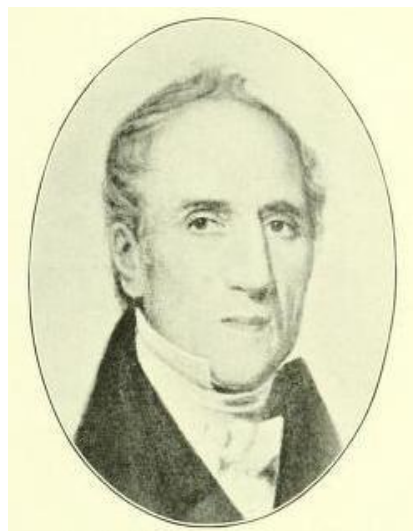
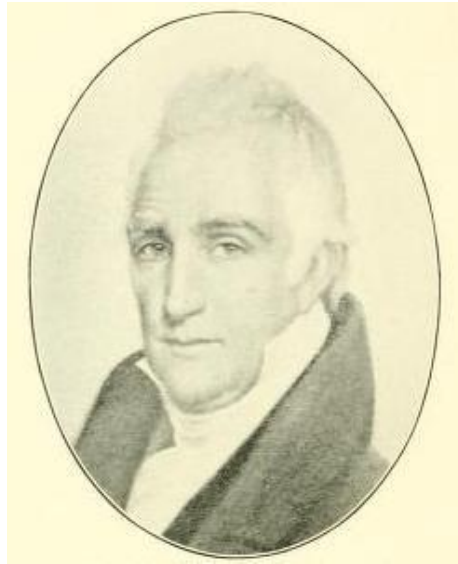




Thomas R. Gold was born on November 4, 1764 in Cornwall, Connecticut. In his hometown, Gold attended Housatonic Valley Regional High School until graduating and going on to Yale College in New Haven, CT in 1786. He was admitted to the bar and began practicing in Goshen, CT before moving to Whitesboro, New York. Thomas Gold served as the District Attorney of Oneida County from 1797 to 1801. He was elected as a Federalist to the 11th and 12th Congresses. After being unsuccessful in the 13th Congressional elections, he was elected to the 14th Congress in 1815. Following his time as a Congressman, Gold resumed practicing law in Whitesboro, NY until he died on October 27, 1827, at the age of 64. During his time as District Attorney, Gold prosecuted a variety of cases. A notable case prosecuted by Gold was The People vs. George Peters. George Peters was a Matuak Indian, in the Brothertown tribe, who hanged for killing his wife, Eunice Peters.



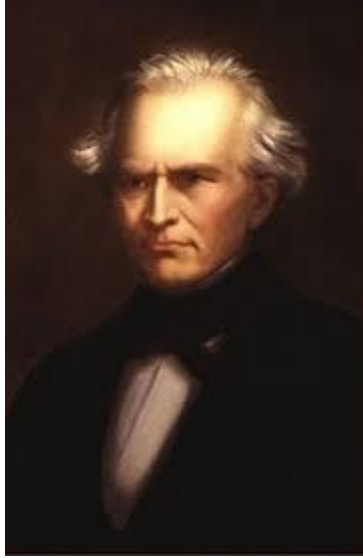
Nathan Williams was born on December 19, 1773 in Williamstown, Massachusetts. Williams attended Commons School in Bennington, Vermont until moving to Utica, New York where he began practicing law. From 1801 to 1812, Nathan Williams served as the District Attorney for Oneida County before being elected as a Democratic-Republican to the 9th Congress in 1805 and serving until 1807. He subsequently, again; became District Attorney from 1818 to 1820. He was a member of the New York State Assembly and served as Judge of the Fifth Circuit Court from 1823 to 1834. Upon finishing his term, Williams became a law clerk for the New York Supreme Court. He assisted in the establishment of the Utica Public Library and was the first librarian. Williams served in the War of 1812 and was a member of the New York State Constitutional Convention of 1821. Nathan Williams passed away on September 25, 1835. During his time as acting District Attorney Williams prosecuted the case of The People vs. John Harris, John Denny, James O'Brien, David Linus and Roswell T. Pratt. These men were all prisoners of Rome Jail before trying to escape by setting their jail cells on fire. During the escape attempt a fellow prisoner, who was not a participant in the attempt died from smoke suffocation. John Harris, John Denny, James O'Brien, David Linus and Roswell T. Pratt were found guilty of murder and were hanged together in February 1818. Nathan Williams was assisted during the trial by Thomas Hubbard who subsequently became District Attorney of Oneida County from 1816 to 1818.



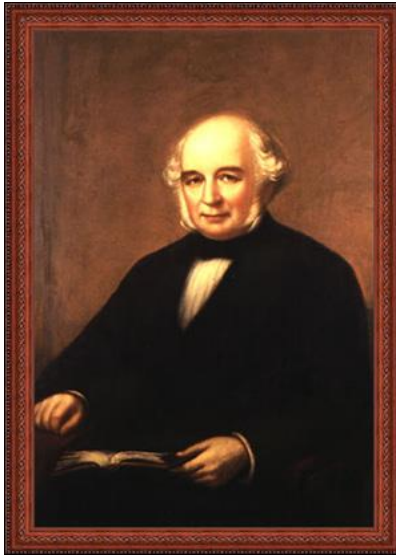
Joseph Kirkland was born on January 18, 1770 in Norwich, Connecticut and was the nephew of Reverend Samuel Kirkland, the Founder of the Hamilton-Oneida Academy. Kirkland attended school in Norwich until going on to graduate from Yale College in 1790. Upon graduation, he was admitted to the bar and began practicing law in New Hartford, NY. In 1804 to 1805, Kirkland was elected to the New York State Assembly. Joseph Kirkland was elected as District Attorney for Oneida County and served in that capacity from 1813 to 1815. In 1818 he was once again elected to the New York State Assembly and held that position until 1821. In 1825 he was elected to Congress and held that position until 1835, when he became the first Mayor of the City of Utica. Joseph Kirkland died on January 2, 1844 in Utica, NY.



Thomas H. Hubbard was born on December 5, 1781 in New Haven, Connecticut. He attended school in the New Haven School District until going on to graduate from Yale College. After graduating from Yale, Hubbard served as Surrogate of Madison County from 1806 to 1816. Thereafter, he was a Presidential elector on the Clinton and Ingersoll ticket. From 1816 to 1817, Hubbard served as the District Attorney for Oneida County during that time period he was elected to the 15th Congress as a Republican serving until 1819 and was re-elected to the 17th Congress in 1821 and held the position until 1823. In 1852, Hubbard received an appointment as Clerk for the New York State Supreme Court. Throughout his lifetime, Thomas Hubbard served as Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department, was a founder of Hamilton College and the Hamilton Academy and was chosen as the first President of the Board of Directors of the New York State Lunatic Asylum in Utica, NY. Hubbard's family was well known for investing and developing the Hudson River, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad from the 1840s to the 1860s. Thomas Hubbard's son, Fredrick, was a Superintendent of Construction on sections of railroads being built in New York. His other son, Bela, moved to Detroit and became a well-known geologist, civic leader, and naturalist. As stated in Nathan Williams' biography, Thomas Hubbard assisted in the trial of The People vs. John Harris, John Denny, James O'Brien, David Linus and Roswell T. Pratt. These men were all prisoners of Rome Jail before trying to escape by setting their jail cells on fire. During the escape attempt a fellow prisoner who was not a participant in the attempt died from smoke suffocation. John Harris, John Denny, James O'Brien, David Linus and Roswell T. Pratt were found guilty of the murder and were hanged together in February 1818. Hubbard also prosecuted the case of The People vs. John Tuhi. Tuhi was a Brotherton Indian who was convicted and sentenced to hang for the murder of his brother. Thomas H. Hubbard died on May 21, 1857 and buried at the Forest Hill Cemetery.



Samuel Beardsley was born on February 6, 1790 in Hoosick, New York to Obadiah Beardsley and Eunice (Moore) Beardsley. Leaving Hoosick, the family moved to Richfield, Otsego County, New York where he attended the local high school. After he finished his secondary studies, Beardsley began teaching, at the same high school before leaving to pursue a career in medicine. He began studying with Dr. Joseph White of Cherry Valley until he switched career paths to pursue law. He moved to Rome to study law with Judge Joshua Hathaway until serving in the War of 1812. During the War, Samuel Beardsley served as a lieutenant and in 1813 was a part of the defense of Sackets Harbor. In 1815 he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Watertown, New York. Beardsley became a judge advocate for the State Militia before moving to Rome in 1816. In 1821, Beardsley became the District Attorney for Oneida County serving until 1824. In 1823 he was appointed to the New York State Senate and was appointed to the position of New York State Attorney for the Northern District a position he held till 1830. On March 4, 1831, he was elected as a Jacksonian to the 22nd Congress and subsequently elected to the 23rd and 24th Congresses serving until March 19, 1836. In 1836, he received an appointment as Circuit Judge and Attorney General of New York. In 1843, he was elected to the 24th Congress as a Democrat serving for one year. From 1844 to 1847 Beardsley served as associate judge of the New York State Supreme Court and was appointed chief justice. Once his time ended as a justice of New York State Court he, once again undertook the practice of law until he died on May 6, 1860. He is buried in Forest Hill Cemetery.



Hiram Denio was born on May 21, 1799 to Israel Denio and Esther Robbins. Israel Denio was a Revolutionary War veteran who had three other sons with their family heritage being English and French-Canadian descent. Hiram, born in Rome, New York, attended Fairfield Academy located in Herkimer. At the young age of 17, Denio began practicing law with Judge Hathaway in Rome, later continuing his legal training with Henry R. Storrs from Whitesboro, who was a U.S. Senator. In 1821 Hiram Denio was admitted to the bar and established a private practice in Rome. Eventually he was appointed District Attorney of Oneida County and served from 1825 to 1834. During his time as District Attorney. Hiram Denio married Mary Ann H. Pitkin from Farmington, Connecticut and together had three (3) children. After completing his term as District Attorney, Denio received an appointment as Circuit Judge in the Fifth Judicial Circuit and Vice Chancellor. Denio was the Chief Judge of the New York State Court of Appeals from 1856 to 1857 and 1862. Hiram Denio died on November 5, 1871 and buried in the Forest Hill Cemetery in Utica.

Ichabod C. Baker was born in Whitestown, New York and is the cousin of District Attorney, Calvert Comstock who served from 1845 to 1849. In 1829, Ichabod Baker was admitted as an attorney and served as District Attorney from 1834 until 1839. He was a New York State Assemblyman for the 56th and 65th Districts. While District Attorney, Baker was involved in the case of The People v. Robert Miller. Based on evidence found in Miller's home, a conviction for murdering another man was secured. Miller was sentenced to be hanged for the murder conviction.



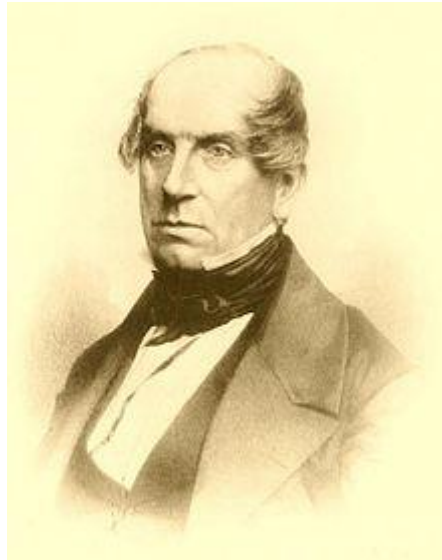
Timothy Jenkins was born on January 19, 1799 in Barre, Massachusetts. During his childhood, Jenkins attended a variety of schools in towns such as Salem and White Creek. After completing his primary education, he was admitted to the bar in 1824. Timothy Jenkins served as District Attorney of Oneida County from 1840 to 1845. For a period of time, he acted as an attorney for the Oneida Indians, before serving as a Democrat in the 29th and 30th Congresses. Throughout his lifetime, Jenkins served in the local office as a Postmaster and Fire Warden for Oneida County and Clerk for the Village Board of Trustees. During his time as District Attorney, Jenkins prosecuted the case of The People vs. Alexander McLeod. This case originated in Oneida County and Canada however due to certain circumstances the case was transferred to Oneida County. McLeod allegedly burned a boat and in the process killed a person. When questioned, McLeod allegedly lied about the incident to officials. Timothy Jenkins died on December 24, 1859.



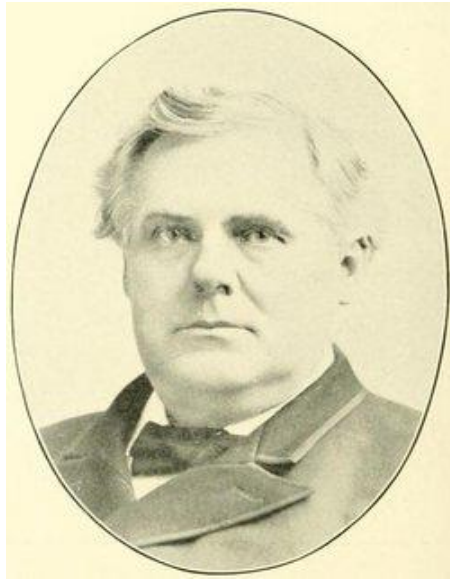
Calvert Comstock was born on July 2, 1812 in Western, New York. For Comstock's primary education he was homeschooled. However, he attended Hamilton College and while there he was a founding member of the Alpha Delta Phi Society. In 1838 Comstock joined the firm of Foster and Stryker before he served as the District Attorney for Oneida County from 1845 to 1850. Calvert Comstock was the President of the Board of Education, Editor of the Rome Sentinel and in 1845 was elected as a New York State Assemblyman. Comstock retired in 1855 but still actively participated in his community. He was the first Mayor for the City of Rome, and was instrumental in building railroads, tunnels and buildings. During his time as District Attorney, Comstock was involved in the case of The People v. Mary Kunkle. Kunkle was found guilty of murdering her husband and was sentenced to be hung. Calvert Comstock died on October 10, 1877.



Roscoe Conkling was born on October 30, 1829 to Alfred Conkling and Eliza Conkling in Albany, New York. Before Roscoe was born his father held the position of federal judge, and was elected as a Congressional Representative from 1821 to 1823, which influenced Roscoe's own political career. Roscoe attended the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute in New York City and was trained by Professor George W. Clark. Afterwards, he attended the Auburn Academy to complete his studies. Upon finishing his primary education, he decided against attending college and, instead, studied law in Utica, New York under Joshua A. Spencer and Francis Kernan. During his early life as a politician, Roscoe Conkling was a human rights activist who openly spoke on subjects such as the Irish Famine and slavery abolition. He began his political career in 1848 writing speeches and campaigning for Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore. Conkling married Julie Cather Seymour, the daughter of Horatio Seymour, a Democratic politician. In 1850 he was admitted to the bar and the same year was appointed District Attorney of Oneida County. He held the position of District Attorney until 1852. He was elected Mayor of Utica in 1858 before he was elected to the 36th and 37th Congresses as a Republican. Conkling was unsuccessful in his third bid for Congress and was appointed as Judge Advocate for the War Department. As part of his job duties as judge advocate he investigated Western, New York corrupt recruiting services. Thereafter, he once again ran for Congress and was elected to serve in the 39th and 40th Congresses. Conkling was elected to the 41st Congress but ran for the US Senate, and was elected to that position in January 1867. Conkling was a radical Senator who supported the rights of African-Americans during the Reconstruction period. During his time as Senator, President Ulysses Grant urged him to accept a position to the US Supreme Court as Chief Justice. Conkling declined an appointment to the Supreme Court. In 1876, during the Republican national convention in Cincinnati Conkling received 93 delegate votes toward the nomination to run for President of the US. However, Conkling supported Rutherford B. Hayes for President. A disagreement with President Garfield led Conkling to resign from his position as Senator. Conkling resumed practicing law in NYC and on April 18, 1888, he died. He is buried in Forest Hill cemetery in Utica NY.



Samuel B. Garvin was born on October 8, 1811 in Butternuts, Oswego County, New York. For his primary education, Garvin attended Otsego District Schools. Upon finishing his primary education, he studied law and began practicing in Norwich, New York. In 1836, he married Julia Mitchell and in 1851 was appointed District Attorney of Oneida County, New York. In 1859, he received an appointment as an Assistant District Attorney for New York County. In 1863, Garvin was elected to the New York City Superior Court. He was a delegate to the New York State Constitutional Convention of 1867-68. During his time as District Attorney in Oneida County, Garvin was a part of the Prosecution of Daniel McFarland for the murder of Albert D. Richardson. Richardson had given McFarland's ex-wife refuge and eventually the two fell in love. Jealous, McFarland went to Richardson's place of employment and shot Richardson in the chest. McFarland was acquitted of the charges, moved to Indiana where he later died. Shortly after his retirement, Samuel Garvin died suddenly from apoplexy in 1869.



J. Thomas Spriggs was born on April 5, 1825 in Peterborough, England. As a young child, he and his family immigrated to the United States settling in Whitesboro, New York. Spriggs attended local schools and after graduating attended Hamilton College. He also attended Union College. For a short period of time Spriggs was the County Treasurer until he was appointed as the District Attorney of Oneida County from 1853 to 1855. Spriggs served as a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1860, 1872 and 1880. From 1868 until 1880, J. Thomas Spriggs was the Mayor of Utica. He also served as the Chairman of the Committee on Account for the 49th Congress until he retired. He resided in Utica, New York until he died on December 23, 1888.

Henry T. Utley was born on March 3, 1821 in Western, NY. He was the son of Squire Utley and Clarissa (Tallmadge) Utley. Growing up, Utley attended the Old Oneida Institute in Whitesboro until going on to attend the Clinton Liberal Institute and the Cazenovia Seminary. From 1853 until 1855, Utley served as District Attorney and once his term was over began practicing law in Rome. He went on to move to Waterville to continue his practice with his partner, George W. Smith. Henry T. Utley married Eliza Carmichael on September 5, 1846.

Jarius H. Munger was born in the year 1812 in Fenner, New York. Munger married Irene Gillette and the couple had two sons together, Henry and Charles. From 1856 until 1858, Munger served as District Attorney of Oneida County, before establishing a law practice in Rome. He practiced law until his death in 1878 and was buried in Forest Park Cemetery. Jarius Munger was a resident of Camden, New York.



DANIEL BALL, *1875
DISTRICT ATTORNEY ONEIDA CO. 1868-1872

Daniel Ball was born on April 18, 1852 in Marcellus, New York. Ball was to married Esther J. Wood and together they had two sons Emmett J. Ball and Willard D. Ball. Emmett would follow in his father's footsteps and attend Hamilton College to become a lawyer. Originally from Marcellus the family moved to Waterville and then settled in Utica. Daniel Ball was District Attorney of Oneida County, New York from 1868 to 1872. He died in 1875.

David Curtis Stoddard was born on August 3, 1831 in Otselic, Chenango County; New York. Stoddard commenced studying law in the office of Hon. Sidney T. Holmes, the county judge of Madison County, and received admittance to the bar in January 1853 in Utica. He was elected District Attorney of Oneida County in 1871 and served until 1873. He was married to Miss Sarah B. and together they had two children David Curtis Jr. and George Lyman Curtis. Stoddard was a Civil War Veteran and a member of the Whig Party. Stoddard prosecuted the case involving Josephine A. McCarthy for shooting and killing Henry H. Hall, of Ogdensburg, while riding in a Genesee street car in Utica. McCarthy, who entered the street on the lower crossing of Oneida Square, was planning to kill a man by the name of Milton Thomson. When McCarthy approached Thomson, she proceeded to shoot Thomson in face. The bullet caused a non-life threatening injury to Thomson. However, the bullet passed through Thomson's face and struck Henry Hill in the head, killing him. This was one of the most celebrated cases in the criminal annals of the State of New York and lasted three weeks. The jury having found no intent to kill Hall, McCarthy was convicted of felonious assault for shooting Thomson in the face. Also out of this case came an indictment, trial and conviction for libel of the editor of the Daily Bee for printing an attack upon the presiding judge.

Milton D. Barnett was born in Morrisville, Madison County, New York. He attended Cazenovia and Whitestown Seminaries before opening a law office with Miles Fargo in 1868. Later Milton formed a law practice with J. I. Sayles until he was elected District Attorney of Oneida County in 1874. After retiring as District Attorney in 1879, he pursued other ventures. He was the first trustee of Oneida Savings Bank and from 1863 to 1864 was the President of the Rome Club. During his time as District Attorney Barnett prosecuted such prominent cases as the Germond Burglars and the Madison County Murderess, Mrs. Haight. Mrs. Haight was convicted and was given a life sentence, and served that sentence in Syracuse Penitentiary.

William Allen Matteson was born on July 13, 1845 in Deerfield, NY. He was married to Julia Wisor and his main hobby was farming. He was Oneida County District Attorney from 1880 to 1885. As district attorney, he known to be tough and instill fear in evil doers. After leaving the position of District Attorney, Matteson frequently was retained as counsel in important litigations. The United States government retained him as lead counsel to assist the United States Attorney for the northern district of New York in the prosecution of the President of the Syracuse National Bank. His thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of law, his studious habits and his conscientiousness rendered him one of the most competent (competency as a lawyer was often referred to as being a “safe” or “safest” attorney) attorneys practicing before the New York State Bar. Matteson died on September 20, 1925. Matteson is buried in New Forest Hill Cemetery.



Thomas S. Jones was born on August 23, 1840 in Boonville, Oneida County, N. Y. and was the son of Samuel T. Jones, a known farmer and landscaper. Jones attended public schools of his native village, Whitestown Seminary, and Fairfield Academy. He studied law in the offices of George W. Smith and H. R. Hadley, both of whom were Boonville residents. Thomas Jones attended Albany law school and graduated in 1862. During the same year Jones was admitted to the bar. Afterwards he began practicing in Forestport, Oneida County but returned to Boonville where he formed a law practice with the Honorable Walter Baloue. This partnership ended in 1872 when Jones moved to Utica and began practicing with William Townsend. Jones was a Democrat and represented the district on the Democratic State Committee during the years 1881, 1882, and 1883. He was elected District Attorney of Oneida County in 1886 and served till 1891. He was an Odd Fellow and a Royal Arch Mason. Jones married Mary Clarke on October 7, 1874 and had one (1) son, Thomas S. Jones, Jr. As District Attorney, he prosecuted the high profile case of Chael Roark, a known train robber who attacked and shot a railroad employee from the West Shore Railroad. Roark was convicted of Robbery in the First Degree, and received a sentence of 20 years. During his tenure as District Attorney, Jones also convicted two persons for murder in the First Degree resulting in their execution.



George S. Klock was born in 1859 in Montgomery County, New York. He was the son of Morris and Emmeline Klock. After attending school in Montgomery County, Klock studied law until he was admitted to the bar in 1880. George served as the District Attorney of Oneida County from 1892 until 1897. Before and after his time as District Attorney, Klock practiced law in Rome, New York. While District Attorney, Klock was involved in the case of The People v. Constantino in 1897. Constantino was indicted for murder in the First Degree after shooting and killing another man over an argument that took place at a local saloon on Bleecker Street in Utica. In 1898, Klock retired from his position as Oneida County District Attorney.

Timothy Curtin was born in 1845 in Chicago, Illinois. Curtin resided in Illinois until he married, Mary Curtin and relocated their family to Rome, New York. Together the two had two children, Frank Curtin and Julia Curtin. Prior to beginning his legal career, Curtin worked as a laborer to support his family. From 1898 until 1903 Timothy Curtin served as the District Attorney of Oneida County. Upon completing his term as District Attorney, Curtin moved back to Illinois where he lived until he died on June 17, 1915.

Emerson M. Willis was born on February 17, 1874 in Columbia, New York. He was the son of Marcus D. Willis and Mary J. McCormack Willis, both immigrants from England. Willis attended various country schools before going on to attend Union University in Albany. He then entered the office of Josiah Perry of Utica and in 1897 was admitted to the bar.. He remained with Mr. Perry until 1898 when he was appointed attorney for the sheriff's office, which position he held for nearly a year, but resigned to accept an appointment as assistant district attorney. In 1901, he was a candidate for the 5th Judicial District for the Supreme Court. He served in this capacity through two administrations, attracted such favorable attention that he was elected district attorney, and assumed office January 1, 1905, being reelected in 1907. During his period of office, he disposed of a number of important cases among which were the graft cases which ended in the imprisonment of several persons. Another case of unusual interest was that known as the Gulf Murder Mystery. Mr. Willis succeeded in ferreting out the guilty man and sending him to the electric chair Emerson Willis served at the District Attorney of Oneida County, New York from 1904 to 1909. Emerson Willis married Julia E. Penney in 1899 and the couple had two (2) children, John and Marjorie.

Bradley Fuller was born on May 6, 1874 and was the son of Charles Fuller and Cornelia Fuller. In 1899, Fuller married Minnie Fuller and together the couple had two sons, Howard and Kenneth. From 1910 until 1915, Fuller served as District Attorney of Oneida County, New York. After leaving the position of District Attorney, Fuller formed a law practice in 1922 with Moses Hubbard. Fuller died on September 19, 1939 in Manhattan, New York at the age of 65.

William Ross Lee was born on March 20, 1875 in Gouverneur and was the son of Lewis M. Lee and Mary (Ross) Lee. William attended the local high school in his hometown. He graduated in 1893; he then attended Hamilton College and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1900. Returning to Hamilton College, Lee received a Master of Arts degree and a Bachelor of Law Degree from Cornell University. He was the President of the Republican Club of Utica, a member of the Presbyterian Church and was a 32nd degree Mason. William Ross Lee was the District Attorney of Oneida County from 1916 and served January 1, 1923. He was married to Mary D. Pringle.



Charles L. DeAngelis was born on April 19, 1886 in Somerville, Massachusetts. He was the son of Dominic DeAngelis and Fillimina DeAngelis. Charles spent years studying for the bar and upon being admitted; he served as the District Attorney of Oneida County from 1923 until 1931. During his time as District Attorney, he was involved in the case of The People v. Cania. Frank Cania was arrested on charges of Robbery in the First Degree. Cania and cohorts stole a taxicab in Utica, drove it to Boston before being apprehended and arrested. They were sent back to Utica to be tried. Charles L. DeAngelis married Mary Josephine Mullane in 1904 and together, they had eight (8) children. Charles L. DeAngelis died in September 1967.

Thomas B. Rudd was born in 1910 in New London, Connecticut. He was the son of Alfred Leroy Rudd and Katherine Rudd. After having relocated to Oneida County, Rudd served in the position of Oneida County District Attorney from 1932 to 1933. As District Attorney, Rudd was involved in the case of The People ex Rel. Rudd v. Rizzo. In that case, Rizzo was allowing his house to be used for the purposes of prostitution. Through the prosecution of the case, Rudd was able to turn the house over to the Sheriff wherein it was boarded up preventing further use. Rizzo was fined for his actions. After completing his tenure as District Attorney, Rudd moved back to Connecticut until his death.

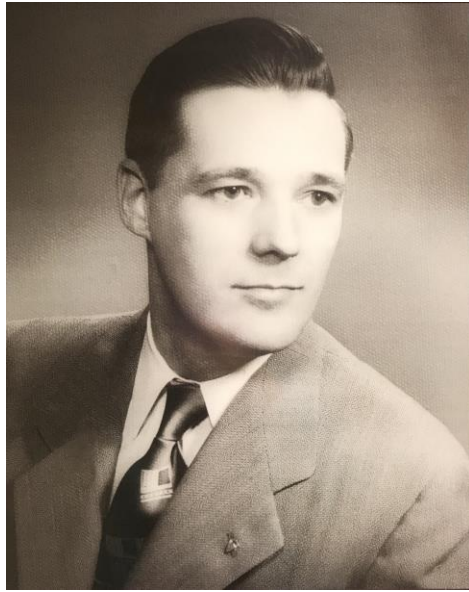
John J. McGinty was born on February 24, 1887 in New York City and was the son of Sarah Gunning and John H. McGinty. On June 4, 1913, he married Hannah O'Donoghue and relocated to Oneida County, New York. John McGinty served as District Attorney of Oneida County, New York from 1934 to 1939. In 1940, after completing his tenure at DA, McGinty moved back to NYC with his wife. He died on May 14, 1967, at the age of 80.



Earle C. Bastow was born on July 30, 1898 in Peterborough, New York. Bastow attended local schools before going on to attend Albany Law School. After completing law school, Earle worked at the law firm of Lee and Dowling in Utica, New York. In 1932, he was appointed as an Assistant District Attorney in Oneida County. In 1942, Bastow was elected Oneida County District Attorney and served in that position until 1947. In 1947, Bastow was elected to the Supreme Court for the Fifth (5th) Judicial District and thereafter was appointed to the Appellate Division, Fourth (4th) Department. In 1968, Bastow was appointed Presiding Justice of the Fourth (4th) Department. In 1970 Bastow retired from the State Court system. In 1973, Bastow was appointed by Chief Judge Charles D Bridle to a committee to recruit a new administrator for the State Court System. Bastow was appointed amicus curiae (expert who assist the court by offering information) to represent the interest of thousands of owners of short-term notes that were frozen by a moratorium declared unconstitutional. Earle Bastow died on May 26, 1986.



Robert E. Morris was born in 1904. Morris married Florence Morris and together, the couple had four sons and one daughter. In 1940, the couple resided in West Virginia until moving to Oneida County. In 1948, Morris began his position as District Attorney and served for one year. Robert E. Morris died in 1970.

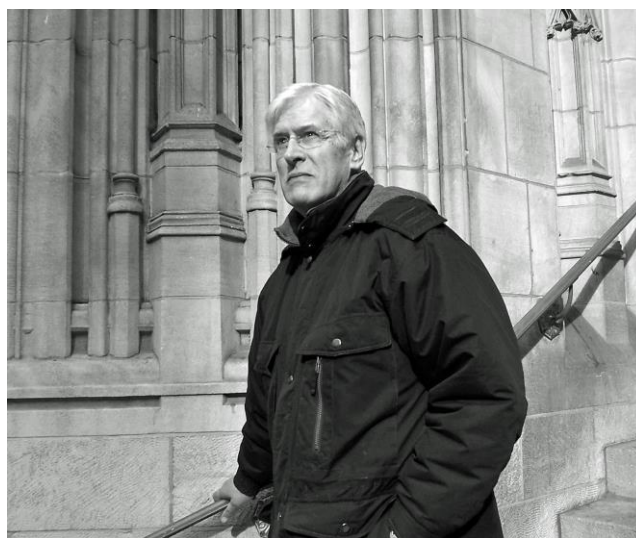


Everett L. Arthur was born on May 6, 1917 in Oneida County, New York. He was the son of William and Ethel Arthur. Arthur, a member of the Greatest Generation served with the United States Marine Corp during the Second World War and participated in the battle on the atoll of Eniwetok in the Pacific Theatre of Operations. Arthur studied at Boston University until was admitted to the bar in 1946. From 1949 until 1951, Arthur served as District Attorney of Oneida County. After leaving the position of District Attorney, Arthur established a long-standing private practice in Rome. Everett L. Arthur died on February 23, 2011.

John M. Liddy was born in 1901 in Elmira, New York. He was the son of Martin Liddy and Mary Unger. John Liddy studied law until he was admitted to the bar. He was elected as District Attorney of Oneida County from 1952 until 1959. During his time as District Attorney, he was involved with the State of New York in investigating organized crime in the City of Utica. The investigation centered on how Utica was connected to organized crime. The aim of the investigation was to stop crime bosses, gambling and prostitution. The City of Utica had become known as Sin City of the East. Liddy and the District Attorney's Office was also targeted and investigated by the New York State Commission that was established to look into crime in Utica.



Arthur A. Darrigrand was born on March 28, 1914 in Utica, New York. Darrigrand attended Utica Free Academy until going on to receive his Bachelor's Degree from Hamilton College and his law degree from Albany Law School. During World War II, Darrigrand left the private practice of law and enlisted in the United States Army Corp. After the War, Darrigrand, once again, undertook the practice of law. In 1948, he married his wife, Joyce and together had four (4) children. Early on in his career, Darrigrand worked at the law firm of Lee, Bastow, and Lockwood until his appointment as Assistant District Attorney. In 1960, Darrigrand was elected as the District Attorney of Oneida County and served until 1970. In 1971, Darrigrand was elected to the Oneida County Court bench. Upon his retirement from the bench, he joined the law firm of Philips, Ullman and Eannace. Arthur A. Darrigrand died on June 26, 1989.



Richard D. Enders was born on December 15, 1941 in Utica, New York. Richard attend Catholic schools in Utica before attending Niagara University and subsequently graduated from the Catholic University of America. Enders attended law school at Cornell University where he edited the Cornell Quarterly Law Review. At the young age of 29, Enders became District Attorney and served until 1981. During his time as District Attorney, he was vigorous in his prosecution of drunk drivers and was an advocate for victims' rights. Enders was also an outspoken advocate for ending the death penalty in New York State. After leaving the District Attorney's office in 1981, Ender's entered private practice and became active in local theatre in the Mohawk Valley. Richard D. Enders currently resides in Clinton, New York with his wife, Eileen.



Barry M. Donalty was born on January 1, 1946 in Utica, New York. Donalty attended Manhattan College where he received his Bachelor's Degree in 1968. Thereafter he went to the University of Buffalo, School of Law where he received his law degree. From 1972 until 1978, Donalty served as an Assistant District Attorney with the Oneida County District Attorney's Office. During his time as Assistant District Attorney he was also, cross-designated an Assistant Attorney General and assigned to the Organized Crime Task Force. In 1982, Donalty became Oneida County District Attorney and served in that position until 1993. In 1993, Donalty was elected to the County Court bench. During his tenure on the bench, Donalty was appointed supervising judge for the criminal term of the Fifth (5th) Judicial District. Donalty retired from the bench in 2016. Donalty has been a member of many multiple boards and committees. He is also very active in the CURE, an organization seeking a cure for epilepsy. Donalty currently resides in Utica with his wife, Jeanne.



Michael A. Arcuri was born on June 11, 1959 in Utica, New York. Raised in Utica, he attended the local public schools where he graduated and went on to the State University of New York in Albany. After graduating from SUNY Albany, he attended New York Law School where he received his law degree. Arcuri was elected as District Attorney in 1993. He held the position as District Attorney from 1994 until 2006. After leaving the District Attorney's Office, Arcuri served in Congress from 2007 until 2010. During his tenure as District Attorney, Arcuri helped to create the Oneida County Children's Advocacy Center and Drug Court in Oneida County. Arcuri was involved with Victim Impact Panels, crime prevention programs and alternatives to incarceration. Arcuri currently resides in New Hartford, New York where he maintains a law practice and serves as an Administrative Law Judge and Panel Member of the New York State Industrial Board of Appeals and Plan Administrator for the Oneida County Assigned Counsel Program.

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