, 1869, and held that office for six terms or more than thirteen years, being four times re-elected by the unanimous action of the representatives of both parties. In 1872 he became active in the work of municipal reform and instituted and conducted legal proceedings against the city treasurer and his deputy for a defalcation of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, against the tax collector and his deputy for a like amount of abstractions from the public funds; against the comptroller for alleged negligence in the sale of municipal bonds; against the extravagant contracts of the department of city works; and against the notorious robbery of the funds of the board of education. In all these litigations he was successful, except in the suit against Comptroller Johnson, where the jury found for the defendant, and in the controversy over the reservoir contract, which resulted in a compromise judgment, confirmed by the court of appeals. Nor did he confine his actions to the courts. He bore a leading part in the formation and adoption of the charter of Brooklyn; he was the author of the plan for the settlement of arrearages of taxes and assessments, and of the act passed for that purpose subsequently taken up and followed by Mayor Low; of the act reorganizing the board of county charities; of the bill in restraint of local improvements; and of the constitutional amendment restraining the power of municipalities to create debt and taxation, so as to make it impossible to financially wreck or cripple any of the cities of the state in the future.

At the bar Mr. DeWitt gained distinction early in his professional career, and his thorough knowledge of all branches of law has enabled him to maintain a foremost position in the ranks of the legal fraternity. He had not long been a practitioner when he appeared in the Spanish murder cases and thereby he won a celebrity that proved the foundation of a very successful practice. His most notable work has been in connection with the reform litigation above alluded to, the controversy over the Sage charter, in which David Dudley Field was his adver-



William C. DeWitt

sary; the maintenance of the rules against equitable interference with municipal taxes and assessments; the support of the exemption clause of city charter; and the successful contest against the Bond Elevated Railway charter, in which he was assigned the leading position by his associates against several of the foremost lawyers of the state. Mr. DeWitt retired from the office of corporation council in February, 1882. His experience since in private practice has been extremely gratifying. After six terms he had laid down an office, one or two terms of which had enriched some of his predecessors, with a very small fortune, but in eight years of private practice he doubled his resources and is now the possessor of a fair competence.

Mr. DeWitt is a fluent, logical and entertaining speaker and his addresses on many public occasions have awakened the highest commendation, arousing in his auditors the spirit which he wished to effect. A book of his speeches was published, and, although the edition was small and was circulated only among his friends, a copy is now in the Brooklyn Library. He is an esteemed and valuable member of the Hamilton and Brooklyn Clubs.

In politics he has been an unswerving Democrat from the time he attained his majority. He was president of the Democratic convention of 1870, a delegate to the national convention in Baltimore in 1871, and was a member of nearly all of the state conventions from 1869 until 1877. He was a member of the national Democratic convention of 1892 and was unanimously chosen as speaker by the delegation from New York. Among his later public works of great importance was his labor in connection with the annexation of Brooklyn to New York city. He served as a commissioner on the Greater New York charter, was chairman of the committee on draft, and chairman of the committee on revision in which work he was associated with Hon. Seth Low, Hon. Benjamin F. Tracy, Judge John F. Dillon, Hon. George L. Pinney and Hon. Andrew H. Green. Mr. DeWitt made the original draft of the Greater New York charter, which was reported and after some amendments was adopted. He spent about three months in preparing the draft. Mr. DeWitt was the only member of the original charter commission appointed by Governor Roosevelt to serve on the charter revision commission, through whose action the borough system was thoroughly developed, single-headed departments restored and a czar—mayor with constant power of removal—provided, in these respects restoring the charter substantially to the draft made by Mr. DeWitt at Long Beach in the summer of 1890.

He is also author of the borough system which, while creating a united city, yet divides it into bor-

oughs and local districts so as to preserve existing autonomies, provides for home rule and fosters neighborhood feelings. When he was laboring for the adoption of the charter of Greater New York, after speaking at length upon that official instrument, he closed his address as follows:

"I have thus, in whole and part, in principle and substance, from foundation to summit in all its structural features, presented in concise form the charter for Greater New York. My embattled energies were at it for eight long consecrated months. I know it from beginning to end. Since I have no selfish interest to conserve, I think I may speak of it with freedom and with pride. I shall not be a candidate for any of its offices. On the contrary, I shall be far away, enjoying a needed rest in foreign lands at the time of its inauguration. I beseech my fellow citizens to confide the first administration of the charter exclusively to its friends. Those who have assailed it, as well as the opponents of consolidation, should have the decency to consider themselves ineligible to the first terms. No intelligent people would, in the first instance, confide so complex a piece of mechanism to those who are ignorant of its principles, or who have declared it defective in its parts, or whose reputations as prophets might be enhanced by its failure. It is due to the commission that the charter be tested by its friends.

"It is likewise of the utmost importance to each section, as it is to the supreme municipality, that the ablest men should be chosen to fill the various offices. These two requests being observed, the charter is secure.

"It is adequate to all the emergencies of the vast future. It is constructed not merely for the present, but for many centuries to come. It has in it all the virtues of existing charters and the vices of none. It will adapt itself to any extent of domain and to any multiple of population. As well with a population of ten millions as with a population of three millions, it will give to each neighborhood the utmost care and attention, and to the imperial metropolis, as a whole, the utmost dignity and power. The form of government for Greater New York, it will be the model upon which Greater London will be constructed. Under it the city of New York at one bound becomes the mistress of the western hemisphere and the second city of the world. Let it be to you what Athens was to the Greek, Rome to the Romans, Florence to the Florentine; what St. Petersburg is to the Russian, Paris to the French, London to the English,—an object of constant solicitude and of civic pride. Preserve its honor; uphold its independence; promote its greatness.

"In all these patriotic aspirations you will find the charter a ready instrument for the best results.

The full year is passing and in a little while the studied page will be a living reality. Upon that reality will hang the hopes, the happiness, the prosperity of millions yet to be. In the approaching dawn of the twentieth century the majestic fabric rises upon the tides of time. As I hail it and bid it farewell I fervently implore the favor of Heaven in its behalf, and I confidently entrust it to the patriotism and the genius of my countrymen."

WILLIAM H. PALMER.

While the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong, the inevitable law of destiny accords to tireless energy, industry and ability a successful career. The truth of this assertion is abundantly verified in the life of William H. Palmer. For many years he has been prominent in the business, political and social circles of Brooklyn, and through his own well directed efforts he has attained a position of distinction, not only along the lines of industrial activity, but by reason of his marked loyalty and his devotion to the public good, those qualities having been manifested in many substantial ways, and thus Mr. Palmer has gained the highest regard of all with whom he has been associated.

He was born October 4, 1823, a son of Morris and Sarah (Wade) Palmer. The place of his nativity was Boston, Massachusetts, and he is descended from one of the old Puritan families that established Plymouth colony during a very early epoch in the development of American civilization. Representatives of the name located at Newburgh, New York, long prior to the Revolutionary war, and were owners of large tracts of land there. Dr. William H. Palmer, the grandfather of our subject, and the founder of the family there, had frequent difficulties with the Indians, who were hostile to the invasion of the white race. He became a celebrated Indian or herb doctor, and finally located in New York city and practiced near the Vaux Hall Gardens, opposite where Cooper Institute now stands. At the time of the Revolutionary war his sympathies were with the colonists, and he did all in his power to further the cause of independence. After locating in New York he became very prominent in municipal affairs, and was well and favorably known for his sterling worth as a man and citizen. He was three times married, and by his union with the grandmother of our subject he had the following children: Harriet; Charlotte; William; Nathan, who engaged in the manufacture of Venetian blinds at Lafayette Place, New York city, probably being the pioneer in that business; and William, who is a stone-cutter. Thomas Palmer, a son of one of the

marriages, was lost at sea. He was on board the steamer "President" as supercargo, and the vessel was lost with all on board, both passengers and crew; nothing has ever been heard of them since. The grandparents both died at the age of ninety years.

Morris Palmer, the father of our subject, was born in Newburgh, New York, in 1782, and died in 1842, at the age of sixty years. He was engaged in cutting brown stone under contract, conducting his enterprise at the corner of First avenue and Sixth street. There he was extensively engaged in business up to the time of his death, which occurred in New York. Among some of the buildings for which he cut and furnished stone were the fort on Governor's Island, the city hall of New York and the old New York Hotel. He was an enthusiastic Whig, and he served throughout the war of 1812, participating in the battle of Tippecanoe. He and his family were Methodists in their religious faith. His wife died in 1860, at the age of sixty years. This worthy couple became the parents of six children: Charles; James, who died in infancy; William H.; Eliza, wife of Henry Timmerman, of Boston, by whom she had five children, —Sarah, Fannie, Lizzie, Henry and Frank; Margaret, who died at the age of twelve years; and Susan, who died at the age of three or four years.

William H. Palmer, of this review, had limited school privileges, for he early began to earn his own living. For a short time he attended the Henry street public school of New York city, being a member of the "sand class," for so they styled themselves on account of the old sand tables used in those days for teaching the alphabet, and they wrote in sand with their fingers. The old Quakers were strict economists, and this was one of the elementary methods of teaching introduced into this country by the Quakers who were then in vogue. At the age of ten years he put aside his text-books and began earning his own living by working for a tobacco-packing house on Water street. Later he was employed on the docks by a wine-gauger, and in 1835, after the great fire which destroyed seven hundred and twenty buildings in that section of the city, from Wall street to the Battery and Broadway, he made good wages at salvage work, digging out the ruins. Subsequently he obtained a position in the old Bowery Theater and learned the stage-carpenter's trade, and also played small parts with the elder Booth, Edwin Forest, Hamlin and others. Later he mastered the house-carpenter's trade, and soon after engaged in contracting and building on his own account. That business he continued with excellent success for a number of years, during which time he constructed some of the largest buildings in New York city and in Brook-



. W. H. Palmer

lyn, including the Bible House in New York. He was also interested and assisted in the erection of the Empire and the Amphion Theaters of Williamsburg. He buys and sells considerable real estate and is a very extensive realty holder. His labors were intelligently and vigorously prosecuted and carefully managed, and his keen sagacity and resolute purpose caused him to advance steadily, step by step, until he reached the plane of affluence, and he is now in possession of a handsome fortune, all won through his own well-directed efforts.

Mr. Palmer has long been active in political circles, and for many years was recognized as a leader in the Republican ranks in the Eighth assembly district of New York city. Thirty-two years ago he took up his abode in Brooklyn and became equally prominent in the reform branch of the party. He did all in his power for the establishment of Greater New York, and is ever on the side of better government and public improvements. He became a candidate for alderman in the Thirteenth ward on the Independent Republican ticket, and announced his platform, which indicated his support of public movements calculated to promote the general good. He withheld his support from no movement to promote the general good. His position was given in the following announcement: "I am in favor of tunnels under Newtown creek; of consolidation as soon as possible; of giving no salaries to the aldermen; having some control of our river front from Flushing Bay to Manhattan Beach; of filling up Wallabout creek; doing away with the bridge and giving better access to our new market; of cutting down the salaries of all high-salaried officers and raising the lower ones." In office he withheld his support from no measure that he believed would benefit the city along social, material, intellectual or moral lines. For twenty-seven years he was a member of the Washington Greys, a state military organization—the Eighth Regiment of the National Guard. At the time of the Civil war he was found as a loyal soldier upon the battle-field of the south, and participated in the engagements at Bull Run, Yorktown and Gettysburg and others of lesser importance, and when the country was involved in war with Mexico he went to the place of enlistment, but was requested to call the next day, being too late for enrollment that day. He is a member of the Brooklyn League and of the Order of United Americans. One of his many charitable and public-spirited acts was the establishment of a free reading and club room at his own expense, and he supported it as long as it was appreciated and patronized by the young men.

On the 22d of January, 1846, Mr. Palmer was

united in marriage to Miss Adela Hilyer, daughter of Lawrence and Annie (Andrewette) Hilyer, both of French Huguenot lineage. Five children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Palmer: William, who died at the age of thirty-four years; Anna, who died at the age of thirty-six; Charles, who is married and has five children; Ida, the wife of Melvin Van Wert, a practicing attorney of New York city and Brooklyn; and Kate, who died in infancy. Mr. Palmer is a man of broad humanitarian views, who has studied the conditions of the times, knows what is best for the public needs and has made earnest efforts to secure the adoption of all measures contributing toward the public good. He was popular as a young man, and in his later years has the esteem and confidence of all with whom his public or private life has brought him in contact. He has resided in Brooklyn for thirty-two years. Great changes have occurred in this part of Long Island within his recollection. The beach was then shaded by poplar trees. From the Wallabout creek to Newtown creek seventy years ago the boys went in swimming there. No such man as Havemyer was known, and his sugar houses did not spoil the river front. Ferry boats were operated by horse power. It was not far distant that country took the place of city, and the boys did not have to go far before they reached splendid orchards laden with apples, pears, peaches and grapes in abundance. Those were good old days in which life seemed worth living to the boys of that period.

In 1832 Mr. Palmer had the pleasure of shaking hands with Andrew Jackson on his presidential campaign, in the old Castle Garden battery. All around the fort at that time were barrels of beer, and the heads were taken out and a tin dipper suspended to each barrel, and the crowd could help themselves *ad libitum*; and they also had butter crackers and big cheeses passed around at intervals. Thousands ate and drank and hurraed for "Old Hickory." Millard Fillmore was Mr. Palmer's next friend, and Fremont next. He voted for old "wooly-haired John." Next he voted for Abraham Lincoln, the liberator next to George Washington himself. The next "friend" of Mr. Palmer was Garfield, then Chester A. Arthur, with whom he was intimate for five years, and sat next to him in the Republican general committee, and believed all the while that the time would come when he would be president of the United States; and so on to the lamented McKinley, whose awful taking away almost broke his heart. He still rejoices at the success of the principles of the Republican party and is optimistic with reference to the administrations of President Roosevelt and Mayor Low.

GEORGE W. BRUSH, M. D.

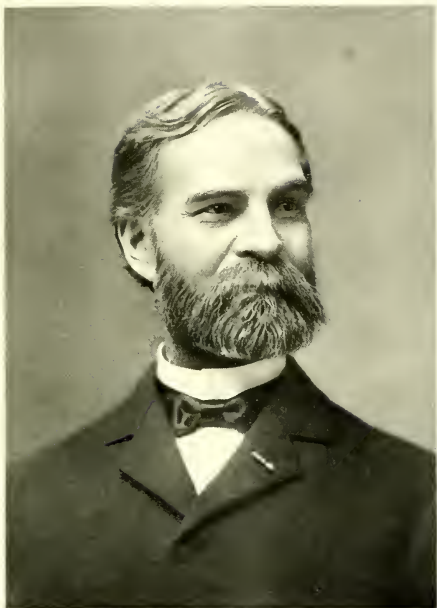
Leadership in more than one line is seldom vouchsafed to an individual, but Dr. George W. Brush has aided largely in molding public thought and opinion in professional, political and social circles. Endowed by nature with strong mentality, he has carefully prepared for every duty devolving upon him, and with a sense of conscientious obligation he has met every requirement and responsibility. An upright manhood, a patriotic devotion to country, consideration for the public good that displaces a desire for self-aggrandizement and fearless loyalty to the true and the right,—these are the elements which have made Dr. Brush prominent in his profession, in fraternal circles and in political life. His name is deeply engraven on the record of the distinguished citizens of Brooklyn, and his history forms no unimportant chapter in its annals.

The Doctor was born October 4, 1843, at West Hills, in the town of Huntington, Long Island, and in his early youth worked upon his father's farm when his attention was not occupied with the duties of the school-room. He also attended the village academy, and when sixteen years of age entered upon his business career in Brooklyn. Those were the troublous days preceding the Civil war, and with interest he watched the progress of events in the south, studying the questions and issues of the times, his love of country growing strong within him. In the summer of 1861 he returned to his home on a visit and while there attended a war meeting. When the call for volunteers was made he was the first man to enroll his name and enlist in the service of his country. It was on the 13th of August, at the age of eighteen years, that he became a private in Company A, Forty-eighth Regiment of New York Volunteers, known as the Continental Guard and familiarly as "Perry Saints." On the 21st of August, 1861, he was made corporal, and on the 31st of January, 1863, became sergeant. The regiment raised in Brooklyn was mustered into the United States service September 10, 1861. It joined Viele's Brigade, T. W. Sherman's expeditionary corps, with which it remained from October, 1861, until March, 1862, in the northern district; Department of the South, to June, 1862; and later at Fort Pulaski, Georgia, in the Tenth Corps, Department of the South, to June, 1863. He was promoted to second lieutenant of the Second South Carolina Volunteers (the Thirty-fourth United States Colored Troops) June 6, 1863; first lieutenant, June 18, 1864; and captain March 26, 1865. Following is a synopsis of his services, taken mainly from the official record in the war department at Washington, D. C.: Sherman's expedition to Port Royal and Hilton Head,

South Carolina; capture of Forts Walker and Beauregard; battle of Port Royal Ferry; engagement with Commodore Tatnall's fleet; siege of Fort Pulaski; construction of batteries on Bird and Jones Islands; bombardment and capture of Fort Pulaski; action at Tybee Island; destruction of salt works at Bluffton; action at Kirk's Bluff; expedition to Pocotaligo; and was discharged June 6, 1863, in order to accept a promotion.

Dr. Brush served successfully in Montgomery's Brigade, Department of the South; First Brigade, in the district of Florida, and afterward participated in the expedition against James Island; the action at Grimball's Landing; the assault on Fort Wagner and the siege on Forts Wagner and Gregg, as well as Forts Sumter and Charleston; expedition into Florida; capture of Jacksonville; expedition up Ashepoo river; raid on the Florida Railroad; action at Gainesville; was provost marshal of Noble's Brigade; was in the expedition to Deveau's Neck and the action there, and later was on provost duty at Hilton Head. He did service in Jacksonville and other parts of Florida, and in the fall of 1865 was detailed as acting health officer of Jacksonville until December 4, 1865, when he resigned on account of physical disability and was honorably discharged from the service. He had participated in all the principal engagements of his department during the war, and was awarded a congressional medal of honor for conspicuous gallantry in an engagement on the Ashepoo river, in South Carolina, May 24, 1864, "where he commanded a boat which by repeated trips rescued some four hundred men from a stranded steamer under a fierce fire of shot and shell from a Confederate battery."

Upon his return from the war Dr. Brush studied dentistry, and later was associated in practice with his father-in-law for a time, but thinking to find a broader and more congenial field of labor in the medical profession, he began preparation therefor, and was graduated in the Long Island College Hospital in 1876, since which time he has been actively engaged in practice in Brooklyn. His success came soon, because his equipment was unusually good, he having been a close and earnest student of the fundamental principles of the science of medicine, while throughout the passing years he has kept abreast with the latest discoveries and improvements, and in fact has become recognized as one of the leading physicians of Kings county. For four years he was president of the pension examining board of Kings county. He belongs to the Kings County Medical Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the State Medical Society, and is consulting physician to the Bushwick Hospital. For two years he was assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth Regiment



Geo. W. Brush



of the New York National Guard, but was compelled to resign on account of the demands of his practice.

The Doctor has never ceased to be interested in military affairs, and is well known in military circles in this locality. He belongs to the Medal of Honor Legion of the United States, and for the year 1901 is serving as its commander. He is a member and the present commander of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., became one of its charter members, and was its first surgeon. He was one of the casket bearers of the guard of honor that first took charge of the remains of General Grant at Mount McGregor, and has ever been prominent in Grand Army circles. He is also a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion.

Dr. Brush regards it not only as the duty, but the privilege of every American citizen to exercise his right of franchise and to keep informed upon the political issues of the day, that he may give an intelligent support to the principles in which he believes. His strong mentality, thorough understanding of political questions and his unflinching devotion to the welfare of his city, state and nation, have naturally made him a leader of political thought and opinion, and for a number of years he has been prominent in both local and state affairs as a representative of the Republican party. For some time he was a member of the Kings county Republican committee, in 1894-5 was a member of the New York assembly, and from 1896 to 1898 represented his district in the state senate. In his legislative career he has shown himself to be a man of broad mental grasp. He has a comprehensive understanding of the leading questions which divide parties and on whose decision hang the destinies of the republic. He is a logical and convincing speaker and his public utterances have the ring of truth. While in the senate he served as chairman of the committee on public health and as a member of the committees on military affairs and cities. He introduced many important measures having direct bearing upon the welfare of the state, including a bill, in 1896, for righting all the nuisances on Newtown creek; a bill for the authorization of resubmission of questions of consolidation of New York and Brooklyn to the voters of those two cities; amending the charter of Brooklyn relative to charitable institutions and government of hospitals; enacting a law relative to establishing a disciplinary training school for boys in Brooklyn; incorporating a pharmaceutical society in Brooklyn; regulating and lowering telephone charges; making women the guardian of their children; one increasing the age of consent for young girls from sixteen to eighteen years in this state; a bill in relation to the Institute

of Arts and Sciences, one concerning the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the insurance department; and concerning the improvement of the City Hall of Brooklyn. During his three years' service in the senate he introduced over one hundred bills, seventy or more of which became laws. Every measure which came before the legislature that he believed would prove practical and beneficial he heartily endorsed, and as heartily condemned and opposed those which he considered would be extravagant or detrimental. He probably never weighed an act in the scale of public "policy," and it is well known that he has ever placed his country before party, the public good before self-advancement. In recognition of his personal worth and ability and his prominence in Grand Army circles, he is prominently mentioned for the high and responsible position of United States commissioner of pensions, at Washington, D. C.

Dr. Brush was married, in March, 1865, to Miss Alice A. Bowers, and in October, 1865, he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife. While on her way to join him in Florida, she was lost at sea on the steamer "D. H. Mount." In 1868 he married the only sister of his first wife, Miss M. Annette Bowers. They have one child, Herbert Bowers Brush, a lawyer, who is the assistant United States district attorney for the eastern district of New York. The Doctor is a man of deep religious sentiment, and for a quarter of a century has been actively and prominently identified with benevolent and religious work. For a long time he held membership in the church of which Dr. Henry Ward Beecher was the pastor, was a member of its board of deacons, and for three years was superintendent of Plymouth Sunday-school, but for the last ten years he has been connected with the Central Congregational church, of which A. F. Behrends, D. D., was the pastor. He is now superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with that church, and his influence has been most marked in church circles, while his labors have been far-reaching. Many have contended that political and business life are antagonistic to true Christian living; the career of Dr. Brush proves otherwise. If all men who are endeavoring to follow the teaching of the lowly Nazarene would concern themselves with the weighty and important questions of politics—important because they concern mankind and the perpetuation of a mighty nation—there would be little need to talk of corruption in politics; if all men were as strictly honorable in business, the strife between capital and labor would be settled. But while the career of Dr. Brush is largely exemplary he is a man entirely without ostentation or display; he lives the life because he believes it to be right and has made high

moral principles a part of his nature. The people who know him rejoice in the success and in the political and fraternal honors to which he has attained, and extend to him their unqualified trust, regard and friendship.

JOHN GERKEN.

To say of him whose name heads this sketch that he has risen from comparative obscurity to rank among the millionaires of the world is a statement that seems trite to those familiar with his life, yet it is but just to say in a history that will descend to future generations that his business record has been one that any man would be proud to possess. Beginning at the very bottom round of the ladder, he has advanced steadily step by step until he is now occupying a position of prominence and trust reached by very few men. Through his entire business career he has been looked upon as a model of integrity and honor, never making an engagement that he has not fulfilled, and standing to-day as an example of what determination and force, combined with the highest degree of business integrity, can accomplish for a man of natural ability and strength of character. He is respected by the community at large and honored by his business associates.

John Gerken was born in Hanover, Germany, November 23, 1852. His father, Hans Heinrich Gerken, was also a native of the same locality, and was an architect and builder and also a musician. The subject of this review came to the United States in 1866, taking up his abode in New York city, where he at once began work in a restaurant owned by his uncle. Subsequently he secured a position in a hotel, later was a cashier, and afterward was manager of a restaurant on Murray street for a time. In 1875 he began business on his own account. In 1893 he organized the Standard Buffet Company, of New York city, which was capitalized for fifty thousand dollars. In 1896 he organized and has since been the president of the Waubun Buffet Company, having a capital stock of one million dollars. This company owns twelve fine cafes in the downtown district of New York city. Mr. Gerken is also the heaviest stockholder of the Hudson County Consumers' Brewing Company, of Hoboken, New Jersey, of which he was one of the organizers and which is capitalized for one million dollars. He is the president of the Knickerbocker Building & Loan Company, of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street; is president of the Durland Riding Academy, of New York, occupying a five hundred-thousand-dollar building; and he built the Casino, on One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, New York, now known as the Little Coney Island, but sold it many years ago.

His business interests have been attended with

almost phenomenal success. He started out in life without capital, and to-day is numbered among the millionaires of Greater New York. He has recently been solicited to accept the presidency of a bank just organized, but feels that his time is too much engaged to undertake that work.

Mr. Gerken was united in marriage to Miss Clara W. Ridley, the daughter of Edward Ridley, the wedding being celebrated on the 25th of June, 1890. Four children have been born to them, of whom three are living, namely: Clarence J., Edward R. and Carolyn V. Both he and his wife are very fond of fine horses, and they have a large stable of standard breeds at their beautiful home at Gravesend. They have taken over three hundred blue ribbons at the Long Branch, Philadelphia, Whiteplains, Syracuse, Waverly, Readville, Brockton and New York state fairs, and at the Madison Garden horse shows. They own high-stepping driving horses and ponies, cobs and saddle horses, and three of their horses at the Long Branch horse show, in the summer of 1900, won nine ribbons and two reserve championships, and at Philadelphia five prizes, at Madison Square Garden ten ribbons and at the Westchester county fair five ribbons. The horses belong to Mrs. Gerken, who is called America's most famous horsewoman. She takes horses unused to the saddle or the bridle and breaks and trains them to drive or to ride. At the Syracuse state fair, in the fall of 1900, the Gerkendale Stock Farm took thirteen ribbons and two championships, worth about one thousand dollars, sweeping everything with three horses—Brandon, Belmar and Lady Waubun. Mrs. Gerken has recently purchased Brandon and Foxwood, two fine hackney stallions. The beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Gerken is now known as Gerkendale stock farm, and contains, among others, a handsome mansion, standing in the midst of extensive grounds, rendered most attractive by every art of the landscape gardener, and also a large coach house and extensive stables. This beautiful home is also the property of Mrs. Gerken, who inherited it from her father. The extensive business concerns with which Mr. Gerken is identified stand as monuments to his enterprise and indomitable energy,—the products of his fertile brain, ready hands and splendid directing powers. What he has accomplished in the world of commerce cannot be adequately told in mere words. It is certainly not saying too much to say of one who can direct and control business interests of such magnitude that he must possess, aside from mercantile foresight and sagacity, the happy faculty of training and managing men, unusual powers of organization and executive ability,—in a word, that his must be a master mind.



Edw. P. L. G.



THE RIDLEY HOMESTEAD.



EDWARD RIDLEY.

This name at once suggests a power in the world of trade,—a power that to a large degree controls and directs the commercial interests of the east. The day of small undertakings, especially in cities, seems to have passed, and the era of gigantic enterprises is upon us. In control of mammoth concerns are men of master minds, of almost limitless ability to guide, of sound judgment and keen discrimination. Their progressiveness must not only reach the bounds that others have gained, but must even pass beyond into new and broader, untried fields of operation; but an unerring foresight and sagacity must make no mistake by venturing upon uncertain ground. Thus continually growing, a business takes leadership in its special line and the men who are at its head are deservedly eminent in the world of commerce, occupying a position that commands the respect while it excites the admiration of all. In the business history of New York no name has been more widely known or more honored than that of Edward Ridley, who won a place among the millionaire princes of the country. Greater New York, as it stands to-day, is a monument to the enterprise, intelligence and commercial acumen of its merchants and manufacturers. The life history of such men is not only interesting, but instructive, as illustrating the possibilities of our republic, our institutions and environments for advancement and success.

Edward Ridley was a native of England, born in Leicester, in the year 1816, and was a lineal descendant of Bishop Ridley, whose name is inseparably connected with the history of religious advancement in the world. It was he who in connection with Latimer suffered at the stake for his inflexible adherence to those principles which his conscience assured him were right. His father, James Mosley Ridley, was an accomplished English gentleman, holding a high position in his native land, and among his most intimate friends was Sir Edward Wilde, so well known in the English history of that day. His mother was also a lady of high degree and well qualified in every respect to be the wife of a man like James M. Ridley. The father desired that his son should enter the legal profession, and to this end he was carefully educated, being also instructed in those religious teachings which found exemplification in his character and conduct throughout his entire life. He was instructed in the principles of the Church of England, with which the parents were identified. Early in his career he gave evidence of the elemental strength of his character,—for the boy is father to the man. He was courageous, high-spirited and honorable. As he advanced in years it became apparent that the tendencies of his mind, however, were leading him to a mercan-

tile life and not to the bar, but he was a constant and appreciative student, devoting his leisure hours to books, so that he became a gentleman of broad scholarly attainments. With considerable reluctance his father assented to his choice of business, and according to the custom in England he was apprenticed to a highly respected merchant. Having completed his mercantile education he began business in his native town under prosperous circumstances, but by the failure of business houses whose paper he had endorsed to a large extent, he was obliged to suspend, and after honorably settling with his creditors he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, to try his fortune anew in this country.

Mr. Ridley located in Albany, New York, where he opened a dry goods store, and success attended the new enterprise from the beginning. He was soon enabled to establish a branch store at Saratoga. He was then thirty years of age and the management of those two concerns was a severe test to his business ability, but he was equal to it and in control of the enterprises he manifested executive skill of a superior order. Seeking a broader field of labor he came to New York in 1849, having closed his business in Albany and Saratoga. While the metropolis offers great facilities for amassing wealth, it also presents gigantic difficulties in doing so. The competition which one must meet appals the irresolute spirit, but the determined purpose of Mr. Ridley enabled him to take his place in mercantile circles and to advance steadily to a position of leadership. His beginning was a small one. He opened a store in Grand street, twelve by thirty feet, but a constantly growing trade necessitated the enlargement of his facilities until the name of Ridley became known throughout the entire country in connection with mercantile interests in New York. The establishment of which he was at the head at the time of his death covers four and one-half acres of ground and is bounded by Grand, Allen and Orchard streets. Seventeen hundred persons find employment there and the volume of business transacted is of immense magnitude. Its growth was continuous under the capable management and directing power of Mr. Ridley, whose executive force was marked and who possessed powers of discrimination and of judging men seldom equalled. In 1879 he returned to England for the purpose of discharging a debt which he was forced to incur before he came to this country. His fidelity to the dictates of conscience which governed him in the payment of those obligations, is an indication to his character. It is not strange that such a man should become an ornament to the mercantile world and a stalwart pillar in the business fabric of the metropolis.

On the 23d of October, 1837, Mr. Ridley was

united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Leicester, England, and unto them were born five children, three sons and two daughters, namely: James Mosley, Albert Edward, Arthur John, Fannie Louise and Emma Elizabeth, all of whom are alive, with the exception of James M., who died in 1874. The sons Albert and Arthur became associated with their father in business under the firm name of Edward Ridley & Sons, and since the death of the senior partner they have conducted the enterprise. The mother died in 1863, and in January, 1865, Mr. Ridley was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Wilhelmina Yerrance, of Philadelphia. He was a man of strong domestic tastes and found his greatest happiness at his own fireside in the midst of the family circle. By the second marriage there was one daughter, Clara W., born July 25, 1867. She was most devoted to her father and the strongest love and confidence existed between them. In his home Mr. Ridley was ever affectionate, devoted and chivalrous. His elegant home at Gravesend offered a pleasant retreat from the arduous cares and labors of his business life. There he resided for twenty-six years, the residence having been erected and furnished, and its grounds improved under the superintendence of Mrs. Ridley, with a special regard to the health and comfort of her husband. He usually reached his store about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, leaving at six o'clock in the evening in his carriage. When he left his store he put aside all thoughts of business, so that his home became to him like another world,—a world of peace, quiet, rest and happiness. He possessed scholarly attainments and found great enjoyment in his well selected library, which contained many valuable volumes. The discipline of his early education, ripened by contact with the world, rendered him an appreciative and critical reader of books.

Not long after his arrival in this country Mr. Ridley united with the Methodist Episcopal church of Parkville, of which he was ever a consistent and faithful member. After his death the family paid off all of the indebtedness upon the home church, which is now known as the Ridley Memorial Chapel. In 1874 he was ordained to the ministry, but his ministrations seemed to have been confined to the church at Parkville during the absence of the pastor. Of that church he was a member and one of the principal founders. He occupied its pulpit on the Sunday before his death and preached nearly an hour with great earnestness and with much interest, to his auditors. He was fond of music, especially of a sacred character. Every evening before the family retired and in connection with the custom of family worship, he would unite with them in singing his favorite hymn, *Nearer My God to Thee*.

This was repeated on his last night on earth with singular solemnity and with something of a premonition of the sad event so soon to follow. Mr. Ridley's death was very sudden and unexpected. On Monday afternoon he left his business at the usual hour, apparently in good health, but ere another day dawned he had passed away.

His moral and intellectual qualities were in harmony; his principles commanded the respect of the great commercial community in which he lived, while his private virtues attracted the attention and regard of his friends. He was modest, claimed no merit, assumed no importance and never alluded to the wealth he had acquired. He was charitable, not impulsively bestowing his means without discrimination, but with judicious selection and from a sense of duty, prompted by broad humanitarian principles. The recipients of his bounty were numerous and yet he never gave where he believed that such a course would promote idleness or vagrancy, but where it would prove of benefit and help. His religion was a part of his being and displayed itself in the uniform tenor of his life. He acted under the habitual conviction of accountability; his feelings were always under the control of his will, hence he was never guilty of those extravagancies of conduct which too often mar the career of men in conspicuous positions.

He was tenacious in his friendships—equally so we believe in his enmities. Having once had good cause to doubt a man's sincerity or integrity he never afterward fully trusted him. His disposition was cheerful, his conversation instructive and entertaining. Whatever were his faults—for he was human and of course possessed the weaknesses and frailties of human nature—they were overshadowed by his virtues.

He had none of the pride of wealth or the arrogance of aristocracy; though giving largely to the church he never did so in a manner to inspire thoughts that he considered himself above others. During the many years that he passed at Gravesend he never departed from his charming Christian simplicity, and by everyone who knew him he was looked up to more for his many virtues than his great riches. Even in matters of importance he was inclined rather to have others express their will than insist upon his own opinion. To his children he has left an inheritance in his example of a good life, far richer and better than the munificent bequests they received from him.

FRANCIS F. WILLIAMS.

Francis F. Williams is so well known in Brooklyn that he scarcely needs introduction to the readers of this volume. Probably no resident of this city has



Francis F. Williams



for a longer period exerted a marked influence in public affairs and political circles than he, and to-day he is recognized as a patriotic citizen, whose loyalty to his party and its principles arises from his sincere and deep interest in the welfare of his city, state and nation. His fidelity to his honest convictions, his fairness and his charitable earnestness are qualities which have gained to him the unqualified respect of all with whom he has been associated, whether in his own party or the opposition.

Mr. Williams was born in the old town of Bushwick, November 9, 1837, and is a son of William H. and Agnes (Edwards) Williams. The name is of Welsh origin. His father came alone from Wales to America when fourteen years of age. He had attended the public schools in his native land, and, after reaching New York city, he engaged in the milk business for a time, but later became one of the early truck farmers, and in the Bushwick district he operated three farms of one hundred and fifty acres, one in Greenpoint, one in Middle Village and one on Bushwick avenue. He resided on the last mentioned, his home being on the Jamaica turnpike road. He was a Democrat, but his sons became strong Republicans. He married Agnes Edwards, and unto them were born the following children: George W.; Elizabeth, who married John S. Beale, a grocer; William H., who married and is an art printer in New York city; and John T., who married Frances R. Brown, and is assistant superintendent to his brother in the Peter Cooper Glue Works. He is also a great horseman.

In the village schools of Bushwick Mr. Williams of this review pursued his education, but at the age of twelve years he put aside his text-books and began work in the Peter Cooper Glue Works, with which concern he has been connected for fifty-one years. As a boy he manifested close application and fidelity to duty and thus won advancement from time to time. At the age of nineteen he was made assistant superintendent of the extensive plant, and for the past forty years has been superintendent. His business career may be briefly summed up as devotion to duty, executive ability and hard work; these are the qualities which insure success and fail not to gain that financial reward for which all business men are striving.

Long before he attained his majority Mr. Williams became well known for his ardent interest in political affairs. He was even then a close student of economic and political questions and a close observer of the movements of the parties and the operation of political machinery. He early gained a comprehensive knowledge of politics and his opinions were regarded as authority on many matters connected with statecraft. When only nineteen years

of age he presided at the only Fremont ratification meeting held in the Eighteenth ward of Brooklyn. In 1868 he was one of the organizers of the Eighteenth Ward Battery, the history of which is given below. He was also one of the organizers of the F. F. Williams Fife & Drum Corps, in the Blaine campaign in 1884. He came before the country as one of the Republican electors and was defeated. During the four years of Harrison's administration he was a member of the state committee. In 1896 he was again nominated and elected a member of the electoral college that voted for McKinley and Hobart, and is a familiar figure in convention halls. He has missed but one state convention in over a quarter of a century and is one of the best known men in convention work in the Empire state. In 1867 he was a member of the Brooklyn board of aldermen and in the latter year was elected one of the three Republican councilmen from Brooklyn to the council of Greater New York, to represent the Sixth district of the city in the council. He is now serving in that body, and has been one of the most fearless and conscientious workers. Although his party is in the minority he is aggressive and outspoken in his advocacy of his sentiments on every important measure, and his sound, practical opinions were often efficient in influencing votes. He is thus able to accomplish much for his constituents and his honesty and fairness have won him many friends among the Democratic members of that body. Should he aspire to high political honors they would undoubtedly be accorded to him, but his business interests are too extensive to permit of his giving much time to politics. He served as a delegate to the national Republican convention in Philadelphia which nominated McKinley and Roosevelt to head the ticket of the presidential campaign in the year 1900.

In 1865 Mr. Williams was married to Miss Emma Donaldson, whose parents were natives of New York state and of Scotch origin. They had a large family, of whom four sons and one daughter are living. Mr. and Mrs. Williams became the parents of three children: Hattie, George W. and William, but the latter is now deceased. Mr. Williams has prospered in his business affairs and is to-day the possessor of a handsome competence. He owns a beautiful country seat built at Whitestone, Long Island, and there he spends his leisure time through the heated summer season. The grounds are tastefully laid out and adorned with growing plants and shrubbery, and the place is an ideal summer home. Mr. Williams finds his chief source of recreation with the rod, being an enthusiastic follower of Izaak Walton.

He became a member of Company No. 12 in the

volunteer fire department when eighteen years of age, and with it served for fifteen years, during which time he was a member of the board of trustees. He was the founder and is a member and treasurer of the Francis F. Williams Battery, of Brooklyn, belongs to Progressive Lodge, I. O. O. F., the Exempt Fireman's Association, the Knights of the Golden Eagle, the National Provident Union, the Bushwick Republican Club and the National Athletic Club, also to Manual Lodge, No. 636, F. & A. M., Court Orient, No. 219, F. of A., and to various other secret, social and fraternal organizations. He is a member of the Peter Cooper Mutual Aid Association and is its treasurer. Of all these he is a valued representative. He has made good use of his opportunities and, although sixty-three years of age, is vigorous and well preserved, with a remarkable faculty for the conduct and dispatch of business. He is courteous, genial, alert and enterprising, and stands to-day one of the leading representatives of his state, a man who is a power in his community.

The F. F. Williams Battery was organized by a few ardent Republicans, September 24, 1868, for the furtherance of Republican principles in the Eighteenth ward. Among the organizers were Samuel L. Carlyle, and Francis F. Williams, its standard-bearer. It was organized as the Eighteenth Ward Battery, and subsequently for a short time was known as the Samuel L. Carlyle Battery, but since 1880 has been known as the F. F. Williams Battery. At first the membership was limited to seventy-five men, but numbered as many as fourteen hundred before the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth wards were cut out of the district. Through the influence of the Eighteenth Ward Battery the Eastern District Battalion was organized, numbering five thousand men. George Wren was chosen colonel and Francis F. Williams lieutenant-colonel of the battalion. This was in 1876. During the year 1884 the battery numbered twelve hundred men and took a prominent part in the campaign work of that year. It has for many years been a leading Republican organization in city politics and the controlling factor in the Eighteenth ward. Its political fame has gone beyond the limits of the city and state. It occupied ample quarters on Metropolitan near Bushwick avenue, and is supported from the proceeds of entertainments and excursions, cleverly planned by the standard-bearer, Mr. Williams, and by his own private donations, which are by no means small. The organization is therefore prosperous and flourishing, without cost to its members.

The F. F. Williams Drum Corps was organized in 1887 and at present consists of ten drums, ten fifes, ten bugles, two base drums and cymbals, with Frederick Stauffer as major. This organization has

successfully competed against similar ones in eastern cities without a single defeat and is justly styled the nonpareil of drum corps. This organization is the direct outcome of the efforts and enterprise of Mr. Williams, who, however, little thought that what he was undertaking would result in producing an organization of almost national reputation. During the great financial depression of 1893 which fell so heavily upon many a poverty-stricken family, a soup and relief house was established in the rooms of the battery, and a committee, consisting of Hon. Henry C. Saffern, Samuel Ludlow, Hon. George W. Williams as secretary and Francis F. Williams as treasurer, attended to the wants of the poor and needy of the Fifteenth and Eighteenth wards. During the smallpox epidemic, the parlor floor was tendered the commissioners of the department of health for use as a place for vaccinating the poor. The battery and its members individually are well-known for their many charitable acts in lending a helping hand, regardless of race, creed or political caste, and the organization is one of which the city may justly be proud.

JOHN J. ASHLEY, M. D.

The world has ever held in highest esteem the man who risks his life in defense of principle, honor or country, and while this nation endures the American citizen will ever owe a debt of gratitude to those who preserved the Union intact when secession threatened to dissolve it. Among those who, with loyal spirit, marched to the south and upon many battle-fields aided in the defense of the stars and stripes was Dr. John J. Ashley, who is now well known and prominent among the medical practitioners of Brooklyn. He was born in Catskill, Greene county, New York, September 21, 1843, his parents being John and Cassandra L. (Perkins) Ashley. His father was a very highly esteemed citizen, noted for his generosity and his philanthropic spirit. He was an earnest Christian gentleman, and gave to the Baptist church at Catskill the ground upon which the house of worship was erected. In politics he was a Whig in early life, but on the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks. He married Cassandra L. Perkins, a native of Massachusetts, and they became the parents of two children: Emma; and John J. of this review.

Dr. Ashley spent his boyhood days in his parents' home and the educational privileges of the common schools were afforded him. At the age of eighteen, however, he left the parental roof to enlist in the Union army, becoming a member of Company F, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, the date of



John J. Ashley m.d.



his enlistment being August 7, 1862, while on the 22d of the same month he was mustered in at Kingston, New York. In September of the same year he was taken ill in Camp Seminary, near Alexandria, and on the 3th of October Chaplain Hartwell telegraphed to his home, "John very sick." His father and sister at once went to him and nursed him to convalescence. On the 14th of that month he was sent to Aloysia Hospital, at Washington, thence to the Episcopal Hospital, in Philadelphia, and from there to Convalescent Camp. There he enlisted in the First United States Cavalry, January 19, 1863, by permission from the war department, was promoted to corporal and was sent to Sheridan's headquarters in charge of messengers. He was afterward made sergeant and other messengers were placed under his supervision. On the expiration of his term of service he received an honorable discharge at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, July 10, 1865. He was under command of Captain George B. Sanford and Colonel R. S. C. Lord. He participated in the battles of Kelly's Ford, March 17, 1863; the Stoneman raid, in May, 1863; Beverly Ford, June 12; Upperville, June 21; Gettysburg, July 1, 2, 3; Manassas, July 21; Brandy Station, August 1; the battle of the Wilderness, May 6-8, 1864; Sheridan's raid, May 9-24, 1864; Cold Harbor, May 20-30; Trevillian Station, June 12; Deep Bottom, July 28; the campaign of the Shenandoah valley, August 1-10; the battle on the 28th of February, 1865; the battle of Waynesboro, in March, 1865; Five Forks, in April; and was present at the surrender of General Lee on the 9th of April, General Gordon surrendering to Sheridan. Dr. Ashley saw General Grant when he talked with Lee at the surrender, and he stood guard at the court house while Generals Grant and Lee were inside drawing up the papers of surrender.

Before going to the front Dr. Ashley had for two years acted as salesman in a drug store, and upon his return entered the employ of his father, who was engaged in the banking business at Catskill, New York. His close application and ability soon enabled him to assume the management of that enterprise, and he continued in the banking business as his father's successor for a number of years. He then resumed the study of medicine, and in 1877 entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York. During that time he was also pursuing the study of pharmacy, and later was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the Medical College of the University of New York. He subsequently became a licensed pharmacist of the city of Brooklyn, but is now engaged in general practice and maintains a reputation as a reliable, trustworthy and skilled physi-

cian. He came to Brooklyn in 1880, and twenty years has been an esteemed resident of the city. He was the inventor and patentee of the Ashley electric plaster, which was a valuable discovery, but its reputation was destroyed through the unfamiliarity with its merits of some of the stockholders in the company and their unworthiness as business men. The Doctor is a member of the Brooklyn Pathological Society, and is a close student of the science of medicine, wherein most rapid progress has been made during the past half century.

In 1866 Dr. Ashley was united in marriage to Miss Susie A. Merwin, of Greene county, New York, and unto them have been born three children.—Frank M., Charles and John. The eldest, Frank M., is a mechanical and electrical engineer and inventor, located at No. 108 Fulton avenue, New York city. He married Jennie Wood, and has two children,—Frank and Jessie. Charles, the second son, married Annie Hearn, and has one daughter, Ruth. He is engaged in the hardware business at Port Ewin, New York. John J., the youngest son, is engaged in mechanical drafting. The family is one of prominence in the community where they have now long resided. He is identified with various fraternal and social organizations, is a member and one of the organizers of Middleton Post, No. 500, G. A. R., and has served as its surgeon and commander.

He has also served as medical director of the department of New York, G. A. R., to which office he was unanimously elected in 1895, at a regular encampment of Middleton Post, held December 1, 1894. It was unanimously resolved "that our delegates to the annual encampment in 1895 present the name of Past Commander John J. Ashley, M. D., for the position of medical director for the department of New York, G. A. R." A little circular was then issued and distributed as proof of the vote for Dr. Ashley. It was signed by Stephen N. Norris, commander of Middleton Post, and in addition to a copy of the resolution mentioned above. It read as follows: "Dr. Ashley enlisted in August, 1862, in the One Hundred and Twentieth New York Volunteers, under Colonel Sharp, at the age of eighteen, before either bounty was offered or draft made, and at a time when the war had become a terrible reality. He was engaged in fifteen battles with the Army of the Potomac, twice promoted in the regular army, and was one of those who stood on guard at Appomattox Court House while the articles of surrender were being drawn up between Generals Grant and Lee—thus being in at the finish. He was afterward mustered out at New Orleans when the troops were disbanded. His discharge gives him the enviable reputation of a gal-

lant soldier, a faithful and meritorious non-commissioned officer. He was a charter member of the above mentioned post and its surgeon for a period of five years, during which time his visits to members and their families, both inside and outside his post, numbered over one thousand, for which no payment was asked or received. During his term as commander his duties were faithfully and punctually fulfilled, he missing attendance with his post at only one encampment. Believing that his past record is such that he is worthy of the honor of state medical director and that he will be a power for good in our department, we earnestly desire your influence and co-operation."

Dr. Ashley was assistant marshal of the Memorial Day parade of 1900, the most imposing in the history of Brooklyn. In addition to his membership with the Grand Army of the Republic, he is now affiliated with Catskill Lodge, F. & A. M., is a Royal Arch Mason, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and to De Witt Clinton Council, No. 409, Royal Arcanum, of which he has been a member for twenty years. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, having cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln, and has been a delegate to various conventions. He is also a strong believer in prohibition and thinks the government should not be a participant in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, believing that it should do all in its power to protect both young and old from the slavery of intemperance. For many years Dr. Ashley has been a trustee of the Trinity Baptist church. His many excellent characteristics have gained for him the esteem and confidence of men, and while he has attained professional success he has also inspired warm personal friendships and has the happy faculty of drawing his friends closer to him as the years pass by.

HENRY C. M. INGRAHAM.

Henry C. M. Ingraham, lawyer, of 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, has not only attained to a foremost place in the ranks of the legal profession, recognized by signal honors conferred upon him by his associates, but he has also rendered eminently useful service in educational affairs, and has been called to high positions in various prominent educational institutions.

The Ingraham ancestors from whom he is descended were among the early colonists who came to Massachusetts to enjoy religious freedom. Upon the dissolution of that colony they removed to Rhode Island, settling at Bristol. A descendant, George Ingraham, subsequently removed to Dutchess county,

New York. His son and namesake, George (born at Bristol, Rhode Island), became one of the most active and useful citizens of that region, and was one of the founders of Amenia Seminary, at Amenia, where he had made his home. The latter named, George Ingraham, married Mary Michelle, who was born in New York city. Her father, a French West Indian, had settled there at an early day, afterward returning to the West Indies, where he died; after his death his widow, who had remarried in New York city, after being again widowed, became the second wife of the first named George Ingraham. At Amenia, New York, were born to George and Mary (Michelle) Ingraham nine children, and of this family there are now living three sons, Richard, William M., Henry C. M., and one daughter, Jane A. S. Ingraham, the latter named being unmarried, whose residence is in Brooklyn.

Henry C. M. Ingraham was the youngest of three brothers last named, and through the two marriages of his grandfather, George Ingraham, he had two grandmothers of the same family name. He was born at Amenia, New York, May 2, 1838. He was educated at Amenia Seminary and at the Wesleyan University, being graduated at the latter named institution in 1864. Following after his brothers, who had entered the legal profession, he engaged in the study of law, and so assiduously that a year later, in 1865, he was admitted to the bar. He at once entered upon practice and soon gathered about him a large and influential clientele to whom his services became widely useful, particularly in the fields of real-estate and equity practice, for which he developed a peculiar aptitude and in which he was eminently successful. Perhaps the highest acknowledgment of his professional attainments is afforded by the honors conferred upon him by his professional associates, who three times successively elected him to the presidency of the Brooklyn Bar Association, and the appellate division of the second department of the supreme court also made him the now serving chairman of the committee charged with investigation of the moral character of applicants for admission to the bar. Another high testimonial to his ability appears in his appointment as counsel for the new Brooklyn bridge at the inception of the enterprise, a position which he occupied until 1898, and he was peculiarly useful during the troublous times when all manner of objection and obstruction confronted the projectors of the undertaking, now amply vindicated in the estimation of the entire population of both New York city and of Brooklyn. Mr. Ingraham now devotes his attention solely to his personal practice, and he has habitually declined to turn aside from it to accept any political position.

Mr. Ingraham has long been an active member of



H. C. M. Ingraham



the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal church, and is particularly devoted to the promotion of the educational purposes of that denomination. He is a trustee of the Wesleyan University and of the Pekin (China) University, and is a member of the board of education instituted by the General conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is also a member of the board of managers of the American Bible Society. His social affiliations have been with the Union League and the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn.

September 3, 1873, Mr. Ingraham married Miss Winifred Andrews, daughters of the Rev. Edward G. Andrews, a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church, now residing at New York city, and a niece of the Hon. Charles Andrews, formerly chief justice of the court of appeals of the state of New York. Nine children were born of this marriage, of whom seven are living—Henry A., Edward A., Olin, Edith, Ruth, Grace and Mark H. Ingraham.

RICHARD INGRAHAM.

Prominent among Brooklyn lawyers during the formative period of the present city, and among the foremost in its organization and development, is to be named Richard Ingraham, now a resident of Hempstead, Long Island.

Mr. Ingraham was born July 6, 1822, at Amenia, Dutchess county, New York, and is the oldest living son of George and Mary (Michelle) Ingraham, who are elsewhere referred to in this work. Three of their sons now living—Richard, William M. and Henry C. M. Ingraham—were reared upon the parental farm at Amenia, New York, and all embraced the law as a profession.

Richard Ingraham, oldest of the now living children, received his literary education at the Wesleyan University in Middletown, Connecticut, graduating at the latter named institution in 1843. He then entered the law office of John Dikeman, of Brooklyn, one of the most accomplished lawyers of the day, and afterward a judge of the county court of Kings county; and pursued his law studies so diligently that he was admitted to practice in 1844. He at once formed a partnership with his preceptor, and this association was pleasantly maintained for three years, when he entered upon practice upon his own account. In various ways he bore a useful and conspicuous part in effecting a reorganization of the city government of Brooklyn, and aided in securing the passage of a new city charter by the general assembly of the state; an important feature in this measure was the enacting clause, which provided for the opening of Fort Greene as a public park. He served for some years as city attorney, and in that

capacity he was instrumental in securing Union street and Flatbush avenue. He was the possessor of fine attainments and unflagging industry, and his services were held as of peculiar value in all pertaining to real-estate law, a branch in which he was unusually well versed, and in which his opinions commanded respect and entire confidence. In 1897 he retired from active professional pursuits, to pass the evening of his life in comfortable ease at his beautiful farm home at Hempstead, Long Island. His residence is one of the oldest on the island, dating back three and a half centuries, and fragrant with many historical associations. Mr. Ingraham is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for many years was active in promoting its labors and interests.

In 1847 Mr. Ingraham was united in marriage with Jane Dikeman, daughter of Judge John Dikeman, his law preceptor and at another time his law partner. Three children were born of this union,—George, Frederick and Jane Ingraham, all of whom are living.

WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM.

William M. Ingraham, a scholar and lawyer of fine attainments, is a native of the state of New York, born in Amenia, Dutchess county, February 2, 1827. His parents were George and Mary (Michelle) Ingraham, whose ancestral history appears in another sketch.

William M. Ingraham, the second of their now living sons, began his literary education at Amenia Seminary, in his native place, and completed it at the Wesleyan University, at which he became graduated in 1846. His scholarly attainments were at once recognized in such manner as to afford assurance that he would have become a prominent educator had he taken up teaching as a profession. Immediately after his graduation he was chosen to the professorship of mathematics in Amenia Seminary, and served most capably in that position for two years, only retiring in order to prepare himself for the law. He pursued his studies in the offices of Judge Dikeman, and of Lott, Murphy & Vanderbilt, a leading firm in Brooklyn, and in 1850 he passed a creditable examination and was admitted to the bar. He at once entered upon practice, in which he became useful and successful, winning well deserved recognition as a capable and conscientious practitioner. Physically vigorous and careful of habit, he has preserved health and energy to an unusual degree, and after more than a half century of active employment he is yet engaged in professional labor.

From early youth Mr. Ingraham has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for

many years he has been one of the most earnest supporters of the Fleet Street (Brooklyn) church, which he has long served as a member of the board of trustees. In politics he has constantly affiliated with the Republican party, and on various occasions has advocated its policies before the public.

In 1853 Mr. Ingraham married Miss Jane A. Seney, daughter of Robert Seney, and sister of the late George I. Seney. Robert Seney was a native of Maryland. The children born of this union were Frances T. (a daughter); William M., Jr., of Elmira, New York; George S., a practicing lawyer of Brooklyn; and Robert S. Ingraham, who is a clergyman residing in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

CAPT. ISRAEL J. MERRITT.

The truth of the adage that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than those of war" is nowhere in American history more conspicuously exemplified than in the life of Captain Israel J. Merritt, president of the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, New York city. From his very youth his life has been devoted to the saving of human life and property, and it was his good fortune, while yet actively engaged in his calling, to have eloquent evidence that his name was held in high honor as that of a real benefactor of his fellow men in saving hundreds of souls from awful death and millions of dollars of vessel and cargo property from entire loss. To this service, during more than a third of a century, he not only devoted his personal effort at scenes of disaster, but his fertile brain originated devices and methods which have been utilized by every maritime people for the saving of imperiled and wrecked shipping, and have won for him world-wide renown. His entrance upon this work marked a new era in marine engineering, for, up to that time, save in exceptionally favorable instances, a sunken ship was utterly abandoned, the corpses of her crew and the cargo in her hold being left to sepulture in the ocean ooze.

Captain Merritt was born August 23, 1829, in New York city. He came from an old and honored family. A grandfather bore arms and performed honorable service during the struggle for independence, and the same strong traits of character which moved him to deeds of courage and endurance in times of war enabled his descendant to acquit himself as worthily and usefully in another and scarcely less dangerous field. Necessity obliged young Merritt to begin earning a livelihood while he was a mere lad, and his educational advantages were the most meager. He began his life work as driver of a canal boat, and shortly afterward, at the age of fifteen years, he entered the employ of a wrecking captain, and here found his true vocation. When

but twenty years of age he was entrusted with the command of a fine coasting schooner, in which service his ability and integrity won for him the admiration as well as the confidence of his employers. In 1854 he was appointed agent for the Board of Marine Underwriters, and later he became connected with the Coast Wrecking Company, of which he was for many years the manager. All this period is marked with his deeds of daring and usefulness, while during the earlier portion of the same time he also served a full term in the Volunteer Fire Department of New York city. While constantly active in wrecking operations, he yet found time to devise methods and appliances to promote the efficiency of the wrecking service, his most important invention (in 1865) being the pontoon for raising sunken vessels, a device now of constant use wherever there is necessity, and so perfected that it has not admitted of improvement.

In 1880 Captain Merritt formed the Merritt Wrecking Organization, (unincorporated), in which was admitted to partnership Israel J. Merritt, Jr., who had been for several years associated with his father in practical work. The new company spared no expense in providing a fleet and equipment unrivaled in the world, and its success was phenomenal, surpassing that of any similar concern. It accomplished practically all the heavy wrecking work on the Atlantic coast, and saved the most difficult cases known, its recoveries amounting to many millions of dollars. The long intervals of inactivity between large wrecking operations proving costly on account of the necessity of maintaining office and sea force in readiness for instant emergency, in 1897 the Chapman Company, which had a large derrick, lightering and inside business, was united with the Merritt wrecking organization, the consolidated firms taking the name of the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, with Captain Merritt as president, and his son, Israel J. Merritt, Jr., as treasurer. The most notable undertaking of the new company was its work upon the United States battleship "Maine," after its sinking by explosion in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, Secretary of the Navy Long having telegraphed an appeal, which met with prompt response as a patriotic duty.

The career of Captain Merritt in the rescue of human life and the saving of property imperilled at sea, is without parallel in the annals of such effort, and justly entitles him to be named among genuine humanitarians as well as with those successful in an honorable and useful calling. To merely enumerate the notable cases in which, through his instrumentality, and often at his own great peril, hundreds of persons were rescued from impending death, and property of immense value was saved or recov-





Israel J. Merrill



HOME OF I. J. MERRITT.



H. J. Marriott Jr.



ered, would require a chapter of great length. Among them may be named the rescue of the brig "Kong Thryme," on Barnegat Shoals, in midwinter, 1856, for which he received a gold medal from the Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York; the rescue of the passengers and crew of the ship "Chauncey Jerome," at Long Branch, in 1853; the rescue of sixty-five souls from the steamship "Black Warrior," at Rockaway Shoals, in 1859, for which he was awarded five hundred dollars in gold; the saving of the 4,850-ton steamship "L'Amerique," at Seabright, in midwinter, 1877; the rescue of the crew of the steamer "Louise H. Randall," south of Long Island, in 1893; and the saving of the steamship "St. Paul," near Long Branch, in 1896. In the "St. Paul" and "L'Amerique" instances, Captain Merritt had entire personal charge (as in many others), and in the case of "L'Amerique" he remained at his post on the stranded ship for ninety-three days, until he floated her and returned her to the commander.

On January 3, 1894, Captain Merritt completed a half-century's service with the Board of Marine Underwriters, and that body made the anniversary the occasion for formal recognition of his distinguished service. On behalf of the board, its president, John D. Jones, who was also president of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, presented to him a splendid silver service costing one thousand five hundred dollars. The principal piece bore an inscription testifying to his eminent services, and Mr. Jones, in his presentation address, gave eloquent utterance to the estimation in which Captain Merritt was held by the donors. Other recognition has come to him from time to time in appreciative letters of admiration from distinguished people of various nations, and in almost innumerable medals in commemoration of special deeds of daring and success. The invaluable museum in the New York offices of the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company is incomparably unique, being made up of relics and souvenirs of the many famous wrecks in which Captain Merritt figured, and there are few pieces but have direct personal reference to himself.

If the life of Captain Merritt was given in detail the world would see how nobly he has been responding to that immortal appeal of Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship!"—not in one instance only, but even in a thousand, and from his boyhood days to the present moment.

ISRAEL J. MERRITT, JR.

Israel J. Merritt, Jr., treasurer and manager of the foreign and coast wrecking department of the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Com-

pany, inherits in a marked degree the characteristics of his father, Captain Israel J. Merritt, a lover of human lives and vessels at sea, whose phenomenal career is just narrated.

He was born September 12, 1853, in New York city, and his education was begun in the public schools in that place. When he was ten years of age his parents removed to Whitestone, Long Island. He was the eldest of ten children, and their instruction was principally committed to a governess, under whose charge he was prepared for academical instruction. He then entered Flushing Institute, then, as now, under the capable management of Professor Fairchild, where he acquired a liberal English education. He left school to enter the employ of Hayden, Gear & Company, at that time the largest manufacturers of brass work for water, steam and gas, in the United States. He was engaged with this house for nearly seven years, serving in the business offices and as salesman. The firm finally came to an unfortunate end, and young Merritt was obliged to seek other employment. Shortly afterward opportunity came to him in association with his father, who was then general agent for the Coast Wrecking Company. When twenty-two years of age he was sent to Norfolk, Virginia, one of the principal stations of the Coast Wrecking Company, whose operations extended all along the Atlantic coast southward from Cape Henry. His service here was most profitable to himself, in affording him training for the important duties which were soon to devolve upon him. He placed himself in touch at once with his superiors and with his associates, and learned how to deal with men. To him was committed the office correspondence, and he learned much of the directory work incident to wrecking operations. At the same time he became thoroughly schooled in all the details of practical wrecking, through active service with wrecking crews, and made such advancement that eighteen months after his coming he was placed in charge of the business of the company at the Norfolk station, and six months later he was recognized as so trustworthy a representative of its interests that he was empowered to contract for the saving of both wrecks and cargoes.

In 1880 he became associated with his father, Captain Israel J. Merritt, in a business of momentous importance, that of the Merritt Wrecking Company organization (unincorporated), in which he had personal charge of the office affairs and of the management of the business. From this time the history of the son must be read in connection with that of the father. Their operations included the recovery of hulls and cargoes of great value, involving great financial and physical risks, and based entirely upon

contingent compensation, necessitating accurate knowledge of conditions and of financial values. On one occasion, unparalleled in wrecking operations, before or since, was the sending of a vessel, the "J. D. Jones," outfitted at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, to the Straits of Magellan, seven thousand five hundred miles distant from New York. In all the important work of the organization young Merritt was a potent factor, while his father, Captain Israel J. Merritt, was the directing head.

In 1807, when the Chapman Derrick Company was united with the Merritt Wrecking Organization, the consolidated firms, taking the name of the Merritt & Chapman Derrick & Wrecking Company, Captain Israel J. Merritt became the president and the junior Merritt became a director and the treasurer, as well as the manager of the foreign and coast wrecking department. In these positions he has not only proven himself a thoroughly expert practical man but also an accomplished director of affairs, capably managing all the affairs of the company, the leading wrecking organization of the world. He is one who cherishes sentimentalism in commercial affairs, and from its organization he has been an earnest friend of the Wreckers' Benevolent Association, of which he is the treasurer. This is a body comprising the employees of the company who are engaged in his department, more than one hundred in number, whose object is to provide for the relief of the families of its deceased members. Mr. Merritt is also a director in and the treasurer of the Harway Dye-wood & Extract Manufacturing Company of New York, and a director in and treasurer of the Monticou & Buctouche Railway Company.

In religion he is an Episcopalian, a member of Grace Parish, in Whitestone, New York, in which he is the junior warden and treasurer. He is a member of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club and of various social and fraternal organizations. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Merritt was married in November, 1881, to Miss Carrie Freytag, of Whitestone, New York. Five children have been born of this marriage: J. I. Merritt, who is a student at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson; Marie and Sarah are attending a boarding school in New York city, and Gladys and Dorothy are students in a school at Flushing, Long Island.

THE PUTNAM FAMILY.

For nearly three centuries the name of Putnam has been closely interwoven with American history, particularly that of New England, and the family has been represented by those who have borne an illustrious part in all vocations and movements which contribute to the upbuilding of society and the main-

tenance of its best governmental and social institutions.

John Putnam, born in Buckingham, England, in 1587, emigrated to America in 1634, among the early Massachusetts colonists, and died at Salem in 1662. He was the father of three sons: Thomas, who was born in 1618, and died in 1699; Nathaniel, who was born in 1621 and died in 1700; and John, who was born in 1628 and died in 1722. General Israel Putnam, the gallant soldier and unswerving patriot, who served conspicuously throughout the Revolutionary war, and whose courageous conduct at the battle of Bunker Hill would alone have immortalized him, was a descendant of Thomas Putnam.

Nathaniel, second son of John Putnam, the founder of the family, had four sons: Nathaniel, who was born in 1655 and died in 1685; John, who was born in 1657 and died in 1722; Joseph, who was born in 1659 and died in 1723; and Benjamin, who was born in 1664 and died in 1714. He became the father of the following named: Nathaniel, who was born in 1686 and died in 1754; Tarrant, who was born in 1688 and died in 1723; Benjamin, who was born in 1692 and died in 1744; Stephen, born in 1694 and Cornelius, born in 1702. Of this family, Nathaniel, the first born, reared the following named children: Jacob, who was born in 1712; Nathaniel, who was born in 1714; Archelaus, who was born in 1718 and died in 1754; Ephraim, who was born in 1720, and Nathaniel, who was born in 1724. The line was perpetuated through Archelaus, whose children were: Archelaus, who was born in 1740 and died in 1800; Ephraim, born in 1744; Nathaniel, who was born in 1746, and died in 1800; and Jacob, born in 1749. The third son, Nathaniel, was the father of two children: Nathaniel, who was born in 1794, and Archelaus, who was born in 1787 and died in 1818. Nathaniel's death occurred in 1849. His children were: Nathaniel, who was born in 1796, and died the following year; Nathaniel, who was born in 1802; Franklin, who was born in 1807; and William, who was born in 1818, and died in 1819.

Of the latter named family, two of the sons lived to extreme age.—Nathaniel and Franklin: both died in 1886, the former at the age of eighty-four years and the latter at the age of sixty years. The oldest son, Nathaniel, was born at Danvers (now Peabody), Massachusetts, and in early life became a sailor. By the time he had attained his majority he was the mate of a vessel, and two years later he was a captain. For several years he was in the employ of Gordon & Talbert, and he subsequently became a ship-owner and conducted an extensive marine business on his own account. In 1844 he abandoned a seafaring life and took up land pursuits allied with maritime affairs. For some years he was connected





Nathaniel Putnam

with the Atlantic Mutual Marine Insurance Company. He was recognized as an expert authority on marine insurance, and his approval of an application was invariably deemed sufficient authority for the issuance of a policy. In this and kindred matters pertaining to shipping concerns, his opinion was frequently sought by large ship-owners and underwriters, and was always received with implicit confidence. At a later day he lived in comparative retirement. Upon leaving the sea, he married Abigail Devereux Putnam, a descendant of his own ancestor, John Putnam, the founder of the family, through the third son and namesake. She was a direct descendant of the Devereux who came early to this country and settled on Marblehead Neck and whose romantic history is so charmingly told by Mary Devereux in her historical novel, "From Kingdom and Colony." Captain Putnam took up his residence in Brooklyn, where four children were added in his family: Nathaniel Devereux and William Allen, both of whom are mentioned at length elsewhere in this work; Abigail Matilda, who married David M. Morrison, president of the Washington Trust Company, of New York; and Henry Rice Putnam, who married Louise Kellogg Day, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. To the latter named were born two children, Henry Rice, Jr., and Louise Day, and their family home is in Pasadena, California.

NATHANIEL DEVEREUX PUTNAM.

Prominent among the residents of Brooklyn who are actively identified with important financial interests in the city of New York, is Nathaniel D. Putnam, who is engaged in the brokerage business at No. 6 Wall street. He is a representative of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of New England, whose ancestral history is narrated at length under the caption "Putnam Family" in this work. He was the oldest son of Captain Nathaniel and Abigail Devereux Putnam, and was born in Brooklyn, July 29, 1845. He studied the literary and scientific branches in the Polytechnic Institute in his native city, and afterward completed a full course in a business college, at which he was regularly graduated. He began mercantile life as a tea broker, in which occupation he continued for two years. In 1869 he purchased a seat in the New York Stock Exchange, and from that time he has been an active and well known factor in Wall street affairs. He has always been regarded as a careful, conservative business man, whose plans and operations are based upon mature judgment and strict integrity, and his commendable methods have been rewarded with conspicuous and well merited success.

December 14, 1875, Mr. Putnam married Miss

Kate Jenkins, a daughter of Charles Jenkins, a resident of Brooklyn and president of the East River Bank of New York. Of this union have been born four children: Nathaniel Devereux, Jr., who has inherited the business talent of the father and who is now the head clerk of the loan department of the Guarantee Trust Company of New York; and three daughters,—Ruth, Margery and Kate,—who reside with their parents.

Mr. Putnam is a member of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn and the Brooklyn Whist Club. In politics he has always been identified with the Republican party. His personal traits are those of the cultured, well informed gentleman, and he is deservedly popular in both business and social circles.

WILLIAM A. PUTNAM.

William A. Putnam, for many years past a well known and highly esteemed broker on Wall street, was born in Brooklyn, March 26, 1847, son of Captain Nathaniel and Abigail Devereux Putnam, whose rarely interesting ancestral history appears elsewhere in this work. He was favored with excellent educational advantages. Beginning in an excellent private school in his native city, he was afterward a student in the Eaglewood School at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, graduating at the latter named institution in 1864. Shortly afterward he entered the employ of Frederick Goodrich, a New York tea importer, where he remained for three years. For four years following he was engaged as the cashier and head bookkeeper in the office of E. H. Arnold, a well known silk merchant. In 1870 he became a clerk in the office of his elder brother, Nathaniel D. Putnam, who had engaged in financial business on Wall street. Having acquired a practical knowledge of brokerage, in the following year he secured a seat in the gold room of the New York Stock Exchange, and conducted a profitable business until, in 1877, he purchased a seat in the Exchange proper. From that time he has been eminently successful, and has established a high reputation for keen discernment, sound judgment and scrupulous integrity.

December 10, 1886, Mr. Putnam was united in marriage with Miss Carolyn Rosalie Richards Haines, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. She was a daughter of Richard T. Haines, of the well known firm of Halstead, Haines & Company, and a granddaughter of S. V. S. Wilder, who was United States consul to France and for a time acting minister to that country during the reign of Emperor Napoleon I. Mr. Wilder was also for some years a wealthy silk and cotton merchant, making his residence in Elizabeth, New Jersey. To Mr. and Mrs. Putnam

have been born three children.—Carolyn Electa, Margaret Vryling and William Allen, Jr. Their old and substantial home is located at No. 70 Willow street, Brooklyn, and they maintain a pleasant summer resort at Southampton, Long Island. Mr. Putnam attends the First Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, of which his wife is a member. He belongs to the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn and the Union League Club of New York, and is a leading and popular member of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club.

EVAN F. SMITH, M. D.

The name of Evan Fearson Smith is one well known on account of the distinction which our subject has won in connection with the practice of medicine and surgery and in social and official life. He is now a member of the board of managers of the Long Island State Hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane on Long Island, comprising the three counties of Kings, Queens and Suffolk, and his marked ability has gained him an eminent place in the ranks of the medical fraternity.

The Doctor was born in Washington, D. C., November 25, 1852, and is a son of Alexander M. and Annie M. (Fearson) Smith. His father was a soldier in the Confederate army, and after the war located on a farm in Virginia, where he died. On both sides of the family the Doctor is connected with some of the most distinguished families of the south. The records found in the bureau of pensions at Washington, as well as the information furnished by representatives of the name, make mention of military service afforded the country by loyal men who are numbered among the ancestors of our subject. On the paternal side he is descended from the Smith and Moore families. Those names are very prominently mentioned in a work entitled "Old Families of Virginia as Borne by College Professors, School Teachers, Lay Readers, Ministers, Lawyers and Other Leading Professional Men." Bishop Meade has written of Jeremiah Moore as a lay reader of Quantico Episcopal church in 1752. He was known as a minister or clergyman, and was the father of Margaret Moore, who married James Smith, the grandfather of the Doctor. The Moores came from Scotland to America, and several representatives of the family settled at Dumfries, Virginia,—a town now in ruins, but once the home of wealthy, intelligent and enterprising merchants from Scotland. Quantico creek, through which trade from Europe came by boats, is now filled up, and pine forests have covered the spot where, near the banks of the stream, the church once stood. In Bishop Meade's book, entitled "Old Families of Virginia," is given a list of the vestrymen of Christ

church, Alexandria, Virginia, at the time the Rev. Bryant Fairfax was minister of the church in 1790, the names of the office-holders being: William S. Moore, Thomas Shaw, W. F. Alexander, Charles Alexander, Augustin J. Smith and Richard C. Smith. At that time General George Washington was a member of, and attended, this church. The city of Alexandria then contained about ten thousand inhabitants, and the Smiths, Moores and Shaws were recorded as among the best people socially, financially and professionally. Elizabeth Shaw, of Alexandria, was married April 11, 1791, to Joseph Fearson, and must have been the daughter of Thomas Shaw, whose name appears on the list of vestrymen. The Smiths removed from Alexandria, where they had settled when the place was known as Bell Haven, to Washington, D. C., but James Smith, the grandfather of the Doctor, was a native of the Old Dominion. The Smiths, Moores, Fairfaxes, Shaws, Hunters and Lees of Virginia have been intimately connected, related and associated through several generations, and have ever been known as among the most prominent and influential families of the south.

The pension bureau records confirm the report of the family that Samuel McPherson, the great-great-grandfather of the Doctor, on the maternal side, became a captain in the Second Regiment Volunteers Maryland line, April 25, 1781. For his services he received a warrant for three hundred acres of land, issued March 10, 1790. The family name has undergone many changes as the different branches of the family have become separated and have evolved their own orthography.

Joseph Fearson, the Doctor's great-grandfather, was living in Port Tobacco, Maryland, where on the 5th of July, 1779, he enlisted for services in the Revolutionary war, remaining with the Colonial troops until the independence of the nation was achieved. He was with the Maryland forces under Captain Edward Prawl and Colonel Smallwood, and participated in the battles of Stony Point, Elizabethtown and Yorktown. He was taken prisoner at Elizabethtown in 1780, but was exchanged the same year. On the 11th of April, 1791, he married Elizabeth Shaw, and died September 7, 1832. His widow was pensioned by the national government, the application for the pension being dated January 13, 1819, at which time she was a resident of Alexandria and was fifty-nine years of age. The claim was allowed. His name appears on a register of the department dated October 30, 1784, "of balance due non-commissioned officers and privates of Maryland line for 1783, with remarks No. 81017—Letter C. Date of issue, August 24, 1784. Date of interest January 1, 1783. Sum due, 88 doll." His name also



E. F. Smith

appears on a list having a certificate showing that John White, assistant commissioner, has compared the list with the original account, and finds it "just and right."

Jesse Fearson, a brother of Joseph Fearson, also took a very conspicuous part in the Revolutionary war as a member of the United States volunteer navy. He commanded the ship *Wasp*, which captured the Queen's *Lugger*. His fame spread from Maine to Florida, and he was tendered a public reception by the citizens of Baltimore, Maryland. A record of this and his acts as a naval commander was published in the newspapers of the time, and in the public records and documents of the department at Washington, D. C.

William Fearson, another brother, was a private in the Maryland line of volunteers and received for his services a land warrant which was recorded in the land office at Annapolis, Maryland.

John Fearson, a son of Percy or Percy Fearson, and a brother of three just mentioned, was sent to Detroit, Michigan, as an Indian agent, a very important and responsible position at that time in the history of America. His children and grandchildren married into the families of army officers, and thus became connected with such men as Whistler, Andrews, Watson, Tom, Johnson, Ricker, Ord and other army officers.

Some of the family enlisted under the name of McPherson and their descendants retained that spelling while others dropped the *Mc* and spelled the name by the form used by the Doctor. It is recorded that Samuel McPherson, born in Charles county, Maryland, married Elizabeth Goldsmith, who was born in St. Mary's county, that state. Their daughter, Sarah McPherson, was married in 1800 to James Thecker, and they had a daughter, Elizabeth Thecker, who was born in Georgetown (Washington), D. C., in 1805, and married Samuel Shaw Fearson. Her death occurred in Georgetown, in 1873, when she was sixty-eight years of age. They were the maternal grandparents of the Doctor, and their daughter, Anna Maria Fearson, born in Georgetown in 1825, became the wife of Alexander Moore Smith, who was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, in October, 1807, and thus were united two of the oldest and most honored families of the south.

Dr. Evan F. Smith pursued his preliminary education in the public schools and afterward continued his studies in a private school in Washington and at Martinsburg, West Virginia. When his literary course was completed he decided to enter upon the study of medicine, and in 1877 was graduated at the National Medical College, which is the medical department of the Columbian University in the capital city. After serving the usual time in hospital

practice, he engaged in the private practice of his profession in Washington. In 1879 he was appointed a physician and surgeon in the interior department, and served in Colorado for two years, and for a year was in charge of the first county hospital of La Plata county, at Durango, Colorado.

The Doctor was married on December 21, 1881, to Miss Fannie L. Sewell, daughter of George Sewell, chief engineer in the United States Navy, who served with conspicuous merit in the navy in 1847, in the war with Mexico, and with Commodore Perry during the first expedition to Japan, in 1853. She died in January, 1898, leaving three children: Harriet Sewell, Elwood Spencer and Mortimer Orr.

Dr. Smith then located in Denver, where he remained until the fall of 1884. During the following winter he took a special course in diseases of the eye and ear in the Chicago Medical College, the Medical Department of the Northwestern University, and after passing the summer in Washington, located in Brooklyn in the autumn of 1885. He has a large general practice, but makes a specialty of diseases of the lungs and nervous system, having made a special study of this latter branch. He is an advocate of, and has written many articles concerning, the Doismetric method of treating diseases. His writings concerning this method are considered the best yet published in this country, and, in recognition of his ability in this line, he was, on the 25th of June, 1890, granted a diploma of honor by the Doismetric Institute of Paris.

For about eight years the Doctor was a member of the department of health of the city of Brooklyn, before its consolidation with New York, having been one of the first members of the medical profession to pass the civil service examination for sanitary inspector after the enactment of the civil-service law. He has held a commission for over twenty years as an examiner of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He has been a member of the board of managers of the Long Island state hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane since the institutions were established under state control. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Royal Arcanum, the Invincible Club, and a member of the board of directors of the Federation of Churches and Christian Organizations in New York City. He is also a member of the Parents' League of public school No. 3, of the borough of Brooklyn, and takes an active interest in all that pertains to the co-operation and improvement of the public-school system and the education of the masses. During his residence in Brooklyn Dr. Smith has made many friends, and is highly esteemed for his admirable characteristics as well as for his marked

professional ability. In a profession which demands the undivided attention of its followers, he has gained very creditable success, and has been a close and accurate student whose investigations have proven of value to the medical world.

ST. AGNES ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The brief history of St. Agnes Roman Catholic church is unique among the one hundred and twenty-five churches of the diocese of Brooklyn. The parish was founded by the present rector twenty-three years ago, and later, within a decade, he accomplished the dedication and consecration of the magnificent structure that stands on the corner of Sackett and Hoyt streets. In April, 1878, the late Bishop Loughlin selected Rev. James S. Duffy to found a parish, to be constructed out of portions of St. Paul's, St. Mary's Star of the Sea and St. Augustine's parishes. The bishop fixed the location and Father Duffy began the work of erecting a frame building at the corner of Degraw and Hoyt streets. Its dimensions were thirty-five by ninety feet. The whole church plot extended one hundred and twenty feet on Sackett and Degraw streets and two hundred feet on Hoyt street.

The building was opened for the celebration of the holy sacrifice of the mass on Sunday, June 2, 1878. Here the people worshiped for three years, the attendance constantly increasing. In 1880 Father Duffy realized that his growing congregation must have more commodious quarters, and instructed Mr. T. F. Houghton, the well-known Brooklyn architect, to prepare plans for an elaborate edifice in the style of thirteenth century gothic. Work was begun about the middle of July on a scale that contemplated a building that would be one hundred and seventy-three feet long and ninety-one feet wide, to be constructed of brick, with facings and moldings of Newark stone. The extent and elaborate proportions of the church made some people fearful that Father Duffy had undertaken too great a task, but he has disproved their hasty judgment. The lower portion was finished in 1882, and when completed, with its lofty ceiling, the congregation had a perfect lower church, almost as large as the main structure, in which mass and all other services could be held.

The original plan of the building was augmented by the addition of a handsome little chapel and vestries on the corner of Hoyt and Degraw streets, which made the structure two hundred feet long and ninety-one feet six inches wide. The interior of the main church is one hundred and thirty-one feet long and seventy-three feet six inches wide. The ceiling of the nave is eighty-five feet high.

There are no galleries or pillars to obstruct any part of the nave, which gives it a lofty and imposing sweep that shows off to the best advantage the beauty of the elaborate decorations. The floor is tiled, except under the pews, where it is boarded. There are five aisles, the usual three and two along the walls, and a seating capacity for twelve hundred persons.

The space around the arched roof of the nave is divided into panels, in which are painted on linoleum in life-sized figures the fifteen mysteries of the rosary. The decorations were done by the celebrated artist, William Lamprecht, a member of the parish, who decorated many churches here and elsewhere. The altars are of Italian marble, trimmed with Mexican onyx. The main altar, the gift of Mrs. M. W. Hoyt, cost fifteen thousand dollars, and is adorned with delicate and beautiful tracery and carving, much of which is apparent only on close inspection. A celebrated musical authority has said of the organ: "Forty years of acquaintance with American and European instruments give me a bit of authority when I say that St. Agnes' organ is far the best organ I have ever heard in this country, one which you could show with pride to M. Cavaille-Coll, of Paris, or Willis, of London." The stained-glass windows are the most striking feature of the interior decoration of the church. Probably no more artistic work of the kind can be found in the country. In them the old Catholic idea of window pictures is carried out. In medieval times the filling of church windows with stained glass was intended not so much for decoration as to teach some truth of religion; or, as the monks of old put it, by the light of the sun to spread the light of the gospel. The windows of St. Agnes' church are intended to tell the life story of the Roman martyr who is the patroness of the church. Eight life-sized group pictures depict the chief scenes in her brief career. Between each group window is one containing a single figure. The parochial residence is on the opposite corner from the church—a plain, three-story double brick house.

The congregation numbers about six thousand souls. The church societies are the Altar, Rosary, Holy Name, Temperance, Ushers' and Sacred Heart, St. Agnes' Club, St. Agnes' Branch 321, C. K. of A., and the Woman's Catholic Benevolent Association. The Sunday-school is well attended, and the instruction of the children constantly supervised by the clergymen attached to the church. Father Duffy's first assistant priest was Rev. Michael J. Dennison, who was assigned to the new parish in October, 1878. He remained until May, 1886. The following month came Rev. M. T. Kilahy, who was



ST. AGNES' ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
(Struck by lightning and totally destroyed July 2, 1901.)



an assistant for five and a half years. In January, 1885, Rev. James J. McAttee was appointed as assistant, remaining until October, 1893. Rev. Peter Donohue assisted Father Duffy from May, 1880, until January, 1888. He was followed by Rev. John C. York, in January, 1888, who continued in the parish until November, 1895. Rev. William S. Kirby came in July, 1893, and remained for over three years. Rev. John L. Belford, inspector of parochial schools, was identified with the parish from October, 1894, until September, 1896, and Rev. James F. Flynn was assigned here in November, 1895, and Rev. Louis J. Sloane in January, 1896.

On Sunday afternoon, September 4, 1881, the Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin laid the corner-stone of the new church. The ceremony was witnessed by several thousand people. Many of the houses in the neighborhood were decorated with flags. A broad platform was erected over the lower church, which had been completed, for the accommodation of those who had received invitations. The first services of the lower church were held on Sunday morning, August 20, 1882. A solemn high mass was celebrated by the rector. His two assistants, Rev. M. J. Denison and Rev. M. T. Kilahy, acted as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. Lambilotte's mass was sung by an augmented choir, the organ being accompanied by a piano. In the evening Rev. Dr. Freeland delivered a lecture, which was largely attended, over fifteen hundred people finding seats in the church.

The church was dedicated on May 27, 1888, the tenth anniversary of the founding of the parish, by Right Rev. John Loughlin, the handsome structure being one of the finest of the many erected in the diocese during his long service as bishop of Brooklyn. A great crowd attended the solemn and impressive ceremonies on that Trinity Sunday. Long before eleven o'clock, the hour set for the beginning of the services, every seat in the beautiful edifice was occupied.

On Sunday, October 15, 1893, the beautiful church, dedicated under the patronage of St. Agnes, received the seal of consecration by the Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, bishop of Brooklyn. The most solemn ceremonies of the Roman Catholic ritual were carried out with a pomp and magnificence such as had never before attended a religious event in the City of Churches. Dignitaries high in the councils of the church came from all over the country, the most distinguished of whom was the Most Rev. Francis Satolli, D. D., archbishop of Lepanto and papal delegate to the United States. Attending him were four archbishops and eight bishops, while assisting at the grand services were nearly two hundred priests and one hundred seminarians. Besides Mgr. Satolli, there were present on the occasion

Most Rev. Archbishops Corrigan, of New York; Fabre, of Montreal; Gross, of Portland, Oregon, and Chapelle, of Santa Fe, New Mexico; Right Rev. Bishops Wigger, of Newark; O'Farrell, of Trenton; Gabriels, of Ogdensburg; McQuaid, of Rochester; McNeirney, of Albany; Ludden, of Syracuse, and Conroy, of Curium.

The ceremonies, to which none but clergymen and seminarians were admitted, began at seven o'clock in the morning, when the doors of the church were closed, and lasted three hours. When the ceremonies inside the church were finished the consecrating bishop and his attendants passed out through the main entrance, and walked three times round the building, drawing about it the solemn circle of the Catholic faith. The doors were then thrown open to the public, and the edifice was in a few minutes crowded to its utmost capacity, while the throng in the street did not appear diminished. After the mass Most Rev. W. H. Gross preached the sermon. At the conclusion of the ceremony Mgr. Satolli gave the papal benediction, while the vast throng knelt with bowed heads to receive it. The church was again crowded in the evening, when solemn vespers were sung by the Most Rev. Edward C. Fabre, D. D. The sermon was preached by the Most Rev. Placidus L. Chapelle, D. D. Thus ended the story of a day in St. Agnes' parish, which with memories indelibly graven in the hearts of the parishioners, and the brilliant scenes of that October Sunday left behind impressions that are vivid to-day as when presented. The uppermost thought in the minds of all was of the modest and beloved rector under whose gentle guidance the great work had been accomplished.

The Rev. James S. Duffy was born at Newburg, New York, October 20, 1848. Before he was old enough to go to school his parents moved to Brooklyn. The home of his boyhood was in the eastern district. His early education was secured in the public schools. When he was fourteen years of age he entered the College of St. Francis Xavier, in New York city, where he pursued his studies for the full course of six years. At the age of twenty he entered St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. There he graduated with high honors and was ordained a priest on June 30, 1872, by Cardinal Gibbons, who was then bishop of Richmond. Father Duffy was among the first elevated to the priesthood by the Cardinal.

The first field of duty in which Father Duffy labored was the parish of St. Charles Borromeo, where he was an assistant to the late Rev. Dr. Freeland. In 1878 the bishop ordered Father Duffy to organize a parish in South Brooklyn. After a careful survey of the district he selected the corner of Hoyt and Sackett streets as the place where a new church was

most needed and where it would be likely to do the most good. To the average man this was a great mistake. It was the center of a neighborhood that was not merely poor, but filled with factories, coal and lumber yards, gas-houses and the like. In fact, it seemed that he had chosen the most unlikely as well as the least inviting spot in all Brooklyn. Confident that time and labor would prove the wisdom of the choice, the cheap frame church on the corner of Degraw and Hoyt streets was built. It was not beautiful, but it was just what was needed. It seated about six hundred people, and at first two masses on Sunday satisfied the need, if not the devotion, of the parish.

Within three months it was evident that there was need of another priest at St. Agnes', and the Rev. Michael J. Dennison was sent to assist Father Duffy. Sunday-school was organized, the sick and the poor were sought out, the devotion of the people was roused by preaching, visitation and mission, and within a year it would seem that St. Agnes' was an adult parish instead of an infant. Visions of the new church, larger, richer and more beautiful, took shape in the formation of a building fund and in the commission given to the architect. For four years the work of financial preparation went on most silently. Every effort was put forth in the spiritual organization and development of the parish. Another assistant was secured in the Rev. M. T. Kilahy, and six masses were hardly enough to accommodate the growing congregation, which not merely filled the church, but gathered on the streets to hear mass on Sundays.

Father Duffy set out with a determination to build according to his means. He set a limit to the debt he was willing to incur and he religiously carried out his plan. The building was erected, but he found that he could go no further without passing the limit he had set, so he allowed it to stand. Before long he had money enough to finish the lower church. That was done and for some time the rest of the church was left unfinished. The parish grew in numbers and in wealth, and the rector found that he could spend on the interior much more than he originally intended. It was therefore finished in hardwood and marble and decorated with all the skill of the best artists. The whole church, with the beautiful chapel and hall annex on the Degraw street side, was finished and dedicated in 1888, but Father Duffy did not rest until it was free from debt. To free the property took only five years. The magnitude of this work is not apparent without figures. St. Agnes' is now only twenty-three years old. The church property is worth over three hundred thousand dollars. It cost fifteen thousand dollars a year to run the parish. These figures run into a total of

considerably over six hundred thousand dollars, quietly accumulated and wisely used by a man of few words and many deeds. The property includes a rectory.

Hundreds of priests and prelates in the United States are on the list of Father Duffy's friends. None regard him more highly than his neighbors of opposite religious faith; but the achievements of the rector of St. Agnes' can only be fully appreciated by the members of his flock. From the beginning he won their hearts by his gentle manner. The poor, the needy, the unfortunate came to his door. They always left the threshold with lighter hearts. He inspired his parishioners with higher ideals. They sympathized with his aspirations, which were always in the direction of their common good. This lightened his great labors and aided him in overcoming obstacles. Father Duffy's people are proud of what he has accomplished. He made them feel that they participated in his success in the material work that was done—the completion of a great church and its consecration in a few years. His appeals for charity are heeded, because his every word and act breathe sympathy for the helpless and unfortunate. This priest's every thought is of St. Agnes' church and of its people—no thought of self. A single flower laid upon its altar he cherishes as a precious bestowal. He is its faithful guardian, for rarely during his years of service has he been absent from the shadow of its spire.

Having been struck by lightning, this church was totally destroyed July 2, 1901, but it is the intention of the rector to commence operations for the building of a new and handsome edifice at once, on the same site.

In connection with the parish of St. Agnes, a new parish hall has just been completed, containing billiard rooms for young men and working boys, a large library, meeting room for the various societies connected with the church, a large gymnasium and an assembly room. This building is located on Degraw street, almost opposite the school.

The present assistants at St. Agnes' church are Revs. Louis J. Sloane, Louis M. O. Blaber and John I. Whelan. Rev. Mr. Sloane, the curate, was born in New York city, acquired his literary education at St. Francis Xavier's College, in New York, and at St. Mary's College, at Baltimore, Maryland, where he pursued a theological course. His ordination to the priesthood occurred in December, 1895, the ceremony being conducted by the Rt. Rev. C. E. McDonnell, in St. John's chapel, in Brooklyn. He was appointed to St. Agnes' parish December 29, 1895, as an assistant, where he still labors.

Rev. Mr. Blaber was born in New York city, studied the classics at St. Francis College, Brooklyn,

and at St. John's Seminary, also of Brooklyn, was ordained May 30, 1806, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop McDonnell, and appointed to St. Agnes' parish November 4, 1807.

Rev. John I. Whelan is a native of Wilmington, Delaware, and made his classical course at Villanova College, Pennsylvania; was ordained June 9, 1809, by Rt. Rev. Bishop McDonnell, and, after having finished his theological studies at St. John's Seminary, his first appointment was at Sayville, Long Island, to assist the Rev. T. S. Duhig, V. F., and then at St. Anthony's church, Brooklyn, where he remained for two years, being then transferred to St. Agnes', September 28, 1901.

ANDREW W. LAWRENCE, M. D.

Dr. Andrew Wilson Lawrence, a prominent medical practitioner of the Fourteenth ward of Brooklyn, New York, comes of Revolutionary stock, which includes in the different branches of the family name many distinguished personages. His paternal great-grandfather, Joseph Lawrence, born in 1705, lived in Greensburg, Westchester county, New York, and as a youth carried water for the soldiers of the Revolution and later performed other service during the war. He married Dorothea Crawford, became a prosperous farmer, with large landed possessions, and lived upon his farm in Greensburg until his death. The record of his children is: John C., who was born in 1795; Silas, who was born August 26, 1800; Anna, who was born August 4, 1801; Daniel, who was born July 11, 1803; Enoch, who was born September 10, 1806; Eliza Ann, born in December, 1808; James, born July 1, 1810; Sarah, born November 1, 1811; Esther, born January 22, 1812; and Joseph, born April 15, 1813.

Of these children Enoch Lawrence, the grandfather of the Doctor, was born in the town of Greensburg, where this branch of the family was established and continued to live there for several generations, the family still being found in Yonkers and other portions of Westchester county. At first a farmer, he later removed to New York city and afterwards to Brooklyn. His first wife, Eliza Vandervort, was born April 5, 1806, and they had the following children: Mary Jane, who was born July 25, 1829, and married George Lawrence; Benjamin H., who was born December 20, 1830, and married Mary A. Lozier; John C., who was born October 13, 1832, and was married May 4, 1854, to Mary Elizabeth Shorter; Elizabeth Ann, who was born March 31, 1834, and was married July 4, 1853, to Charles Clark; Andrew W., the father of Dr. Lawrence; Margaret V., who was born March 13, 1854, and died in childhood; Henrietta B., who was

born May 6, 1840, and married William John Jay; Dorothea Rebecca, who was born December 30, 1842, and married Edward Titus; Isaac M., who was born December 11, 1844, and married a Miss Clark; and Enoch Wallace, who was born November 11, 1846, and married Miss Emma Pinkham.

Andrew W. Lawrence, the fifth child, and the father of Dr. Lawrence, was born in New York city, November 18, 1835. He there attended the old Fifth street public school and subsequently learned the trade of Japan veneering and bronzing—a trade which for a half century he has followed and still follows in Brooklyn, and is at the present time in that line of business. During the Civil war he was employed on government vessels.

Aside from his trade Mr. Lawrence, Sr., has for the past twenty years made a special study of conchology and has brought together a collection of specimens of over thirty thousand species of shells and coral formations, constituting one of the finest collections in the country. In the study of conchology he has given especial attention to the history, mode of life and peculiar characteristics of each living animal, attaining a scientific mastery of the subject. Many of his specimens, gathered from all parts of the tropics, are exceedingly rare and costly. About them and around each, Mr. Lawrence weaves a story of absorbing interest. Politically Mr. Lawrence is a Democrat. He is a member of the American Legion of Honor and of the Institute of Arts. His ten children are: Dr. Enoch P., a graduate of the University Medical College of New York, and a practicing physician in Flushing, Long Island; Ellen E., the wife of Jolin Jay Gorman; Dr. Andrew W.; Annie, the wife of Augustus Odellwell, of Bay Side, Long Island; Virginia A., the wife of Arthur S. Somers, a member of the Brooklyn board of education and a paint and color manufacturer of Williamsburg; Walter J., a color worker; Hiram V., a druggist; Fred W., also a druggist; Florence J., the wife of Frank Hermes, a wholesale liquor merchant of New York city; and Irving S., who resides at home.

Dr. Andrew Wilson Lawrence was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and at the University Medical College of New York, from which he was graduated in 1885. He was also graduated from the Bellevue Hospital. Upon his graduation he at once located in practice in the Fourteenth ward of Brooklyn, where he has since continued and has built up a wide and successful practice. Dr. Lawrence has also been a member of the staff of the Flushing Hospital since its organization and was one of its founders. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society; the Physicians Mutual Aid Society; the Legion of Honor; the

Knights of Maccabees; the Ancient Order of Foresters; the Catholic Benevolent Legion; and of the Knights of Columbus. For twenty years he has been a member of St. Vincent de Paul Roman Catholic church.

In October, 1894, he was married to Rosemary Geraldine, daughter of John Jay Gorman, a prominent dry-goods merchant of Brooklyn. They have two children: Rosemary and Ellen Virginia.

THE VAN DERWERKEN FAMILY.

Among the early Holland families and their descendants there is none that have held a warmer place in the hearts of their countrymen than the Van Derwerkens. Quiet, unobtrusive and unostentatious, they have spent their lives in the cultivation of the soil and in exemplifying in their intercourse with their fellow men the nobler virtues of human nature. In the times that tried men's souls they were leaders in the fray, but when the war was ended they beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks and continued to till the soil as did their fathers before them. Ready at all times to bear their share of the public burdens, they were naturally averse to accepting public office and so have been free from criticism and always maintained a spotless escutcheon.

The history of Saratoga county, by Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester, says: "The old Van Sharek or Half Moon patent was originally granted to Captain Gorson Gerritse Van Scharek and Philip Pietersen Schuyler. This included Van Scharek and Havre islands, also the present site of Waterford and a portion of the town of Half Moon. The first settlement of Half Moon Point or Waterford seems to have been soon after the year 1630. It consisted of several families who had been induced by Mr. Van Rensselaer to come over and settle on his lands. Those going further north crossed the Mohawk and settled on the present site of Waterford. Captain Van Scharek died in 1676, and his widow sold a portion of the estate, consisting of about four acres of land on Havre island and also the foreland of Half Moon, to John Jacob Van Noostrand. Harmen Sievorsie and Roeloff Gerritse Van Derwerken were also at Half Moon Point in 1680. Cohoes was settled to some extent before 1750 by families from Waterford, among them Chute, Fonda and Onderdonk.

"The purchase of Jan Jacobus Van Noostrand from the widow of Goosen Gerritse Van Scharek, already mentioned, dated July 6, 1677, was a tract bounded south by the fourth sprout of the Mohawk, west by Roeloff Gerritse Van Derwerken's land,

north by the little creek close by Roeloff Gerritse Van Derwerken's house, and east by the river, containing about seven morgens of land."

This statement appears to confirm the tradition in this family that they owned at one time nearly the whole of the land covered by the present village of Waterford.

"Roeloff Gerritse Van Derwerken had four sons: Johannes, Gerrit, Hendrick and Albert. In the above sale the widow retained the right to have a free passage for her cattle through the land she sold 'up to Half Moon for a pasturage.' This confirms the other many indications that Half Moon was at Crescent, and what is now Waterford was Half Moon Point."

In a census enrolled under an order by the court, June 11, 1720, showing the heads of all the families in Waterford and the country around about it, fifteen names are mentioned, among whom are Roeloff Gerritse (Van Derwerken) and Hendrick Roelifse (Van Derwerken).

Munsell's Albany Collections, volume IV, page 182, states that: "Roeloff Gerritse Van Der Werken, of Habor Maan, had a farm on Cahoes island, above the fourth fork of the Mohawk river, as early as 1677. In 1680 he bought seven morgens adjoining the land on the west and north of the fourth fork, also two morgens on Havre island of Annetie Sievins, widow of Goosen. He married Geertruy Jacobse. Their children were Gerrit, Albert, Hendrick, Nicolaus, Maritie, wife of John Kedney; Jannetje, baptized before June 21, 1685; Catrina, baptized January 12, 1687; Johannes, baptized September 30, 1688; Elizabeth, January 1, 1692; Jacob, August 20, 1693.

Johannes Van Derwerken, son of Roeloff Gerritse Van Derwerken, and his wife, Geertruy Jacobse, was baptized September 30, 1688. He married Jannetje Bogardus, a descendant of Dominie Everhardus Bogardus, by his wife Anneke Janse.

Anneke Janse came to Rennesselaerwyck in 1630, with her husband, Roeloff Jansen, who acted as assistant bouwmeister for the Patroon, at a salary of one hundred and eighty guilders. She was the granddaughter of William, Prince of Orange. Five or six years later the family was found at New Amsterdam, where Roeloff secured a patent, in 1636, for thirty-one morgens, sixty-three acres, of land lying along the East road, between the present Warren and Christopher streets. He died in 1637 or 1638, and his widow married Dominie Everhardus Bogardus. They had issue: William, Cornelis, Jonas and Peeter. From one of these sons was descended Jannetje Bogardus.

Johannes Van Derwerken, by his wife, Jannetje Bogardus, had a son, Roeloff Van Derwerken, son



J. Van Denverker.
— " —

of Johannes, was born November 17, 1726, married Getty Fonda and had issue, Hendrick and Johannes.

Hendrick Van Derwerken, son of Roeloff, was born at Waterford, New York, January 10, 1745. He served in the war of the Revolution and also in the war of 1812. He married Catharine Cramer, a descendant of the old Holland family of this name of Albany county. They had thirteen children, of whom was Lawrence.

Lawrence Van Derwerken, son of Hendrick and Catharine Cramer, his wife, was born on the old homestead at Waterford, New York, September 12, 1797. He was a true representative of those who had preceded him, quiet, modest and unassuming, avoiding publicity, yet never neglecting any known duty and lending a helping hand to his neighbors, relieving the distressed and sympathizing with those who were in trouble. There was nothing mean or sordid in his nature, and he shrank from no responsibility whatever might be the sacrifice required. He was always reliable and could be depended upon in any emergency. He was an elder in the Reformed Dutch church and led an exemplary Christian life. Gentle, kind and loving as a husband and father, but firm and resolute in his convictions of right and justice. Though undemonstrative, such men fill an important niche in the world, and in their quiet way accomplish much for the advancement and betterment of their fellow men. He married Catharine Van Valkenburg, born June 12, 1802, a daughter of John J. Van Valkenburg, born at Schodack, New York. Their children were: Sarah Ann, born June 27, 1824, married, April 3, 1849, Henry Webster, and died January 31, 1888; James, born March 18, 1826, married, March, 1848, Mary Hemstreet; Jane E., born May 15, 1829, married, September 10, 1861, John McMillan, of Brooklyn. She died September 17, 1880; Edward, born February 6, 1831, died on the island of Cuba, May 14, 1861, unmarried; John, born September 12, 1832, died October 26, 1832; John H., born March 24, 1834, died in the army, July 20, 1862, unmarried; Myron, born July 15, 1835, married, November 22, 1857, Margaret Raynsford; they reside at Waterford; Catharine, born April 17, 1837, married, August 25, 1863, Charles Hardenbrook, of Waterford; Mary Gertrude, born January 5, 1839, married, January 22, 1863, Gordon C. Carpenter, of Cohoes, New York, and died March 14, 1900; Alfred, born October 8, 1840, died in infancy, March 8, 1841; Alfred, second, born January 7, 1843, married, June 2, 1869, Adelaide E. Bushnell, of Brooklyn; and Susan H., born October 7, 1844, married, September 17, 1872, Camillus Fahnestock, and died November 30, 1883.

Alfred Van Derwerken, eleventh child and youngest son of Lawrence and Catharine Van Derwerken,

was born at Waterford, New York, January 7, 1843. Like most country lads of that period his education was obtained in piecemeals,—that is, attending school during the winter months and helping on the farm during the spring, summer and autumn, leaving but little time for reading or the cultivation of the mind. With one year additional schooling at the academy, his studies were practically completed, and with this equipment he was expected to start on the journey of life and earn his living as best he could. He left home in 1862, settled in Brooklyn, and soon afterward began the study of law in the office of Hagner & Smith. It was hard, up-hill work, with but little love for the profession, stern necessity forcing him to become a disciple of Blackstone, his inclinations leading him in another direction. He persevered, however, and overcome all obstacles, and was admitted to the bar of Brooklyn in 1864. Fortunately for him, and, perhaps, for the world at large, the severe discipline and close application to his studies so impaired his health that after a few years' practice he was compelled to give up his calling and seek the needful rest and recreation. All this time there was a burning desire in his heart to devote himself to the study of nature that he might drink in her beauties "as the parched earth doth the rain." Relieved of the drudgery of his profession, he courted the muses, and, with the pen of a ready writer, he gave expression to his thoughts in verse. Beautiful thoughts and sentiments came forth from his heart like the bubbling spring, bringing joy and gladness to himself and to those who enjoyed the "inner circle" of his acquaintance. Occasionally one would find its way into print, and the rippling waves of life would carry the thought onward until perhaps it was lodged in some weary heart longing for sympathy. Among the choicest of these gems might be mentioned perhaps *The Little Bootblack*, a story in verse that would find a response in every loving heart. Perhaps one of the saddest and yet most touching is *Lines to an Unfaithful Friend*, which expresses the deepest sorrow for the loss, without a word of harsh criticism or reproach, but expresses the sentiments of David when he said: "Lea, mine own familiar friend, whom I trusted, which did eat of my bread, hath lifted up his head against me."

From the many precious gems the following is selected for its noble and lofty sentiments and heavenly aspirations so characteristic of the author:

MY PRAYER UPON THE SAND.

When day had kissed the sun farewell,
To meet night's blushing queen so grand,
I strayed upon the silv'ry beach,
To write a prayer upon the sand.

I cared not if the heaving waves
 My poor petition should efface,
 For far beneath the surging tide
 My prayer the eye of God could trace.

A wave came rolling swift and high,
 And left a smooth and sandy page;
 I grasped a pearly shell to write
 My prayer for heavenly heritage;
 And as I traced my soul's desire,
 My lines were photographed on high;
 Nor tide nor time will not suffice
 To blot them from God's loving eye.

I thought of life with all its joys,
 And friends, those human stars so bright,
 Who shed a halo 'round our path,
 Converting clouds to beams of light.
 I gazed into the star-robbed vault,
 I thought of the beautiful sea,
 With waves of pearl and shore of gold,
 And where Heaven and God are free.

I asked for light midst life's dark hours;
 I asked for friends both warm and true;
 My prayer besought the love of God
 To re-baptize my soul anew.
 And last of all, my heart-felt prayer,
 Engraven on the shifting sand,
 Invoked the bliss, when life is o'er,
 Of walking on yon golden strand.

Of other poems that have given pleasure to admiring friends, possessing true merit for the beautiful sentiments expressed, are: *The Guiding Star*; *Be Content*; *My Mother*; *Consolation*; *As We Journey Through Life*; *Fear Not, Thy God is Near*; *Fair Woman*; *True Nobility*; *My Petition*; *Meditation*; *Kindness Costs but Little*; *Ode to the Bee*; *Mother's Love the Truest*; *A Lesson From the Tree*. He is a great lover of art, and of everything that is lovely and beautiful, which has a tendency to refine and elevate. His aim is to catch all the rays of the sunshine in this life that he can and to make his home here as near like Heaven as possible. He is firm and abiding in his friendship, and if he suffers a loss in this respect it is through no fault of his.

Mr. Van Derwerken is a man of strong religious nature, but his theology or creed may be summed up in a single sentence.—*Love to God, love to man*, and this is exemplified in his daily life. His teachings were those of the Reformed Dutch church, and he was early identified with the First Dutch Reformed church of Brooklyn, but after the down town property was sold he became connected with the Simpson Methodist Episcopal church, at the corner of Clermont and Willoughby avenues, and held office therein for nine years. When he moved to his present location on Berkeley Place, he cast in

his lot with the Grace Methodist Episcopal church, and remained until the chapel of the First Reformed church, with which he had been formerly connected, was completed, when he returned and became identified with his mother church, and worked there faithfully and earnestly for many years, until 1900, when he withdrew, and has since worshiped at the Memorial Presbyterian church, on Seventh avenue. His work has all been done in a quiet, unostentatious way, but his influence has been felt both in the church and Sunday-school. He is a living epistle, "known and read of all men," and no one can enter the inner circle of his life without receiving good. One of the most important innovations ever introduced in the Christian church, namely, that of substituting individual cups at communion service for the old method of using two or three cups passed from one to another, originated with Mr. Van Derwerken, which he agitated for years as a necessary hygienic measure, and this plan is now being adopted by churches all over the country. Prejudice is now gradually giving way to common sense.

Mr. Van Derwerken has at different times been connected with business enterprises, where his counsel and ripe experience are valued by his associates. This is notably the case with the Columbia Building and Loan Association, of which he has been the vice-president since 1895, also treasurer. He was formerly a member of the Montauk Club, but club life had no attraction for him, whose love for home and family is too strong to be influenced by outside associations. By virtue of his ancestral line he is a member of the Holland Society of New York and St. Nicholas Society of Brooklyn. In June, 1864, he joined the Twenty-third Regiment, New York State Militia, and served his full term of enlistment.

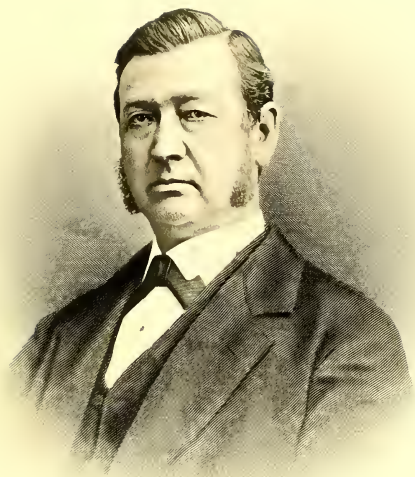
Mr. Van Derwerken married Adeliade E. Bushnell, a daughter of Ezra Lord Bushnell, of Westbrook, Connecticut, a representative of an old New England family that has become famous in history through David Bushnell, the inventor of the torpedo boat, and the celebrated divine, Dr. Bushnell, of Hartford, and other noted characters, including Governor Bushnell, of Ohio. The issue of this marriage is: Alfred Van Derwerken, Jr., born March 14, 1870, married Lydia S. Parke, of Quebec, Canada, February 25, 1892; Ezra Lawrence Van Derwerken, born February 19, 1872, died in infancy; Genevieve F., born January 8, 1877, married Daniel M. Post, of Brooklyn, December 17, 1895; and Victor Earl Van Derwerken was born October 7, 1891.

WILLIAM W. STOLL.

The American family of Stoll traces its origin to Germany, where men of the name were conspicuous in affairs of state. George Stoll, the first of the name of whom we have authentic record, was a



Charles Scott.



William W. H. L.



reigning duke prior to the time of Napoleon's conquest of the German and Prussian provinces. He was born in the old castle Emrich in the Amt Runkel, near the river Lahn in the province of Nassau, Germany. His estate was extensive, his income princely, and during the reign of Louis XIV he loaned large sums of money to the French government. At the time of Napoleon's invasion of Germany the Duke took up arms in defense of the fatherland, and, notwithstanding this fact, after his conquest of the Germans, Napoleon offered the duke the honorable position of the treasurer of the city of Paris, but his loyalty to Germany forbade his allegiance to Napoleon, and he politely declined the position. Later he went to Paris where he remained for some time, endeavoring to recover from the French government the principal and interest of the loans which he had previously made to the king. The French authorities refused to pay but finally refunded an amount equal to the interest, while the amount of the principal was lost to the duke and his family.

During his residence in Paris the duke married the French baroness, Anna Maria Josephine De Malliot, and their family included three sons and a daughter. The eldest son and child lost his life in military service and the daughter was accidentally drowned. The other two sons were Louis and Joseph, the former the father of our subject. The duke returned with his family to Germany, where he spent the remaining years of his life. Louis Stoll, the father of our subject, acquired his primary education in France and completed his studies in Germany where he became known as a man of broad scholastic attainments. He married Mary Anna Class, a member of an old German family, and they became the parents of four sons and two daughters who reached years of maturity. Louise became the wife of Charles Swartz. Conrad became, under the direction of his father, a miller and mechanical engineer, and, emigrating to America, took up his residence in Mokena, Illinois, where he was widely known as a prominent citizen. He married and reared a number of children. William W., the subject of this review, was the next of the family. Elizabeth married George Betz. Henry, the third son, settled at Beatrice, Nebraska. Charles is represented on another page of this volume.

Louis Stoll became an expert miller and mechanical engineer in his native land and devoted himself to milling and engineering interests there until 1846, when he embarked with his family on a sailing vessel at one of the ports of Holland and came to the United States, landing at New York city on the 12th of August, after an uneventful voyage of fifty-six days. One of his first undertakings in this country was the designing and erecting of the old Hecker

mill at Cherry and Pike streets, New York. This he equipped with the best improved machinery obtainable at that time, much of it being of his own design and invention. Not long afterward Mr. Stoll perfected and put in operation the first machine for the manufacture of farina in the United States, introducing this in the George V. Hecker mills in New York city. In 1855 Mr. Stoll removed with his family to Illinois, where he spent the remaining years of his life as a farmer. Under his personal supervision each of his sons had thorough training in and acquired an excellent knowledge of mechanical engineering and designing with special instruction in regard to the construction of flour mills and grain elevators. He died at his home in Illinois, December 12, 1861, after which his widow went to Brooklyn, where she died May 23, 1865. Both were consistent Christian people, honored and respected by all who knew them.

William W. Stoll, whose name stands at the head of this memoir, was born at Mchemberg, in the province of Nassau, Prussia, August 5, 1825, and was there educated and instructed in mechanical engineering under his father's direction. For some time he followed his chosen vocation at Frankfort-on-the-Main and after the emigration of the family to America he assisted his father in similar work here, and in 1835 accompanied his parents to Illinois, where he was engaged in designing and constructing flour mills and milling and grain elevator machinery. In 1861 he returned to the east and became a resident of Brooklyn, believing that the seaboard cities would afford him better opportunities for the introduction of special machinery for flour mills and grain elevators which he had perfected and patented. He designed and erected in New York harbor the first portable or floating grain elevator ever constructed. He also designed and built several of the large grain elevators and warehouses of Brooklyn and New York city and gave special attention to designing and constructing malt houses and flouring mills.

Mr. Stoll perfected and secured letters patent on numerous important devices in milling and grain elevator machinery, and his services as well as his machinery for portable and stationary grain elevators were sought abroad as well as at home. He originated the plans and specifications for a portable grain elevator at Liverpool, England, and in 1870, after urgent solicitation, he went to London, England, where he designed and built the first grain elevator of its type in that country. His services were urgently sought in Russia and other European countries, but he preferred to live in America with his family and left the work he might have done abroad to other hands. A most abstemious man, Mr. Stoll was

strongly opposed to intemperance, and because of his temperance principles frequently declined to be connected even remotely with the designing and construction of breweries.

William W. Stoll was twice married. He first wedded Catharine Diehl, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who died in January, 1858, leaving a son, Louis. For his second wife he chose Miss Caroline C. Ernst, daughter of Peter and Catharine (Marten) Ernst. By this marriage three children were born: Emma C.; Edward T., who married Florence Roper and has a daughter, Grace F.; and Martha A., the wife of Dr. E. J. Carroll, A. B. Mrs. Stoll, a most estimable lady who has many friends, resides at the old family home in the Nineteenth ward of Brooklyn. In 1897 she was called upon to mourn the loss of her husband, who died on the 22d of August, of that year. His integrity of character and his business reputation were above question and his domestic traits were the admirable ones of a devoted husband and loving father. As a mechanical genius he took high rank and from a business and financial point of view his career was one of much success. In 1887 when he retired from active business life he was the possessor of an ample fortune, and thus he was enabled to leave his family in very comfortable circumstances. But more than this he left to them the priceless heritage of an untarnished name.

CHARLES STOLL.

Charles Stoll, now deceased, was well and widely known in business circles, and his success came as the reward of strong purpose, energy and capable management. He was born in Machrenberg, province of Nassau, kingdom of Prussia, Germany, April 9, 1835, and died in Brooklyn on the 5th of May, 1893, respected by all who knew him. He was only about twelve years of age when with his parents he came to the new world. He was a grandson of Duke George Stoll and a son of Louis Stoll, and the family history is given in connection with the life record of William Stoll, a brother of our subject, on another page of this work.

In the schools of his native land Charles Stoll began his education, which was continued in the Brooklyn schools. At the age of fourteen, however, he began to learn the millwright's trade and followed that pursuit for a number of years. In 1866 he went to the west, remaining, however, for only a brief period. Subsequently he had charge of a floating elevator for seven years and then became a brewery architect. He had some very valuable patents on brewing and ice machines and continued in that line of business until his demise. During that time he erected many breweries, including structures of that

class in New York, Jersey City, Syracuse and other points in the state. His business reputation was unassailable and his patronage constantly increased, bringing to him a very desirable measure of prosperity.

Mr. Stoll was a man of domestic tastes whose interests centered in his home and his family. He married Miss Louise Earley, a daughter of John and Louisa (Brandmaier) Earley, of Wurtemberg, Germany, the wedding being celebrated in 1856. For many years she was to him a faithful companion and helpmate on the journey of life and their mutual love and confidence increased as the years went by. They had four children, of whom three are living: Emma, now the wife of Charles Luger; Louisa, the wife of Charles Zipp; and Annie E., who is living with her mother. The death of Mr. Stoll was widely and deeply felt, for he had the respect and regard of many business associates and friends as well as the deep love of his wife and daughters. He was indeed a self-made man and his business prominence and prosperity were due to his own efforts. It was his delight to provide bountifully for his family and he left to them a very desirable competence as the result of his busy and useful career.

FRANK H. CLARK, M. D.

Whether the elements of success in life are innate attributes of the individual or whether they are quickened by a process of circumstantial development, it is impossible to clearly determine. Yet the study of a successful life is none the less profitable by reason of the existence of this uncertainty and in the majority of cases it is found that exceptional ability, supplemented by close application and earnest purpose, forms the real secret of the success which so many have envied. This is certainly true of Dr. Frank Hinchman Clark, one of the eminent physicians of Brooklyn, who has won his prominence by thorough and broad study, by strong determination and by continued research and investigation along those lines which lead toward perfection.

The Doctor is a native of New York city, his birth having there occurred on the 7th of September, 1859. His paternal grandfather, William Arnenas Clark, was a sea captain and lost his life while on a voyage. His wife was Mariah Waltsie, of New York. The Doctor's maternal grandparents were natives of Washington, D. C., but for a long period made their home in New York city. Richard Penel Clark, the Doctor's father, gained a national reputation in connection with his work in behalf of Christian teaching for the young. He was known throughout the country as a Sunday-school worker and lectured extensively, his addresses being illustrated



Frank W. Clark, M.D.

by blackboard demonstration. He was for many years president of the American Sunday-school Teachers' Association and had an extremely wide acquaintance among Christian workers throughout the land. He was the author of "Marching Along," a national anniversary hymn, which has since been sung all over the world, and was the composer of much other Sunday-school and church music. While residing in New York he held membership in the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian church, of which the Rev. Dr. Burchard was pastor and by whom he was married. In December, 1867, he removed to Brooklyn and became a member of the Lafayette avenue Presbyterian church and later of the Puritan Congregational church. He was one of the founders of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and endorsed every movement which he believed would promote a spirit of brotherly helpfulness and Christianity among his fellow men. For years his business interests connected him with the firm of S. B. Chittenden & Company, of New York, and at the time of his death he was an officer in the Equitable Life Insurance Company, of New York.

Richard P. Clark was married in the metropolis to Miss Maria Louisa Charles, who was of great assistance to him in his Christian work. His death occurred April 17, 1876, when he was fifty-two years of age, but Mrs. Clark long survived him and was called to her final rest February 4, 1898. Unto them were born six children. Emma, the eldest, married A. A. Knudson, of Brooklyn, who won fame as the discoverer of electrolysis as seen in trolly and other electric wires having effect upon water, gas and other pipings. He also discovered the action of electrolysis on and the resultant danger to the Brooklyn bridge. William A. Clark, the second of the family, resides in Brooklyn and is the New York representative of the Aiken Knitting Mills Company of Piedmont, New York. He married Augusta Walton, and has four children,—Grace Adele, Richard Percy, Clarence Sperry, and Frank Walton. Miss Carrie J. Clark and Miss Mary L. Clark are the next of the family, and were followed by the Doctor. The youngest is Rev. John Brittan Clark, who was graduated in the Brooklyn public schools, at Amherst College in 1886 and in the Union Theological Seminary in 1889. He then served as assistant to the Rev. R. R. Storrs, D. D., was later pastor of the Lee Avenue Congregational church and then of the Westminster Presbyterian church, of Detroit, Michigan, where he is now located. He married Irene Woodbridge, a daughter of Charles A. Woodbridge, of Brooklyn, and unto them were born three children: Dorothy, who died in early childhood; and Elizabeth and David Cartwright.

In the public schools of Brooklyn Dr. Clark pursued his preliminary education and later entered the Long Island College Hospital, in which he was graduated with the class of 1887. For one year he was house surgeon in his *alma mater* and during the month of August he had two hundred ambulance calls, which remains the record. He engages in general practice and also does considerable surgical work. With a nature that could never content itself with mediocrity he has steadily advanced in this profession wherein success must depend upon individual merit and broad and thorough knowledge, and having long since left the ranks of the many he now stands among the successful few. His reading and investigation have been carried along so that he is conversant with every new development in the medical science, and while he never disregards old and established methods of practice he is yet quick to note and utilize improvements which will prove of real practical value in his practice. The large patronage accorded him attests his high standing. His own research, thought and study have been of benefit to his fellow practitioners and he has prepared a number of valuable scientific papers which have been read before gatherings of the profession and later published in medical journals. He invented the ampliphone, which is an improvement on the stethoscope and is now widely used. He also invented a uterine douche for gynaecologists and abstersicians and a universal needle that does not need threading and is utilized by a large number of the representatives of the profession. An instrument for the improvement of hearing is also among his inventions and adds to the value of his work, which has certainly been of great benefit to mankind.

Dr. Clark has been and is connected with many public institutions. From 1888 until 1894 he was attending surgeon to the Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary; was one of the incorporators of the Bushwick Hospital, now the Bushwick Central Hospital, and has been one of its attending surgeons since 1894. From 1888 until 1892 he was examining surgeon for the department of pensions, located in the Brooklyn city hall, and through all these years he has enjoyed a large private practice, which has grown to be of a most important character, attesting the confidence reposed in him as a physician of superior ability. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Brooklyn Medical Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Associated Physicians of Long Island, and is thus in touch with the advanced thought of other representatives of the medical fraternity.

On the 21st of January, 1892, the Doctor married Miss Hattie Eversly Jarvis Nantz, of Brooklyn, who died July 14, 1901, and their only child, Hattie, died

in infancy. Socially the Doctor is connected with Long Island Council, No. 170, R. A. M., Court Arlington, No. 244, American Order of Foresters and the Companions of Forest, and of these he is medical examiner. He holds membership in the Puritan Congregational church and in politics he is independent at city elections, where no political issue is involved but on questions of state and national importance he votes with the Republican party. Such in brief is the history of one who through the years of his manhood has steadily advanced in his chosen profession. Realizing the importance of his work, the obligations do not rest light upon him, but are met with conscientious effort and honorable purpose and his labors have proved of great value and benefit to his fellow men.

PURVIS J. BEHAN.

Purvis J. Behan, who is principal of school No. 45 in Brooklyn, was born in Bombay, India, on the 22d of February, 1860. His father, Derby Purvis Behan, was an officer in the English army, and in the line of his duty was sent to India. The subject of this review was reared at his birthplace, there remaining until twenty-four years of age. He was educated in the schools of Bombay and at Stonyhurst College in England. In 1889 he came to the United States, taking up his abode in Brooklyn. The following year he began teaching in evening school No. 45. In January, 1891, he was appointed a teacher in the third grammar grade of school No. 45, and has since passed all the various grades of promotion within the department of teaching, until on the 30th of November, 1898, after eight years' connection with the Brooklyn schools, he received the appointment of principal of the same school.

There is in the state not a case parallel to his, for throughout his connection with the city schools he has worked only in one institution, being promoted from time to time until he is now in charge as principal, of school No. 45. Not only do his splendid scholarly attainments qualify him for his position, but he also possesses excellent executive ability, and in a remarkable degree has the faculty of winning the regard and respect of both teachers and pupils. The harmonious feeling that exists in the school produces a much higher grade of work than could otherwise be attained. He has under his supervision two heads of department, thirty-four teachers and about sixteen hundred pupils. He certainly possesses natural aptitude for his calling, for owing to his strong mentality he has the power of imparting clearly and concisely to others the knowledge he has acquired. He is not only a scholar; he is also a student, and is constantly in-

vestigating methods of teaching, and evolving important methods of his own. How best to accomplish his work and to make the school course of greatest benefit to his pupils are things which continually occupy his time and attention. School No. 45 is widely known for its proficient work.

Mr. Behan is married and has three children living.

JAMES WRIGHT.

Among the prominent New York business men who have resided in Brooklyn was the late Mr. James Wright of the well known produce firm of Jelliffe, Wright & Company. He was born in Quaker street, Schenectady county, New York, August 17, 1838, and died on a ferryboat while on his way home from his office on the evening of June 18, 1901. His father, Ebenezer Wright, was a carpenter and builder, a man of sterling character and integrity, a staunch supporter of the cause of abolition, and a true friend of the poor and unfortunate. He was one of three townsmen who acted as agents of the "Underground Railroad," assisting slaves in their flight to Canada and freedom. He occupied many positions of trust in his township and enjoyed the esteem and respect of all who knew him. Ebenezer Wright was born in Westerlo, Albany county, in 1800, and married Susan Briggs. John Wright, the grandfather of James Wright, married Susan, a daughter of Captain Nehemiah Bassett, one of the French Huguenots who had settled in this country on coming from France to avoid religious and political persecution. His great-grandfather was Matthew Wright, his great-grandmother, Esther Lewis, born in Chatham, Connecticut. John Wright was in both the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812, and the musket which he carried in the former war is now in possession of the family of James Wright. Thomas Wright, brother of John, enlisted in the Patriot army of the Revolution, was taken prisoner and confined in Boston Harbor on a prison-ship, where he died of starvation.

The Wright family were originally Scandinavians and their name and coat-of-arms may be found in the "Ritthaus," or courthouse, at Stockholm. They emigrated to Wales and from there to New England and finally to New York state, where the subject of this sketch was born. Mr. Wright's early life was like that of all town boys. He received his education in the schools and academy of his native town, and learned much from outside sources. His father's office was the rendezvous of all the thinkers of the town, and at an early age Mr. Wright heard numerous discussions which were the foundation of many of his convictions and much of his thinking in later



James Knight.



years. When about nineteen years of age Mr. Wright entered a store as clerk, where he remained a year, until taken with a severe illness which completely prostrated him. During his convalescence, he prepared himself for teaching and followed that occupation until 1862, when he came to New York as a bookkeeper for a firm of wholesale produce commission merchants, with whom he afterward became connected as a partner. At the time of his death Mr. Wright was engaged in the same business, a partner in the firm of Jelliffe, Wright & Company, one of the largest firms of the kind in New York city, founded by Messrs. Wright and Jelliffe over thirty years ago. He was a member of the New York Mercantile Exchange and treasurer of the West Washington Market Association. Mr. Wright nowhere showed more strongly his principles and integrity than in his business where he was known, not only as a "long-headed" business man, but also as one whose conscience would excuse no deceit or trickery.

Mr. Wright's puritanical ancestry showed its influence all through his life, and he was an earnest worker in the cause of religion and temperance. Shortly after coming to New York he united with John Street Methodist Episcopal church, the first Methodist Episcopal church in America, and for thirty-nine years he was one of its most efficient and respected members. For most of the time he was a member of its board of stewards and trustees and recording steward of the same. For nine years he was its Sunday-school superintendent, and never did the Sunday-school prosper more than under his efficient management. For many years he was the secretary of the New York City Missionary Society and enjoyed its work exceedingly. Mr. Wright was a man of great benevolence and many poor families and needy outcasts and young people struggling for an education will bless his memory for years to come. He was an interested member of the Methodist Social Union. Mr. Wright was for many years also interested in the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal church of Brooklyn, and the esteem in which he was held there was shown by a beautiful memorial service held two weeks after his death.

Some of Mr. Wright's best efforts were directed toward the temperance cause. Himself a firm believer in abstinence from the use of liquor, he used his influence not only to convert others to his way of thinking but also to raise those who had fallen victims to the habits of intemperance. He was a member of the grand lodge of Good Templars, and had held nearly all its offices of honor, and been given the literary degree of M. R. T. He was also a delegate to the international supreme lodge held in different cities of the world at intervals of two years.

Probably one of the interests which lay closest to Mr. Wright's heart was the cause of education. He was appointed a member of the board of education of the city by Mayor Wurster in 1897 and in 1901, notwithstanding his identification with the opposite political party, he was reappointed by Mayor Van Wyck. He was the chairman of the committee on retirement of teachers and of schools Nos. 10 and 107. He was also a member of the committees on studies, music, physical culture, the Boys' high school and of the local committees of schools Nos. 2, 40, 60, 82, 118, 124, and of the Roman Catholic Asylum for Girls. Mr. Wright was intensely interested in this work and directed all his best efforts toward it. That these efforts were appreciated, and that he was held in high regard by his associates on the board and his principals and teachers, was shown in many ways. The board held a special meeting in which many tributes were paid to his memory. The schools of which he was chairman were closed, and members of the board and teachers and principals attended his funeral to pay their last token of respect, while the flags on public buildings were placed at half-mast. Mr. Green, one of Mr. Wright's fellow workers, said "he was a good and faithful public servant, and all who knew him, knew him as one of the most earnest workers, fruitful in suggestion, lappy in tact in the settlement of vexed questions and a man whose influence was spread throughout the system and particularly in the neighborhood in which he lived. Mr. Wright was an example of unfaltering devotion to duty and a man whose faith in his duty as a citizen was very high."

Mr. Wright was highly patriotic and was ever for progress in politics, as in all walks of life. He was a firm adherent of the Republican party and for many years president of the Republican association of his ward and a member of the Seventh Assembly District Republican Club; but his devotion to business and philanthropic work was such that no offer could tempt him, and he worked on in his modest way for the best good of his party as he saw it.

On account of his lameness Mr. Wright was debarred from participating in the Civil war, but his patriotic tendencies made him many friends and he was elected an honorary member of Cushing Post, G. A. R., of Brooklyn.

Mr. Wright moved from New York to Brooklyn and lived for over thirty years in the same section, leaving one of the finest homes in that part of the city.

On September 26, 1865, Mr. Wright was married to Miss Helen Maria Gaige, daughter of Isaac B., and Margaret (Sternberg) Gaige, and granddaughter of Benjamin and Deliverance (Hoag) Gaige. Ben-

jamin Gaige was one of nine sons of Joseph and Mary (Mortimer) Gaige, who came from England. The farm upon which Benjamin Gaige first settled in Schenectady county, New York, is still in possession of his descendants. Mrs. Wright's maternal ancestor was one of the very first settlers of Schoharie county. He walked from Albany, carrying among other things a skillet of wheat, which he sold upon his arrival. This was the first wheat sold in the county. He was one of those who built and occupied the old stone fort during the Indian troubles, and the farm which he took up and reduced to a state of cultivation is still owned by the Sternberg family.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wright were born seven children: C. William, a successful attorney residing in Brooklyn, married Miss Isabelle Scott and has two children, Helen and Hilda; Francis Asbury of the firm of Jelliffe, Wright & Co., married Miss Emma Burtis Butler and has one child, James; James E. and Herbert E., twins, died in infancy; Mabel, who was graduated with twofold honors at the Packer Collegiate Institute, married Frank Carter MacDonald, a prominent architect and builder of New York city and quartermaster-sergeant of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.; Justus Gaige, M. D., was graduated at the Long Island College Hospital in 1899, is engaged in the practice of medicine in Brooklyn, and married Miss Emma Johnson Van Alst; and Henry Sternberg is a student in the New York Law School.

Mr. Wright's character was a splendid one, and his life very useful and active; he lived largely for others. His last thought was for others, and he was hurrying home to attend a meeting of the board of education when he succumbed to heart disease, dying instantly. He was a thorough Christian, willing to hear all sides of questions, but unmovable when his mind was made up. He was a firm friend, generous and stanch, and a loving and tender husband and father. He was very fond of literary pursuits and always a student. His fund of humor was inexhaustible and even when ill he would laugh in order not to worry his family. No difficulties were too great for him to surmount, and his indomitable will kept him up through them all.

Thus he lived, and thus he died, always actuated by a spirit of love and duty and commanding the respect and esteem of all with whom he came into contact during his active and useful career.

VENNETTE F. PELLETREAU.

There is no nobler heritage than that of an honored and honorable ancestry, and this the subject of this article may justly claim. The remote ancestry of the Pelletreau family was a Sieur Pelletreau, who

was physician to Admiral Coligny. On the 17th of July, 1571, King Charles IX, of France, granted him a coat of arms and the following is a translation of the description: Azure. A column in pale, or, encircled with a serpent proper apposed on dexter and sinister by two martlets or. Crest, a helmet or. The Sieur Pelletreau perished with his illustrious patron in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 23, 1572.

The immediate ancestors of the family in America were Jean Pelletreau and his wife, Magdalean Vincent, who came to this country immediately after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1686. They brought with them their two nephews, Jean and Elie Pelletreau, who were sons of Paul Pelletreau and Esther Gouin, his wife, who died in France. Their native place was the village of Arces, in Xaintonge, now the department of Charente Inferieure. They were all members of the French Huguenot church in New York, and in their will left funds for the support of its poor. Jean Pelletreau 1st was naturalized in New York, September 22, 1687, and died in 1700, leaving no children. Jean, 2d, and his brother Elie were naturalized July 10, 1696. The former married Marie Madeline Vincent, and their children were Susanna, who was born February 26, 1702; Marie; Jeanne; Esther and Jean.

Elie Pelletreau married Marie, daughter of Jean Benoist and Judith Bourdon, his wife, all natives of Arces. The wedding occurred October 9, 1692, and their children were John, born July 14, 1694; Elias, born October 25, 1695; Paul, born November 26, 1698; and Francis, born about 1700. Elie Pelletreau was married a second time, Jeanne Maury becoming his wife March 7, 1710. She was the widow of John Maury, and a daughter of Jean Machet. Their children were: Thomas, born August 27, 1712; and Benjamin, born May 16, 1714. Neither left descendants. Elie Pelletreau, their father, died in 1730.

John Pelletreau died prior to his father's death. He married Elizabeth Bonin and left two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth.

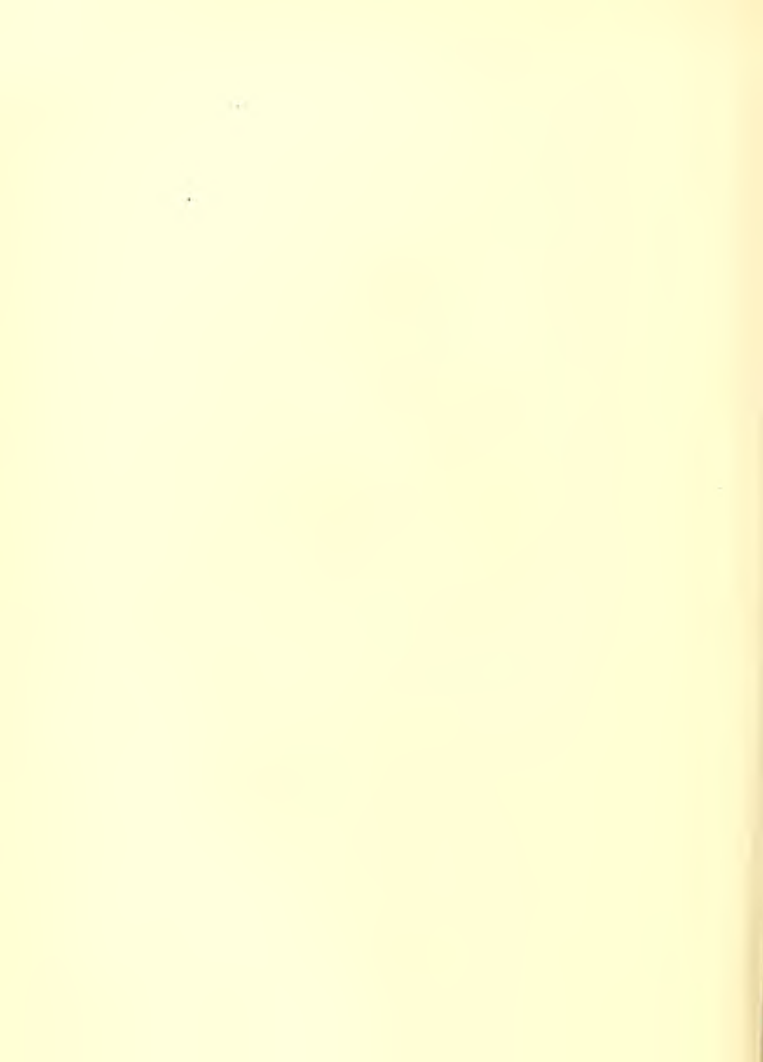
Elias Pelletreau also died before the father passed away. By his wife, Elizabeth Pelletreau, he had two children, Elias, born December 20, 1723, and Elizabeth, born January 12, 1728.

Paul Pelletreau married Susanna, daughter of Captain William Heurtin. Their children were Elias, who was born April 7, 1730, and was probably the ancestor of the branch of the family now living in Brooklyn; Guillaume and Paul, twins; Elizabeth Jane; Marie; Marianne; and Susanna. The last named married William Ustick and was the grandmother of Bishop Onderdonk, of New York, and of Bishop Onderdonk, of Pennsylvania.

Francis Pelletreau went to Southampton, Long



Samuel H. Johnson



Island, in 1717. He was married September 26, 1721, to Jane, widow of Richard Osborn, and their children were Mary and Elias, the last named born May 31, 1726. Jane Pelletreau died December 6, 1733, at the age of thirty-eight years, and her husband, Francis Pelletreau, was married September 4, 1734, to Mary King, widow of Joseph King, and a daughter of Judge Thomas Chatfield, of East Hampton, Long Island. They had two children: Hugh, who died in infancy, and Hannah, who was born in 1735. The latter married the Rev. Edward White, a son of the Rev. Silvanus White, of Southampton. Francis Pelletreau died during a surgical operation in St. Thomas Hospital in London, September 26, 1737.

Captain Elias Pelletreau, a son of Francis, married Sarah, a daughter of Judge Hugh Gelston, on the 29th of December, 1748. Their children were: Jane, who was born May 13, 1750, and became the wife of Judge Pliny Hillyer, of Simsbury, Connecticut; Francis and Hugh, who died in childhood; John, who was born July 29, 1755, and died August 26, 1822; and Elias, born August 29, 1757, and died October 10, 1831. For his second wife Captain Elias Pelletreau married Sarah, daughter of Zebular Conkling, of East Hampton, but there were no children by this marriage. The Captain died November 2, 1810, honored and respected by all who knew him. His home was standing in Southampton until recent years and was the last house on Long Island that retained the old-fashioned rhomboidal panes of glass, set in lead, and from this it was known as the house with diamond windows.

Elias Pelletreau, a son of Captain Elias Pelletreau, married Hannah, daughter of Colonel Josiah Smith, of East Moriches, Long Island, on the 7th of August, 1782. She was born December 3, 1754. Her father was a Colonel of the Suffolk County Regiment, which took an active part in the battle of Long Island, in 1776. Their children were: Francis, born May 16, 1784; Colonel Elias S., born May 13, 1789; and Maltby, born May 23, 1791. Mrs. Hannah Pelletreau, the mother of these children, died July 11, 1804, and on the 21st of December of that year Elias Pelletreau married Millicent Post. They had one child, Paul, who was born November 19, 1809, and died March 17, 1818.

Francis Pelletreau, the eldest son of Elias and Hannah (Smith) Pelletreau, married Mary Conkling, of Islip, and left two children, Henry, who died childless, and Cornelia, the wife of Rev. Ralph Smith, of Smithtown, Long Island.

Colonel Elias S. Pelletreau, the second son of Elias and Hannah Pelletreau, died September 30, 1821. He married Hannah, daughter of Oliver Smith, of East Moriches, Long Island, and had one

child, Jesse Woodhull Pelletreau, who for many years was a magistrate in East Moriches, where he died November 8, 1876. He married Maria Michaels, and their children were Mary A., wife of Hon. John S. Hoans; Jessie Marie; and Leonard W. For his second wife Jesse Woodhull Pelletreau married Nancy Stephens, and had one son, Robert S., of Patchogue, Long Island.

Maltby Pelletreau, the grandfather of our subject, died in Connecticut January 1, 1846. He married Jane Jorammon and left these children: Elias Francis, William Upson, Maltby Kingston and Hannah Jane. The daughter became the wife of John P. Beauvien, and had one son, Maltby August, who married Charlotte C. Ayres. William Upson wedded Mary Short and left two sons, William Upson and Maltby.

Maltby Kingston Pelletreau, the father of our subject, married Louise E. Drinker, a daughter of Judge William Walon Drinker, of New York. Their marriage was celebrated April 16, 1861, and Venette F. Pelletreau is the youngest of their four children.

When our subject was about five years of age the family removed to Louisville, Kentucky, and he was educated in Louisville College. At an early age he manifested an interest in law, and when he was twelve or thirteen his parents decided that he should enter that profession, himself acquiescing. When fifteen years of age he accompanied his parents on their removal to Brooklyn and entered the law office of George V. Brower, where he studied two years, and then opened an office of his own at 186 Remsen street, where he still carries on business, but not in the legal profession. While in Mr. Brower's office he noticed the many incapable lawyers who foisted themselves upon a helpless lay public, men who knew little actual law, but who were brilliant as instruments of mischief; he also saw the failure of many men full of legal learning; but more important than all, he saw the immense possibilities that lay in the handling of Brooklyn real estate, and he decided not to practice law but become a power in the real estate world. Perhaps he little thought how soon his ambition would be realized, but he is now there for certainty. In addition to the real estate business he is interested in various other lines more or less connected with it. He not only deals in loans and mortgages but furnishes plans, specifications, surveys, title companies' policy, fire insurance, etc. Another branch of this progressive man's business is the laying out and cutting through of streets, in which he not only laid the sewer, gas and water pipes, but brought the connection into each lot across the curb of the side walks and asphalted the roadways.

the land that was once a farm or which may have lain waste, and dividing it up into building lots, which were most attractive to builders, as in buying these lots they had the benefit of all the aforementioned improvements besides a builder's loan. In all business affairs Mr. Pelletreau is energetic, prompt and notably reliable, and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He is certainly one of Brooklyn's most progressive and prominent young business men.

Mr. Pelletreau was married October 19, 1890, to Miss Florence E. Fisher, a daughter of George M. Fisher, of Brooklyn. During the summer months they reside near Summit, New Jersey, where he owns a large stock farm. He is a great lover of thoroughbred horses. Personally Mr. Pelletreau is an active, wiry individual of dark complexion and medium height, with an alert eye. He is a member of several clubs: The Union League, Irving, Aurora Grata and the Brooklyn Chess Clubs, and also belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution, his great-great-grandfather, Colonel Jonas Smith, having fought for the independence of the colonies, taking part in the battle of Long Island. In his political views he is a Republican, and is a thirty-second-degree Mason, having been raised in a blue lodge in the spring of 1892.

FRANCIS JOSEPH MAGILLIGAN, M. D.

Dr. Magilligan, of this review, was born in Brooklyn May 30, 1860, and is a son of John Magilligan, a well-known builder who has long been an active factor in the city's building interests. The son was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and in St. Francis Xavier's College of New York, in which he was graduated in 1882, and then became associated with his father in business, the partnership continuing for several years. Wishing to enter professional life, he began the study of medicine and was graduated in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, in 1890. After about one year devoted to hospital work he began the independent practice of his profession in the section of Brooklyn where he is now located, and from the beginning his efforts have been attended with prosperity. He now has a large patronage, and in his practice he has demonstrated his ability to successfully cope with the intricate problems that meet the medical practitioner. He keeps fully abreast with the times. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Association and the Kings County Medical Society. He has been visiting physician at St. Peter's Hospital since his graduation, and has also been connected with the Brooklyn Central Dispensary and the Bushwick Central Hospital.

On the 2d of June, 1897, Dr. Magilligan was united in marriage to Miss Anna Clark, a daughter of Hugh Clark, of Brooklyn. They have three children,—John Francis, Joseph and Agnes Anne. He and his wife are members of St. Paul's Catholic church, and the Doctor is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, Columbus Council, and the Third Ward Democratic Association.

THE STRYKER FAMILY.

Jan Stryker was born in 1615, and died about 1697. He emigrated from Ruinen, in the province of Dutch Holland, in 1652, resided first in New Amsterdam (New York), but soon removed to and was one of the first settlers of Flatbush, Long Island, where he served as a magistrate almost continuously between 1654 and 1673. He was married three times. His first wife was Lammentie Seabright, and they were married in Holland. His second wife was Swantie Jansen, widow of Cornelius De Potter, of Brooklyn, New York. They were married April 2, 1679. His third wife was Tuentie Funis, widow of Jacob Hellakers, alias Swart, of Gravesend, Long Island, but who had removed to and built the first house in New Utrecht. The following is the record of his children: Altie was married May 26, 1660, to Abraham Brickerhoff, of Flatlands, who in 1714 was a deacon in the church. Their descendants settled in Flushing, Long Island. Jannettie married Cornelius Janse Berrien, of Flushing, Long Island, and after his death married Hendricke Von Planck, of Flatbush, Long Island. Their descendants live at Flushing and Newtown, Long Island, and New York. Garret was married December 25, 1683, to Styntie Dorlant, daughter of Garret Dorlant. He was high sheriff of Kings county in 1686, and subsequently settled in New Jersey, where his descendants still live. Angenietie or Agnes was twice married, her first husband, to whom she was married April 25, 1656, was Claes Fyson, who died prior to 1659. Her second husband was Cornelius Boomgaret (afterward called Bogart), of New Lots. They removed to Hackensack, New Jersey, and their descendants live in that state. Hendrick was married February 16, 1687, to Catherine Huyse. Eytie (Ida) married Stoffel Probasco, of New Lots, and their descendants reside at New Lots, Wallabout and Gravesend. Peter was married May 20, 1681, to Annetie Barensee, who died in 1717. He resided in Flatbush, Long Island, and was patentee under Duggans patent for that town. He had ten children, some of whom died young, while those who lived to maturity were as follows: Jacob Jacob, who married Annie Vanderbeck; Barrent, who married Libertie Hegeman, at Three Mile Run, New Jersey;



Wm. S. Traylor

Seytie, who married Aerr-Vanderbilt; Peter, who was a farmer at Flatbush, married Jannetie Martense and had seven children. Jan, who married Margaret, daughter of John Schenck, and after her death married Sarah, daughter of Michael Bergen, and had thirteen children.—Peter; Johannes; Annettie; Abraham, who married and settled at Raritan, New Jersey; Magdalena, who married Fest Middagh, of Brooklyn; Lammetta, who married and settled at Somerset, New Jersey; Michael, who was born March 4, 1723, and died October 1, 1807, married Hannah, daughter of Cornelius Stryker, of Gravesend, Long Island, and had eight children.—Jan, Elizabeth, Sarah, Rebecca, Cornelius, Johannes, Femmetie and Michael. Sarah was married August 11, 1678, to Joris (George) Hansen Bergen, who was born in 1649. Their descendants reside in Havestrass, New York, and New Utrecht.

Jacob Garrite Stryker, brother of Jan (1st), and a tailor by trade, emigrated from Holland in 1651, and settled first at New Amsterdam (New York), where he was schepren in 1655-6-58 and 1660. In 1660 he and his wife are entered on Dominie Selyn's list of old church members as removed to Amersfoort (Flatlands). In 1667 their names appear on Dominie Van-Zuren's list as church members in Flatlands. His wife's name was Ida Huybrechts, and they had one son, Garret, who married Wyntie Corneliers Boongaret, or Bogart, daughter of Cornelius Bogart, the son of Angenietie, who was the daughter of Jan 1st. She died at Gravesend in 1700. He died in 1695. The following is the record of their children: Gezina, baptized at Flatlands February 6, 1679, Jannetie, married Thomas Lake, of Staten Island, son of Daniel and Alice (Stillwell) Lake. They settled there and their descendants live on the island. Jacob, baptized at Flatbush August 17, 1682, married and lived at Gravesend, Long Island, till 1722, when he sold his property to Nicholas Stillwell and removed to Raritan, New Jersey. Garrett, born November 23, 1684, settled on the west side of Manhattan Island, at an indentation of the coast line called after him, Stryker's Bay. He had numerous descendants. Gussie, baptized at Flatlands January 16, 1685, died young. Maria and Catherine were the next of the family. Garretie, baptized November 14, 1694, was married October 11, 1709, to Jan Wykoff, son of Cornelius (Pieterse) and his wife Gertrude (Simonse) Wykoff, daughter of Simon Van Arsdalen. She died, and he married for his second wife Neeltie Schenck, of Flatlands. October 25, 1713, they removed to Middlebush, New Jersey. Cornelius, who was born in 1691, and died October 23, 1769, married Rebecca Hubbard, daughter of James Hubbard, about 1727 or 1728. She was born in 1700, and died September

8, 1787. They resided on their farm in Gravesend, which was purchased for him by his father from William Goulding. Their eldest child, Garret, who was born March 2, 1729, and died September 27, 1779, was married June 26, 1756, to Ida, daughter of Barent and Bertie Vandeventer. She was born November 18, 1734, and died February 7, 1810. They resided first on a farm in Gravesend, but subsequently settled at Flatlands. They had one daughter, Gertie, who was baptized August 25, 1758.

Hannah, the second child of Cornelius and Rebecca Stryker, was born at Gravesend February 13, 1733, and was married May 31, 1751, to Michael Stryker, of Flatbush, son of John Stryker, who was a son of Peter Stryker. Samuel, born October 20, 1737, died February 7, 1828. He was married November 27, 1798, to Maria Schenck, daughter of Stephen Schenck. She was born March 17, 1739, and died May 13, 1813. They had born to them seven children: Cornelius, born August 21, 1769, died December 2, 1794. Ann and Aleitie (twins) were born September 24, 1771. Rebecca, who was born January 8, 1774, and died January 28, 1850, was married April 23, 1793, to John Bergen, of Flatlands, who was born September 23, 1764, and died August 12, 1824. They had eight children: Tunis, Maria, Cornelia, Maria, John, Johanna, Ann and Garret. Stephen, who was born December 2, 1776, and died June 1, 1851, was married March 15, 1798, to Amatie Bergen, who was born October 2, 1776, and died August 22, 1833. They had six children, namely: Maria, Tunis, Samuel, Ann, Johanna and Sarah. Garret, who was born August 15, 1781, and died February 6, 1851, was married to Cornelia or Kathrine Ryder in September, 1800, and they had two children, Samuel and Phoebe. Phoebe married William Kowenhoven, of Flatlands.

Cornelius, born May 2, 1739, died February 6, 1829. He was married about 1787 or 1788 to Maria Lake, who was born March 6, 1757, and died July 3, 1837. They had four children: Rebecca, who was born December 20, 1791, and died April 23, 1870, married Rutger I. Stillwell. Cornelius C., born August 11, 1793, died January 11, 1867. He married Nellie Stillwell September 21, 1817. She was born November 14, 1791, and died February 9, 1867. They had five children,—Cornelius Stillwell; Mary, who was born November 2, 1820, and died August 14, 1827; Rebecca, born December 30, 1821, and now residing with her sister in Flatbush; Richard D., born December 15, 1824, residing in St. Mark's place, Brooklyn; and Maria, wife of J. F. Neefus, of Flatbush. Cornelius C. Stryker spent his boyhood and early manhood upon the homestead farm in Gravesend. After his marriage the parents purchased a farm for the newly married couple at Newtown,

Queens county, Long Island. Thither they removed and resided for about fourteen years. They then removed to Brooklyn, where Cornelius C. died. During his residence in Brooklyn he was engaged in the flour business in New York city. Maria, born December 14, 1794, died February 26, 1887. Derrick, who was born November 10, 1796, died February 24, 1843. He married Charity Voorhies December 4, 1822, and they had six children.

Cornelius Stillwell Stryker, son of Cornelius C. and Nellie (Stillwell) Stryker, was born in Newtown, Queens county, Long Island, May 8, 1819. He acquired his education in district schools and under private tuition in Brooklyn. In 1835 he began life for himself as a clerk in a wholesale dry goods store, and remained in that employ for seven years. In 1841 he removed to Gravesend, and for sixty years has been an honored and highly respected resident of that locality. Up to 1899 he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, but in that year disposed of the larger part of his farm and now enjoys a well-earned rest after over sixty-five years of active business life. He was married at Gravesend, June 13, 1871, to Elizabeth Lake, a daughter of John I. and Ann (Stillwell) Lake, who died November 8, 1898. He is a member of the Reformed Dutch church.

ELIAS H. BARTLEY, B. S., PH. G., M. D.

The work of few members of the medical profession extends over as broad a field as does that of Dr. E. H. Bartley, of Brooklyn, who, in addition to caring for an extensive medical practice, is looked upon as one of the leading chemists of his time. For ten years he has been dean of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy and professor of chemistry and toxicology in the Long Island College Hospital, and a record of his professional career as well as his earlier experiences cannot fail to be of interest to his many friends and acquaintances.

He was born in Bartleyville, New Jersey, December 6, 1849, and is a son of Samuel Potter and Anna (Ewalt) Bartley. The founder of the family in this country was Hugh Barklay, who came from northeastern Ireland before the Revolutionary war and settled in Virginia. During the great conflict which led to the birth of the new republic he was a scout in the continental army, and not wishing, on that account, to be known by his right name, he changed it to Bartley, and as such it has since continued. His son, Colonel Hugh Bartley, the Doctor's grandfather, commanded a militia regiment for many years, and settled and named Bartleyville, New Jersey. He owned a large farm and a mill, and married a Miss Potter, of Potterville, New Jer-

sey, who was a member of one of the early English families who settled in that section of the state.

Samuel Potter Bartley, like his father, was a farmer and miller, and in 1851 purchased a sawmill near Mount Vernon, Ohio, which he ran until 1856. He then erected a steam gristmill in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, which he operated for two years. Selling his milling interests, he removed to a farm near Princeton, Illinois, and later took up his residence in the village, where he died in 1890, aged seventy-three years. He was survived by his widow until 1899, she having then reached the same age as her late husband. They had several children, five of whom are living: Henry E., Atlantic, Iowa; Elias Hudson; Caroline, Mrs. John C. McKinstry, Sherman, Texas; John S., Marshalltown, Iowa; and Josiah M., Waterloo, Iowa. Jonathan Potter, the third child, died in 1879, aged twenty-seven years.

Dr. Bartley, when a boy, assisted his father on the farm during the summer, and his early educational advantages were limited to a few months' attendance of the district school during the winter months, so that he had reached his majority before he was graduated at the high school of Princeton, Illinois. He then entered Cornell University, at which he was graduated in 1873, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, having completed the course in chemistry and physics in three years. After two years passed as instructor in analytical chemistry in Cornell University, and three years as professor of chemistry in Swarthmore College, he again became a student, in pursuance to a determination to enter the medical profession. He first entered Jefferson Medical College, but completed his course in the Long Island College Hospital, at which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1879. He at once entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, and for many years has enjoyed a large and select patronage. The Doctor's thorough knowledge of chemistry made him an authority on foods, and while his practice has been of a general nature a large part of it has been upon diseases of children and diseases of the stomach.

The next year after securing his medical degree he was appointed lecturer on chemistry in his alma mater, became adjunct professor in 1885, and in the following year was made professor of chemistry and toxicology. He has also been lecturer of diseases of children in that institution since 1881.

A very important part of Dr. Bartley's scientific work has been in the line of pharmacy. He became a member of the Kings County Board of Pharmacy in 1891, which he continued for seven years. In 1892 he was elected dean and professor of organic chemistry in the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. He was not only especially fitted for these positions,



E. A. Bartley.

but his efforts also have been faithful and untiring, both in the advancement of pharmaceutical education and in raising the standard of ethics governing that branch of science.

In 1882 the Doctor was appointed chemist to the Brooklyn board of health and for six years ably served the city in that capacity. Among his duties in that position was the supervision of the food supply of the city of Brooklyn. Up to that time there had been no active or systematic inspection of the milk supply. Dr. Bartley took the matter up personally, and at one time had sixty cases in court against violators of the laws regulating the sale of milk. Soon it was found necessary to employ two assistant chemists, and Dr. Bartley was made chief of that branch of the health department.

The plan of making a thorough inspection of some one article at a time was adopted, and in turn the inspection reached milk, meats, macaroni, candy, soda fountains, beer faucets, brewing apparatus, etc., an account of which may be found in the reports of the department for those years.

At the time of Dr. Bartley's entrance upon his duties there were in the city of Brooklyn three hundred and ninety-six wells, and upon inspection three hundred and ninety-five of these were condemned and filled, upon which important changes in sanitary conditions the board of health made a special and lengthy report, issued in pamphlet form.

This thorough and systematic inspection of foods and drinks had its inception in Brooklyn, a little in advance of its being taken up in New York, and later it spread to the whole country, so that Dr. Bartley's work had its good effects not only in his own city, but in the whole nation,—in fact the entire civilized world.

In 1883 he was appointed inspector for the board of health of the state of New York, and chemist to the state dairy commission.

From 1880 to 1886 Dr. Bartley was attending physician to the Long Island College Hospital Dispensary, and since the latter date has been attending physician to the Sheltering Arms Nursery. He is also attending pediatricist to the Bushwick Central Hospital, and consultant to the Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary.

Perhaps no part of Dr. Bartley's work has been more important to the world of science than his contributions to scientific literature, because in that way he has placed his best results into permanent form and reaches not only the present, but also future generations. He is the author of a large number of papers and pamphlets on foods, children feeding, and upon chemical and sanitary subjects. Among these may be mentioned: "Estimation of Antimony," *American Chemist*, 1875, page 436; "A New Calipers

for Measurement of Heads," *Pathologist*, 1881; "Indigestion and Biliousness," *Proceedings of the Medical Society of the County of Kings*, 1882; "Pumps and Wells of Brooklyn," special pamphlet of the department of health, 1884; Reports on the Adulteration of Foods and kindred subjects in the pamphlet issued by the Brooklyn board of health in 1882-8, and in those issued by the New York state dairy commission in 1885-8; "Foods in Relation to Treatment," *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, 1888, page 52; "Sewer Air," *Wood's Handbook of Science*, and *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, 1889; "Milk: How to Test It and to Take Care of It," *Retail Grocer Advocate*, and *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, 1889; "Errors of Diet During Childhood," *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, 1890, page 14; "Rapid and Easy Method of Estimating Urea and Sugar in Urine," *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, page 705, and *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, 1891; "Relation of Water to Paluda Poisoning," *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, 1893, page 45; "National Farminary," *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, 1894, page 758; "A New Method of Testing Pepsin," *Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association*, 1894; "A New Inhaler," *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, 1896, page 34; "Infestinal Fermentation," *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, 1896, page 488; "Estimation of Uric Acid in Urine," *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, and *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, 1897; "Glucose as Food," *New York Medical Journal*; "Some Liquid Foods and Accessory Pharmaceutical Education," *Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Society*, 1898; "Cow's Milk with Reference to Infant Feeding," *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, May, 1900.

Dr. Bartley's "Text Book of Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry," published in 1885, 1890, 1893, 1895, and a fifth edition in 1898, is looked upon as one of the best works on the subject. "Clinical Chemistry," published in 1899, has also been well received. The Doctor was a collaborator of the "Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences," and wrote the chapters on the management and feeding of infants in the "Practice of Obstetrics by American Authors," of which Dr. Charles Jewett was the editor. In his chemical writings one valuable result obtained is the bringing within the possibilities of every physician the analysis of many substances whose analysis formerly required quite an extensive laboratory.

Dr. Bartley is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Associated Physicians of Long Island, the Brooklyn Pediatric Society, the Brooklyn Medical Society, the New York State Medical Society, the American Pharmaceutical Association, the American Public Health Association, the National

Sanitary Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Chemical Society, and frequently presents papers before and takes active part in the discussions of these bodies.

He is also a member of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, F. & A. M., and has passed all the degrees up to and including the thirty-third Scottish Rite.

On November 5, 1888, Dr. Bartley married Miss Mary Frances Harloe, daughter of ex-Mayor William Harloe, of Poughkeepsie, New York. To this union have been born two children,—Samuel Potter and Mildred Titus. The Doctor and his family are members of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church.

A. N. BELL, M. D.

Agrippa Nelson Bell, M. D., A. M., the editor and publisher of "The Sanitarian," also one of the oldest and most honored physicians and surgeons of Brooklyn, and the most distinguished sanitarian in the United States, was born on a farm in Northampton county, Virginia, on the 3d of August, 1820, the youngest of five brothers whose parents were George and Elizabeth (Scott) Bell. His ancestors in both lines were among the early colonists of the Old Dominion. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm and pursued his early education in the typical log schoolhouses of the time. At the age of sixteen he became tired of farm life and for two years thereafter was a clerk in a village store. He then entered the academic school at Newtown, Connecticut, where he was brought into competition with boys much his junior in years but seniors in knowledge. Early in the second year of his academic course, which included the study of Latin and Greek, he began the study of medicine as a private pupil of Dr. George C. Blackman, subsequently professor of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio. When twenty years of age he became a member of the Tremont Street Medical School, Drs. Jacob Bigelow, Edward Reynolds, D. Humphreys Storer and Oliver Wendell Holmes being his preceptors. He took his first course of medical lectures in the medical department of Harvard University, and to add to his finances he read from ten to twelve o'clock six nights in each week to a gentleman affected with amaurosis. In the autumn of 1841 he went to Philadelphia, took his second course of medical lectures in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and from that institution received his medical degree in March, 1842. His A. M. degree is honorary, and was conferred by Trinity College in 1859. Dr. Bell began practice soon after graduation, at Franktown, in his native county, Virginia, where he speedily

acquired a large practice in a locality at that time noted for the extensive prevalence of malarial diseases. He was married on the 22d of November of that year to Julia Ann Hamlin, a daughter of Arcillus and Jerusha Hamlin, of Newtown, Connecticut, and in the years following, eight children were born to them, two of whom died in infancy, and his eldest son, Charles, in 1900, at the age of fifty-six years: Ellen B., wife of S. Archibald Frith; Mary F., the wife of the Rev. Paul Ziegler; Lilly, the wife of C. T. Hotchkiss; Harry Kent, physician; George Nelson, a civil engineer, survive. Mrs. Bell's health failing in the then insalubrious climate of their residence, early in 1844, the Doctor determined upon a change of residence for her, and for himself to enter the navy. He spent the greater part of the summer of that year in New York, in preparation for the examination by the naval medical board, while Mrs. Bell returned to her native home in Connecticut. He successfully passed his examination for the navy in November, but owing to the failure of the bill before congress at that time for the increase of the crops of assistant surgeons he did not receive his commission until March, 1847. He spent the interval in practice at Waterbury, Connecticut.

His first naval service was on board the sloop of war Saratoga, under command of D. G. Farragut, attached to the Gulf Squadron. Dr. Bell served in that squadron until the end of the Mexican war, doing duty on board five other vessels and also at the yellow fever hospital on Salmadina Island, near Vera Cruz. He contracted yellow fever while attached to the frigate Mississippi, which, on account of her badly infected state, had been ordered to proceed to Pensacola, Florida, to cleanse and return to Vera Cruz as soon as practicable. On arriving at Pensacola, Dr. Bell was sent with many others ill with the fever to the naval hospital at that place. Thence on recovery he returned to duty on board the Mississippi, and back to Vera Cruz. Shortly afterward he was transferred to the steamer Vixen, Commander Henry Pinkney, on blockade service off the mouth of Tuxpan river. There, in May, 1848, he was boat-wrecked on the bar, but he was fortunate on the swamping of the boat in being able to seize and to hold two oars with which he rode the breakers, but he was swept out to sea. Two hours afterward he was picked up by Past Midshipman N. T. West. Mr. West was attached to a gunboat at anchor inside the bar, from which, on discovering the disaster, he put out to the rescue in an extremely frail boat. But on reaching the vicinity of the wrecked boats, for there were two of them, notwithstanding the peril of the persons clinging to them, while the current of the river was forcing them seaward against a constantly overwhelming surf, Mr. West



Harry Kent Bell. M.D.



Alfred Bellard

recognized his only safety from a like fate with those he came to rescue, consisted in keeping his boat bow on until he should have passed the bar, and to then heave to and take them off when they were clear of the breakers. It was in the execution of this manoeuvre that when Mr. West's boat was crossing the bar and perched upon the crest of an enormous breaker he discovered Dr. Bell a mile away at sea, who was driven out by the current much more rapidly than the boats to which the others of the wreck, as many as were not drowned, clung. Mr. West courageously pursued and rescued Dr. Bell, and at once put about to the rescue of the others, excepting five, including the two commanders, William S. Harries and Henry Pinkney, who had been swept off and drowned.

Dr. Bell's service in the gulf squadron was continued until after the close of the Mexican war, when he returned in the *Vixen* to Norfolk, Virginia, in July, 1848. Three weeks later he was ordered to the coast survey steamer *Legare*, on duty in and about the harbor of New York, and later to the *Jefferson* on the same duty. In September, 1849, he was again ordered to the *Vixen* on a cruise along the Spanish Main and in the West Indies, which terminated at Washington, in June, 1850. After a short leave of absence, his next orders were to the sloop of war *Germantown*, flag ship of Commodore La Vallette, to the West Coast of Africa. That cruise terminated in April, 1853, and was Dr. Bell's last sea service. He subsequently served for nearly two years on board the receiving ship at the Brooklyn naval yard. Meanwhile, in 1854, he was examined and promoted to past assistant surgeon. He resigned from the navy October 30, 1855.

Dr. Bell had already become a resident of Brooklyn, while attached to the receiving ship, where he now entered upon the active practice of his profession. He was particularly successful in the following year when yellow fever prevailed extensively on Bayridge and at Fort Hamilton. His services were of great value owing to his familiarity with that disease. In conjunction with Dr. Elisha Harris he gave great aid to the citizens in the organization of a local hospital for the care of the poor and did much to prevent the spread of the disease through Brooklyn. Perhaps no one in the entire country has made a closer study of this and other so-called contagious diseases. Having become thoroughly impressed with the non-contagiousness of yellow fever and knowing the increased danger to life of those affected with that disease by their retention in the infected places, he now had occasion to test the correctness of this conclusion. He was called upon to attend Dr. Joseph Bailey, United States army, extremely ill with yellow fever in an infected case-

mate of Fort Hamilton. Regarding the surgeon's recovery impossible under such circumstances, Dr. Bell had him carefully divested of everything likely to communicate the disease, dressed in clothing which was first thoroughly ironed with irons as hot as practicable, short of scorching the clothes; bed-cloths treated in the same manner were spread upon a mattress that had also first been thoroughly heated, laid in an easy-going market wagon. To this the patient was carefully transferred. The curtains of the wagon were so arranged as to afford sufficient protection and not to attract attention, and the driver directed to proceed to the residence of Dr. Bailey's brother, Fourteenth street, New York. Dr. Bell proceeded in advance to the designated house to make the necessary arrangements and was waiting when the wagon arrived. He carefully transferred his charge with his own arms to the nursing care of Mrs. Bailey, who had received such assurance from Dr. Bell as to satisfy every requisite for the promotion of her husband's restoration to health. Dr. Bailey recovered and no harm was done to any one.

Although so certain of the non-contagiousness of yellow fever by the person with proper care, Dr. Bell was then, as he continues to be, no less certain of the danger of fomites—clothing and certain kinds of merchandise, particularly unclean ships—that have been exposed to the yellow fever habitat. He attributed the epidemic with which he was then contending to the proximity of the infected vessels held in quarantine but a short distance from and in the direct trend of the prevailing southwest wind toward the Long Island shore at the Narrows. Dr. Bell believed firmly that while yellow fever is not contagious personally, that the disease is communicated by infected ships and certain cargoes, and spread by reason of the uncleanly conditions more or less common to seaport cities. In an article published in the "*Merchants Magazine*," October, 1856, on the subject, Dr. Bell said: "Surely every individual of common intelligence can now comprehend the practical truth that pure air is the only real security against epidemics. In all the regulations of quarantine this prime necessity has ever been overlooked; confinement in a foul atmosphere has been the distinguishing feature of sickly ships, quarantine hospitals and lazarettos in all ages, everywhere; they convert common fevers into pestilence, which, in their attempts to restrain, they often render contagious, and they are, of all others, the most concentrated foci of disease. They constantly avert the attention of the public from the true precautionary sanitary measures, under the absurd impression that epidemics can be shut out or barricaded like the unwelcome visitors."

Similarly in the newspapers of the times Dr. Bell

persisted in his effort to make the public sensible of the danger from the New York quarantine, as it at that time obtained, until it was destroyed by fire by a throng of excited people, September 1, 1858. The sick, several of them with yellow fever, first being carefully removed and laid on the lawn and subsequently taken care of in tents, without communicating the disease to any one who handled them. Straightway it became an important question where to find a new site for a quarantine. Dr. Bell, making use of his knowledge of the shoals and reefs in the bay, gained while he was on the coast survey duty ten years before, through the "Journal of Commerce" and other newspapers, urged the propriety of locating it in the lower bay, but no one with influence agreed with him. A state commission was appointed for the removal of quarantine, but it was obtuse to any practical suggestions.

In April, 1859, the third National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention was held in New York. With this movement Dr. Bell had already become identified by a letter which he addressed to the first convention, held in Philadelphia, two years before, comprising the following propositions in relation to quarantine: "1st. Immediate freedom to all well persons. 2d. Warehouses for infected goods with provision for unloading and ventilating such as are found to be so immediately on arrival. 3d. Anchorage ground at such a distance and direction from the warehouses and all populous neighborhoods as to endanger no one. 4th. A marine hospital also at such a distance from the warehouses and anchorage ground, as to be in no danger from them."

Quarantine on such a basis presents the greatest advantages for health and the least obstacle to commerce. Well people have their freedom without being kept subject to the causes of disease; sick persons a chance of recovery; merchants their ships in the shortest possible time and goods their safety.

A signal feature of the New York convention was the discussion on the contagiousness or non-contagiousness of yellow fever, pro and con, respectively, by the late eminent physicians, Drs. John W. Francis and Alexander H. Stephens and others, on a resolution introduced by Dr. Stephens:

"Resolved, That in the absence of any evidence establishing the conclusion that yellow fever has ever been conveyed by one person to another, it is the opinion of this convention that personal quarantine in cases of yellow fever may be safely abolished."

This question was debated two days. Dr. Bell trenchantly described his experience on board infected ships at and in the vicinity of Vera Cruz and in the West Indies, and related his observation of

the localities on the west coast of Africa and adjacent islands, where the deadly epidemics to which Dr. Francis had referred, prevailed many years ago. He laid particular stress upon the local conditions where the disease prevailed in contrast with the place of final resort of the infected ships to cleanse and get rid of the disease at St. Helena without danger to the people, because that island was and continues to be devoid of fomite soil.

Dr. Bell followed his remarks by proposing an addition to Dr. Stephens' resolutions: "Provided, fomites of every kind be rigidly restricted." This was readily accepted and the resolution so amended, was adopted by an almost unanimous vote. Before the convention adjourned a committee was appointed, of which Dr. Bell was made chairman, to report at the next meeting of the convention, at Boston, June 14, 1860, specific recommendations of principles and measures of quarantine, severally applicable to different diseases and different localities.

The report submitted and unanimously adopted at the time appointed comprised sanitary measures in detail relating to departure, during the voyage, and on arrival; quarantine hospitals and the proper care of the sick; quarantine warehouses and docks; the proper disposal and care of infected things and executive arrangements. The late Dr. Elisha Harris was Dr. Bell's chief co-worker. That report has constituted the ground-work of all the most important features of reform in quarantine plants and regulations that have been accomplished since that time.

It is to the efforts of Dr. Bell that the efficiency of using steam as a disinfectant is profitable. While he was in the navy the *Vixen* was one of the earliest and worst infected vessels of the squadron. She had done much river service and moreover was infested with cockroaches and rats and was in a very unclean condition. Dr. Bell was ordered to the *Vixen* and had charge of the latest cases of yellow fever. During the cold season the disease abated, but there were many febrile complaints among the crew. In the early summer, in anticipation of the return of yellow fever, it was determined to paint the ship and improve its condition as much as possible. Before undertaking this the commander, James H. Ward, resolved on a final effort for the extermination of the vermin by steam. Everything susceptible of injury was taken on deck, the hatches closed and steam turned in below the decks. This was kept up for two or three hours and with such a head as to completely permeate every crevice and blister the paint on the bulkheads. After steaming there was a thorough cleaning, scraping, whitewashing and painting. From this time forward there was a decided improvement in the health of the crew; no more fever cases occurred. Dr. Bell

promptly attributed this result to the effect of the steaming and urged the impression upon Lieutenant-Commander Ward. A month subsequently the gun boat "Mahones," a filthy schooner that had been captured from the Mexicans and which had been constantly on the river and coast trade in the vicinity of Verra Cruz, was old and had never been cleansed—Lieutenant-Commander William D. Porter, after a three weeks' surveying trip up the Tuxpan river, returned to her anchorage just inside the bar, at the mouth of the river (where she had been stationed for eight months), and signaled to the "Vixen," anchored eight miles distant, for the surgeon to repair on board. (This was part of Dr. Bell's sphere of duty, for the time, to attend the sick of the one or two gunboats anchored inside the bar, in addition to those of the chief vessel on the station to which he was particularly attached). There he found three cases of yellow fever. Ten days subsequently, the "Mahones" was taken out and alongside the "Vixen," and there by means of the "Vixen's" engine and hose attached, thoroughly steamed, and with the same salutary results as in the case of the "Vixen"—the fever was killed.

Dr. Bell has been a persistent advocate of steam as a disinfectant ever since his first use of it, until it is now universally accepted and an essential portion of the equipment of all port quarantines. He is unquestionably entitled to the credit of introducing it into practice.

In the first year of the Civil war the New York commissioners of quarantine, in anticipation of increased danger from yellow fever, employed Dr. Bell as medical superintendent of the floating hospital for the especial care of yellow fever in the lower bay. In the exercise of this duty he still further demonstrated the truth of his convictions of the non-contagiousness of the disease by the person by having his wife and young children visit him on board the hospital ship. With regard to the danger and proper care of merchandise, at the conclusion of his services as medical superintendent of the floating hospital, November, 1862, Dr. Bell reported to the commissioners: "Everybody knows that it is not safe to store infected cargoes in city warehouses during the summer, while in the face of this, without any other provision, the law provides that the merchant cannot have his ship until twenty days after the cargo is discharged. My past summer's service confirms my previously expressed judgment that since Sandy Hook seems to be out of the question, we have on the shoals of West Bank ample space for a quarantine establishment, without the possibility of objection from surroundings. The objection to West Bank would, perhaps, be the great cost of suitable structures. This would be in the long run, as

compared with Sandy Hook, even admitting the possibility of ultimately obtaining that situation, compensated for by the greater convenience of West Bank to the city. And, even supposing such a structure to cost half a million dollars and built by the subscription of merchants, the amount then would be small as compared with the burdens they have sustained by the detentions of the present system."

Shortly after that report was made, on the request of the late Hon. Henry C. Murphy, a member of the state senate at the time, Dr. Bell suggested the terms of a law comprising the practical conclusions deduced from the report of the committee on quarantine regulations from the proceedings of the fourth national quarantine convention, 1860, and designated West Bank, in the lower bay of New York, as the site. And here it may be remarked 'hat, under the head of sanitary measures, steam is particularly designated. His suggestions were formulated into a bill by Mr. Murphy and submitted to the legislature. Everything comprised was approved of, except the site, which found but little support.

In 1865, on the advent of cholera at the port of New York, Dr. Swinburne, health officer of the port at the time, after having been successfully opposed in his efforts to establish a quarantine on Staten Island, Sandy Hook, Coney Island or elsewhere, was finally driven to the necessity of accepting West Bank as a dernier resort, though he wholly ignored the choice of this by Senator Murphy's bill in 1863, which, on account of the opposition in the legislature fixing the site on West Bank, prohibited all the surroundings, on Dr. Bell's suggestion, passed it; so, on the first appearance of cholera in the port they will be forced to restore West Bank.

The outcome of Dr. Swinburne's conversion was the appointment of a temporary board of commissioners who confirmed his recommendation. By subsequent act of the legislature the following year, April, 1866, the said board of commissioners were directed to proceed and cause to be erected the necessary structures on West Bank, in the lower bay of New York, the place first designated by Dr. Bell in the original bill. The construction proceeded. The hospital was first occupied, in part, in 1866; and, in honor of the individual who claimed the credit of the site of the establishment, after he had been driven to its adoption as a dernier resort, it was named by act of the legislature "Swinburne Hospital."

In 1870-3 Dr. Bell was, by appointment of Governor Hoffman, supervising commissioner of quarantine. The hospital was equipped and the walls of the building on Hoffman Island were constructed under his supervision. His term of office expired during an interval of comparative exemption from

imported epidemic diseases, and those who succeeded him and his associates in office appear to have been passive, or, at least, lukewarm with regard to requirements for the future. At any rate, all work on the structure was soon thereafter suspended. Subsequently, however, after a period of about ten years and another round of official changes, in view of the menacing attitude of epidemics abroad, the officers in charge appreciated the necessity of repairs and equipment and urged their importance upon the legislature. But on account of political discord between the governor and the legislature all attempts to make appropriations were vetoed by the governor at the imminent risk of the health of the state and the nation. Consequently, on the arrival of the emigrant ships "Alesia" and "Britannia," infected with cholera, in the summer of 1887, the establishment was not only almost wholly devoid of means to contend with it, but Hoffman Island, the place of detention, was in such a state of decay as, seemingly, to be a possible means of propagating the disease instead of arresting it; inasmuch that during the first period of four weeks' detention of the Alesia's six hundred passengers on it, there had not been an interval of five days without the recurrence of one or more new cases.

It is to the credit of Dr. William M. Smith, the health officer in this emergency, that he called upon Dr. Bell for assistance. According to the report made to the American Public Health Association shortly thereafter, Dr. Bell quickly comprehended the situation and effectually met it. He said to the health officer: "You will never get through with these people until every one of them susceptible to the disease takes it, unless you disinfect everything in one day." Dr. Bell was requested to proceed. Here we have an illustration of the quick apprehension and prompt action which constitute the most essential qualities of the practical sanitarian.

Within one week Dr. Bell had secured the use of an iron box about nine feet in length and six feet each of the other dimensions of sufficient strength to resist steam pressure. He ordered this to be taken to Hoffman Island as soon as practicable. Just as he was about to ship it he received a message from the health officer directing that it first be sent to the Britannia. "Certainly not," was the prompt reply: "steam the clothing of the people on board the Britannia and ship, in position. Make a receptacle of her steerage; put all the clothing and baggage of all on board into it and steam the steerage with the ship's own engine." She had had three cases of cholera on board since her arrival three or four days before. Disinfection was at once proceeded with in the manner suggested, and the next day all the passengers were

required to change their clothing, put on that which had been steamed, and that which they removed from their persons was put through the steaming process; subsequent to which time there was not another case of cholera on board or among the passengers after they were removed. Meanwhile, the steam-box was put in position on Hoffman Island for the clothing of the Alesia's passengers. It was filled with baggage on wooden gratings, avoiding contact of the clothing with the sides of the box. A registering thermometer was put in, the box closed and steam turned on from a boiler under sixty pounds pressure. The escape valve of the box, adjusted to seven and a half pounds pressure, was sprung in less than one minute. At the end of twenty minutes steam was shut off and the door opened. The thermometer registered two hundred and twenty degrees Fahrenheit. The same process was repeated as frequently as practicable until in less than twelve hours from the time it began all the clothing and the baggage of the whole six hundred emigrants, not on their persons, was passed through it; and on the following day they were all required to remove the clothing they had on, to wash themselves thoroughly and put on clothing that had been steamed the day before. There was not another case of cholera among them.

After ten days' longer detention on Hoffman Island, and one week on board a clean ship procured for the purpose, to satisfy the scruples of the New York health department, they were allowed to proceed. The "Britannia's" passengers were transferred to Hoffman Island on the same day the "Alesia's" left, and there detained for two or three weeks, but, as before stated, without any recurrence of cholera.

Soon after the organization of the National Board of Health, June, 1879, Dr. Bell was chosen as one of the inspectors of quarantine and assigned to duty on the Atlantic coast from Brunswick, Georgia, to Norfolk, Virginia. From the outset of his service he secured the co-operation of all the authorities with whom he had to do in the exercise of his office, for such changes as he deemed necessary to protect them against the importation of yellow fever, which was at that time prevailing in Havana and other ports in commerce with the United States.

When he had proceeded up the coast from Brunswick, Georgia, as far as Wilmington, North Carolina, in August, he was telegraphed to meet the executive committee of the national board at Washington as soon as practicable, the purpose being to confer with him on the practicability of preventing the escape of yellow fever from New Orleans, where it had broken out, and to stamp it out there as soon as possible. The committee was already familiar

with Dr. Bell's views on quarantine measures relating to departure in the presence of infectious diseases, as expressed in the report of the committee of which Dr. Bell was chairman, at the fourth national quarantine convention already referred to. It will be sufficient to state here that in less than twenty-four hours from the time of the interview Dr. Bell was on his way to New Orleans to carry into effect his definitely expressed views. He was given all the assistance he required by the national board, six subordinate medical inspectors. And there, as elsewhere, he quickly secured the welcome co-operation of the health authorities. In less than a week circular letters were sent by the board of health to all owners, agents and masters of vessels and boats of every class requesting that every vessel or boat before departure be reported to the board of health, and, if possible, before taking cargo or passengers on board for inspection; that no employee or passenger be engaged until after receiving a certificate of inspection by officers duly designated, and that all such from that time be retained; and that no freight or furniture, deemed to be dangerous, should be received. Meanwhile, Dr. Bell and his corps of inspectors were systematically engaged in examining all vessels and boats at the wharves and in the basins, as well as those about to depart, and directing their purification.

Within three weeks from the time Dr. Bell entered upon this service, the first of its kind, the quarantine against all river boats and coast traders had been raised; they were allowed to proceed to St. Louis, Cincinnati and all other places without restraint, because they were known to be no longer dangerous; and in less than six weeks New Orleans was declared free from yellow fever.

Dr. Bell was then directed to proceed to Vicksburg, Memphis and other places up the river, but his services had been so highly esteemed by two members of congress from Louisiana, Hons. Randall Gibson and King, in New Orleans at the time, that, upon their request, lest his services there be again required, New Orleans was made his headquarters for a month longer, during which period he inspected the quarantines from New Orleans to Mobile and designated Ship Island as the best place, all things considered, for a national refuge station for the gulf.

As an illustration of the thoroughness of his work and as also apropos to recent discussions and conclusions by biologists and others, with regard to the use of sulphur as a disinfectant, and the quantity necessary to be used, the following extract from his report on quarantine at New Orleans is especially worthy of attention.

"I also availed myself of the occasion to accom-

pany the health officer and his deputy to visit the ship 'Black Prince,' which had arrived in ballast three weeks before infected from Havana and which vessel, having passed through the usual process of cleaning and twenty days' detention, was now through her consignees pressing for pratique. I was informed that the common practice is to require all sand ballast to be discharged; stone is permitted to remain. Of this latter there was a goodly quantity on board, well spread over the bottom of the hold. The bilge had not been examined, and of its condition there was no knowledge, except by the offensive odor of the pump-water when she first came in, to destroy which the health officer had ordered three gallons of crude carbolic acid, impure coal-tar creosote, to be poured down the pump; and she had been pumped out several times since. The hold had also been sprinkled with a solution of carbolic acid, one part to four parts of water, and twice fumigated with sulphur, ten or twelve pounds at a time, for three hours—frequently looking the while to see that no damage was done by fire. The cabin and forecabin had both been fumigated with four or five pounds of sulphur; but no pains had been taken to have the closet doors opened or bedding exposed otherwise than as it lay in the bunks; there was an uncertainty whether the outer doors were closed during the process.

"The vessel was reported by the captain to be twenty years old, and she had evidently had much hard usage, with little or no attention to cleanliness. She had much rotten wood saturated with dirt. On having the ballast shifted from either side of a longitudinal partition, hollow—the width of the keelson—resting on the dunnage plank, was found to be filled with exceedingly offensive dirt, inasmuch that, on lifting a floor plank and knocking off a bottom board from the partition, the malodorous dirt shaken down by the hammering covered the keelson and filled the bilge on both sides of it as fast as it could be removed. There was a faint odor of carbolic acid in the filthy debris near the pump, but everywhere else the odor of bilge water prevailed.

"I recommended to the health officer to have all the filth that could be removed from both sides of the keelson and from the timbers; to use a solution of copperas freely through the pumps and otherwise until the bilge was devoid of odor; and, having roughly estimated the cubic capacity of the hold to be about one hundred and thirty thousand cubic feet, with the bilge still exposed, to have all the ports closed and fumigate with sulphur, a barrelful at one time, distributed in a sufficient number of kettles protected against fire by being set in vessels of water. After setting the sulphur on fire, to close up as tightly as possible for twenty-four hours. For cabin

and fore-castle, remove and destroy all worthless material, open all closet doors, chests and boxes, loosen or hang up bedding and clothing, and after closing up all port-holes disinfect with sulphur in the same proportion as for the hold, three pounds to every one thousand cubic feet, for twenty-four hours. This has been my usual practice and instruction in the use of sulphur, with a view to actual pressure and penetration of the acid into all porous as well as open spaces, and as much absorption as possible by the bilge water and filthy mud out of sight between the timbers; and for such length of time as may be reasonably supposed sufficient for the destruction of all organic matter living or dead, and the complete transformation of the emanations therefrom."

From New Orleans Dr. Bell proceeded to Vicksburg, where his services were particularly useful in reconciling differences between the national board of health and the civil authorities with regard to the use of funds. Next he proceeded to Memphis, where he organized and instituted the house-to-house inspection service—from cellar to garret—which resulted in the purification of the city. On leaving New Orleans Dr. Bell took with him a letter and petition to the national board of health, signed by all the shipping merchants and many others engaged in commerce, expressing their approbation of and satisfaction with the sanitary measures relating to departure and requesting the continuance of the same in the future.

Dr. Bell's contributions to literature, besides the work referred to in the beginning of this article, have been numerous, and chiefly on or closely related to sanitary subjects, are in part as follows: "Knowledge of Living Things," a duodecimo illustrated volume, one of the earliest publications on biology in this country, published by Balliers Brothers, New York, in 1860; and an octavo volume on the "Climatology and Mineral Waters of the United States," published by William Wood & Company, New York, 1885.

While yet in the navy, in 1854, he became a contributor to the *Nautical Magazine* and *Naval Journal* on several subjects relating to the health of seamen. To *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, 1856-61, a series of papers under the caption of *Garblings* or *Commercial Commodities Characterized*, comprising the adulteration of food and liquors; and several articles on ship sanitation. To the *American Church Monthly*, the "Goodness of God Manifest in Disease," 1857, rewritten in the concluding chapter of "Knowledge of Living Things," referred to. To *Harper's Magazine*, *Civilization and Health*, 1858; the *North American Review* *Rival System of Heating*, 1884. To the *Proceedings of Kings county Medical So-*

ciety, an oration on *Sanitary Reform*, 1860; and oration on *Medical Progress*, 1870; and numerous reports and papers during an interval of more than twenty years, being the while one of the visiting physicians of the Brooklyn Hospital. To the *Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York*, 1862-87, *Malignant Pustule*; several papers on marine hygiene; *Disinfection by Steam*; *Quarantine*; *Soil Drainage*; *School Hygiene*; two prize essays, "How Complete is the Protection of Vaccination?" and "What are the dangers of Communicating Other Diseases with the Vaccinia?" 1864, and "The Physiological Condition and Sanitary Requirements of Schoolhouses and School Life," 1887. To the *Transactions of the Epidemiological Society*, London, on the "Cause, Malignancy and Persistence of Yellow Fever on Board Ship," 1865. To the *Transactions of the American Medical Association*, papers on *Vaccination*, *Yellow Fever*, *State Medicine*, *Waste of Life*, *Disease Carried by Milk*, *Soil Drainage*, *Hemlock Poisoning*, *Introduction of Disease by Commerce*, *Tuberculosis in Milch Cows*, *Sanitary Bureau*, *Unsanitary Engineering and Architecture*, *Emigrant Ships*, *Stamina*, and many others, 1865-91. To the *Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Charities*, New York, the *Relation of the Sanitary Condition of Towns and the Crowding of Population in Filthy, Ill-ventilated and Badly Drained Tenement Houses to Pauperism, Vice and Crime*, 1876. To the *America Church Review*, "The Departure to Africa, the Hope of Liberia," 1881. To the *International Medical Congress*, the *History, Practical Application and Efficiency of Steam as a Disinfectant*, 1887. To the *Pan-American Medical Congress*, *Pestilential Conditions*, 1893. To the *Transactions of the American Climatological Association*, *Southern Pines*, *Classification of Mineral Waters*, *Climate and Mineral Springs of North Carolina*, the *Influence of an Ocean Atmosphere on a Staid Population*, with *Special Reference to Pulmonary Consumption*, *Stamina*, 1889-1900.

As an active member of the *American Public Health Association* from its origin, Dr. Bell has largely contributed to its proceedings, as nearly every volume of its published transactions attest; discussing especially school hygiene, sanitary inspection, epidemic diseases, disinfection, quarantine emigrant ships, practical sanitation and preventive medicine in its various aspects.

In 1873 Dr. Bell established the *Sanitarian*, a magazine devoted to the interests of public health. To the magazine he has given the labors of the later years of his active and eventful life. Every number contains the mature fruits of his extensive studies in sanitary science and his experience in practical sanitation of ships, quarantine, institutions,

dwellings, persons, etc., in the form of elaborate papers, reviews and criticisms. The forty-five volumes of this work now published probably constitute the most comprehensive work, dogmatical and critical on practical sanitation and preventive medicine extant.

Dr. Bell is a member of many societies, honorary, corresponding and otherwise, home and foreign, but owing to impaired hearing during recent years his co-operation with them is almost wholly confined to occasional literary contributions and through the Sanitarian. Excepting deafness, he enjoys excellent health and is industriously devoted to his life work,—the promotion of preventive medicine. At the national meeting of the American Congress of Tuberculosis, held in New York, February 21, 1900, the Doctor was elected president. He made a brief opening address on the importance of bacon and butter as ideal food for the prevention of tuberculosis, which has attracted wide attention.

GENERAL STEWART L. WOODFORD. A. M.
LL. D.

General Stewart Lyndon Woodford, an eminent lawyer and gallant soldier, who has rendered his state and the nation distinguished service on forum and field and in many important positions of trust, is a native of New York city, born September 3, 1835. His parents were Josiah Curtis and Susan (Terry) Woodford. His father was a descendant of Thomas Woodford, an early settler of Hartford, Connecticut, who came from England in 1650, and a grandson of Captain Josiah Curtis, of Wethersfield, Connecticut. His mother was born in Southold, Long Island, where her ancestors had resided since 1600.

Stewart L. Woodford received his early education in the Columbia College Grammar School in New York, and entered the freshman class of Columbia College in his fourteenth year. In January, 1852, he entered the sophomore class of Yale college, but the following year returned to Columbia College, at which he was graduated in June, 1854. In after life his scholarly attainments and public services received recognition from Columbia College and Yale College, each of which conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and from Trinity College, which conferred the same degree as well as that of Doctor of Laws.

Immediately after graduation, Mr. Woodford began law studies under the preceptorship of Brown, Hall & Vanderpool, of New York city, and he was admitted to the bar in 1857. He attended the Chicago Republican convention of 1860, which nominated Lincoln for the presidency, and on his return took a conspicuous part in the campaign,

developing remarkable oratorical power. In April, 1861, he was appointed assistant United States attorney for the southern district of New York, and was placed in charge of a newly created bureau charged with the prosecution of cases arising from seizures under the blockading regulations. When the Union cause was darkest, in 1862, after General McClellan's disastrous seven days' battles and his consequent retreat, Mr. Woodford removed his family to Brooklyn, resigned the attorneyship and enlisted as a private soldier in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment of New York Volunteers. He was soon elected to the captaincy of his company, and when the regiment took the field he bore the commission of lieutenant-colonel. In 1864 he was at various times assigned to important staff positions, as judge advocate general of the Department of the South, as provost marshal general and as chief of staff to General Quincy A. Gilmore, and he was charged with the supervision of the exchange of prisoners in Charleston harbor. He took part in several engagements on the Atlantic Coast, and for conspicuous gallantry was promoted to the rank of colonel, and was brevetted brigadier general, with assignment to duty according to the latter rank, by special order of President Lincoln. He was the first Union commandant at Charleston, South Carolina, after its evacuation by the rebel army, and organized its provisional government, his success as military governor being so highly approved by the president and his advisers that he was afterward sent to Savannah, Georgia, to act in the same capacity. At the restoration of peace he resigned his commission and was mustered out of service August 22, 1865.

General Woodford at once resumed his law in New York city, retaining his family residence in Brooklyn. He was repeatedly called to positions of high honor, which interfered greatly with his professional work. In 1886 he was unanimously nominated by the Republican judicial convention for judge of the court of common pleas of New York city, notwithstanding his residency in Brooklyn, but declined the honor. The same year he was elected lieutenant governor. In 1868 he declined a nomination for congress from the Third district. In 1870 he was a candidate for governor, but was defeated by John T. Hoffman, who was re-elected to succeed himself. In 1872 he was elected to congress from the Third district, but resigned in 1874 to devote his attention to his law practice. In 1877 he was appointed United States attorney for the Southern District of New York by President Grant, and he was re-appointed in 1881 by President Garfield. In 1887 he was appointed by President McKinley to the post of minister to Spain, and upon him de-

volved the delicate task of representing his government at the Spanish capital during the troublous times which preceded actual war,—duties which he discharged with dignity and great diplomatic skill. His retirement from that position, due to the exigencies of war, marks the completion of a public life which has been highly creditable to himself and eminently useful to the state and nation.

Intensely earnest in the advocacy of the policies upheld by the Republican party, which he has ever held to be the exponent of patriotism and of the highest moral and commercial principles, General Woodford has been a potent factor in many important political bodies and before the people. In these relations his usefulness has been recognized in complimentary ways, and his state has named him for positions of unusual distinctions. In 1872 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Philadelphia, and he was subsequently chosen president of the electoral college of the state, and he cast its vote for Grant and Wilson. He was also a delegate in the national Republican convention of 1876, in which his own name was presented for the vice-presidential nomination, but after receiving sixty votes he withdrew in favor of William A. Wheeler. In the national convention of 1880 he placed General Chester A. Arthur in nomination for the vice presidency.

Aside from his law practice, General Woodford has long been associated with various important financial bodies, among which are the City Savings Bank and the Sprague National Bank of Brooklyn, and the Farragut Fire Insurance Company of New York.

General Woodford is connected with numerous military, literary and social organizations, in which he is a favorite figure, and before which he has frequently appeared as speaker, his wide intelligence and felicitous speech affording him large and appreciative audiences. Acknowledgment of his brilliant literary attainments and his eminently useful services as a statesman, scholar and broad-minded citizen, has been made by Columbia and Yale Colleges, as previously mentioned. Among his most notable public addresses were his oration over the remains of General George H. Thomas, at Troy, New York; a commemorative address in honor of William Cullen Bryant, delivered before the faculty and students of Williams College; an address delivered at Arlington National Cemetery, on Memorial Day, and many times republished under the caption "The True Friends of the Union," an address on "The Common Needs of the Republic," delivered at the University of Mississippi, in 1877; an address on "The Labor Problem," delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Columbia College

in 1886; and an address delivered at a Washington's birthday anniversary by the Union League Club of Chicago. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the New England Society of New York, the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni of New York, the University, St. Anthony's and Lawyers' Clubs of New York, and the Hamilton, Montauk and Riding and Driving Clubs of Brooklyn. He was for many years a trustee of the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, of the Berkeley Institute and of Cornell University.

General Woodford was united in marriage with Miss Julia E. Capen, a daughter of Henry T. Capen, who was a member of the firm of H. B. Clafin & Company, New York. Three daughters were born of this union.

MICHAEL J. DADY.

The career of the Hon. Michael J. Dady sets at naught the old adage that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country, for in the city where he was born, in the community in which his entire life has been passed Michael J. Dady has won honor and success, gaining prominence in political circles and splendid prosperity in business life. He is to-day recognized as one of the leading and influential members of the Republican party in Brooklyn, his opinions meeting with consideration from political workers and often forming the basis for political action. His success in business in all his undertakings has been so marked that his methods are of interest to the commercial world. He has based his business principles and conduct upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and strict, unswerving integrity. His enterprise and progressive spirit have made him a typical American in every sense of the word and he well deserves mention in this volume. What he is to-day he has made himself, for he began in the world with nothing but his own energy and willing hands to aid him. By constant exertion, associated with good judgment, he has raised himself to the prominent position which he now holds, having the friendship of many and the respect of all who know him.

Michael J. Dady was born in the fifth ward of Brooklyn, April 24, 1850, and pursued his education in the public schools until thirteen years of age when he started out in life on his own account. He was first employed on the force of the Standard, a newspaper, whose office was at Orange and Fulton streets and there remained for two years and later entered the service of H. S. Ware & Company, where he won promotion from time to time until at the age-



Michael Brady



of twenty years he had charge of the business of the house. Subsequently he learned the mason's trade in order to equip himself for any emergency which he might be required to meet, serving his apprenticeship under Edward Griffin. In 1870 he began work as a mechanic on the New York post-office and before the building had been completed he was general superintendent in charge of its construction. In 1875 he became assistant superintendent of all the federal buildings then in course of construction in New York city. In connection with this line of work a friend said of him: "Mr. Dady knows instinctively what most other contractors or engineers must find out by calculation. I have not the least doubt that by a single glance at any building he can tell you how many bricks were used in its construction, how much lumber and iron are in it and how many square yards of earth were removed to make way for the foundation. The faculty for estimating in this way seems to be an instinct with him; for he seems to know intuitively what other men must find out by the use of figures."

Mr. Dady's efficiency in the work of the post office may be further indicated by the fact that the removal of the old post office business to the new building was a feat which he accomplished without the stoppage of a single mail, or the least inconvenience to the business of the department. Mr. Dady was appointed superintendent of sewerage, but resigned that position for political reasons. He later formed a partnership with Charles Hart engaged in general building and contract trade, in which relation he had charge of some of the largest contracts offered by the city. After five years the firm was dissolved and Mr. Dady became a member of the firm of John Cox & Company and subsequently associated himself with the Hon. John H. O'Rourke. The firm of O'Rourke & Dady engaged in general contracting and other operations throughout the country and improvements which they made were some of the most important undertaken in the United States. The partnership was terminated in 1893 and for eight years Mr. Dady has engaged in business alone and had large contracts for sewerage and paving in Havana, Cuba, upon which he was engaged during the time of the island's occupation by the United States, after which he withdrew upon the government paying him two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the work he had accomplished. His contracts annually involve as much as two million dollars and his work takes him to all parts of the country. His success is indeed marvelous when he take cognizance of its proportions and yet it has been won along the lines of honorable business efforts, without the intervention of chance or "good fortune."

While his interests in the industrial world have reached mammoth proportions, Mr. Dady has also found time and opportunity to perform the duties of citizenship and regards as one of the most important of these an active support of the political measures which the individual believes to be for the best good of the country. Even before he attained his majority he took an active part in politics. He was once a candidate for congress, running thousands of votes ahead of General Harrison, and has since been a delegate to county committees and for a quarter of a century has been a member and leader of the district committees. He has four times been elected chairman of the Republican executive committee without a dissenting vote. He has been a delegate to every state convention for about a fourth of a century, has twice been a delegate to the Republican national convention and was a presidential elector in 1900. He was recently appointed commissioner of elections, for Greater New York, and in every possible way he labors for the advancement and growth of his party and the adoption of its principles. His ability as an organizer, his power to control and his determination in execution, these have been important factors in his political work and have not been without results favorable to the party.

On the 4th of July, 1881, Mr. Dady was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Gaff, of New York, and they now reside at 218 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, with their two sons, Chester A. Arthur and Harold Blaine. Mr. Dady is connected with many societies, social and political, including the Brooklyn Club, the Montauk Club, Union League Club, Hanover Club, the First Assembly District Club, the Invincible Club and the Logan Club, besides a number of others. These represent but one phase of a busy and useful career. He is a stockholder in various financial institutions of Brooklyn and at the present time has on hand large contracts for public work in Cuba. He is a man of domestic tastes, devoted to his family, and with him friendship is inviolable. One who has known him long and well said of him. "I have found that he is absolutely open and above board, and both honest and generous to a fault in dealing with his friends. He is rather sparing of his protestations and decidedly economical with his promises; but his protestations, when he makes them, are sincere and his word is absolutely trustworthy." When a friend of Mr. Dady was asked to what characteristics he attributed the success of that popular politician and contractor he replied, without an instant's hesitation: "His word and his memory. If he says he will do a thing, he will do precisely that thing; if he meets you and talks to you, he will know you the next time he sees you, and he will remember what he

talked to you about." Still another friend said: "I consider that Mr. Dady's success is due primarily to his self-confidence and to his knowledge of human nature. He has absolute confidence in himself; nothing fazes him. Then, his estimate of character is formed instantly, and generally is correct." Such are the words of those who have known him long and well and the historian's estimate of the man cannot be better given than in the words of his friends.

THE CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF PERPETUAL HELP.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

The Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, or the "Mission Church of the Redemptorist Fathers," Brooklyn, is located at Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street. When the fathers were invited by the present bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, to come to the diocese of Brooklyn, steps were at once taken to procure a suitable site for the erection of a church and parochial residence. On the 29th of September, 1892, Fathers Wayrich and Daily selected and purchased from Messrs. Cramer and Gallagher the block bounded by Fifth and Sixth avenues and Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets. The next step was to secure a suitable place for divine worship. A house belonging to the Moss estate, corner of Fourth avenue and Fifty-fourth street, was leased, and here the Redemptorist Fathers held the first services for their little flock on Easter Sunday, April 2, 1893. The first mass was said by Rev. Father Daily, who continued in charge till a superior was appointed. The congregation at the first mass numbered only forty souls. A census taken six months later showed that there were but three hundred and eighty-four souls within the parish limits. The census of the present year shows a total of 3,950 parishioners, with an average attendance at the six masses of nearly three thousand. When we consider the marvelous growth of the parish during the past eight years, we are compelled to attribute the increase to no other source after God than the special protection of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, the patron saint of the parish and the titular saint of the church.

On the 22d of April, 1893, the Neary house on Fifth avenue, near Fifty-seventh street, was leased, it being much nearer the property than the one previously leased, and in this house services were held while the new buildings were in process of erection.

The first regularly appointed pastor was the Rev. A. J. McNerney. He arrived on the 10th of June, 1893, and assumed charge of the parish, but in May, 1894, he resigned on account of ill health, and was

succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. J. B. Daily.-C. SS. R.

Rev. William Crosby was assigned to the Brooklyn community in May, 1893, and from this time on three masses were said every Sunday, at all of which the parlors and corridors were crowded.

On the 29th of June ground was broken for the new church. The corner-stone of the new church was laid by the Rt. Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, D. D., on October 29, 1893, and an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. William Wayrich, which was listened to with great attention by those present, who numbered about nine hundred. On January 14, 1894, the new church was solemnly dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop McDonnell. The high mass was sung by the Rev. Henry A. Gallagher, of St. Michael's church, and a sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Charles Sigl, C. SS. R., of New York.

The Redemptorist Order came into existence in the year 1732, and was founded by St. Alphonsus Maria de Liguori, commonly called since his canonization St. Alphonsus. The main object of the new organization is the giving of domestic missions, that is, continuous religious exercises to arouse Catholics to a better practice of their faith. Like most beginnings, the new order was hampered by difficulties, and during the lifetime of St. Alphonsus did not extend beyond Italy. Here it was fully recognized by the holy see, and the rules for the government of the new order were approved by the great pontiff, Benedict XIV, in 1749. Shortly before the death of St. Alphonsus two Germans came to Rome from Vienna for the purpose of joining some religious community, and determined to go to the monastery whose bell should sound first the following morning. At four-thirty in the morning they heard the Redemptorists' convent bell calling the fathers and brothers to meditation. They hastened at once to the spot, and after due examination and trial were received as members of the community. One of these men, Blessed Clement Hoffbauer, was, next to St. Alphonsus, one of the most distinguished Redemptorists, and it was he who brought the order outside of Italy into various parts of Europe, and from Europe it found its way to the United States in 1832, just one hundred years after the foundation of the order.

The fathers met with great difficulty in this country at first, and were on the point of returning to Europe when the Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore invited them to remain and take charge of the German Catholics in his archdiocese. The headquarters of the order is in Baltimore, though, as a second province, has been formed for the west, St. Louis is also a center. The novitiate of the eastern



CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF PERPETUAL HELP.

province is at Annapolis, Maryland, and the House of Studies at Ilchester, also in Maryland. There are organizations of Redemptorists in nearly all the large cities of the United States and Canada, the Brooklyn foundation being the latest.

The order is governed by a superior general, who resides in Rome. He is elected by a council of representatives from all the houses and holds office for life. He is assisted by consultors representing the various countries where the Redemptorists are established. The present superior general is the Most Rev. Matthew Raus, who was elected in 1804 to succeed the Most Rev. Nicholas Mauron, who died in 1803, having been superior general from 1855. The present provincial of the eastern province of America is the Very Rev. William Licking, who resides at Baltimore. Each house of the province is governed by a rector or superior, the rector of the Brooklyn house being the Rev. J. B. Daily, who is assisted by Revs. T. C. Hanley, J. Hickey, M. J. Maloney, J. A. Hanley, J. Lynch and T. Galvin. Two brothers,—Charles and Alexander,—are also attached to the house for performing the necessary church and household work. The fathers stationed at the Brooklyn house are engaged for the most part in giving missions either in the city or in other parts whither they may be invited. Four fathers are thus engaged in missionary labors, while as many more attend to parish duties.

The various societies have kept pace with the rapid growth of the parish. Chief among these is what is known as the Arch-confraternity of the Holy Family, embracing four branches, namely: The Men's branch, the Married Women's branch, the Single Women's branch, and the Juvenile branch, all numbering upward of eleven hundred members. The parish Sunday-school numbers about six hundred children. Preparations are being made for the erection of a new hall and school, wherein the youth of the parish may obtain a thorough religious and secular education. Early in the spring ground will be broken, and it is hoped that all will be completed by the beginning of September, 1902.

EDWARD F. DE SELDING.

Edward Fitzgerald de Selding, of the twenty-ninth ward of Brooklyn, was born in New York city, August 10, 1828, and is now a resident of Flatbush, his home being at No. 11 Caton street. On the paternal side his family is of Swiss lineage, and among its members were some of the most prominent men of the canton in which they resided. They were people of position, but in 1793 became scattered by the revolution. Charles de Selding, the father of our subject, was sent to Germany to

be educated, and while there his father and brother lost their lives in the conflict then raging Switzerland. So bereft—a mere boy—he came to the United States, and soon after was given the position of supercargo of a vessel owned by John Jacob Astor. When the war of 1812 was declared he accepted the position of a master's mate in the navy, and under Captain Elliott went to Lake Erie, where was built and manned a fleet of war vessels. Mr. de Selding was with Elliott at the cutting out of the enemy's vessels at Fort Erie. He continued his connection with the navy until about 1845, when he retired and became a permanent resident of Washington, D. C., where he was held in high regard. In his social relations Charles de Selding was a Mason, and for many years an active member of the Presbyterian church in Washington, D. C., in which he held the office of elder. His death occurred in 1873. In 1821 he married Miss Helen Brown, a daughter of John Brown, an officer of the "Jersey Line" during the Revolutionary war and for some time a prisoner of war confined in the Fulton Street Dutch church. At the close of the war he had, as a merchant, made his residence in New York. His wife was Mary Herriott, a member of one of the older families of New York city. Mrs. Charles de Selding died in 1874.

As a boy Edward F. de Selding pursued his education in St. Mary's College, Baltimore, Maryland, and later at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. In 1849 he went to California—crossing the plains—as a member of the "East Tennessee Gold Mining Company," under the leadership of General Alexander Anderson, who had just then finished his term as a United States senator from Tennessee. He remained in California until 1851, having been during part of his sojourn employed in the postoffice at San Francisco. On his return to the Atlantic coast, he located in Virginia, where in 1854 he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of the law. In 1860 he removed to New York city, where he continued his practice until 1869, when his health failed him, and he was forced to abandon the profession.

On the 18th of September, 1855, Mr. de Selding was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Monroe Shrewsbury, a daughter of Joel Shrewsbury, of Charleston, Kanawha county, Virginia. His first wife died September 10, 1883, and on the 8th of October, 1885, he was again married, his second union being with Miss Adeline Horner, a daughter of the Rev. Charles W. Horner, D. D., rector of St. James' church, Brooklyn. By his first marriage there were three children, two of whom,—Hermann and Joel S.—are living. A daughter,—Julia de Selding,—died in 1864. The two sons constitute the

firm of De Selging Brothers, real-estate brokers, at No. 149 Broadway. The children of the second marriage are Helen and Henrietta Tracy, who are still with their parents. Since 1886 the family have resided at Flatbush.

Mr. de Selging was one of the founders and became a charter member of the Adelphi Academy and served as a trustee of that institution until 1893. In connection with three friends he built and organized St. James' church at Brooklyn. He is a warden of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Flatbush. In politics he is a Democrat. During its existence he was a member of the Thomas Jefferson Club of the Seventh Ward, Brooklyn, and was also afterward the treasurer of the "Citizens' League Club, of Flatbush," and he was one of the founders of the "Midwood Club," of which he has been vice-president for several years. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order.

HON. JOHN WARD HUNTER.

Among Brooklyn's business and professional men none have been more closely identified with the growth and best interests of the city than was John Ward Hunter, who for ninety-three years was a resident here—the entire period of his life—a period in which Brooklyn attained to a proud position in the world of commerce, science, art and letters. For many years he was known and honored for his sterling qualities, his fearless loyalty to his honest convictions, his sturdy opposition to misuse in municipal affairs and his clear-headedness, and discretion as a manager and leader. His business record was at all times irreproachable and through many decades he was treasurer of the Dime Savings Bank, with which institution he continued his active connection until almost the time of his demise. It was only within a very few years prior to his death that visible evidences of his age were manifest, and while an octogenarian he continued an important factor in the prosperous control of the financial institution with which he was so long associated.

Mr. Hunter was born in the Bedford section of Brooklyn October 15, 1807, his parents being William and Jane (Ward) Hunter. The Hunters were early English settlers of New Jersey and members of the family at one time owned Hunter's Point. The mother was descended from the Van Duyn family, which was of Dutch lineage and made one of the pioneer settlements at New Utrecht, Long Island. In the family of William and Jane Hunter were five sons and several daughters.

Our subject spent his boyhood and youth in his parents home, attending the public schools and enjoying the sports in which boys of that period usually

indulged. Late in life, and after a long and active connection with public and political affairs in Brooklyn, he was once asked by a visitor what event in his long career had most impressed him. The old man thought a little and his eyes twinkled as he replied: "I think it was the intrenchments." The answer puzzled the questioner, who had never heard of any intrenchments being made in Brooklyn's public affairs, but further questioning brought out the fact that Mr. Hunter referred to the intrenchments thrown up in 1812, when he was only five years old, as a defense against the British. In the Revolution the British had approached New York by way of Gravesend and Brooklyn and in the next war the remembrance of that approach aroused a lively fear of its repetition and a line of earthworks was thrown up from Fort Greene to Gowanus bay. The small boy in pinafores in Bedford village became greatly interested in this and the talk he heard concerning the probable approach of the enemy, and, as he related, it made a stronger impression on his mind than anything else had ever done.

When about sixteen years of age Mr. Hunter became a clerk in a wholesale grocery house in New York. He was early called to public service and before he was thirty years of age was trustee of what is now school No. 1, and with Seth Low, grandfather of the present mayor of Greater New York, and Eliakim W. Raymond, he built a fine brick school building at the corner of Concord and Adams streets. In 1831 he was appointed auditor of the New York custom house and held the office for more than thirty years under twelve different collectors—a fact that indicates his great capability and fidelity in the position.

In the meantime Mr. Hunter married Miss Hester Strang, a native of New York, and descended from Daniel Strang, who settled in New Rochelle, New York, in 1688. The name was originally L'Estrange, and the ancestors were French Huguenots who went from France to England and thence to the United States. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hunter were born five children: William A., who died in 1881, leaving three daughters; John H., who died in 1883, leaving two daughters; Emily, who died in 1881; Lieutenant Henry C., of the American Navy, who died on the same day as his sister Emily, while on duty at Yokahama; and Mary, who is the only survivor of the family. Mr. Hunter survived his sons and was the last of the family in the male line. In 1840, after his marriage, he built a pleasant home in Clinton avenue between Green and Lafayette avenues, and he and his wife expected to spend their remaining days there, but the growth of the city caused the erection of large buildings all around them, shutting off their view and even the light from their



Mr. Leighton

windows, and selling that property Mr. Hunter removed his family to another home in Clinton avenue, near De Kalb, and afterward went to the Hotel Margaret, where he died.

For many years he was an active factor in educational interests in the city. In 1840 he built public school No. 11 in a cornfield at what is now Washington and Green avenues. He was a member of the first board of education ever appointed and continued thus to serve until elected mayor in 1874. During his service as auditor in the custom house baseless charges were made against him by sub-treasurer John J. Cisco. He was triumphantly acquitted and even the man who preferred the charges acknowledged him blameless. This incident is only of importance from the fact that it called to him the attention of the public, and that year, 1864, he received the Democratic nomination for Congress and won the election by two thousand votes over a popular Republican, Simeon B. Chittenden. There were only thirty-one Democrats in the house but they made their presence felt by the Republicans, who called for reconstruction measures for the south, and whenever a vote was taken the Democrats called for the yeas and nays, thus consuming the time of the session and preventing the passage of many measures which the Republicans wished to bring up. The Republicans denounced the filibustering and there were exciting scenes. Mr. Hunter was the central figure in one of these tilts of epithet and received the censure of the house for the use of unparliamentary language. Samuel Randall was the Democratic leader and Mr. Hunter sat between him and Congressman Winfield. In one of the periodical Republican denunciations a speaker pointed dramatically to these three and charged them with aiding and inciting rebellion. Mr. Hunter had two sons in the Union army and the charge made him indignant. He shouted loud enough for every one around him to hear, that as far as he was concerned the speaker was lying. The language was taken down and reported as unparliamentary and Mr. Hunter was called to account. A stormy debate followed, but the Republicans were strong enough to carry through a vote of censure. Then Mr. Hunter in a clear, cool way made a statement which passed technically as an apology with the house. He explained that he had meant no disrespect to that body but that in fact the statement, so far as it applied to him, was an unqualified falsehood and that the man who made it strayed so far from the truth as he could possibly get.

On his return to Brooklyn Mr. Hunter was nominated for the assembly in his district but was defeated by ninety-one votes. In 1867 he was nominated by President Johnson for postmaster of

Brooklyn, but the Republican Union League refused to confirm him. Neither the hope of a strong favor or a fear of arousing opposition was swerving his own political chances could have led him to swerve from a course which he believed to be right, and this characteristic marked his character. All the time he was in congress he had to go as treasurer of the Dime Savings Bank, making flying trips between the capitol and Brooklyn in order to attend to his official duties there and his business affairs here, and after his retirement from congress he devoted his attention most exclusively to the bank for a number of years until 1873 when he was offered the Democratic nomination for mayor and won the election by a large majority.

The reform city charter had not then been adopted and his term was a time of storm and stress. There were three heads to the city departments, nominated by the mayor but confirmed by the board of aldermen, and party leaders tried to influence the mayor in his appointments. It was a time, too, when the Kings county organization had great power in Albany and the current practice was to secure special legislation for everything which the organization wanted to do outside of the existing powers of the city government. But Mr. Hunter had his own views and he did not propose to become the tool of any one. He opposed the Prospect Park system as wastefully extravagant; he opposed going to Albany to secure special legislation and was the opponent of many other things which he believed detrimental to the city welfare, but which were desired by politicians who sought the rewards of office. This caused much dissension between the mayor and the board of aldermen and sometimes the latter refused point blank to receive his communications, but he never faltered in the course which he believed to be right. Party leaders did not renominate him and put up one whom they supposed would be a more docile and tractable leader. In the meantime a fast friendship had sprung up between Frederick A. Schroeder, the Republican comptroller and Mr. Hunter. When the former supposed Mr. Hunter would be nominated for a second term he refused to run against him for mayor on the Republican ticket, but when he learned that his friend was not the Democratic nominee, he accepted the candidacy and won the election.

After his service as mayor Mr. Hunter retired from public affairs as an active participant, but maintained a keen interest in them and did not hesitate to speak his mind frankly on public questions when asked to do so. He was also unremitting in his performance of his duties to the Dime Savings Bank, of which he was treasurer from 1864. Besides this he was a director of the Nassau Fire In-

urance Company, of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company and of the Mercantile Trust Company and was for a time president of the Tree Planting and Fountain Society. He owned considerable real estate and in his younger days had property on Prospect Heights, which would have made him a millionaire if he had held it. Some one asked him one day why he didn't hold on to it. He answered, laughing: "I held on as long as I could and then let go." The laugh was a key to Mr. Hunter's view of life. He was eminently a cheerful spirit, never inclined to look on the shady side and not given to looking on his own achievements or career too seriously. During his term as mayor he acquired a reputation as a diner out, it being a standing joke about the city hall that he never declined an invitation to dinner except when two came on the same night, and he used to enjoy the jokes quite as much as the men who made them, and he enjoyed the dinners as much as any one who attended them, for he delighted in the clash of wit and brilliant repartee which mark the progress of the ideal dinner. As president of the St. Nicholas Society he presided at the annual dinners of that organization at the Montauk Club and was a greatly-liked and respected figure in the dinner-going world. He also presided at such meetings of the Old Brooklynites, of which society he was president. At the former there were usually three hundred and fifty guests and at the latter one hundred. All the leading men of Brooklyn found their way to one company or the other and no one contributed more to the flow of wit and enjoyment than did the venerable president.

Mr. Hunter passed away April 16, 1900, and thus was brought to a close the life record of one whose residence covered more than nine decades. In consequence of his prominence in political, banking and social life he had a wide acquaintance and gained a host of warm friends whose high and sincere regard, recognizing his genuine worth, he fully possessed. There is no doubt that had he entered into the methods of many politicians he could have obtained almost any office he might have desired, but with him principle was above party, purity in municipal affairs above personal interest, and his absolute allegiance to a cause which he believed to be right won him the respect and confidence of even those whose views were in opposition to his own.

THE WHITNEY FAMILY, OF LONG ISLAND.

The best English authorities state that the family of Whitney is of Saxon origin, and was seated in Hertfordshire, England, before the Norman conquest. In the year 1086, Eustace, who was Lord of Whitney, in the county of Hereford, in conformity

with the Norman custom, took the surname of Whitney, and was the ancestor of a long line of knights and gentlemen who distinguished themselves in the field for four or five centuries.

Henry Whitney, known as the Long Island and Connecticut ancestor, was born in England about 1620. The first record of him is when he was associated with three others, October 8, 1649, in the purchase of land at Hashamommock in Southold, Long Island. He removed to Huntington, Long Island, and was a resident there August 17, 1658. He settled in Jamaica in 1661, removing thence to Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1665. He was one of the petitioners in May, 1672, for liberty to begin a new "plantation neare the backside of Norwalke." This was Danbury. Leave was granted and the plantation was begun in 1684, but he did not live to take part in it. He died in 1673, leaving a son, John.

John Whitney, son of Henry, was born probably before his father went to Southold. He settled with his father in Norwalk, Connecticut, and engaged in business as a millwright and miller. He died in Norwalk in 1720. He married, March 17, 1674, Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Richard, and had five children, of whom Richard (2d) was the fifth.

Richard Whitney, fifth son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Whitney, was born at Norwalk, Connecticut, April 18, 1687, resided there for a number of years and finally settled in that part of Stratfield Society which lay in the town of Fairfield. He was living there October 18, 1714, when he sold land in Norwalk to "William Jarvis, of Huntington, on ye Island of Nassau." He married, April 7, 1709, Hannah Darling, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Beers) Darling, of Fairfield. They had five children, of whom Daniel (1st) was the fifth.

Daniel Whitney (1st), son of Richard and Hannah (Darling) Whitney, was born at Stratfield parish, Fairfield, Connecticut, April 24, 1723, and settled at Stamford, Connecticut. He served in the war of the Revolution. He enlisted under the first call for troops in April and May, 1775, and served under General Wooster in New York and then belonged to the Northern Department. The following year he was in Captain Keeler's company, Bradley's battalion, Wadsworth's brigade, and took part in the defense of Fort Washington, but was among the fortunate ones who escaped capture when the fort surrendered. He was a private in Captain Jonathan Whitney's company, attached to General Wooster's command, 1776-7, and probably rendered other service. He drew a pension under the act of 1818. He married Hester Classon and had six children, of whom Darling was the fifth.

Major Darling Whitney, fifth child of Daniel and Hester (Classon) Whitney, was born at Stam-



Daniel D. Whitney.

ford, Connecticut, September 25, 1758, served in the war of the Revolution and was a private in Captain Samuel Keeler's company with his father, participating in the defense of Fort Washington, November 10, 1776, but was probably captured, the remarks opposite his name being "Died?" which, of course, was a mistake. He afterward settled on a farm at East Woods, now the village of Woodbury, Oyster Bay, Long Island. He was a major in the war of 1812, and was for some time stationed at Fort Greene, in Brooklyn, under General Johnson. In May, 1819, he sold his farm to his son and removed to New York city, where he engaged in the grocery business. He died at the corner of Attorney and Stanton streets, New York, November 14, 1834. He married, the 14th of January, 1779, Sarah Valentine, of Oyster Bay (born December 29, 1757), daughter, it is thought, of Richard Valentine and great-granddaughter of Richard Valentine, who came from Lancashire, England. She died July 14, 1821. He married, secondly, Catharine ———. He had seven children by his first wife, of whom Daniel (2d) was the second.

Daniel Whitney (2d), son of Major Darling and Sarah (Valentine) Whitney, was born at East Woods, now Woodbury, Long Island, July 2, 1781, and resided on the farm. He was a lieutenant of militia in the war of 1812 and served for three months at Sag Harbor, Long Island. After the war for a short time he commanded a sloop on the Hudson river and Long Island Sound, and in May, 1810, bought and settled on his father's homestead at East Woods. He married, first, Amelia, daughter of Jonathan S. and Deborah Valentine, of West Hills, Huntington, Long Island; she died September 23, 1810, and he married, secondly, April 3, 1813, Nancy Valentine, a sister of his first wife. The children, all by the second wife, were:

I. Amelia Ann, born at West Hills, Huntington, September 17, 1814, married Charles A. Van Sise, and died December 22, 1864.

II. JOHN CLAWSON, born May 31, 1817, married Catharine Webb, daughter of Charles and Catharine Webb, and died August 9, 1877.

III. DANIEL DARLING Whitney.

IV. Scudder Valentine Whitney, born March 11, 1821, married Elizabeth Titus, a daughter of Henry and Phoebe Titus, of Glen Cove, Long Island, April 19, 1849. He still lives on the homestead.

V. Sarah Ellis Whitney, born July 8, 1823, married W. H. Montfort, February 28, 1846.

VI. Timothy Titus Whitney, born May 6, 1827; died December 31, 1827.

HON. DANIEL DARLING WHITNEY, third child of Daniel (2d) and Nancy (Valentine) Whitney, was born at East Woods, Woodbury, Oyster

Bay township, January 31, 1819. Like most boys of that period he worked on the farm during the summer and attended school during the winter months. At the age of eighteen he came to New York city and obtained employment in the retail grocery store of Cornelius M. Lewis. After two years' experience he obtained a clerkship with Thomas Day Gerald, No. 20 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and at the end of four years he and his brother, John Clawson Whitney, established the wholesale grocery and flour business, under the firm name of J. C. & W. W. Whitney, which has continued without intermission for more than half a century, the original firm being succeeded by a son of each of the former partners. This is probably one of the oldest, if not the oldest, mercantile firm in Brooklyn.

Without neglecting in any way his business affairs, Mr. Whitney became interested in politics as early as 1858, when he was elected alderman on the Democratic ticket; and again elected in 1863-4-5-8-9; was president of the board in 1865. In the latter year, during the absence of the mayor, Hon. A. M. Wood, who went with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and the Brooklyn delegation to assist in the ceremony of restoring the national flag to Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor; Mr. Whitney became, acting mayor, and was chairman of the committee appointed to represent the city of Brooklyn at President Lincoln's funeral in Washington. He has been president of the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company for more than a quarter of a century, and was made registrar of arrears for the city of Brooklyn in 1875.

He succeeded Hon. Seth Low as mayor of Brooklyn in 1886-7, after a hotly contested election. The Brooklyn Eagle, referring to his election, said: "There never was a moment in the campaign since Mr. Whitney was selected as the choice of the Democratic convention where any other issue was possible. The conditions all rendered opposition to him in the sense of obstructing his election futile, and the handsome plurality which stands opposite his name in the returns, in spite of the questionable influences that were brought to bear against his canvass, is evidence that at no time had the people of Brooklyn any doubt as to the choice to be made."

On taking his seat in January following the Eagle said further: "Mayor Whitney represents in the distinctest manner possible the Democratic party and is pledged to manage the government through Democratic agents. He represents the commonality acting for itself and full of confidence in its ability to take care of itself. It has not, we dare say, ever occurred to him that he is 'better than his party,' or that there is anything degrading in being a party man. If the outcome of Mayor Whitney's administration shall be as we think it

will, to show that the Brooklyn system of municipal government is good whether in the hands of independent Republicans or Democrats, we shall be in a position to accept it as a permanent feature of our civic life. Mr. Whitney has already proven his thorough acquaintance with the present conditions of the municipality and a keen perception of its needs and the means of supplying them."

One year from this time the Eagle voiced the sentiments of the people of Brooklyn and gave its unqualified approval of the administration of Mayor Whitney in the following terms, in referring to his message: "From the first to the last word the practical character of the mayor's message is noticeable. Not a subject is introduced except such as concern home affairs. They are treated narratively yet in a way which make the facts a defense and an argument, a commendation and an advocacy, an indication and a vindication of the course of the municipal government for the year which has passed. One of the exercised rights of Brooklyn is to criticise and advise their public servants. That right, to be justified, should rest on knowledge. That knowledge cannot be obtained unless the facts are perused. The extent of the message is measurable by the interest Brooklynites have in Brooklyn affairs. All through, the message is loyal to Brooklyn as well as replete with Brooklyn facts and opinions."

The records show that during Mr. Whitney's administration the debt of the city was reduced over four million dollars. His aim was to administer the affairs of the city just as he would his own business, and he never allowed himself to be swerved from the battle of duty through any political influences or pressure. In all his public acts Mr. Whitney has sought the guidance of a Higher Power, and has strictly adhered to the conditions contained in the words of Cardinal Woolsey, viz.: "Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy God's, thy country's and truth's."

Mr. Whitney has been an active and earnest worker in the Sands Street Methodist church since 1850, and has been frequently in office. He has long passed the "three-score and ten" years, the allotted age of a man's existence, but is still active in business and religious affairs, with mind and body unimpaired.

He married Sarah Titus, a daughter of Henry Titus, of Glen Cove, July 5, 1845. The issue of this marriage is: Phebe Anna Whitney, born July 8, 1846, and died December 18, 1862; Lizzie Titus Whitney, born February 13, 1849, and died February 10, 1878; she married Harry A. Evans, a son of David and Sarah (Whitney) Evans, of Upton, Massachusetts, June 27, 1871; Gerald Whitney, born November 18, 1851, and succeeded his father in the

grocery business; and Daniel D. Whitney, Jr., born June 8, 1854, a successful lawyer of Brooklyn and assistant district attorney.

WILLIAM B. LAKE.

More than a century ago Washington said, "agriculture is the most useful as well as the most honorable occupation to which man devotes his energies," and the truth of this statement has been exemplified through all ages. Mr. Lake is one who for many years was identified with farming interests on Long Island, and at the present time he is a leading business man of Gravesend, where he is engaged in general contracting. He was born November 24, 1852, at Lake Place, the old homestead of the Lake family at Gravesend, Kings county.

The Lake family is of English lineage and the founder in America was John Lake who, it is supposed, was born in Oxford, England. He had a son, Daniel, who married and became the father of



the following children: Nellie, who was born April 28, 1734, and died October 25, 1737; Daniel, born September 13, 1757; Elizabeth, born in 1758; Court, who was born October 14, 1760, and died October 2, 1846, while his wife, Ida Ryder, who was born October 2, 1763, died November 15, 1826; Nellie, who was born November 6, 1763, and died February 13, 1824; Mary, born April 17, 1766; Eva, born February 25, 1769; and Lena, born September 21, 1772.

The children of Court and Ida Lake were: Daniel, who was born November 22, 1783; Jacobus, born May 4, 1786, and died September 9, 1865; Court, who was born March 28, 1788, and died June 4, 1874; Bernardus C., who was born October 12, 1790, and died March 10, 1830; Johannes (John), born May 20, 1793; Yonneche (Jane), who was born December 1, 1795, and died April 25, 1827; Nellie, who was born January 14, 1798, and died October 3, 1820; John, who was born May 7, 1800, and died





Wm B Lake



Jacobus Latre

February 6, 1834; and Elizabeth, who was born May 12, 1802, and died October 8, 1819. The father of this family was taken a prisoner by the British at the time of the Revolutionary war but was soon afterward paroled. Both he and his wife were natives of Gravesend, and there he was extensively engaged in farming. On the death of the mother her son, Bernardus C., wrote the following poem:

You have left this dreary vale of tears,
Where thou didst in sorrow live for years;
Thou art gone to mansions of eternal rest,
Where grief and sorrow will no more rend thy breast.

O, dearest mother, thy loss to me is more
Than whole mountains of Peruvian ore,
Yet I will not weep or mourn for thee,
For from all trouble thou art free.

Methinks I hear thy spirit say
My troubles are all o'er, my spirit free;
In Heaven's bright courts above
All is happiness, peace and love.

Jacobus Lake, who was born May 4, 1786, married Ann Ryder, a daughter of John Ryder, who was born October 12, 1764. They had the following children: Ida, who was born April 27, 1815, and died January 4, 1835; John Ryder, born April 18, 1818, and died May 3, 1890; Ellen Elizabeth, born December 2, 1820, and died August 17, 1901; Jacobus, born April 13, 1824; Aletta Ann, born November 11, 1828, and died August 8, 1864; Jane, born March 3, 1831; and Ida, born July 1, 1839, and died September 20, 1882. For his second wife Mr. Lake married Altie Stillwell, who was born January 17, 1766, and lived to the age of ninety-six years and six months. One of their daughters, Leona Lott, lived to the advanced age of ninety-seven years.

Jacobus Lake, the father of our subject and a son of Jacobus and Ann (Ryder) Lake, was born on the old Lake homestead at Gravesend, April 13, 1824, was educated in the common schools there and in early life went to New York city where he accepted a clerkship in a wholesale and retail drug store on Cliff street. At the time of his grandfather's death the father returned to the old homestead, and during a greater part of his active business career was engaged in the operation of that farm. He never sought public office, but his fellow citizens recognizing his worth and ability honored him with election to the office of town clerk, in which capacity he served for eight years. He also served as clerk of the board of education. He was married in Gravesend, by the Rev. Abraham J. La-

bagh, on the 22d of November, 1849, to Sarah Bertram Lewis, a daughter of William B. and Frances J. (Hart) Lewis, and the widow of Rufus Gardner. Mrs. Lake was born in Bloomingdale, now a part of New York city, January 13, 1827. Her father died March 23, 1879, her mother on the 8th of January, 1852. By her marriage Mrs. Lake became the mother of four children: Jacobus, who was born March 28, 1851, and died November 28, 1852; William B., born November 24, 1852; Anna Aletta, who was born August 10, 1854, and died July 29, 1885; and Fannie Lewis, who was born November 24, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobus Lake celebrated their golden wedding on Wednesday, November 22, 1899, at their home in Gravesend. Fifty years previously Mr. Lake had wedded Sarah Bertram Lewis, and they had taken up their abode in the old Lake homestead on Gravesend Beach road, in the house in which Mr. Lake was born. The old home is still standing and has been in possession of the family for over two hundred years. Among the presents received by the venerable couple on that pleasant occasion was a gold loving cup, presented to them by their daughter, who has resided with them all their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Lake are in excellent health, giving promise of living for many years to come. The former is now seventy-six years of age and his wife is three years his junior.

William B. Lake, whose name introduces this review, and who is a son of this highly esteemed and worthy couple, pursued his studies in the district schools of Gravesend and supplemented his preliminary course in Erasmus Academy of Flatbush. He was early trained to the labors of the home farm and continued to aid in the operation of the land until 1885, giving his entire attention to agricultural pursuits up to that time. He has since been engaged in general contracting and is meeting with good success in his business, receiving a liberal patronage.

His home life has been very pleasant. He was happily married November 12, 1879, to Phebe Maria Cropsey, the wedding being celebrated in the New Utrecht Reformed church, by the Rev. A. P. Stockwell. The lady was born in New Utrecht, October 15, 1857, a daughter of the late Andrew J. and Sarah Elizabeth (Du Bois) Cropsey. The Cropsey family is of German origin and was founded in America by two brothers of the name who sought homes in the new world in order to avoid service in the German army. They were Joost and Casparse Cropsey, and they were accompanied by their brother Johannes and their mother, Geertje Cropsey. They emigrated to Gronigen Island, in 1652, but were not Hollanders. They settled on Long Island, and in 1661 became land owners and were identified with the town of Bushwick. Andrew J. Cropsey, the

father of Mrs. Lake, was born in New Utrecht, January 28, 1828, and was a son of Jacques and Maria (Emmons) Cropsey. He married Sarah E. DuBois, November 5, 1856, and they had two children, Mrs. Lake and Andrew Bergen, who was born October 26, 1868. Mr. Cropsey was a prominent farmer, owning a valuable tract of land near Fort Hamilton. He died in 1891, but is still survived by his widow, who lives in New Utrecht. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Lake are: James, who was born October 30, 1881; Elizabeth Hamilton, born March 11, 1883; Sarah Bertram, born September 3, 1884; John Ryder, who was born April 18, 1886; Phebe Cropsey, born August 2, 1889; and Agnes Livingston, born March 16, 1898. The eldest son died September 27, 1900, and the following stanzas were written in memory of him by Mrs. Sarah B. Lake:

Gone from our midst, the child of our love,

In a moment, with no tender word of farewell,

Sadly we bow 'neath the chastening rod;

'Tis hard to look up and say, It is well.

Gone from our midst, the child of our love,

But gone to the beautiful home on high,

For he trusted in Christ, and the promise is sure,

Our loved one is safe, no more to die.

We would bow in submission, Father, 'tis well;

His feet have been spared the rough path we have trod;

And now with the white-robed in glory he stands,

In the presence of Jesus, his Savior and God.

Mr. Lake is an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party and holds the office of president of the Thirty-first Ward Republican Club, yet has never sought or desired the honors or emoluments of public office for himself. He is a firm believer of the principles of the party, and with a just appreciation of the duties of citizenship he gives an earnest support to the organization which he believes is best calculated to promote the welfare of the nation. He has served in the volunteer fire department of Gravesend and was trustee of that body for seven years. He actively co-operates in every movement intended to prove of general benefit and is a very public-spirited citizen. He and his family are members of the Reformed church and in its work take an active part. Mr. Lake is marshal of the Reformed church Sunday-school, has served as deacon and clerk of the consistory of the church, has been secretary of the Sunday-school for twenty years and wrote the call to the present pastor in 1887. His life has ever been characterized by fidelity to duty in all relations. He is a social, genial gentleman, char-

itable and benevolent, has a large circle of warm friends, and his friendship is best prized by those who know him best.

TOWNSEND C. VAN PELT.

Nearly two and a half centuries ago the ancestors of the Van Pelt family came to America. They were of the sturdy Holland race that sought homes beyond the Atlantic, establishing here a commonwealth that is a monument to their enterprise, energy, honesty and upright lives. One can picture the ancestors in the colonial dress following the pursuits of the farm, and when the oppression of Great Britain aroused a spirit of independence they abandoned the plow in the furrows and with their rifles went to the battle-fields to aid in establishing the American republic. The original American ancestor of the branch of the family to which our subject belongs was Aert Tunise Van Pelt, one of the four brothers who came to the new world from Holland. He located at New Utrecht in 1663, served as a magistrate in 1698, and was a lieutenant in 1705. The line of descent is traced down through Peter Rem (perhaps Rembrandt), Jacob and John L. to our subject, Townsend Cortelyou Van Pelt. The last named and his father were born in the old Van Pelt homestead on Eighty-sixth street and Twentieth avenue, Brooklyn. Aert and Rem Van Pelt were both advocates of the Whig party and served as soldiers in the war of the Revolution. When General Howe came to Long Island to engage in the historic battle here he landed at the foot of the street where the old homestead stood, and some of the British soldiers were quartered in the Van Pelt manor house. The owners thereof, however, were loyal American men and did all in their power to overthrow the yoke of British oppression. Their home stood on King's Highway, the only road leading to New Jersey, Philadelphia and the south. The people crossed from New York to Brooklyn by way of Fulton ferry and by way of Flatbush, going by the Van Pelt home and across to Staten Island from Fort Hamilton, thence across the Kills to Perth Amboy. It was necessary to follow this circuitous route on account of the swamps and marshes behind Jersey City. The liberty pole that is to be seen in front of the Reformed church is the only one on Long Island that stands on the same spot where one was placed when the British evacuated New York. Many old historic flag-poles are to be seen, but this is the only "liberty pole," and the people take just pride in it. The one now standing is the third that has occupied that ground, and it was placed there not long since through the efforts of the Van Pelt family and other patriotic citizens.





VAN PELT MANOR. THE HOME OF TOWNSEND C. VAN PELT. BUILT IN 1664



Townsend Cortelzon Van Telt

John L. Van Pelt, the father of our subject, was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1885. He wedded Anna Maria Cortelyou, a daughter of Timothy Townsend Cortelyou, who was an extensive farmer and owned the property where Fort Hamilton now stands. She was born in a house which was located on the site where the big gun formerly stood. The house in which her great-grandfather was born is still standing on the reservation, and it was there that General Howe slept after landing from his ship just before the battle of Long Island. The big chain that was stretched across the Hudson river at West Point by patriots during the Revolution to prevent the British from ascending the river was forged at the Townsend foundry, owned by Peter Townsend, a relative of Mrs. J. L. Van Pelt. The chain, which weighed one hundred and sixty tons, each link weighing one hundred and forty pounds, was made and delivered within the space of six weeks. Peter Townsend also made the first anchor ever manufactured in this country. His relative, Anna Maria Van Pelt, died in 1898. She had a family of six children, of whom five are living, namely: Jacob L., a resident of Bath Beach; Townsend C.; Mary L., widow of J. Van Brunt, of Flatbush; Anna C., wife of George Shield, of Bath Beach; and John V., who is represented on another page of this volume. All of the family are members of the Holland Society.

Townsend Cortelyou Van Pelt was born in the old Van Pelt homestead, on the 13th of November, 1837, and pursued his education in the local schools and in Erasmus Hall Academy, at Flatbush. In 1852 the town of New Utrecht was formed and was divided into twenty plats of fifty acres each. The one owned by our subject, and upon a portion of which his home now stands, was never disturbed until 1890, when, by reason of the growth of the country, our subject divided and sold some of it. The old manor house in which he lives, however, has never been in possession of any one save members of the Van Pelt family. The brick used in the construction of the chimneys of this house came from Holland, and the place is one of the old historic homes on Long Island, having stood for nearly two and a half centuries, a mute witness of many of the important events which have formed the history of the nation. One of the few milestones yet to be found in the county is located in front of the house, it having been used in the early days to indicate directions. At the age of sixteen years Townsend C. Van Pelt began farming, and followed that pursuit until 1890,—an occupation to which he was reared and which had been followed by his ancestors throughout the long period of their residence in America. About a decade ago he retired to private life, his efforts in former years and his real-estate

sales having brought to him a handsome competence. In politics he has always been a stalwart Republican. He is an active member of the Reformed church, and has never withheld his support or co-operation from any movement or measure calculated to prove of public good.

Mr. Van Pelt was united in marriage to Maria E. Ditmars, a daughter of John Ditmars and a representative of one of the oldest and most honored families of the county, where her ancestors have been land owners since 1636. The marriage was celebrated October 24, 1866, and through more than a third of a century Mr. and Mrs. Van Pelt have traveled life's journey together. She is a noted historian and is regarded as a local authority on all matters relating to the history of this section of the county. She belongs to the society of Daughters of the Revolution and Dames of the Revolution, and is treasurer of the free library of New Utrecht. She is also prominent in church work, and her influence along lines of social, intellectual and moral up-building and progress has been most marked. She has traveled all over the country, and is a lady of superior culture and refinement. She justly prides herself upon her pure Holland ancestry. John Ditmars, her father, was born at Flatlands, April 18, 1806, and died on the 26th of August, 1844. Her grandfather, John Ditmars, was born in the same house, as was the great-grandfather, Johanas Ditmars. The latter's father bore the same name, and he too was born in the old homestead. He was a son of Jan Ditmars, a native of Flatlands, whose father, Johanas Ditmars, was born in Flatbush. He wrote his name Van Ditmarse, and his father was Jan Van Ditmarse, and his grandfather, Jan Janson Van Ditmarse. The last named came from Ditmarsen, in the duchy of Holstein, Holland, and married Altje Dow. They had a patent, dated March 21, 1647, granting them twenty-four morgens of land on Manhattan Island. Jan Jansen Ditmarse arrived in America in 1638, and purchased for his son, Jan, Jr., a farm at Flatbush. Mrs. Van Pelt is also a descendant of Sarah Rapelje, who was the first Dutch white child born in America, her birth occurring in Brooklyn in 1623, where the naval yard now stands. Mrs. Van Pelt is a representative of the eighth generation of her descendants.

The Ditmars were strong Whigs at the time of the Revolution. Cornelius Vanderver, her great-grandfather, had a rope placed around his neck by Tories who were about to hang him, but he was brought before Lord Cornwallis, who offered to spare his life if he would fight against his countrymen. This he refused to do, but eventually he was released, and he planted an apple tree on his farm at Flatbush where he came so near

being hanged. That tree stood until recently, on the site of the Vanderver park. The family were robbed and greatly mistreated by the Hessians. The flag for the first liberty pole of Flatbush was made in the home of Cornelius Vanderver in 1783. He was one of twelve to subscribe to build Erasmus Hall Academy, at Flatbush, a well known institution of learning, to which he gave the sum of twelve pounds. He was one of the incorporators at the time of its incorporation, and the school was named in honor of a celebrated Holland patron of literature. Cornelius Vanderver was an ardent patriot, and his son, when only fourteen years of age, served in his company in the Revolution.

John Ditmars, the father of Mrs. Van Pelt, married Elizabeth Vanderver, who died in 1808, survived by three of her four children, namely: Cornelius, who resides at the old homestead at Flatlands; Abraham, a resident of Amagansett, Long Island; and Maria E., now Mrs. Townsend C. Van Pelt, of Van Pelt Manor.

JOHN V. VAN PELT.

In the old Van Pelt manor house on Twentieth avenue and Eighty-sixth street, in Brooklyn, John Vanderbilt Van Pelt was born. He is now residing at Bath Beach,—one of the esteemed residents of that locality. He belonged to one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Long Island, the history of his ancestors being given on another page of this volume, in connection with the sketch of his brother, Townsend C. Van Pelt. His father, John L. Van Pelt, was a farmer and prominent member of the Dutch Reformed church, in which he served as trustee and elder. He married Ann Maria Cortelyou, and died in 1889, while his widow passed away in December, 1898. They had six children, of whom five are living, namely: Jacob, who resides at the old homestead; Mary L., widow of Jeremiah Van Brunt, of Flatbush; Anna C., wife of George Shields, who is living on Cropsey avenue and Bay street; Townsend C., of Van Pelt Manor; and Delia, who has passed away.

Mr. Van Pelt, of this review, pursued his education in the local schools, in Erasmus Hall and in Bryant & Stratton's College, of Brooklyn. He has followed farming as a life work, and has done considerable business in platting and selling ground, his real-estate dealings bringing to him excellent returns. In 1895-6 he served as supervisor, being the last to fill the position before the consolidation and the first to serve in that office from the Thirtieth ward after Flatbush was annexed to the city. For years he has served as trustee and on the school board. He has been an active member in the Dutch Reformed

church since the age of twenty-one years, has served as deacon, elder and treasurer and is now filling the two last named offices. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, and socially he is a Royal Arch Mason.

On the 26th of September, 1868, Mr. Van Pelt was united in marriage to Josephine G. Miller, a daughter of Joseph Miller, of Brooklyn, and unto them have been born four children, of whom three are living: Susie B.; Anna C., wife of Julius A. Lasso, of Brooklyn; and John Jacob, who has completed a course in the polytechnic academy; Isabel, the third child, has passed away.

NELSON SIZER.

Nelson Sizer, late an old and highly esteemed resident of Brooklyn, and a phrenologist, author and lecturer of national reputation, occupied, during a long and active life, a unique position among the real celebrities of that great city.

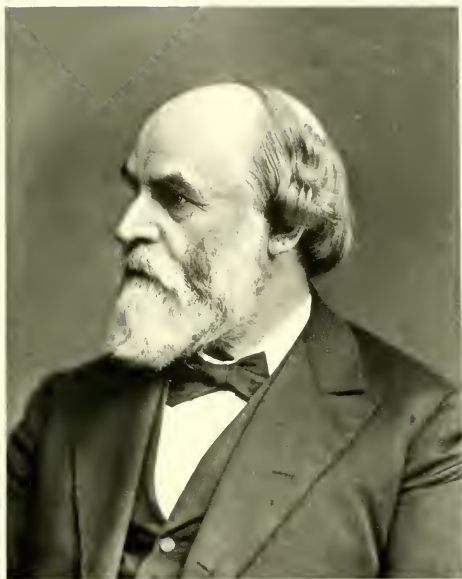
All other professions and callings have had their many honored representatives; but it remained to him to be the most prominent exponent of a science which has contributed vastly to the elevation of humanity, physically, mentally and morally—directly through its own pervading power; and, indirectly, through the modifications it has wrought in scientific and theological thought and practice.

Nelson Sizer was born May 21, 1812, in Chester, Hampden county, Connecticut. On the paternal side he was of Portuguese extraction. His great-grandfather, Antonio de Souza, emigrated from Terceira, one of the Azores, in 1726, locating in Middletown, Connecticut, where he passed his life. The change of his name to its present form was due to the town clerk of the village, who transformed it on the records to make it "sound more like an English name," as he said. Antonio de Souza (Anthony Sizer) married a Scotch lady, and the characteristics of the two races from which the parents sprung were happily blended in their descendants, and another strain of blood was introduced by the marriage of Fletcher Sizer, a descendant from the original immigrant, to Lydia Bassett, of Westfield, Massachusetts, whose father was an Englishman. These were the parents of Nelson Sizer.

Nelson Sizer acquired the beginning of an education in the village schools, and all beyond that,—which went to the making of what he became, a man deeply versed in the sciences and in general literature,—was the result of his own ambitious effort through personal reading and contact with men. In his boyhood he worked on a farm and with the tools of a carpenter. At the age of fourteen years he was employed in a woolen mill, and three years later, in association with an elder brother, operated a mill of



Dr. Nelson B. Sizer



*James Henry
Nelson Sizer*

their own. After a year he resumed carpentering, and a year later he again went into a woolen mill. When twenty-two years of age he found employment in a paper mill, and two years later became one of the owners and the manager of the business, in which he continued for five years, working during much of the time eighteen hours a day.

During his night hours he was a persistent reader of phrenological literature, and wrote articles upon phrenology for the local newspapers. In 1839 he abandoned paper-making to give his entire attention to the new science which had claimed his attention. His purpose was to elevate it in the estimation of the public, in whose judgment it had been belittled through mountebanks who were its advocates only for pecuniary gain. In 1840 he associated with himself P. L. Buell, and for ten years they gave lectures in the principal towns in the Atlantic states as far south as Virginia. In 1843 they published a joint work, "A Guide to Phrenology," which at once became a text-book for other lecturers, and a guide which they followed in making their examination of subjects. During this period Professor Sizer was also a frequent contributor to the columns of the "Phrenological Journal." His connection with that paper was maintained for many years, and from 1859 to 1863, the year 1861 excepted, he was editor in charge, while its proprietors were making a tour of Europe, and from 1864 he was associate editor.

In 1849 Professor Sizer became a principal phrenological examiner in the office of Fowler & Wells, in New York city, and he acted in this capacity for many years, during which time his examinations numbered about three hundred thousand, and many thousands of those who consulted him confess that his advice guided them to right pursuits, or saved them from mental and moral wreck. His services as a teacher and author were phenomenally useful. He aided in the incorporation of the American Institute of Phrenology, in 1866, and he was for many years its vice-president and its principal teacher. He wrote several volumes of enduring practical value, among which are "Choice of Pursuits, or What to Do and Why;" "How to Teach, or Phrenology in the School Room and the Family;" and "Forty Years in Phrenology, Embracing History, Anecdote and Experience." He was a pleasing writer, and his volumes reached thousands of families who perused them with the avidity many do a choice work of fiction. As a speaker he was clear, logical and convincing,—pathetic in depicting the sorrow brought by a violation of the laws of right living, and eloquent in portraying the beauties of a well ordered life and a clean physical and moral parentage and rearing. As a phrenological examiner he was capable and sincere beyond question, and had no master

in that calling. He was ~~born of a noble family~~, due to a healthful ancestry and to the habits of life. His head measured ~~ten years~~ three inches in circumference, and was remarkably high, showing great fullness in the moral organs, and particularly large development in the intellectual region.

Professor Sizer was married in his young manhood to Lucinda Maria Phelps, of Stockbridge, Massachusetts. Of this marriage were born two children: George W.; and Julia E., who married Francis Wood, of Brooklyn. Mrs. Sizer died in 1839, and in 1843 Mr. Sizer married Mrs. Sarah Hale, of Suffield, Connecticut. Born of the latter marriage was a son, Nelson Buell Sizer, a talented surgeon and specialist residing in Brooklyn, whose biography appears in this work.

Professor Sizer was a resident of Brooklyn since 1840, when he became associated with Fowler & Wells. He died in October, 1897, after a few weeks' illness from aneurism of the aorta, in his eighty-sixth year. His son, who writes these words, can honestly testify that he never knew his father to do a wrong act or speak an immodest word. He was one of the "pure" of whom our Lord says, "They shall see God."

NELSON BUELL SIZER, B. S., M. D.

Dr. Nelson B. Sizer, of Brooklyn, Long Island, who for many years past has performed eminently useful service in various departments of his profession, particularly in the field of surgery, and is known as a most capable instructor in various professional institutions, and who has not yet reached the zenith of his capabilities, is a son of Dr. Nelson Sizer, the distinguished phrenologist, author and lecturer, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work.

Nelson B. Sizer was born December 10, 1846, in Avon, Connecticut. He obtained his preparatory education in the Connecticut Literary Institute, at Suffield, completing the course in 1866. He then entered the University of the City of New York, at which he was graduated in 1869, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He had meantime, in 1868, begun the study of medicine under the preceptorship of the eminent Professor Henry Draper, of New York city. He continued his studies in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, and was graduated at that institution in 1871. In the latter year, and again in 1873, he pursued post-graduate studies in the professional centers of Europe, and in 1893 he was a student of bacteriology under the instruction of Surgeon General Sternberg, United States army, in the Hoagland Bacteriological Laboratory in Brooklyn.

From the instant of his graduation Dr. Sizer has been actively employed in professional duties in connection with leading remedial and instructional institutions. On leaving college to go abroad to further prosecute his studies he acted as ship surgeon while on his voyage. On his return he was appointed house surgeon to Roosevelt Hospital, and he served in that capacity for two years. He was house surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York city, in 1872-3; assistant surgeon to the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, 1874-84; senior surgeon to the Chinese Hospital, Brooklyn, 1891-3; and for five years he was adjunct surgeon to the Long Island College Hospital. He is senior surgeon in the Bushwick Hospital, Brooklyn, and he has been surgeon to the out-door department of that institution from its founding, about fifteen years ago. He is also professor of anatomy and physiology in the American Institute of Phrenology, New York city, and pathologist and bacteriologist to the Bushwick Hospital, Brooklyn, appointed to the latter position in 1893. In all these various positions his service has been conspicuously useful, and he is regarded as authority in those departments of medical science to which he principally devotes his attention. He has made many important contributions to medical literature, particularly upon pathological history, urinalysis and bacteriology, in papers read before the various medical societies, and which have found wide publicity through the medium of published proceedings and medical journals. He is an original fellow of the New York State Medical Association, and a member of the Kings County Medical Society and of the Medical Association of Kings County. He is much interested in religious work, and is a well regarded member of the Masonic fraternity.

Dr. Sizer was married March 24, 1875, to Miss Georgiana Mitchell, only child of George and Sarah L. (Weed) Mitchell, of Brooklyn, both of whom are deceased. He had the sorrow of losing the best of wives, very suddenly, on February 16, 1899, after an illness of three days, from cerebro-spinal meningitis, following pneumonia.

JOHN W. KIMBALL.

It is a well attested maxim that the greatness of a state lies not in its machinery of government, nor even in its institutions, but in the sterling qualities of its individual citizens, in their capacity for high and unselfish effort and their devotion to the public good. Mr. Kimball is one over whose public record there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, for it has been characterized by the utmost fidelity to duty.

John W. Kimball is a native of New Hamp-

shire, being born in Sandwich Center in that state, in 1847. His father was William A. Kimball, born in Shapleigh, Maine, who graduated at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and studied law in the office of Hon. Daniel M. Christie, at Dover, same state. After being admitted to the bar he was associated with his two elder brothers, Judge Richard Kimball, of Dover, and Hon. Increase S. Kimball of Sanford, Maine, who were distinguished in the legal profession for their ability and character. He afterwards removed to the city of Rochester, New Hampshire, and was the leading lawyer there for many years, with a large clientage, until his health compelled him to retire. He was a direct descendant from Richard Kimball, the American founder of the Kimball family, who emigrated from Ipswich, England, in 1634, and settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, on his arrival in the ship Elizabeth with his family.

The mother of the subject of this sketch was of the sixth generation of the well known and historical family of Wentworths of New Hampshire, who furnished three consecutive colonial governors for that state and who administered its affairs, with credit for a period of forty-eight years, and also filled the position of governor of Nova Scotia from 1792 to 1808, by one of its members giving an efficient and highly satisfactory service to the people of that province. The family is of Anglo-Saxon origin, dating to a time previous to the Norman conquest in 1066, and is registered in the Domesday Book of the year 1085, as stated in the family genealogy compiled by the late Hon. John Wentworth, former mayor of Chicago.

Mr. Kimball was educated at West Lebanon Academy, Maine, and received a commercial course of instruction at the Eastman Business College, of Poughkeepsie, New York. After graduating he came to New York city and was in the employ of the wholesale firm of Nichols & Batcheller, 18 Cortlandt street, as assistant bookkeeper for about one year, and then became cashier and bookkeeper in the provision house of C. W. Conway, and remained with the house until Mr. Conway's retirement from business. Later he made an engagement with the eastern firm of D. Lothrop & Company, and was sent by them to St. Peter, Minnesota, to represent their interest in the branch store of Lothrop & Paul in that place.

After remaining west for some two years he returned to Rochester, New Hampshire, and purchased an established shoe and hat business, and remained there between one and two years, and then sold out and went to New York city. Forming a partnership with George T. Raymond, he embarked in the drug business at the corner of Fifth avenue



Samuel Smith

and Ninth street in the city of Brooklyn, and at the end of the first year he purchased his partner's interest and continued the business successfully for many years, in conjunction with other and separate enterprises, among which was that of conducting the leading real-estate business for some years in that section of the city.

He was an active member of the Brooklyn board of education for three years, serving on the leading committees of that body and giving much time and attention to the public-school system and its interests during his incumbency. He is also connected with various orders and clubs, being a member of the Carleton Club, Twenty-second Ward Club, Royal Arcanum, trustee of the South Brooklyn Board of Trade, director of the Fifth Avenue Bank, etc. He served for several years in the Ninth Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, at the time it was commanded by Colonel James Fisk, and was a strong rival of the Seventh.

In June, 1874, Mr. Kimball was married to Miss Effie L. Parkhurst, a descendant of the well known family of that name in the state of Massachusetts, and they have two daughters,—Wayne W. and Alexandria B.—and reside at 431 Sixth street, in what is known as the Park Slope section.

Mr. Kimball is best known to the public in his connection with political affairs, though never designated as a politician in the usual sense, and was at first a candidate on the regular Democratic ticket for alderman at large in 1893, but was defeated, as was the entire ticket at that election, which was a Republican landslide. In the fall of 1897 he became the nominee of the Democracy for the position of treasurer of Kings county and was elected by a very large plurality. The New York Herald gave his total vote as ninety-one thousand, nine hundred and forty-two, against fifty-one thousand, seven hundred and seventy-six votes cast for John R. Turnbull, Republican, and fifty-one thousand, six hundred cast for Jacob A. Van Wyck, National Democratic and Citizens' Union candidate—there being three candidates that year. So capably and acceptably did Mr. Kimball discharge the duties of the office that in 1899 he was renominated for a second term as county treasurer and was re-elected by a majority of more than twelve thousand. The figures as given by the Brooklyn Citizen, of November 8, 1899, were eighty-one thousand, two hundred and forty-seven votes, against sixty-eight thousand, nine hundred and forty-seven given to Isaac H. Carey, Republican candidate. This paper in an editorial spoke of the election in the following manner: Taking the returns of yesterday into consideration as they relate to candidates against whom as citizens and representatives of the best elements of the community generally, nothing

could be said, it will be found that Kings county is still unmistakably in the Democratic column, as she has always been. The normal vote undoubtedly finds its true expression in the balloting for the office of county treasurer. The representative candidates for this office were two representative Brooklynites, against neither of whom could a word of reproach be uttered. Both were gentlemen of unimpeachable character, whose lives were as open as a book. Both were business men of wide experience and both possessed the confidence of their fellow citizens to a notable degree. Neither candidate made any special canvass, each relying on the general appeal to popularity which unimpeachable character and known ability most effectively present. The figures of the vote for these most excellent representatives of their respective sides are the best and fairest exponent of the relative strength of the two parties. Mr. Kimball will be found to have carried the county by about the normal Democratic majority. He was elected by about fourteen thousand majority. The campaign committee got out cards asking for the support of the public for the Democratic ticket and its candidates, and published partial and short extracts from the various leading newspapers of different political beliefs giving an estimate of his character as a man and as an officer. The Eagle editorially said: "Mr. Kimball is a man of not only acknowledged integrity, but of first-class business faculties and an excellent official." The Citizen said: "The state examiner reported to the state comptroller that the county treasurer's office of Kings county under Mr. Kimball had become the model office of the state." "He is a good official and has a good record in office," wrote the Brooklyn Times, while the Herald said: "John W. Kimball, the candidate for county treasurer, is a man of unblemished reputation," and the Brooklyn Weekly in an editorial said that John W. Kimball is the best county treasurer this county has ever had. Such testimonials, given by the press of the community in which he has long resided and in which he is widely known, are certainly a high compliment to his character, and it is safe to predict that he will leave the office as he entered it, with the good will and confidence of the entire public.

CHARLES O. GUDEN.

Charles Otto Guden, present sheriff of Kings county, is to be accounted among those leaders of the Republican party whose devotion to their principles and whose activity in giving them advocacy have found suitable recognition at the hands of their political associates, resulting in his frequent preferment, and recently in his elevation to a position for which he is eminently well qualified.

He is a native of Brooklyn, born May 1, 1866, of German parentage. His father resided in Brooklyn until the time of his death, and his mother came from Virginia, where her parents had settled prior to the Civil war. He received a liberal English education in the public schools of Brooklyn, graduating at school No. 29. He afterward engaged with a druggist and acquired considerable knowledge of that business, but finding it distasteful he became connected with the firm of Foster & Merriam Company, manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in hardware and cabinet work, with whom he remained for twenty years, retiring but recently.

An earnest Republican in his political convictions, Mr. Guden has taken an active part in behalf of his party from the time he became a voter, and he has been an influential figure, particularly in the First assembly district, which has been his continuous place of residence. Beginning with 1893, when the Republican party of Kings county was reorganized, he came to be recognized as an important factor, and he was called to responsible but unremunerative positions on frequent occasions. He has been a member of various club organizations formed for particular and immediate purposes, and of the leading committees. He has also served as a member of the Kings county Republican executive committee, and has been a delegate to various local and state conventions. In 1900 he was an alternate elector upon the Republican state ticket. He is now a member of the First Assembly District Republican Club. In 1901 he was chosen Republican candidate for sheriff of Kings county, and he was elected at the ensuing election. During the campaign he was one of the most industrious representatives of his party, and is to be accorded a full share of the credit due for the success attained. A man of excellent business qualifications, he is well fitted for the discharge of the duties of that very responsible office, and he affords ample assurance that further preferment will be well deserved.

Mr. Guden was married to Miss Josie Rae, a member of a well-regarded Long Island family, and of the union have been born two children.

WILLIAM JARVIE, M. D. S.

Dr. William Jarvie is one of the most distinguished representatives of the dental profession in the country. His fame has gone abroad throughout the length and breadth of the land, and though Brooklyn may be proud to number him among the members of the fraternity residing within her corporate limits all America has been enriched by his knowledge, his investigations and his contributions to scientific literature in the line of his chosen call-

ing. To him there has come the attainment of an eminent position in connection with the great scientific professions of our nation, and his efforts have been so discerningly directed along well directed lines of study and effort that he seems to have realized at any one point of progress the full measure of his possibilities for accomplishment at that point. A man of distinctive and forceful individuality, he has left and is leaving his impress upon the scientific world and the field of his profession has benefitted greatly by his labors.

Dr. Jarvie was born in Manchester, England, July 14, 1841, a son of William and Isabella (Newbegin) Jarvie. His father, a native of Perth, Scotland, died in 1884, and his mother, who was born in Belford, Northumberland county, England, departed this life in 1899. The Doctor pursued his literary education in the Lloyd Street Academy, in his native city, and at the age of fourteen years came with his parents to this country, and with the exception of a period of four years he has since been a resident of Brooklyn. When a youth of fifteen years he began the study of dentistry under the direction of Dr. A. A. Wheeler, who then conducted an office at what is now 82 Court street. In 1859 Dr. Jarvie went with his parents to Boston, where he continued his studies in the office of Dr. W. W. Codman, at No. 33 Boylston street, where he remained until 1863. In March of that year he returned to Brooklyn and associated himself with his former preceptor, Dr. Wheeler. As a student he was thorough and conscientious in his work, gaining comprehensive knowledge as well as the exact mechanical skill without which there can be no success in dental practice. As the years have passed he has continually broadened his knowledge by research, study and original investigation and experiments. In 1872 he removed to No. 152 Clinton street, remaining there for nine years, after which he purchased and remodeled his present residence and commodious office at the corner of Clinton and Joralemon streets—one of the most complete and perfectly equipped dental offices in the United States. His patronage is of a most extensive and lucrative character. Every moment which he wishes to devote to professional duties is fully occupied, and his patients are from among the best class of Brooklyn's citizens.

No dreary novitiate awaited Dr. Jarvie. His superior skill was soon widely recognized and the profession accorded him the honor which was his due, by soon electing him to positions of prominence in the dental societies. In 1866 he was sent as a delegate from the Brooklyn Dental Association to the American Dental Association, a national organization composed of delegates from local societies.



William Jarvie M.D.

The following year he assisted in organizing the Brooklyn Dental Society, of which he was elected president in 1872. In 1900 he was again chosen to that position, of which he is the present incumbent. In 1868 Dr. Jarvie was one of the organizers of the Second District Dental Society, and has been a member of its board of censors from the beginning. In the same year he was elected a delegate to the Dental Society of the State of New York, and continued thus a delegate until 1878, when he was made a permanent member. In 1874 he was elected a member of the State Board of Censors, a position which he held until 1895, when the Board of Censors became the State Board of Dental Examiners, the members of which are appointed by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, and by whom Dr. Jarvie was appointed and still continues a member of that board.

In 1873 Dr. Jarvie received the degree of Master of Dental Surgery after examination and authorized by law of the state. The same year he became a member of the Odontological Society, and was at once elected secretary, which position he held for several years. He was the first to report and have published the valuable proceedings of its meetings. In 1883 he was elected president and held the position for two terms, while for several years he has been one of its executive committee. In August, 1893, he was president of the section on operative dentistry at the International Dental Congress held in Chicago, and delivered an address before that body upon the progressive steps which have been made in that branch of dental science and what was being done in preserving the natural teeth and the possibilities yet to be attained in dental practice. He has been so busily occupied with his professional duties that he has had little opportunity for the preparation of many papers, yet occasionally he has prepared short papers upon subjects having especial interest at the moment, such as "Surest Treatment to Secure Root Canal Sterilization," read before the New York Odontological Society in 1895, and his reply to Dr. Kingsley's paper upon "Has Legislation Cured Quackery?" which was read before the same society in 1900. He has been a frequent contributor to scientific discussions held before dental associations, and the dental literature of the day contains reports of such contributions.

Dr. Jarvie's connection with the various societies of his profession is briefly summed up in the following: He is now president of the Brooklyn Dental Society; a member of the board of censors and chairman of the law committee of the Second District Dental Society; a permanent member of the Dental Society of the State of New York and a member of its committees on necrology, law and

publication; a member of the New York Odontological Society and of its executive committee; a member of the American Academy of Dental Science, of the National Dental Association and the Odontological Society of Great Britain; a trustee of the New York College of Dental Surgery; and a member of the board of dental examiners of the state of New York.

In 1867 Dr. Jarvie was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Carrollton McHenry, and they have two sons and two daughters. During the Spanish-American war the eldest son, William, served as fifth lieutenant in the Fifth Signal Corps and spent ten months in Cuba, during which time he commanded an expedition which built a line of telegraph from Baracoa on the north shore to Guantanamo on the south. He is now a coffee merchant in New York city. The other children are Selina Huntington, George Kendall and Amelia Frances Goodrich.

In 1895 Dr. Jarvie became a member of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church, and the following year was instrumental in organizing a very active and influential Young People's Association in that church. He was its first president and continues to be deeply interested in its work, which has been greatly advanced through his efforts. In 1878 he was elected a trustee of the church, and remained on the board for twenty-one years, during seventeen years of which period he was the chairman of the music committee. He is now an honorary member of the board. A man of broad humanitarian spirit, of wide general culture, he has been interested in all that pertains to the uplifting of the human race, the advancement of the moral, the intellectual and the æsthetic, and all that brings culture and true happiness. Fond of art, he delights in spending a social hour and may be found occasionally on an evening in the rooms of the Rembrandt or Hamilton Clubs, of both of which he is a member. He also holds membership relations with St. George's Society and is a director of the Apollo Club.

The works and beauties of nature are especially attractive to him and his love of out-door life is indulged on Saturdays and on holidays when he may be found at the Baltusrol Golf Club, the Dyker Meadow Club or the Nassau Country Club. During the summer he spends much of his time at his country home at Bass Rocks, Massachusetts, his residence standing upon a rocky eminence overlooking the broad Atlantic, so that he is free to roam over land and sea. An extensive traveler, during the past thirty years he has averaged a biennial summer trip to Europe and is very familiar with the scenes of modern and historic interest as well as the attractions which nature has to offer from the "land of

the north, and has viewed in the Arctic circle, to the snowy base and blue skies of Italy. He has spent several summers in Switzerland, has climbed Mount Blanc, the Matterhorn and many other peaks in that mountainous land, and some of the passes among the Alps are almost as familiar to him as the streets of Brooklyn.

Viewed in a personal light, Dr. Jarvie is a strong man, of excellent judgment, liberal in his views and highly honorable in his relations with his fellow men. He is a man of very strong convictions and his integrity stands as an unquestioned fact in his career. He has always been a student and a traveler, and the scope and amplitude of his knowledge render him a charming conversationalist. He is in full sympathy with all the great movements of the world about him and watches the progress of events with the keenest interest; is a generous friend and a warm advocate of those who are battling for the right and of principals and policies for the public good.

JOHN G. DEUBERT.

A half century ago a match boy upon the streets of New York; to-day a leader in Republican ranks in Brooklyn and with a state-wide reputation in fraternal circles,—such is the history of John G. Deubert, a man whom to know is to honor and esteem. He has accomplished much during his busy career, and merit alone has won him advancement. In this land where opportunity is not hampered by caste or class he has steadily worked his way upward, and to-day he stands among those whose ability has given him pre-eminence among their fellow men.

Dr. Deubert was born in Gelnhausen, Germany, August 12, 1841, and when only three years of age was brought to America by his parents. His father, Jacob Deubert, took up his abode in New York in 1843, and there spent his remaining days. In the public school on Henry street, New York, John G. Deubert began his education and later continued his studies in the Allen street school, his home being then on Division street. During his boyhood he peddled matches on Wall street, and among his colleagues in similar business ventures were boys who later attained fame and prominence, including Senator Nye of Nevada, the late John Hoy, president of the Adams Express Company, Judge Allison, of Missouri, Leopold Schepp, the famous spice merchant, and the well-known Curley Brothers of New York. Many others Mr. Deubert is able to recall who became either wealthy or prominent in political or social life. During his youth our subject followed various industrial pursuits and learned the copper-refining trade under the direction of his

father, who was a copper refiner. In 1858 the elder Mr. Deubert went to Ilmasset, Polk county, Tennessee, and there built the Eureka Copper Smelting Works; but the Confederate forces took possession of these at the breaking out of the Civil war and used the copper to make percussion caps. The members of the company were obliged to abandon its property, while the Deubert family came as refugees to the north.

The subject of this review, aroused by the attempt of the south to overthrow the Union, offered his services to the government, enlisting in the engineering corps as a member of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and executed valuable service for his country with the Army of the Potomac in the construction of roads, bridges and pontoons. He was with the army altogether for four years and ten months, making a most creditable record as a defender of the Union cause. Two of his brothers, Jacob and Henry, were also in the war, the former in the Naval Reserve, the latter in the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery.

Jacob Deubert was for a number of years deputy United States marshal in New York, and for the past twelve years has been one of the chiefs of the Gerry Society.

Henry Deubert, who was for several years a city marshal in Brooklyn, died there in 1898.

After his return from the scene of hostilities Mr. Deubert, our subject, engaged in the carting and draying business, and while thus occupied first became actively interested in politics. His service in Republican ranks has been of the greatest importance to his fellow townsmen. On the 9th of April, 1869, he was appointed inspector in the United States custom-house, being the second man named for the position by Collector Moses H. Grinnell. He served in that capacity for over twenty-four years, giving the fullest satisfaction in the discharge of his duties and winning the commendation of all who had cognizance of his work. He then resigned in order to accept the position of grand secretary of the grand lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the state of New York,—a position which he now occupies. For twelve years he has been a member of the Kings county Republican committee, and for five years executive member and leader in the Twenty-eighth ward. His work in connection with the committee has been highly satisfactory to his party. He has splendid powers as an organizer and possesses the tact which enables him to harmonize factional forces and bring unity into the ranks of the party, thus securing its maximum strength. Again and again he has been sent as a delegate to the local and state conventions and his opinions carry weight in the councils of his party. For six years he has



John H. Leubert

been a member of the Republican state committee, and for four years a member of the state executive committee, in which capacity he has had marked influence in bringing out the full party strength and in directing its labors along those lines which have resulted in growth and progress for the Republican cause. From Governor Morton he received the appointment, which was confirmed by the state senate, as a member of the board of managers of the Long Island State Hospital and served thereon for seven years, three years of which time he was president of the board. He then resigned from the position of president and was succeeded by the Hon. Truman J. Backus, but at the same time accepted the office of vice-president. His political record is a creditable one, free from blame, and the most malevolent cannot utter a word which detracts from the honesty of his purpose. He realizes fully the value of efficient organization and his labors in that direction were most practical and helpful. He has always been enthusiastic and zealous in party work and is still a leading factor in Republican circles.

Mr. Deubert has been twice married. He wedded Mary Ann Schultz, who died in 1876, leaving one son, Edward. In 1879 Mr. Deubert was married to Catherine Osman, a daughter of John Osman, a wealthy real-estate owner of New York city, and unto them has been born a son, John. Mr. Deubert holds membership in the Lutheran church and is identified with various social and fraternal organizations, including the Carnarsie Yacht Club, the Unity Club, the Invincible Club, Star of Hope Lodge, F. & A. M., and Warren Lodge, No. 84, I. O. O. F. His prominence in the last named fraternity is indicated by his present exalted position. His entire life has been so characterized by uprightness of conduct, steadfastness of principle, kindly acts and good deeds as to secure for him the respect and confidence of the entire community in which he lives.

NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, D. D.

Plymouth church, Brooklyn, made world-famous through the ministry of Henry Ward Beecher, is scarcely less famed for the fact that one from the west, a man differing in perhaps all respects from the great preacher named, has commended himself through his deep conscientiousness and great ability to its large, intelligent and discriminating congregation. Reference is made to the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, who received a unanimous call to the pastorate here January 1, 1899, and was installed in April following, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, who had served since the death of Mr. Beecher, and

who, on retirement, devoted himself to literary work.

Mr. Hillis was born September 21, 1822, at Mahanoba, Iowa, a son of Samuel Edward and Margaret Hester (Reichte) Hillis. His father was a typical Puritan, in early life an ardent Whig and afterward an Abolitionist, and was deeply interested in higher education and social reform. He was of Scotch-English origin, Hyllis being the ancient form of the family name, and his ancestors fought under Cromwell, removing to Ireland after the restoration of the monarchy. Members of the American branch of the family served in the Revolutionary war and during the subsequent war with Great Britain. The mother of Dr. Hillis was of German descent. His parents made their home in the place where he was born and where he completed the high school course, afterward attending an academy in the village. He further pursued his studies in Lake Forest University and in McCormick Seminary, graduating at the former named in 1884 and at the latter in 1887, with high honors.

His life found early direction to the pulpit. At the early age of seventeen years he became a missionary for the American Sunday-School Union, and for two years he labored energetically in establishing Sunday-schools and churches. His first pastorate, of the First Presbyterian church of Peoria, Illinois, was eminently successful. For four years and a half afterward he served the First Presbyterian church of Evanston, Illinois, and with such signal success that he was called to the pastorate of the Central church, Central Music Hall, Chicago, as a successor to the distinguished Professor David Swing. He was then but thirty-six years of age, but he amply demonstrated his genius and power, and among his congregation were many who, as did the writer of this sketch, estimated his ability as beyond that of him whom he succeeded. Some four years later he was called to his present charge, as hereinbefore related.

From the time of his coming historic Plymouth church has been thronged with great congregations. His methods and style are peculiar to himself, and he is comparable with none other. Orderly and logical in his mental processes, thoroughly trained in theology but too broad-minded to make subtle theological distinctions, a profound lover of the truth, his teachings are eminently practical and helpful to "all sorts and conditions of men." With wonderful command of language, never hesitating for want of a word or misusing one, his utterances flow with almost poetic rhythm. His illustrations, drawn from every-day life and from recollections of scenes of nature, are captivating. He has none of the trickeries of stage oratory, and in none of his utterances does

he merely strive to please the ear. In all, he impresses the hearer with the conviction that he seeks to aid him to a better personal life and a broader scope of mental vision.

The congregation to which Dr. Hillis addresses himself is not to be numbered by those who hear his voice. During his pastorate in Chicago his sermons were published in full in one of the leading daily newspapers, and since his coming to Brooklyn a journal of that city has given them similar publicity. Aside from his church labors he is a very busy man, and is much in demand as a lecturer before leading educational institutions and other important audiences. His is a prolific pen, and among his best known works are: "A Man's Value to Society" (1896, thirteen editions); "The Investment of Influence" (1896, nine editions); "Foretokens of Immortality" (1897, seven editions), and "How the Inner Light Failed" (1898, four editions). His lecture on "John Ruskin's Message to the Twentieth Century" has been delivered over two hundred times. In recognition of his scholarly attainments, Dr. Hillis received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Northwestern University, Illinois, in 1894.

Dr. Hillis was married, April 14, 1887, to Maren-go, Illinois, to Miss Annie Louise, daughter of R. M. Patrick, and two children have been born of the marriage.

ADOLPHUS BENNETT.

The family of Bennett at Bayridge, Long Island, is an old one and its members have been leaders in the work of local improvement and progress through many years. In business they have represented the industry of vegetable raising, being recognized leaders in that line. William Bennett, the grandfather of our subject, was born at Fort Hamilton, and his son, J. Remsen Bennett, the father of our subject, first opened his eyes to the light of day in the old home which is still standing at Ninety-sixth street and Shore Road. He was a very extensive land owner and carried on farming on a large scale. He was also influential in connection with local affairs, giving his aid and co-operation to all movements for the general good. For many years he was an elder in the Dutch Reformed church at New Utrecht, and was superintendent of the Dutch Reformed Chapel Sunday-school at Fort Hamilton for a quarter of a century, being succeeded in that position by his son, Adolphus. His death occurred in January, 1880. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Larzere, and is a daughter of Benjamin Larzere, a very old and prominent resident of New Utrecht. Mrs. Bennett was born April 2, 1821, and is to-day the oldest surviving resident of Bayridge. She resides in the

mansion which was erected by her husband forty years ago, it having been her home continuously throughout the four decades. She is still a remarkably active and energetic woman, her age resting very lightly upon her. She has done much in church work and other lines of improvement and advancement in Bayridge since her girlhood days. She was president of the Home Missionary Society for years and attended all of the home and foreign missionary conventions held in New York. It is said that the first Sunday-school ever organized on Long Island was established at Fort Hamilton and held in the district school. Mrs. Bennett afterward held a fair in Fort Hamilton in order to raise funds with which to erect a building to be used for Sunday-school purposes. She now has in her possession a Sunday-school banner which was carried by her husband in a parade in 1826, and has since been carried by her sons on similar occasions. Mrs. Bennett became the organizer of the Sunday-school at Bayridge and for many years acted as its superintendent. Her father was a noted singer, and through a long period served as chorister of the New Utrecht church. Her life has been a most useful one and her example is an inspiration to all who have known her. She became the mother of seven children, six of whom are yet living and do honor to her name: William R. and Adolphus, who are living on the old home place; Anna B., widow of Henry C. Howell, who was a resident of Newark, New Jersey; Gertrude H., widow of James S. Suydam, of Brooklyn; Mary H., the wife of George Purdy, of Newburg, New York; and Katherine R.

In taking up the personal history of Adolphus Bennett we present to our readers the life record of one widely and favorably known on Long Island. He was educated in the public schools at Bayridge and in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. For many years he engaged in the cultivation of vegetables on a large scale and continued to superintend his farming interests until 1893, since which time he has operated in real estate, buying and selling valuable property. He was the first to exploit Bayridge property in such a manner as to attract outside purchasers, and while his business has been a profitable one to him, it has also a tendency to increase local real-estate values.

On the 14th of November, 1867, Mr. Bennett was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Suydam, a daughter of Moses Suydam, of Bedford, Long Island. She is one of the Daughters of the Revolution, has taken a very active part in church work here and in New Utrecht, and has labored for the advancement of the Sunday-school. Mr. Bennett is now serving as an elder in the Bayridge Dutch Reformed church, and for fifteen years was superin-



THE OLD BENNETT HOMESTEAD, SHORE ROAD AND 95TH ST.



Geo. R. Kuhn



J. Marshall Thompson U.D.

tendent of the Fort Hamilton Dutch Reformed Chapel Sunday-school. He is a member of the Crescent and Bayridge Clubs and his public spirit has led him to advance every cause which in his opinion has promised to benefit the community in which he lives. He is a worthy representative of one of the best families on Long Island, and the consensus of the opinions of those who know him shows that he fully deserves all the material prosperity he has achieved.

GEORGE R. M. KUHN.

Among the numerous benefit societies of the United States none is safer or more efficient than the Catholic Benevolent Legion, founded by Doctor George Richard Montgomery Kuhn, of Brooklyn, New York, which now has a membership in nearly every state in the Union and is one of the most popular Catholic organizations in America. Doctor Kuhn not only founded this institution, but has been its chief medical examiner since its organization and has personally aided in the establishment of many of its subordinate councils. But Doctor Kuhn's claim to a place in this work does not rest alone on the beneficent achievements above referred to. His standing as a physician in Brooklyn and the labor he has performed for the advancement of his profession and other important medical and surgical interests demand more than passing mention.

Dr. Kuhn was born at East Berlin, Adams county, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1847, a son of Joseph J. and Jane Rebecca (McCabe) Kuhn. He is a grandson of John and Theresa (Fricker) Kuhn, a great-grandson of John George Kuhn, and a great-great-grandson of John Kuhn, who came over from Germany in the early part of the eighteenth century and settled at Goshenhoppen, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1751. His son also lived and died there, but his grandson removed to Adams county, Pennsylvania, and settled in the Conewago valley. John and Theresa (Fricker) Kuhn had a large family of children, eleven of whom reached maturity and ten of whom married. Joseph J. and Jane Rebecca (McCabe) Kuhn were the parents of the following children: Edward John, who lives at McSherristown, Pennsylvania; Louis De Barth, who is a successful physician of Brooklyn; Maria, who married Charles F. Lieson and died in Cuba of yellow fever; Charles Edmund, who lives at Kuhn's Crossing, Colorado; Jennie E., the widow of Philip Reilly, late of Brooklyn; Joseph A., judge of the probate court at Port Townsend, Washington; and John W. R., a lawyer who lives in Brooklyn. George Richard Montgomery Kuhn is the immediate subject of this biographical notice. His maternal grandparents

were Edward and Rebecca (Hudson) McCabe. Rebecca Hudson's mother was a daughter of Jacob Morgan, of Morgantown, Pennsylvania, who commanded the Berks county militia in the Revolutionary war.

Doctor Kuhn was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Calvert College. He then took the prescribed course at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and then entered Long Island Medical College, where he was graduated in 1872. Soon after receiving his degree he began the practice of his profession in Brooklyn, and for many years has had perhaps as large a general practice as any physician there. He aided in the establishment of the Southern dispensary and was connected with it for some years, and also with St. Mary's Maternity Hospital. When St. Mary's General Hospital was established he was assigned a department there and is one of the hospital's visiting physicians and secretary of its faculty. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Society of New York and the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men.

Dr. Kuhn was married November 13, 1879, to Miss Mary Esther Hussey, daughter of Charles Hussey, of Brooklyn, and they have five children: Mary Catherine, Pauline Jane, John Sutherland, Herbert Washington and Ruth Agnes. The family are all members of the Sacred Heart Catholic church and the Doctor is a member of the Columbian Club.

JOSEPH M. THOMPSON, M. D.

Joseph Marshall Thompson, one of the leading physicians of Brooklyn, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, on the 25th of November, 1855, and is a son of Joseph W. and Fidelia (Sherman) Thompson. The father died in 1886, at the age of sixty-seven, but the mother is still living, at the age of eighty years, her home being in Providence, Rhode Island. They had two children, the daughter Jane being now the wife of Henry Basford, of Boston.

Dr. Joseph Marshall Thompson, the son, became a student in the Mowry and Goffs English and Classical high school, which is now the University School of Providence. He attended a course of medical lectures in Harvard University and was graduated in the medical department of the Boston University in 1878. During that summer he took care of the practice of an aged physician in old Newburyport, Massachusetts. He then went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he attended lectures in the Jefferson Medical College and took a post-graduate medical course in the Hahnemann Medical College. In 1879 he

went to New York, where for one year he was house physician and for six months house surgeon in the Metropolitan Hospital in Ward's Island, and then entered upon the practice of his profession in Providence, Rhode Island, where he remained for eighteen months. In the spring of 1882 he removed to Brooklyn, where he has since conducted a successful practice in medicine and surgery.

The Doctor was united in marriage, November 25, 1880, to Miss Rafaela A. Munoz, who was born in Caracas, Venezuela, and is a daughter of Manuel Munoz y Castro, who in 1862 came to New York with his family, consisting of his wife, six sons and three daughters. While in Venezuela he served as consul to Cuba, and during President Grant's two administrations was Venezuelan minister plenipotentiary to Washington. He was also secretary of state and secretary of the treasury in his native country at different times. He was a prominent commission merchant, doing business at No. 81 Wall street, and there he died suddenly of heart disease, in 1889, at the age of seventy-six years. He was descended from one of the most prominent and ancient families of Spain, as was also his wife, who bore the maiden name of Asuncion Salicrup. The Doctor and Mrs. Thompson have one child, Emilia M. P. The Doctor is a member of Peerless Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Manhasset Council, Royal Arcanum; Brooklyn City Lodge of the Knights of Honor; Brooklyn Council of the National Provident Union; Court Defender of the Foresters of America; and of the Sixth Ward Democratic Association.

WALTER M. MESEROLE.

No matter to what extent the theorist may carry his fantastic ideas in regard to the elements of success, a practical man of to-day acknowledges it results from mental qualities,—that enterprise, intelligence, industry and discrimination form its basic elements. For nineteen years Walter Monfort Meserole has followed the profession of civil engineering, and has attained a leading position in the ranks of the profession, having long since left the many to stand among the successful few. His strong mentality has enabled him to master the scientific principles upon which civil engineering is based and he also has a thorough knowledge of the mechanical laws which underlie the work of those who follow civil engineering.

He was born at the old Meserole homestead in Greenpoint, this place having been in possession of the family for many generations. His birth occurred April 3, 1861, his parents being Adrian and Mary O. (Monfort) Meserole, who are still residing at the old home place. The ancestry of the family

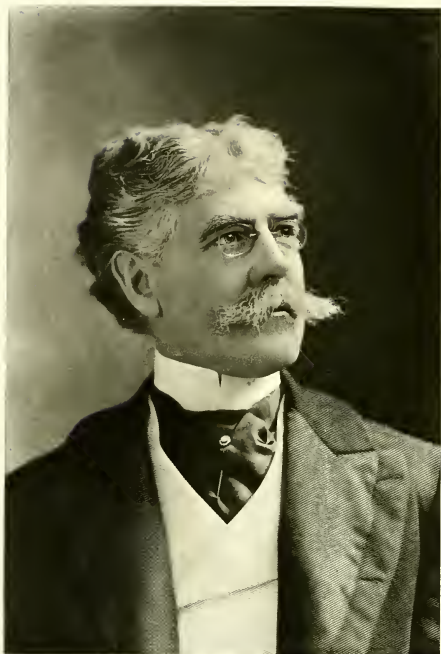
can be traced back to Jean Miserol, a French-Huguenot, who emigrated to America in 1663, and to Maria Praa, who was born in 1651 and married her third husband in Greenpoint, in 1684. Through the intervening years, representatives of the family resided on Long Island, and have been prominent factors in promoting its material growth, progress and development.

Walter M. Meserole acquired his elementary education in the public schools of Brooklyn, later continued his studies in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and with a desire to prepare for the profession which now occupies his time and attention, he matriculated in the School of Mines, in connection with Columbia College, in which he was graduated in 1881, with the degree of civil engineer. He then entered upon his business career as a civil engineer in the construction department of the West Shore Railroad. Subsequently he was employed in a similar capacity in connection with other railroads. Since opening an office of his own for the practice of his profession he has taken contracts for the building of several roads, including the Erie & Central New York Railroad and the Cairo Railroad. His work is of a very important nature, demanding most thorough knowledge of his profession, as well as of the kindred sciences. It was in 1886 that he established his present office at 2789 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, and since that time he has devoted his entire attention to civil engineering and city surveying, building docks, wharves and piers. He also has another office at No. 189 Montague street, Brooklyn. His splendid work has demonstrated his ability, and this becoming known to the public has secured to him a very liberal patronage. In 1896, when the legislature directed that the mayor of Brooklyn should appoint a commission to take up the work of taking from the surface of Atlantic avenue the railroad tracks of the Long Island Railroad, and required that one of the appointees should be a civil engineer, Mayor Wurster appointed Mr. Meserole to that position, which he still holds; and in 1901, when the actual construction work following the recommendations of that commission was about to be started, Mr. Meserole received the honor of being appointed the general superintendent of the work.

Mr. Meserole has been twice married. In 1884 he wedded Julia A. du Bois, by whom he had one child, Katharine. In 1894 Ella A. Wooster became his wife, and they reside in a pleasant home at No. 288 Hancock street, Brooklyn. He is a member of the Holland Society, the St. Nicholas Society, the Brooklyn Municipal Club and the Brooklyn Engineers' Club, by which he was honored with an election to its presidency in 1899. In his political views he is a Democrat and takes a deep interest in



Arthur M. H. H. H.



Malcolm C. Parrott, M.D.

public affairs. He is a pleasant, genial gentleman of high social qualities and is very popular with his extensive circle of acquaintances.

HUGHES & SCANLON.

With their savings secured as journeymen James Hughes and Edward Scanlon began business on their own account as cut-stone contractors in Manhattan. The firm was organized and operations were instituted in the year 1885. Ten years later they removed their plant to its present location in Long Island City, and today they are actively identified with business in their line in Greater New York, making extensive shipments to the city, where in many of the fine buildings may be seen evidences of their handiwork. As their trade increased they enlarged and improved their facilities and now have a splendidly equipped plant, supplied with all necessary machinery of modern construction. They began business in a small scale, but their operations are now more extensive, enabling them to furnish employment to a large force of workmen.

They endeavor to make each contract, when completed, the means of securing them further patronage on account of the able manner in which it is executed. They always live up fully to the terms of an agreement and when a customer is once secured he remains as a regular patron. Both Mr. Hughes and Mr. Scanlon are practical workmen, giving their personal supervision to the work, and their close application and capability are manifest in the prosperity which the firm is now enjoying.

JAMES HUGHES.

Each business enterprise contributes its quota to the activity that has made America one of the leading commercial countries of the world. In every community are found men of enterprise and ability who are successfully controlling their individual business interests and thus advancing the great aggregate. Such a one is James Hughes, a cut-stone contractor of the firm of Hughes & Scanlon, of Long Island City. He was born in county Armagh, Ireland, May 6, 1850, and was reared and educated in his native city. He commenced the active duties of life by learning the stone-cutting trade and applied himself earnestly to mastering the business both in principle and detail. After completing his term of apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman until 1885, when he began business on his own account as a member of the firm of Hughes & Scanlon. They were residents of Manhattan until 1895, when they removed their plant to Sanford street, Long

Island City. They have the most modern and improved machinery, including steam driven saws, rubbing belts and every other device known in the trade that facilitates their work and renders it of superior grade.

In 1868 Mr. Hughes was united in marriage to Miss Julia Darby, a native of New York, and unto them have been born seven children, four sons and three daughters. Mr. Hughes is widely and favorably known in industrial circles as a straightforward, reliable business man and his success is attributable to a close adherence to honorable business principles and to unflagging energy.

EDWARD SCANLON.

Edward Scanlon is the junior member of the firm of Hughes & Scanlon, cut-stone contractors of Long Island City. He was born in New York in 1859, and there spent the days of his boyhood and youth, enjoying the educational advantages afforded by the public schools. He was deprived of a father's care by the death of his parent when only six years of age, and in his youth he began to earn his own livelihood, preparing for a business career by serving an apprenticeship at the cut-stone trade. He is a skilled artisan, his work being of the highest grade. He commenced his career as a journeyman in 1880 and won advancement until he was made foreman of the establishment with which he was connected. In 1885 the firm of Hughes & Scanlon was organized and carried on business in Manhattan for a decade, after which they removed to Long Island City, in 1895, and have since conducted their plant on Sanford street.

They cut stone in any manner desired by the trade and their output is large, bringing to them a good profit. From an early period in his youth Mr. Scanlon has depended upon his own exertions for advancement and steadily he has progressed to an enviable position in the business community, where his word is recognized as reliable and his financial standing is regarded as enviable.

MALCOLM ETHAN PARROTT, M. D.

Among those who have achieved unusual success in the practice of medicine and surgery in Brooklyn is Dr. M. E. Parrott, of 379 Jefferson avenue. He was born in Modena, Ulster county, New York, March 20, 1847, and is a son of Ethan and Julia Anne (Malcolm) Parrott. He is a grandson of John W. and Catherine (Brown) Parrott, who lived in Highland, Ulster county, New York, and his paternal great-grandfather, John Parrott, was a captain in the Revolutionary war. William Brown, who

resided in Newburg and was a brigadier general of militia was a brother of Catherine Brown. The maternal grandfather of our subject, James Malcolm, of Scotland, was descended from King Malcolm. The Parrott family is of English origin and settled in Litchfield, Connecticut, soon after 1600, where many members of the family still live.

Dr. Parrott was educated in the Dutchess County Academy and Amenia Seminary. After teaching for a number of years he took up the study of medicine and later that of dentistry, and for twelve years followed the practice of the latter profession in Poughkeepsie. He then resumed his medical studies with Dr. Edward H. Parker, of Poughkeepsie, former president of the Medical State Society, and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1883, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was for one year resident physician and surgeon to the Jefferson Hospital, a position which he secured on merit alone. After a year passed as assistant to Dr. Truman Nichols, of East Broadway, New York, he, in 1885, opened his present office, where he has built up one of the largest practices in the city. In 1883 he was chosen surgeon to the Red Star Line Steamship Company, but, after one year, was forced to resign the position on account of his rapidly growing practice.

The Doctor is the author of a large number of scientific papers, which were written for publication in the medical journals or for presentation to the professional societies. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Associated Physicians of Long Island, the Brooklyn Medical Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of New York, and a member of the staff of the Busnwick Central Hospital.

Dr. Parrott was married, October 23, 1872, to Miss Mary F. Gale, of Cohoes, New York. In his social relations the Doctor is a member of Aurora Grata Lodge, No. 756, F. & A. M., and DeWitt Clinton Chapter, R. A. M. He was also formerly a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum. In politics the Doctor usually affiliates with the Republican party, and is a member of the Twenty-third Ward Republican Association.

CORNELIUS A. MARVIN, D. D. S.

In an analysis of the character and life work of Dr. Cornelius Ackerson Marvin, we note many of the characteristics which have marked the American people for many centuries, the perseverance, reliability, energy and unconquerable determination to pursue a course that has been marked out. It is these sterling qualities which have gained Dr. Mar-

vin success in life and made him one of the substantial and valued citizens of Brooklyn.

He is a native son of New York, his birth occurring in Tappan, Rockland county, in 1827. His parents were Dr. Jonathan D. and Henrietta (Andruss) Marvin. The father was born in Lyme, Connecticut, and he became one of the leading medical practitioners in Tappan, New York. He afterward followed his profession in Morristown, New Jersey, where his death occurred in July, 1872, departing this life at the age of eighty-two years and ten months. His wife, who was a native of Newark, New Jersey, was called to the home beyond in January, 1860, at the age of seventy-four years. They were the parents of two daughters and a son. The eldest daughter, Pamela A., died in 1894. The second daughter, Elizabeth D., became the wife of Erastus J. Ackley, of Newark, New Jersey, who died in 1863, from disease contracted during his service in the war of the Rebellion. She afterward married Ralph Pierson, of the same city, since deceased.

Cornelius A. Marvin, whose name introduces this review, received an excellent literary education. Determining to pursue the practice of dentistry as a life occupation, he entered the office of Dr. Salmon Skinner, whom he succeeded, and on the 1st of May, 1853, commenced the practice of his chosen calling. After practicing for several years he, in company with several other dentists of this and adjoining cities, went before the faculty of the Pennsylvania Dental College in Philadelphia, and after a long and rigid examination received the degree of D. D. S. from that institution. He was first located at the corner of Montague and Henry streets, Brooklyn, and afterward occupied several different locations in the same city. In October, 1896, he removed to Montclair, New Jersey, and three years later retired from the practice of dentistry, altogether having followed that profession successfully through forty-six years, and during that period enjoyed the confidence and good will of the public in an unusual degree. For four years Dr. Marvin occupied the chair of professor of mechanical dentistry in the New York College of Dentistry. He was a member of the New York Dental Society, the Brooklyn Dental Association, the Second District Dental Society, the New York Odontological Society, and the State Dental Society. For two years he was the honored president of the last mentioned society.

Dr. Marvin was united in marriage, October 1, 1851, to Ella B. Holmes, a daughter of Hon. Samuel L. Holmes, who was at one time superintendent of public instruction in Brooklyn, and who died in this city in 1852. Over his grave in Greenwood cemetery the teachers of the public schools erected a



L. A. Marvin, D.D.S.





Friedrich Weisbrod.

handsome monument. Dr. and Mrs. Marvin were the parents of four children, one son and three daughters. One daughter, Mrs. Edwin A. Rayner, resides in Bloomfield, New Jersey. One, Mrs. John Tenney, lives in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and one, Mrs. Robert G. Langdon, is in Brooklyn, New York. The only son, Charles D., resided in Brooklyn, and died October 2, 1896, leaving a widow and two sons, named Leonard Holmes and Stuart Jewell. The Doctor has eight grandchildren living. Mrs. Marvin, the beloved wife and mother passed over to the "land beyond the sea" on Friday, March 10, 1893, deeply mourned by family and friends, to whom her superior worth, her sweet disposition and her lovely Christian character had greatly endeared her. Her memory is indeed blessed.

Dr. Marvin takes an active interest in church and Sunday-school work, and the cause of education also finds in him a warm friend. At one time he was president of the board of education in Montclair, New Jersey. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, but the honors or emoluments of office have had no attraction for him.

FREDERICK WEISBROD.

A well-merited success has crowned the capably-directed business efforts of Mr. Weisbrod, whose advancement financially is due entirely to his own resources and ability. For many years he has here resided, but was born in the village of Gleisweiler, in the Rhinepalz district of Bavaria, Germany. March 26, 1826, his parents being Frederick and Magdalena (Meier) Weisbrod. The father was a butcher by trade and followed that pursuit during the years of his active business life. The same occupation had been followed by his father and grandfather. The religious faith of the family through generations was that of the Roman Catholic church. At the age of three-score and ten Frederick Weisbrod died, his death resulting from an accident. His wife, however, passed away when Frederick Weisbrod, of this review, was only two years old. They had a family of three sons, namely: Conrad, who married and remained in his native town, died in 1870, leaving a family of four sons and three daughters, of whom John and Valentine came to America. The former settled in Brooklyn, where he engaged in the butchering business, and Valentine took up his abode in New York city, where he followed the coopering business. Frederick, whose name introduces this review, was the second son. Jacob, the third son, is married and resides in his native land. He has two children, a son and a daughter. Frederick Weisbrod, the father, after the death of his first wife, was again married, his

second union being with Barbara (Dietrich) to whom he had one son, Andreas. After coming to America about 1860, locating in New York city, where he conducted a meat market on Ridge street. He was married and reared a large family of sons and daughters. His death occurred in 1898.

In taking up the personal history of Mr. Weisbrod, whose name is found at the head of this article, we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in the Williamsburg district of Brooklyn. He obtained his education in the schools of his native land and learned the butcher's trade of his father. He remained under the parental roof until he was twenty years of age, and then started out in life on his own account, traveling through the different states of the German empire, being employed at his trade in a number of the leading cities. In 1856, however, he embarked for America, leaving Havre, France, on the ship "Volland." After a successful voyage of thirty days anchor was dropped in the harbor of New York, on the 17th of November, and immediately afterward Mr. Weisbrod made his way to Brooklyn, where he worked for a brief time as a journeyman. He then began business on his own account on Broadway, between Whipple and Bartlett streets. There he remained for more than five years, on the expiration of which period he removed to Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway. There he purchased two lots and erected thereon the building which is still standing, making his home there for a quarter of a century. In 1885 he retired to private life, and is now enjoying a well-earned rest.

Mr. Weisbrod was married in the city of Brooklyn to Miss Elizabeth Krieg, a native of Anweiler, of the Rhinepalz district, kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, and a daughter of Jacob and Catherine Krieg. Their union has been blessed with six children, namely: Margaret, now the wife of Valentine Feser, of New York city; Louisa, wife of Conrad Meis, of Brooklyn, by whom she has one son, Frederick; Frederick, whose record is given below; George, a graduate of the American Veterinary College of New York city, of the class of 1898; Maximilian Joseph and Elizabeth Catherine, who are still under the parental roof. The faithful wife and mother was called to the home beyond February 8, 1885. She was an earnest Christian woman, possessed of many excellencies of character and was beloved and esteemed by all who knew her. Mr. Weisbrod and his family attend the Lutheran church. He is a leading and active representative of the various benevolent, fraternal and social organizations, and was one of the charter members of the old William Tell Lodge, I. O. O. F., while at the present time his membership is in Charles T. Schmitt

Lodge, I. O. O. F. In the analyzation of his life record we note that he has advanced step by step from a humble financial position to one of affluence, and that his advancement has resulted from frugality, diligence and straightforward business methods, qualities which may be cultivated by every one and which eventually always lead to the goal of prosperity.

Frederick Weisbrod, Jr., a son of Frederick Weisbrod, whose sketch is given above, was born at the family home in the Nineteenth ward of Brooklyn, November 16, 1863. He began his education under private instruction and was educated in both the English and German tongues. He was afterward a student in public school No. 18, on Maujer street, and was graduated in the academic class at the age of sixteen. Subsequently he continued his studies at the Polytechnic Institute, in Brooklyn, and Cooper Institute, New York, and in 1886 matriculated in the medical department of the New York University, graduating in the class of 1891.

Dr. Weisbrod was married February 2, 1892, to Miss Rose Lyding, daughter of George and Catherine (Fetter) Lyding, and they have one son, Frederick.

JOHN M. STILLWELL.

John M. Stillwell is a worthy representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Long Island and is one of the oldest and most prominent residents of Gravesend. He was born in the city which is still his home, July 8, 1821, his parents being



Richard and Ann (Emmans) Stillwell. In his youth he attended the district schools of the neighborhood, acquiring such education as the school system of that day afforded. Later he supplemented his early training by a course in Erasmus Hall Academy. His training at farm work, however, was not meager

and began almost as soon as he was able to handle the plow. He assisted in the cultivation and improvement of the old home farm during his youth, but, not enjoying that occupation, he determined to devote his energies to other pursuits. He began an apprenticeship to the trade of watchcase-making in New York, in the establishment of Augustus Copk and followed that occupation for forty years. His ability and fidelity to duty won him promotion from time to time and after four decades connection with the business, he retired to the old Emmans' homestead which he had purchased some years previous.

On the 9th of September, 1852, Mr. Stillwell was united in marriage to Jane Lake, a daughter of Jacobus and Ann (Ryder) Lake. Their union was blessed with two children, James who died in infancy and Annie Emmans, now the wife of Frederick E. H. Renaud. Mr. and Mrs. Stillwell and their daughter are consistent members of the Reformed church at Gravesend. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks and became one of its staunch advocates. He has always kept well informed on the issues of the day and has always been a loyal and progressive citizen, deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of his community and its progress along material, social, intellectual and moral lines.

ALFRED S. MILES.

Alfred S. Miles is a member of the firm of Miles Brothers & Company, brush manufacturers. Honored and respected by all, he occupies an enviable position in mercantile and financial circles, not alone on account of the brilliant success he has achieved, but also on account of the honorable, straightforward business policy he has ever followed. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution; and his close application to business and his excellent management have brought to him the high degree of prosperity which is to-day his. It is true that he became interested in a business already established, but in controlling and enlarging such an enterprise many a man of even considerable resolute purpose, courage and industry would have failed; and he has demonstrated the truth of the saying that success is not the result of genius, but the outcome of a clear judgment and experience.

A resident of Brooklyn, Mr. Miles was born in this city, August 19, 1847, his parents being William H. and Catherine C. (Carr) Miles. He is a representative of a family that has furnished many distinguished members to the various walks of life since the settlement of America began. As far as is



Ag S. Mills



John H Stillwell

known John Miles was a Baptist minister to preach the gospel according to his denomination in the new world. He was born in Newton, Wales, in 1621, and records give an account of his ministry as early as 1649. He organized the first standing communion Baptist church at Ilston, near Swansea, Wales, and in 1693 he crossed the Atlantic to Massachusetts with a colony of people who located at a place to which they gave the name of Ilston, in honor of the town of their nativity. Most of those who came over with him brought their church records. On the 19th of December, 1674, the townspeople of Ilston appointed him master of a school, paying him a salary of forty pounds per annum. He was distinguished for his learning and was a man of remarkable piety. As the result of his arduous labors his church greatly increased in numbers and became a strong power for good in the colony. He died at Tyler's Point, February 3, 1683.

Colonel Samuel Miles was also an active member of the Baptist church and a warm friend of every Baptist interest. But his sphere of action led him into a different field of life and he became connected with the military service of his country. He was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1740.

The ancestry of our subject is traced back directly to Richard Miles, who with his two brothers, Griffith and Samuel, came to America from Llanddowri, Radnor, Wales, in 1683, and settled at Radnor, Pennsylvania. Richard Miles and his wife, Sarah, joined the Great Valley Baptist church at its organization, April 22, 1711. The names of their children were Richard, James, Evan, John, Jane, Sarah, Hannah and Abigail.

William H. Miles, the father of our subject, and a direct descendant of Richard Miles just mentioned, was a son of another Richard Miles, and his mother was in her maidenhood a Miss Hart. He was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and became a brush manufacturer. He conducted business for a number of years in his native county but afterward removed to 117 John street, New York, where he established an extensive and profitable enterprise. On leaving the Empire state he removed to Utah, where his death occurred. His wife, however, passed away in Brooklyn. Their children who lived to maturity were: Sarah J.; Edward A., now deceased; William H., who married Kate Clayton; Alfred S.; Mary Emma, deceased wife of George W. Willis; and Charles R., who served as a lieutenant in the United States navy and is also deceased. The eldest son, Edward A. Miles, had attained distinction as a scientific and mineral exporter, when death came to him at the early age of twenty-eight years. He was a profound and original thinker and

a ready and able writer, and the ability and originality displayed in his correspondence, with other scientific publications fully attest the earnestness and fidelity with which he pursued his work of education. He was a noble hearted young man, a shy and unobtrusive in his manner and reported and beloved by all who knew him best. Sincere in his friendships, he was also most earnest and honest in his opinions. At the time of his death he was engaged in the preparation of a very important scientific paper. His home was in Sacramento, and leaving that city on the 13th of November, 1864, he made his way to Newcastle, California, whence he went to the Alabaster Cave to explore the Home Copper Mine in the immediate vicinity of that place. The only shaft by which the mine was worked was two hundred and seventy-five feet deep. Mr. Miles, in company with one of the workmen, went into the shaft, going down the ladder which extended the entire length. Over the shaft stood a frame building, and some time afterward it was discovered that this was on fire. There was no means of extinguishing the flames, and not until after the timbers were consumed could an effort be made to enter the shaft. Several attempts were made, but it was found that a man could not breathe, and in fact one heroic rescuer lost his life in attempting to make his way into the mine. When at length an entrance was effected it was found that Mr. Miles and his companion were both dead, and thus a life of great usefulness was brought to an untimely end. His scientific knowledge was most comprehensive and exact, and he carried his investigations far into the realms of knowledge, gaining therein many truths hitherto unknown to the scientific world.

William H. Miles has invented a number of labor-saving machines that are used in the brush-making business and in large packing houses, such as Swift's and Armour's, being used in cleaning and preparing bristles.

Alfred S. Miles, whose name introduces this record, acquired his education in the public schools of Brooklyn, and on putting aside his text-books he learned the trade of brush-making in his father's factory in New York. After his father's removal to Utah, he assumed control of the business, and as it increased he removed to the more commodious premises now occupied by the firm in eastern New York. He carries on an extensive establishment, and the output of his factory is shipped to various markets. The firm is well known for its reliability and the excellence of its goods, and its trade is therefore constantly increasing. The plant is equipped with the latest improved machinery and a large force of employees are paid over its counters each week.

Mr. Miles was married in Wethersfield, Connec-

ticut, to CAROL L. Meserole, daughter of Isaac and Carrie Meserole, who reside in the Williamsburg district of Brooklyn. Three children grace this union,—Evelyn W., Jennie G. and Russell H. Mr. Miles is a member of the Long Island Council of the Royal Arcanum, and in his political views is a Republican. He and his family attend the Williams Avenue Methodist Episcopal church and enjoy the hospitality of many of the best homes in their section of Brooklyn. Mr. Miles is a man of action rather than theory, energetic and progressive in business and in all life's relations.

CHARLES J. WARREN.

Charles J. Warren was born in New York city, February 27, 1835, and is of English lineage. His father, who died in Brooklyn, at the ripe old age of ninety years, was for many years an extensive real-estate operator on Long Island and in New York. The son, Charles J. Warren, was reared to manhood in the metropolis and acquired his education in the public schools. He at once entered upon a clerkship in a large flouring house, of New York, having completed his studies, and was there employed for a number of years, during which time he became familiar with this line of trade. On leaving the house where he was first employed he embarked in business on his own account with Amos B. Stratton at No. 5 South street, where he has been located for over thirty-five years and through the past year his business has steadily grown until it has assumed mammoth proportions, his sales now being large and profitable. He is widely recognized as a reliable business man whose record is above reproach and his integrity beyond question.

The spirit of patriotism which was aroused in the land when the south attempted to overthrow the Union was exemplified in Charles J. Warren, who, with loyal spirit offered his services to the government on the 19th of April, 1861. Hardly has the smoke from Fort Sumter's guns cleared away, when, with Company I, of the Seventh Regiment of New York state militia, which he had joined some years before the war, he went to the front. This was the first regiment that entered Washington from New York state after the president issued his call for aid, and they witnessed the first bloodshed of the war in the streets of Baltimore, while passing through that city. They proceeded by way of Philadelphia and Annapolis by water and constructed the first railroad for the transportation of troops and supplies between Annapolis and Washington. They drew by hand two fifteen-pound howitzer guns up the marble steps of the capitol and marks left on the steps are still discernible. They were quartered

for a time in the rooms of the halls of the house of representatives and later at Camp Cameron, near Washington, D. C., where they remained for sixty days, or until their term of enlistment had expired, when they were mustered out and returned to their respective homes. Soon after reaching the north Mr. Warren became connected with an organization called the "United States Vanguard," in which he raised a company, under the command of Colonel Tidball, holding the troops in readiness for action. When President Lincoln's proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand troops had been filled and the war was about over, the regiment was not sent to the front and was mustered out at New York city. Mr. Warren is now a member of Brooklyn City Post, G. A. R., of which he has served as officer of the day.

On the 12th of May, 1858, Mr. Warren was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Ward, and they have three children living, namely: Mrs. William Bird, Mrs. Henry F. Weed and Charles J. In his political views Mr. Warren is a Republican, prominent in the party as a recognized leader. He has served as delegate to various conventions, in the ranks of which he has been active for many years. He served as a member of the general Republican committee for the thirtieth assembly district of the Twenty-fourth ward for several terms and has done everything in his power to advance Republican successes. For twenty-five years he has been a member of the Produce Exchange of New York as well as of the Consolidated Exchange, and is a member of the Parkway Driving Club. His fitness for leadership, his devotion to the public good and fidelity to duty have gained him prominence in public life. He is a man of resolute purpose, of strong mentality and of genuine worth, and his high standing in the community is a splendid tribute to his superiority. In manner, however, he is most unpretentious, genial and cordial, and consequently he has many warm personal friends.

HARRY JAQUILLARD.

Harry Jaquillard, a prominent business man of Brooklyn, and one who has occupied various positions of public usefulness and exerts a potent influence in municipal affairs in the county of Kings, is a fine type of that class of Americans who have descended but recently from an excellent foreign stock. His paternal grandfather, Christian Jaquillard, came from France in 1819. Peter Jaquillard, son of the latter named, was a resident of Brooklyn as far back as 1840; he was a prominent builder, and was active in political affairs; his wife was of German extraction, and her ancestors settled in



Charles J. Warren



William Bradley

New Orleans, Louisiana, whence they removed to New York city.

Harry Jaquillard, one of four sons of the parents last named, was born May 12, 1859, in the Sixteenth ward of the city of Brooklyn. He was educated in public school No. 21, where he completed the course and received his certificate of graduation. He learned the trade of jeweler, including the delicate art of diamond setting, and for six years he was engaged in that occupation, from which he retired to enter the public service, in which he has since been occupied with little intermission. He was appointed a deputy keeper of the Kings county prison under Warden Greene, and served faithfully in that position for three and one-half years, when he resigned to accept the appointment as a receiver on the Brooklyn bridge. He resigned the latter named position to enter upon a legislative clerkship at the state capitol, from which position he was transferred to that of record clerk in the county clerk's office. For a time following his retirement from the position last mentioned, he was engaged in the mineral water business, which he subsequently abandoned to enter again the public service. He received appointment by Mayor Schieren to a position in the license department of Brooklyn, and his service was so satisfactory that he was continued in his place under the succeeding administration, that of Mayor Wurster. For two years he was sergeant-at-arms of the state senate, under the administration of Governor Roosevelt, and upon the termination of his service in that capacity he was appointed to the responsible position he now occupies, that of deputy sheriff of Kings county, under Sheriff Charles A. Guden. At all times and in all these various positions his official conduct has been blameless, and he has acquitted himself with the highest capability and conscientious devotion to his duties and the trust reposed in him.

Mr. Jaquillard's political affiliations have always been with the Republican party, and for a score of years he has occupied a position of acknowledged leadership in his district in that organization. For that entire period he has been a member of the Republican general committee from the Fifteenth assembly district, and upon him has devolved the management of political campaigns in that district. He is also a member of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Club, and he has been for twenty years a delegate in the local and state conventions and at times in the national conventions of his party. His fraternal associations are with Marsh Lodge, No. 188, F. & A. M.

Mr. Jaquillard married Miss Matilda C. Mack, a resident of Brooklyn. To them have been born two children, a son and a daughter. Mr. Jaquillard,

throughout his long and active career, has been a sagacious dealer in real estate in the eastern part of Brooklyn, and is a large holder of realty in that portion of the city. Besides his city residence, he has a beautiful summer home at Rockaway Beach, where he and his family reside during a considerable portion of each year.

WILLIAM BRADLEY.

A man in business, professional or private life becomes known to the world through that which has given him prominence in his chosen calling, and as one long identified with the interests of Brooklyn Mr. Bradley needs no introduction to the readers of this volume. The firm of William Bradley & Son has gained a wide reputation through this locality as cut-stone contractors, and the success which has attended their efforts is but the wise reward of wise judgment, close application and untiring energy.

William Bradley was born in England, in the year 1835, and when about fourteen years of age, in the year 1849, came to the United States, settling in Brooklyn, where he grew to manhood. In youth he learned the trade of stone-cutter, completing his apprenticeship in the year 1856. He was employed as a journeyman until the year 1860, when he engaged in business on his own account. Beginning in a small way, he has enlarged the scope of his operations on such a comprehensive scale that at the present time there is no better organized and equipped plant in this line of business than this one. Some of the representative work of this firm in New York is found in the residences of H. B. Claflin, David Dows, H. R. Bishop and Eugene Maxwell. The Broad-Exchange office building, the Importers' building, the Jewelers' building, the Century building, the German Hospital, the Second Church of Christ (Scientist), dormitory for Columbia College, six public-school buildings, the new club house for the Union Club and many other buildings of prominence.

Mr. Bradley can well be termed the architect of his own fortune, for what he has accomplished is the result of his energy, industry, economy and determination, and his life may well serve as an object lesson to the young. He has always manifested a commendable public interest in whatever has had a tendency to permanently benefit his locality, but has never been a political aspirant. He has made the country of his adoption the country of his affection, and as a man of business and as a Christian gentleman no man has a cleaner record or is more highly respected than he.

The junior member of the firm, William H.

Bradley, was reared in Brooklyn and received his education in the Polytechnic Institute. His business education was received under the careful guidance and instruction of his father, and in 1886 he became a partner in the business. Both gentlemen are in full sympathy with all the great movements of the world about them and watch the progress of events with keenest interest. They have so conducted their affairs as to meet the esteem of all classes of citizens, and have gained the confidence and respect of all with whom they have come in contact.

WILLIAM H. PATTERSON.

William H. Patterson, the well-known yacht-builder of Brooklyn, was born in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, December 29, 1854, during his parents' temporary residence there, their home at the time being in New York city. In early life he learned the ship-joiner's and cabinetmaker's trades, and with increasing skill was given increased responsibility. Having thoroughly mastered the business, he began work along the same line on his own account, and for several years has been successfully engaged in yacht contracting and building, employing as many as seventy men. The work which leaves his yards is of the highest character, for he employs only the most skilled workmen. He has equipped with cabinet work the finest yachts afloat, among some of the noteworthy being the "Aphrodite," belonging to Colonel Payne; the "Electra," the "Juanita," the "Wadena," the "Eleanor" and the "Aloha." A leader in his line of industrial activity, he receives a high grade of patronage, and in business circles he sustains an unassailable reputation by reason of his fidelity to the terms of a contract, excellent workmanship and honorable dealing.

Mr. Patterson was married March 23, 1886, to Miss Nancy Anderson Crozier, a daughter of the late Robert Crozier, a prominent dry goods merchant of St. John, New Brunswick, Canada. To this union were born seven children: Hamilton Byron, Beatrice Shirley, Helen Louisa, Kenneth LeRoy, Everett Dudley (who died aged one year and nine months), Audrey Girard and Alva Lillian. Mrs. Patterson died March 8, 1900. Mr. Patterson is a member of All Saints' Episcopal church, of which he is a vestryman. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M., the oldest Masonic lodge in the state of New York, and took his obligation on the same Bible that was used by George Washington in pledging his vows to the fraternity. He has many times been solicited to accept public office or become a candidate for political preferment, but has steadily refused, preferring to devote his time

and energies to his extensive and profitable business affairs. He is, however, deeply interested in political questions and the success of the Republican party, and is the president of the Abell Club, one of the strong Republican organizations of the city. It was organized six years ago with the following charter members: William H. Patterson, Colonel E. E. Britton, Frank Fleischman, Cassius M. Brown, John Bligh, William Burgess, James Baker, Christian Bode, Ernest E. Seebeck, George Buchanan and Remsen Harrington. The club was organized on a purely political line, but many social features have since been added, making its attractions of a two-fold character. The presidents in the order of incumbency have been Colonel Henry E. Abell, Colonel E. E. Britton, Christian Bode, Timothy Buckley and William H. Patterson, the last named still serving, while the other officers are: Frank Fleischman, first vice-president; Theodore Dunham, second vice-president; Jothan Curry, secretary; and ex-Commissioner H. E. Abell, treasurer. The club has participated actively in every campaign of the party since its organization. Mr. Patterson has been a delegate to the local conventions of his party, including the one which nominated Seth Low for Mayor in 1901. He is a member of the Logan Club, and has been for six years a member of its executive committee, of which he was chairman for three years. He was a charter member of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Club of the Twenty-second ward. He is patriotic and loyal, and considers his political activity as the performance of his duty as an American citizen, not as service executed with hope of receiving the rewards of office.

CHARLES A. OLCOTT, M. D.

In the subject of this review we have one who has attained distinction in the line of his profession, who has been an earnest and discriminating student and who holds a position of due relative precedence among the medical practitioners of Brooklyn. He has gained a reputation which many an older member of the fraternity might well envy, and a very liberal patronage is accorded him by reason of his pronounced skill and ability. He is a son of the late Dr. Cornelius Olcott, who passed away in death on the 2d of May, 1897, and after his demise his son succeeded to his practice.

In 1872 Dr. Olcott, of this review, enlisted in Company A, Forty-seventh New York National Guard, as a private, but was soon promoted to the position of first lieutenant. In 1877 he was transferred to the Thirtieth New York National Guard, as major and surgeon of the Fifth Brigade, Second



Wm. H. Patterson



Division, but on the 25th of July, 1881, on account of ill health, he resigned his position and for a time thereafter traveled in the hope of regaining health and strength. After an absence of five years Dr. Olcott returned to Brooklyn and resumed the active practice of his profession. About 1880 he was appointed examiner in lunacy, and so ably did he fill the requirements of that important position that on the 12th of April, 1899, he was reappointed to the same office. The Doctor is a gentleman of superior judgment, great caution and remarkable thoroughness in all that he does. Modest and unassuming, he is positive in his convictions and conscientiously carries them out.

Thrice married, Dr. Olcott, in 1880, wedded Miss Rachel A. Denison, who died in August, 1881, without issue. His second marriage occurred in 1885, when Miss Frances A. Kirby became his wife, but this lady also passed away in death, departing this life in 1895. At her death she left three children,—Cornelius, Marguerite and Charles A., Jr. For his third wife, in 1897, Dr. Olcott chose Mrs. Charles Loughran, of Harlem, a lady noted both in New York and Brooklyn for her charities and business tact. Socially the Doctor is a charter member of Fraternity Council, R. A. M., and Bedford Lodge, K. of H., and is also a member of Altair Lodge, F. & A. M., Zetland Chapter, No. 141, and Morton Commandery, No. 4. He is also a member of the Kings County Medical Society.

WILLIAM R. BENNETT.

William R. Bennett is numbered among those who, in the active affairs of life, have acquired capital sufficient to enable them now to live in retirement. His is a strong, forceful, dominating character, laid out in early life on broad, liberal and strictly honorable lines, from whose course he has not deflected in the years of his active and useful business career, which is one whose value has been as potent in the objective as in the subjective way. He was through a long period connected with vegetable farming, which has always been and will continue to be the leading agricultural interest on Long Island, owing to the always increasing demand for such products in New York and Brooklyn. The industry has laid the foundation for the fortune of more than one far-seeing and conservative business man. There was a time not very far distant when the gentleman mentioned herein carried on vegetable farming on a large scale,—about equal to that of the most extensive on Long Island.

William R. Bennett was born on the farm on which he is now enjoying immunity from labor. It is located at Seventy-ninth street and Shore Road,

in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, and was born December 11, 1842. His father, J. Bennett Bennett, was born on the old family home, at Seventy-sixth street and Shore Road, in the house which is still standing there. His father, William Bennett, was also born at Bay Ridge. J. Bennett Bennett wedded Mary Larzelere, a daughter of Benjamin Larzelere, and unto them were born seven children, six of whom are yet living, namely: William R.; Adolphus, whose home is next to that of his elder brother; Anna B., widow of Henry C. Howell, of Newark, New Jersey; Gertrude H., the widow of James S. Suydam, who was a resident of Brooklyn; Mary F., wife of George Purdy, of Newberg, New York; and Katherine R. The father was an extensive farmer and large land owner. He took a very active part in public affairs of his town, doing much to promote its interests, and was a leading member of the Dutch Reformed church at New Utrecht, in which he served through a long period as elder. He died in January, 1880, and is still survived by his wife, a most remarkable woman, who through many decades has been prominently connected with church work on Long Island.

William R. Bennett was educated in the public schools near his home and in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. When he was twenty years of age the farm on which he resides was given to him and his brother Adolphus, and from that time until his retirement from active business he was extensively engaged in the cultivation of vegetables for the city markets, finding in that industry a very profitable source of income. The products from his gardens were of such excellent quality that they always found a ready sale, the fact that they came from the Bennett farm being a guarantee.

Mr. Bennett has been twice married. He wedded Miss Annette Duryea, a daughter of Abraham Duryea, of New Jersey. She died in 1879, leaving three children,—J. Remsen, Wilson D. and Eliza S. For his second wife Mr. Bennett chose Miss M. Elizabeth Bergen, a daughter of John C. Bergen, of Long Island, and a representative of one of the old and prominent families. The second marriage was celebrated November 15, 1882, and unto them have been born two children: Frances B., who is still at home; and Henry L., now deceased.

Always public spirited, since early manhood Mr. Bennett has taken a helpful interest in everything influencing the welfare of his community and was long active in the public affairs of the town. For many years prior to the organization of Greater New York he served his fellow townsmen as a school trustee. He has long been an active member in the Dutch Reformed church at Bay Ridge, was a large contributor toward its erection and was one

of the building committee. He also served as one of the first elders of the church, and as superintendent of the Sunday-school. Both he and his wife labored untiringly in behalf of the church, doing all in their power to promote its work and efficiency. Mr. Bennett was the president and treasurer of the New Utrecht Young Men's Christian Association while it was in existence. He also holds membership in the Ridge Club, and his wife is connected with the Daughters of the Revolution.

HON. E. GASTON HIGGINBOTHAM.

Hon. E. Gaston Higginbotham, magistrate of the Second district court of Kings county, is one of the most prominent among the younger members of the legal fraternity in Brooklyn. He has gained distinction as a trial lawyer, and his work is characterized by careful preparation, by sound reasoning, logical deductions and oratorical skill, which enables him to present his points to court or jury with telling effect. He who gains prominence at the bar must earn it, for in the learned professions it is only through individual effort that success is achieved.

Although now residing on the Atlantic coast, Mr. Higginbotham was born on the Pacific coast, his birth having occurred in a little log cabin in Camp Caston, on an Indian reservation in California, in 1869. His father, George B. Higginbotham, was an officer in the regular army, and died in San Francisco. A physician by profession, at the time of the Civil war he was in charge of the Key West Hospital during the yellow fever epidemic. He contracted that dreaded disease, but though he temporarily recovered from the attack, he never fully regained his health, and died seven years later. Prominent in his profession, his medical services were of great benefit to his fellow men, and his death occasioned a deep loss to the community in which he made his home. He married a Miss Powers, a daughter of Lawrence Powers, who was a well-known public man and politician in the old city of Brooklyn for many years, where he exerted a wide influence in matters pertaining to political work. He resided here prior to the construction of the Brooklyn bridge, and being a faithful churchman, it was his custom to attend church on Sunday mornings at Manhattan, rowing his family across the river for that purpose. He resided on Duffield street. His widow, Mrs. Mary V. Higginbotham, is still living, and is a lady remarkable for her store of historical information concerning the city of Brooklyn, as well as for her activity, although now so well advanced in years. She represents one of the oldest families of Brooklyn, being contemporaneous with the McLaughlin family, be-

tween whom and the Powers family there has ever existed the strongest ties of friendship.

During his early boyhood E. Gaston Higginbotham was brought to Brooklyn, and for thirty years has been a resident of the city. He attended the public schools, of which he is a graduate, and was also a student in the German-American school on Meserole street, in Williamsburg. While yet a young man he became employed in the Importers & Traders' Bank, of New York, entering the service as a messenger boy and later winning promotion. While thus engaged he took up the study of law, devoting his evenings to mastering the principles of jurisprudence, and at length became a student in the Metropolis Law School, in which he was graduated in 1893, being admitted to the bar the same year. He then began practice as a member of the firm of Ullo, Ruebsemin, Higginbotham & Fisher, with offices at No. 320 Broadway, but for the past three years he has been alone in business, having withdrawn from the firm. He has offices in the same building in which the firm of which he was formerly a member is located, and there he studies and plans his cases, having a large and distinctively representative clientele. He has made somewhat of a specialty of court practice, and is known as a very able trial lawyer. He prepares his cases with great precision and care, loses sight of no detail which will prove of advantage to his clients' interests, and in argument he is forceful, clear in his statements and convincing, his deduction following in logical consequence. In his private practice he has handled many important cases, including a number tried before the court of appeals; indeed, few members of the bar of his age have had the experience in appellate court business which has fallen to the lot of Mr. Higginbotham.

The subject of this review was married to Miss Josephine McClennan, a Brooklyn lady, and unto them have been born four children. Socially Mr. Higginbotham is connected with the Brooklyn Club, the Bushwick Club, the Arion Singing Society and the Arkwright Club of Manhattan. He also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of Foresters, the Foresters of America, the Improved Order of Red Men. In the line of his profession he is connected with the Brooklyn Bar Association. His interest in military affairs was indicated by his seven years' service as a member of the Twenty-third Regiment. He was afterward a member of the Fourteenth Regiment for two years, and is now adjutant of the same, and also belongs to the Veteran Association of the Twenty-third Regiment. He has taken a very active interest in athletics and has won considerable reputation for his skill at ball playing and horsemanship. In poli-



E. GASTON HIGGINBOTHAM.



JOHN L. BERGEN.

tics he is an unwavering advocate of the Democracy, belongs to the Young Men's Democratic Club and for seven years has been a valued member of the Democratic general committee, becoming connected with that organization when only twenty-three years of age. In 1894 he served as chairman of the county convention which nominated William B. Hurd for county judge. He studies closely the political situation, reviews conditions and working forces in the party, and therefore wisely counsels a course of action which brings desirable results in party successes. A young man of strong mind, of keen discernment and sagacity and of great energy, he is well known and valued in political, social and professional circles.

JOHN L. BERGEN.

John L. Bergen was born June 5, 1835, and died May 25, 1880. The forty-five years comprising that interval represented a busy, industrious and honorable life, while throughout his manhood Mr. Bergen maintained a place among the citizens of worth whose business careers and private records are alike above reproach. He was for many years connected with the business affairs of Long Island, and his



ancestral history was one that could be traced back to the colonial epoch. The year 1633 witnessed the arrival of the first representative of the name in the new world. He was Hans Hansen Bergen, who removed from Bergen, Norway, to Holland, and thence came to America, taking up his abode in the colony of New Amsterdam. The conditions of life

in New York at that time were not so comfortable as viewed in the light of our modern civilization. The Knickerbockers held sway and the old Dutch proprietors walked the streets in velvet lace-trimmed and rich waistcoats. Hans Hansen Bergen was united in marriage to Sarah Raplyce, who was the first white child born in the colony of New Netherlands. The line of descent is traced down through Johannes B., Michael H., John and Tunis J. to John L. Bergen. Michael Bergen served as a captain in the militia and was the owner of extensive realty holdings. Tunis J. Bergen, the great-grandfather of our subject, served as a major in the Revolutionary war and loyally aided the colonists in their struggle for independence. John T. Bergen, the grandfather of our subject, was born at Bay Ridge, at the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Shore Road. He served as sheriff of Kings county in 1830, and was elected to represent his district in the Twenty-second congress. In 1829 he purchased the "Long Island Patriot," a weekly paper, which became the "Eagle" of to-day. He became the father of Tunis J. Bergen, who also was born at Bay Ridge. The latter became president of the Lafayette Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, in 1861, and occupied a prominent position in business circles and in public affairs, being appointed one of the commissioners to lay out Prospect Park.

John L. Bergen, whose name introduces this record, was educated in the local schools, and enlisted from Brooklyn in the Thirteenth New York Infantry. He was one of the organizers and became foreman of the Flatbush Fire Company, occupying that position for eight years. He also served as captain on the staff of General Phil S. Crook, but, becoming ill, was forced to resign and return home. Here he engaged in the real-estate business, conducting many important real-estate transactions. He became familiar with land values, and his comprehensive knowledge of realty through the channels of business enabled him to contribute in no small degree to the improvement and upbuilding of the city.

On the 9th of October, 1872, Mr. Bergen was united in marriage to Miss Anna Lott, a daughter of Peter Lott, of Flatlands. They had four children, of whom three are living.—Tunis J., Cornelius J. and John L.,—all with their mother. Mr. Bergen came to Flatlands in 1873 and maintained his residence here until the time of his death. In his political affiliations he was a Republican. He possessed a very jovial and genial disposition, the humor of his nature, combined with his sterling traits of character, rendering him a very companionable

gentleman. He had the art of winning friends easily and the happy faculty of retaining them as years passed by. When he passed away, on the 25th of May, 1880, his death occasioned grief throughout the community, for all who knew him respected him and many entertained for him brotherly regard.

ALBERT H. VAN BRUNT.

Albert Van Brunt has spent his entire life on Long Island, his home being now at the corner of Amersfort Place and avenue G. in Flatlands. He was born in Bayridge, March 11, 1851, where the Crescent Club now has its headquarters. His father, J. Holmes Van Brunt, was well known as a prominent citizen of his locality. The son was educated at Hackettstown, New Jersey, and during his youth remained upon the home farm, becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that constitute the business life of the agriculturist. This well qualified him to carry on farming on his own account when he had arrived at man's estate. He began operating the homestead in 1876 and continued the cultivation of the place until 1897, his labors bringing to him an excellent financial return that annually augmented his capital until it is now sufficient to enable him to put aside the more arduous duties of business life and enjoy a well earned rest.

Mr. Van Brunt was married on the 17th of November, 1880, the lady of his choice being Miss Lavinia Wright, a daughter of Daniel Wright, of Brooklyn, and their union has been blessed with one child, Wright. Mr. Van Brunt holds membership relations with St. Nicholas Society, of Brooklyn, and the Cortelyou Club, of Flatbush. Having always resided in this locality he has a wide acquaintance and his characteristics are those that render him popular with his large circle of friends.

CORNELIUS OLCOTT.

Cornelius Olcott, M. D., a prominent citizen and physician of Brooklyn, New York, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, on the 21st day of January, 1828. He comes of an old and honorable English family, members of which in ancient times held high rank under the crown, and is a lineal descendant of Thomas Olcott, one of the first settlers of Hartford, Connecticut. It is well known to every one engaged in genealogical research that much confusion prevailed in early colonial times as to the orthography of proper names. This confusion, or rather irregularity, was not peculiar to any class, but seems to have been more or less general, for even those two distinguished New Englanders, Endicott and Winthrop, appear to have indulged in more

than one style. The present spelling of the name of Olcott is that which was adopted by the founder of the American family now bearing it, as is sufficiently proved by his autograph appended to a legal document executed in Hartford, Connecticut, April 22, 1650, and preserved in the colonial records, and by the initials T. O. on his seal, a wax impression of which, affixed to the will of Timothy Hyde, a grandson of the first Thomas Olcott, was discovered in 1845. According to the learned Colonel Henry S. Olcott, the American name Olcott is a more modern form of the English name Alcock, variously spelled by the New England settlers. In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland there are several families of this name, all of whom bear, as a crest, a cock, in some cases represented as crowing, in other as silent (with the motto, *Vigilate, be watching*), probably in allusion to the name, which some say is of Saxon origin and derived from *cald* (German *ald, alt*), meaning old, and *coc*, meaning a male bird. In a work entitled "Derivations of Family Names," by the late Rev. Dr. William Arthur (father of the president of the United States), the name is said to come from *Hal* or *Al*, a nickname for Henry; and *cock*, a termination meaning little, or diminutive, the same as *ot* or *kin*; so that the entire name would be equivalent to little *Hal* or *Al*.

The first member of the family of whom a definite account has come down to his descendants was the distinguished Dr. Alcock, Lord Chancellor of England under Henry VII, a man who shed luster on not only the name of his family but also on the entire country. According to Rose's Biographical Dictionary, published in London in 1848, Lord Chancellor John Olcock was born at Bevelny, Yorkshire. He completed his education at Cambridge and at this university took the degree of Doctor of Westminster, Bishop of Rochester, Worcester, and in 1486 he succeeded Morton in the see of Ely. His secular advancement was equally rapid. In 1462 he was made master of the rolls; in 1470 a privy councillor and ambassador to the court of Castile, a commissioner to treat with the Scotch commissioners, lord president of Wales; and in 1472 he was made lord chancellor by Henry VII. His skill in architecture was so eminent that the king appointed him comptroller of the royal works and buildings. Episcopal palaces, especially that of Ely, were improved by his taste. He founded Jesus College at Cambridge, and appropriated to its use a house formerly occupied as a nunnery (that of St. Rhodogund). He was as distinguished for his virtues as for learning and abilities. He died at Wisbeach October 1, 1500, and was buried in a beautiful chapel in Ely cathedral, built by himself.



RESIDENCE OF ALBERT H. VAN BRUNT.



Albert Van Brunt

He wrote various works in Latin, of a religious character, and a little treatise entitled, in allusion to his own name, "Galli Cantus ad Contratres Suos."

In 1707 another of the family, named Nathlan Alcock, is mentioned as an eminent scholar. He was educated primarily in Lancashire; afterward studied at Edinburg and subsequently at Leyden, in Holland, under Boerhaave, Gaubius, and Albinus Gravesend. He took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1737, and in 1741 he was instituted Master of Arts of Jesus College, Cambridge.

Thomas Olcott, the founder of the American family under consideration, an ancestor of the subject of this sketch, was a native of England, and was born in the early part of the seventeenth century. It is supposed by some authorities that he came to America with Rev. Thomas Hooker, in the ship Griffin, which left Holland in July, 1633, and after a passage of eight weeks reached New England September 4th following. Some two hundred passengers came by this vessel. Governor Winthrop records the event in the following terms: "Mr. Hooker arrived from England with John Cotton and Mr. Stone, also ministers, September 4, 1633, and many other men of good estates. They got out of England with great difficulty, all places being belaid to have taken Mr. Cotton and Mr. Hooker, who had long been sought for, to have been brought into the High Commission."

These emigrants settled at Newtown, now Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mr. Hooker, being of an independent turn of mind, probably seeking to escape rivalry with Cotton, formed a company of men, women and children from Newtown and other settlements on the seaboard of Massachusetts, and in June, 1635, moved westward to plant a new colony on the banks of the Connecticut river. According to the belief of Nathaniel Goodwin, set forth in the preface to his valuable genealogical work entitled "The Descendants of Thomas Olcott," from whom sprang the Connecticut branch of the Olcotts, was a member of this very company, and one of the original settlers at Hartford, then called by the Indians Suckiaug, but named Newtown by the newcomers from the place of their residence in Massachusetts, and in February, 1637, changed to Hartford. Colonel Olcott, who edited a revised edition of Goodwin's work, says, in his prefatory remarks, that there were two men in the Massachusetts colony of the same name, one of whom reached the country about 1630 and settled in Boston, while the other did not come until several years later, and in 1635 settled in Hartford. It is likely that the last named, who was the younger of the two, adopted the spelling "Olcott," since preserved by his descendants to

avoid confusion with his namesake and his kinsman relative.

The Hartford settlers had come from a trading town in Europe, and brought with them the fur trade, and the experience and fruits of successful commerce. In common with Edward Hopkins, Richard Lusk, William Whiting and others, he engaged in trade, for which Connecticut was supposed to afford great facilities, especially in the traffic in furs. He "first located himself on the east side of the public (now State House) square, Hartford. Subsequently he purchased one of the lots assigned to Edward Hopkins, in the original distribution of the town among the first settlers. This lot comprised the whole square fronting on Main street, and bounded by Pearl, Trumbull and Asylum streets. On the southeast corner he erected a dwelling for his own occupation, which continued in the possession of the family for several generations." Thomas Olcott was a man of excellent standing in Hartford, and in 1640 was one of the two constables of the place. He died in 1654, at the age of forty-five years, probably, as would seem from the records, while on a visit of business to Virginia. He disposed of his property by will on his death-bed. His estate, which was a large one for those days, aggregated nearly £1,500. He left a widow, three sons and two daughters. Mrs. Olcott, whose baptismal name was Abigail, proved fully equal to the management of the estate and family left in her sole charge by the death of her husband. She bought, let and sold lands, loaned money on mortgage security, made contracts for delivering goods, and, from all accounts, carried on her husband's business "like one to the manner born." She died May 26, 1693, aged seventy-eight years, and was buried with her husband in the public burying-ground in the rear of the Center Congregational church, Hartford. In this burial place stands a plain but massive shaft of stone, erected "In Memory of the First Settlers of Hartford," whose names, including Thomas Olcott (there spelled Alcott), are chiseled in its surface.

The sons of Thomas Olcott, who were farmers, resided at Hartford, and were all men of consideration in the colony. Thomas, the eldest, was admitted a freeman May 20, 1658, and Samuel, the second son, on May 12, 1664.

The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was John Easton Olcott (born July 24, 1749), a son of Thomas Olcott, Stratford, Connecticut, and his first wife, Sarah Easton, daughter of John Easton, of Hartford. He was lineally descended from Thomas Olcott and of the sixth generation of the name in America, and married Hannah Sands, of Hempstead, Long Island. For some time after

his marriage he resided at Stratford, Connecticut, but subsequently both he and his wife removed to Cornwall, same colony, where they died. Their oldest son, John Sands Olcott, born in the last named place, removed to Hudson, New York, but subsequently went to Jersey City, then known as Paulus Hook, where he engaged in the manufacture of cordage, and built the first two rope-walks in the state of New Jersey. One of his brothers, Joseph H., located as a planter in Louisiana, and died there during the first year of the Civil war. Another brother, Rev. James S. Olcott, was the first ordained clergyman who officiated in Jersey City, and it was through his instrumentality that the first church edifice (Dutch Reformed) was erected in that city. He married Sarah Batcheler, of England, and had nine children,—eight sons and one daughter. Sands Olcott, one of these sons, went to New Hope, Pennsylvania, and established extensive manufactories. He was a born inventor and expended several fortunes in carrying on his plans and experiments. One of his projects, undertaken with the hope of competing with the foreign productions, was a manufacture of linen from flax grown in New Jersey. All the machinery used in this work was of his own invention. At one time he had five large factories in successful operation in New Hope, and also the largest rope-walk in the country. Two of his inventions have become widely known—the “Equalizer,” for producing uniformity in thread, used in nearly every cotton factory, and the “Walking Jack,” extensively employed in the manufacture of rope.

The youngest of these sons, Dr. Cornelius Olcott, of Brooklyn, received his early education at the academies of New Hope, Pennsylvania, and Lambertsville, New Jersey. He returned to Jersey City in 1843, and soon afterward began the study of medicine. Having finished the prescribed course of training, he was graduated in 1849 at the University of New York with the diploma of Doctor of Medicine. He established himself in Brooklyn in March of the same year, and, devoting himself with great earnestness to perfecting his knowledge of surgery, soon acquired such a mastery of this department as gave him great reputation both in the medical profession and among the general public. As a volunteer surgeon he served in the federal army under McClellan at Fortress Monroe, and under Grant in the Fredericksburg campaign. Since the war he has devoted himself to general practice in the city of Brooklyn, and has earned a name as a family physician and a surgeon of eminence scarcely second to any other in the state. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, and

takes a deep interest in all that pertains to his chosen calling. In November, 1874, Dr. Olcott performed with signal success the difficult operation in midwifery technically known as the Cesarean section. An account of this surgical operation, the first successful one of the kind ever reported in Brooklyn or New York, originally appeared in the *American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*, April, 1879. It was subsequently republished in pamphlet form. In surgical cases requiring more than ordinary skill his services are in continual request by his brothers in the medical profession in Brooklyn and vicinity, and he has performed with marked success nearly all the more difficult operations of the present day.

Dr. Olcott was the original pioneer settler of Greenwood Lake, and it is mainly through his efforts that this beautiful resort has been made what it now is. In 1869, being attracted by the possibilities of the spot, he purchased an extensive tract of land at the lake and built a cottage and began other improvements. The sheet of water now known as Greenwood Lake is partly of artificial construction, some three hundred acres of land having been flooded after having been cleared of trees. At the time Dr. Olcott became a property owner at the lake the stumps of these trees projected above its surface, but he determined to get rid of these unsightly objects, and, having first drained the lake, through the co-operation of President Randolph of the Morris and Essex canal, he had the objectionable stumps sawed off close to the roots. This undertaking, one of no slight magnitude, was conducted entirely under his supervision and at his own expense.

Observing the success of Dr. Olcott's plan, the Greenwood Lake Railroad Company (which had previously tried in several ways to remove the stumps in another part of the lake) subsequently adopted it, with the happiest effect. The change wrought by this proceeding was remarkable, and the lake, which had heretofore seemed to the casual observer to possess no special charm speedily became noted for its beauty. In a short time pleasure seekers and tourists began to be attracted to it, and with a view to its further development a number of prominent and wealthy citizens of New York and New Jersey originated the Greenwood Lake Association, of which Dr. Olcott became president. The combined efforts of this club resulted in very elaborate improvements. Besides building an elegant club-house at Warwick Woodlands, the association has stocked the lake with fish, and with a view to attracting game has planted wild rice through the swamps and low lands of the region. The lake, which is nine hundred feet above tide level, is situated partly

in Orange County, New York, and partly in Passaic county, New Jersey, and the Greenwood Lake Association has secured from the legislature of both states game privileges covering an area of nearly fifty thousand acres of mountain land. This region is now pronounced one of the most attractive and healthful in the country. Its development has been rapid, and as a select summer resort it gives promise of becoming in time a powerful rival of some of the most noted watering places of the present day. It is due to Dr. Olcott to state that the opening of this region and the impetus given its development were largely the result of his foresight, enterprise and energy, and that its present condition and future prospects are based upon operations in which he is the moving spirit. One of the recent results of the development of this place has been the founding there of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy, organized to promote the broad and liberal discussion of theological questions, the object being to counteract the effect of the teachings of Spencer, Mill, Huxley and others.

The president of the institute is the Rev. Charles F. Deems, of New York city, and Dr. Olcott has been connected with it since its inception. Dr. Olcott possesses a great share of the modesty that generally accompanies superior merit. He is a man of broad culture and profound thought and thoroughly versed in all the important subjects which during the last two or three decades have occupied the attention of the ablest thinkers and writers. He is an intelligent patron of the fine arts, and in his elegant home, in one of the most aristocratic parts of Brooklyn, are to be found many beautiful specimens of painting and statuary, some of which are of great value. A man of large heart and kindly sympathies, he is esteemed in the community in which he resides scarcely less for his unostentatious character than for his professional learning and skill.

Dr. Olcott married Miss Katherine M. Van Duzer, daughter of James B. Van Duzer, Esq., and Lettia Van Winkle, his wife, of New York. Three children were born to this marriage,—Phillip Gordon, who died in infancy; Charles Augustus; and Ida Lillian.

Charles Augustus Olcott adopted the profession of his father, and was graduated in 1875 at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He is now surgeon to the fire department of Brooklyn, and is associated with his father in general practice. Miss Ida Lillian Olcott, an accomplished young lady of rare mental qualities, although not adopting literature as a life work, signalized herself at the early age of sixteen by a

literary attempt as successful as any of her contemporaries. This was nothing less than a translation of the English-speaking political philosopher, John Stuart Mill, of the *La Morale Selon F. Mill*, by the late Professor of Professor Francesco de Sanctis, the American edition of which, under the title of "Ethics of Positivism," she sent to the publishers, the learned Italian philosopher complimented her labors in his preface, and commended them in terms of unqualified praise. She was, however, his short extraordinary for one of her years, and her reading in one of Herbert Spencer's works, in that eminent psychologist regretted Professor de Sanctis's book had not been translated into English, and, mastering difficulties that would have discouraged at the outset a much older and more experienced person, brought the translation successfully through the press, in her extreme youth braving criticism, from which, however, the merit of her labor effectually shielded her.

The publishers acknowledge with the highest gratification the obligations they are under to a gifted and accomplished friend of the subject of the foregoing admirably written biography for its contribution to the History of Kings County.

The death of Dr. Cornelius Olcott occurred May 2, 1897, after an illness of three weeks. The later years of his life were clouded by the great sorrow of the loss of his gifted daughter, Ida Lillian, who died in April, 1888.

Dr. Charles A. Olcott, the only survivor of his father's family, succeeded to the sole care of the practice in which he had been associated with him. To his own professional attainments he unites the valuable experiences derived from his intimate association with so gifted a man and the stimulus afforded by his great achievements, and his service is at once useful and honorable. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, and has been for several years surgeon of the Thirteenth Regiment, New York State Guard, in which in his youth he served as a private soldier. He is also a member of Altair Lodge, No. 601, F. & A. M.; of Zetland Chapter, No. 141, R. A. M.; and of Morton Commandery, No. 4, K. T.

Dr. Olcott was married, in Brooklyn, in November, 1880, to Miss Rachel Dennison, a daughter of Griswold and Susan Dennison. His wife dying in August, 1881, in November, 1885, Dr. Olcott was married to Miss Frances A. Kirby, and of the latter union were born three children: Cornelius, Marguerite and Charles A. Olcott, junior. In 1894 the mother of the children named died, and Dr. Olcott married, November 28, 1896, Mrs. Susan Loughran, widow of Charles Loughran, deceased.

JOHN R. THOMPSON.

A man's reputation is the property of the world. The laws of nature have forbidden isolation. Every human being submits to the controlling influence of others, or as a master wields a power for good or evil on the masses of mankind. There can be no impropriety in justly scanning the acts of any man as they affect his public, social and business relations. If he be honest and successful in his chosen field of endeavor, investigation will brighten his fame and point the path along which others may follow with like success. In presenting to the readers of this volume the history of Mr. Thompson we record an account of a life that has been honorable and useful. He is regarded as one of the leading citizens of Brooklyn in business circles, and his worth as a public officer is widely acknowledged on account of the efficient service he has performed in behalf of the public-school system.

Mr. Thompson was born in Brooklyn, October 6, 1848, and is a son of Francis F. Thompson. His education was obtained in the public schools, and at the beginning of his business career he entered the employ of McLaughlin Brothers, who were then proprietors of the Juvenile Book Publishing Business. This enterprise had been established in 1848 by Robert H. Elton, who was succeeded by John McLaughlin in 1860. Mr. Thompson entered the service of that house in a humble capacity and steadily worked his way upward, securing advancement as the result of close application and determined purpose. From time to time he was promoted until he became superintendent of the business and one of the extensive stockholders in the same. Their factory consists of two immense brick structures, six stories in height. The main building is three hundred by one hundred feet, and the annex on the opposite side, on South Tenth street, is seventy-five by one hundred feet. Employment is furnished to six hundred operatives, and under Mr. Thompson's management the business has become one of the most extensive and profitable in Williamsburg. The invested capital amounts to two million dollars, on which is done an annual business of ten million dollars. With the passing years the patronage has increased both in volume and importance, and to-day Mr. Thompson is in control of one of the mammoth enterprises of the city.

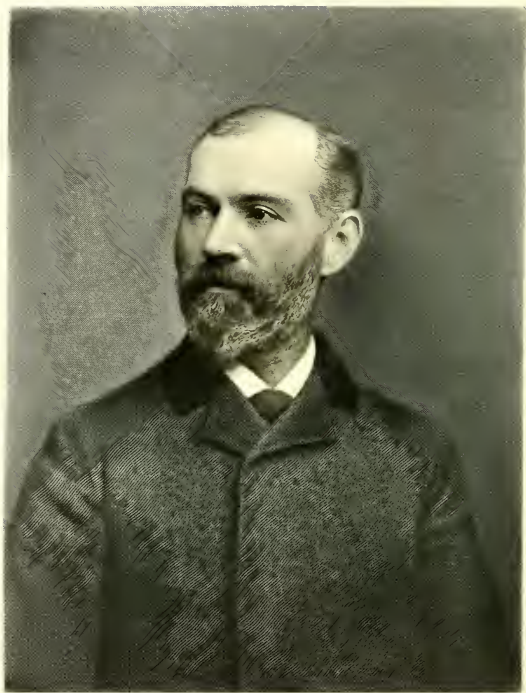
At the age of fifteen years he left his employer in order to respond to his country's call for aid, and enlisted on the 1st of July, 1863, as a member of the Thirtieth Regiment of Heavy Artillery of New York. He became a private, and as such faithfully performed his duty. Later he was made a member of Company I, of the Naval Brigade,

commanded by Colonel Charles J. Graham, and was ordered to James river for duty. He was present at the capture of Fort Fisher, and later at the capture of Wilmington, and on the expiration of his term of enlistment, in 1865, received an honorable discharge and was mustered out in New York city. He then resumed his position in the printing house, with which he has been connected continuously since. He has mastered every detail of the business, and, while capable of directing its extensive affairs, regards no work of the enterprise as too unimportant to claim his attention. In business affairs he is energetic, prompt and notably reliable. Justice has ever been maintained in his relations to patrons and employes, and many of those who began with him at the commencement of his career are still in his service. He has the loyal support of all the employes of the house owing to his fairness and impartiality. He has been watchful of all the details of his business and of all indications pointing to prosperity, and has ever had an abiding faith in the ultimate success of the enterprise. He has gained wealth, yet it was not alone the goal for which he was striving, and he belongs to that class of representative American men who promote the general prosperity while advancing individual interests.

On the 13th of September, 1869, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Sheehan, a daughter of Thomas Sheehan, and unto them have been born ten children, of whom seven are living, namely: Francis F., John R., Edward T., George Washington, Charles, Cecelia and Catherine. Socially Mr. Thompson is connected with General Ricord Post, No. 362, G. A. R., of which he has served as commander. He also holds membership relations with the Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum, Golden Star, Legion of Honor, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Home Club, the Union League Club and the Loyal Nation. He likewise belongs to St. Peter and St. Paul's Roman Catholic church, and had the honor of officiating as president on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary jubilee of Father Sylvester Malone's pastorate. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, earnest in his advocacy of the principles of his party. He has been a member of the school board of the borough of Brooklyn for eighteen years, and is now a member of the board of education of Greater New York, being one of the six members from Brooklyn. The cause of education indeed finds in him a warm friend, and he is now chairman of the committee on evening schools. He has taken a very active and important part in establishing night schools, realizing the value of such institutions to those who desire to gain intellectual advancement and yet who are forced to devote the hours of day to earn-



John R Thompson



Arthur J. Francis

ing a livelihood. As a citizen he is very public spirited and progressive. Mr. Thompson has made good use of his opportunities. He has prospered from year to year, and has conducted all business matters carefully and successfully, and in all his acts displays an aptitude for successful management. He has not permitted the accumulation of a fortune to affect in any way his actions toward those less successful than he, and has always a cheerful word and pleasant smile for all with whom he comes in contact.

ARTHUR J. HEANEY.

The United States, and particularly its great metropolis, offers to him who would attain fame and fortune a peculiar field; nowhere upon earth are opportunities so great, but nowhere is the struggle so severe. To engage in such struggle, to surmount what would appear to be insuperable obstacles and to achieve success, demands the best qualities of manhood, indomitable resolution and that heroic courage which refuses to recognize defeat even when fate would seem to have cast its final die. A remarkable example of such a life is afforded in the career of Arthur J. Heaney, of Brooklyn, lately deceased. As a mere boy he rendered to his adopted country the fullest measure of devotion as a soldier. He achieved success in business, and when he accumulated wealth, remembering his own poverty, he assisted the struggling with his influence and his means, affording his liberal bounties to the sick and poor not only through the great charitable institutions but also through benefactions personally bestowed.

He was born in county Down, Ireland, July 7, 1847, and was brought by his parents to this country when two years of age. Having been left an orphan by the death of his parents soon after arriving in this country, the son was committed to a Catholic institution, where for six years he was an industrious student. At a later day he attended the Cooper Institute Night School, at which he was graduated when he was twenty-two years of age. When eleven years of age he found employment with one Cavanagh in New York city. His employer died and he worked for a time in a private family, but later he found a place in the pawn shop of Henry McAleenan.

The Civil war broke out and young Heaney enlisted as a private soldier in Company K, Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers. He performed the full duty of a soldier and in the last of the bloody seven days' battles in front of Richmond he was captured. For fourteen months he was kept as a prisoner of war at Belle Isle, suffering a great

degree of nakedness, all but absolute starvation and tentless exposure.

The Federal General, Stoneman, captured the prison and released the prisoners. Young Heaney accompanied his rescuers and fought side by side with them for many a day afterward. His modesty forbade his gloating in his military experiences, and many of his intimate friends were ignorant of it until years later, when he had become a resident of Brooklyn and a measure was introduced in the board of aldermen, of which he was a member, for an appropriation to defray the expenses of that body on a trip to the battlefield of Gettysburg. He appeared and defeated the measure, and in his opposing speech he made a slight reference to his military career, and from the standpoint of a soldier he bitterly ridiculed the junketing trip proposed.

On leaving the army he entered the employ of Henry B. Polhemus, a pawn-broker in New York city, and five years later engaged in the same business on his own account. He made money rapidly and extended his financial operations in the various channels, and invested extensively in property. With his rising success in business, Mr. Heaney embarked in politics and he soon came to command influence in municipal affairs. For fifteen years he was a member of the Democratic general committee, resigning from that body in 1892, when he removed from the Third to the Sixth ward in Brooklyn. He was a member of the board of aldermen for several years and was an important actor in that body. He was the author of the famous phrase, "the cold thirteen," a term which he applied to his colleagues who carried through the Nassau Railroad franchise in the face of determined opposition and much popular outcry. For some time he was out of harmony with the regular Democratic organization, with which he afterward renewed his relations, but was never again so active in leadership. His closest political associates were ex-Register James Kane, Under-Sheriff James Dunn and ex-Senator Michael J. Coffy.

In religion he was a Roman Catholic and a communicant of St. Charles Borromeo's church. In his young manhood he married Miss Kate Driscoll, of New York, and four children were born of this marriage, as follows: Mary J., Katherine (deceased), Frances (deceased) and Arthur J.—the eldest and youngest of whom, being the only survivors, are devoted to the memory of an ever indulgent parent. Many years after the death of the mother of these children, Mr. Heaney married Miss Frances Condon, of Brooklyn. Notwithstanding his generosity, his ample means enabled him to rear with lavish indulgence the children to whom he was so devotedly attached, and at his death they were

left in the possession of a handsome fortune. Inheriting the kindly and charitable disposition of the father, they emulate his example in making their lives useful to those less fortunate, through their deeds of kindness and charities worthily bestowed. Mr. Heaney was a man of strong character and generous instincts, and his own struggles in boyhood and youth moved him to sincere pity and sympathy for the many poor and suffering with whom he daily came in contact, and to such his aid was freely and generously extended. In his death many charitable institutions and hundreds of individuals were deprived of a sincere friend and helper. His benefactions were bestowed modestly and for the greater part they were unknown to the world save as the story was told by those whom he succored.

Mr. Heaney died December 13, 1901. The mass was celebrated by the Rev. William J. Hill, pastor of St. Paul's church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. T. J. Baxter and the Rev. William V. O'Brien. There was a large representation of the Roman Catholic clergy of Brooklyn also present, among whom were Mgr. John I. Barrett, secretary to Bishop McDonnell; the Rev. John I. Whelan, of St. Agnes' church; the Rev. Thomas J. Taaffe, of St. Patrick's church; the Rev. Andrew J. Plunkett, of Southington, Connecticut; the Rev. B. Donnelly, of Bristol, Connecticut; and the Rev. Peter Quely.

During the mass the Rev. Father Hill spoke a few words in eulogy of Alderman Heaney, a most unusual thing in St. Paul's church. "I have known him," said the pastor, "for twenty-one years, and we are all agreed to admire him. He came of heroic Christian parents and in his whole life he made faith his guide. With this for his main principle of conduct it was not surprising that he was honest in all his dealings with both men and women. In the short time that he was in public life, his career was spotless and the fierce searchlight of party politics that exposes everything of a man's record had nothing to expose in this man. He was warm-hearted, generous, compassionate as a woman and brave as a lion. I say he was generous, but always with his own money. The money that he gave away in charity had no stain upon it. But I am not telling you anything that you do not already know, yet it is proper that we should acknowledge his worth. His social, as well as his political, associations exposed him to many dangers, but there is not to-day one man or one woman who can stand up and say one word against him. He was a true, staunch and unfailing friend, a devoted husband, and in all these respects he was a man, with all that that means. His life may prove an example for others; others may follow in his footsteps, and this is a legacy

more precious than that other material legacy which he has left behind him."

His funeral, one of the largest ever seen in Brooklyn, was attended by many of the most prominent citizens of Brooklyn and New York city.

MAURICE ENRIGHT, M. D.

Brooklyn's business and professional classes include many men of enterprise and ability who have come from the Charter Oak state to seek opportunities for advancement denied them at the places of their nativity. Several well-known physicians of Brooklyn are natives of Connecticut, and not the least prominent of them is the medical practitioner whose name appears above.

Maurice Enright was born at Ridgefield, Fairfield county, Connecticut, November 18, 1862, a son of James and Jane (Murphy) Enright, who were natives of Listownel, county Kerry, Ireland, and came to America about 1849, locating on a farm in Ridgefield, where Mrs. Enright still lives. James Enright was a veteran of the Civil war and saw service with the Twenty-third Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. He died in January, 1892, at the age of seventy-two years. James and Jane (Murphy) Enright had eleven children, three of whom died in infancy and seven of whom are living. Mary J. married Charles A. Barton, of Chicago, Illinois; James is a general merchant at Oceanic, New Jersey; John is a manufacturer and lives in Brooklyn; Margaret married Patrick F. Breslin, of Brooklyn; Annie J. lives at Ridgefield with her mother; Ella is a graduate of the Long Island Hospital Medical College School for Nurses, and conducts a nurses' registry in New York; and Elizabeth is a member of her mother's household.

Dr. Enright received his primary education in the public schools of his native town and pursued his classical studies under the preceptorship of the Rev. Thaddeus P. Walsh, pastor of his home parish. He was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1885, and after an internship of a year and a half in St. Catharine's Hospital, in Brooklyn, he engaged in the practice of his profession at No. 903 Green avenue, and has met with very satisfactory success. He has been visiting physician to St. Catharine's Hospital and to Little Sisters of the Poor Home for the Aged since 1892; was assistant sanitary inspector of the Brooklyn board of health from 1888 until 1896, and is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings.

On the 15th of October, 1890, Dr. Enright married Miss Catharine Ackerman Walsh, and they are members of St. John the Baptist Catholic church.



Maurice F. Wright, M.D.





Peter Steefens

Dr. Enright is progressive as a physician and as a citizen, and takes a deep interest in everything that pertains to the growth and welfare of Brooklyn, giving his support to every movement which in his judgment is calculated to advance the interests of its people.

ST. AGNES PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

The parish school connected with St. Agnes Roman Catholic church is probably one of the most convenient and best planned schools in Greater New York. The school building is erected of brick, with free stone trimmings, the front being of pressed brick. It extends from DeGraw to Douglas streets and is four stories in height with a basement. The floors are made of costly tiling, the middle floor being of rubber tiling. The building is lighted with electric lights and heated by steam. The ventilation is perfect, the windows being made to revolve. There are twenty-nine class-rooms and an auditorium with a seating capacity of twelve hundred. There are six entrances and exits and fire escapes made of iron, slate and marble. The books are furnished free to the pupils and the play grounds are large and spacious, so that the students enjoy necessary recreation while pursuing their education. The instruction is given by the Sisters of St. Joseph.

This school is admitted by all denominations to be the best ventilated and laid-out school in Greater New York; and too much credit cannot be given to the parishioners of St. Agnes parish for the valuable assistance rendered in its erection and completion.

JOHN F. NEEFUS.

John Furman Neefus, who is now-living in Flatbush at No. 49 Lenox road, was born in New York city, November 22, 1820. His father, Peter Neefus, was born June 20, 1795, and died June 24, 1872. His grandfather, also named Peter Neefus, was born December 9, 1758, and died April 2, 1820; he followed farming at Flatbush, Long Island. His great-grandfather was Johannes Neefus, who was the son of Johannes, who settled in New York city in 1653. The family is of Holland lineage.

The first ancestor from the land of dikes crossed the Atlantic in 1653, taking up his abode in what was then New Amsterdam. He served as judge of the court there and from the time of the early Dutch development of New York down to the present time representatives of the name have ever loyally performed their duties of citizenship and advanced the welfare of the country. John Neefus, an uncle of our subject, served in the war of 1812

and his sword is now in the custody of the Long Island Historical Society. His father, Peter Neefus, was a native of New Lots, Long Island, Flatbush having occurred where his cousin, Peter Neefus, now resides. The father became a flour merchant, a merchant of New York, conducting a prosperous business. He held membership in the Dutch Reformed church on Market street and was prominent in church work, as is shown by the fact that he was chosen to the position of deacon and elder. He married Miss Eliza Furman, a daughter of John Furman, of New Lots, and her death occurred July 4, 1834. They were the parents of four children, but only the subject of this review is now living.

J. F. Neefus acquired his education in Erasmus Hall Academy, and at an early age entered upon his business career, becoming a leading citizen of New York city. In 1850, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he made his way to the Pacific coast, where he had a varied experience, sometimes being successful and again meeting with reverses. He built the first marine railroad in that state and the first sawmill at Port Oxford in the state of Oregon, and continued his residence in the far west until 1858, when he returned to the Atlantic coast.

On the 5th of June, 1854, Mr. Neefus was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Stryker, a daughter of Cornelius C. Stryker, of Gravesend. Seven children have been born unto them, all of whom are living, namely: E. M., Harry P., William S., Frank B., Mary L., Nellie S. and Elizabeth. The second son is now living in Oregon. The family attend the Reformed church of Flatbush and in that portion of Brooklyn they are widely known. Mr. Neefus has reached the advanced age of four-score years, and in the evening of life receives the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded to one having a useful, active and honorable career.

REV. JAMES F. FLYNN.

Rev. James F. Flynn, the rector of Mineola and Garden City and curate of St. Agnes' Roman Catholic church, was born in Brooklyn, May 6, 1868, and is a son of the late Hugh and Ann Flynn. He pursued his classical course of study in Niagara University, at Niagara, New York, and studied theology at St. John's Seminary, Brooklyn, being ordained to the priesthood in St. John the Baptist church in Brooklyn, June 1, 1894, by the Right Rev. C. E. McDonnell, D. D. After his ordination he was appointed assistant at St. James Pro-Cathedral, where he remained until appointed to St. Agnes' parish on the 5th of November, 1895; and he was appointed rector of the church of Corpus Christi at Mineola, November 1, 1901.

ALEXANDER A. FORMAN.

As long as memory remains to the American people and history records deeds of valor, will the veterans of the Civil war be honored and esteemed for the work they performed in upholding the Union. Alexander A. Forman is a medal-of-honor veteran.

He was born in Jonesville, Michigan, January 14, 1844, and after acquiring his preliminary education in order to complete his studies he entered Hill-dale College, in that state, and when only eighteen years of age he put aside his text-books in order to respond to his country's call for assistance in crushing out the rebellion in its incipency. He enlisted at Jonesville, Michigan, as a member of Company C, of the famous Seventh Michigan Regiment of Infantry, in 1861. He was made a corporal and went to the front in time to take part in the second battle of Bull Run. After that engagement his regiment retired to Washington and went thence to Camp Benton, at Poolville, Maryland. At Ball's Bluff he was again called into action and afterward moved to Harper's Ferry, later camping upon the site where John Brown was hung. Subsequently the regiment was ordered to Fortress Monroe, and Corporal Forman was at that point soon after the battle between the Merrimac and the Monitor. He took part in the siege and occupancy of Yorktown and was then sent to the mouth of the Pamunky river, the regiment proceeding on transports to intercept the retreat of the Rebels. The Seventh Michigan landed under a withering fire from retreating Rebels, who threw in line their artillery as they retreated. When its work was accomplished at that point, the regiment was sent to the banks of the Chickahominy river to the relief of General Casey, whom they found in retreat. They crossed over and aided in bringing an artillery to the further bank of the river, but in the movement suffered heavy losses while repelling several fierce attacks upon retreating columns with bayonet charges. The battle lasted throughout the entire day, with fire at close range. In the battle of Fair Oaks Corporal Forman was severely wounded in the right leg by a minie ball, but continued fighting until, from loss of blood, he was unable to stand! He was carried off the field at the close of the engagement, and the following day was sent to White House Landing and thence to New York. Later he proceeded to his home in Michigan, where he was confined to his bed for five months.

In an official report of the battle of Fair Oaks mention is made of his gallant conduct, for which he received a congressional medal of honor, bearing the inscription, "The Congress to Corporal Alexander A. Forman, Co. C, Mich. Vols., for gallantry

at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31st, 1862." While recovering from his wound at home he received notification of his appointment to the staff of General Baxter, but did not recover in time to accept the position. Later, however, he presented himself at Detroit for return to his regiment, but on account of his physical condition his services were refused and he was mustered out, in that city, after seventeen months of service.

When his military experience was ended Mr. Forman returned to Jonesville and afterward became the manager of a large lumber firm in Chicago. Later he was engaged in mercantile business in St. Joseph county, Michigan, and subsequently was for fourteen years the joint agent for two railroads and two express companies at Hillsdale, that state. Since coming to Brooklyn to reside he has been engaged in the real-estate business, with offices in Manhattan, and has handled much valuable property, conducting many important realty transactions, involving the disposal of large amounts of land. For several years he has been the president of the White Plains and the Haverstraw Gas Companies.

Mr. Forman was united in marriage to Rebecca F. Case, and now he has four children,—two sons and two daughters, namely: James G., who is engaged in the real-estate business as a member of the firm of Forman & Whitlock; and Alexander A., who is a graduate of Columbia College and of the New York Law School and is now a practicing attorney at No. 11 Wall street, Manhattan. He is also a sergeant in the Twenty-third Regiment of the New York National Guard, of which he has been a member for six or seven years.

Mr. Forman, the subject of this review, is a member of the Union League and is one of the charter members of Erastus B. Tefft Post, G. A. R., of which he is now serving as the commander. He is a member of Bedford Lodge, F. & A. M., Orient Chapter, Clinton Commandery and the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In business his advancement has been continuous, resulting from capable management, keen discrimination and unflagging diligence; and in industrial circles, as well as in the discharge of all duties of citizenship, he has manifested the same loyalty which characterized his career when upon the battle-fields of the south as a soldier boy of the Union defending the stars and stripes.

WILLIAM J. BEATTIE.

William J. Beattie occupies an enviable position in the public esteem of the citizens of Brooklyn and Long Island as a most efficient public officer, while



Very Truly Yours
H. J. Beattie



A. A. Forman



J. H. Neal;

to those who know him intimately, and are acquainted with his character. He is a man of that desirable in a finely developed character, appropriate life and public office he is always willing to firm in maintaining what he regards as right, and in the expression of his sentiments, he is not afraid to antagonize those of other people, he is never in doubt as to his position upon any question of business or politics; and no one ever has reason to question his perfect sincerity in any expression he may make or any position he may take. He has complete command of himself, of his intellect and all the forces of his nature, which quality eminently fits him for leadership.

Such are some of the personal characteristics of William J. Beattie, the executive member and leader of the Republican party of the second assembly district of Brooklyn. A native of New York city, he was born January 27, 1852, and pursued his literary education in the public schools, after which he learned the art of photography, which he followed as a source of livelihood for several years. At different times in his political and business career he has filled various positions and at one time he was in the service of the Brooklyn Gas Company. For seven years he was chief clerk in the Ordnance department of the Brooklyn navy yard, and succeeding this he became inspector of streets in the department of city works, acting in that capacity for six years. His present position is that of chief of the sixth division of the re-indexing department of the hall of records, where he has been in office for two years. Promptness and fidelity have ever characterized the discharge of his official duties and have gained him the confidence of those high in authority and all who have cognizance of his work.

For thirty-two years Mr. Beattie has been a resident of the fourth ward of Brooklyn and throughout the period has been actively interested in politics. For ten years he has been a member of the general committee, and for the same length of time has been leader in his district, his labors being effective and beneficial in planning campaigns and organizing the working forces of his party so as produce the best results obtainable. He was the candidate for the office of supervisor of the fourth ward, which in 1888 had a Democratic majority of over seven hundred, but he ran far ahead of his ticket and was defeated by only a small vote. He is a member of the Fremont Club of the second assembly district, organized in 1893, which he joined on its organization, becoming its first president. The club was chartered with thirty members, but has since greatly increased in numbers and strength, the present membership being three hundred and sixty-four, its president at this time being Frank J. Partridge. When the plan

of the assembly was first introduced and supported by the Republican caucus, it was warmly received in many of the districts, and the first effort was made for political supremacy. Mr. Beattie, however, the second, there occurred a major political contest, a struggle between the first and second wards of Brooklyn. This contest, in which Mr. Beattie was prominent, is memorable in the political history of the city. Since that time he has met his old time adversary with equal success, often going into the adversary's own district, the old fifth ward, where he effected an organization that has prospered and is in a flourishing condition at the present time.

The lady who now bears the name of Mrs. Beattie was in her maidenhood Miss Florence B. Gray, a daughter of Captain William T. Gray, of Brooklyn, and they had two children, but William J., Jr., is the only one now living. Socially Mr. Beattie is connected with the Masonic fraternity. He was initiated, passed and raised in St. Alban's Lodge, No. 56, F. & A. M., in 1876, and in 1880 and 1881 served as senior master of ceremonies, while in 1882 he was junior warden and in 1883 senior warden. In 1885 and 1886 he served as worshipful master, and his administration was eminently successful, being a source of congratulation to him and his brethren. On retiring from the office in the latter year, he was presented with an elegant gold watch and chain by the lodge, the presentation speech being made by Rev. Charles H. Hall. There were present on that occasion a number of prominent Masons from the third Masonic district. Mr. Beattie did not cease his labors on leaving the office, but for more than twelve years has been conspicuous for his efforts, not only to promote the interests of his local lodge, but of the craft generally. He is an excellent manager and takes an active part in all the public entertainments connected with the lodge. He has belonged to Constellation Chapter, R. A. M., has been representative of the grand lodge of New Brunswick, near the grand lodge of New York, and was formerly a member of the Northwestern Masonic Insurance Association. In his life he exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the fraternity which is based upon the brotherhood of man and fosters the most helpful relations.

JOHN K. NEAL.

In the field of political life John K. Neal has won distinction, and to-day is numbered among the leading, influential and honored citizens of Brooklyn. It is a well attested maxim that the greatness of a state lies not in its machinery of government nor even in its institutions, but in the sterling qualities of its individual citizens, in their capacity for

high and unselfish and their devotion to the public good. Regardless of station Mr. Neal belongs to that public-spirited and helpful type of men whose ambitions and desires are centered and directed in those higher spheres which flow the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number.

John K. Neal, wife of the election laws and a Republican leader in Kings county, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1855. One of his ancestral lines reaches back to George Taylor, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and whose ancestor was one of the founders of Philadelphia and a member of the original Quaker family. Thus he is descended from an ancestry honorable and distinguished, and his lines of life are cast in harmony therewith. He received his education in the public schools of Philadelphia, and in early life he came to New York city and entered the employ of A. T. Stewart & Company, in the capacity of a bookkeeper. He later entered the carpet department of that firm, where he remained for five or six years. He next entered the carpet house of W. & J. Sloane, where his expert knowledge of the business soon advanced him to various positions of importance.

During the past fourteen years Mr. Neal has taken an active interest in politics, having come prominently before his party during the Harrison campaign as a forcible speaker. He had formerly resided in the Fifteenth ward, but afterward removed to the Eighteenth ward, and is now a resident of the Twenty-eighth ward. In the city campaign of 1891 he was one of the committee of seventy-two which brought about the nomination of Mr. Low for mayor; and in the same campaign he was nominated by the Republicans for register of Kings county, to which office he was elected by a majority of nearly twenty thousand, running far ahead of his ticket. He was installed in the office January 1, 1892, and his administration has been one of the most successful in the history of Brooklyn. In 1893 he was elected a member of the Republican county committee, in which he served continuously for a number of years, and was four times elected secretary of the committee. In 1894 he was a candidate for the office of city auditor, and in the following year was appointed secretary of the board of estimate and apportionment in Brooklyn, serving under Mayors Schieren and Wooster. In 1898 he served as chief clerk of the bureau of elections for the borough of Brooklyn. Mr. Neal has also achieved a wide reputation as an expert on election laws and requirements, having drafted various measures relative thereto. When Mr. Hotchkiss, a prominent lawyer of New York, Elihu Root, the present secretary of war, and

Paul Cravath framed the primary election law for the state of New York they sent for Mr. Neal to consult with him as to the measure, and the latter prepared important amendments and addressed the judiciary committee at Albany in favor of the bill. A bill before the last legislature of the state urged the adoption of an enrollment book of which Mr. Neal is the author, and which, if adopted, would be a saving of forty thousand dollars annually, as it gives in a single copy the complete history of the voter, which now requires four books. Mr. Neal has frequently lectured on the subject of elections, and his addresses are models of clearness and logic. He is a man of fine literary tastes and is a writer of considerable merit.

Mr. Neal is married and has three children. He is a member of many fraternal societies, including the Invincible Club, the Abell Club and Clinton Lodge, F. & A. M. For several years he was president of the Unity Republican Club of the Twenty-eighth ward, and is also a director of the Empire National Bank, of Brooklyn. Mr. Neal is a man of strong convictions, and his integrity stands as an unquestioned fact in his career. He has always been a student, and the scope and amplitude of his knowledge render him a charming conversationalist. He is in full sympathy with all the great movements of the world about him and watches the progress of events with the keenest interest. He is at all times a generous friend and a warm advocate of those who are battling for the right and of principles and policies for the public good.

LEWIS R. STEGMAN.

Colonel Lewis R. Stegman was born in the city of New York, January 18, 1840. He was educated in the public schools and graduated at Marpe's Academy. He then entered the law office of J. H. & H. L. Riker. His eyesight becoming affected by overstudy, he was compelled to make practical his knowledge of surveying, making a map of Queens county and assisting in the field work of Johnson's state map of New York. Returning to the study of the law, under John Livingston, he also devoted himself to literary pursuits at brief intervals.

The great Civil war breaking out in 1861, he entered the service as a private in the Van Buren Light Infantry, afterward the One Hundred and Second New York Volunteers. Being selected for recruiting service, he secured sufficient recruits to entitle him to a commission, and he was elected captain of his company. The first active service of the regiment was in the spring of 1862, in Virginia, and Captain Stegman was chosen several times to make special reconnaissances in the face of the enemy



Lewis R. Stegman.





Charles L. Peppé

At Harper's Ferry, in May and June, 1862, he assisted young Ulric Dahlgren in manning and firing the guns of the Dahlgren battery against the furious assaults of "Stonewall" Jackson's troops. Campaigning through the valley of the Shenandoah, he was seriously wounded in the head at the bloody battle of Cedar mountain August 9, 1862, and was sent to Washington. Though not fully recovered he reached the field of Antietam in time for further bullets and artillery. Then followed Chancellorsville in May, and Gettysburg in July, 1863, where he commanded his regiment. The Twelfth Corps, Slocum's, being sent to the west. Captain Stegman participated in the battles of Lookout mountain, the battle "above the clouds," Missionary Ridge, Peavine creek and Ringgold, in November, 1863, under Grant and Hooker. At Lookout mountain, Stegman was promoted to be major. In the succeeding year, 1864, he started with Sherman for Atlanta, Georgia, charging against the enemy in the battles at Villanow, Rocky Face Ridge, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Cassville, Pumpkin-vine creek, New Hope Church, Dallas, Ackworth Bridge, Lost Mountain, Big Shanty, Kenesaw and Pine Mountain, where on June 16, while commanding his regiment, he was shot through the right thigh, partly shattering the bone and incapacitating him for further service during the campaign.

In the meantime Sherman had "cut loose" for his march to the sea. Stegman, having been sent home wounded, resigned from his former regiment and received an appointment as major of the First Regiment of United States Veteran Volunteers (Hancock's corps), composed of veteran soldiers, the late lamented President McKinley being adjutant-general of the First Division. The First Regiment served in the Loudoun and Shenandoah valleys, fighting Mosby's troops in the spring of 1865. It was finally returned to Washington, after Lee's surrender, where it participated in the hanging of the assassins of President Lincoln, and was then sent to Baltimore, where Stegman commanded, at Forts Marshall and McHenry, until his final muster out in February, 1866. While in the First Regiment of United States Volunteers, Stegman received the commissions of lieutenant-colonel and colonel by brevet "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." During his long services at the front he was judge advocate of Geary's division, Twelfth Corps, and of Hancock's veteran corps, but always rejoining his regiment for battle.

After the war he entered mercantile pursuits, serving also for five years as chief clerk of the entrance and clearance department of the naval office, custom-house. From this place he resigned to re-enter mercantile pursuits. At present he is engaged

in mercantile business in New York. He was elected major of the 12th Regt. Mass. Vols. 1862, New York. He resigned in 1875. In 1876 he was elected under sheriff of Kings county by Vice Mayor, Sheriff. In 1879 he served in the New York Assembly. In 1881 he was elected sheriff of the county by a five thousand majority, is a Republican, and the county was Democratic. During all his business and political life, Stegman never forgot his newspaper training. In 1873-4 he was editor of the American Journal and wrote for other publications. In 1886 he joined the Brooklyn Citizen and later the Brooklyn Standard Union, being the staff correspondent at Albany for legislative sessions for many years. While in Albany he was president of the Legislative Reporter's Association for three years. By appointment of Governor Flower in 1893 he was placed on the New York monuments commission for the battle-fields of Gettysburg and Chattanooga, and in 1896 was made a trustee of the Inebriates' Home of Kings County. He is a member of McPherson Duane Post, 499, G. A. R., of the Union Veterans' Legion, and the War Veterans' Association. He has been selected as a delegate many times to state and national bodies. He is president of the One Hundred and Second and Seventy-eighth Regiments Veteran Volunteer Association.

CHARLES LOUIS PHIPPS.

As the late treasurer of the county of Queens, Charles L. Phipps will stand out prominently in the history of that section of Long Island. The previous holders of that honorable office included many of the best known men in the county, men of more than ordinary prominence in the history of Queens and several prominent in state affairs. To close this long list of distinguished men was in itself no small honor, and to bring the office to a termination with a reputation as exalted for integrity, financial ability and personal popularity as that enjoyed by many of his noted predecessors, is one of the incidents in a man's career of which he has every reason to feel proud, although personal pride may not be one of his characteristics; and it is a pride that may well be shared by his family and descendants.

Charles Louis Phipps was born in Rochester, New York, November 17, 1851. When he was a mere boy his parents removed to Brooklyn and he attended the public schools of this city, as well as the Polytechnic Institute. He completed his studies at the Highland Military Academy, of Worcester, Massachusetts, where he was graduated with the class of 1869. Determining upon a business career, he then entered the establishment of Spellman Brothers, and in 1873 became connected with the

HENRY B. NEWHALL County, from which he retired in 1896. Mr. Phipps has for many years taken a prominent part in public affairs, and in every capacity in which he has been called to serve has added to his honorable record. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1894, and in the business of that important body distinguished himself by his practical ideas, his strong conservatism and his desire to attain valuable results with as little red tape as possible. The same qualities marked his membership in the state board of mediation and arbitration, to which body he was appointed by Governor Morton and of which he was the president until his resignation to assume the duties to which he had been elected in his own county. In 1806 he was elected treasurer of Queens county, in which he served with an administrative ability and a personal integrity that undoubtedly would have continued him in the office for many years but for the Greater New York charter and consolidation, which abolished the office of treasurer of Queens county and imposed its duties on the comptroller of the Greater New York. As it was, however, Mr. Phipps was not allowed to retire to private life but was retained by Comptroller Coler to aid in the adjustment of matters arising out of consolidation, in which position his services were of the greatest value by reason of his intimate knowledge of the finances of the county.

In 1875 Mr. Phipps married Alice Rhame, a daughter of Samuel S. Rhame, of East Rockaway. They have three children,—Kate Rhame, Charles Belding and Howard Morton. The family maintain their residence at East Rockaway, Nassau county, Long Island. In Freemasonry Mr. Phipps has long been very prominent. He has been master of Morton Lodge, No. 63, of Hempstead, and was chosen by Grand Master Sherer as district deputy grand master of the first Masonic district, including the counties of Queens and Suffolk. He is a thirty-second-degree Scottish-rite Mason and a noble of the Mystic Shrine, being a member of Kismet Temple. He is also a popular member of the Royal Arcanum, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of a number of other social organizations. Since his youth he has been a member of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, and esteems among the greatest of the privileges of his life a close, personal friendship with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. In every circle in which he is known Mr. Phipps is greatly respected for his personal qualities, his kindly disposition and the high sense of public duty which seems to inspire all his actions. He has proven himself a good citizen, a firm friend and a man to be relied upon in every relation, in times of adversity as well as in seasons of prosperity.

JEROME L. BERGEN.

When enterprising and courageous pioneers began the development of Long Island representatives of the Bergen family came to this section of the Empire state. The authentic records of the family trace the genealogy far back in the past, the line of descent being brought down from Hans Hansen Van Bergen, called also Hans Hansen Norman. He married Sarah Rapelje, who was celebrated as being the first white female child born within the bounds of the colony of New Netherlands or of the state of New York. Eight generations of the Bergen family have since been identified with public progress and improvement in this portion of the Empire state, having been reared on American soil, and occupied lands on Manhattan Island, originally embracing the greater part of the city of Brooklyn and extending along the water front from the Wallabout at Fulton Ferry to Bay Ridge.

Jeremiah Bergen, the father of our subject, was born at Bay Ridge, Long Island, and there spent his boyhood days, acquiring a fair education in the district schools of his native town. He learned the trade of a wheelwright in Flatbush and subsequently removed to Flatlands, where he passed his remaining days, devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits. He married Jane Ann Lott, and among their children was Jerome L. Bergen, who was born in Flatlands, Long Island, now a part of the Thirty-second ward of Brooklyn, on the 9th of December, 1841. He pursued his studies in the Erasmus Hall Academy and supplemented his academic course by study in Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he was a class mate of Garret A. Hobart, vice-president of the United States (now deceased). After his graduation he returned to the home of his birth and for a number of years was engaged in agricultural pursuits. The rapid growth of the city made his property increase greatly in value, and since 1884 he has given no attention to agricultural pursuits, his entire time being occupied by the real estate, insurance and loan business at 1463 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York. He handles considerable valuable property, is well informed concerning realty prices and his broad knowledge of property has enabled him to make judicious investments and profitable sales. It was through his efforts alone that the sale of the Bergen estate was sold, May 30, 1898, for a sum which netted the heirs at least twenty-four thousand dollars more money than had ever previously been offered.

Mr. Bergen was married in Brooklyn, in October, 1864, to Maria Blagrove, who died on Decem-



Jerome L. Perren





M. J. Sherrin



W. H. Smith

ber 28, 1900. She was a daughter of the late William P. Blagrove, who was at one time a successful druggist, carrying on an extensive business at the corner of Fulton and Sands street, in Brooklyn. His wife was Mrs. Phoebe (Ryerson) Blagrove, who is living and upon whose death the name Blagrove becomes extinct. Mr. and Mrs. Bergen have two children, Fannie Blagrove and William Jerome. The Tompkins Avenue Congregational church is their favorite church. They have a large circle of warm friends in Brooklyn and enjoy the hospitality of many of the best homes of the city. He served as the assessor of the town of Flatlands for seven years, but resigned on his removal to the city. Socially he is connected with the Invincible Club and is a genial, pleasant gentleman whose uniform courtesy and reliability have made him popular among all with whom he has come in contact.

M. J. SHEVLIN.

M. J. Shevlin, who is engaged in the plumbing business in Brooklyn, was born in the capital city of New York, in the year 1854. There he was reared, the public schools affording him his educational privileges. In his youth he learned the plumber's trade and has since followed that calling. In 1876 he went to New York city, where he was employed until 1884, when he embarked in business on his own account in Brooklyn, beginning operations on a small scale. From time to time he has had to increase his facilities in order to meet the growing demands of his trade until his business has now assumed extensive proportions.

Since his early career he has performed all the duties that devolved upon him in a most conscientious and industrious manner, and those qualities won him the confidence of the public and have enabled him to retain the public patronage and favor, for in all trade transactions his name is synonymous with honesty. To-day he occupies a conspicuous and honorable position among the contractors in his line in the state. His business is now confined to contract work exclusively, and his patronage comes to him from a wide territory. He enjoys one of the largest trades in this calling in Greater New York, and thus his income is being annually augmented, making him one of the substantial residents of the city. He has allowed no obstacle to interfere with his affairs of success, but by determined purpose he has worked his way upward, making an opportunity when none existed. He is thoroughly familiar with his business in detail as well as in principle and is therefore capable of intelligently directing the labors of his men. During Mayor Bondie's administration he was appointed commissioner of

plumbing, and served in that capacity for two years. In January, 1900, Mr. Shevlin was appointed to a position on the school board of Brooklyn and as chairman of the committees of schools Nos. 70, 73 and 87 and a member of the committees of schools Nos. 12, 28, 35, 61, 67, 75, 108 and the Drawing and Manual Training School and of the committees of supplies and the retirement of teachers. He has proven his efficiency by the interest he has manifested and the assistance he has rendered to the schools and the promotion of their work. He is certainly the right man in the right place. The cause of education indeed finds in him a warm friend, and he withholds his support from no movement that will contribute to the upbuilding of the schools. As a citizen he is progressive and public-spirited, and his example in many respects is worthy of emulation.

Mr. Shevlin was married January 2, 1875, to Miss Nellie McHale, of Albany, and they have one child, Fannie E., who married Albert S. Johnson, of New York. Mrs. Johnson is well known in social and musical circles as an accomplished violinist. Mr. Shevlin is also a violinist of no mean ability and is an active member of the Euterpe Musical Society, of which he was president in 1884-5-6, succeeding Judge Pratt, late of the supreme court. Politically Mr. Shevlin is a Democrat and is a member of the Jefferson Club, the Bushwick Democratic Club and of the county committee of the general committee, representing the sixteenth assembly district.

WESLEY W. SMITH.

Among the educators of Brooklyn who are identified with the public system of the city is Wesley W. Smith, principal of grammar school No. 102. He is a son of William and Lucinda H. (Persons) Smith, natives of Nova Scotia, Canada, and New York, respectively. He was born in Troupsburg, Steuben county, New York, and was there reared to manhood, acquiring his early education in the schools of that community, especially in the old Woodhull Academy, in Steuben county, New York. At an early age he began teaching, and subsequently entered Lima Seminary, in which he was graduated in 1884. He first secured a situation as a teacher in his native town, and from that time to the present his work has been interrupted only by his studies. In 1884 he was elected commissioner of schools in the second district of Steuben county, and for a year was a teacher in Pittsford, Monroe county, New York, and for three years in Spring Valley, Rockland county, New York. In 1893 he came to Brooklyn and was appointed principal of public school No. 102. In addition to this institution he has under

his charge branch school No. 104, with one branch principal and eleven hundred and thirty pupils. The board of education has recently completed a very handsome school building for the use of school No. 102, which will largely increase the facilities and will add to the number of pupils and teachers under his care. Professor Smith is recognized as one of the painstaking, progressive and successful instructors, and his success may be attributed not only to strong mentality but also to his close observation and understanding of human nature and its different manifestations, to his genial manner and winsome personality, which gains for him the regard and confidence of both teachers and pupils.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, the Brooklyn Principals' Association, the New York State Teachers' Association and the National Education Association. He was married August 20, 1884, to Miss Nellie M. Janes, a daughter of Julius Janes, of Menden, Monroe county, New York, and they have one child, Miss Florence Marietta Smith, now a pupil in his school, No. 102. Mrs. Smith was graduated at Lima Seminary in 1883, and is an experienced teacher.

THOMAS H. DIXON.

Among the most successful and highly esteemed residents of Brooklyn is to be named Thomas H. Dixon, whose life of industry and usefulness and whose record for integrity have given him a firm hold upon the regard and confidence of the community.

Mr. Dixon is a native of New York city, born January 31, 1843, son of Martin Dixon. His father was an early resident of the city, where his son was born. There he learned the trade of stone-cutter, and became a skilled workman, being entrusted with particular and delicate tasks, even before he had completed his apprenticeship. In 1849 he engaged in business upon his own account, and for nearly twenty-five years he was so engaged, during this period performing a vast amount of useful building work, much of which remains an enduring monument to his skill and industry. In 1873 he retired from active pursuits, to comfortably enjoy the competency which was the well deserved reward of his effort.

Early in his youth Thomas H. Dixon began service under his father, and in the same calling. Under such masterly tutorship, and inheriting the father's aptitude and liking for the work, he gained a perfect knowledge of every detail of stone-cutting, besides a great capability for estimating for every description of edifice or other construction work. When his father retired, in 1873, he succeeded to the business, and from that time to the present he

has been recognized as an exponent of the same masterly mechanical skill and the same honorable conduct in business affairs which had brought credit to the father. In one respect the son was privileged to enjoy greater opportunity than did the sire. After he had entered upon a career of his own, Brooklyn took up a new life, one of unprecedented development, and during that development nearly all building designs and methods of construction previously known became obsolete, necessitating immediate adaptability to new and rapidly changing ideas. At every step Mr. Dixon occupied a leading place, and his handiwork is traceable in the best edifices and construction work of the last quarter of a century, displaying, as they do, the entire world's product of variety of material, and innumerable types of architecture, domestic and foreign. In his all-important line, Mr. Dixon is surpassed by none in the share he has taken in the improvement and beautifying of the city, and, in conspicuous examples of his skill, he has displayed a degree of originality which has brought him high appreciation. During his entire business life he has been guided by two cardinal principles: So to complete a work that it would aid him in securing a contract for another; and to keep pace with every improvement, even as the work of construction progressed, adopting new methods where they might conduce to its advantage. Through such wise judgment and untiring effort he has made his life one of unusual success and honor.

In his young manhood Mr. Dixon took active interest in the volunteer fire department, of which he became a member in 1861, when eighteen years of age, and serving until the formation of the paid department. He was a member of Hope Hose Company No. 9, stationed at Van Brunt street and Hamilton avenue, rising to the positions of foreman, secretary and treasurer. He is a charter member of the Veteran Firemen's Association; a trustee of the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the Veteran Firemen, Department of the Western District of the City of Brooklyn; and a member of Brooklyn Council, Order of American Firemen.

During the Civil war Mr. Dixon saw service as a member of Company D, Thirtieth Regiment National Guard, State of New York. With his command, he responded to President Lincoln's call in May, 1862, and served in the brigade commanded by General Max Webber, and in the division commanded by General Mansfield. The regiment proceeded to Suffolk, Virginia, where it formed a part of the left wing of General McClellan's army, and rendered effective service. Upon the occasion of a review, General John A. Dix, the corps commander, complimented the Thirtieth by pronouncing it "a superior regiment." Mr. Dixon is a member of Frank Head



Philip F. Williams

Post, No. 16, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he has held the position of adjutant. He is also a member of Fort Greene Council Royal Arcanum.

HARRY KENT BELL.

Harry Kent Bell, a physician and surgeon, and burial permit clerk in the department of health for the borough of Queens, Jamaica, Long Island, was born in Brooklyn, July 13, 1857, a son of A. Nelson and Julia A. (Hamlin) Bell, who are still living, in 1901, the father and mother both having passed the age of four score years. The father was a distinguished physician but is now living retired from professional practice and is the editor of a publication called the Sanitarian, of which his son, Harry Kent, is associate editor. The mother of our subject belongs to the Hamlin family, which settled in Massachusetts in 1630, being lineally descended from the same family which gave to New York a chancellor in the person of James Kent and to the world the famous Arctic explorer, Elisha Kent Kane.

The subject of this review acquired his education in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn and in St. John's school at Manlius, New York. He studied medicine in his father's office and was graduated in the Long Island College Hospital in 1884. He began practice in Brooklyn in the same year, and in February, 1900, opened a branch office in Jamaica. For eight years he was a sanitary inspector in the Brooklyn board of health and for a short time was connected with the New York board of health, previous to his present appointment.

PHILIP T. WILLIAMS.

Philip Tye Williams, coroner of the county of Kings, enjoys an unusual degree of popularity in political circles, and it has been said of him that few men have so large or influential a personal following. His ancestry originated in Wales, and the family from which he is immediately descended came to America from Monmouthshire, England. His paternal grandfather was a native of South Wales, where he was a blacksmith and farrier by occupation; he was a sincere Christian and a zealous churchman; of his large family of children, three became clergymen. Of the latter family was John Tye Williams, who was at one time a grocer and tea and coffee merchant at No. 49 Canal street, New York city, and later was similarly engaged at Grand and Keap streets, Brooklyn. He was subsequently connected with the Brooklyn navy yard as store-keeper on the battleship "Maine," which was afterward blown up in the harbor of Havana. He married Miss Amy Davies; he died April 10, 1895, aged

sixty-three years, and left a son, Leo Marc, 27, 1898. Their surviving children are: Rachel, widow of Leo S. Jones, deceased; William Edward, who is assistant cashier of the Corn Exchange Bank of New York; and Philip Tye Williams.

The youngest of the family last named, Philip Tye Williams, was born in the Fourteenth ward of Brooklyn, February 6, 1861, and he was there educated in the public schools, graduating at the age of fourteen years. He then associated himself in the tea and grocery business with his father, and there formed those habits of business which afterward served him to good advantage. At the age of sixteen years he engaged in the milk business for himself, and conducted it profitably until March 1, 1890. During that time he made an extensive acquaintance, and at the solicitation of his friends, in 1893, he became the Republican candidate for supervisor in the Fifteenth ward, and was elected, serving during the years 1894-5, and until he was retired through the abolition of the board. In 1895 he was nominated for alderman, but was defeated at the election. On February 1, 1896, he was appointed first assistant county clerk for Kings county, and reflected credit upon himself by his faithful and intelligent discharge of duty, until his retirement, January 1, 1898. In the latter year he was nominated for assemblyman, but was defeated. January 1, 1899, he accepted a clerkship in the office of the district attorney, from which he was transferred in July following to the office of the commissioner of records. He left the latter position June 1, 1900, to accept an appointment as assistant deputy register under James R. Howe, and he served until October 19, 1901, when Governor Odell appointed him coroner of Kings county, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of the then incumbent, Dr. George W. Delap. At the ensuing election, in the autumn of 1901, Mr. Williams was elected to the position for the full term of four years, leading his ticket by several thousand, his majority being eighteen thousand. As a public official, his conduct has been marked by entire conscientiousness and excellent judgment, serving to still further advance him in the estimation of the community.

A lifelong Republican, supporting the principles and policies of his party with genuine enthusiasm and great ability, he has long been recognized as a leader in his district, and his counsel is frequently sought. He has been for several years a member of the Republican General Committee of Kings county, and a member of the executive committee since 1896, succeeding the late Henry C. Saffen as leader in the district. He was formerly president of the Fifteenth Ward Republican Club, and was also a member of the Oneida Republican Club. He has

been frequently a delegate to local and other conventions of his party, including the state conventions which nominated Morton, Black, Roosevelt and Odell for governor.

He is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a past master of Crusaders Lodge No. 61, past chief patriarch of Mt. Pisgah Encampment, and one of the past managers of the Odd Fellows' Home at Hollis, Long Island. He is also a member of Manual Lodge, No. 636, F. A. M.

Mr. Williams married Miss Mary Murtha, whose father, James Murtha, lived in Pennsylvania. Five children were born of the marriage, of whom two are living.

JULIUS C. RAPPOLD, M. D.

Among the successful medical practitioners of Brooklyn was Dr. Rappold, of the Twenty-first ward of the Williamsburg district, who was born in the town of Murrhardt, county of Baknang, kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, September 1, 1836, a son of Frederick William and Gottliebin (Dotterer) Rappold, both of whom were natives of the same place. To them were born four children, namely: William, who is married and resides in Brooklyn; Julius C., our subject; Charles, who was married and resided in Brooklyn, but is now deceased; and Hugo, who died in early manhood. The mother of these children died in 1846, at the age of thirty-six years, and the father was again married, having by his second union one son, Otto, a pharmacist of Brooklyn. The father was a graduate of one of the leading universities of Germany, and in that country engaged in the practice of medicine for a number of years. In December, 1853, he came to America, bringing with him his wife and five children, and after arriving in New York came at once to Brooklyn. He resided in the Sixteenth ward for some time, but finally removed to the Eighteenth ward. He continued in practice until 1876, when he retired from active professional life and soon made a trip to the land of his nativity. He did not remain long, however, returning to this country in the autumn of that year. He spent the remainder of his life in ease and quiet in the Eighteenth ward of the Williamsburg district of Brooklyn, where he died March 14, 1880, at the age of seventy-four years.

Dr. Julius C. Rappold, the subject of this sketch, received his early mental training in the schools of his native land and was prepared for college in the schools of New York city after the emigration of the family to the United States. He began the study of medicine under the tuition of Dr. John C. Draper,

M. D., LL. D., of New York city; afterward entered the medical department of the University of New York, where he was graduated in 1860, and at once began the practice of his profession at No. 10 Graham avenue, in the Sixteenth ward of Brooklyn, where Henry Batterman's dry goods emporium and department store now stands. During the Civil war he joined the Twenty-eighth Regiment, New York Militia, of which he was commissioned assistant surgeon. Later he re-enlisted in the Fifty-second New York Volunteers, and was promoted to surgeon. He remained with the regiment during their three years' term of enlistment, and at the end of that period was honorably discharged. Soon after his return to Brooklyn he made a trip to Germany, where he remained about one year. On again coming to the United States he resumed practice in the Sixteenth ward of Brooklyn, and continued to prosecute his profession with a marked degree of success until recent years, when he lived somewhat retired. He was recognized as a most skillful and able practitioner, and was a man who commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact either in business or social life.

On the 10th of June, 1866, at 781 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, Dr. Rappold married Miss Bertha Witte, a native of Staten Island, New York, and a daughter of Gustav Witte, and by this union five children were born, namely: Julius C., who is mentioned below; Eugenia, wife of Gustav Sticht, of Brooklyn; George A., who was graduated at Columbia College with the degree of B. S., and at present resides in Brooklyn; Adolph G., who is now a student at that university; and Julia, who is at home with her parents. After his marriage the Doctor purchased property at 111 Johnson avenue, where he resided until 1870, when he moved to No. 15, now 750, Flushing avenue. He was an active member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings from 1874, and was always more or less prominently identified with social and fraternal orders of Brooklyn. His death occurred August 3, 1900.

Dr. Julius C. Rappold, Jr., the eldest son of our subject, was born at 111 Johnson avenue, January 10, 1869, and his early education was obtained in private schools. In 1881, when in his twelfth year, he attended Wright's Long Island Business College, and later the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. In 1887 he entered the medical department of the University of New York, where he was graduated in 1890, and at once took up the practice of his profession with his father. He opened an office at 978 Madison street in 1892, and three years later removed to his present location at 760 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn. He has been eminently successful in practice, and is to-day an honored member of the



J. C. Rappold



William E. Rappold



Chas. W. Bellows, M.D.



W. B. Bailey

Medical Society of the County of Kings and the Brooklyn Pathological Society. He was married in Brooklyn, January 10, 1802, to Miss Marie Winterrath, a daughter of Frank and Matilda Winterrath, both natives of the province of Westphalia, Germany. The Doctor and his wife have one child, a daughter, Lillian.

CHARLES M. BELLOWS, M. D.

Among the residents of Brooklyn who, throughout their entire lives, have been identified with the city's interests is Dr. Charles Mortimer Bellows, who is located at No. 433 Novinand, at the corner of Hancock street. He was born July 8, 1862, his parents being Henry S. and Hattie (Tichnor) Bellows, the former a native of Irvington, New Jersey, the latter of Sag Harbor, Long Island. His paternal grandfather was William Henry Bellows, and his maternal grandfather was James Mortimer Tichnor. The Doctor's father passed away in 1808, but his mother still resides in Brooklyn. They were the parents of four children, namely: Julia, who married William H. H. James, of Montclair, New Jersey; Charles M.; Mary, the wife of Henry Maschmidt, of Brooklyn; and Ethel.

Dr. Bellows attended the public schools of Brooklyn in his early boyhood and youth, and afterward matriculated in the Columbia College, in which institution he was graduated with the class of 1879. Determining to make the practice of medicine his life work, he prepared for his chosen calling as a student in the Bellevue Medical College, in which he was graduated in 1885. He supplemented his training by individual work under the direction and in the office of Dr. James R. Wood, a well-known surgeon of New York. He was for a time in the ambulance service of Bellevue Hospital, and for two years in Charity Hospital of New York, and for one year in the New York Maternity Hospital. In 1886 he established his office in Brooklyn, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, being now looked upon as one of the most successful representatives of the medical fraternity here. He does a large amount of surgical work, being particularly skilled in that direction, owing to his accurate knowledge of anatomy, his steadiness of nerve and coolness in the midst of excitement. He does not make a specialty of surgery, but has done much work in that line, owing to his superior skill. He is, however, making a specialty of the treatment of rheumatism and the digestive organs, for which he was particularly well qualified by a two-years' course in Edinburg University. From 1806 until 1899 he was surgeon for the Kings County Elevated Railroad, but was forced to resign that

position on account of his ~~prolonged~~ ~~practice~~. He was also for several years ~~an~~ ~~ex-~~ ~~aminer~~.

On the 16th of June, 1891, ~~he~~ ~~was~~ ~~married~~ to the daughter of Dr. Bellows and Miss Stettin (Reynolds), daughter of Joseph R. Reynolds, of Orange, New Jersey. They now have three children: Reynolds, Donald and Margaret. The Doctor holds membership in Acanthus Lodge, No. 719, F. & A. M., and has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Masonry. He is a member of the Aurora Gratta Club, the Union League Club, the Atlantic Yacht Club, and the Tompkins Avenue Congregational church. Professionally he is connected with the Medical Society of the County of Kings, with the Charity Hospital Alumni Association, and with the Brooklyn Pathological Society. His growing prominence in his profession enables him to command an excellent patronage, and his prestige as a representative of the medical fraternity is enviable.

CAPTAIN JONATHAN W. BARLEY.

Captain Jonathan W. Barley is one of the honored veterans of the Civil war who on many a southern battle-field was in the thickest of the fight, loyally defending the starry banner of the nation. He is numbered among America's adopted sons, but his loyalty is above question in her hour of supreme peril. Born in Liverpool, England, on the 12th of January, 1841, he came to the United States in June, 1860. He had been educated in a collegiate institute and then entered upon his business career in the capacity of a clerk, but at the time of the Civil war he put aside all personal considerations to aid the north in its efforts to preserve the Union. On the 4th of November, 1861, he joined the service and was made first lieutenant. Responding to the first call for troops, he served for two years, and with his regiment was sent to Washington, D. C., where the command was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, in General Kearney's Division, Third Army Corps. The first engagement in which he participated was the battle of Bull Run, and later he took part in the battles of Williamsburg, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, the seven-days battle, Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hill, the second battle of Bull Run and Chancellorsville. At the last named he was wounded in the knee and the injury caused his confinement in hospital for several months. On the 8th of October he was promoted to the captaincy of Company K, Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, and on the 22d of June, 1863, he was mustered out by reason of the expiration of his term of service. Subsequently he was appointed captain in the Veteran Reserve Corps and continued in that rank until he resigned,

on the 1st of October, 1861. While in that service he was ordered to Fort Schuyler, thence to David's Island, and later was judge advocate of a general court-martial at New Haven, Connecticut. Subsequently he was appointed president of a court-martial at Hartford, Connecticut, and after some service in that capacity returned to David's Island. While at the last named place Early threatened his invasion of Washington, and Captain Barley, with two companies, was ordered to the defense of the city. He was stationed at Frederick, Maryland, where he conducted drafts and continued to serve on the staff of General Henry W. Brown for a year. On the expiration of that period he returned to David's Island, and there resigned to accept a position with the Phenix Insurance Company. He had also been wounded in the ankle at Gaines' Mills, and three months had passed ere he recovered from his injury. Out of the one thousand enlisted men in the regiment but two hundred returned home, and not a single line officer survived. In his own company only seven of one hundred and forty men returned and not a single officer. His company lost twenty-eight men at Chancellorsville out of thirty-five engaged. Captain Barley has maintained pleasant relationship with his old army comrades through his association with the military order of the Loyal Legion and with Rankin Post, No. 10, G. A. R.

The Captain is well known in business circles, and is the general eastern agent of the Phenix Insurance Company, his territory extending from the Potomac river to St. Johns, Newfoundland, and under his direction are over seven hundred agents. It requires something beyond ordinary business ability to manage an army of employees and to secure a valuable income on their labors and services. A man who can do this is a general, for "peace hath its victory no less renowned than war." He is president of the Underwriters' Club, of New York, and in politics he is an earnest Republican, and was formerly president of the Twelfth Ward Republican Association.

Captain Barley has been twice married. He first wedded Emma Caroline Wilcox, and unto them were born six children, of whom four are living, George, who is special agent for the Phenix Insurance Company; Joseph E., who is also a special agent of that company, with headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts; Henry W., who is connected with the Niagara Fire Insurance Company; and Amelia W., the wife of W. H. Fisher, a clerk in the employ of the Phenix Company. After the death of his first wife the Captain married Elizabeth Cuyler Cooney. He is a man of excellent business and executive ability, of superior managerial power, and in the conduct of his extensive interests he has won pros-

perity for himself and for the corporation which he represents. He is public spirited in an eminent degree: national progress and local advancement are causes dear to the heart of this adopted and thoroughly local son of the republic. His devotion to the country is above question, and no native son of America is more true to her institutions or more faithful to his duties of citizenship.

HERBERT T. KETCHAM.

Herbert T. Ketcham, a leading member of the Brooklyn bar, a gentleman of excellent literary attainments and a favorite in leading social organizations as an after-dinner speaker, is a native of Long Island, born at Huntington November 2, 1850. His parents were Ebenezer and Frances (Taylor) Ketcham. His father, a member of the well-known old Ketcham family, was born in Sag Harbor, and was a manufacturing jeweler in New York city for many years prior to his death, which occurred in 1873. His wife was of English parentage. To them were born five children: Herbert T.; Elizabeth, the wife of the Rev. George P. Noble; Mary Wood; Fannie Taylor, the wife of Dr. Frank Anderson, now dead; and Julia J. Ketcham.

Herbert T. Ketcham, only son in the family named, began his education in the Brooklyn public schools, prepared for college in a preparatory school in New York city, and completed his studies at Williams College, at which he was graduated in 1871. He studied law under the tutorship of Richard H. Huntley, a prominent lawyer of New York city, and he was admitted to the bar in 1874. He soon formed a partnership with Benjamin C. Heald, and the association was maintained for nearly five years under the style of Ketcham & Heald. He afterward practiced alone until 1894, in New York city, his offices for the greater portion of the time being at No. 170 Broadway. He then removed to Brooklyn, and shortly afterward formed a partnership with Joseph E. Owens, with whom he is still associated, in the law firm of Ketcham & Owens, at No. 189 Montague street. Mr. Ketcham is recognized as one of the most completely equipped lawyers at the Kings county bar, displaying special aptitude for the trial of jury cases, in which line of practice his success has been most gratifying. He has on frequent occasions acted as referee, at times by consent of the attorneys concerned, and again on nomination from the bench. In all his professional effort he has enjoyed the respect and esteem of his colleagues at the bar and the confidence of his clients, to whose interests he devotes himself with the loyalty of a personal friend as well as of a trusted legal adviser. He has also been engaged in important



Robert J. Ketchum



cases as associate counsel, and in trying causes for other lawyers. His high standing, professionally and personally, has found marked recognition from the bench in his appointment, by the appellate division of the second judicial department of the state of New York, to membership in the committee on the character of candidates for admission to the bar.

Mr. Ketcham is a member of several of the leading social and fraternal organizations, in which his excellent personal traits and his gifts as a pleasing and entertaining speaker combine to give him a position of peculiar prominence. Among these are the Lincoln Club, of which he has been president; the Brooklyn Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, the Apollo Club, and the Penatouit Corinthian Yacht Club, of Bay Shore, Long Island. He is also a past master of Ezel Lodge, No. 732, F. & A. M. His political affiliations were with the Republican party until the presidential contest between Cleveland and Blaine, when he gave his support to the Democratic party, with which he has since been identified.

In February, 1877, Mr. Ketcham married Miss Olivia E. Phillips, of Portland, Maine. Four children were born of this union: Lowell Phillips, who is in mercantile life; Kate Davies, Julia Jermaine and Herbert Franklin Williams. The two daughters are graduates of Packer Institute, Brooklyn, and the youngest son is attending the Brooklyn Latin school. Mr. and Mrs. Ketcham are members of Central Congregational church of Brooklyn, of which the Rev. Dr. S. P. Cadman is now the pastor, and they are active supporters of the individual and benevolent work of their church, and occupy an excellent position in the social life of the city. The family occupy an elegant home at No. 212 Gates avenue.

WILLIAM J. BUTTLING.

William J. Buttlng, ex-sheriff of Kings county, is one of the best known and most popular men in Brooklyn, where he has been a power in Republican politics for twenty years. It would be difficult within the allotted space of this article to do justice to the many real virtues of the gentleman whose name introduces this review. He was born in the thirteenth ward of Manhattan, September 25, 1859, and attended public school No. 5, later graduating at school No. 14, and attending the Central High School. At the age of eleven years he became an employe of the Brooklyn Sun, and at the same time worked on the Brooklyn Argus on Saturdays and Sundays, and later became connected with the New York "Times."

His early struggles in an effort to make his own way in the world no doubt had much to do with in-

spiring and molding that determination and independence that so characterized his future life. After spending about four years in connection with newspaper offices, he accepted a position as a clerk in the employ of Philip Phake, engaged in the stationery-manufacturing business in New York city. His industry, ability and earnest attention to business soon won for him promotion until he finally became the manager and later the secretary of the company, remaining actively identified with the building up and development of the business for fifteen years. It may be said to the credit of Mr. Buttlng that he was largely responsible for the wonderful success of the business, in which he still retains an interest and which is located in New York, occupying a six-story structure with a frontage of sixty feet and a depth of one hundred and sixty-six feet.

Mr. Buttlng early became interested in politics in the fifth ward of Brooklyn, where he has resided since removing from Manhattan. To those who are familiar with the sort of enthusiasm that prevailed in the fifth ward at that time, it is superfluous to say that it was a most unhealthy atmosphere for a Republican to flourish in. If the familiar expression, that "it was worth a man's life" to be a Republican in the ward at that time, was an exaggeration, that it required a goodly fund of courage and a healthy physique to brave the task, there is no doubting; and, happily, Mr. Buttlng combined both, as later events fully attested. In the face of dangerous threats he made his first open demonstration by coming out fearlessly and aggressively for Garfield for president in 1880. He was, immediately following, elected chairman of the Republican executive committee, which position he held for several years. He immediately reorganized the party and served as an executive member of the Republican general committee for eighteen years. He was the chairman of the Republican general committee at the reorganization of the party on Decoration Day, 1883, establishing the election-district idea in Brooklyn; and was elected the sheriff of Kings county in 1893, and served four years, his term expiring in 1897. He was elected over that popular leader of the eastern district, Thomas J. Patterson, with a majority of fourteen thousand votes, running ahead of the state ticket, headed by John Palmer, for secretary of state, by over six thousand.

As a commentary on any previous administration of the office, it is a matter of record that he so stamped his personality and honesty upon the same that his conduct of the prison was pronounced by Christian and charitable societies, and alike by judges of the highest courts and others in position to know, that his was the ablest, soundest and most praiseworthy in the history of the office. Flagrant

abuses were corrected in the neglect of prison cells, as regards comfort, sanitary condition of cells and prison food. While in the conduct of the office he abolished the practice of exacting exorbitant fees. He likewise abolished the practice, in the prison, of inmates being compelled to accept as counsel attorneys whom prison attendants recommended, and by extending the privilege of the telegraph or mails to communicate with counsel of their own choosing. He exacted of the prison committee of the board of supervisors that all contracts for prison supplies should be filled in such quality and quantity as per samples upon which the contract was made. He was always content with the legitimate fees of his office without trying to swell his income by taking advantage of the unfortunates under his care and charge. His books were always open to the free examination of the public, and he challenged the discovery of a single irregularity. He left the office without a taint and in the enjoyment of the highest esteem and respect of the bench and the better element of the bar as well as the various Christian and charitable societies that came in contact with the character and nature of reforms instituted and abuses corrected by him.

Socially he has been a prominent member of Supreme Council, C. B. L., for nineteen years, and a member of the State Council for four years, having missed but four meetings of the council in that time. He is a member of the Union League Club, organized the William J. Buttlug Club in the fifth ward, and is a member of the Knickerbocker and Columbia Clubs and the Gravesend Yacht Club, St. Patrick's Society and Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. E., of which he is a member of the board of trustees.

Sheriff Buttlug was happily married, in 1886, to Miss Clara A. Hazelton, and their union has been blessed with four daughters.

Such is a brief review of some of the incidents in the life of one who has by unaided effort achieved for himself an honorable name and a competence in this world's goods. A man of quick decision, and, though sometimes somewhat abrupt almost to the point of being blunt, he is possessed of genuine kindness of heart, strong in his likes and dislikes, and has many warm and loyal friends. A man of broad sympathy, actuated by a deep seated vein of real Christian spirit, his charities through of a quiet and unostentatious character, are many and practical. It is said of him that in his own ward, the scenes of his early bitter political struggles against opposition, he is often known to make personal visits to the homes of the sick or distressed, providing medicines, paying doctors' bills and even funeral expenses. A man of perfect personal habits, even his political opponents

are free to admit that his entire life and public career have been irreproachably correct. A God-fearing man, with a character without a stain and a spotless private life, his manhood has always shown resplendent.

WILLIAM HERRIES.

William Herries, one of the best-known newspaper men in the city of New York, as well as one of the small group which has been in continuous service on the Brooklyn "Daily Eagle" for more than a quarter of a century, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on June 9, 1832. His parents, William and Jane (Lyon) Herries, were Presbyterians of the old school, and inherited from their ancestors the spirit of the Covenanters. The atmosphere in which they were brought up and in which they reared their sons is reflected in the books of Crockett, who describes the district in which they lived. In his younger days Mr. Herries was employed as a teacher in the north of England, securing, in one instance, an engagement, as his principal told him, because he professed not to know anything and frankly confessed his inability to answer the questions propounded to him. When he was about twenty years of age he came to America, and spent his money and his first two years in travel, mostly in the south.

In 1854 he took up his residence in New York city, and was almost immediately engaged on the New York "Tribune." He was attached to the city staff of that paper until 1863, and during the exciting period previous to the outbreak of the Civil war, and in the critical period just after the Fort Sumter episode, did much valuable service in exposing selfish plots of politicians whose loyalty to the government was overshadowed by their reckless search for lucre. He was instrumental in terminating the system of arbitrary arrests which had its head in the office of Secretary of State William H. Seward and its tail in the United States marshal's office in New York. In 1864 he went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to accept the associate editorship of the Pittsburgh "Commercial," in which relation he had several opportunities of showing the importance of lifting newspaper work into practical working power in emergencies. He established the Pittsburgh "Leader" in 1865, and remained at its head for about one year, when he returned to New York to accept a responsible position on the city staff of the New York "Times." Here he commended himself especially to the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, the founder and editor of that paper. Mr. Herries was noted for the variety of subjects which he treated, for his captures of exclusive news, and for his original and



William Herries.

entertaining way of writing. It was during his connection with the "Times" that he was New York correspondent of the Cincinnati "Commercial," sending to it letters which provoked much comment. From 1870 to 1872 he was a special contributor to the New York "Sun" and several other papers, which valued his work because of the breadth of knowledge of local conditions and history which it evinced. In 1872 he became attached to the Brooklyn "Eagle," which he has served as reporter, city editor, assistant managing editor, and in other capacities to the present writing. In speaking of him, the New York "Fourth Estate" said in its issue for September 20, 1894:

"Among the best-known, most useful members and longest in service of the staff of the Brooklyn 'Eagle' is William Herries. He holds a position that brings him less before the public eye than that of some members of the corps, but his influence is felt and known. He is the statistician of the establishment; he answers the multitudinous questions that are sent in for the puzzlement of the powers; he directs the personal columns; is the librarian, and performs many duties concerning business details of the editorial department. He has served on numerous papers in New York, Pittsburg and Brooklyn, always with industry and distinction. In bearing he is bluff and hearty; and there is, probably, no man on the local press who has done more kindly service than he, albeit, these services are done in quiet and even secrecy. Though he has turned three score of years, he is hale and brisk as most men of forty."

Love for his native country has never abated in Mr. Herries, and he is, as he always has been, deeply interested in Scottish subjects. For several years he was a regular contributor to the columns of the "Scottish American." Outside of his profession he has given much of his time to Sunday-school work, and in later years his special religious interest has centered about the Central Congregational church of Brooklyn. He was an earnest supporter of the pastorate of the late Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D. D., and believed in him as a prophet to the people. Because he thought that the message of that great preacher should not be forgotten he compiled a volume of selections from the sermons and addresses of Dr. Behrends during his ministry in Brooklyn, under the title of "The Christ of Nineteen Centuries." His duties in connection with the "Eagle" have been such, at times, as to impress him favorably in the interest of the verse of the mission poets, and he compiled a volume of "Fugitive Poetry," which contains scores of popular poems. He has long been connected with the National Provident Union, and in July, 1900, he was

elected to its presidency to fill the two-year term, and was subsequently re-elected for another term. Under his administration the Union has been strengthened, gaining both in membership and influence. He is a man of sterling integrity, of strong likes and dislikes, of firm friendships and kindly impulses. His judgment is often sought on matters of moment, and his counsel is always sound.

HENRY B. HAIGH.

The rapid development of all material resources during the past two or three decades has brought business enterprises up from the day of small things to gigantic proportions, where millions of dollars take the place of hundreds and where men are required to handle millions as coolly, as carefully and as successfully as their grandfathers handled hundreds. All the history of the world shows that to grapple with all new conditions, to fill breaches in all great crises men have been developed and have stood ready to assume new and great responsibilities and have discharged them well and profitably. Many youths now taking their first lessons in practical business will work up gradually from one responsibility to one higher, and then to still higher ones, as did Henry B. Haigh, and will be as he is, the right man for the place, when, in the march of advancement, the place is ready and they are needed in it.

Henry B. Haigh was born in Brooklyn about forty years ago and the public schools afforded him his educational privileges. He has been engaged in manufacturing throughout his entire life. He was vice-president and general manager of the Ironclad Manufacturing Company for fifteen years, and in 1897 became interested in the American Stoker Company. He was elected its president and has since been in control of the very extensive business of the corporation. The shops were formerly located at Springfield, Ohio, but were subsequently removed to Erie, Pennsylvania, because of superior inducements and advantages there offered. The company are the recognized leaders in the manufacture of stokers in this country and in Europe, doing more business than all other companies of a similar nature combined, although the period of the existence as a business firm covers but three years. This successful growth and prosperity demonstrates the merits of their stokers as a labor-saving device, as an economical invention and one which secures almost absolute freedom from smoke by introducing the fuel to the furnace beneath the heated coals, thus burning up the smoke of the combustion as it passes through the coals above, rendering combustion of all kinds of fuel absolutely smokeless. Improvements in control of the company, though yet undeveloped, will undoubtedly prove of

great value in the field of marine engineering, where high temperature makes the duty of the stoker or fireman almost unendurable. The stokers now manufactured and controlled by the company have been adopted by the greatest manufacturers of this country and Europe. As fast as its utility and value is demonstrated it finds a ready sale on the market, and the business has already grown to mammoth proportions. This stoker will allow the use of inferior grades of coal, thus saving in quality as well as quantity of fuel, which commends it as an economical device. Since the organization of the company over two thousand stokers have been installed and the business is constantly and rapidly growing. On the 6th of August, 1900, a sale was negotiated that had been pending for several years, of European patent rights, the American company retaining a large interest as shareholder, so that they are interested in the development of the business in the old world. In London experiments are now being made for the use of the stoker in marine engineering. The attention has been found practical in the operation of all kinds of heating furnaces and the feeding of all kinds of boilers at a saving of from fifteen to twenty per cent. The New York offices are located in the Bowling Green building, No. 11 Broadway. Other branch offices in Boston, Pittsburg, Chicago, Denver and Atlanta, in the United States, and in Montreal, Canada. In the offices are employed a large force of clerks, bookkeepers and other employees, and a dozen large and splendidly appointed rooms are utilized for office purposes in the Bowling Green building, one of the finest office buildings in New York.

Early in 1894 Mr. Haigh invited a number of the prominent manufacturers of Brooklyn and New York to meet him for the purpose of organizing a manufacturers' association for the improvement of the conditions of manufacturers and employees. He was made the first president of the organization, which was established with fifty members, while now on its roll appears the names of three hundred and twenty members. The membership is limited to one thousand. The association was incorporated in 1894, and Mr. Haigh was four times re-elected president. This organization has grown to be a wonderful factor in the industrial welfare of Brooklyn. Out of it has sprung the Manufacturers' Trust Company and the Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, two flourishing institutions, and of which Mr. Haigh is a trustee. He is also a member and valued representative of various clubs, including the Union League Club. In his political associations he is a Republican and is regarded as one of the most enterprising, energetic and best business men in Brooklyn. His business interests include connection with

many important concerns. He is a man of the nation,—a typical representative of the American spirit which within the past century has achieved a work that arouses at once the astonishment and admiration of the world. Brooklyn is fortunate that he has allied his interests with hers. The marvelous development of the country is due to such men whose indomitable energy and progressive spirit have overcome all obstacles and reached the goal of success.

THE LEYENDECKER FAMILY.

The Leyendecker family have been for many years prominent in the sixteenth ward of the eastern district of Brooklyn, representatives of the name having been actively connected with educational and musical interests in this section of the city. Peter Joseph Leyendecker, the founder of the family now under consideration, was born in the village of Zeltlingen, in the district of Bern-Castle, in the county of Trier, on the Moselle, Prussia, Germany, his natal day being January 17, 1832. He was a son of Nicholas and Susanna (Parzen) Leyendecker. To the schools of his native town he was indebted for the early educational privileges he enjoyed. At the age of fourteen he entered the seminary in Trier and was graduated in that institution at the age of eighteen. He displayed special aptitude in his studies and was ever a man of strong intellectuality to whom mental training and discipline were a great pleasure. On the 17th of April, 1850, he was appointed by the German government as a teacher in the city of Saarburg. On the 14th of October, 1850, he received an appointment as a teacher in Oberkirm, where he remained until the 24th of March, 1853, when he was appointed to teach at the town of Newel-Oik. There he continued until he carried out his determination of seeking a home in the United States.

Mr. Leyendecker sailed from Antwerp on the ship *Alice Taintor*, commanded by Captain Spencer. Anchor was weighed on the 1st of July and the harbor of New York was reached on the 25th of August, 1856. Mr. Leyendecker took up his abode in the metropolis, but not immediately finding a position as teacher he decided to fill substitute positions and also acted as a substitute in St. Nicholas Roman Catholic church, on Second street. The Rev. Father Raffener, the vicar general of the diocese of New York city, became acquainted with the young teacher, examined his credentials, which were very complimentary, as to his merit, and decided to send Mr. Leyendecker to Williamsburg, Brooklyn, where Rev. Raffener had recently organized the parish of the Most Holy Trinity Roman Catholic church, on Montrose avenue. Mr. Leyendecker assumed his new charge on the 1st of September, 1858, and there con-



Joseph Legendre



C. J. Legendre





John J. Leyendecker



Charles J. Leyendecker



JACOB J. LEYENDECKER.



Thomas Jos. Leyendecker

tinued uninterrupted, as organist and organist until his death, which occurred May 15, 1891.

He was married, in St. Nicholas Roman Catholic church of New York city, by the Rev. Father Felician, of the order of St. Benedict, on the 3d of May, 1859, to Miss Mary Josephine Thoma, a daughter of Peter and Francisca Palagia (Mayette) Thoma. Her father was a native of France, while her mother was born in New York city, January 19, 1841. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Leyendecker was blessed with seven sons and seven daughters, but of this number two sons and five daughters died in childhood. The surviving children are: Mary Josephine, Peter Joseph, Mary Margaret, John J., Jacob J., Charles J. and Thomas J., all the sons pursuing professional occupations.

The father of these children devoted his life to educational labors, giving instruction in music as well as in the branches of learning usually taught in schools. Among his students were many children belonging to prominent families, and about thirty of the pupils graduated in the school with which he was connected were ordained for the priesthood. Both he and his wife were gifted with musical talent and were both devout Christian people. For twenty-six years he was an invalid, but during this time he continued his work until his life's labors were ended, May 15, 1891. His wife survived him only a short time, passing away on the 23d of October, of the same year.

Politically Mr. Leyendecker was a staunch Democrat. He served for four years as the chief clerk to the board of charities during the administration of Commissioner John Raber.

JOHN J. LEYENDECKER.

The name of Leyendecker is so ineparably interwoven with the history of education and the musical art in the eastern district of Brooklyn that the subject of this review needs no special introduction to the readers of this volume. The family home, located at No. 168 Graham avenue, was his birthplace, his parents being Peter J. and Mary Josephine (Thoma) Leyendecker, both of whom are now deceased. He began his education in the parochial school carried on in connection with the work of the Most Holy Trinity Roman Catholic church, and was there a student until he reached the age of thirteen years, when he entered St. John's College in Brooklyn. For six years he continued his studies in that institution and was then graduated at the age of nineteen years, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Not considering his mental training completed, however, he soon afterward entered Niagara University, at

Niagara, New York, where he pursued a course of philosophy, and in 1880, after the receipt of Master of Arts. It was his intention to follow the practice of law his life work, but owing to the death of his father, in 1891, he concluded to devote his energies to educational work and began teaching in the parish school where his own education was begun. He has established an enviable reputation as a competent and successful teacher. In recent years he has been extensively interested in the real estate and insurance business and is a commissioner of deeds and notary public.

The marriage of Mr. Leyendecker and Miss Catherine Wolf was solemnized July 25, 1894, in the Most Holy Trinity Catholic church by the Rev. Father William McGinnis, who is now stationed on Carroll street in Brooklyn. The lady is a daughter of George and Barbara (Link) Wolf, and by her marriage has become the mother of one son, Aloysius.

CHARLES J. LEYENDECKER.

Charles J. Leyendecker was born at the family residence, No. 168 Graham avenue, in Brooklyn, March 15, 1873. His parents were Peter Joseph and Mary Josephine Leyendecker. He acquired his early education in the parochial school of the Most Holy Trinity Roman Catholic church, and at the age of thirteen was matriculated in St. John's College, at the corner of Willoughby and Lewis avenues in Brooklyn, where he remained for two years. He then entered the New York College of Music, where he pursued his studies for three years, during which time he also received private instructions from Professor Winkler, of the city of Vienna, and Professor Henry Woelhat, a prominent musician who had been a pupil of some of the celebrated European masters.

Mr. Leyendecker became a teacher, and after the death of his parents was made assistant organist in the Most Holy Trinity Roman Catholic church, officiating on week day services. On the 10th of January, 1899, he was appointed organist at St. Bridget's Roman Catholic church at Westbury, Long Island, under the Rev. Dean Herbert F. Farrell, who is also the dean of Nassau county, Long Island. He is a member of the Music Teachers' National Association of America and is also the organist at the Roman Catholic church of Corpus Christi, at Mineola, Long Island.

Mr. Leyendecker was married in the Most Holy Trinity Catholic church, February 23, 1897, to Miss Catherine Kaemmerer, a daughter of John and Anna (Daleiden) Kaemmerer, late of Brooklyn. They have one son, Nicholas Joseph, who died April 25, 1899. The parents are well known, having a large circle of

friends, and Mr. Leyendecker is prominent in educational and musical circles. His musical talent, as well as his genial disposition and unflinching courtesy, renders him a favorite in social circles.

ABRAHAM V. SUYDAM.

A retired farmer and one of the most highly respected residents of Flatlands Neck, Abraham Voorhees Suydam was born at Flatlands, Long Island, December 5, 1825, and is a son of Jeromus and Harriet (Voorhees) Suydam. The Suydams are descended from Melchoir von Rycken, who lived in Holland. The name was originally von Rycken, meaning of or from Rycken. Melchoir was in the first crusade to the Holy Land in the year 1096. He returned to his home and some of his descendants fled from Holland south along the Rhine into Switzerland. To this branch of the family belonged a distinguished man who was in great favor with Charles V. of France.

The American branch of the Von Rycken family traces its ancestry from some of the descendants of Melchoir von Rycken, who lived at Amsterdam, where for nearly forty years they filled with great honor positions of public trust and responsibility. In the war with Spain during the reign of William, Prince of Orange, representatives of the Von Rycken family took an active part, and at the time of that struggle the family met with great reverses of fortune. The Von Ryckens were also strong supporters of William of Nassau when that prince took up arms in defense of Dutch liberty. For many years they were prominent in military circles. When the virtuous and daring Hollanders were invited to seek a home in this country several of the Von Ryckens, descendants of Melchoir, crossed the Atlantic to the new world, including Abraham, Guysbert, Rynier and Hendrick. The last named emigrated from Schiedam or Saardam in Holland a few years after the other three had come to America, and landed in Nassau (New York) in 1663. He was a blacksmith by trade and settled on the outskirts of the city, at a place called Smith's Fly or Smith's Meadows, where he purchased a house and considerable land. He married Ida Jacobs, and in 1678, on account of the great number of snakes with which that section of the country was infested, he and his wife were compelled to leave there, taking up their abode in Flatbush, Long Island. There he united with the Dutch Reformed church in 1679. He afterward sold his property in New York to Derrick Vandercliff, in whose honor Cliff street was named.

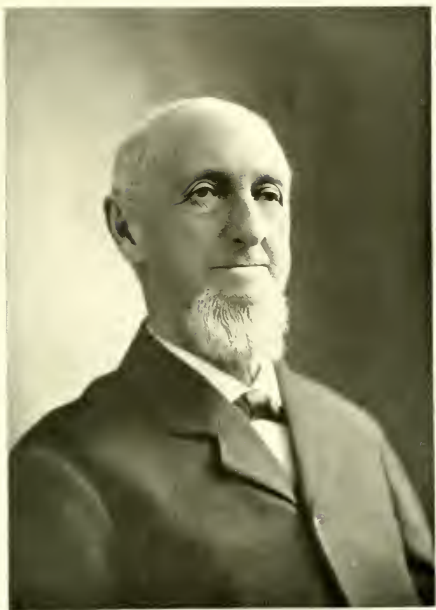
Heindrick Rycken (the Von seems to have been dropped about this time) acquired large estates in

Flatbush and other places. He died in 1701, and in his will he particularly enjoined his wife, Ida, to give strict attention to the religious training of their children, whose names were Heindrick, Rycken, Jacob, Ida, Gertrude and Jane. In 1710 the three sons adopted the name Suydam, evidently following the custom in vogue and still existing in some countries, of taking the family name from the place where the family resided or the place of nativity of the ancestors. Suydam was derived from Schiedam or Saardam in Holland, the birthplace of their father, Heindrick.

Heindrick Suydam's three sons, who thus changed the name, are the ancestors of all the Suydams in New York and adjoining states. Ryck was born in 1665, resided in Flatbush and was supervisor and judge there for several years. He was twice married and died in 1741, leaving nine children. Jacob Suydam was born in 1666, became a farmer and blacksmith and lived in Flatbush, on the site of the old brewery, on land now owned by Garret Stryker. He married Sytie Jacobs, and at his death left thirteen children. He took a prominent part in public affairs, serving as supervisor in 1706 and again in 1707. He died in 1738, in his seventy-second year.

Hendrick Suydam was a farmer at Bedford, having purchased land from his father at that place in 1698. He died in 1741, leaving three children: Lambert, who married Abigail Leffert, of Bedford, and died in 1764; Hendrick; and Elsie, who became the wife of John Lott, of Flatbush. Of this family Hendrick was born December 2, 1706, and married Gertie Ryerson, of Wallabout. He was a farmer and blacksmith and made his home in Bedford until his death, which occurred July 16, 1768. He left four children, Lambert, Jacob, Hendrick and Christina. The eldest was born at Bedford, in 1743, and was a captain in the Kings County Troop at the beginning of the Revolutionary war. His first wife was Sarah, daughter of Joseph Hegerman. His second wife was Anna, daughter of Barnet Johnson, of Wallabout. Captain Suydam died April 11, 1833, in the ninetieth year of his age. His children were: Anna; Gertrude, wife of Peter Wykoff; Maria, wife of Daniel Lott; Hendrick, who married Gertrude, daughter of Rev. Van Pelt, and for his second wife, Margaret, daughter of D. Rapelje and widow of Abram Sneider. The children of Hendrick Suydam were Abraham, Charity, Heindrick, Sarah Ann and Daniel R.

Jacob Suydam was born February 3, 1740, and took up his abode in Bushwick, where he died July 27, 1811. He married Elizabeth Leaycroft, and their children were: George, who married Jane Voorhees; Gertrude, who became the wife of Adrian



Abram Luydam

Martense; Jacob, who married Cornelia ———; and Hendrick, who married Helen, daughter of John Schenck.

Hendrick Suydam, brother of Lambert and Jacob, Suydam, was born in 1732 and married Rebecca Emmons, of New Utrecht. He removed from Bedford to Flatbush in 1759, and at the latter place purchased a large farm, upon which he resided until his death, which occurred July 9, 1805, when the property passed into possession of his children. These were Hendrick and Andrew. The latter married Phæbe Wyckoff, of Gravesend, and remained on the old homestead until his death, which occurred December 11, 1831. He left one child, Sarah, who became the wife of John Ditmars, of Flatbush. Hendrick Suydam, the brother of Andrew and the son of Hendrick and Rebecca Suydam, was also a farmer and resided upon a portion of the old home place left him by his father. In 1806, however, he sold his farm and purchased a tract of land near Flatlands. At one time he served as colonel of the state militia. He took an active part in the building of the present Dutch Reformed church at Flatbush. He married Miss Kowenhaven, of Flatlands, who died leaving a daughter, Rebecca, and later he wedded Lemian Lott, of Flatlands, by whom he had four children: Ida, Jeromus, Henry and Cornelius. The father died May 24, 1828, at the age of seventy-four years. Rebecca, the daughter by his first marriage, died September 5, 1874, at the age of eighty-three years. Ida, his eldest daughter by his second wife, married John Vanderveer, a successful farmer of New Lots, and died February 5, 1873, at the age of seventy-seven years, leaving four children, John, Henry, Anna and Stephen. Henry Suydam occupied a residence which was erected on a part of his father's farm and assisted his brother Cornelius in the operation of the land. He wedded Mary Van Brunt, of New Utrecht, and died January 19, 1847, at the age of forty-eight years. His children were: Joanna, who married Elias Bergen, of New Utrecht; and Henry, who died in early manhood unmarried. Cornelius Suydam, son of Hendrick and Lemian (Lott) Suydam, married Lemian Van Nuyse, daughter of Hans Van Nuyse, of Flatlands. He followed farming and resided upon the old homestead which he inherited until his death, which occurred March 8, 1883, when he was eighty years of age. His children were: Lemian; John, who married Ellen Maria Bergen, of New Utrecht; and Ellen Rebecca. Jeromus Suydam, another son of Hendrick and Lemian Suydam, was born in Flatlands December 28, 1790, and throughout his life carried on agricultural pursuits. He was married January 22, 1825, to Harriet Lott, daughter of Abraham and Martha (Lott) Voorhees. His death

occurred November 19, 1872, and he was buried away January 25, 1808. Their children were: Abraham; Henry, who died July 4, 1807; Cornelius, who died; Daniel Lott; Mary, widow of William Martin; Lemian; and Harriet Rebecca, wife of J. J. Reyder.

Abraham V. Suydam, whose name is prominent in record, was educated in the public schools of the neighborhood, and on putting aside his school studies learned the trade of house carpentering, where his business he followed for several years. He afterward turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and for seventeen years carried on farming, but for the past seven years has lived retired. He has been twice married. On the 21st of November, 1850, he wedded Miss Helen Woolsey, and the children born of this union are: Martha Wyckoff, wife of William Hegerman, of Springfield, Long Island; Arianna; Elsie Ann, wife of Jacob Van Sickle, of New Lots; Jerome A.; and Henry Woolsey, who died in January, 1881. The mother died March 2, 1865, and Mr. Suydam was afterward united in marriage to Eugenie Valot, of Flatbush, Long Island. The children of this marriage are: Anna Eugenie (Jennie); Abraham, who died October 3, 1875; Katherine; Josephine, who died October 11, 1875; Harriet Voorhees, wife of John R. Lott, of Flatlands; and Lemian. One of the daughters, Katherine, is an artist of superior ability. Her sister, Lemian, has been the recipient of many prizes for literary work.

The family are members of the Dutch Reformed church of Flatlands, and in early life Mr. Suydam was a stanch Whig and now affiliates with the Republican party. He is a man of wide acquaintance, and is held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

DR. F. W. WUNDERLICH.

Dr. F. W. Wunderlich, a practicing physician and surgeon of Brooklyn, who has attained an enviable reputation throughout the city, particularly attributable to his acknowledged skill in the art of surgery, was born in Brunswick, Germany, some sixty years ago. His early education was acquired in the gymnasium of his native land. Even as a boy Dr. Wunderlich's progressive spirit manifested itself, and at the age of fourteen years his young mind reached out toward the country which promised so much to ambitious youth. America was his goal, and he lost no time in availing himself of her opportunities. On his arrival here he went to reside with relatives in St. Louis, Missouri.

Being a youth of prompt decision, he determined at once to carry out the object of his ambition, and

for this purpose entered Dr. St. Louis Medical College, at which institution he was graduated, in the year 1864, with the degree of M. D., after which he served as hospital steward at St. Louis for three months; he then entered the United States army, serving from 1864 to 1869; resigning his position in the army he commenced the general practice of medicine, locating at Cairo, Illinois. This, however, he was unable to continue, as he was ordered to do duty as acting assistant surgeon in the United States navy, his appointment being on the Great Western, a receiving ship of the Mississippi squadron, at Cairo. He enjoyed the distinction of being the youngest acting assistant surgeon in the service at that time, and here he remained for nine months. The importance and responsibility of his position can be better appreciated when it is known that during this time over fourteen thousand recruits were examined and passed upon by the young surgeon; besides this, hundreds of sick people were given proper medical treatment at his hands. Subsequently Dr. Wunderlich passed an examination at Philadelphia for the appointment of assistant surgeon in the regular army, and this he secured; but, Lee having surrendered, he was ordered to serve with the West Gulf Squadron in the naval hospital at New Orleans; this he did until the hospital was abandoned. Next, in 1880, he was assigned to the naval hospital at Pensacola, and then again transferred to the receiving ship Vermont, at the Brooklyn navy yard, where he was stationed at the time of the yellow-fever epidemic.

It was about this time that he offered his services to accompany Farragut's flagship on its cruise to Lisbon, Portugal. His proffered services were accepted and he made the trip to Algiers, returning on the old flagship Ticonderoga to Boston, where he resigned. Ever seeking advancement in his profession, to which the practical and varied experiences of army and navy service had so materially contributed, and recognizing his increased ability to fill satisfactorily a more advanced position, Dr. Wunderlich passed an examination for the position of post assistant surgeon, and under this title he was sent to Washington, in the recruiting service. However, he subsequently resigned and came to Brooklyn, where he engaged in a general practice, making a specialty of surgery.

Dr. Wunderlich at present (1901) is attending surgeon at St. Peter's Hospital, formerly acting in the same capacity at St. Mary's Hospital. He is an honored member of the Medical Society of Kings, the Kings County Medical Association, the Greater New York Medical Association, the Brooklyn Neurological Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the United States Academy of Medicine, the Ameri-

can Medical Association, the American Society of German Physicians of New York and the New York State Medical Association. Dr. Wunderlich is not without literary distinction, he having contributed many interesting and valuable professional articles to the leading medical journals.

Dr. Wunderlich is not without the social element in his character, he being a member of the Germania Club, the Hamilton Club and the Crescent Athletic Club, in all of which organizations he takes keen interest.

JAMES WESLEY HUTT.

James Wesley Hutt, the general manager of the National Express Company, who makes his residence in Brooklyn, occupies a conspicuous place among those really talented men who direct the great transportation affairs of the country and at the same time enjoys well deserved celebrity for his active and intelligent interest in his community and more particularly in its educational concerns.

Mr. Hutt is descended from an ancestry which came from Holland in colonial times and which bore a full share in founding what is now Schoharie county, New York, incurring great privations and dangers and defending themselves against the attacks of British and savage foes. John Hutt, great-grandfather of James Wesley Hutt, was among the first patriots who took up arms at the opening of the Revolutionary period, and was enrolled March 7, 1776, as a private soldier in the first regiment from the state of New York in the continental army, and later in the Third and Fifteenth New York State Regiments. A remarkably thrilling affair in which he was a principal actor occurred in 1782, in the defense of the Becker house against a band of Indians and Tories. When they appeared, east of the old stone fort (then a church in Schoharie), Hutt was outdoors and narrowly escaped capture after a personal encounter with one of the assailants. In the house were three or four women and some ten children, and their defenders were but three men. To Hutt was committed the defense of the eastern front of the house, and he discharged his rifle continuously from the only window, into which the foe poured an incessant fire. His comrades cautioned him against exposing himself recklessly, but he fortunately escaped without injury. The attack lasted for some hours, during which time the attacking party made repeated attempts to burn the building, but were unable to come sufficiently near on account of the steady fire kept up by the heroic little band. The attack was finally abandoned, and Hutt and his companions were left in safety. His son, John Hutt, became prominent in business and manu-



J. W. K. M.

facturing enterprises in Schoharie county, New York, and died in Iowa, in 1852.

William Hutt, son of the late James John Hutt and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Sharon, New York, in 1810. He was an exceptionally enterprising man, the pioneer express-man in his portion of the state, and was connected with express interests until his death in 1880, so that the son inherited a natural aptitude for the work in which he is now so successfully engaged. In his young manhood William Hutt was a lieutenant in the Ninth Regiment, Third Brigade, First Cavalry Division, state of New York. He married Mary E. Sharp, a member of an old and excellent family, and of their children James Wesley Hutt was the eldest.

James Wesley Hutt was born August 16, 1846, in Sharon Springs, Schoharie county, New York, and he was educated in the public schools and in Warnerville Academy. At the age of sixteen years he entered the employ of the American Express Company at Schenectady. Two years later his fidelity and capability were recognized by his appointment to a more responsible position in New York city, and during the five years which he spent there he mastered the details of the express business. In 1869 he removed to Albany, and for two years he was engaged in organizing an express department for the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company. He was then appointed superintendent of the National Express Company, and after occupying several positions in the line of promotion he became, in 1895, the general manager for the company (in which he was already a director), with offices in New York city. His intimate relationship with transportation affairs led to his connection with various other lines in an official capacity, among them the Adirondack Express Company, of which he is the president.

Mr. Hutt early began to take a deep interest in making the Adirondacks accessible to summer tourists. In 1899 he became president of the Adirondack Stage Company, its line extending from North creek at the terminus of the Adirondack Railroad, to Blue Mountain Lake, a distance of twenty-nine miles, through the most beautiful and romantic part of that renowned region, that portion which was visited by the Duke de Veragua (Cristobal Colon), a lineal descendant of Columbus, the duke being the representative of Spain and the guest of the United States during the Columbian Exposition in 1893. The distinguished visitor and his party, consisting of the Duke de Veragua (Christopher Columbus), C. la Duchess de Veragua, Cristobal Colon, Jr., Ma del Pilar Colon, Fernando Colon, the Marques de Barboles, Pedro Colon y Bertislan and Carlos de Aquilera, were for three days privileged to their re-

turn to their native land. In 1902, Mr. Hutt, in the heart of the Adirondack Park, was enraptured with the scenery, and through the hospitality he received and enjoyed he made the most enjoyable of all his excursions.

It is natural with Mr. Hutt to take an interest in whatever tends to perpetuate and improve the community in which he resides, and that especially in its educational affairs. When he first came to New York, in 1864, he wrote special articles for various newspapers, more especially the *Times*, and his fondness for literary work no doubt affected his interest in educational matters. While a student of Albany he secured, in spite of the financial opposition, the erection of a splendid school building in one of the suburbs of the capital, which was officially designated as the model public school building of its kind in the state of New York. In 1900 he was appointed by the mayor of Greater New York as a member of the borough school board of Brooklyn, and his intelligence and enthusiasm gave him instant standing among his associates as a most valuable colleague. He is chairman of the committees of public school No. 44, and a member of the committee of schools Nos. 79, 83, 100, 114 and 115 of the girls' high school, of the vacation schools, and of the committee on finance. He is also a trustee of the Round Lake Institute, and has afforded it liberal aid.

Mr. Hutt is a member of the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is a trustee of the property. He has also been a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association for the past twenty-five years. His political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party, and he is an ardent advocate of its principles and policy, without thought of political preferment. He has enjoyed the friendship of Samuel J. Tilden, President Cleveland, Governor Flower and ex-Governor and Senator David B. Hill, and of many other prominent men in public life. He is a member of the St. Louis Club, of St. Louis; the Transportation Club, of Albany; the Lotus Clubs, of New York; the Lincoln Club, of Brooklyn; and the Burgess' Corps, of Albany, the oldest military organization in the state, of which he was recently made a life member and in which he holds the rank of captain.

September 10, 1869, Mr. Hutt was united in marriage with Miss Emma L. De Noyelles, of Schoharie, New York, a lady of refinement and education, and of an excellent family. Mrs. Hutt is very active in church and charitable work, and is especially interested in the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men, and is a member of the executive committee of its board of managers. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hutt, of whom the first

est, Emma Louise, died at the age of twenty-two years. Those living are Edith, James W., Jr., and Dorothy.

Mr. Hutt is a man of fine physique and of splendid business qualifications, indomitable resolution and masterly executive and managerial ability. He is genial and companionable, a delightful conversationalist, a close observer of men and affairs, a discriminating but charitable and good-natured critic, and a true warm-hearted friend.

THOMAS A. ENNIS.

The first ancestor of this branch of the Ennis family of whom we have any authentic information was Thomas Ennis, the grandfather of the subject of this review. He was a celebrated barrister in the city of Dublin, where he practiced his profession and became well and favorably known among the leading men of his day. By his marriage he had a family of two sons and one daughter who attained years of maturity, namely: Thomas, the father of the subject of this review; and James and Ann, all of whom came to the United States and spent the remaining years of their lives here.

Thomas Ennis was born on the Emerald Isle, and his advent to the United States furnishes an exceptional illustration of the contribution of the Irish-American citizens to our composite national character. His success was truly phenomenal. Upon his arrival here he applied himself industriously to various occupations, and by sagacity and good business judgment he was soon enabled to begin business on his own account. In all his dealings, both public and private, his word was as good as his bond, and in no instance did he ever fail to comply with his part of a contract, his reliability and trustworthiness soon winning for him a marked position and influence in civil life. Allying himself with the Democracy of Brooklyn, he rose rapidly in the councils of his party. He was elected an alderman from the Fifth ward for three consecutive terms, and during the height of his political power was the recognized leader in the organization and party councils. Mr. Ennis served as assistant city clerk, and for twenty-five years was city assessor, and during his incumbency in the latter position he was recognized as such an authority on land values that he was retained in office irrespective of change of administration. He assessed the property of Brooklyn four times, the accuracy of his judgment in fixing values each time meeting with universal approval, and during his incumbency in the office he assessed the water front and suburban districts of Brooklyn as they were changed from farm land into city lots, and gave to this new property its valuation. During the

period of thirty-five years of his public service he was as widely respected officially as a citizen as he was popular and influential in political life. In 1890 Mr. Ennis engaged in the coal trade, with offices and yards on the Gowanus canal. This enterprise was established with a view of giving his sons a practical business training, and the firm of Thomas Ennis & Sons have become well and favorably known, being regarded as synonymous with straightforward business methods.

Mr. Ennis was united in marriage with Catherine M. Reilly, a daughter of John and Anna Statia (Cassatt) Reilly. The father was one of the early settlers of Brooklyn and one of the founders of the Emerald Society. He was a successful contractor, having made the excavation and constructed the foundations for the present City Hall and other important buildings of Brooklyn. By his marriage Mr. Ennis had seven children, of whom J. J., Thomas A. and Frederick J. survive. Frank died at the age of twenty-three years, and three daughters died in childhood. The husband and father of this family died August 6, 1900, while his faithful wife and the mother of his children passed away in 1896. She was a most estimable lady, possessing many excellencies of character, and her many charities and church work were greatly missed by those whom she had many times befriended. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ennis were consistent Christians of the Roman Catholic faith.

Thomas A. Ennis, whose name introduces this review, was born in the City of Churches, on the 26th of August, 1857. His elementary training was acquired in the public schools of Brooklyn, and in his fourteenth year he entered St. John's College, where he graduated in due course of time. After completing his educational career he entered his father's coal office, where many of the important duties and cares devolved upon his young shoulders, but he soon exhibited a keen aptitude and clear understanding of the various details of the business which had been placed entirely in his charge by Mr. Ennis, Sr., whose time and attention had become much engrossed with his public duties. The young college graduate applied himself assiduously to the directing and managing of the enterprise for a number of years, but the mental strain and wear told upon his health, however, and he was forced to relinquish the arduous cares of business and seek rest. Not unlike his distinguished father he inherited and early disclosed many traits of character and qualifications for political life, which were so prominently and worthily exhibited by his honored parent. Possessing a strong and pleasing personality, he soon became a leader among the young Democracy and exercised a prominent influence in the affairs of his



Thomas Emery



Francis S. Turner

party in Brooklyn. It can be correctly stated that he has proven himself a worthy scion of his distinguished ancestors.

In 1891 Mr. Ennis became engaged in the brokerage business on Wall street, New York, and was for some time there engaged, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the intricate workings of the brokerage business. His keen discernment and adaptability again stood him in good stead, for he at once decided to introduce new methods in conducting the brokerage business, and in 1894 associated himself with Charles F. Stoppani, under the firm name of Ennis & Stoppani, establishing offices at Nos. 34 and 30 New street and Fifth avenue, near the Waldorf Astoria hotel, New York, where he engaged in the banking and brokerage business. In this undertaking the firm has met with deserving success and have established several offices in New York and also have offices in Brooklyn; Boston, Massachusetts; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Newark and Paterson, New Jersey. While the growth and development of the business conducted by this firm is of considerable magnitude, it is plainly the result of their straightforward methods. The firm are members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange and the Produce Exchange of New York.

Mr. Ennis is well known for his hospitality and occupies a prominent position in the social life of Brooklyn. He is a member of the New York Yacht Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Boston Athletic Club and the Democratic Club of New York, also the Hanover and Crescent Club of Brooklyn. Fraternally he is a member of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. E. Mr. Ennis is happily married, his wedding having been solemnized on the 9th of June, 1898, when Miss Elizabeth L. Reilly became his wife. She is a daughter of John and Elizabeth S. Reilly and a niece of ex-Sheriff Reilly, of Kings county, New York.

JOHN C. SCHENCK.

In the legal profession, which embraces many of the most brilliant minds of the nation, it is difficult to win a name and place of prominence. Many aspire, but few attain. In commercial life one may start out on a more elevated plane than others; he may enter into a business already established and carry it still further forward. But this is not true in the case of the lawyer. He must commence at the initial point, must plead and win his first case and work his way upward by ability, gaining his success and reputation by merit. Persons do not place their legal business in unskilled hands; it is the man of power before judge and jury who commands public patronage. Of this class John C. Schenck is an il-

lustrious type. He began his study of the practice of law, and his professional career has come to him as the reward of constant industry and ability to trust and recognized ability.

A native of Flatbush, Long Island, he was born on the 27th of February, 1837, a son of Isaac and Catherine (Meserole) Schenck. He received his elementary education in East New York, and in 1860 graduated in the Mt. Washington Institute. In the following year he was made chairman of the Citizens' Association of the town of New Lots for the relief of the families of the soldiers who entered the service of the Civil war, in which capacity he remained until 1865. He has also served as justice of the peace in Kings county, as town clerk of New Lots and as assistant justice of the court of sessions of Kings county. In 1868 Mr. Schenck had prepared and enacted the charter for the East New York Savings Bank, which was opened for business on the 1st of May, 1869, and in that important institution he served as its manager, as its legal adviser and as a member of its board of trustees until 1884, when he resigned. He was also interested in the formation of the Union Gas Light Company of the town of New Lots and in many other corporations. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Schenck has ever been an important factor in the progress and advancement of the locality in which he has lived for so many years. As a lawyer he has won for himself very favorable criticism for the careful and systematic methods which he has followed. He has remarkable powers of concentration and application, and as an orator he stands high, especially in the discussion of legal matters before the court, where his comprehensive knowledge of the law is manifest and his application of legal principles demonstrates the wide range of his professional attainments.

Mr. Schenck was united in marriage with Josephine M. Pelly, and they now have one daughter, Elizabeth Meserole. In his social relations our subject is a member of the Holland Society and of the Masonic Veterans. The family is one of prominence in the locality in which they reside, and they enjoy the high regard and friendship of a large circle of acquaintances. Mr. Schenck has thoroughly identified himself with this section of Long Island, and all moral public measures which commend themselves to his excellent judgment find in him a hearty and liberal supporter.

FRANCIS S. TURNER.

Among the prominent and able lawyers of Greater New York none are more popular than Francis S. Turner, of Brooklyn, commodore of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, whose office is now located at 45 Broad-

way, New York. He was born in that city in 1860, a son of E. S. S. and Lucy G. (Rathburn) Turner. The father was born at the same place, and was a son of Captain I. Turner, a prominent French naval officer, who was made a marquis for distinguished naval service and also fitted out the S. S. Boliver for the Argentine government. He went from France to Hamburg, Germany, in which city there is a park named for the family. Our subject's maternal grandfather was Nathan Rathburn, of New York, who belonged to an old English family. Our subject is the second in order of birth in a family of three children, the others being William E., a physician of Elizabeth, New Jersey; and Lucy A., wife of Ed S. Phelps, of the same city. The father, who was a varnish manufacturer and merchant of New York, died in 1869, but the mother is still living. He sent three substitutes to the war during the rebellion, and all rose to the rank of colonel.

Francis S. Turner graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1879, taking first a course in medicine and later a course in law, and he was admitted to the bar in 1881, since which time he has successfully engaged in practice in New York. He has given special attention to land and admiralty law, and in this branch has been eminently successful. He has conducted some well-known and notorious cases, one of the most celebrated being that of Jessie Millard, which he took out of pity for her and secured twelve hundred dollars damages. He also won the damage case of Smith versus Baker, it being the first suit in which damages were ever secured for bringing contagious disease (whooping cough) into another family. Mr. Turner is a resident of Brooklyn. He is a director in several companies, and in both business and social circles stands high. He takes an active part in politics and is a staunch supporter of his party. He is a member of the Harlem Club and the Brooklyn Yacht Club, of which he was elected commodore in February, 1900. He is especially fond of yachting, and from early spring until fall he almost lives on his yacht.

CORNELIUS DITMARS.

Cornelius Ditmars is now living retired at his home in Flatlands Neck. He is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Brooklyn, and a son of John and Elizabeth (Vanderveer) Ditmars. His paternal grandparents were John and Margaret (Van Sielen) Ditmars, and through several generations the family has resided in this part of Long Island. John Ditmars, the father of our subject, was born April 18, 1806, on the farm now occupied by his

son Cornelius, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout the greater part of his life. He was married May 17, 1838, to Elizabeth Vanderveer. In the family were the following children: John, who was born November 28, 1839, and died August 10, 1847; Cornelius; Abraham, born October 26, 1841, and married Isabella Kilgore, May 18, 1871; and Maria E., born September 24, 1845, and became the wife of Townsend C. Van Pelt, October 24, 1866. The father of this family was survived by his wife for more than fifty years, her death occurring on the 8th of April, 1898.

Cornelius Ditmars, whose name introduces this record, was born on the old homestead farm May 31, 1840, and acquired his education in the private and public schools. He was early inured to the labors and duties of the farm, gaining a practical



knowledge of the work to which he was to devote his energies throughout his active business career. Even now, although not taking an active part in farm labor, he gives his personal supervision to the work, and his judgment is always safe and reliable when given upon any matter connected with agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Ditmars was married in Flatlands, January 3, 1866, by the Rev. Cornelius Brett, to Margaret Van Houten, daughter of John A. and Abby A. (Van Blarcom) Van Houten, of Paterson, New Jersey, widow of Lorenzo N. Starr. The Van Houten family came from Holland at an early date and was established at a place called Lotowa, on the outskirts of Paterson, New Jersey, their farm being the present site of the West Side Park of that city. The house built thereon by Adrian R. Van Houten still stands in the center of the park, and is occupied by the park superintendent. Adrian R. Van Houten was a prominent and progressive farmer,



Cornelius Sitmar



A. S. Quibler M.D.

and spent his entire life on that tract of land, its well-developed fields yielding to him a good income. He was a deacon and one of the organizers of the Second Reformed church of Paterson, and gave liberally to its support. He married Margaret Doremus, and unto them have been born eleven children. John A. Van Houten, the father of Mrs. Ditmars, was born on the old homestead farm just mentioned, Lotowa, New Jersey, February 7, 1820, and was extensively engaged in dealing in cattle. He spent the greater part of his life in Paterson, but about 1849 went to California, and after residing in that state for a short time went on a visit to Idaho, where he died July 7, 1865. His wife, Abby Anne, who died October 13, 1879, was a daughter of Abraham and Abigail (Tiebout) Van Blarcom, and their children were: One son who died in infancy; Mrs. Ditmars; and Abby Lavinia, born March 6, 1844, and is now the wife of D. S. Ramsay, president of the Hide & Leather Bank, of New York city. By her first marriage to Lorenzo Starr Mrs. Ditmars had one son, Peter De Baun, who was born August 6, 1860. By her second marriage she had four children: Elizabeth, born May 8, 1867, was married September 20, 1894, to Willard Parker Schenck, a resident of New Utrecht; Anna Lavinia, born March 4, 1870, and died on the 7th of May of the same year; John T., born July 27, 1871, and died November 28, 1889; and Maria Marguerite, born December 3, 1879, completes the family.

Mr. Ditmars is a member of the Chapter General of America, Knights of St. John and Malta, of Brooklyn, and in his political views is a Democrat. He and his family attend the Dutch Reformed church, and their home at Flatlands Neck is situated on a tract of land which has been in the possession of the Ditmars family since 1722. Through almost two centuries representatives of the name have been connected with the public progress and upbuilding of this section of the state, and Mr. Ditmars, of this review, is a worthy representative of his race, being known for his sterling worth and his fidelity to duty in all life's relations.

ALFRED S. AMBLER, M. D.

Among the many magnificent institutions in the larger American cities designed for the care and treatment of the helplessly ill and disabled, none is more completely equipped and more ably conducted than the Brooklyn Hospital, nor can it be surpassed by any in usefulness during the long period of its existence, now approaching two-thirds of a century. The immediate management of such an establishment demands entire conscientiousness and

professional and administrative skill in a high order in him who is charged with its management, and these qualities are happily embodied in Dr. Alfred S. Ambler, superintendent of the Brooklyn Hospital.

Dr. Ambler is a native of the village of De Leon in Dutchess county, November 2, 1807. He began his education in the common schools near his home and afterward completed with credit a course in Leslie's academy at Poughkeepsie, New York. Having chosen the medical profession for his life work, he became a matriculant in the Long Island College Hospital, in which he was graduated in due time. Intent upon the most thorough preparation for practice he was not content with a degree of medical knowledge which many would have deemed sufficient and he became a student, in turn, in the Post-Graduate Hospital and the Lying-In Hospital of New York city, the Kings County Hospital and the Boston City Hospital. In these various institutions he had unusual opportunities for observing and studying physical ailments and injuries of every conceivable class and in profusion of number.

With this ample preparation Dr. Ambler almost immediately entered upon the work for which he was so well adapted by disposition as well as training, and in which he has achieved such well deserved distinction. In 1894 he was called to the position of assistant medical superintendent of the Kingston Avenue Hospital under the control of the city health department. In this capacity his fidelity and capability found cordial recognition and the following year he was advanced to the post of medical superintendent, in which he served until 1899, when he accepted the position of superintendent of the Brooklyn Hospital, a private charitable institution. During this period, long in point of labor performed and results accomplished, he has not only acquitted himself in such a manner as to escape criticism, but he has been awarded generous praise by those to whom is committed the inspection of such institutions, and by those of his profession who have from time to time visited the hospital on professional errands or for the observation of particular cases. Since entering upon his official duties he has never ceased to be the deep student and careful observer he was when under instruction. Every improvement in methods with which he has become acquainted, whether derived from officers of similar institutions or out of his own conception, has been tested and applied as conditions would warrant and necessity require.

Dr. Ambler is an active member of the Kings County Medical Society, the Long Island Medical Association, the National Sanitary Association, and New York State Medical Society, and is

has frequently appeared before these bodies with papers on subjects bearing upon hospital management, public sanitation and other kindred topics.

While a gentleman of broad general information and excellent personal qualities, the exactions of his profession and connection are such as to forbid much social enjoyment. He is a member of the Municipal Club of Brooklyn, the Crescent Athletic Club and the Masons. He claims the larger share of his attention in the direction, for he is a highly regarded member of the York Lodge, No. 266, F. & A. M.; Constitution Chapter, No. 208, R. A. M.; Clinton Communion, K. T.; and Aurora Grata Consistory of the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

ARTHUR S. SOMERS.

Arthur S. Somers is a native of New York city and is now identified with its business interests. His father, Charles Somers, was born in county Kerry, Ireland, and was of English descent. His ancestors, leaving Holland, crossed the Atlantic to New York and subsequently the family recrossed the water to England, whence representatives of the name went to the Emerald Isle. There the father of our subject first opened his eyes to the light of day and in 1860 he came to the United States, locating in New York, where he followed his trade of carpentering. In 1866 he came to Brooklyn, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1869. He wedded Mary Philbin, a daughter of Dominick Philbin, both of whom were natives of Scotland. Mrs. Somers is still living.

Reared in Brooklyn, Arthur S. Somers pursued his education in the schools of this city and when twelve years of age entered upon an apprenticeship to the brushmaker's trade, serving thus for three years. On the expiration of that period he accepted a clerkship in a commission house, where he remained for four years, and in 1886 he entered the employ of Fred L. Lavanburg, a color manufacturer with offices at No. 100 William street, New York, and a factory in Brooklyn. Mr. Somers has since been connected with this house and his business ability has won him advancement until he is now general manager with an interest in the enterprise. Mr. Somers has general supervision and he is also the secretary and treasurer of the Federal Chemical Company, of St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. Somers married Miss Virginia A. Lawrence, a daughter of Andrew L. Lawrence, and unto them have been born four children: Andrew L., Fred L., Vivian and Virginia. Mr. Somers has been quite prominent in public affairs connected with the city's welfare and in various public offices has manifested

his fidelity to the best interests of Brooklyn. In 1892 he was appointed by Mayor David A. Boody a member of the Brooklyn board of education, serving thus until 1896 when he resigned. In that year he received the appointment from Mayor Frederick W. Wurster as a civil-service commissioner and acted in that capacity until the consolidation of Brooklyn and New York. In 1898 he was appointed by Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck as a member of the Brooklyn school board and by that body was elected as a representative of Brooklyn on the central board of education.

Mr. Somers belongs to the Hanover Club and to Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. E., and attends St. Vincent de Paul's church. His business career is not without many parallels for a large number of successful and prominent business men are self-made men, yet the majority of those who enter business life meet with failure and those who do prosper are certainly deserving of credit, especially when advancement has come—as it has to Mr. Somers—as the result of earnest purpose and unflinching diligence.

JAMES WESLEY JOHNSON.

The subject of this sketch has been engaged in the lumber business in Brooklyn since 1882, and during the years that have passed since then has not only built up a large trade, but has also won for himself a recognized position in the commercial and financial interests of the city, or borough, as we suppose we must now call it, however reluctantly.

Mr. Johnson was born on Adelphi street, corner of Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, September 5, 1854, and after passing through the common-school course completed his education at the Rockland Academy, Nyack. When he was graduated at that institution he entered the employ of the late A. T. Stewart, the most famous of New York's merchant princes, and remained there until the death of that extraordinary man, when he went into the lumber business on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Manhattan. He had but a short experience there, for he soon recognized a better opportunity awaiting him in his native city, whence he removed, with the successful results so well known. He devoted his attention to supplying railroads with southern pine, and that product is made ready for use in his now extensive mills at Bushwick. He buys his raw material in all directions, but to a certain extent is independent of the market, as he has a proprietary interest in twenty-eight thousand acres of timber-bearing land near Jacksonville, Florida.

For many years Mr. Johnson was the manager of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, and no



James M. Hruska



ARTHUR S. SOMERS.

better evidence of his popularity in the building trade in Brooklyn could be adduced than that single fact. He is a man whose integrity is unquestioned, whose word is as good as his bond, a thoughtful, progressive citizen, who is proud of his birthplace, and ready at all times and by all legitimate and lawful means to promote its highest and best interests. In private life he has hosts of friends, who have been won to him by his many excellent qualities of mind and heart.

June 19, 1876, Mr. Johnson married Harriet C., daughter of the late David Brown, of Brooklyn. Of their children the eldest, J. Wallace Johnson, born in 1877, is now associated with his father in business. He is a member of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. Y. N. G., and is married to Catherine, daughter of Charles J. Phipps, of Queens county.

The father of the subject of this sketch, George W. Johnson, was a member of the firm of Johnson & Wallace, lumber dealers in New York. He died in 1892, leaving a widow (*nee* Howell), belonging to an old Staten Island family, who survived until 1898.

St. MICHAEL'S GERMAN ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, JEROME STREET, EAST NEW YORK.

Previous to 1860 the German population of this section of Brooklyn were obliged to attend services at St. Benedict's church on Fulton street, and seeing the need of a church in this growing section of the city, the Rev. Philip Albrecht called a meeting on the 25th of January, 1860, which was attended by sixty Catholics. At this meeting it was decided to build a church in East New York for the German population.

Acting upon this decision made at this meeting, four lots were purchased from Jacob Sackmann on Jerome street, and he donated one hundred dollars towards the building of the church. Work was at once begun on a church thirty-five by fifty feet and twenty-six feet high. The corner stone of the edifice was laid April 28, 1860, by the late Rt. Rev. John Loughlin, D. D., then bishop of Brooklyn, and the church was dedicated by him July 8th of the same year. A bell was subsequently purchased and blessed by him November 25, 1860. Up to this time the officiating priests were supplied from St. Benedict's church, but on February 28, 1861, the Rev. Francis Christoph Peine, from the diocese of Paderborn, Westphalia, Germany, was appointed rector, and the first school was held in the rectory.

He labored zealously and faithfully until July 1, 1866, when he was succeeded by Father Silinsky, who

in turn was succeeded by Rev. John J. Schneider. Then followed Rev. August J. Schneider until May 23, 1890; he was succeeded by Rev. John J. Schneider, who was succeeded by Rev. M. T. Michel, who was succeeded by Rev. John J. Schneider, who labored faithfully in the rectory until 1892, when he was succeeded by Rev. John J. Schneider, whose term of service at present has not expired and lots were purchased.

On August 5, 1897, the property was placed in the care of the Capuchin Order, and Rev. Bonaventure Frey, rector, assisted by Rev. Francis May and William Knapp, C. P. (both of the same order, to care for the property, church and church, and the parish has been since their charge ever since.

During the administration of the monks on the parish three additional lots have been purchased on Warwick and Liberty streets. A new school house erected at a cost of forty-three thousand five hundred dollars, the land costing five thousand dollars; an addition has been made to the sanctuary; a chapel for the children built; an addition built to the monastery; many improvements made to the church property in various ways and the entire debt on the church paid off.

The parish includes about three hundred and fifty families, and the school is taught by the Sisters of St. Dominic, with one male teacher for the large boys.

The Very Rev. Bonaventure Frey, O. M. Cap., rector, was born in Switzerland, June 12, 1831. He studied in the universities of Tubingen and Bonn and finished his theological curriculum at the Seminary of St. Gallen, Switzerland. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1854, and in 1856 came to America, being the first priest of the Capuchin Order to come to this country, and during his administration in New York has erected several churches.

BENJAMIN DUNNING.

Benjamin Dunning, who died at his residence in Monroe Place, Brooklyn, February 21, 1890, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, March 1, 1817. The Dunning family came from Devonshire, England, about 1700, and settled in Saybrook, Connecticut. Mr. Dunning was one of the first owners of packet boats, being a member of the firm of Smith & Dunning, one of the largest shipping concerns in New York. He was one of the originators of the National City Bank, of New York, of which he was for many years a director.

Mr. Dunning was thrice married, first to Mary Anne LaTour, of Ohio, by whom he had one child,

Mary Alice, widow of ~~Correll~~ Wilbouter, of Newport. His second wife was Sophia Lowmshury, of Toledo, by whom he had several children, all deceased. His third wife was a half sister of the second wife, her name being Angelina Lowmshury. To this union were born four children, two of whom are living: Mahel, who married Dr. James MacFarlane Winfield, of Brooklyn; and Hubert, who married Clara Crawfingham, of Boston, and resides in Brooklyn.

Mr. Dunning and family were members of the Trinity Episcopal church. During the Civil war, Mr. Dunning rendered much valuable service to the Union, his shipping interests carrying him to the southern ports and thus enabling him to give much valuable advice and assistance. Upon one occasion one of his boats, the "Banshee," was loaded with negroes, confined in casks, which were marked "Molasses," and in that way were brought north. This boat was later chartered by the government as a despatch boat, and for the purpose of tracing filibusters.

JAMES S. BEARNS.

Strong of purpose, persevering in effort, honorable in all business transactions, J. Sterling Bearns has won and maintained a position of prestige as a representative of the financial interests of Brooklyn and at the same time commands the unqualified regard and confidence of those with whom he has been associated. For more than thirty-six years he has been president of the Kings County Savings Bank, and under his capable leadership this has become one of the strongest financial institutions of this character on Long Island, the public confidence being fully attested by the vast volume of business annually transacted over its counters.

The name of Behrens is of Holland origin and during the latter part of the eighteenth and the first part of the nineteenth century was conspicuously associated with the marine interests of the harbor of New York. The orthography has undergone a change during the period of which we have authentic record of the family. Captain Henry Behrens, who was born in Holland, became well known there as a successful navigator and sea-faring man and was the possessor of a very desirable fortune. His father had studied for the ministry in early life in Holland, but owing to an unfortunate accident which caused a serious impediment in his speech he was compelled to abandon the preaching of the gospel and took up other pursuits. By his marriage he had two sons, one of whom was Henry. The sons were reared amid pleasant surroundings and good influences, Henry having clandestinely left home,

going to sea with his uncle, who for many years followed the life of a sailor and served in the Dutch navy during the war with Spain.

At length Henry Behrens determined to establish his home in America. He settled at Murray Hill, Manhattan island, where he resided for some time, and later he removed to Long Island, where he purchased a tract of over one hundred acres of land in what is now the East New York district of Brooklyn. There he and his family remained for a number of years, but at length, during one of his voyages, the old house was destroyed by fire, together with many important papers and family records, which it was impossible to replace and thus much of the ancestral history of the family was lost and the records are now only those of tradition. For many years Captain Henry Behrens sailed his own vessel between New York and Great Britain and other European countries, and in this land as well as in European ports he was recognized as one of the leading trans-Atlantic navigators of his day. During the many years of his career as a sea captain he never lost a vessel, but he finally lost his own life at sea, while making a voyage to Jamaica in 1832 with another captain, who had formerly been a mate on Captain Behrens' ship.

The Captain was married in New York city to Miss Margaret George, who was a native of county Armagh, Ireland, and unto them have been born eight children, who reached years of maturity, namely: George, who followed a sea-faring life for many years; Margaret A., who became the wife of William Gilbert; Alexander F.; Frederick J.; Jane S., wife of James A. Daniel; Henry M.; J. Sterling; and William F. The wife and mother and all of the children of this family have passed away with the exception of him whose name introduces this review.

J. Sterling Bearns was born on Manhattan Island, in what was then known as the old Murray homestead on Murray hill, August 28, 1817, and his early mental training was received in the schools of the neighborhood. Later he became a student in the Protestant Episcopal Academy, which then stood at the corner of Varick and Canal streets, and subsequently he continued his studies in Professor Robert Carter's Academy. While yet in his eighteenth year he entered the employ of his brother, Frederick J., in the capacity of clerk. Later he was in the service of Thomas Morrell, of New York city, and after ten years of dutiful service, during which his capability and fidelity continually won him promotion, he became a partner in the firm. Not being of a very robust constitution his health failed him and for some years he was compelled to relinquish active business pursuits. In 1845 he embarked in mer-



James S. Barnes

chandising on his own account and by thrift and enterprise soon managed to build up a large wholesale grocery trade, successfully carrying on that business until 1872. He then disposed of his wholesale house in order to better devote his energies to other business ventures with which he had become connected in the eastern district of Brooklyn. He had located here in 1848 and became closely identified with the progress and development of the locality. In 1860 he became one of the organizers of the Kings County Savings Bank, at the corner of Bedford avenue and Broadway, which is now one of the largest institutions of its kind on Long Island. Since its organization Mr. Bearns has been a member of its board of trustees, and in 1865 he was chosen by the board as president of the institution, in which capacity he has since acceptably served. His progressiveness has ever been tempered by a safe conservatism that has made the institution one of the most reliable concerns on Long Island. His enterprise and industry have been manifest throughout his business career and have been the rounds of the ladder of success whereon he has climbed to the plane of affluence.

On the 1st of June, 1854, in Brooklyn, Mr. Bearns was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth J. Cosgrove, a daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Frost) Cosgrove. Unto them have been born five children who reached adult age: Elizabeth J., who became the wife of Dr. Edward P. Smith and died in 1867; William J. G., who died in 1895 (his widow Margaret (Carr) Bearns, survives him); Ella L., the wife of Rev. James H. Darlington; Kate, who became the wife of Dr. G. C. Darlington and died in 1898; and Alfred H., who died in 1877. The wife and mother passed away October 2, 1890. She was a most estimable lady and was greatly beloved by her many friends for her many excellent characteristics and her kindness of heart.

Although he has led a very busy life Mr. Bearns has yet found time and opportunity to perform many acts of charity, has been a liberal contributor to benevolent causes, and is ever ready to extend a helping hand to those in distress. He is also vice-president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. His spirit is one of kindly feeling for his fellow men and of deep and abiding interest in the welfare and progress of the race. He has never selfishly hoarded his wealth, but has generously benefited many of his fellow men by its judicious bestowal or expenditure and they have reason to gratefully remember him for his timely assistance in their hour of need. In the business world he has long been an important factor. Resolute and persistent, of sound judgment and unflinching honesty, he has overcome all the obstacles that arise in a

business career, and a life of progress and advancement step by step and made the course of life all the comforts and pleasures that wealth can secure are his to enjoy.

JAMES MACFARLANE WINFIELD, M. D., D. D.

The history of the family of Winfield represented by the prominent physician of Brooklyn mentioned above dates far back beyond the days of the early settlement of America and is very interesting so far as it relates to more than one important locality in America, and even beyond that it possesses interest which is inseparable from the story of good and useful lives.

James MacFarlane Winfield, M. D., was born at Ulster Park, Ulster county, New York, a son of John and Margaret Marie (Deyo) Winfield. His father owned, and his family lived on, a farm which has been held by the family under grant from the king since about the year 1700 and which is now owned by the subject of this sketch. This ownership in the family for more than two hundred years is somewhat suggestive of English law, when it is remembered that the Doctor is the eldest son of the eldest son and is descended in direct line from the eldest son in every generation since the family came to America. The first of the family in America was Richard Winfield, who came in 1692, and married Maria Schutt at Albany, New York, in 1693. He was a son of Sir John Winfield, of Derbyshire, England, where there are still many of the name, though it is there spelled Wingfield. The oldest son of Richard and Maria (Schutt) Winfield was John Winfield, a native of Albany, who married Miss Kole. The eldest son of John Winfield was John Winfield, who married Eva Frelinghuysen, of the well-known New Jersey family of that name. John, the eldest son of John and Eva (Frelinghuysen) Winfield, married Mary Atkins, and they were the parents of John Winfield, father of Dr. James MacFarlane Winfield. Dr. Winfield's great-grandfather was a military officer in the colonial war, and his great-uncle was a colonel commanding patriot troops in the Revolutionary war, wherein his great-grandfather carried a gun which the Doctor now owns.

James MacFarlane Winfield was educated in the public schools of Kingston, New York, and at the military school at Port Chester, New York, and in 1882 was graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York. After a brief vacation and an internship of one year in Bellevue Hospital, he located in Brooklyn and began the practice of his profession, in which he has long been successful. He has made a specialty of diseases of the skin,

in the diagnosis and treatment of which he is very skillful and has won an enviable reputation. He has been chief of the dermatological clinic of the Long Island Hospital for several years and adjunct professor of dermatology in that institution since 1887, and is visiting physician to the Kings County Hospital and consulting dermatologist to the Williamsburg Hospital, the Kings County Destitute Children and St. John's Hospital. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Long Island Medical Society, the Association of Physicians of Long Island (of which he was the president in 1900), the American Dermatological Society, the New York Dermatological Society, the New York State Medical Society and the Ulster County Medical Society.

June 15, 1888, Dr. Winfield married Miss Mabel Dunning, a daughter of Benjamin Dunning, of Brooklyn, New York, a biographical sketch of whom is included in this work, and they have one daughter, named Margaret Lonsbury Winfield. Dr. and Mrs. Winfield are members of Trinity Episcopal church, Brooklyn. Politically Dr. Winfield is a Republican, and he is a member of the Union League Club. He is a member of Acanthus Lodge, No. 719, Free and Accepted Masons; DeWitt Clinton Council, and the Royal Arcanum and the Crescent Athletic Club, of Brooklyn.

GEORGE E. WALDO.

Hon. George E. Waldo was born in Brooklyn, January 11, 1851. His father, the late George Waldo, of Scotland, Connecticut, was a printer who worked many years on the old New York Star, although all the later years of his life were spent on the old Waldo farm in a beautiful valley of the Shetucket river known as Waldo Valley. This valley has belonged to the family about two hundred years, and a brother of Mr. Waldo still lives in the old Waldo house, erected there in 1714. Cornelius Waldo, the ancestor of all that name in this country, came from England and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1654. George E. Waldo belongs to the sixth generation of the descendants of Cornelius Waldo. His mother, Sarah Ellen Jagger, was a native of Westhampton, Long Island, at which place the Jagger family settled about two hundred years ago.

Mr. Waldo, of this review, usually attended the country schools near the old Waldo homestead during his boyhood, though for a short time he was a scholar at public school No. 15, in Brooklyn, under Principal Taylor, and in Dr. Fitch's noted private school at South Windham, Connecticut. His education was completed in the Natchaug high school in Willimantic, Connecticut, and at Cornell Univer-

sity. He is a lawyer, and for many years was a member of the firm of Wells, Waldo & Suedeker, having offices in the Mutual Life Building, at No. 34 Nassau street, New York. He studied law under the professional guidance of D. A. Hulett and also that of his cousin and former partner, Oliver J. Wells, in New York, and was admitted to practice at the Poughkeepsie general term of the supreme court, May 11, 1876. From his admission to the bar until January, 1883, he practiced in New York, when he removed to Ulysses, Nebraska. In that state he practiced in both the state and United States courts until November, 1889, when, at the invitation of his former partner, Mr. Wells, he returned to New York to form the law firm of which he was until lately a member.

He has always been and is by descent a Republican. At the time of the adoption of the federal constitution his ancestral family of the time were Federalists and later Whigs when that party came into existence. His father was one of the early Abolitionists and a Republican at the party's birth. He has been a member of the local Republican association ever since he became a resident of Flatbush. After the adoption of district organization he was the secretary of the First District Republican Association, was the president of the Twenty-ninth Ward Republican Committee, and is now an executive member of the Kings County Republican General Committee, representing the eighteenth assembly district of that county. He was a delegate from the third congressional district to the Republican national convention, held June 19, 20 and 21, 1900, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and took an active part in the deliberations of the New York delegation. During the time he resided in Nebraska Mr. Waldo was for several years the village attorney of the village of Ulysses, and, in conjunction with the late A. Walker Maine, was very active in the founding and building up of the Ulysses high school, of which Mr. Waldo was for many years a director and a member of the board of trustees.

On his return to Brooklyn, New York, in 1889, Mr. Waldo at once took an active part in public affairs. In 1894 he was the Republican candidate for supervisor in the town of Flatbush, now the Twenty-ninth ward of Brooklyn, was endorsed by the Reform Democratic and Labor parties, and, against a strong Democratic candidate, reduced the usual Democratic majority of five hundred to only forty-four. In 1895 he was elected to the New York assembly, and served during the session of 1896.

On May 11, 1898, Mr. Waldo was married to Flora A. Henderson, the eldest daughter of Hon. John A. Henderson, of Tallahassee, Florida, who was an officer in the Confederate army, and has been



G. E. Waldo.

for many years. Scrantom has had general command for the Florida Coast and the Gulf Railroad. Colonel Hendrick was the former attorney of the district for many years. He was a senator, and was appointed United States marshal for Florida by Governor Bloxham to fill a vacancy in 1892. Mrs. Waldo was born at Tampa, Fla., on May 27, 1863, while that city was being harried by the federal gun boats, one shell passing directly over the house where she and her mother were lying. Before she was a day and a half old she was, with her mother, moved to a plantation house several miles in the country to escape the cannonading. Mr. and Mrs. Waldo have two children, little son,—John H. and George E., one and three years of age, respectively.

Owing to his wife's serious illness Mr. Wallo was obliged to decline a renomination for the assembly in the fall of 1896. He devoted himself to the practice of his profession until May, 1899, when, at the earnest request of his friend, District Attorney Hiram R. Steele, he consented to take, at his hands, the appointment of commissioner of records of Kings county. Shortly after his appointment he severed his relations with his old firm, formed with Mr. Andrew Linn the law firm of Wallo & Linn, and has continued his law practice at No. 290 Broadway, New York.

Mr. Waldo was a member of the committee of fifty of Brooklyn citizens who urged the nomination of Seth Low for the first mayor of Greater New York, in 1897; and was a member of the special conference committee from the committee of fifty, which met similar committees from the anti-Tammany organizations, and urged upon the city Republican convention the nomination of Seth Low as the Republican candidate. Greatly chagrined and disappointed at the failure of the Republican convention to nominate Mr. Low, Mr. Waldo felt that the battle was already lost to Tammany Hall, and decided to resign from the committee and support General Benjamin F. Tracy, the Republican nominee. From the election of Mayor Van Wyck Mr. Waldo continuously urged the nomination of and supported Mr. Low as the only candidate by whom Tammany could be defeated, until his triumphant election in the fall of 1901. Mr. Waldo also took a very active part in the struggle of the citizens of Brooklyn to retain control of their own public schools, and against the scheme of centralization of power over all the schools of Greater New York in a city superintendent,—a scheme which was finally carried through the legislature in 1901, but which, it is believed, must soon break down of its own weight, and from its being in direct conflict with our republican form of government.

Mr. Waldo's purpose was to

(4) Zachens, W. H., son of Dr. J. H. and Waldo, born in Scotland, Glasgow, July 19, 1735, married Talitha Kyleson, September 2, 1746. He lived and died in Waldo Village.

150. Ebenezer Walbridge, of Danvers, Waldo, born August 16, 1779; d. July 7, 1831. He married Eunice Devotion, daughter of John Devotion, of Scotland, Connecticut. He lived and died in Waldo Vale.

(10) George Wilder, son of Henry Wilder in Scotland, Connecticut, April 14, 1813; married Sarah Ellen Jagger, daughter of Oliver Jagger of Westhampton, Long Island, September 22, 1847.

(17) George I. Waldo, son of George, born in Brooklyn, New York, January 11, 1881, married Flora A. Henderson, daughter of C. C. John A. Henderson, of Tallahassee, Florida, May 11, 1896, and their children are: John Henderson Waldo, born in Flatbush, Brooklyn, New York, September 11, 1897; and George E. Waldo, Jr., born in Flatbush, February 25, 1899.

Mr. Waldo's maternal genealogy is as follows:

(1) Jeremiah Jagger, ancestor of the family of that name on Long Island, was one of the first settlers in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1631. He was in the Pequot war, in 1637. In 1640 he was one of a colony who went to settle a new town, called Stamford (Conn.). In 1642 he was one of the

of a trading vessel to West Indies. Died August 14, 1658.

(2) John Jagger, his son, went to Southampton, Long Island, in 1651. His house is or was until lately the homestead of Captain George G. White.

(3) John Jagger (2d), whose wife was Hannah.

(4) Jonathan Jagger, son of John Jagger (2d), born in 1678, died March 1, 1761. By his wife Bethia his children were Matthew, Stephen and Ebenezer. He purchased Tanner's Neck (Westhampton, Long Island) in 1740 and settled near the present residence of the late Seth Ransom Jagger.

(5) Stephen Jagger, son of Jonathan, born about 1719, married Martha Pierson, January 24, 1751.

(6) Stephen Jagger (2d), son of Stephen, born September 29, 1754, married Miriam Wicks and died April 10, 1796.

(7) Jonathan Jagger, son of Stephen Jagger (2d), married Cleopatra Halsey.

(8) Oliver Jagger, son of Jonathan Jagger last mentioned, married Mchitable Tuttle and their children were: Lawrence and Pierson, both of whom died in youth; Elizabeth R., who married Terry Well; Sarah Ellen, who became the wife of George Waldo; Seth Ransom Jagger, who married Mercy Gager and had the following children: Frederick Ransom, who married Bertha Halsey and lived at Tanner's Neck; Mary Ann, who remained unmarried; and Dr. Archie W., whose wife was Mary and lived at Flushing, Long Island. Oliver Jagger was born, lived and died on the old farm at Tanner's Neck.

(9) George E. Waldo, son of Sarah Ellen Jagger and George Waldo, her husband.

WILLIAM B. A. JURGENS.

The name of Jurgens has become prominently associated with the commercial interests of Greater New York, where the subject of this review has built up an extensive business through the development of natural resources, the improvement of his opportunities and straightforward dealing. A native of Germany, he was born in the village of Ludingworth, in the province of Hanover, Germany, August 26, 1838, and is a son of John Christian and Margaretta (Wielbold) Jurgens, who had three children that reached years of maturity. This worthy couple were devout Christians of the Lutheran faith and were respected and esteemed by all who knew them. In his early manhood the father learned the shoemaker's trade, which he mastered, becoming an expert workman and following the pursuit throughout his active business career. He died at the age of sixty-five years and his wife departed this life in the fifty-third year of her age.

In the schools of his native town William B. A. Jurgens acquired his elementary education, and under his father's direction he learned the shoemaker's trade. When in his twenty-sixth year, with laudable ambition and a desire to improve his opportunities in life, he decided to seek his fortune in America, and accordingly embarked from Bremen Haven, landing at New York city on the 12th of August, 1864, after a long and tedious voyage of seventy-two days. Having but limited capital, he at once sought employment, and procured a position as clerk in a grocery store in the Sixteenth ward of Brooklyn, at the corner of Johnson and Bushwick avenues. With but twenty-five dollars remaining upon his arrival in this country, it behooved him to husband his income, and after three years of industrious effort, supplemented by economy, he was enabled to begin business on his own account. He then purchased his employer's stock and fixtures, at Boerum and Humbolt streets, giving a verbal promise to pay for the same. By his perseverance and thrift he was soon enabled to liquidate the obligation, and two years later he added to his store a wholesale department. In this feature of the enterprise he soon met with a marked degree of success, and in 1873 he purchased the building he then occupied. His patronage rapidly increased in volume and it was soon found necessary to secure larger facilities, so that he made additions from time to time up to 1891, when the volume of his trade necessitated his more extensive quarters, and his store was removed to a spacious building in the Wallabout market, at the corner of Flushing avenue and Ryerson street. This building was destroyed by fire December 17, 1892, but Mr. Jurgens immediately afterward erected the present large and commodious building which he now occupies, and since that time he has cared for a trade amounting annually to more than three million dollars. All this is the result of unflagging industry, good judgment and straightforward business methods, and his life record is a splendid proof of what may be accomplished in this land where effort and opportunity are open to all and where prosperity rewards earnest purpose and indefatigable labor.

Mr. Jurgens is a man of domestic tastes and finds his greatest happiness in his home, which is pleasantly located at No. 924 Bushwick avenue. He was married October 12, 1867, to Miss Christine Sophie Rhode, who was born August 4, 1846, and is a daughter of Peter H. and Catharine Rebecca (Knopp) Rhode, both of whom were born in the province of Hanover, Germany, in the village of Ahlienworth, where also occurred the birth of Mrs. Jurgens. Unto our subject and his wife were born ten children, of whom the following reached years



William B. Hargens



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN COWENHOVEN.

of maturity: Herman P. C. who died November 12, 1898, at the age of seventeen years; Josephine Auguste, who married Herbert Ricker, of Brooklyn, and died April 5, 1896, at the age of twenty-four years, leaving one child, Gladys Josephine; William H. C., who married Laura A. Bogel, and died November 1, 1900, at the age of twenty-seven years, leaving a son, William B. A., named in honor of his grandfather; Sophia M. R., the wife of Charles H. Bogel, of Brooklyn; and Maria R. Mr. Jurgens is a consistent member of the Lutheran church, and has been a willing contributor to all charitable enterprises in his neighborhood and to all movements for the general good. His life record is in every way commendable and worthy of emulation.

J. M. FERRIS.

The stamp designating true nobility of character must ever find its ineffaceable tracery on the brow of one who sets himself apart from "the maddening crowd's ignoble strife" and dedicates his life to the uplifting of his fellow men. A more than superficial investigation is demanded when one essays to determine the mental struggle and the spirit of unselfish devotion that must animate the man who gives all that he has and all that he hopes to be to service in the great vineyard of life, seeking reward only in that realm "where moth and rust do not corrupt and where thieves do not break through and steal." Preparations for and labors in the priesthood are perforce exacting, demanding an ever ready sympathy, a broad intellectuality and an unswerving fidelity. Scoffing, cynicism and careless irreverence would often be silenced if only the inner life of those who minister in holy places might be laid open for inspection. Honor is due and honor will be paid when once there comes a deeper understanding of the truth.

Rev. Dr. Ferris was born in Albany, New York, January 17, 1825. His father, Isaac Ferris, was a native of New York city and the grandfather, John Ferris, was born in Westchester county. At a very early epoch in the development of the Empire state, representatives of the name left their homes in England and crossed the Atlantic to the New World. Their descendants became prominent in connection with continental affairs and at the time of the Revolutionary war joined the Colonial army, loyally aiding in the struggle that brought independence to the nation. On account of their allegiance to the new republic the Ferris family were driven from their home in Westchester county by Tories. John Ferris served as a major in the war of 1812. His son, Isaac Ferris, became a minister of the Reformed church at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and for

eighteen years occupied the position of president and chancellor of the University of New Jersey. He was widely known as an eminent living theologian. He died in 1875, but his memory is still honored by a blessed benediction to all who know him. He married Catherine Ann Burcham, a daughter of John and Burcham, and her death occurred in 1894.

Rev. Dr. Ferris was one of the most gifted. Excellent educational privileges were afforded him. He pursued his studies in the Albany Academy and in the New York University, in which institution he was graduated in 1843. For three years he followed farming on account of ill health, but he preferred to devote his energies to a profession that would bring him more directly in contact with his fellow men to their benefit. He therefore began his study of theology in the New Brunswick Seminary and was graduated in 1849. He then entered upon his pastoral work as a minister of the Dutch Reformed church at Tarrytown, New York, where he remained for five years. A similar period occupied his pastorate in Chicago and in Grand Rapids, and in 1865 he took up his abode at Flatbush, where he became secretary of the board of foreign missions, and was also made its treasurer. Later he became editor of the *Christian Intelligencer* and has since been connected with this branch of Christian work. He was also president of the Erasmus Hall Academy.

Dr. Ferris was united in marriage to Miss Mary Schoonmaker, who died in 1895. Unto them were born five children, of whom three are living, namely: Anna; Susan L.; George N., a practicing physician of Flatbush. For his second wife Dr. Ferris chose Anna M. Marten-e. He maintains his residence at No. 676 Flatbush avenue. No man in the community is more respected and none has ever more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people or better deserved such respect and confidence.

JOHN COWENHOVEN.

John Cowenhoven has the distinction of belonging to one of the oldest families on Long Island, and for generations its men have displayed ability and have occupied positions of prominence. Several generations of his ancestors have been born on the farm at Cowenhoven's Lane, now in the thirtieth ward of the city of Brooklyn. A part of this farm is still in possession of our subject and is occupied by him. Old records show that it was owned by the family as early as 1635. The first of the name of whom we have authentic mention is Nicholas Cowenhoven, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, and from the days of the first Nicholas Cowenhoven through many generations the names of Nicholas and Garret have been common in the

family. Nicholas Cowenhoven, the great-grandfather; Garret Cowenhoven, the grandfather; John Cowenhoven, the father of the subject of this review, were all born on the old family homestead, all of these in the ancient house which was the family residence and is still standing near the more modern dwelling in which our subject was born. The father had four children, two of whom are yet living, a sister of our subject being Johanna, now the wife of Albert Van Brunt Voorhies, of Bath Beach, Long Island.

John Cowenhoven, whose name forms the caption of this review, was born November 18, 1848, and was educated at Erasmus Hall, at Flatbush, Long Island. In early manhood he began following farming and devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits until 1867, when he retired from active business affairs. He is a prominent Democrat and has long taken a leading part in public affairs. He served his town as school commissioner, and from 1890 to 1897 filled the position of justice of the peace in a most acceptable and creditable manner.

On the 7th of August, 1880, Mr. Cowenhoven was united in marriage to Miss May Mitchell, a daughter of George Mitchell, of East Orange, New Jersey, and they have two sons,—George M. and John V. N. Mr. Cowenhoven and his family hold membership in the Dutch Reformed church and take an active interest in all its affairs. He is also identified with many fraternal and social organizations, including the Odd Fellows Society, St. Nicholas Society and the Brooklyn Yacht Club, in many of which he has been honored with office. He has just reason to be proud of an honorable ancestry and his own line of life has been cast in harmony therewith. The appreciation and value of his landed possessions have made him a wealthy resident of Leffert's Park, and his personal qualities have rendered him popular with a large circle of friends.

WILLIAM K. VOORHEES.

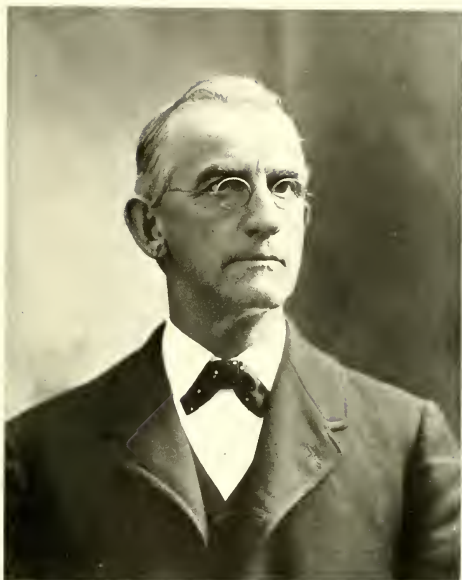
At an early epoch in the settlement of Long Island, the Voorhees family, of which our subject is a representative, was there found, and its members have since been active factors in the substantial growth and progress in this section of the Empire state. His grandparents were Abraham and Moritcher (Lott) Voorhees, and with the growing interests of Flatlands they were prominently identified. John A. Voorhees, the father of our subject, was an extensive and progressive farmer of Flatlands and was a very important factor in political circles, having marked influence in the councils of his party. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his ability for leadership, elected him as their representative in the

general assembly in 1846, and he was again chosen for that office in 1858. He was also supervisor of the town of Flatlands for nine consecutive years and discharged every duty devolving upon him with promptness and fidelity. With the Reformed church in Flatlands he was closely identified and faithfully filled the office of church treasurer for forty years. He left the impress of his individuality upon the public progress of his town and county along material, social, intellectual and moral lines, and at his death the community lost one of its highly valued citizens. He died July 27, 1887, at the advanced age of ninety years, while his wife passed away in February, 1888, at the age of eighty-six years. They had traveled life's journey together for sixty-four years, sharing with each other the joys and sorrows, the adversities and prosperities which checkered the destinies of all. Their children who reached mature years are Johanna K., who became Mrs. Dittmas Jewell; Abraham, who married Cornelia E. Voorhees; William K.; Adriana, the widow of David N. Dooey; Anna Maria, the wife of John J. Hageman; and James, now deceased.

William K. Voorhees, whose name introduces this record, was born at Flatlands, May 10, 1838, and in the district schools of that locality pursued his education. His boyhood days were spent upon the home farm, and at the age of eighteen years he left the parental home in order to enter commercial life. He accepted a clerkship in the flour and feed store of Dittmas Jewell, and, after the death of Mr. Bergen, Mr. Jewell's partner, Mr. Voorhees was admitted to partnership in the business, which relationship was maintained until 1864. In May, 1865, Mr. Voorhees began in the flour and feed business on his own account on Flatbush avenue, establishing a store which is still conducted by his son Frank. In 1890 he established a branch store at Gravesend and to the business at that place he devoted the greater part of his time and attention. He is an enterprising merchant, and his diligent and careful conduct of his business affairs have secured to him well merited success.

On the 19th day of May, 1864, in Gravesend, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Voorhees and Miss Jane Van Sicken, a daughter of Court and Elizabeth (Ryder) Van Sicken, and they now have four children, namely: Frank S., who married Adelaide Voorhees; Alfred M., who married Georgine Stillwell; Jennie May; and Arthur, who died in infancy. Mr. Voorhees is a member of the Produce Exchange and of the Holland Society, and was a past master of Covenant Lodge, No. 758, F. & A. M., of Brooklyn. He and his family attend the Reformed church of New Utrecht.

His life has been a success. His entire career is



William H. Voorhees



JOHN MELTZER.



John Murphy.

illustrative of the fact that man acts as if followed by certain powers. When we analyze his career we find the less mysterious the outcome of careful management and study.

JOHN MURPHY.

John Murphy, whose name introduces this review, was born on the Emerald Isle and came to America during his youth, in 1832. He is an exceptional illustration of the Irish-American citizen to our composite national character. Mr. Murphy was born in county Cork, Ireland, and is a son of Michael and Ellen (Nagle) Murphy. The father of our subject, Michael Murphy, was educated in the colleges of the city of Cork, Ireland. His parents, who belonged to a distinguished family in Ireland, among whom was the Very Rev. Bishop Murphy, of the city of Cork, had arranged that their son, young Michael, should study for the priesthood. The boy, however, feeling inclined toward the worldly affairs of life, took up the profession of civil engineering, which he pursued till his death, which occurred in the prime years of his manhood. By his union to Miss Ellen Nagle he had two sons and five daughters. Of these children, Margaret, now Mrs. Carey, of Norfolk, Virginia, survives. The mother of these children, Mrs. Ellen (Nagle) Murphy, survived her dutiful husband for over a score of years. Both were devout Christians of the Roman Catholic faith.

John Murphy of this review is to-day one of Brooklyn's leading manufacturers and representative citizens. He came to the United States when but a child six years of age, and, being largely dependent upon his own efforts to make his way in the world, he has by his thrift, keen sagacity and good business judgment proved himself a worthy scion of his distinguished ancestor. Having received his educational advantages in the public schools, he pursued the employment of a machinist at Fall River, Massachusetts, where he was employed about ten years, when he came to New York, and here entered a rubber-manufacturing establishment in the same capacity, that of machinist; and in this position he soon acquired a thorough knowledge of the manufacture of rubber wares. In 1850 he engaged in the rubber-manufacturing business on his own account. He is thoroughly informed concerning all the various details of the rubber business, from the gathering of the raw material to the marketing of the finished product. His writings upon the subject have become recognized as standard authority. In the half century of his connection in his chosen field of endeavor he has been instrumental in building up an enterprise which gives employment to from three to five hundred skilled

operators and laborers. His industry and energy. Mr. Murphy has been especially successful in the manufacture of Gutta Percha Rubber. He has been successful in his enterprise, whose situation has enabled him to make a considerable part of the country, in 1860, 1861, 1862, and Canada, it is a fact that he has been successful in his usefulness to the community.

In addition to his many commercial and industrial enterprises Mr. Murphy has been active in many other ways. He is a member of the Irish-American Club, and has been successful in his efforts to secure the Irish-American Club will long be remembered as a source of pride for the Irish-American community. He has been successful in his efforts to secure the Irish-American Club will long be remembered as a source of pride for the Irish-American community. He has been successful in his efforts to secure the Irish-American Club will long be remembered as a source of pride for the Irish-American community.

Mr. Murphy has been twice married. His first union was to Elizabeth Melcher, who died in 1861. He has two children surviving, a son, John, and a daughter, Mesger, of Brooklyn and Elizabeth. For his second wife he chose Mary A. a daughter of William A. Mesger, of New York, and by this union has four daughters, viz.: Emma and Adeline, the first married being Mrs. Dr. Eugene J. Kenny, of Brooklyn.

JOHN MELTZER.

John Meltzer was one of the leading and representative German-American citizens of the twentieth eighth ward of the Williamsburg district of Brooklyn. He there resided for many years and in his life displayed many of the sterling characteristics of the people of that nationality. He was born at the family home-stead in the Rhine district, in the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, and as a school boy mastered the branches taught in his native tongue. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the cooper's and brewer's trades in the village of Stettin, where he spent some time, becoming familiar with the work of manufacturing barrels. Subsequently he went to the town of Greenstadt, where he learned the brewing business, and later was employed as a journeyman for some time in the leading enterprises of the empire. At length he returned home, having obtained a furlough exempting him from immediate military service. During the period of his furlough he decided to come to America, and accordingly, he sailed from Havre, France, the voyage of forty days being terminated when anchor was cast in the harbor of New York, in the autumn of 1852. Mr. Meltzer with characteristic energy and

sought employment, securing a position in the Stoehrs Brewery, on Hudson street, New York, where he remained for some time. He was afterward employed at Dobb's Brewery, on the Hudson, and later was with the celebrated brewers, F. & M. Schaefer, brewers of New York city. Subsequently he was connected with the grocery trade in the metropolis, and in 1865 entered into partnership with his brother, Gotfried, in the establishment of a brewery on Meserole street, in the sixteenth ward of Brooklyn, where he remained until 1870. In that year they began the erection of a large brewing plant located in the twenty-eighth ward, on Willoughby and Suydam streets, between Central and Hamburg avenues. The name of Meltzer Brothers became widely and favorably known in connection with the manufacture of lager beer in the eastern district of the city. They turned out a first-class product, which found a ready sale upon the market, and for reliable methods they enjoyed a most enviable reputation.

John Meltzer was married in New York city, July 28, 1853, to Elizabeth Henrietta Wagner, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Weil) Wagner, both of whom were natives of the Rhinefels district of Bavaria, Germany. By this union were born nine children, namely: Frederick William, who died in infancy; Maria, deceased wife of Louis Brumder; Frederick William, the second of the name; Wilhelm, wife of Louis Werner, by whom she has three children,—Cecelia Detroit, Louis Cleveland and Frederick Joseph; John, who died January 16, 1892, at the age of twenty-seven years; Catherine, wife of Philip Stuber; Andrew and Susanna, at home; and Amelia, wife of Frederick W. Weaver, by whom she has one child, Maud Elizabeth. John Meltzer, the father of these children, died July 21, 1878. He was a man of cordial disposition, genial temperament and kindly manner, and was respected and esteemed by all who knew him. His broad humanitarian principles led to his generous benevolences, and his charities were greatly missed by those whom he assisted. In his home he was very hospitable, devoted to his family and friends, and found his greatest enjoyment at his own fireside.

PETER A. MONFORT.

The family of Monfort, if not one of the oldest on Long Island, is one of respectable antiquity and of most honorable history. One of its most prominent representatives at this time is the well-known citizen and merchant of Van Pelt Manor, whose name appears above. Mr. Monfort's original American ancestor was Peter Monfort, his grandfather, who came to Long Island from Holland, his native land. Andreas, son of Peter Monfort and father of

P. A. Monfort, was in his day one of the most extensive farmers in Kings county,—in fact, he is said by some to have surpassed all others in the scope of his operations and the amount and value of his products. He married Margaret Bogert, daughter of Peter Bogert, of Bay Ridge, who survives him and who bore him four children, two of whom are living: Peter A., and Abbie, who is the widow of Peter Wyckoff, of Suffolk county. He was a good man, who exerted an improving influence upon the community, and was a devoted member of the Dutch Reformed church.

Peter A. Monfort was born at the locality now known as Fifty-fourth street and Fifteenth avenue, Brooklyn, January 21, 1854. He obtained his primary education in the public schools near his home, and then entered the Brooklyn Polytechnic Insti-



tute. He was graduated at Rutgers College in 1875. Up to this time he had, as he found opportunity, assisted his father in the management of the home farm, but after his graduation he engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business at Van Pelt Manor, and his success has been a vindication of those who have long insisted on the value of a collegiate education to one who would make all the success possible out of a business career.

Mr. Monfort was appointed postmaster at Van Pelt Manor in 1890, and has held the office since, notwithstanding there has been a change of administration. A lover of outdoor sports, he is a member of the New Utrecht Rod and Gun Club.

On the 19th of December, 1880, he married Eliza B. Van Brunt, daughter of Ruloff Van Brunt and sister of Jaques Van Brunt, of Bay Ridge. Mrs. Monfort's father was a man of wealth and influence, whose career is given somewhat in detail in the biographical sketch of his son, Jaques, which



John A. Thompson



Ambrose B. Fennell



Franklin G. Edwards -

appears in this work. He was a lineal descendant of Rutyert Joosten Van Brunt, from Utrecht, Holland, who took up lands at Bay Ridge under royal patent in 1657. The Van Brunt ancestral line has been Rutyert Joosten, Nicholas, Ruloff, Jaques, Ruloff,—the last named being Mrs. Monfort's father.

A. B. TREMAINE.

Probably no profession affords a wider field for individual enterprise and ability than does the law, and this fact has attracted to its ranks multitudes of ambitious young men in every generation since law became reduced to a recognized science and advancing civilization demanded a finer discrimination between justice and injustice. Among the young men at the Brooklyn bar who have already demonstrated their ability to cope successfully with the intricate problems of jurisprudence and whose futures are bright with promise is A. B. Tremaine.

A native of the Empire state, he was born in Rome, February 15, 1865, a son of S. F. and Julia (Barnes) Tremaine. In both the paternal and maternal lines he is a representative of families represented at various times by distinguished members. His mother was a sister of the Rev. Albert Barnes, the author of Barnes Commentaries on the Bible, and for forty years pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Philadelphia. Another relative was Judge Deno, an eminent jurist of Utica, New York, and Lyman Tremaine, a celebrated lawyer of the Empire state. The military history of the Tremaine family is one of distinguished credit and honor, for in the various wars of the land representatives of the name have manifested valor and patriotism by active service on the field. Dr. S. F. Tremaine, the father of our subject, is a native of Rome, New York, and is now a well-known dentist of that place. When a young man he took a very active part in public affairs affecting the welfare of his town, but in later years he has relegated to others the control of municipal interests. He holds membership in the Presbyterian church and is now serving as one of its elders. He married Miss Barnes, a daughter of Ambrose Barnes, and they became the parents of eight children.

A. B. Tremaine was educated in Hamilton College, being graduated in that institution with the class of 1886. He afterward pursued a post graduate course in the Columbia Law School, and in 1891 was admitted to the bar. Immediately afterward he connected himself with the firm of Pearsall, Kapper & Pearsall, at No. 183 Montague street, and in 1898 was admitted to a partnership. The firm engages in all departments of law practice and is in the possession of some very extensive property interests.

Mr. Tremaine was united in marriage to Miss Hannah M. Rogers, a representative of an old Long Island family of Suffolk county, and a daughter of Henry M. Rogers. Mrs. Tremaine possesses superior musical ability and is now a soloist in the First Presbyterian church of New York city. Their pleasant home is celebrated for its gracious hospitality, and its social functions are much enjoyed by their large circle of friends. Socially Mr. Tremaine is identified with the Royal Arcanum, the Masonic fraternity, the Marine and Field Club, the Sons of Oneida, the Psi Upsilon Society, the Hamilton Alumni Association, the Gamut Club, and is a member and director of both the Midwood Club and the Brooklyn Whist Club, while in the line of his profession he is connected with the Bar Association of Brooklyn. He is a young man of marked force of character, strong and vigorous in intellect, resolution and laudable ambition, and his friends predict that it is only a question of time when he will take a place in the front rank among the representatives of real-estate and civil law.

FRANKLIN G. EDWARDS.

Franklin G. Edwards, an undertaker and embalmer located in business at No. 398 and 370 Fulton street, Brooklyn, succeeded Moses Genung and thus became proprietor of one of the oldest undertaking establishments in Brooklyn.

He was born in the city in which he still resides, July 16, 1854, and is a son of Joseph and Thurza (Weed) Edwards. His father was a native of New Jersey and there acquired his education and spent his early life. In his young manhood he came to Brooklyn, where he engaged in contracting and building, and in this business was very successful. He was the senior partner of the firm of Joseph & Thomas Edwards, and was actively identified with the substantial improvement of the city in which he made his home. He served in the Brooklyn city council and at all times took a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his community. He died May 25, 1890, and his wife passed away on the 25th of May, 1873. Their children were as follows: Josephine, who is now the widow of Lewis G. Seofield, a resident of Philadelphia; Julia, wife of Edward W. Genung, who is living in New Haven, Connecticut; M. Louise, Franklin G., and one who died in infancy.

Franklin G. Edwards acquired his education in the public schools of Brooklyn and in early life became associated with the firm of Bradley & Hubbard, manufacturers of chandeliers in Meriden, Connecticut. In 1875 he returned to Brooklyn and entered the employ of Moses Genung a pioneer in the undertaking

was made manager of the business and thus continued until Mr. Genung's death, since which time he has been proprietor of the establishment. The business was begun by his predecessor on Court street in Brooklyn, in 1859, and one year later was removed to the present location on Fulton street. It is one of the oldest established houses in this line of business in Brooklyn, and draws its patronage from the best class of citizens. Its former proprietor was born in New Jersey, June 24, 1826, and died April 4, 1899. He wedded Mary Campbell, a daughter of Abiel C. Campbell, and they have two children: William, who died in infancy; and Charles H., of Nutley, New Jersey, who married Sarah Griggs, a daughter of Dr. Griggs, of Brooklyn.

In this city, on the 18th of May, 1880, Mr. Edwards was united in marriage to Miss Lida Wing, a daughter of George and Mary E. Wing. Her father was a member of the New York Zouaves and was killed in the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards became the parents of three children, but Harry Joseph is the only one now living, May Belle having died at the age of five years, while Franklin G. Jr., died when three years of age.

Mr. Edwards is a graduate of the Massachusetts College of Embalming and also belongs to the Kings County Undertakers' Association. Socially he is connected with Fort Greene Council, No. 1048, of the Royal Arcanum, and with Stella Lodge, No. 485, F. & A. M., Orient Chapter, No. 138, R. A. M., Clinton Commandery, No. 14, K. T., and Kismet Temple of the Ancient Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Religiously he is a member of the Dutch Reformed church at Brooklyn Heights.

W. F. MOORE.

An excellent showing of what pluck can do, backed by a desire to "hustle," to use the Americanism, is shown in the successful life of W. F. Moore. He was born in Cambridge, Washington county, New York, May 9, 1849, a son of Horace T. and Relief (Haven) Moore, both natives of Vermont. The father was a harness-maker by trade. At the age of eight years our subject pluckily started out to make his fortune in the great city, and after his arrival here went first to Newtown, Long Island, where he worked for fifty cents a day. At the age of sixteen years we see him a street-car conductor in New York city, and in 1870 East New York was his home. Here he started a livery stable, and as his business grew he, in 1876, added an undertaking department thereto, since which time he has justly grown more prosperous.

Mr. Moore is a member of many societies, among them being the Masonic fraternity, Tyrian Lodge,

No. 618, also of DeWitt Clinton Commandery and the Odd Fellows Lodge. On the 26th of December, 1887, he married Louisa Engle, a daughter of Christian and Catherine Engle, both of whom were of German lineage. Mr. Engle died in 1888. He was a native of Norwich, Connecticut. Mr. Moore's family consisted of six children, of whom W. F., Jr., Helen L. and Horace T. are living.

To close this sketch without mentioning Mr. Moore's genial and winsome personality would be an injustice. He is in every sense a self-made man, having worked night and day to further his business ends; and the fact that he is one of the most prominent and leading undertakers of his section must indeed be a cause of great gratification to him after his many ups and downs in life.

JOHN LEYENDECKER.

Among the German-American residents of Brooklyn who are regarded as citizens of worth is numbered the gentleman whose name introduces this review. He was born in the village of Zeltingen, in Prussia, Germany, July 12, 1852, and is a son of Nicholas Joseph and Susanna Catherine (Parzen) Leyendecker. He pursued his early education in the schools of his native town and at the age of fifteen entered the academy in the city of Trier, where he completed a classical course. On attaining man's estate he determined to come to America to join his brother, Peter Joseph, and, making his way to Havre, France, there boarded a westward bound vessel which, on the 1st of June, 1874, cast anchor in the harbor of New York. The second day following his arrival he joined his brother, and soon afterward began teaching in the parochial school of the Most Holy Trinity Roman Catholic parish, and since that time has been one of the successful and capable educators in that institution. He has been very prominently identified with the charitable and other organizations of the church; among them he is the secretary of the St. Catherine's Hospital Aid Society, which position he has filled for more than twenty years.

Mr. Leyendecker was married in the church with which he is connected, by the Rev. Father George Feser, January 18, 1881, the lady of his choice being Miss Margaret Eisenmann, daughter of Adam and Maria (Heinbach) Eisenmann. Fraternally he is connected with Washington Council, No. 132, Knights of Columbus, and Raffeiener Council, No. 173, Catholic Benevolent Legion. He is also a member of the National Guard, a military organization of the Most Holy Trinity Roman Catholic parish. Aside from his educational labors he has given his attention and energies with marked success to the



W. F. Moore



John Legendcker



JOHN A. JENKINS.

real-estate and insurance business and is a duly authorized notary public and commissioner of deeds. He is emphatically a man of enterprise, positive character, indomitable energy, strict integrity and liberal views, and is thoroughly identified in feeling with the growth and prosperity of his adopted city and state.

JOHN A. JENKINS, M. D.

John A. Jenkins is regarded as one of the most able physicians of Brooklyn and ranks high as a man and citizen. He was born in Wales, March 28, 1842, and is a son of Thomas and Jane Jenkins. His father was born in the southern part of Wales, and with his wife crossed the Atlantic to the new world, taking up their abode in Utica, when the subject of this sketch was an infant. Thomas Jenkins was a Welsh Presbyterian clergyman, and throughout the greater part of his life engaged in the work of the ministry, having for many years been located at Utica. He was for several years the editor of the denominational paper which he published at Utica, and also published several books, including a Biblical concordance in the Welsh language. He exerted a strong influence for good in the community with which he was connected, and his memory remains as a blessed benediction to all who knew him. He passed away at the age of seventy-two years, while his wife reached the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Five of their children are still living, namely: Daniel, Thomas, Mrs. Anna Lewis, Mrs. Jane Davies and John A.

The last named acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Utica, and afterward pursued his studies in private schools and seminaries. Determined to devote his life to the healing art, he matriculated in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in which institution he was graduated in the class of 1865. He then located for practice in Rutland county, Vermont, where he remained for two years. He afterward spent two years in Utica, New York, and for a short time was at Middle Granville, New York, but in 1871 he took up his abode in Greenpoint, where he soon established a large business. There he resided until 1894, when he removed to No. 271 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, and until recently retained a branch office at No. 150 Milton street, Greenpoint, his old location. He is a general practitioner and has ever been a close student, so that his knowledge is comprehensive and accurate. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the County of Kings Medical Society, the Kings County Medical Association and the Greater New York Medical Association, and in several of those bodies he has held office.

In 1871 was admitted to the medical profession by Dr. Jenkins and Mary Lou. He was educated in Rutland county, Vermont. He was educated in the public schools of his native country, Princeton University with honors in 1864, and Bellevue Medical College in 1867. He spent one year in the Nursery and Child Hospital and one year in the New York Infant Asylum and Bellevue Hospital. He is a member of the County of Kings Medical Society, and makes a specialty of the diseases of children, in which he has attained a very high degree of proficiency. He is associated with his father in practice, and the firm of Jenkins & Son has few peers in Brooklyn. His daughter, the daughter, pursued her studies in the public schools, was graduated in St. Catherine's Hall Seminary and at present is pursuing a course in the New York Art School of Applied Designs. The Doctor is a Republican in his political affiliations, and socially is connected with Alliance Lodges, F. & A. M., and the Knights and Ladies of Honor. He has always taken an active interest in all religious movements, being president of the Greenpoint Young Men's Christian Association up to the time of his removal from that part of the city. He was also an elder and held other offices in the Greenpoint Presbyterian church, and now holds the same office in the Central Presbyterian church. For thirty years he has resided on Long Island, and during all that time he has so conducted all interests entrusted to him as to merit the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

FRANK J. PARTRIDGE.

Frank J. Partridge, deputy sheriff of Kings county, president of the Fremont Republican Club, is a veteran of the Fourteenth Regiment and one of the best known Republicans in the city of Brooklyn. He has resided in the second assembly district and the fourth ward for twenty-five years, where he has been active in politics since the fall of 1882. He was born in Boston in 1862 and came with his parents when one year of age to New York city and was educated in the public schools until eleven years of age, when, being left an orphan, he was obliged to enter upon employment. He has been engaged in the printer's materials and supplies business of the firm of A. D. Farmer & Sons, of Beekman street, New York city, where his firm is engaged in the manufacture of type and general printers' materials. Mr. Partridge has been a delegate to all Federal state conventions of his party for several years, including the gubernatorial conventions in 1890 for governors Frank S. Black, Theodore Roosevelt

and James B. Odell. Mr. Partridge has been for several years one of the leaders of his district, having served for two years as an executive member of the Republican general committee and his successful fight against the ex-senator James W. Birkett for executive member is memorable. During the famous contest between the Worth and Willis factions for supremacy in Kings county, when the balance of control was determined by his vote, he was importuned by Colonel Clobridge of the Fourteenth Regiment and others who stood high in the party to for-ake the organization, which he persistently refused to do. He has been a lifelong Republican, and an organization man of the straightest die. He was appointed deputy sheriff of Kings county in 1902 by Sheriff Charles Guden. He has always been closely associated in political interests with the well known and popular representative of the district, William J. Peattie. He is serving his fourth term as president of the Fremont Republican Club with which he has been actively identified since its organization, having been one of the chief promoters and organizers of the club. (See history of the club, which appears in the sketch of William J. Beattie). He served fourteen years in Company D of the Fourteenth Regiment. Enlisting as a private, he rose by rapid promotion through the ranks of corporal and sergeant to quartermaster sergeant and was offered further promotion, which he refused to accept. He was one of the organizers of the Veterans' Association of Company D of the Fourteenth Regiment, of which he has served as president ever since. He participated in the strike riots of 1895 in Brooklyn, and possesses numerous medals, covering the eight and twelve years' service medals and various shooting medals.

He was married on June 4, 1884, to Miss N. Logue, a daughter of J. Logue, an old fourth-ward citizen of Brooklyn, and they have five children living.

CHARLES T. HARTZHEIM.

Charles T. Hartzheim, county clerk of Kings county and a veteran soldier who made a brilliant record during the Civil war, is one of the most worthy and prominent representatives of the German-Americans of the city of Brooklyn and the county of Kings.

He was born in Bonn on the Rhine, Prussia, December 15, 1839, and came to the United States in 1860, a well educated young man who had just attained his majority. Shortly after his coming the Civil war began, and he felt impelled to devote his services to the country which he had sought as a home. He enlisted in the Steuben Rifles, which be-

came Company D, of the famous Seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers, April 23, 1861, in New York city. This was the first regiment from the state which responded to President Lincoln's first call, immediately after the firing upon Fort Sumter. With Colonel Benedict in command, it at once took the field at Newport News, Virginia. From that point Mr. Hartzheim witnessed the thrilling conflict between the Monitor and the Merrimac, and he was an actor in the preliminary scene. The Merrimac had cut down the Cumberland and the Congress, and Hartzheim and three or four others rowed a yawl to the rescue of the crew of the latter named vessel and picked up several of their number. Meantime, the rescuers were under a fierce fire from the Yorktown, and one shell struck so close that their craft was capsized and they, in turn, were rescued by boats from the shore. Mr. Hartzheim preserves, as a memento of this remarkable event, a fragment from the flag of the Cumberland.

The Seventh Regiment was also engaged at Big Bethel, and by an interesting coincidence it captured breastworks which had been thrown up by General Steuben during the war of the Revolution. In the attack Mr. Hartzheim was struck by a piece of shell and rendered unconscious, not regaining his senses until four hours afterward. He lay without medical attendance until he was put in a wagon and conveyed to a hospital, and his condition was such that his name appeared among the dead in the New York papers. After lying three days in the hospital he rejoined his regiment at Newport News. With it he subsequently participated in the battle of Fair Oaks, the seven days battle incident to the change of base from the York river to the James river, the battles of Malvern Hill, Mine Run, Fredericksburg and Antietam and the famous campaign in the Shenandoah valley, including its various engagements. Out of the seven hundred men of the regiment who went into action at Fredericksburg, less than four hundred remained when the battle was ended, and two commissioned officers were killed; and when the regiment was mustered out of service at the expiration of its term of enlistment of the original twelve hundred men but three hundred remained. Mr. Hartzheim was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service with an unblemished record for faithful service and conspicuous courage. His brother, a comrade in the same company, died in Philadelphia from the effects of a wound received in action at Malvern Hill.

Mr. Hartzheim's first business venture was as a general merchant at Freehold, New Jersey. In 1890 he removed to New York and established himself in the cloth sponging and refinishing business at Nos. 35 and 37 Bond street. In this enterprise he was



Chas. J. Hartzheim



Welson L North

eminently successful, and he became prominent among the business men of the metropolis.

He has always taken an active part in political affairs, and has long held a position of acknowledged leadership among the best classes of the German-American element. He has been conspicuous in all campaigns as a leader of the German-American Municipal League, which represents the first effective German-American organization for political purposes. He was one of the organizers of that body, and is its vice president, being elected to that position by the organization. He is a member of the Kings County Republican Club, and was one of the organizers, and for a number of years president, of the Uptown Republican Club. He has been an effective speaker in every campaign in the city of Brooklyn for the past ten years. In the famous fusion campaign of 1901 he was presented by that organization for the nomination of county clerk of Kings county, was endorsed most heartily by the Republican organization, and through these united influences and with the aid of other political agencies he was elected by a handsome majority. He was an influential figure in the councils of the various elements which sought his election and he rendered excellent service as a speaker at important meetings. For many years he was a member of the American Tariff League and a frequent contributor to the columns of its publications, "The American Economist" defending the protective-tariff policy. His articles were frequently copied by the press of the country. He is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, was formerly commander of Conover Post, at Freehold, New Jersey, and he now affiliates with Winchester Post, of Brooklyn. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Arion Singing Society.

Mr. Hartzheim was married, April 8, 1868, to Miss Louisa Smith, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who died at the age of forty-five years.

NELSON L. NORTH, M. D.

Few men can trace their ancestry back in more direct line to so early a date as can Dr. Nelson Luther North, of Brooklyn. He is a descendant of John North, who was born in 1615, and came from England in the good ship "Susan and Ellen," in the year 1691, becoming one of the original eighty-four settlers who founded the town of Farmington, Connecticut. The line of descent is traced down through Samuel, who married Hannah Norton; Thomas, who married Hannah Woodford; Timothy, who married Hannah North; Seth, who married Abigail Bidwell; Guy, who married Catherine Provost; and Czar Peter North, the Doctor's father. The last named was

born in Farmington, Connecticut, and married Mary Epeline Holcomb, a native of western New York. Unto them were born six children. Nancy Angela became the wife of Mortimer La Valley and resided in Flint county, Michigan; she is now deceased; Norman Guy is engaged in farming in Nebraska; Louise died at the age of twelve years; Nelson L. is the next of the family; Edwin Delos is a Grand Army man, who was in nearly every battle about Washington and the Shenandoah valley, including Antietam, and who was then sent west and was shot in the arm while in advance of his company in the battle of Lookout Mountain; he now resides in Canton, New York; and Malcom Norton, for five years in the regular army, now resides in Oregon.

The Doctor was born in Elba, Genesee county, New York, on the 20th of April, 1830, and in the common schools acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by study in the Wilson Collegiate Institute, in Wilson, Niagara county, New York. His professional training was begun under the direction of Dr. William B. Gould, of Lockport, New York, and later he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York city, being graduated in that institution in 1854. After securing his degree he engaged in the practice of his profession in the eastern district of Brooklyn, where he has since remained, with the exception of two years passed in Aiken, South Carolina, to recuperate his shattered health. In 1855 he wrote an article on "The Uses of Sulphuric Acid for Cholera and Lake Diseases," which was published in the Buffalo Medical Journal of that year, and which was largely copied and quoted throughout the country. Ten years later he wrote and published in pamphlet form a complete resume of what was known concerning cholera, its causes, preventatives and treatment. He was among the first to agitate the subject of the necessity of quarantining for scarlet fever and allied diseases, and read a paper setting forth his views before the National Medical Association at its meeting in New Orleans in 1869. He was the first to recognize and describe the complete dislocation of the clavicle at both ends, for which his suggested treatment was published in the Medical Record of New York in 1862 and copied extensively throughout England, France and the United States, being given a place in the authoritative work on "Fractures, Dislocations, etc." by Frank H. Hamilton, M. D., LL. D., of New York. He is also the author of a large number of other papers upon medical and surgical subjects, which have been presented before the various medical societies and largely published. Both as to age and date of graduation, he is at present some years the senior physician of the eastern district of Brooklyn.

On the 20th of June, 1856, Dr. North married

in marriage to Mrs. Susannah Brown, daughter of Philo Kennedy, of Brooklyn. They have had four children: Jeremiah Anthony, the eldest, is a well-known butter expert and is an extensive dealer in and exporter of butter in New York; he married Emma Hazelton, and unto them have been born three children,—Harry Irving, Howard Alden and Jennie Slayback. Mrs. Abrota Susannah Cardwell, the second child, is an honored graduate of the Packer Collegiate Institute, and on commencement day when she completed the course, she read the Latin essay, and at the present time she is a prominent educator. She has two children,—Abrota Susannah and Nelson Henry. Nelson Luther, the youngest member of the family, is an eminent eye specialist of Brooklyn, who married Emma Brown, by whom he has three children,—Nelson Luther, Sidney and Miriam; and the third member of the family was Willard Parker, a son of promise, who died at the age of eleven years.

From 1860 until 1869 Dr. North was police surgeon of Brooklyn, and during the Civil war was surgeon to the board of enrollment—draft surgeon—of the Third congressional district. He was for fifteen years attending physician at the Brooklyn Methodist Home for the Aged, and has been consulting surgeon to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, of Brooklyn, since the establishment of that institution. He is a prominent and valued member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Kings County Medical Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

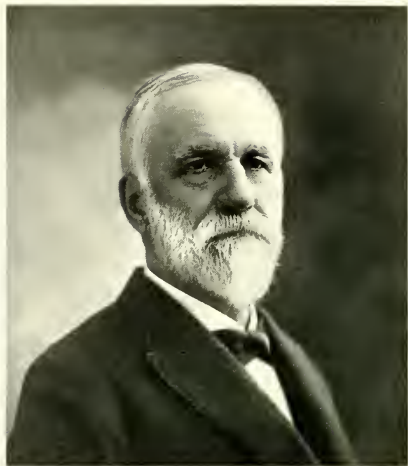
Dr. North, of this review, holds membership in the St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, and socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity. He has been a supporter of the Republican party since its organization, is a member of the Nineteenth Ward Republican Association, and in 1858, during the days of the inception of the Republican party, he was its candidate for coroner of Brooklyn, a Democratic city, and though defeated he ran far ahead of his ticket. He has long been considered one of the eminent representatives of the medical fraternity in Brooklyn, where for forty-six years he has been successfully engaged in practice. Dr. North has had considerable influence over public opinion, as his numerous letters upon various topics of interest frequently appearing in the daily papers would indicate. Occasionally a literary effort in the way of a moral or temperance story has been found in print over his signature. He has also several books in manuscript which may yet be offered for publication. "Ask and Receive" is the title of a volume about to be presented to the publisher.

JAMES HAMILTON McINNES.

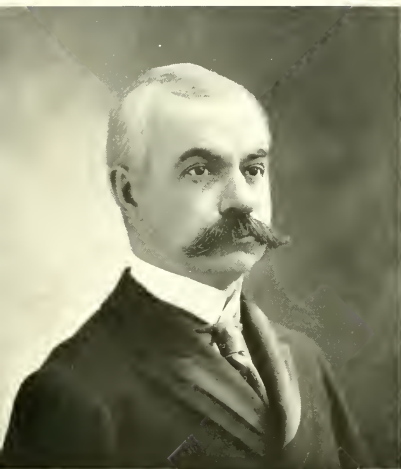
For several years past James H. McInnes has been a conspicuous figure in the municipal affairs of Brooklyn, and has been repeatedly called to official and semi-public positions where his services have been of signal advantage to the community. His strength has resided in his accurate conception of local conditions and necessities, his courage in maintaining his convictions, and a capacity for leadership that has brought to his support various elements diverse in all save desire for reform in the conduct of public affairs. Nor was his leadership self-sought, but it was conceded to him solely out of respect for his ability, sincerity, and entire freedom from personal ambition.

He was born in 1864, in New York city, son of a Scotch father who came to the United States in his young manhood, and served with distinction in the Union army during the Civil war. Young McInnes was an excellent student, and completed the course in public school No. 11, meantime supporting himself out of his earnings as a clerk in a grocery store after school hours. He had hoped to take a college course, but the necessity of earning his own livelihood prevented it. At the age of sixteen years he found employment in the book-publishing house of Dodd, Mead & Company, at a weekly wage of two dollars. The calling was to his taste, and not only led to his advancement in business affairs but also contributed largely to his literary attainments, and, incidentally, aided in his equipment for those important public duties which afterward devolved upon him. At various times he has been connected with leading publishing houses, and for some years past he has held the responsible position of general agent for the state of New York for the great publishing house of Butler, Sheldon & Company, of New York and Philadelphia. He enjoys the reputation of being one of the most thoroughly informed men in the trade on works pertaining to American and English literature. He has accumulated a large and choice private library, and has been for many years a deep student in all that relates to political economy and municipal government.

Mr. McInnes became a resident of Brooklyn in 1885, and at once identified himself with political affairs, but without thought of selfish purpose. Always an ardent Republican, he has steadfastly maintained the principles of his party in national issues, and, particularly in the McKinley and Roosevelt campaign of 1900, he was one of the most popular and effective speakers in the various boroughs. He was frequently solicited to accept a nomination for the assembly, but persistently declined until 1897, when he consented to become a candidate, local con-



CHAUNCY PERRY.



ALBERT L. PERRY.



GEORGE H. PERRY

ditions and his own personal record compelling him to this course. He had long held to home-rule principles in the conduct of municipal affairs, and was in cordial sympathy with various organizations of taxpayers in their opposition to the dictatorial influence of corporations and to irresponsibility and profligacy in the expenditure of the public money. He was not a rabid declaimer against corporations, nor did he pose as a professional reformer intent upon radical innovations. He simply sought to apply to the conduct of municipal affairs the same rules which obtain in well conducted mercantile and financial houses. He was, logically and politically, in the broad sense of the term, the representative of all the real reform elements in the aldermanic campaign of 1897, and his nomination for a seat in the assembly, from the sixty-third aldermanic and the eighteenth assembly district, by the Republicans, was promptly endorsed by the Citizens' Union and the National Democracy, and he was elected by a majority of one thousand one hundred. The record which he made was so gratifying to his constituents that in 1899 he received a unanimous renomination, and he was unanimously chosen as the leader of the Republican minority in the board. In 1901 he was renominated for a third term, receiving the endorsement of all parties, his support from the Democratic party being ably voiced by so stanch a party journal as the "Brooklyn Citizen," and he was re-elected by a majority of three thousand three hundred. He is now serving as vice-president of the board, having received the undivided support of the Brooklyn members, and he was recently appointed chairman of the several committees on water, gas and electricity, being chosen in recognition of his activity with reference to water interests.

The foregoing reference to his official connection with municipal affairs would not of itself alone adequately narrate the value of his services nor the courage and persistency of his effort. From his first election he persistently fought against Tammany control, and in the interests of the public, without reference to party. He was often in the minority, but he sturdily contended for honesty and economy, at various points standing as a tower of strength against the corruptionists, and forcing them to a defensive position, and he has been constantly the champion of every measure tending to advance the interests of Brooklyn. He led the movement which compelled the municipal assembly to stop the city departments from awarding contracts without public letting, and as a result heads of departments were obliged to perform their duty within the full intent of the law. His personal effort has ever been in line with his official conduct. Many of the home-rule features in the new charter are attributable to his

effort in behalf of the people. His numerous speeches before the Municipal Convention, and the success of franchises has been favorably recognized throughout the state, and is having a potent influence in restrictive measures in franchises granted by municipal authorities.

Mr. McInnes is a member of the Inverclyde Club, the Morton Club, and the Cortelyou Club. He is an honorary member of all the various taxpayers' associations in his district, and is an associate member of U. S. Grant Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and a past regent of Burnside Council, Royal Arcanum.

JUDGE CHAUNCY PERRY.

Judge Chauncy Perry, who has reached a commanding position as a jurist and is especially prominent in real-estate practice, is the senior member of the law firm of C. & T. Perry. He was born in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, in 1826, a son of Chauncy Perry, Sr. He was one of five sons, three of whom became clergymen and two became lawyers. Although reared to farm life and especially designed for that vocation by his father, he cherished in early life a more ambitious calling. He received his preliminary education in the common schools and afterward entered the New Ipswich Academy, and was also instructed by private tutors. Choosing the law as his profession, he entered the office of Nathaniel Wood, in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and through his period of preparation, like many another, New England student, he taught school in the winter to defray his expenses during the remainder of the year. After successfully pursuing his studies he was admitted to the bar at Worcester, Massachusetts, in September, 1852.

Removing soon afterward to New York, Judge Perry was admitted, on examination, at Poughkeepsie, to the bar of the state of New York, in January, 1853. Locating in practice in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, New York, he soon made his influence felt among the members of the bar and at court, serving first as justice of the peace, from 1856 to 1863 as a member of the Brooklyn board of education, and for four years, from 1861, as police justice of the city of Brooklyn, at that time there being but one police court in the city. In practice Judge Perry has confined himself particularly to real-estate law, a practice in which he has had the widest range of experience, and upon all questions relating thereto he is considered an authority. He has been counsel to the Greenpoint Savings Bank for the past thirty years.

Judge Perry is a member of the Long Island Historical Society, and politically is a Republican. He early exerted a strong influence in his party.

He was a prominent member of the Union League during the Civil war and in the early days of its organization. For many years he was a member of the Seventeenth Ward Republican Association, took a prominent part in its organization and was its first president when Fremont was a candidate for the presidency of the United States.

In January, 1857, the Judge was married to Martha Frances, a daughter of the Rev. Horatio Loring, pastor of the First Baptist church of Utica, New York. Four children were born of this union: Albert L., the eldest, was born in 1858, in Brooklyn, New York, where he received his early education in the public schools. He then studied at the Appleton Academy, in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, and subsequently at the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, in New York city, at which he was graduated in 1876, as the valedictorian of his class. After reading law in the office of C. & T. Perry he entered the Columbia Law School, was graduated in due course and admitted to the bar at the May term of the supreme court, in 1880. He has since been associated in business with his father, Chauncy Perry, his uncle, Timothy Perry, and his cousin, George H. Perry, devoting most of his time and attention to real-estate law. Frederick T., the second son, was educated in the public schools and at Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, and is now chief clerk of the Sixth district magistrates' court of the borough of Brooklyn. Edward M., the third son, was educated in the Polytechnic Institute of New York city, also at Columbia College, in which he was graduated as valedictorian of his class. He was subsequently graduated at the Columbia Law School, and is at present a member of the law department of the Guarantee Title Company, of Brooklyn. He was formerly assistant corporation counsel of Brooklyn. The fourth child, Elizabeth H., was graduated at Packer Institute, being the valedictorian of her class, and for three years was one of five lady members of the Brooklyn board of education.

STEPHEN S. WILLIAMSON.

Stephen Stryker Williamson has the honor of being a representative of one of the oldest families of this section of the Empire state. The beautiful old family homestead was granted to his forefathers by Queen Ann in 1665, and has always been in the possession of the family. He was born in the house where he now resides, June 24, 1840, and it is dear to him not only from the associations of his boyhood and mature years, but also as the home of his ancestors, who have taken a prominent part in molding the destiny of this portion of the country. The first of the family of whom we have record was

William Williamson, the great-grandfather of our subject, who came here as one of the principal aids to Queen Ann. This sovereign granted to him a deed for two hundred acres of land, and the old paper is still in possession of Mr. Williamson, of this review—a most treasured heirloom. Coney Island was at that time divided into four divisions, and the Williamson family owned four lots in each division. The great-grandfather of our subject was called Rem Williamson, his name being probably Rensen. He was born on the old family homestead in a house which stood about fifty feet from the present residence. It was erected in 1665, and some of the shingles which were used thereon are still found in the present home. The residence now occupied by our subject was built in 1780 and is one of the landmarks on this portion of Long Island. It has, however, been modernized and improved, and is now one of the most attractive homes in this locality. In it occurred the birth of Stephen Bassett Williamson, the grandfather, and James Adrian Williamson, the father of our subject. The latter resided there throughout his life, and passed away in 1884. He had married Anna Stryker, daughter of Stephen Stryker, who also belonged to one of the oldest and most honored families of this locality. She was connected with the Bergens of Bergen Island, and was a cousin of Tunis G. Bergen, of this county. She died in 1872, leaving two children, Sarah E., now the widow of Jacob Cole, of Flatbush, Long Island, and Stephen S., of this review. From the earliest period in the development of New York the ancestors of our subject have figured conspicuously in connection with the material progress and improvement of the southeastern section of the Empire state, and it is therefore meet that Mr. Williamson, of this review, should be actively interested in all that pertains to the general welfare, bearing his part as a loyal, public-spirited and progressive citizen. He pursued his education in Erasmus Hall Academy, of Flatbush, and afterward devoted his energies to the operation of the home farm, continuing his connection with agricultural pursuits until 1882, when he retired to private life. A man of resourceful business ability, his efforts were by no means limited to one line, and he was well known for his successful management of other enterprises. He was for five years president of the Kings County Ice Company, has been president of the Kings County Brewing Company, and was lessee and manager of the Fifth Avenue Theater in New York for three years, but sold his interest there on the 1st of May, 1900. He also recently disposed of a large tract of land at a very gratifying profit.

Mr. Williamson was married to Mary Eleanor Hubbard, a daughter of Dr. William H. Hubbard,





Albert H. Brodway, M. D. S.



Geo Byrne M.D.

of Monmouth county, New Jersey, who belonged to an old family of Long Island, being descended from Sergeant Hubbard, a well-known soldier in the Revolutionary war. Dr. Hubbard became a prominent physician of Red Bank, New Jersey. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Williamson was celebrated June 6, 1862, and has been blessed with two children, Marietta, wife of Dr. John O. F. Hill, of Coney Island, and Lorena. Their beautiful residence—the old family homestead—is one of the most attractive in this portion of Long Island. The house is commodious, has been supplied with all modern improvements, at the same time retaining the picturesque beauty of colonial mansions. It stands in the midst of spacious and well-kept grounds and throughout more than two centuries has been celebrated for its gracious hospitality.

Mr. Williamson was a staunch friend and supporter of the late John Y. McKane, and for fourteen years stood loyally by him through all his troubles, and was the last man to see him. Such a course was certainly commendable, proving the strength of Mr. Williamson's friendship. This was one of his marked characteristics, his fidelity to those to whom he has become attached through friendly ties. In politics he has taken a very active interest, and socially he is well known as a Mason. He is a liberal contributor to the Dutch Reformed church, the services of which his wife attends, and withholds his support from no movement or measure which he believes will prove of public good. He is one of the most genial and cordial gentlemen, of unfailing courtesy and kindness. He has the happy faculty of placing his visitors at once at their ease, and his splendid qualities have endeared him to all who have come in contact with him. It is probably safe to say that no man in the community is held in more sincere regard than Mr. Williamson.

ALBERT H. BROCKWAY, M. D. S.

Albert H. Brockway, M. D. S., was born of New England and Quaker stock, in the town of Bridge-water, New York. From early youth he was fond of study, and finding as he grew up the school privileges of his native place insufficient he left home, when a lad of fifteen, walking a distance of seventy miles, in mid-winter, to attend an excellent school at Summer Hill, that state. He subsequently attended public schools in Syracuse and Rochester and the Rochester Collegiate Institute, and finally was graduated, in 1854, at the Rutgers College Grammar School, in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

He at once entered upon the study of his profession in the office of A. D. Newell, M. D., in New Brunswick, where he remained two years, afterward

continuing his studies with Professor Amos Wescott, of Syracuse, and E. L. Swartwout, D. D. S., of Utica. In 1857 he became associated in practice with Dr. Rush McGregor, of Rochester, and having remained with him two years he moved to Chittenango, New York, where he lived until he became a resident of Brooklyn, in 1862. He is a member and was three times president of the Brooklyn Dental Society; he is also a member of the Second District Dental Society, and the New York Institute of Stomatology, of which he is vice-president. He was formerly a member of the American Dental Association; of the New York Odontological Society, of which he was president in 1892-3; and of the Ninth International Medical Congress, which met in Washington. He is a member of the Rembrandt Club of Brooklyn, and was formerly a member of the Portland Club; and is a member of the Brooklyn Library and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He believes in croquet as a scientific pastime and is an enthusiastic champion of the game; is one of the founders and is now a member of the Brooklyn Croquet Club. His student proclivities have rendered him familiar with a wide range of literature, but especially that of a scientific and philosophic character has received his attention. He has written a number of scientific papers, which he presented before professional bodies, that were afterward published. He was the first dentist in Brooklyn to employ lady assistants in his office. He has had many students, some of whom now stand high in the profession. He bought his present home, No. 13 Greene avenue, in 1868, and has lived there ever since; and he also has his office there. He is a member of the Second Unitarian Society.

SYLVESTER J. BYRNE, M. D.

Dr. Byrne, assistant registrar of records of the health department of Greater New York, was born in New York city, on the 1st of January, 1860, and is of Irish lineage, his parents, George J. and Mary (McNamara) Byrne, having been natives of the Emerald Isle, whence they emigrated to America about 1848. The father, who was for many years a manufacturer of perfumery in Liberty street, New York, died March 1, 1900. In his family were three children: John G., Mary A., and Sylvester J.

In St. Patrick's parochial school of his native city, Dr. Byrne pursued his early education and later supplemented that course by study in the Christian Brothers College on Thirty-second street, New York. Later he went to a classical college at Montreal. In 1878 he was graduated in St. Mary's College, a classical school there, and afterward became associated with his father in the perfumery business, be-

ing connected with that enterprise until 1887. It was his desire to enter professional life, and he then began the study of medicine, and was graduated at the Long Island College Hospital in 1890. Soon after securing his degree he located in the practice of his profession at No. 220 State street, Brooklyn, a short distance from his present office. His success has been gratifying and is certainly well merited. He was for five years surgeon of the outdoor department of his alma mater and was assistant to the chair of chemistry from 1893 until 1899. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of New York, and through connection with these organizations and the perusal of the leading medical journals of the country he keeps thoroughly in touch with the progress that is being made by the medical profession. He was appointed assistant registrar of records in the department of health in the city of New York, in March, 1893. He is a member of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of the Brooklyn Saengerbund, and of other social and fraternal organizations.

On the 14th of September, 1898, Dr. Byrne was married to Miss Mary S. McClory, of Jersey City. They are members of the Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mercy.

FRANK D. CREAMER.

The career of this representative citizen of Brooklyn stands in evidence of the fact that he has great versatility of talent and that exactness and thoroughness characterize all his attainments. He has not permitted himself to be hedged in by any caprice of so-called fortune or fate, and his career, notable for its achievements in diametrically varying lines of endeavor—in the business world and in the political field—gives assurance that success is of centrifugal nature, for in whatever line the subject of this review has brought his powers to bear, the trace of his individuality has been impressed and success has come as the logical result of the determination of available means to the accomplishment of desired ends. He has attained a place of prominence in commercial circles, and is equally well known as a political leader and in the position of county sheriff he won an unassailable reputation.

Mr. Creamer is one of Brooklyn's native sons, his birth having occurred in the thirteenth ward of the city, April 4, 1850. His father was Dr. Joseph Creamer, who for about half a century occupied a position of distinction as a representative of the medical fraternity of the city. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Alexander Futtel, the first tax collector of the old town of Williamsburg, and

Mr. Creamer is also a lineal descendant of Aaron Burr, the founder of Tammany Hall. In the public schools the subject of this review pursued his education and after his graduation he entered upon his business career, developing and gaining control of extensive interests as the years went by and he demonstrated his ability to successfully control important trade transactions. For a number of years he represented the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company as its Brooklyn manager and continued to capably administer the affairs of that great corporation at this point until 1888 when he severed his connection with that enterprise and entered upon an independent business career as a dealer in all kinds of building materials. From the beginning the new venture has proved profitable and as the result of careful management, keen discernment and honorable business methods Mr. Creamer has established a trade which is hardly second to any in his line in the country.

In politics, too, the name of Frank D. Creamer figures conspicuously. He believes that one of the highest duties of every American citizen is to give his time and attention to public interests, and he carries out this principle in life by taking an energetic part in political work, being a firm believer in the trite saying that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." He ranks among the leaders of the Democracy in this part of the Empire state and is said to be "probably the most popular member of the Democratic party in Brooklyn." He was one of the youngest men ever chosen to the position of sheriff of Kings county and he retired from the office on the 31st of December, 1899, with an enviable record, for during his term he demonstrated that a man could be true to the call and traditions of his party and at the same time loyally protect the interests of the people by whose votes he was chosen to high and responsible office. He won the highest commendation of men of all parties by his fidelity. He discharged his duties without fear or favor and since his retirement his friends have often urged him to become a candidate for still higher political honors. His opinions carry weight in Democratic councils and he has given his aid and influence in a large measure toward furthering the cause of the Democracy.

In 1881 occurred the marriage of Mr. Creamer and Miss Louisa M. Murray, daughter of Peter Murray, long one of the best known importers in New York city. From an early age Mr. Creamer has been noted for his love of outdoor sports and athletic exercises of all kinds. In tug-of-war competitions he won local distinction as an "anchor" and as the stroke of the Seawanhaka Boat Club crew he took part in many an aquatic tournament. His collection of medals and trophies is a large one and



Frank A. Breannsen



Russell S. Fowler.

of these he has ever reason to be proud. He is probably the most active member of the Parkway Driving Club and belongs to many other social organizations, while his political affiliations include the Young Men's Democratic Club and the Thomas Henry Democratic Club. His character is roundly developed,—it is the healthy development of the attributes that make for strong manhood and constitute an impregnable fortress against the dangers that in many shapes threaten the best interests of society. The world is none too rich in such men—men of practical judgment, of good intellect properly directed and of untarnished and unwavering patriotism—in a word of robust and unbending manhood.

RUSSELL STORY FOWLER, M. D.

Scarcely any branch of science has made such progress in the last half century as that of surgery. Numerous causes have contributed to this, and among them is the fact that as a fruit of advanced civilization many great minds in all walks of life which under previous conditions would have been absorbed in statesmanship or war have turned their power toward the alleviation of suffering and prolongation of life. The generation of surgeons which has made such wonderful advancement has not yet passed, and it is sometimes a question whether the men and conditions of the future will make it possible for this rapid progress to continue.

Among those who give strength to the assurance that such will be the case, who, as it were, have dedicated their lives and talents to the cause and who already have the work well in hand, is Dr. Russell S. Fowler, of Brooklyn. He was born in this city, May 1, 1874, and is a son of the illustrious surgeon, George R. Fowler, M. D., under whose careful guidance he was educated and brought into intimate acquaintance with the world of surgery. Graduating at the Polytechnic Institute in 1890, he soon after matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, and was graduated there in the class of 1895 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

As the result of a competitive examination he secured first place on the interne staff of St. Mary's General Hospital of Brooklyn, but for professional reasons did not accept the appointment. In August following his graduation he became connected with the out-patient department of the House of Relief, where he continued until March, 1896.

Since 1895 he has been attending surgeon to the out-patient department of the Brooklyn Hospital, and since 1896 has been adjunct to the surgeon in chief of that institution. He was for four years connected with the New York Polyclinic Post-Graduate

School and Hospital, being clinical assistant in surgery for the first year and instructor in surgery for the following three years. He was also lecturer on anatomy and surgery in the Union Missionary Training Institute in 1897-8. From June, 1898, to February, 1899, he was acting attending surgeon to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, of Brooklyn, where he has since been first assistant surgeon, and has held a similar position in the German Hospital since 1899. In 1898-9 he was adjunct surgeon to the Bushwick Hospital, and in the latter year consulting surgeon to the Southern Dispensary and Hospital.

This large amount of dispensary and hospital work with continuous surgical service in the Brooklyn and German hospitals has given Dr. Fowler a most splendid equipment for his chosen field of labor, which, together with a pleasing personality has won for him a large and select patronage.

He is the author of several monographs on surgical subjects, chief among which are "Partial Enterocoele," "Interscapulo-thoracic Amputation," "Echinococcus cyst of the Liver," "Empyema," "Tumors of the Liver," etc., and has in course of preparation a work on the after treatment of surgical cases.

He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the Brooklyn Surgical Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Associated Physicians of Long Island, the Brooklyn Medical Society and the German Hospital Society.

On December 26, 1894, Dr. Fowler married Miss Eleanor S. White, daughter of J. Frank and Lucy E. (Sammis) White, of New York.

CHARLES WILLIAM WRIGHT, LL. B.

Although the years of his professional career are few as compared to many of the well known members of the Kings county bar Charles William Wright has already won a creditable position among the leading lawyers of Brooklyn. With a nature that could never content itself with mediocrity, with strong purpose and commendable ambition he has made it his aim to progress steadily, placing his dependence upon those substantial qualities which are the foundation of success in every walk of business life—persistent effort, thorough mastery of his work and careful preparation for each individual case. He occupied a well appointed suite of rooms in the Thomas Jefferson building on Court Square.

Mr. Wright was born in Manhattan, in 1867, and is a son of the late James Wright. During his early childhood his parents removed to Brooklyn and here he attended public schools Nos. 40 and 10, thus laying the foundation for a comprehensive education. Later he was a student in Hacketstown Institute for two years, afterward entered the Polytechnic Insti-

tute, and in 1887 was graduated on the completion of the regular course in the law department of Columbia College with the degree of Bachelor of Law. In 1888 he located in New York, and, entering upon the active practice of his profession, by close attention to business and careful and untiring effort in behalf of his clients, he gained a patronage such as few men acquire in so short a time. In 1892 he removed to Brooklyn and is regarded as one of the substantial members of the Kings county bar.

In 1888 occurred the marriage of Mr. Wright and Miss Isabelle Illian Scott, a daughter of Arthur Henry Scott, of Brooklyn, and they now have two children, Helen and Hilda. Mr. Wright is a staunch Republican and has rendered much valuable service to the party of his choice. He is a director of the Seventh Assembly District Republican Club, was formerly honored with the presidency of the Lincoln Club, and in 1899 was his party's choice for representative from the seventh assembly district to the state legislature. He has resided in Borough Park for some time and is an active member of the Thirteenth Ward Improvement Association, which has done so much toward securing public improvements for that section of the city. He is also a member of the Borough Park Club; Kedron Lodge, F. & A. M.; and Borough Park Council, I. O. H., of which he was formerly treasurer. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman, being a member of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, and owns a fine private yacht, on which he passes much of his leisure time.

THOMAS WILEY TAYLOR.

One of the most important features of this work, the "History of Long Island," is its portraiture of worthies of the olden time, and of those who in their several generations down to the present time have figured prominently in public affairs, in the professions, and in commercial and financial lines. In contributing to this department, it is proper to acknowledge the valuable service rendered by Gardner & Company, of No. 276 Fulton street, the oldest photographers in Brooklyn, who have produced the great majority of portraits from which have been made the plates which appear in the volumes of this history.

What is now known as the Gardner & Company studio had its beginning when photography was in its merest infancy, in 1863, when a business was established by one Sherman, who was succeeded by one Brazier. In 1880 Brazier sold to Gardner & Company, and the business has been conducted under that style to the present time. The partners in the firm were Wheelock M. Gardner and Thomas Wiley Taylor. Mr. Gardner died in November, 1886, and Mr. Taylor purchased his interest, retaining the firm name.

Thomas Wiley Taylor was born January 9, 1848,

in Utica, New York, a son of Isaac and Mary (Wiley) Taylor. His father was a native of New Jersey, a carpenter and builder by occupation, whose active life was passed in New York city. His ancestry is traced to a Norwegian who came to England with William the Conqueror. The American branch of the family was planted by one who came with William Penn to Pennsylvania, and some of his descendants dispersed into New Jersey. They were Quakers, and while their religious faith would not permit them to bear arms in the Revolutionary war, they were sincere sympathizers with the patriot cause, and afforded it all possible aid in moral and material ways. The mother of Thomas W. Taylor was a native of Utica, New York, and was of Scotch parentage.

Thomas Wiley Taylor attended the New Christy Street public school in New York city, where was the parental home, until he was thirteen years of age, when an accident deprived him of the sight of an eye and he was obliged to abandon his studies. For three years thereafter he was engaged in a drug store, which he left to take a position in the dry goods establishment of Tate Brothers. When seventeen years of age he found employment with George Lugar, a well-known paint manufacturer, with whom he remained several years, being entrusted with responsible duties in the conduct of the business. For some years he was engaged in various occupations, and a notable experience was his employment for about a year in the box office of the Fifth Avenue Theater, when it was under the patronage of Colonel James Fisk. Mr. Taylor had taken up his residence in Brooklyn in 1872, and in 1880 he began his business career in that city, in association with Mr. Gardner, as previously narrated. His connection with the business has now extended over a period of more than twenty years, and for sixteen years past he has been the sole owner. He has witnessed many of the most important improvements in his art, and at all times his establishment has been kept in the forefront of the profession, not only adopting new methods and processes as soon as introduced, but also being a useful innovator in various instances, and at all times producing work not to be excelled anywhere in the domains of photography. During his long experience he has portrayed all the notables of Brooklyn and vicinage, and he has thus personally met a greater number of local celebrities than perhaps has any other business man in the city. Perhaps the highest tribute could be paid him, is the fact that, notwithstanding the far removal of the well established classes of the city, due to the outspread of the residence region, his old studio on lower Fulton street is yet sought by them as it was when it was at their very doors.



Thomas W. Taylor



JOHN G. EDDY.

Mr. Taylor formerly held membership in a large number of fraternal bodies, but in recent years his interest has been limited to the orders of Free Masons and the Royal Arcanum: in the former he is connected with Anthon Lodge, No. 769, of which he is senior past master, and with Altair Chapter and St. Elmo Commandery. In politics he is a Republican. He was married to Miss Minnie Reybert, of New York city, who died, leaving him two children: Minnie, who became the wife of R. Harris, a business man of New York; and May, deceased. Mr. Taylor subsequently was married to Miss Fanny Al-lair, of Brooklyn.

JOHN G. EDDY.

While for some years Colonel Eddy has been a prominent figure in industrial circles and is known as a progressive and thoroughly reliable business man, he became more widely known to the people of Brooklyn, Long Island, and in fact to the entire state, in connection with the trouble which arose at the time of the "trolley strike" in Brooklyn in 1895. Again he came into prominence as commander of his regiment in the Spanish-American war, and his loyal defense of his country was but another exemplification of the military spirit and patriotism which has ever actuated the family from which he springs.

The Eddy family was founded in the new world during the earliest period of its colonization, and the Colonel traces his ancestry back in direct line to William Eddy, who was born in Bristol, England, in 1550. The first of the name in this country were John Eddy and his brother, who arrived at Plymouth, Massachusetts, August 10, 1631, and from the former our subject is descended. Throughout the colonial epoch and the period of struggle which resulted in the establishment of the republic members of the family were well known in military circles. John Eddy, the great-grandfather of the Colonel, was an ensign of the "training band" of Gloucester, Massachusetts. After the inauguration of the Revolutionary war he joined the army fighting for liberty and held a commission dated May 6, 1776. His son, John Eddy, Jr., and the grandfather of our subject, was a colonel in the Massachusetts militia and was also prominent in civic life, serving as a member of the state legislature.

George M. Eddy, the Colonel's father, was not connected with military life, but bore himself with signal ability and usefulness in the industrial world, and was the founder of the manufacturing interests now conducted by his sons, establishing the enterprise in 1847. He wedded Mary E. Tierny, and unto them, in the city of New York, August 17, 1852, was born a son to whom they gave the name of

John G. On attaining the usual age the boy entered school, becoming a student in public school No. 11, of Brooklyn, and after completing his literary education and putting aside his text-books he began to learn the manufacturing business in his father's factory. The plant is located at Nos. 345-353 Classon avenue, and the business is successfully carried on by John G. and William H. Eddy, the sons of the founder and former proprietor. They manufacture steel tapes on a very extensive scale, and their shipments are made to all sections of the country. The plant covers fifteen city lots, and the building is a large three-story brick structure, in which fifty men are employed, their skill being recognized in the excellent workmanship of the output.

The soldierly bearing and decisive manner of Colonel Eddy indicate his military training. He entered the ranks of the Fifty-seventh Regiment, New York National Guard, on the 16th of November, 1875, and for many years thereafter continued a member of the organization. On the 30th of October, 1877, he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant; on the 8th of October, 1878, to first lieutenant; April 6, 1881, to adjutant; November 19, 1884, to major; April 2, 1890, to lieutenant-colonel; and March 18, 1891, to colonel. He commanded the regiment during the historic trolley strike in 1895. Labor and capital had largely become opposing interests. In that year the street-car men went out on a strike, feeling themselves oppressed by the corporation. There is always a lawless, reckless element ever ready to join in and push forward a disturbance, and this element joining the strikers brought on a condition of affairs which, for the public weal, became necessary to call out the militia. As commander of the Forty-seventh Colonel Eddy was an important factor in suppressing the trouble. In commanding his men he displayed firmness, tempered by justice, power limited by discretion, and force was only used to protect life and property. His course commanded the respect of his troops and the admiration of all, and increased the confidence of the public in the military forces of the country.

Again Colonel Eddy saw active service in the Spanish-American war. The regiment, consisting of ten hundred and forty officers and men, went into camp, first at Camp Black, and later at Fort Adams. Proceeding southward it landed at Ponce and for a time was encamped in the rear of that city, being later distributed throughout the island for garrison duty. It experienced eleven months of active service, and suffered no little hardship before it returned to the United States. Owing to illness in his family, Colonel Eddy resigned his commission in December, 1898, and returned home, but upon the reorganization of the regiment in the National Guard

he was again placed in command and has since been its colonel.

The Colonel was united in marriage to Miss Virginia O'Hara, of Brooklyn, and unto them have been born six children, namely: May, George, Robert, Beatrice, Helen and John. Our subject is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Union League Club and the Sons of the American Revolution. His political support is ever given the Republican party. His standing is equally high in business, political, social and military circles. A man of broad public spirit, he is a true son of Greater New York, and is especially devoted to the welfare and interests of the borough of Brooklyn.

LOUIS DE BARTH KUHN.

Pennsylvania has given to Brooklyn and New York many citizens who have become prominent in their chosen walks of life. In the medical profession of Brooklyn the name of Kuhn has long been conspicuous. Louis De Barth Kuhn, M. D., was born near East Berlin, Adams county, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1829, and is descended from early settlers of Pennsylvania, some account of whom is given in a biographical sketch of his brother, Dr. George R. M. Kuhn, which is included in this work.

Louis De Barth Kuhn was educated in private schools at East Berlin, Pennsylvania, and at a Jesuit school in Conewanga, Pennsylvania. In the winter of 1847 he taught school in a log school-house which stood on the road between Chambersburg and Philadelphia. In the spring of 1848 he became an apothecary's apprentice at East Berlin, and in the following autumn transferred his apprenticeship to Philadelphia, where he became a student in the College of Pharmacy, at which he was graduated in the spring of 1852. He then began the study of medicine and was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1864. He practiced his profession for a time near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and then, desiring to enter the United States service, he passed the necessary examination successfully, but was debarred by a regulation of that time which excluded men under twenty-five years of age. Learning of a vessel at Norfolk, Virginia, on which there was a vacancy for a surgeon, he asked for and was given the position and sailed for San Francisco, where he arrived just before Christmas. He soon went to Puget Sound, however, and was there connected with the army posts in a non-commissioned capacity for seven years, for a time in full charge of the marine hospital, a position which is now held by Edward John Kuhn, a son of his eldest brother. He also owned and operated a large ranch near the town. While living there he was intimately asso-

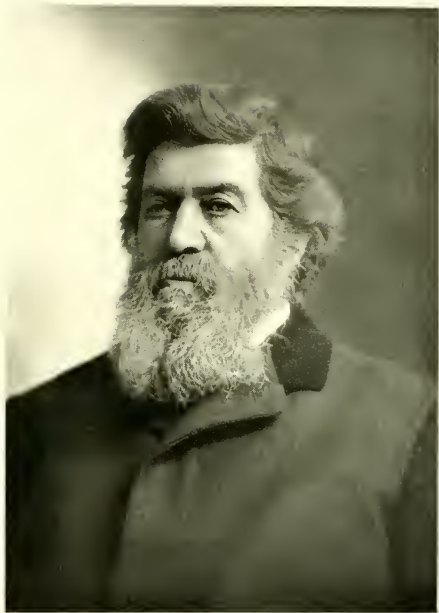
ciated with several men who later won fame in the Civil war. Recrossing the continent, he located at Reading, Pennsylvania, and practiced medicine there until 1882, when he removed to Brooklyn. Here he entered upon what proved to be a large and profitable practice, and has since done much important surgical work. For several years, by appointment of the Brooklyn board of health, he was inspector of contagious diseases. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings and of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, a beneficent and popular society which was founded by his brother. In his political views he has always been a Democrat.

Dr. Kuhn married Miss Amelia Pettigrove, daughter of Francis W. Pettigrove, who went from Maine to Oregon about 1845 and settled on the site of Portland and named that then embryo city and helped to build the first house at Port Townsend. They had nine children: Joseph Francis Patrick Kuhn, M. D., studied medicine under his father's preceptorship and was graduated at the Long Island Hospital Medical College in 1887, and practiced his profession in Brooklyn for seven years, when on account of ill health he went to Colorado and continued practice there for two years; then, well started upon what promised to be a brilliant career, he was compelled to relinquish practice, and died September 12, 1898, at the age of thirty-four years. Benjamin Louis died at the age of ten, and John and Lucinda in childhood. Jennie is the next in order of birth. Nellie married Robert Hussey, M. D., of Brooklyn, and has a son named Louis Charles. Letitia Cecelia and Edward died in childhood. Miss Marguerite Louise Kuhn is the Doctor's youngest child. Dr. Kuhn and his family are members of St. Ambrose Catholic church of Brooklyn.

DEWITT LANSING PARKER, M. D.

There is scarcely a trade or profession that is not overcrowded with ambitious votaries, yet how few attain that eminence or distinction toward which their hope pointed in their early career! Some, however, with seemingly little effort, by reason of special gifts or natural genius, forge ahead of their less fortunately endowed brothers and take front rank among the men of their calling. This is in a measure true of DeWitt Lansing Parker, M. D., for his natural aptitude and genius in working out new methods and improving old ones have won for him a high place among the dental profession.

Dr. Parker was born in Watertown, New York, July 15, 1869, and after receiving a high school education, matriculated in the Long Island College Hospital, at which he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1892.



L. DE B. KUHN.



De Witt L. Parker M.D.



Jas M. Doremus.

It was the Doctor's intention to follow medicine as a profession, but previous to and during his medical course he was an interested student of dentistry in the office of his brother, and afterward spent one year in the New York College of Dentistry, finally securing a dental certificate from the New York state board of dental examiners.

For two years Dr. Parker practiced his profession in Little Falls, New York, where he met with more than ordinary success, but left his practice there to form a professional alliance with his brother, which has since continued to their mutual benefit and advantage. Up-to-date methods and the mastering of new conditions as they present themselves attract the discriminating public to their well equipped office. Dr. Parker has ever been zealous in his efforts to apply, through his personal experiments and wide experiences, both time and labor-saving methods to his work, at the same time showing marvelous skill and care in the execution thereof. It is to the life work of such painstaking and progressive men as Dr. Parker that the advancement of the world is attributable.

Dr. Parker is an honored member of the following organizations: The Second District Dental Society, having occupied the position of corresponding secretary from 1896-1899; the New York Odontological Society; the New York Institute of Stomatology; and the Long Island College Alumni Association.

His marriage occurred on October 30, 1893, to Miss Lucy E. Walker, of Watertown, New York.

JAMES M. DOREMUS.

James M. Doremus, cashier of the Sprague National Bank of Brooklyn, has risen to his present responsible position through honest and earnest perseverance in those honorable paths which lead to real success.

He is descended from an honorable ancestry. His family originated in France, but, being Huguenots, were driven to Holland, whence the founder of the American branch came about 1695, locating in Bergen, New Jersey. Some of his descendants distinguished themselves through their patriotic services during the Revolutionary war. His paternal grandfather, John Doremus, died just prior to the breaking out of the Civil war; and his maternal grandfather, James Edward Sebring, was in early life a merchant of New York, and afterward lived in Minnesota and Washington city. Ellen Snedeker, paternal grandmother of James M. Doremus, came from an old and renowned Long Island family which was closely related to the Brinckerhoffs, Suydams, Hendricksens, Johnsons and other well-known families.

The oldest Snedeker family seat is located at Flatbush, Long Island.

His father, David M. Doremus, was born in Chatham, New Jersey, and was reared and educated in Pelham Manor, in Westchester county, New York. During the Civil war he saw three years of service in Company A, Fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers, known in history as Duryea's Zouaves. He participated in many of the most arduous campaigns and bloody battles of that eventful period, and fought at the second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Sharpsburg and Gettysburg, and in various minor engagements. He was an active member of the Republican party. He was an expert statistician by occupation. He married Miss Elizabeth Estelle Sebring, a descendant of an old and honored family of Long Island, which has given to the world many useful men, and among them a number of distinguished jurists.

James M. Doremus, son of David M. and Elizabeth Estelle (Sebring) Doremus, was born in 1866, in Greenpoint, Long Island. When he was but a child his parents took up their residence in Harlem, New York, where he received his preliminary education in the public schools. He was afterward placed under instruction at Wallack School, in Washington city, and he completed his education by a year in the College of the City of New York. His entrance upon the active duties of life was in the capacity of a clerk in Bradstreets's Commercial Agency, in New York city, which he afterward left to enter the employ of the United States National Bank. He was connected with that bank for thirteen years, and his efficient service found recognition in his promotion to the place of assistant cashier. In 1896 he resigned to become cashier of the Sprague National Bank, a place which he has occupied most creditably to the present time. He is regarded as one of the most accomplished financiers of Brooklyn, and his judgment with reference to financial and commercial affairs is regarded with deep respect and confidence by the managers and customers of the house with which he is connected.

Mr. Doremus is an earnest Republican and is recognized as one of the most active party men in Kings county. In 1891 he was the nominee for a seat in the state constitutional convention, and he led the ticket in his senatorial district. He was for several years the leader of his party in the Thirty-third assembly district of New York county. He was chairman of the organization committee of the Republican party in 1895, and a member of the Republican state committee in 1895-6, being the youngest member of the latter named body, the most important political organization in the state. He is the present chairman of the board of governors of the First

Assembly District Republican Club of Kings County. In his connection with political affairs he has been actuated solely by the conviction that the principles of his party afford the most substantial basis for good government and commercial stability, without thought of personal advancement, and he has persistently declined to accept official positions or candidacies which have been offered him. He is an hereditary member of the Seventh Regiment War Veteran Association, a member of the War Veteran and Sons Association, the Society of Bookkeepers and Accountants of New York, the Brooklyn Sængerbund, Ivy Castle, Knights of Pythias, Fort Greene Council of the Royal Arcanum, and of Union Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Doremus was married March 18, 1890, to Miss Amanda Colt Munson, and two children have been born to them: David M., and Marie Estelle Doremus.

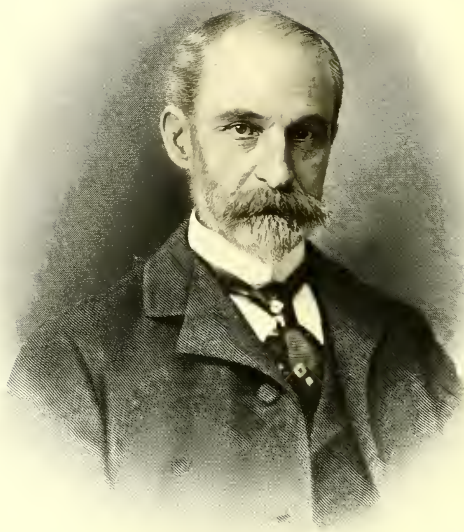
LEWIS D. MASON, M. D.

Dr. Lewis D. Mason was born June 20, 1844, in Brooklyn, New York, where he has resided during the greater part of his life. His parents were Theodore Lewis Mason, M. D., and Catherine Vanvliet De Witt, a daughter of Peter De Witt, Esq., counselor at law in New York city. His father was born in Cooperstown, New York, in the year 1803, and was a lineal descendant of Captain John Mason, of colonial fame, who distinguished himself in the Pequot war of 1634 and was the lieutenant-governor of the colony of Connecticut from 1660 to 1670.

After receiving a classical education Dr. Theodore Lewis Mason was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (now the medical department of Columbia College) in the year 1825. He practiced first in Wilton, Connecticut, and later for a few years in New York city, where he married in 1833, and about 1834 removed to Brooklyn, where he continued to practice until within a few years of his death, which occurred February 12, 1882. He was recognized as one of the leading practitioners of the city. He was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn City Hospital and one of the members of the first council of the Long Island College Hospital, of which he was president for twenty-one years, and a member of the first sanitary commission which established a metropolitan board of health for the cities of New York and Brooklyn, also one of the incorporators of the Long Island Historical Society, and a member of the Congregational committee that in 1844 established "the Church of the Pilgrims," and called the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs to its pulpit. He was also largely instrumental in establishing, in the year 1866, the Inebriate Home for Kings County, and

gave the entire latter years of his life to the study of the municipal care of the inebriate and narcotomaniac.

Dr. Lewis D. Mason, his son, received a classical education in the private schools of his native city, and then took a special course in the University of the City of New York, from which he received a scientific degree in 1863. In 1866 he was graduated at the Long Island College Hospital, and was shortly afterward appointed surgeon in the out-door department of the hospital dispensary, and served as chief of the surgical clinic, being associated with those well known physicians and surgeons, Frank H. Hamilton, William Warren Greene, Benjamin Howard and Howard Crosby. He was later appointed assistant visiting surgeon on the in-door staff of the hospital, and afterward surgeon, also serving as instructor in fractures and dislocations and surgical anatomy and as instructor in operative surgery, continuing as instructor and attending surgeon up to the time of his father's death, when he severed his connection with the institution. In 1866 he was appointed attending physician to the Inebriate Home for Kings County, which his father was instrumental in founding, then the only institution of its kind in this country, a position which he held for thirty years, his father being consulting physician at the time, and serving as such until his death, when his son succeeded him in that capacity. During his connection with the Inebriate Home Dr. Mason wrote extensively upon the institutional treatment of inebriety, and the plan of the institution and its methods of treatment were widely circulated in this country and in Europe in various publications. He endeavored to place the control and direction of the Inebriate Home for Kings County on a sound medical and ethical basis, and he made a vigorous effort for its perpetuity under these conditions, but, through political intrigue, the institution was abolished, not, however, until its reputation had given rise to the founding of similar institutions in this and in various European countries, its methods being recognized generally by the medical profession as the best and only mode of treating the pauper inebriate and narcotomaniac from a municipal standpoint. Dr. Mason has written extensively upon the subject of the treatment of alcoholism and various forms of narcomania, and he has also carried on an extensive correspondence with fellow investigators in other countries. He is president of the American Association for the Study of Inebriety, honorary member of the Belgian Society of Mental Medicine at Brussels, and honorary member of the English Society for the Study of Inebriety. He is also a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, the State Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the



Lewis D. Mason



Thodore L. Benson



Geo. J. Mitchell

Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of New York, Delta Chapter of Psi Upsilon, of the Rembrandt Art Club, of which he is one of the organizers and a charter member, and he is a member and officer of the Second Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, one of the directors of the Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society, and of the New London (Connecticut) Historical Society.

Dr. Mason was married to Miss Fanny Witherspoon Dickson, of Yorkville, South Carolina, in 1883. Her death occurred in October, 1901. She was a member of the prominent family of that name, of which the celebrated John Witherspoon, first president of Princeton College and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was the progenitor in this country.

HENRY W. MICHELL.

One of the most prominent figures in military circles in Long Island is Henry W. Michell of Brooklyn, whose distinguished valor upon the field of battle and whose power as a disciplinarian has won him the respect and honor that should ever be accorded to those who valiantly defend the right upon the fields of carnage. Man's most priceless possession is life, and he who offers it a willing sacrifice to his country well deserves a place in the memory of its citizens and the American people will not fail to honor those who wore the blue upon the battlefields of the south.

The name of Michell is of French origin. George Michell, the father of the Colonel, came to the United States from London in 1830, taking up his abode in New York city, where for many years he was engaged in the business of manufacturing lamps on Third street. He owned two stores, did a very extensive business and accumulated considerable wealth. The Colonel was born in New York city, on Oliver street, on the 23d of March, 1842, and pursued his education in Hamilton College, in the De Grow street public school of Brooklyn and in the Institute at Whiteplains, New York. He entered upon his business career under his father's direction. His father was an inventor, manufacturer and dealer in the celebrated campaign lamps, and with him the son remained until he became connected with the banking business as an employee of the Metropolitan Bank of New York city. Later he was engaged in merchandising with G. W. Woods in Brooklyn, and to that work was devoting his energies when, at the age of nineteen years, he responded to his country's call for aid, enlisting on the 18th of April, 1861, as a private. He had studied with interest the attitude of the south and the events which led up to the Civil war, and when the south attempted to overthrow the Union, he loyally offered his services to the government,

joining the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment. The period of holiday soldiering had given way to the sterner one of actual war and the day upon which Colonel Michell enlisted was the one on which the regiment gave notice of its readiness to go to the front. He soon manifested the qualities of a soldier, readiness to obey orders, faithfulness to duty and unquestioning loyalty. These qualities soon won the recognition of the officers and on the 1st of August, 1861, he was made a corporal. Three months later he was promoted to the position of sergeant, and on the 11th of February, 1863, he was commissioned second lieutenant. At Gettysburg he was wounded in the breast, but continued discharging his duties, not wishing to enter the hospital. On the 7th of July he was rewarded by having the second lieutenant's bar placed upon his shoulders. In the battle of the Wilderness he was acting as first assistant adjutant-general in the Second Brigade of the Fifth Army Corps, and while faithfully attending to his duties on the 5th of May, he was taken prisoner, being incarcerated for eleven months, however he was discharged before the close of the war. On the 25th of May, 1865, he was appointed captain, and with that rank was mustered out. He has, however, never severed his connection with military affairs but has continued a member of the New York National Guard, and on the 25th of March, 1875, he was commissioned major of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment. On the 29th of October, 1883, he became its lieutenant-colonel, and since the 30th of November, 1885, he has been its colonel and has been one of the most active and earnest workers in behalf of the regiment and has often times been spoken of as the "pride of the Fourteenth." For fifteen years he has now been its commander and is beloved by all who serve under him. He is an excellent disciplinarian, and demands the utmost obedience from the men, yet he has every consideration for them and has their highest regard and respect.

After his return from the war Colonel Michell entered the Nassau water department, where he served for four years as deputy registrar. Subsequently he followed the profession of a searcher and previous to this time he studied law with Judge Henry A. Moore, who was then judge of Kings county. He followed searching until 1894, being associated with the Lawyers' Title Guarantee Company. In the latter year he entered the registrar's office as superintendent of the indexing room. In 1896 he was appointed special deputy commissioner of excise for five years so that he is the present incumbent.

On the 30th of September, 1861, occurred the marriage of Colonel Michell to Miss Phoebe Molly Carpenter, by whom he has two children: Caroline I. and Helen I. The Colonel was formerly a member

of the Union League Club, the Stuyvesant Heights Club and the Carleton Club. He also belongs to the Society of the Army of the Potomac; the S. K. Warren Post, G. A. R.; and to the Bushwick and Invincible Clubs. He was at one time a member of Engine Company No. 22, of the village fire department, and for many years was a member of the Knights of St. John and Malta. In all life's relations he has been found as true and loyal to duty and to his convictions of right as when with loyal purpose he followed the stars and stripes upon the southern battle-fields.

CHARLES F. STOPPANI.

There is no rule for building character, nor can one be laid down through which success may be achieved. He who can rise from a humble place to a position of eminence is the person who can discern and avail himself of the opportunities which come before him. The essential conditions of human life are ever the same, nor do the surroundings of individuals differ greatly. When one individual passes another on the highway to success and reaches the goal before others who began the journey before him, it is because he has the power to make use of advantages which probably are open to all his fellows. A worthy representative of a class which has thus asserted itself is found in Charles F. Stoppani, of Greater New York, whose name is associated with some of the most important business enterprises of that city and is a synonym for progressiveness in commercial enterprises.

The founder of his branch of the Stoppani family in America was Charles G. Stoppani, of excellent Italian parentage, who at the age of ten years clandestinely left his native land and came to the United States to join his brother Joseph, who was connected with a trading and shipping business between Africa and New York. Charles G. Stoppani married, and among his children was a son, Charles F. Stoppani.

This son was educated in St. John's College, of New York city, and studied law in the Columbia Law School, in which he was graduated. A man of fine scholarly attainments, enterprising and progressive, he acquired a handsome competence and wielded a potent influence in commercial and public affairs. His death occurred April 27, 1888. He married Eliza Jane Howe, a daughter of Henry Howe, who was a member of an old and prominent New York family. Henry Howe served as a member of the old aldermanic board during the time when the organization rendered their services to the city without salary. He was instrumental in securing the passage of many important measures in the municipal assembly and in many ways did much for the advancement and

growth of the city in early days. By the marriage of Charles F. Stoppani and Eliza Jane Howe were born the following children: E. Jeuny, who married Stephen P. Cox, a member of an old New York family; Joseph H., who is a member of the banking firm of Stoppani & Hotchkiss, of New York; and Charles F., Jr., of this review, who is the eldest.

Charles F. Stoppani, the subject of this sketch, was born in New York city, October 29, 1866, and pursued his education under private tutors in the New York College of the Reformed church. When in his seventeenth year he began life on his own account and at once became associated with the banking and brokerage business. He entered into partnership with Thomas A. Ennis and success attended the firm, which is now doing business under the style of Ennis & Stoppani, at Nos. 34 and 36 New street and No. 38 Broad street, New York city. The house occupies a leading position among the financial concerns of the east. The perseverance and energy, together with the straightforward business methods of Mr. Stoppani, soon won for him success and he became well known to the different brokers of the various stock exchanges of New York. His activities, however, have not been confined alone to this channel, but have been extended to other important business interests which have felt the stimulus of his progressive spirit.

Mr. Stoppani is a leading member of various exclusive social organizations, among which are the Hanover Club, the Brooklyn Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, the Manhattan Club, the New York Yacht Club and the New York Athletic Club. He is also a member of St. Nicholas Lodge, No. 321, F. & A. M., and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

FREDERICK FVERETT SCOFIELD, D. D. S.

Among the representative members of the dental profession of Brooklyn is Dr. Frederick E. Scofield, of No. 87 Macon street. He was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, June 29, 1859. The Scofield family were among the early settlers of the state of Connecticut, three brothers having come from the county of Kent, England, in the early part of the seventeenth century. One of the brothers located in Pound Ridge, and at one time was the owner of nearly all the land occupied by the present town. From this brother was descended George R. Scofield, father of Dr. Scofield.

Dr. Scofield obtained his early education in the public schools of his native town and of Norwalk, in the same state, and in the latter named place he attended Hillside Seminary. He began the study of dentistry in the office of the well-known dentist, Dr. C. W. Many, of Norwalk, and his professional education was completed in the New York College of



Chas. J. Stoppani



J. E. Cooper D.D.S.



James S. King

Dentistry, at which he was graduated with honors in 1881, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. During the first eighteen years of his practice he was located in Greenpoint, Long Island, and he then removed to his present location. He is a member of the Second District Dental Society of the state of New York. It may be truthfully said of Dr. Scofield that he is ardently devoted to his chosen profession. He has never been much inclined to club or fraternal associations, nor has he cared to engage in the agitation of vexed questions having no scientific bearing upon dentistry. It has rather been his ambition to devote his most arduous and intelligent effort to his art as it has come within the scope of his practice, in an entirely conscientious and ethical manner. His practice is of a general character, and the measure of success attained is indicated by the large and select patronage which he enjoys. Several young men who acquired their first knowledge of dental science in the office of Dr. Scofield, and pursued their studies under his capable preceptorship, have attained to a degree of prominence in the profession which alike reflects much credit upon themselves and upon their preceptor.

Dr. Scofield was married, March 9, 1887, to Miss Josephine F. Hulse, of Bayshore, Long Island, and to them have been born three children, Marion, Frederick Leon and Robert Wells Scofield. Dr. Scofield and his wife yet retain their membership in the Greenpoint Reformed church. He is a member of Greenpoint Lodge, F. & A. M., of Black Prince Council, Knights of Pythias, and a charter member of Alert Council, Royal Arcanum.

JAMES STRATTON KING, M. D.

Dr. James S. King, of Brooklyn, a physician and surgeon of high attainments, is conspicuous not alone for his great usefulness in private practice for nearly a quarter of a century, but also for his able services in connection with various important public institutions allied with his profession.

Through both parents he is a descendant from families of the early colonial period. His paternal ancestors were among the first settlers at Nantucket, and were members of the Society of Friends; and his maternal ancestors were among the first settlers at New London, Connecticut. During the Revolutionary war his mother's maternal grandfather served as an ensign in the Patriot army, and three of his father's great-uncles were captured by the British and confined on board the prison ship in Wallabout Bay, two of the number dying while thus held in captivity. The father of Dr. James S. King was in early life a contractor and builder, and latterly a merchant. He was the father of ten children, of whom four are liv-

ing. His death occurred in 1837, at the advanced age of thirty-three years.

James S. King was born in the town of Poughkeepsie, Columbia county, New York, on the 10th of January, 1804, to John and Elizabeth (Porter) King. He received his preliminary medical education in Riverside Academy, Poughkeepsie town, New York, and subsequently entered the New York College, from which he was graduated in 1826, shortly before the time for his graduation, on account of ill health. He pursued a mercantile career until his twenty-first year, when he began a course of medical study in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Soon after entering, however, he made a voyage to South America and traveled extensively through that country. A year later he resumed his studies in the Long Island College Hospital, at which he was graduated in 1828. His connection with the medical institutions of Brooklyn began early in his professional career and has been long continued. While yet a medical student, and previous to his graduation, he had been appointed an assistant in the Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary, and his service in its various departments was prolonged to a period of more than twenty years. He was one of the founders of the Bushwick Hospital, and he was president of its medical staff during the first four years of its existence, and he has been one of its visiting surgeons from its establishment.

Dr. King entered upon practice in association with his former preceptor, Dr. George R. Fowler. While giving his attention to all the departments of general practice, he has made a specialty of surgery, for which he developed a special aptitude from the beginning of his professional career and in which he is recognized as peculiarly gifted and successful. In addition to the exactions of his large personal practice, he has also conducted most successfully a private institution for the treatment of surgical cases of more than ordinary gravity. Never ceasing to be a student, he is constantly adding to his knowledge through the discoveries and innovations which are being made from time to time, by means of the best literature and thorough contact with the most eminent men of his profession. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, of the Associated Physicians of Long Island, and of the Physicians' Medical Aid Society of the State of New York. The outbreak of the Spanish-American war found him occupying the position of assistant surgeon in the naval militia, and during the continuance of the struggle he rendered efficient service as past assistant surgeon in the United States navy.

Dr. King is a member of the Hibernian Lodge, No. 540, Free and Accepted Masons, of the Grand Grata Club, and of Alert Council, Royal Arcanum. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party.

He was identified with the executive committee of the Consolidation League in effecting the union of the cities of New York and Brooklyn. He has been twice a delegate in state conventions of his party, and frequently a delegate in city and county conventions. He is deeply interested in municipal affairs, and offers his aid to all movements conducive to the welfare of the community.

Dr. King was married, June 2, 1881, to Miss Susan Coleman King, and of this marriage were born four children: John Coleman, who died in infancy; Eleonora Withers; Elizabeth Porter; and Margaret Coleman King.

FRANCIS H. WILSON.

Francis H. Wilson, late postmaster of Brooklyn and a practicing lawyer, is a native of the state of New York, born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, February 11, 1844, a son of Clark and Harriet (Halbert) Wilson, both of whom died in 1894, in Fayetteville, New York.

His boyhood was passed on the paternal farm, near Clinton, New York, where he attended a district school during the winter months. He prepared for college in an academical school in Clinton, conducted by Dr. Benjamin W. Dwight and Dr. D. A. Holbrook, making a daily walk of nine miles to and from his home. In 1863 he completed the course, at the head of his class, and in September of that year he entered Yale College, at which he was graduated in 1867, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During the four years following he was associated with a brother in the conduct of a preparatory school for boys, in Rochester, New York, and in this capacity he displayed excellent qualifications as an educator. In 1873 he entered the Columbia College Law School, at which he was graduated in 1875. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in the office of the Hon. E. L. Fancher, of New York city, this association being maintained for two years, when Mr. Wilson opened offices of his own. His present law firm is Wilson, Bennett & Underhill.

Mr. Wilson has been prominent in political affairs, and has been accorded a prominent position in the Republican party, to which he has ever adhered. In 1892 he was called to the chairmanship of the Kings county Republican campaign committee, and he displayed great ability in the management of the presidential campaign that year. He was elected to the fifty-fourth congress, and was re-elected to the fifty-fifth congress, receiving in the latter election 23,813 votes, against 16,260 cast for his political opponent. It is a significant fact, evidence of his great popularity, that, except in the two instances of his own election, the congressional district has been Democratic.

September 21, 1897, President McKinley appointed Mr. Wilson postmaster of Brooklyn, and he entered upon the duties of his office October 1, following. This appointment was made during the recess of the senate, and necessitated a presidential re-nomination, which was accordingly made, and the senate confirmation took place January 10, 1898. January 1, 1902, Mr. Wilson retired from the office, his term of office having expired. In November, 1901, he accepted the presidency of the New York Weighing, Barge and Coaling Company, and is now occupying that position.

Mr. Wilson was one of the earnest and enterprising men to whom is due credit for the present splendid condition of the Union League Club of Brooklyn. He was president of that body for four years, entering upon the duties of the position when the organization was little more than past its embryo stage, and when it gave so little evidence of progressive vitality that few expected it to ever take its place at all near its namesake in the metropolis, in usefulness or prominence in the public estimation. He continued to lead and direct its affairs until it was firmly established, and then retired from the presidency, March 3, 1892. Upon that occasion he gave expression to the sentiment which had inspired his effort during the four years of his presidency, and which has ever since been the ruling sentiment of the club: "It has never been the policy of this club to live in the past; it has always faced the future." Mr. Wilson is also a member of the Brooklyn Club.

ABRAHAM ABRAHAM.

Among the most enterprising and successful of the great merchants of Brooklyn, and honored throughout the community for his unflinching activity in promoting charitable movements, as well as for his generous personal benevolences, is Abraham Abraham, senior member of the wealthy firm of Abraham & Straus. He is a native of New York city, where he was born March 9, 1843. His father was a Bavarian who came to that city in 1835, and engaged in business in what was then a comparatively limited field, devoting to it a degree of industry and mercantile talent which was rewarded with gratifying success.

The education of Abraham Abraham was mainly acquired in the best of schools, that of personal experience in the calling which was to become his life work. He had acquired a fair English education in the public schools of his native city, but on arriving at the age of fourteen years impaired health obliged him to abandon his studies. Idleness, however, was abhorrent to him, and he went to Newark, New Jer-



A. Abraham



Chas. Chaghorn

sey, where he secured a position in the dry goods house of Hart & Dettlebach, with whom he remained until he became associated with his father in a wholesale business in New York city. When twenty-two years of age he formed a partnership with Joseph Wechsler, under the firm name of Wechsler & Abraham, which in 1865 opened a store at No. 297 Fulton street, Brooklyn, for retail trade in dry goods and novelties, on a very small scale, and with three or four clerks. The business grew and expanded so that in 1885 the firm purchased what was then known as the Wheeler building, and erected upon its site their present immense establishment. At that time the dry goods trade of the city was confined to the district below the city hall, and their removal to a location so far up town was generally regarded as an exceedingly dangerous experiment, but time has demonstrated the wisdom and foresight of these enterprising merchants. In 1893 Mr. Wechsler retired, and Mr. Abraham associated with himself three leading merchants of New York city,—Isador and Nathan Straus and Simon F. Rothschild,—who purchased Mr. Wechsler's interest, the name of the firm being changed to its present form of Abraham & Straus.

The present establishment of Abraham & Straus now occupies one of the most central shopping locations in the city, surrounded on all sides by stores built up about it since it stood comparatively alone. The business transacted is that of a general bazar, and its volume of trade, it is said, exceeds that of any similar house in Greater New York. It comprises ninety-five thousand feet of space on each floor, grown from the original extent of nineteen thousand feet. Its employes number over five thousand people, exceeding the entire population of many a thrifty country town. In all the work of development and management Mr. Abraham has been and continues to be the leading and constantly active director, always keeping in touch with every department of business, through all its many and intricate ramifications, introducing constant innovations, maintaining his house in the very forefront of leadership among the great institutions of the Greater Metropolis.

While among the busiest of busy men, Mr. Abraham devotes much of his attention to charitable work, to art, and educational activities. His personal effort and his means have been unsparingly bestowed upon important interests, regardless of creed. He is the president of Temple Israel, and he presided at the dedication of the new synagogue of that congregation, at the corner of Bedford and Lafayette avenues, April 17, 1891. He is also vice-president of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, a trustee of the Baron de Hirsch Charity Fund in America, and a director in

the Society for the Promotion of Jewish Education. His interest in elevating the Jewish race through membership with the Brooklyn Hebrew Educational Sciences, in which he is a trustee, has made him a member of the Union League Club, the Harmon Club, of Brooklyn, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Essex County Trust Company, being a director of the last-named. He is also identified with a number of other activities. He took a very active part and did much toward effecting the consolidation of Brooklyn with New York.

CHARLES CLAGHORN.

Within recent years no branch of advanced education has developed more largely, or demonstrated its practical utility more successfully, than that which comes under the head of commercial training. A business college has become a necessity in all our large communities and is a recognized preparation for a business life as the old-time university with its "logic and humanities" was necessary for a professional or clerical career. The young man who enters a business office after a course in one of these institutions is fully armed to take hold understandingly of the particular details of that office almost at once. The whole field of business method has been, as it were, epitomized before him, he has learned the ways and terms and routine of commercial life by practical experience and has only to apply that experience to his actual employment. In other words, in business, education fits a man for a position in a counting-room just as a university fits a man for the church.

Mr. Charles Claghorn, the principal of the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Brooklyn, is himself one of the earliest students of a business college and appreciated the need of such training even when beginning life. He was born at Williamstown, Massachusetts, November 13, 1836, and after the usual schooling routine he got a thorough business training in the Bryant & Stratton School at Albany, of which he was the first student. He was graduated with a splendid reputation as an accountant and at once went west, for at that time it was thought that there lay the only avenue to fortune in the country. For a time he was a clerk in a general store there. He then had a position on one of the big farms where he did book-keeping and a close supervision of the farm, the success or otherwise of the proprietor being gained practical experience in a higher branch of employment. In 1865 he returned to the city and came associated with S. S. Pomeroy in the business college that pioneer has since become famous as the

So it came about that

Claghorn drifted into the field best suited to him and in which he could utilize to the utmost his own experience. He had an enthusiasm for the work, too, and this enthusiasm was soon manifested among his pupils and he became very popular among them all. When the institution was fully developed and its usefulness was recognized on all hands, it was thought that such a school would prove of benefit to Brooklyn, especially if conducted on the same lines and practically as a co-operative institution with that on Manhattan Island. In 1875 Mr. Claghorn assumed charge of the Brooklyn work and under him it has assumed greater proportions and wider influence year after year. He has proved himself a model teacher, one who clearly expresses his views and impresses them upon his pupils. He has the happy knack of winning the confidence and sympathy of those whom he teaches, and he seemingly knows intuitively, but in reality as the result of long experience and careful inquiry, what is best in every student who comes under his care. He has infinite patience, as all successful teachers have, and he has a profound sense of the value of his work, a sense that has been fully justified by results. The institution over which he has so long presided has done more for the commercial advancement of Brooklyn than probably even he fully realizes.

Mr. Claghorn is descended from a Scotch family which came here early in the eighteenth century and settled at Martha's Vineyard. There they won local fame as seamen and shipbuilders. One of his uncles, Captain George Claghorn, was the builder of the Constitution, the grand vessel now known as "Old Ironside," which is one of the glories of the American navy although her time of usefulness has now long passed.

In 1862 Mr. Claghorn married, at Indianapolis, Indiana, Miss Maria T. Holliday, of that city.

WILLIAM MADDREN, M. D.

A native of the metropolis of the world, Dr. Maddren was born on the 14th of August, 1845. He spent the first twelve years of his life in London, but since 1857 he has been a resident of Brooklyn. He began his early education in a boarding school and under private instruction in England, continuing his studies in this city after his arrival in the new world.

When it came time to consider seriously life's duties and to plan for his life work, he resolved to engage in the practice of medicine, and to this end entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York city, in 1870, in which institution he took a three-years course and was graduated in the class of 1873. Immediately afterward he opened an office and began the practice of his profession. No dreary

novitiate awaited him, for from the beginning he enjoyed a fair patronage which has constantly increased with the passing years. His practice has been along general lines, yet he has done considerable general surgical work, successfully performing many difficult operations. He was for twenty years connected with the Brooklyn Central Dispensary, as attending physician in the department of diseases of women and children, and there he succeeded the well-known Isaac H. Barber as attending surgeon. He is at present a member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings; the Medical Society of the State of New York, of which he was the vice-president in 1895; president of the Brooklyn Gynaecological Society in 1901-'2; member of the Brooklyn Surgical Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, and the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He is now visiting surgeon at the Kings County Hospital and consulting surgeon at St. Christopher's Hospital, and consulting surgeon at the Brooklyn Central Dispensary. He is a valuable representative of these various organizations.

When the Medical Society of the County of Kings decided to erect a new home, Dr. Maddren was chosen chairman of the committee on the new building and a member of the executive building committee, performing the arduous duties of his position to the entire satisfaction of all. His contributions to medical literature have been of a practical and valuable character, including the paper on Trichinosis, published in the Proceedings of the Medical Society of the County of Kings in August, 1879; among others published in the Brooklyn Medical Journal are: Complications and Sequelae of Typhoid Fever (1889), Pelvic Cellulitis (1889), The Brandt System in Diseases of Women (1892), Decidual Cast of the Uterus (1893), Lithopedion (1893), The Treatment of Croup (1893), and Gangrene of the Lower Extremities (1900).

On the 19th of November, 1874, Dr. Maddren was married to Miss Eloise (Topping) Worth, daughter of Captain James Worth, a well-known citizen of Peconic, Long Island. They have had four children: William Harvey, a graduate of the medical department of the Johns Hopkins University, and now an interne at the Kings County Hospital; Ruth Eloise, now Mrs. Richard Lord Russell; Helen Worth, who died at the age of three years; and Russell Flint. The Doctor and his family are communicants at St. Peter's Episcopal church. The Maddren household is noted for its hospitality and its representatives occupy enviable positions in social circles. The Doctor has gained a position of distinction and prominence in his profession, and is to-day accounted one of the successful representatives of the medical fraternity.



William Madam

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