

the county. It was in the criminal branch of this court, known as the Court of Sessions, that all minor criminal offenses were disposed of. All indictments from the grand jury, excepting for murder or some very serious felony, might be sent to it for trial from the Oyer and Terminer. By the codes of 1848 and 1877, the methods of procedure and practice were made to conform as nearly as possible to the practice in the Supreme Court. This was done with the evident design of attracting litigation into these courts, thereby relieving the Supreme Court in a measure. In this purpose comparative failure resulted, however, litigants generally preferring the shield and the assistance of the broader powers of the higher court. Under the codes the judges can perform some of the duties of a justice of the Supreme Court at Chambers. The County Court has appellate jurisdiction over actions arising in Justices' Courts and, until their abolishment, Courts of Special Sessions. Appeals lay from the County Courts to the General Term until the adoption of the constitution of 1894, since which appeals are taken to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. County judges were appointed until 1847, since which time they have been elected. By the constitution of 1894, which abolished Courts of Sessions except in the city of New York, the jurisdiction of the latter courts was transferred to the County Courts.

Surrogates' Courts exist in each of the counties of the State, and are now courts of record having a seal. Their special jurisdiction is the settlement and care of estates of persons who have died either with or without a will, and of infants. The derivation of the powers and practice of the Surrogate's Court in this State is from the Ecclesiastical Court of England through a part of the Colonial Council, which existed during the Dutch dominion in New Netherland. Its authority was exercised in accordance with the Dutch Roman law, the custom of Amsterdam and the law of Aasdom, the Court of Burgomasters and Schepens, the Court of Orphan Masters, the Mayor's Court, the Prerogative Court and the Court of Probates. The settlement of estates and the guardianship of orphans, which was at first vested in the director-general and Council of New Netherland, was transferred to the Burgomasters in 1653, and soon after to the Orphan Masters. Under colonial rule the Prerogative Court controlled all matters in relation to the probate of wills and settlement of estates. This power continued until 1692, when by act of Legislature all probates and granting of letters of administration were placed under the hand of the governor or

his delegate; and two freeholders were appointed in each town to take charge of the estates of persons dying without a will. Under the duke's laws this duty had been performed by the constables, overseers and justices of each town. In 1778 the governor was divested of all this power except the appointment of surrogates, and it was conferred upon the Court of Probates. Under the first constitution surrogates were named by the Council of Appointment, and under the second constitution by the governor, with the approval of the Senate. The constitution of 1846 abrogated the office of surrogate in all counties having less than forty thousand population, and conferred its powers and duties upon the county judge. By the Code of Civil Procedure surrogates were invested with all the powers necessary to carry out the equitable and incidental requirements of the office. The constitution also gave the Legislature authority for the election of special surrogates, who discharge the duties of surrogate in case of inability, or of vacancies, and exercise such other powers in special cases as provided by law.

The constitution of 1894 made numerous changes in the character of the courts of New York State, some of which have been referred to in the preceding pages. It abolished the General Term, Circuit Courts, Courts of Oyer and Terminer, the Superior Courts of the city of New York and of Buffalo, the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of New York, the City Court of Brooklyn, vesting their jurisdiction in the Supreme Court. Courts of Sessions, except in the city of New York, were also abolished. It also provided for the establishment of an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to stand second to the Court of Appeals only. It directed the Legislature to divide the State into four judicial departments, and defined the Appellate Division as consisting of seven justices of the Supreme Court in the first department (the county of New York), and of five justices in each of the other departments. The power of appointment to this court is vested in the governor. To the Appellate Division was transferred the jurisdiction exercised previously by the Supreme Court at its General Term, by the General Terms of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of New York, the Superior Court of the city of New York, the Superior Court of Buffalo and the City Court of Brooklyn, and such additional jurisdiction as may be conferred by the Legislature.

Under the act of February 12, 1796, this State was divided into seven districts, over which an assistant attorney-general was appointed by the Governor and Council of Appointment, to serve during pleas-

ure. The office of district attorney was created April 4, 1801, the State being divided into seven districts as before, but subsequently several new districts were formed. By a law passed in April, 1818, each county was constituted a separate district for the purpose of this office. During the period of the second constitution district attorneys were appointed by the Court of General Sessions in each county. Since then they have been elected by the people.

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The editor of this work has been requested by the publishers to prepare a sketch of the lives of the men who in the past have been representative members of the legal profession in Genesee county. The scope of this article does not include any lawyer now living. It is only of those whose earthly labors are ended that we are to speak. Within the limit of space assigned it will be impossible to give more than an outline of the lives of these men, many of whom have been among the foremost citizens of Genesee county. It is not claimed that mention is made of every lawyer who has practiced here, neither does this sketch include those who have pursued their studies or practiced in this county for a short time, but who have made their reputations elsewhere. In any community the members of the bar are always in a large sense public men. Many important judicial positions are necessarily filled from their ranks, while legislative and other official places are often occupied by lawyers. The bar of Genesee county forms no exception to this rule. There has never been a time when it did not include many men of recognized ability, and the bar as a whole has always compared favorably with that of any other county of anything like equal size. Of those whose names are here recorded only Martindale, Wakeman, Hewitt, Taggart, Peck, Glowacki, Ballard, Pringle, Bangs, Heddon, H. W. Hascall, Bissell, and Crofoot were personally known to the writer. The estimates given of the professional characteristics of the men who form the subject of this article have been derived largely from conversation with those who knew them as lawyers and citizens, and partly, of course, from such printed sketches as were available. The historical facts have been gathered from biographies found in many different places, from newspaper files, court records, recollections of old inhabitants, and in several instances from such meagre statements as are chiseled in marble in the cemetery, or are written down in not less formal phrase in the books of the surrogate's office.

The first judge of the county was Joseph Ellicott, the same man who, as surveyor, blazed his way through the primeval forests of Western New York, and laid out the counties, towns and villages of the Holland Purchase. Mr. Ellicott was not a lawyer. He resigned the position of judge a short time after his appointment in 1803, and was succeeded by Ezra Platt. Of Judge Platt but little information is available, except that he discharged the few duties of the office until about 1812. His will is recorded in book 1 of Wills in the surrogate's office, at page 11, and is the third will entered in the county records. The first was that of Daniel Totten, recorded January 20, 1808, and the second, that of David Franklin, was recorded March 30, 1809, while the record of Judge Platt's will was made January 9, 1812, making three wills in four years.

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The succeeding judges down to 1847 were John H. Jones, Isaac Wilson, John Z. Ross, William H. Tisdale, William Mitchell, Phineas L. Tracy, and Edgar C. Dibble. During the same period the surrogates of the county had been Jeremiah R. Munson, whose name does not appear in any of the records of the office, Richard Smith, Andrew A. Ellicott, Ebenezer Mix, Harvey Putnam, Timothy Fitch, and Samuel Willett. Mr. Mix filled the office from 1821 to 1840. Under the law as it has existed since 1847 the functions of county judge and surrogate have been performed by the same official. The duties of surrogate prior to that date were few, as estates were seldom settled.

Richard Smith, whose portrait has for many years hung in the court house, over the chair occupied by the presiding judge, was born in Connecticut, February 17, 1779, and died December 31, 1859. He was a graduate of Yale College and removed to Genesee county in 1803. He was at one time a partner of Daniel B. Brown. Judge Smith seldom, if ever, appeared in court. It is not known that any of the other incumbents of the office up to that time were particularly prominent as lawyers, neither is much information available as to any county judge prior to Phineas L. Tracy. Judge Ross is spoken favorably of as a citizen and lawyer. He died October 27, 1826, at the age of forty years.

Few men have been more closely identified with the history of Genesee county than Judge Tracy. He was born December 25, 1786, at Norwich, Conn., and graduated at Yale in 1806. He was admitted to the bar at Albany in 1811, and removed to Genesee county in 1813. For many years he had an extensive and lucrative practice, and was a man of marked force and ability. He was elected to Congress in 1827

and again in 1829, and in 1841 was appointed "first judge" of the county by William H. Seward, then governor. After his retirement from the bench in 1856 he practiced law but little. He was for many years a member of the vestry of St. James's Church. His death occurred December 22, 1876. An obituary published at that time says: "He would have been 90 years old on Christmas day. A good and just man, full of years and ripe for the harvest, has gone to his peaceful rest."

The next county judge was Edgar C. Dibble, who held the office during the year 1846, and again from 1852 to 1856. Judge Dibble was a fairly well read lawyer, a man of good character, and he discharged the duties of his office satisfactorily. He died February 28, 1862, at the age of fifty-seven years. During the period of his professional career he was at different times in partnership with Timothy Fitch, John H. Martindale and Martin F. Robertson.

Judge Dibble was succeeded by Horace U. Soper, who served four years. Judge Soper is said to have made a good record upon the bench, but was never especially prominent as a practitioner. He was an amiable and agreeable gentleman, of attractive manners and large general information. He died January 15, 1878, at the age of seventy-two years, leaving no descendants.

Joshua L. Brown became county judge and surrogate in 1856 and held the office four years. He died at the age of forty-eight, June 19, 1860, a few months after the expiration of his official term, at St. Louis, Mo. Judge Brown was a good citizen, and a lawyer of extensive learning and decided ability. He is said to have possessed less aptitude for the trial of causes before a jury than for the other duties of his profession, although he tried a large number of cases. Before the court, or as a counselor in his office, he was a strong, safe man. A member of the bar now living tells how he had a habit during the trial of criminal causes, where, as often occurs, the defense was conducted by some young man designated by the court, of taking a seat near the junior thus assigned, when, as the trial proceeded, he would draw his chair up and make suggestions. After a little he would be on his feet arguing a law point, and in one case at the close of the evidence he proceeded at once to sum up to the jury, much to the discomfiture of the young lawyer who had prepared, with great care, an address which was to make his reputation. Judge Brown was for many years a partner of Maj. Henry I. Glowacki. The firm of Brown & Glowacki enjoyed

*1838-42 inc.*

for many years an extensive and lucrative practice, which was at its full height at the time of Judge Brown's death.

Moses Taggart, who succeeded Judge Brown, died at his home in Batavia, February 17, 1883, at the ripe age of eighty two years. He was the Nestor of our bar, having been in active and continuous practice for about fifty-five years. During his eventful life he had endeared himself to the profession, of which he was an honored member, and was universally respected in the community where he had so long resided. As a lawyer he was thoroughly grounded in the elementary principles of legal science. Throughout his career he was esteemed for his good judgment, safe counsel, and extensive research, rather than for any special ability as a trial lawyer. He had little liking or aptitude for the work of an advocate. A strong, helpful friend of young men, he had witnessed the career of every man at the bar at the time of his death, and it is safe to say that every one of the number felt a sincere attachment for the venerable and honored father of the fraternity. Judge Taggart was born at Colerain, Mass., August 21, 1799. At the age of eighteen years he left his native town to find a home in the newer region of Western New York, and traveled all the way to Byron on foot. His legal studies were pursued in the office of Phineas L. Tracy. Upon his admission to the bar he became a partner of Albert Smith, who at the time was an able and noted practitioner. At different periods of his life he was in partnership with Daniel H. Chandler, Charles Henshaw, Seth Wakeman, and during the latter years of his life with his son-in-law, W. Harris Day. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1846, and in 1851 was appointed justice of the Supreme Court to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Sill. This position he filled until the close of 1853, and during the last year of his service became, under the then existing provisions of law, a member of the Court of Appeals. In ~~1860~~ 1859 he was elected county judge and surrogate of this county, and filled the office acceptably for two terms of four years each. In 1871 Judge Taggart was appointed postmaster of Batavia, which position he held for about four years. He maintained his excellent health and vigorous bearing almost to the end of his life, while his intellectual powers remained unimpaired to the last.

1859

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Charles Henshaw was born at Java, Wyoming county, and studied law with Gen. L. W. Thayer at Warsaw. He was elected county judge and surrogate in 1868, and died in office September 18, 1870, at the age of forty-eight years. A man of sterling worth, honest through and

through, he possessed qualifications which rendered him in some respects the most remarkable lawyer who has ever practiced at our bar. It is doubtful if any other lawyer of this county has acquired so extensive a knowledge of the law itself. His memory was unfailing, and his familiarity with both elementary law and judicial decisions was vast and perfectly at his command. He could always say "on such a book and page you will find the law." He disregarded all forms, and fashioned his papers briefly and accurately to suit himself. Unwilling or unable to try a case before a jury, he seldom if ever appeared in this capacity. His judicial career, upon which he had fairly entered, gave great promise, and had he lived Charles Henshaw would have filled higher positions upon the bench.

Among the members of the legal profession who have practiced in Le Roy there may be mentioned Jacob Bartow, Alfred F. Bartow and Charles Bartow, his sons; Seth M. Gates, Charles Danforth, Samuel Skinner, Perrin M. Smith, and Augustus P. Hascall.

Jacob Bartow, although never distinguished as a lawyer, was a man of large attainments and rare scholarly tastes. He was a law student with Aaron Burr. He died about 1845. His son, Alfred F. Bartow, studied law with Heman J. Redfield, and later became his partner. He removed west and died several years ago in Chicago. Mr. Bartow was an excellent practical business lawyer, and was a prominent and respected citizen of Le Roy. He was for many years a member of the vestry of St. Mark's church, and took much interest in the work of that society. Charles Bartow studied law with A. P. Hascall, and during the time he practiced in Le Roy was in partnership with Hiram W. Hascall, and afterwards with John R. Olmsted. He removed to New York, where he died. Augustus P. Hascall was for a long time an honored and prominent citizen of Le Roy. He served as presidential elector in 1848, and was a representative in the Thirty-second Congress. He died June 27, 1872, aged about seventy-six years. Charles Danforth was a graduate of Williams College, and was at one time judge of Common Pleas in this county. He was a good lawyer and gave satisfaction as a judge. Samuel Skinner was one of the earliest lawyers in Le Roy, and is said to have been an able, well-read member of the bar. He was a graduate of Williams College, and was possessed of scholarly tastes. He died in Le Roy about the year 1853. Perrin M. Smith studied law with Mr. Redfield and became a partner of Mr. Skinner. He removed from Le Roy to the West, where he died many years

ago. Seth M. Gates practiced law in Le Roy for many years, and was an able man. He was proficient alike as an office lawyer and in the trial and argument of cases. He was elected to Congress in 1839, and soon after completing his term of service removed to Warsaw, where he died about the year 1876. During his residence in Le Roy he was ten years associated in business with David R. Bacon. Mr. Bacon was at one time a law partner of James Summerfield, but upon becoming connected with manufacturing interests several years ago retired from active practice of his profession. He died November 1, 1890.

Among the more prominent of the early Batavia lawyers may be mentioned Albert Smith, who in his day had a wide reputation for extensive legal knowledge, and for his power as an advocate. He was a representative of the Twenty eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses from this district, and served in the Assembly in 1842. At different times he was associated as a partner with the ablest lawyers of the county. Mr. Smith removed west soon after his service in the State Legislature, and has long since been dead.

Daniel B. Brown was born October 18, 1780, and died July 7, 1822, leaving, it is said, no descendants or near kindred. He is reputed to have been one of the most brilliant advocates who ever practiced in this county. He was somewhat intemperate in habits and erratic in disposition, and consequently never won for himself the position which he otherwise would have gained. It is hardly probable that he is practicing law in the other world, yet his tombstone bears the inscription, copied quite likely from his sign used while living: "Daniel B. Brown, Attorney and Counsellor at Law."

Levi Rumsey was a prominent citizen of this county at an early day, and was intimately concerned in that class of law business connected with the formative period of our history. But little information concerning him is now available, yet an old citizen of Batavia well qualified to know and judge says of him, that in the prime of life he was not only the foremost lawyer of this county, but of Western New York. He was unquestionably a man of high character and of decided ability. Mr. Rumsey was district attorney of this county from 1829 to 1834. He was born in Connecticut, December 8, 1776, and died December 29, 1833.

Ethan B. Allen was among the most prominent of the early lawyers of the county, and was a man of high character and unusual attainments. In personal bearing he was "a gentleman of the old school." He was

*see also, because of service in army  
he died 3 1847*



born in Columbia county, October 21, 1787, and died April 19, 1835. He was the father-in-law of that distinguished advocate and jurist, Isaac A. Verplanck. Mr. Allen was a State senator from this district from 1826 to 1830. Upon his tombstone are inscribed the words "intelligent, virtuous, and affectionate, he fulfilled the various duties of a legislator, a citizen, and a friend."

Daniel H. Chandler, who was for many years a prominent citizen of this county, was born in 1795, and died March 29, 1864, at Madison, Wis., where he had removed in 1847. He was district attorney of this county from 1834 to 1838. Mr. Chandler was an able and thoroughly equipped lawyer, combining in an unusual degree the characteristics of advocate and counselor. He was a partner at one time of Senator Ethan B. Allen, and later with Hon. Moses Taggart. Mr. Chandler is well remembered by quite a number of our older residents, all of whom attest his worth as a man and his talents as a lawyer. His ability as a trial lawyer brought him actively into the management of many notable cases, where he won for himself high commendation from bench, bar and clients. He was the father of the late Rear-Admiral Ralph Chandler, of the United States navy. After his removal to Wisconsin Mr. Chandler acquired a large practice, and fully maintained the reputation he had gained here.

George W. Lay, the fourth son of John Lay, esq., was born at Catskill, N. Y., July 27, 1798. He graduated at Hamilton College, N. Y., in the class of 1817. He came to Batavia the same year and studied law in the office of Hon. Phineas L. Tracy. After his admission to the bar he became a law partner of Mr. Tracy. The firm of Tracy & Lay did an extensive law business in the territory now embracing the counties of Genesee, Wyoming and Orleans, and enjoyed a wide reputation and extensive acquaintance throughout the State. At that time the Genesee bar was composed of lawyers of marked ability and talent. John B. Skinner, Daniel H. Chandler, Ethan B. Allen, Heman J. Redfield, Daniel B. Brown, Moses Taggart, Albert Smith, and many others attended the courts and were in full practice. Mr. Lay was a close practitioner under the old system, and was noted for his skill and dexterity as a pleader. The partnership ended in 1832. Mr. Lay was at that time elected to Congress. He then became a partner with James G. Merrill and Horace U. Soper. In 1840 he was elected to the Assembly of the State of New York, and served as chairman of the canal committee. His canal report was characterized as a document of

*George W. Lay, esq., of Batavia  
Chandler's father, H. Chandler*

marked foresight and ability. In 1842 he was appointed chargé d'affaires at the court of Norway and Sweden, and resided three years at Stockholm. After his return home his health failed, he became a confirmed invalid, and died October 21, 1860.

Isaac A. Verplanck, who was ranked as one of the ablest lawyers in Western New York, practiced for several years in Batavia. He was born October 16, 1812, and came to Genesee county in 1831. For a considerable time he was in partnership with John H. Martindale, the two forming a very strong law firm. Mr. Verplanck lacked the industry and indomitable energy which characterized his distinguished partner, but compensated by his masterly abilities, by his extensive knowledge of the law, and his great forensic power. He was district attorney of this county from 1838 to 1842, and again in 1846. Soon after this he removed to Buffalo. He was elected one of the judges of the Superior Court of that city, and held the position during the remainder of his life. For the last three years he was chief judge. His death occurred October 15, 1873.

Elijah Hurty, whose early death terminated a career of marked promise and usefulness, was a man of scholarly tastes, genial disposition, and excellent character. He was born in Bethany, in this county, and when quite a young man became principal of Union School in Batavia. Soon after his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with Hon. George Bowen, under the firm name of Hurty & Bowen. He died August 10, 1854, at the age of thirty-two years.

James G. Hoyt spent but a small portion of his professional life in this county, and although a sketch of his career is hardly within the scope of this article, yet so well was he known here that his name cannot properly be omitted. He was born in Camden, January 25, 1806, and removed to Genesee county in 1812. His father died six years later, leaving a widow and nine children in such poverty that the future jurist was at once thrown upon his own resources. In 1830 he was elected a constable, and discharged the duties of his office with so much promptness and intelligence as to attract the attention of leading business men. In 1834 he was elected justice of the peace, and the same year began to read law with Moses Taggart. Shortly after his admission to the bar he removed to Attica, which was then included in Genesee county. He gained almost immediate recognition as a lawyer of unusual industry, thoroughness and ability. After a few years he removed to Buffalo, and was twice elected justice

of the Supreme Court. In the discharge of the exacting duties of that office he gained a high reputation, and is remembered by all our older lawyers as one of the ablest of the many eminent men who have filled the position. He died October 23, 1863.

Probably no firm of lawyers ever enjoyed so varied and extended a practice in this county as Wakeman & Bryan, who were copartners from 1852 until the death of Mr. Bryan, which occurred in October, 1867. The combination was one of unusual strength. Seth Wakeman was a successful trial lawyer, while William G. Bryan was a counselor of learning and discretion. Mr. Wakeman was born in Vermont, January 15, 1811. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in the service, leaving a widow and a large family of children in destitute circumstances. They soon removed to this county. When quite a young man Mr. Wakeman was elected a constable of the town of Pembroke, and it was by reason of his occasional duties at justice's courts that he became interested in law. In 1838 he was elected a justice of the peace, and six years later, at the age of thirty-three, he was admitted to the bar. After a brief partnership with Joseph Sleeper the firm of Wakeman & Bryan was formed. After Mr. Bryan's death Mr. Wakeman was for a time a partner of Judge Taggart, and afterwards, and up to his forced retirement on account of failing health in 1875, he was associated with William C. Watson, the firm doing an extensive business. Mr. Wakeman was a Whig until the dissolution of that party, when he became a Republican. He was elected district attorney in 1850 and served two terms. In 1856 and 1857 he was a member of assembly. In 1867 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and in 1870 he was elected to the Forty-second Congress. As a citizen Mr. Wakeman was generous, companionable and kind. Distinctively a self-made man, he was always in warmest sympathy with every person whom he found struggling with adverse fortune. While eminently fair as a lawyer his strongest antagonists found him "a foe-man worthy of their steel." He was an admirable trial lawyer, and gained a splendid practice and reputation as such. Possessed of few of the graces of oratory, Mr. Wakeman was nevertheless a strong, trenchant and convincing speaker. He died January 4, 1880.

William G. Bryan was born January 28, 1822, in Brighton, England. He came to America and settled in Le Roy in 1830. His law studies were pursued with Albert Smith and with Moses Taggart. In 1851 he formed a partnership with John H. Martindale, which was soon dis-

solved by the removal of the latter to Rochester. In politics Mr. Bryan was an ardent Democrat, and was a trusted adviser in all party matters. He was a lawyer of decided ability, but from choice spent his time inside his office preparing papers, giving counsel and examining cases. He was a man of refined tastes, of scholarly attainments, and great personal worth. Between him and Mr. Wakeman the strongest attachment existed. His untimely death, at the age of forty-five, was the result of an accident. He had gone to Burlington, Iowa, on a visit, and while there, in endeavoring to control a frightened horse, he was thrown from a carriage and killed. A public meeting of the citizens of Batavia was held on the sad occasion. His accomplished and estimable wife, Ruth Bryan, for many years principal of the Bryan Seminary, died January 13, 1897, at Buffalo.

James M. Willett was born October 10, 1831. He graduated at the Albany Law School in 1856. In 1859 he was elected district attorney, being the first Democrat ever elected to that office in this county. He entered the army in 1862 and became a major of the famous Eighth New York Heavy Artillery. In the fearful ordeal through which that regiment passed at Cold Harbor he was severely wounded. Upon rejoining his regiment three months later, he became colonel, and to the close of the war commanded a brigade. After leaving the army he engaged in business in New York until 1870, when he removed to Buffalo and formed the well known law partnership of Laning, Folsom & Willett. The firm were the legal representatives of the New York Central Railroad, and did a large general practice. Colonel Willett continued to suffer from his army wounds, his health gave way, and he died June 6, 1877. He was a strong, well equipped lawyer, a genial and companionable friend, a Christian gentleman. Few men ever practiced at our bar who had so strong a hold on the affections of his associates and the people at large.

Martin F. Robertson was a native of Genesee county, and passed his life in Batavia. He was possessed of decided ability, fair legal learning, and was a good trial lawyer. As a man he was very companionable and popular. He died March 21, 1868, at the age of forty-eight years, never having married.

Benjamin Pringle, for many years one of the foremost citizens of this county, was born in the year 1807, at Richfield, in this State. He came to Batavia in 1830 and formed a partnership with Albert Smith, and later became a partner of Heman J. Redfield. He was judge of

the county from 1841 to 1846. In 1852, and again in 1854, he was elected to Congress. In 1862 he was member of assembly and in 1863 President Lincoln appointed him judge under a treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade. He remained in the discharge of the duties of this office for seven years at Cape of Good Hope. Judge Pringle was a competent equity lawyer, but without special taste for the trial of causes. As a citizen he was public spirited and patriotic. In private life he was exemplary. For many years he was a warden of St. James's Episcopal church, of which he was a devoted member. During his old age he divided his time between Batavia and Hastings, Minn., where his sons lived. He died at the latter place June 7, 1887. His remains are buried in Batavia.

Marlbro W. Hewitt, though never particularly active as a practitioner was a respected member of the bar, and an esteemed and well known citizen of Batavia. He was for a great many years a justice of the peace and discharged the duties of that office with fidelity and unusual intelligence. Mr. Hewitt died January 23, 1880, at the age of sixty-four years.

Heman J. Redfield was born in Connecticut December 27, 1788. His father removed to Western New York and the son remained on the farm till 1808 when he entered the Canandaigua Academy. He studied law with that distinguished jurist, John C. Spencer. He volunteered as a private in the war of 1812 and served through two campaigns. He was in the battle of Queenston Heights and was with Gen. Harrison at Fort George where he received a brevet from the commanding general for valiant service. In 1815 he began the practice of law at Le Roy. He was appointed district attorney in 1821; he was State senator from 1823 to 1825, and during the last year of this service he was appointed one of the New York commissioners to settle a boundary question with New Jersey. He served as postmaster in Le Roy for more than twenty years. He was offered and declined the position of special counsel to assist in the trial of the persons accused of abducting William Morgan. In 1835 he declined the office of circuit judge tendered him by Governor Marcy; in 1836 he became the purchaser with Jacob Le Roy from the Holland Land Company of its unsold possessions. President Pierce appointed him naval officer of New York but he was soon transferred to the office of collector of the port of New York and he held this position until June 30, 1857, although James Buchanan, who had then lately come into office, offered to continue him. During

the Civil war Mr. Redfield was conspicuous as a War Democrat and his intense loyalty was of great value to the Union cause.

A sketch of his life published many years ago, says, "On Sunday evening, July 22, 1877, he sat with the members of his family on the veranda of his house, enjoying the cool breezes after the heat of the day, appearing in excellent health and spirits. About eight o'clock he complained of a dizziness in his head, entered the house, gradually grew worse, and became unconscious, and about ten o'clock he peacefully, painlessly, breathed his last. Thus closed the earthly career of a good, kind-hearted, benevolent man, and a true and devout Christian. During his long life he was an active and devout member of St. James Episcopal Church at Batavia, serving as vestryman and warden. Many citizens attested their respect and esteem for their old neighbor and friend by their attendance at the funeral service Wednesday evening. The procession was one of the longest ever seen in the village. Immediately following the hearse came the venerable roadster, so long the favorite riding horse of Mr. Redfield, saddled and bridled, and led by the groom."

One of the most interesting figures in the history of the bar of Genesee county and of Western New York was Gen. John H. Martindale. Although most of his professional life was passed in Rochester, whither he removed in 1852, he had prior to that time served two terms as district attorney of this county, and had laid the foundation of his brilliant career as an advocate and orator. Having received a military education at West Point he entered the army at the breaking out of the Rebellion. He did active and efficient service in the field quite early in the war, and later served as military governor of the District of Columbia, with the rank of major-general. He was elected attorney-general of this State in 1865. General Martindale became famous in his management of actions for damages for personal injuries brought against railroad corporations, particularly the New York Central. His most frequent antagonist was that most brilliant and admirable trial lawyer, the late Albert P. Laning, of Buffalo. They tried a large number of cases opposed to each other in this county, and the memory of those days is an ever recurring delight. The court house was always filled and the audience always entertained. The limits of this article forbid what might be an interesting account of this remarkable man. Always eloquent, he had the faculty of being most so in cases otherwise commonplace. The writer has heard many of his addresses to juries,

but the most eloquent is remembered as his summing up in the case of Garwood against the New York Central Railroad, an action brought to recover damages for injury to plaintiff's mill power by pumping water from the Tonawanda Creek into tanks for the use of locomotive boilers. The theme was certainly not one which would seem to afford opportunity for a display of oratory, yet the speaker proved superior to the occasion, and the result was an address seldom equalled. Although of agreeable disposition General Martindale was rather easily ruffled when engaged in the trial of important cases. His wily opponent learned well his sensitive points, and never failed to take advantage of them. As General Martindale always appeared for the plaintiff in railroad cases he had the advantage of the closing address. He was quite fond, in talking to a Genesee county jury, of indulging in reminiscences, and often referred to his acquaintance with the fathers of some of the younger jurymen, and to old associations connected with Batavia. On one well remembered occasion, when Mr. Laning thought his florid antagonist would be apt to find opportunity for a display of this kind, he turned his weapons against him in that quiet and inimitable manner so strikingly in contrast with the exuberant style of his opponent. He told the jury what the general would shortly proceed to narrate in their hearing, including all that Martindale could possibly say about his early home, his dead partner, "the classic Verplanck," his friends and neighbors, the old church, etc. The result was that the orator was compelled to change his tactics. The contests between Martindale and Laning will always be remembered by those who enjoyed the privilege of listening to and witnessing the efforts of these remarkable but wholly dissimilar men. In private life General Martindale was greatly esteemed. His character was above reproach, and he was a man of sincere piety. His personal appearance and bearing attracted admiration at all times. In 1881 he went to Europe in a vain search for health, but died in Nice, France, on the thirteenth day of December of that year, at the age of sixty-six.

Lucius N. Bangs was born April 4, 1825. He studied law with Augustus P. Hascall, with whom, after his admission to the bar, he formed a partnership. He subsequently became a partner of Elizer Hinsdale, who after a few years removed to New York. In 1870 Mr. Bangs was elected county judge and surrogate of this county, and held the office for twelve years. During his first term Marcus L. Babcock was clerk of the surrogate's court, and during his last term the position

was filled by Frank S. Wood, now of the Batavia bar. Judge Bangs did not receive a college education but he was a man of rare scholarly tastes and extraordinary attainments, both in the field of his profession and in literature and science. His law library was one of the finest private collections in the State, while his miscellaneous library was of great value, selected as it had been with discrimination and taste. The latter collection was unfortunately burned in a fire which destroyed its owner's residence. Judge Bangs was not fond of the work of a trial lawyer, but in his arguments before the appellate courts he displayed great ability and a degree of learning which was marvelous. After his term of office expired he removed to Buffalo. He died in the city of New York December 3, 1892. At a meeting of the bar of Genesee county held a few days later, the Hon. George Bowen said that he had collected and preserved Judge Bangs's printed briefs, and that he considered the discussions contained in them absolutely exhaustive of the questions involved, a rare compliment from one well qualified to judge. Judge Bangs was a delightful man in his social and family relations, and his associates of the bar were much attached to him.

Henry I. Glowacki was born in Poland in 1816 of a distinguished family. He was the son of a prominent general of the Polish war of 1812. Having participated in the revolutionary movement he was imprisoned for two years, and afterward, about the year 1833, was exiled by the Austrian government. In New York he was favored with the friendship of Albert Gallatin, who while a foreign minister had known his father. Mr. Glowacki made the acquaintance of David E. Evans, who offered him a position in the now historic Land Office in Batavia. He came here in 1834, and continued for four years in the land office. During his later years Major Glowacki used to tell that early in this service he was employed to copy records, and that, although wholly unable to read the English language, he performed the work by imitating the handwriting assigned to him to copy. He was admitted to the bar in 1840. He was shortly afterward appointed master in chancery, and served until 1846. He was for several years a law partner of Judge Joshua L. Brown, and the firm enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. Mr. Glowacki was seldom, if ever, engaged in the trial of cases, or in legal arguments, but he was a valuable and accurate office lawyer. Major Glowacki was a Democrat, and was for many years conspicuous in the councils of his party in State and county. He was four times a delegate to national Democratic conventions. He served



nine years as president of the Batavia Board of Education. Major Glowacki was a man of elegant and distinguished personal appearance. Although he became a proficient English scholar he always retained a marked foreign accent in speech. He died at his home in Batavia in November, 1895, having years before retired from the practice of the law.

Randolph Ballard died December 26, 1890, at the age of sixty-eight years. He studied law with Judge A. P. Hascall. He was at one time in business with Gen. C. F. Bissell. Upon the death of Judge Henshaw in 1870, Mr. Ballard was appointed by the Democratic governor to fill the vacancy, and served for the remainder of the year. No one who ever knew him can forget his elegant manners and his fastidious dress. Like qualities extended to his business and professional life. He was an excellent penman and all his work was neatly, promptly and accurately done. Judge Ballard tried some cases in court and tried them well, but he was essentially a business lawyer and business man and was successful as such. In the fall of 1890 he found himself obliged to submit to a critical surgical operation. He was unable to rally from its effects and died in Rochester on the 26th day of September.

Thomas P. Heddon was born at Stafford, N. Y., December 2, 1840. He was educated at the common schools and at the Genesee and Wyoming Seminary in Alexander. He studied law with Randolph Ballard, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. Mr. Heddon was for several years a justice of the peace of the town of Le Roy, and served as district attorney of the county from 1878 to 1881. He was a trustee of the village of Le Roy at the time of his death. He was a Republican in politics, and his services as a public speaker were often in demand at political meetings. Mr. Heddon died June 22, 1894.

Myron H. Peck was born May 28, 1827. At the age of fourteen he received an injury which rendered it evident that he must choose a vocation unattended with active physical labor, and he soon concluded to make the law his profession. He studied in Canandaigua in the office of Lapham & Metcalf, and after his admission to the bar he became the partner of Elbridge G. Lapham, one of the members of this firm and afterwards representative in Congress and United States senator. The firm dissolved in 1858, and Mr. Peck removed to Batavia. He was for a time associated in business with Col. James M. Willett and afterwards with Hon. George Bowen, under the firm name of Peck & Bowen. In 1882 he was nominated by the Democratic party for the

office of county judge and surrogate, and was elected. After the expiration of his term he removed to Buffalo, where he continued in practice until his last illness. He died September 2, 1898. A meeting of the bar was held a few days later at a term of the court. Appropriate remarks were made by Hon. Nathan A. Woodward, William Tyrrell, H. F. Tarbox and H. B. Cone. Judge North, presiding, presented the following memorial prepared by him, which, upon the request of Mr. Tyrrell, was ordered entered upon the minutes of the court:

“The death of Judge Peck having occurred so soon before a regular term of the court over which he presided for six years, the suggestion was made by several members of the bar that it would be quite appropriate that this court room should be selected as a place of a meeting of the lawyers of the county to take suitable action, in open court, expressive of our sorrow at the death of our associate and of our appreciation of the intellectual qualities which rendered him one of the most notable figures in the history of our bar.

“Here for thirty years he practiced his profession, and could these walls speak what memories would they recall! His thorough preparation in every case with which he was connected, his keen and analytical mind, his abounding knowledge of the law and the vehement force with which he expounded it, his terse and lucid expression of legal principles, the contempt with which he brushed aside matters which he deemed unimportant, and the power with which he massed all his virile force into a few strong points, all of these things combine at this hour to bring his familiar face and voice vividly before us.

“To those of us who have served long enough to have known of these qualities, it will be hard to realize that he has gone out from his place for the last time, and by every member of our bar from the oldest to the youngest he will be remembered as a man of unusual learning in the profession which he loved, of great force and strength in the practice of the law and as a fair and impartial judge.

“It may well be added that although his aggressive temperament made him a stern and uncompromising antagonist, yet down deep he was greatly attached to the members of his own profession and to his friends in general, and since his removal from this county nine years ago, he has always, on the occasion of his visits to Batavia, evinced the warmest interest in the welfare of his old friends and neighbors and the liveliest satisfaction at every opportunity to renew old friendships.

“ He is now numbered among those whose lives are of the past, and of all of these who have practiced law here it is doubtful if there has been one possessed of wider learning in the great profession of which he was an honored member.”

Hiram W. Hascall was born at Le Roy, December 18, 1812, and his long and eventful life was wholly passed in that town. Up to about a year previous to his death he had retained his vigor in a remarkable degree, and was as active as at any period of his life. He was a staunch adherent of the Republican party, and his devotion to the best interests of that organization was proverbial. Business matters absorbed his attention quite largely, and he was never particularly active as a practitioner. He was elected county clerk in 1855, and served for two terms. In 1864 he was appointed collector of internal revenue. In 1869 he was made postmaster of Le Roy, and filled that position to the satisfaction of his townspeople for sixteen years. Mr. Hascall was a man of upright life and a most kind and genial friend and companion. He died December 2, 1898.

William R. Crofoot was born December 10, 1855, and was reared upon his father's farm in Pavilion. He attended the Le Roy Academy for some time, and graduated from Amherst College in 1880. He studied law with Hon. Randolph Ballard, and after his admission to the bar occupied the office with Judge Ballard until the death of the latter. Mr. Crofoot was three times elected as a justice of the peace of the town of Le Roy and six times village clerk. He was the attorney of record for the executors of the will of William Lampson in the important litigation connected with the large estate left by Mr. Lampson. Mr. Crofoot was a man of agreeable manners and of great kindness of heart. His death occurred December 3, 1898.

C. Fitch Bissell was born in Greenfield, Mass., March 9, 1818. He came to Le Roy with his parents in 1838, and resided there until his death, which occurred December 11, 1898. Always a striking and interesting personality, few men have ever been so widely known in Genesee county. He commenced the practice of law in 1842, with Samuel Skinner as a partner. Later he was in partnership with Randolph Ballard. For many years before his death he had been associated with his son, David Jackson Bissell. He held the position of quartermaster-general on the staff of Governor John T. Hoffmann, and the title of “general” clung to him the rest of his life. He served as district attorney from 1866 to 1869, and again from 1875 to 1878. He was a good

*in 1866-69 + 1875-77*

trial lawyer and a successful business man, both in the management of his own affairs and those of his clients. He was always looking out for the common sense view of a question, and his keen and analytical mind and his natural sense of justice were important factors in contributing to his success. Possessed of an abounding humor and fond of companionship, he made hosts of friends. His intellectual vigor remained unimpaired until the end of his life. It was a remarkable circumstance that three members of the Le Roy bar died within the space of ten days, Hascall, Crofoot and Bissell. All had been public spirited and useful citizens.

Walter H. Smith was born in West Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y., July 25, 1853, a son of Nelson H. and Ellen B. (Pellett) Smith. His mother was a native of Montville, New London county, Conn. His father was a native of East Lyme, New London county, Conn., and was connected with a book publishing house in Hartford, Conn., for a number of years. He subsequently moved to West Bloomfield, N. Y., and with a brother purchased a large tract of land. He later met with an accident which hastened his death. Walter H. was then an infant. Subsequently his mother married Henry G. Deshon and the family moved to Le Roy in 1861, where Walter H. attended the Le Roy Academic Institute and later Williston (Mass.) Seminary, where he fitted for college. He returned to this place and entered the office of Hon. Lucius N. Bangs, who was then county judge of Genesee county, and studied law for four years, then entered the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1876. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Le Roy, where he has built up an extensive practice. Mr. Smith has given strict attention to his business and has never sought public office of any kind; he ranks with the leading members of the Genesee county bar. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Olive Branch Lodge, Le Roy Chapter and Batavia Commandery.

Frederick S. Randall was born in Stafford, Genesee county, N. Y., April 3, 1864, a son of Perry and Mary E. (Batchelder) Randall, natives of Stafford and Le Roy respectively. His grandfather, Stephen Randall, came to Genesee county, February 2, 1815, from New Hampshire, and purchased a tract of land at Stafford, which is now owned by Perry Randall. The original farm was one hundred and fifty acres. Stephen died on the farm in 1859; he had a family of fourteen children. Perry, the youngest, was born July 16, 1822; he now resides in the village of

Le Roy and is active and in good health. Frederick S. received his preliminary education at Le Roy Academic Institute and was graduated from Union College with the degree A. B. in 1886. He studied law with William C. Watson, Hon. S. E. North and Edward P. White of Amsterdam; was admitted to practice in 1890, and followed his profession as a lawyer for four years at Fairport, Monroe county, N. Y. He located in Le Roy, in September, 1894, where he has since been in the practice of his profession. He was elected to the office of district attorney in November, 1898. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Le Roy; and politically is a Republican. He married Helene C. Garvin of Schenectady and has two daughters, Dorothy and Nanette. Mr. Randall is from one of the oldest families in the county, both his father's and mother's families being pioneers.

William C. Watson has been one of the leaders of the Genesee county bar, and for many years a public spirited and prominent citizen of Batavia. He is a native of this county, born in the village of Pembroke in 1837. His early educational opportunities were limited to the common schools and a short term in the seminary at Alexander, but from his father, who as a justice of the peace held considerable reputation, he seems to have derived a legal mind and a love for the profession. He began his legal training under the direction of Col. James M. Willett, and later entered the office of Wakeman & Bryan. He was admitted in 1865 and practiced for a short time with Mr. Tyrrell, and subsequently with Hon. Seth Wakeman. He made rapid strides in his profession and soon gained substantial recognition and lucrative practice. He has been particularly successful as a trial lawyer. In politics he has been an active Republican and a frequent delegate to the conventions of the party. He has served two terms as district attorney, and in 1882 was a candidate for member of congress. Mr. Watson has been earnest in his support of education, and a frequent member of the school board. He has contributed largely to the material prosperity of Batavia through his generous support of manufacturing industries.

Hon. George Bowen, son of Abiel and Anna S. (Cone) Bowen, was born in Shelby, Orleans county, this State, September 28, 1831. His father was a physician and practiced in Shelby and vicinity a long term of years. Mr. Bowen was educated in the common schools, at Millville Academy, and Cary Collegiate Institute, from which he was graduated in 1848. Following graduation he was engaged as a teacher for two years at Byron in Genesee county, and Royalton in Niagara county.

May 10, 1851, he came to Batavia and began the study of law in the office of Martindale & Bryan. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1852, and formed a partnership with Elijah Hurty, who had been for a number of years principal of the Batavia Union School. Their association continued until Mr. Hurty's death in the summer of 1854. In the following year Mr. Bowen combined forces with N. A. Woodward under the firm name of Woodward & Bowen, which continued until 1859 when Mr. Woodward retired. For scarcely a year, beginning in 1860, Mr. Bowen had as his partner William W. Rowley, who went to the defense of the Union in 1861 and became an aide on the staff of General Banks. In 1864 the firm of Bowen & Walker was formed (Edward C. Walker). The latter retired in 1866 and was succeeded by Charles Henshaw, who in 1867 was elected county judge. Mr. Bowen practiced alone until 1869 and in that year formed a partnership with Myron H. Peck, which continued until May, 1873. From 1878 to 1883 he was associated with Loren Greene, who removed to Chicago in the latter year. In 1889 the present firm of Bowen & Washburn was formed by the admission of Edward A. Washburn, who had read law in Mr. Bowen's office. Mr. Bowen has been an active Republican and has acceptably filled many positions of public trust. He has served as village and town clerk, corporation counsel, district attorney for three years, as postmaster of Batavia under President Lincoln, trustee of the State Institution for the Blind from 1869 to 1874, and as State senator from 1870 to 1874. He was one of the commissioners appointed to purchase the park of the State Institution for the Blind. Mr. Bowen was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Batavia and has been a director since 1864. For years he was a director and president of the Holland Purchase Insurance Co. of Batavia. He married in December, 1856, Emerette A., daughter of Cyrus Walker of Byron and Batavia. One daughter, Anna C. Bowen, has been born of this union.

Benjamin F. Hawes, son of Dan and Clarissa (Church) Hawes, was born in Oakfield, June 8, 1833. His father was a native of Berkshire county, Mass., a soldier in the war of 1812, and came to Genesee county in 1831. Mr. Hawes was educated at Cary Collegiate Seminary and the Albany Law School. He was admitted in 1856 and began practice in Oakfield in 1860. He has served continuously as justice of the peace since January 1, 1861, and as clerk of the board of supervisors since 1867. Since the organization of the Union School he has been a member of the board of education of which he is now president. He has

long been an active member and trustee of the First Presbyterian church. His son, Francis L., has been employed for several years in the county clerk's office and is at present special deputy clerk. In that capacity he officiates as court clerk at all trial terms.

William F. Huyck was born in Le Roy, N. Y., March 23, 1866, a son of William and Phoebe (Harris) Huyck, natives of Columbia county and Genesee county respectively. His father came with his parents to Le Roy when twelve years of age. William Huyck was a farmer and accumulated considerable wealth before his death; he was quite prominent in the county and in the building up of the village of Le Roy. He was a member of the board of education and a village trustee and president and trustee of the Macpelah Cemetery Association. He owned extensive farming interests and village property, among which is the Eagle Hotel, which is one of the oldest buildings in the village; he died in August, 1896; his wife is still living. William F. was the only child, and was educated in the Le Roy Academic Institute and Union College at Schenectady, from which he graduated in 1887. He then spent a year as clerk in the Le Roy post-office; then read law with Walter H. Smith for one year, when he entered the Albany Law School and was graduated in 1890. He spent two years in Buffalo in the practice of his profession, then returned to Le Roy. He is a member of the board of education and water commissioners; is a member of Olive Branch Lodge No. 39, of which he is past master; Le Roy Chapter No. 183, of which he is treasurer and master third veil; Batavia Commandery, Rochester Consistory, Damascus Temple Mystic Shrine, the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, of which he was a charter member and high prelate for a time, and vestryman and treasurer of St. Mark's Episcopal church.

David Dean Lent was born in the village of Corfu, in Genesee county, September 2, 1866. He is the youngest child of David and Ruth Jeannett Lent, who came from Otsego county to Pembroke in 1858. He received a common school education, graduating from the Batavia High School in 1884. He was employed as discount clerk in the First National Bank of Batavia in 1885-6, and then went to Kansas City, Mo., to take a position as stenographer with Jacob Dold & Son, pork and beef packers. In 1888 he returned to Batavia and entered the law office of William C. Watson; he was admitted to the bar in 1892, and in March, 1894, formed a law partnership with James A. Le Seur, then district attorney of Genesee county. In March, 1895, Mr. Lent, in

conjunction with Mr. E. K. Calkins, purchased the Spirit of the Times, which is now published by the firm of Calkins & Lent, although still retaining his law partnership with Mr. Le Seur.

Frank S. Wood was born in Detroit, Mich., September 14, 1856, and came to Batavia with his parents in 1859. Selecting the law as a profession he read with William C. Watson, also with Hon. Lucius N. Bangs. He was admitted to the bar in 1878 and served as clerk of the Surrogate's Court from 1877 to 1883. He was elected district attorney of Genesee county in 1886 and re-elected in 1889. Mr. Wood is now (1899) a trustee of the New York State School for the Blind at Batavia and treasurer of that institution. He enjoys the merited reputation of being a discreet business lawyer, accurate and methodical in the preparation of papers, and a safe and judicious adviser. He married, September 4, 1884, Harriet G. Holden.

Arthur E. Clark was born in the town of Clarkson, Monroe county, June 10, 1854, a son of Norris G. and Grace (Plumb) Clark. Norris G. Clark was a native of Bloomfield, Ontario county, and came to Batavia in 1859; he was a practicing physician until the time of his death, July 22, 1876, and was recognized as one of the leading physicians of Western New York, a man whose judgment was sought and respected by all who knew him. Arthur E. Clark was graduated from Yale College in 1875 and read law with William C. Watson of Batavia. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, and remained with Mr. Watson until 1886, when he established his present practice. Mr. Clark has been connected in business with large corporate interests and has arranged successfully many matters of importance for clients against corporations. He has lately been successfully engaged in cases against the various telephone and telegraph companies for erecting poles on highways. He married, in 1890, Miss Alice M. Hurd of Buffalo.

W. Harris Day, United States commissioner for the Northern District of New York for the past fifteen years, was born in Stafford, this county, June 24, 1841, a son of Thomas H. and Henrietta (Hooper) Day. His father was a seafaring man and for many years captain of a sailing vessel. Mr. Day was educated at Alexander Academy and Genesee College, now Syracuse University. He began his legal studies in the office of Judge Taggart of Batavia, and in 1867 was graduated from the Columbian Law School at Washington, D. C. Following his graduation he practiced in the city of Chicago nearly three years and then returned to Batavia and entered into a partnership with Judge



Taggart, which continued until the latter's death. The firm of Taggart & Day gained considerable recognition in the profession from their connection as the plaintiff's attorneys in the celebrated case of *John Garwood vs. the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company*, brought to prohibit the railroad company from taking water out of Tonawanda creek for engines. The first of this class, this case attracted widespread attention. The judgment in favor of the plaintiff was affirmed by the Court of Appeals. Mr. Day is one of the executors of the estate of Mary E. Richmond, wife of Dean Richmond. He has been an active member and trustee of the Presbyterian church for several years. He married, in October, 1869, Fanny Elma, a daughter of Judge Taggart. Seven children were born to them, six of whom survive.

Fred H. Dunham was born in 1861 at Orangeville, Wyoming county, N. Y., a son of George H. and Louisa (Virgin) Dunham. His father was a farmer and well known citizen of Wyoming county, where he served for several years as school commissioner. Mr. Dunham was educated at the Attica Union School and Cornell University, where he was graduated with the class of 1886. In the spring of the following year he began the study of law in the office of Hon. A. J. Lorish of Attica, but soon came to the office of Hon. Safford E. North in Batavia, with whom he remained until his admission in June, 1889. In April, 1891, he formed his present partnership with F. S. Wood (Wood & Dunham).

Edward A. Washburn was born in Randolph, Orange county, Vermont, January 21, 1868, a son of Julian J. and Martha (Bigelow) Washburn. He was educated in Batavia, whither he came in 1877. He began the study of law in 1885 in the office of Hon. George Bowen and was admitted March 29, 1889. In the same year the present firm of Bowen & Washburn was formed. Mr. Washburn is serving as referee in bankruptcy for this district, a position to which he was appointed in December, 1898, by United States District Judge A. C. Coxe. He is a director of the First National Bank of Batavia. May 6, 1896, he married Frances Virginia, daughter of James P. Marsh of Chicago.

Sidney A. Sherwin, son of Jacob R. and Amelia (Allyn) Sherwin, was born in Byron, this county, August 27, 1842. He was educated at the Cary Collegiate Seminary, Canandaigua Academy, and Hamilton College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1867. He went from Hamilton College to the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute as in-

structor in rhetoric and oratory. Later he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1868, at Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Sherwin began practice in Batavia in 1869, forming a partnership with H. F. Tarbox, which continued until March 1, 1899, a period of thirty years. In politics he has been a Republican. Governor Morton appointed him a trustee of the State School for the Blind and he still retains this position. He is engaged in insurance business and is not in active law practice.

Herbert P. Woodward, son of Nathan A. and Martha (Allen) Woodward, was born in Batavia, March 28, 1868. He was educated in the public schools and at Williams College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1888. For two years following he was engaged in the profession of teaching in the schools of this county and the State of Virginia. Mr. Woodward began the study of law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in 1892. He has served as police justice four years. He married, in 1896, Bertha L., daughter of Rev. Cyrus A. Johnson of Batavia.

Myron H. Peck, son of Myron H. and Delia M. (Bickford) Peck, was born in Victor, Ontario county, June 6, 1850. He was educated at Clinton Institute, and began the study of law in his father's office (Peck & Bowen). Later he attended the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated LL.B., May 6, 1872. Three days later he was admitted to the bar and has since practiced in Batavia. Mr. Peck was appointed postmaster at Batavia in the first administration of Grover Cleveland, and served for five years. He has been corporation counsel for the village of Batavia for several years. He has been connected as counsel in a large number of important cases, and few lawyers in the county have appeared so often in the Appellate courts. He has lately been associated with District Attorney Randall in the preparation of the brief and upon the argument in the Court of Appeals of the Howard C. Benham murder case.

Henry F. Tarbox was born in Scottsville, Monroe county, N. Y., March 1, 1839, a son of Henry and Julia (Brainerd) Tarbox. His father was a noted anti-slavery and temperance man, and his home was one of the stations of the underground railway; he died in 1859. Henry F. Tarbox was educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and Genesee College, receiving the degree of A. M. from the latter institution. In 1862 he was appointed second lieutenant of Co. C, 108th N. Y. Vols., and took part in the battle of Antietam, where his brother, Dr. Brainerd Tarbox, was killed. He was discharged for disability in 1863 and sub-

sequently entered the paymaster's department, where he remained until 1864. He was commissioned brevet major for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and is a member of the G.A.R. and the Loyal Legion. Mr. Tarbox came to Batavia in 1864 and read law with N. A. Woodward; he was admitted to the bar in 1866 and has practiced for over thirty years in Batavia. In 1866 he was elected member of assembly, served in the sessions of 1867-68, and was appointed on several important committees. He has filled the office of internal revenue collector four years, was postmaster at Batavia four years, and a presidential elector for Garfield. As a Republican, for years he has been recognized as one of the strong and influential men of his party in Western New York and has exercised a potential influence in its ranks. It is as a lawyer that Mr. Tarbox is best known to the people of Genesee county, with whom he has lived for so many years. He is careful and painstaking in his profession, and through careful reading and research is well grounded in the philosophy of the law. It is mostly as a counselor that his professional efforts have been directed in late years; he is now vice-president and attorney for the Bank of Batavia. Mr. Tarbox married, July 21, 1870, Elizabeth L., daughter of Dr. Asa D. Lord of Batavia, and they have three children: Russell L., practicing law in New York city; Elizabeth D., a graduate of Smith College; and Julia B., a student at Vassar College. Mr. Tarbox and his family are members of the Batavia Presbyterian church.

Martin Brown is a native of Montgomery county, born 1850. He attended the common schools and in 1863 enlisted in Co. B, 25th Ohio Vols. He was wounded in an engagement at Grahamsville, S. C., in 1864, but continued in the service until the close of the war. On receiving his discharge he came to this county and for ten years followed the carpenter's trade, teaching school during the dull winter season. He began the study of law in the office of Myron H. Peck, with whom he remained two years, and then entered the Albany Law School, where he was graduated LL.B. with the class of 1882. He was admitted and began practice the same year. Mr. Brown has served as justice of the peace in Pembroke and Batavia. He married, in 1882, Mary J. Mattison, and of their union is one son, Allen G.

William E. Prentice, son of John and Sarah (Randall) Prentice, was born February 22, 1859. He attended the district schools and Le Roy Academy, beginning active life at the early age of sixteen years as a school teacher. Later he completed a college and post-graduate course,

taking degrees from Yale University and Rochester University; he also did special work at Columbia College. Mr. Prentice has served two terms as school commissioner of the county and accomplished much in enlarging and improving the school system. He first studied law in the office of William C. Watson, and later with Judge Safford E. North. He was admitted to practice in 1885. He has important business interests outside his profession, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Prentice is descended from Stephen Randall and Elisha Prentice, early settlers of Le Roy and Stafford.

William E. Webster, one of the well known attorneys of Batavia, was born in East Bloomfield, Ontario county, in 1859, the son of Dr. Daniel T. Webster and Hannah L. (Chamberlain) Webster. His education was received at Canandaigua Academy at Canandaigua, N. Y. In 1879, when he was twenty years of age, he joined the corps of instructors at Cary Collegiate Seminary at Oakfield, where he remained for three years. Having decided to follow the legal profession, at the end of his service as teacher he entered the office of William C. Watson at Batavia, and in January, 1883, was admitted to the bar. For two years he practiced law in partnership with William Tyrrell. He then spent one year in San Francisco, after which he returned to Batavia and resumed the practice of his profession independently. In 1898 he entered into a co-partnership, as senior member of the firm, with Bayard J. Stedman, who in that year was admitted to the bar at Rochester. Mr. Webster has conducted several important cases before the Supreme Court. One of the most noted of these (a case which attracted attention throughout the entire country) was the trial of Howard C. Benham for the murder of his wife, formerly Florence Tout. This trial took place in 1897, Mr. Webster appearing as one of the attorneys for the defendant. Mr. Webster is attorney for the Iroquois Portland Cement Company, which owns a large body of marl in the town of Bergen. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Nathan Armsby Woodward was born in Fairfax, Vt., March 9, 1818, a son of Joseph Woodward and Lucy (Wilmarth) Woodward. His father was a direct descendant of Nathaniel Woodward, who came from England and was one of the early settlers of Boston, Mass., settling there in 1635. Joseph Woodward was born in Franklin, Mass., moved to Fairfax, Vt., where he resided some fifteen years and in 1834 moved with his family to Western New York, where he lived several years in the town of Rush and died there July 23, 1863. N. A. Woodward pre-

pared for college at Henrietta Academy and Canandaigua Academy; he entered Union College, from which he was graduated in 1845, receiving the degree of Master of Arts. He taught school several years, was admitted to the bar in 1848, came to Batavia, and began the practice of law in 1851. He was elected town superintendent of schools in Batavia and held that office two terms; he was one of the U. S. loan commissioners of the county of Genesee for five years; was county treasurer two terms of three years each, and issued over half a million of county war bonds for the county; the most of the war bonds were paid before his second term as treasurer was ended. He was elected in the fall of 1893 one of the delegates to the constitutional convention of 1894. During his practice of law very many litigated cases were referred to him to hear, try, and determine as referee. Mr. Woodward has four children, as follows: Jessie M., who married Dr. Lorenzo N. Phinney of Connecticut; Ida M., who married Dr. E. Clark Tracy of New York; both daughters being children by his first wife, W. Sarah B. (Tarbox) Woodward; and Edwin A. Woodward, who practices law at Rochester, and Herbert P. Woodward, police justice and lawyer at Batavia, are children of his second wife, Martha (Allen) Woodward. In 1895 Mr. Woodward had an edition of 500 copies of his poems published by Charles Wells Moulton of Buffalo. The volume contains about 150 pages and is entitled "Pebbles and Boulders." This comprises but a small portion of the poems he has written.

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Edward C. Walker, son of Cyrus and Anna (Hulette) Walker, was born in Byron June 14, 1837. He is descended from old Puritan stock and his paternal grandfather, Amasa Walker, was one of the first settlers of Byron, whither he came in 1811 from Ashford, Conn., bringing his family. Edward C. Walker had excellent educational advantages and at an early age entered the Cary Collegiate Institute at Oakfield. Later he attended Wilson Academy, Niagara county, and in June, 1861, was graduated from Genesee College at Lima. He studied law and was admitted to practice in 1862, taking up his residence in Batavia, where he has ever since been a valued citizen. He early entered politics and in 1868 was elected to the State Assembly, serving as chairman of the committee on public education. In 1885 he was elected State senator from the 30th Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Genesee, Livingston, Niagara and Wyoming. His worth was recognized by his appointment as chairman of the important committees on banking and the manufacture of salt; he also served on the committees

on railroads and insurance. In 1887 he was re-elected by an increased plurality, and served as chairman of the committee on railroads. He was also appointed a member of the committee which investigated the Broadway Surface Railway Company of New York city, a corporation which had procured its franchise through corruption. The excellent work of this committee is well known; the gigantic fraud was fully exposed and its perpetrators brought to justice. Senator Walker was an industrious and efficient legislator, a pleasing, yet forcible speaker, and possessed the faculty of organization. He introduced many bills which became laws, including the motor power bill authorizing street railway companies to change from horse to any other power after obtaining the consent of the railway commissioners and a majority of the property holders along the line of the road; a number of bills improving the banking system of the State; and the bill which prevents assignees from giving to preferred creditors more than one-third of the estate. He also introduced the marriage license bill, designed to prevent ill-timed marriages, protect the clergy, and provide a more perfect record for tracing the estates of children. He gained a high reputation in the State as a safe and careful law maker and a man of sterling integrity. In January, 1890, he was appointed by Hon. William Windom, secretary of the treasury, one of three commissioners to locate the government and post office building at Buffalo. Mr. Walker has done much to promote the welfare of Batavia, and has been generous in support of public institutions. He served several years as trustee of the State Institution for the Blind; as trustee of Syracuse University; Ingham University at Le Roy; and of the Batavia Y. M. C. A. He has long been a member of the Batavia Presbyterian church, served as commissioner of Auburn Theological Seminary, and as a delegate to the General Association of the Presbyterian church of the United States. He has been a director of the First National Bank of Batavia since 1870, and for many years served as a director of the Holland Purchase Insurance Company. Mr. Walker married, January 14, 1861, Miss Martha Marsh of Lockport, N. Y., a sister of Prof. O. C. Marsh, the eminent scientist of Yale College. Two sons have been born to them: Edward C., jr., and Raymond Marsh. Edward C. Walker, jr., died August 15, 1895, leaving two children, Edward C. Walker, 3d, and Zada Romena.

Hobart B. Cone was born in Bethany, May 3, 1843, a son of Nathaniel K. and Adeline (Brewer) Cone. His father was a native of Connecti-

cut and came to Genesee county with his parents, Zachariah and Wealthy (Kingsbury) Cone, who settled in Bethany in 1840. Zachariah was a well educated man and served as sheriff of Tolland county, Conn. Nathaniel K. Cone was a surveyor and his maps are now on file in Genesee county; he died in 1880. H. B. Cone was graduated from Hobart College in 1869. He began the study of law with Hon. George Bowen and was admitted to the bar in 1870, and immediately commenced his practice, which has continued ever since. In 1878 Mr. Cone married Jennie E. Bentley, and they have three children: Earl H., Newell K. and Marion A. Mr. Cone has for many years been a member of the board of education. He has an inherited taste for higher mathematics, and although actively engaged in practicing law, he has always done a large amount of surveying. He enjoys the reputation of being a careful, safe business man, and large interests have always been entrusted to his management.

William Tyrrell, son of Amos and Salome (Harroun) Tyrrell, was born in Darien, October 24, 1823. When he reached his majority he began the study of law with Timothy Fitch and Henry I. Glowacki and later entered the office of Verplanck & Martindale. He was admitted to the bar in 1849 and since 1852 has practiced his profession in Batavia. He has served the county as district attorney and in 1866 was appointed postmaster of Batavia. In 1873 he was again appointed to the latter office, serving until 1885. Mr. Tyrrell has always been an active Republican and has been influential in his party, enjoying a wide acquaintance among public men. He has at different periods been in partnership with John Kimberly, William C. Watson, Otis Miner and William E. Webster. Since 1884 his partner has been Frank W. Ballard, the firm name being Tyrrell & Ballard.

Louis B. Lane was born in Allegany county in 1862, a son a Rev. John W. and Mary E. (Watson) Lane. He received his education largely under the direction of his father, a Presbyterian minister of over thirty years' service in Allegany county. He read law in the office of his uncle, William C. Watson, in Batavia, and was admitted to practice in 1889. Mr. Lane is a man of unusual scholarly attainments, and his occasional addresses on public occasions have attracted much favorable attention. While devoted to his profession, in which he is successfully engaged, he finds time to indulge his tastes for science and literature.

Bayard J. Stedman, son of Irving J. and Laura (Smiley) Stedman,

was born in Oakfield, this county, August 21, 1875. He was educated in Cary Collegiate Seminary and read law in the office of Sullivan, Morris & Jerome of Rochester, with whom he remained three years. He was admitted July 26, 1898, and formed a partnership with William E. Webster, under the firm name of Webster & Stedman.

Fred A. Lewis was born in Attica, N. Y., November 27, 1865. He is the son of Robert S. and Nancy (Tompkins) Lewis. In 1868 the family came to Batavia, where they have since resided. Fred A. Lewis graduated from the University of Rochester in 1886, taking the degree of B. S. Two years later he received the degree of master of science. He studied law with Safford E. North and was admitted in March, 1889. Immediately after his admission he formed a partnership with Judge North under the firm name of North & Lewis. This continued until January 1, 1893, when he became clerk to the Surrogate's Court, and he has held this position ever since. Mr. Lewis has found time to devote considerable attention to musical matters and he is active in the work of the M. E. Church, Y. P. S. C. E. and the Young Men's Christian Association.

William Henry Watson, son of William C. and Jennette (Walker) Watson, is a native of Batavia, born September 10, 1872. He read law in his father's office, with A. E. Clark, and later attended the Buffalo Law School, from which he was graduated LL. B. in 1898. After his admission to the bar he began practice simultaneously with his brother, forming the firm of Watson & Watson.

George W. Watson, son of William C. and Jennette (Walker) Watson, was born in Batavia, November 9, 1873. In 1891 he graduated from the Batavia High School. He studied law in his father's office and with James A. Le Seur, subsequently attending the Buffalo Law School, from which he graduated in 1898. Immediately following his admission he began practice with his brother William H. under the firm name of Watson & Watson. Both these young men have a decided taste for literature and their occasional contributions to the press have attracted much favorable notice.

Frank L. Crane, son of Dr. Frank W. Crane, was born in Darien, N. Y., February 12, 1863. He was educated at the Corfu Union school and received two years of classical instruction under a tutor. He studied law with William C. Watson in Batavia and was admitted to the bar in January, 1885. Since his admission he has practiced his profession at Corfu.



Frank W. Ballard, son of John D. and Cynthia (Bingham) Ballard, was born in Allegany county in 1860. He was educated in the common schools and at Pike Seminary from which he was graduated with the class of 1881. He began the study of law with Richardson & Smith of his native county, and subsequently attended the Albany Law School where he took the LL. B. degree in May, 1884. He was admitted to the bar during the same month. Mr. Ballard came to Batavia in October, 1884, and at once formed a partnership with William Tyrrell under the firm name of Tyrrell & Ballard. This partnership still continues.

Frank E. Lawson was born in Rochester, February 25, 1873. He graduated from Batavia High School in the classical course in 1891, and in the fall of the same year entered Hobart College. He graduated from that institution in 1895, receiving the degree of A. B. He studied law with William E. Prentice and was admitted to the bar November 2, 1897. He remained with Mr. Prentice until the spring of 1899, when he was elected police justice for the village of Batavia and opened a law office in Ellicott Hall.

Frank J. Robinson was born at Leon, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Dec. 9, 1861. He received his education at district schools, Forestville Academy and at the Chamberlain Institute, Randolph. He studied law with Pindar & Inman, in Salamanca, and with Farrar & Wende in Buffalo. He was admitted to the bar at Rochester in 1893. Prior to his admission Mr. Robinson taught school for six years and for five years was the editor and proprietor of the North Collins Leader. After being admitted to the bar he practiced in Buffalo until 1896, when he removed to Bergen, Genesee county. Mr. Robinson was married July 1, 1885, to Ella M. Hurd of Brant, N. Y.

James A. Le Seur was born in Brattleboro, Vt., November 18, 1861. His father, John Le Seur, was a native of Manchester, Mass., a graduate of Hanover College and was a minister in the M. E. church. He died in Batavia March 11, 1897, at the ripe age of ninety-five years. James A. Le Seur was educated at Claverack Institute and was graduated in 1879 with the rank of captain. He then entered Rochester University. In 1883 he went to Boston where he remained until 1887 when he came to Batavia. On the 1st day of June, 1889, he became clerk of the Surrogate's Court, and served in that capacity until January 1, 1893, when he assumed the office of district attorney, to which he had been elected the November previous. During his service in the

Surrogate's Court he studied law with Judge North and he was admitted to the bar in 1891. He formed a partnership with David D. Lent, which still continues under the name of Le Seur & Lent. He served as district attorney for two terms of three years each. The famous murder trial, resulting in the conviction of Howard C. Benham, took place during his second term. In 1883 Mr. Le Seur married Carrie, daughter of John Eckler, and they have two children, John E. and Muriel C. Mr. Le Seur joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1892 and since that time has taken great interest in the work of the order. He is a past grand and a past patriarch. At this time he is grand marshal of the Grand Encampment of the State of New York. Mr. Le Seur is known among his friends as a proficient, all round athlete and he takes great pleasure in athletic sports and exercises.

David Jackson Bissell is the oldest son of the late Gen. C. Fitch Bissell of Le Roy, and was born August 21, 1845. He married Heppie S. Dix; they have four sons and one daughter; the family have always lived in Le Roy. Mr. Bissell was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1868, and he was associated with his father in practice until the lamented death of the latter in December, 1898. In politics Mr. Bissell is a Democrat, and he has been active and influential in the management of party matters.

John R. Olmsted was born in Le Roy, N. Y., October 17, 1819, son of Col. William and Cynthia (Franklin) Olmsted. His parents were natives of Connecticut, his father coming to Genesee county in 1810. John R. Olmsted was educated in the district schools and at the Round House School, from which he was graduated. He studied law at Le Roy and in Rochester, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He began the practice of his profession in Le Roy with the late Alfred F. Bartow, and for half a century was engaged in practice. He never sought public office. In 1896 he retired from practice. He was married in 1853 to Elizabeth N. Allen, of Mumford, N. Y. They have six children: John B., a lawyer in Buffalo; Oliver A., in the grain business in Chicago; Allen S., a manufacturer in Le Roy; Jacob, in Le Roy; Mrs. E. P. White, and Lillian. Mrs. Olmsted possesses considerable literary ability and has some reputation as a poet.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

## THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

REVISED BY L. L. TOZIER, M. D.

Closely following the location of the first settlers of Genesee county in their new homes came "the good physician" in nearly every community. In many instances, perhaps, the pioneers were compelled to ride or drive many miles through the wilderness to secure the services of the men of medicine, but research into the pioneer history of the county shows the names of a considerable number of medical practitioners who braved the dangers and hardships of the then western wilderness to bring comfort and health to the sturdy inhabitants. Possibly some of these physicians may have come here in the expectation of building themselves a wealth producing practice, but if this is so the majority of them were doomed to profound disappointment. There was nothing in the nature of a bonanza in the necessarily laborious country practice of those days, even in older and more densely populated districts than Genesee county, and many of the early practitioners died quite as poor as they had lived.

In the early years of the present century the State of New York, unlike the New England States and Pennsylvania, had done little or nothing in the direction of encouraging science, and particularly the important science of medicine. Until the century was well advanced there was no school of medicine worthy of the name nearer than Boston or Philadelphia. In rare instances only could young men afford to attend either of these schools for the purpose of qualifying themselves for the profession, no matter how brilliant might be the prospects of the future. This condition of things led to the prevailing custom among the younger aspirants for medical practice to enter the office of some physician already established in practice, read the science under his direction and counsel for two or three years, accompany him on his professional visits in the meantime, and then enter upon the independent practice of the profession. As laws then governing the admission

and practice of physicians were practically worthless, few young men failed to attain the goal sought after two or three years of study of this character. The result was that some of the young practitioners of those days were poorly qualified, even at that date, to say the least, to enter upon a reasonably successful career as "men of medicine."

But soon reforms in the profession began to be made, chiefly through the instrumentality of practitioners who beheld the mischief that was being wrought by inexperienced, thoughtless and incompetent physicians. In 1806 the State Legislature passed an act repealing former laws governing the practice, and authorizing a general State Medical Society and county societies in each of the counties of the State. In accordance with the provisions of this act medical societies began to spring up in all parts of the State, and the elevation of the standard of this most important profession began.

Even before the passage of this law there was an association of physicians in Western New York, at that time nearly all embraced in the county of Ontario, which association had been organized in 1801. Among its early members was Dr. McCracken, one of the pioneer inhabitants of the village of Batavia. This society met annually until 1807, when, in pursuance of the law of 1806 referred to, the New York State Medical Society was incorporated. In the same year the Genesee County Medical Society was organized, practically every physician in the county becoming a member in that year or very soon thereafter.

In 1884 the new State Medical Association was formed. This organization drew away many members of the county society, which gradually died out until it became practically extinct, though not formally disbanding. In 1887 Dr. B. A. Fuller of Le Roy called a special meeting of the members of the old society. At this meeting an attempt was made to reorganize, but this endeavor failing, Dr. William B. Sprague of Pavilion proposed the formation of a new and independent society. This was agreed upon and Drs. Sprague, Tozier and Townsend were made a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws. This committee reported at a meeting held at Batavia August 9, 1887, when a new society was organized with the following officers:

President, Dr. William B. Sprague; vice-president, Dr. Lemuel L. Tozier; secretary, Dr. W. L. Bolton; treasurer, Dr. E. C. Smith.

The Genesee County Medical Society had a prosperous career for a period of about three-quarters of a century. Its last report to the New York State Medical Society was rendered in 1882, at which time

Dr. I. V. Mullen was president, Dr. Henry Pamphilon, vice-president, and Dr. J. R. Cotes secretary and treasurer. Dr. A. P. Jackson of Oakfield was sent as delegate to the State Society. In that year the following physicians were enrolled as members of the society:

Batavia—John R. Cotes, J. C. Davidson, H. A. Morse, C. F. Rand, L. L. Tozier; Le Roy—S. Barrett, J. F. Cleveland, B. A. Fuller, R. Williams; Alabama—S. C. Bateman, A. F. G. Zurhorst; Alexander—I. V. Mullen, John N. Mullen; Corfu—F. W. Crane; Bethany—Orlando R. Croff, G. W. Croff; Bergen—Morris W. Townsend; Attica—A. G. Ellenwood; Byron—G. B. Gilbert; South Byron—G. U. Gleason; Oakfield—A. P. Jackson, William Pardee; Elba—J. M. Lewis, J. W. Warner; Stafford—Henry Pamphilon; East Pembroke—A. D. Smith, E. C. Smith; Pavilion—William B. Sprague.

The first delegate sent from the county society to the State Medical Society was Dr. Levi Ward of Bergen, who was present at a meeting held at Albany, February 6, 1810. According to the records of the State society, Genesee county was not represented thereafter until 1828, when Dr. J. A. Billings of Batavia was in attendance. From that time until 1883 the Genesee County Medical Society was represented at the meetings of the State society, when the county society was nearly disrupted over a division of sentiment regarding the holding of consultations with physicians not attached to the regular school.

The pioneer physician of Batavia was Dr. David McCracken, who came here in 1801, the year preceding the founding of the village, when the community was little better than a wilderness. Unfortunately little is known regarding him, before or after he removed to Batavia. He practiced in that village until 1818, when he removed to Rochester. The next practitioner in Batavia, as far as can be learned, was Dr. Joseph Alvord, who came about 1802. He was killed during the British and Indian attack upon Lewiston, whither he had removed, in 1813. Dr. Asa McCracken located there during or prior to 1805. Whether he was related to Dr. David McCracken is not known. Dr. Ephraim Brown, who came in 1809, became very prominent in his profession and in public affairs generally, practicing until his death in 1826, or soon after that year. Dr. John Z. Ross was in practice there as early as 1811. Dr. Orris Crosby came about 1815, residing in town until his death in 1862, and practicing until within a few years of his death. Dr. Charles S. Rumsey and Dr. Winter Hewitt located in Batavia in 1816. The death of the latter occurred in 1824.

Dr. John Cotes was one of the most prominent physicians who practiced in Batavia during the early years of the century. Dr. Cotes was born in the eastern part of the State in 1794, studied medicine in Otsego county and settled in Batavia, where he at once opened an office, in 1817. Soon after his location there he entered into a partnership with Dr. Ephraim Brown, whose sister he married in 1819. A few years later Dr. Brown died, and Dr. Cotes formed a partnership with his brother, Dr. Levant B. Cotes, which existed two years. He then took Dr. Truman Woodruff into partnership in the practice of medicine, and about the same time engaged in the drug business in company with William Seaver. In 1830 Dr. Cotes visited Europe, studying his profession in the schools and hospitals of Paris and London for more than a year. He returned to America and Batavia in 1831 and continued to practice in company with Dr. Woodruff until the death of the latter. Soon after he entered into partnership with Dr. Holton Ganson, with whom he practiced until 1855, when his youngest son, Dr. Albert Cotes, entered into the practice of his profession with him. Soon after the latter located in the West. Dr. Cotes's medical career covered a period of nearly forty-three years. His death occurred in 1859.

Dr. James Avery Billings was a contemporary of Dr. Cotes, locating in Batavia one year later than the latter. Dr. Billings was a member of one of the oldest families of Saratoga county, N. Y., a family which produced several physicians of prominence. Born in 1795, the eldest son of Perez Billings of Northumberland, Saratoga county, he was graduated from the University of New York in 1818, immediately after which he came to Batavia and purchased the property upon which he resided until his death. His lot was the first to which a deed was issued by the Holland Land Company. Dr. Winter Hewitt had settled in town two years before, and soon after his arrival Dr. Billings entered into a partnership with him for the practice of their profession. Dr. Billings was a man of high moral character and great public spirit, and a devoted and influential member of the Episcopal church. He died August 2, 1858.

Other physicians who located in Batavia soon after the advent of Dr. Billings included Dr. Gilbert B. Champlin, who came in 1820 or 1821; Dr. Samuel Z. Ross, 1823; Dr. Amos Towne, 1823; Dr. C. Bradford, 1825; Dr. H. Thomas, 1826; Dr. E. A. Bigelow, 1826; Dr. Charles E. Ford, 1826; Dr. Richard Dibble, 1827; Dr. Levant Ballard Cotes, 1827.

Dr. L. B. Cotes was born July 15, 1801, in Springfield, Otsego county,

N. Y., was educated under private tutors and at academies, principally the academy of Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, located at the latter place, from which he was graduated in 1826. Immediately afterwards he located in Batavia, where he successfully practiced medicine and surgery for more than half a century. During that period he was a faithful member of the Genesee County Medical Society, filling the highest offices in that organization and reading before it some of the most valuable papers ever prepared by a member of the profession, not only in Genesee county but in the State generally. He was also a permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, elected in 1860, and of the American Medical Association, to which position he was elected in 1856. For a quarter of a century he was curator of the medical department of the University of Buffalo, and for the last ten years of his life was United States examining surgeon for pensions. He also served as post-master at Batavia for several years. He continued in the active practice of his profession until about four years before his death, which occurred September 11, 1880, of apoplexy. One of his sons, John R. Cotes, became a successful practitioner in Batavia and elsewhere, his career covering a long term of years.

Succeeding Dr. Cotes were the following physicians: Drs. Jonathan Hurlburt and William H. Webster, 1828; Dr. Truman H. Woodruff, who practiced for some time in partnership with Dr. John Cotes, and who came in 1829; Drs. Eleazer Bingham and Elihu Lee, 1829; Drs. J. V. C. Teller and R. Belden, 1830; Dr. Zebulon Metcalf, 1831; Dr. E. H. Rokewood, 1833; Dr. S. P. Choate, Dr. C. V. N. Lent, Dr. E. Farnham and Dr. A. F. Dodge, 1834 or prior thereto; Dr. Holton Ganson, 1835.

Dr. Ganson was a representative of the pioneer Ganson family of the town of Le Roy. He received his early education in that village, and at a comparatively early age began the practice of his chosen profession. After having practiced for several years, he visited Europe and took a post-graduate course, after which he returned to Batavia. His partnership with Dr. John Cotes has been referred to in the brief sketch of the life and services of the latter. His practice was large and lucrative, and he accumulated a fortune. So great was his fame that he frequently was called upon to consult with some of the most eminent physicians of Western New York not residing in Batavia. He died December 1, 1875, while apparently hardly past the prime of life, and his death was mourned by thousands.

Following Dr. Ganson came Dr. Z. S. Jackson, 1836; Dr. Thomas E. Everett, 1838; Dr. Caleb H. Austin, 1841; Dr. W. B. Slosson, 1842; Dr. L. D. Stone, 1847; Dr. C. D. Griswold, Dr. Foote and Dr. Baker, 1848; Dr. Albert L. Cotes, 1854; and Dr. John R. Cotes.

Dr. John R. Cotes, as has been shown, came of a family illustrious for its physicians. The son of Dr. Levant B. Cotes, he was born in Batavia in 1829, where his preliminary education was obtained. After leaving school he began the study of medicine with his father, and in 1850 was graduated from the Buffalo Medical College. After a brief period of practice in the village of his birth he removed to Michigan, but four years later returned to Batavia, where he practiced until the beginning of the War of the Rebellion—seven years. He served during that war as surgeon of the 151st Regiment, N. Y. Vol. Infantry, returning to Batavia at its close, where he remained in practice until his death in 1884. For many years Dr. Cotes was secretary of the Genesee County Medical Society, was a member of the New York State Medical Society, was coroner one term, and for four years was physician to the New York State Institution for the Blind at Batavia. He was esteemed as a scholarly man and a most careful, as he certainly was a most successful, practitioner.

Dr. John Root, who located in Batavia about 1856, was born in Sweden, Monroe county, N. Y., in 1824, and was graduated from Union College in 1844. In 1850 the Buffalo Medical College granted him a diploma. After practicing for a while in Lockport he settled in Batavia, where he resided until his death from consumption November 29, 1876. For many years Dr. Root was an active member of the county medical society, and was strict in his observance of medical etiquette. He married Margaret C. Billings, daughter of Dr. James A. Billings, and had a family of five children.

Dr. R. H. Benham, of Honeoye Falls, came to Batavia in 1867, but a few years later returned to his old home. Dr. Norris G. Clark, who came in 1859, was born in 1818 at West Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y., where his preliminary education was received. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He assisted his brother, Dr. Oliver P. Clark, in a large and lucrative practice, which, upon the death of the latter, devolved upon Dr. N. G. Clark. The latter died July 27, 1876. Dr. John L. Curtis, a native of Genesee county and a graduate of the Philadelphia Medical College, removed to Batavia after practicing for a time at Elba. His death occurred June 5, 1880.



The pioneer physician of the town of Le Roy was Dr. William Coe, who located there in 1803. He engaged in practice for a long period of years. Dr. Ella G. Smith came in 1805. Dr. Frederick Fitch settled in town in 1808, where he soon became recognized as one of the most enterprising and progressive men in town. He was very public-spirited. It was he who organized the first company of artillery in Le Roy, becoming its first captain. During one of the oldtime trainings at Stafford he was accidentally wounded in the leg, necessitating the amputation of that member.

Dr. William Sheldon was one of the most conspicuous members of his profession, as well as a citizen of more than ordinary worth, during the early history of the town. He came from Bennington, Vt., in 1810, riding all the way on the back of his faithful horse. He stopped at the Ganson tavern, alluded to in a previous chapter, announcing that he had come west to engage in the practice of medicine. His professional career began earlier than he anticipated. During the night the wife of his host was taken suddenly ill, and he was called upon to administer to her. She soon recovered, but the next day, and for several days thereafter, sick people who had learned of his presence at the tavern came to him for treatment. So successful was the young doctor that he was earnestly besought to locate permanently there, which he finally decided to do, there being no other physician in the neighborhood. During the war of 1812 he served as captain of a local military company for a time, afterwards becoming surgeon and aid-de camp upon the staff of General Daniel Davis. Dr. Sheldon participated in seven battles in that war, was captured by the British during their attack upon Black Rock, and carried a captive to Montreal, where he remained about six months. Returning to Le Roy he continued in active lucrative practice for many years, dying in January, 1874.

Dr. Chauncey P. Smith, who came to Le Roy in 1814, after saving the earnings of a large practice for a quarter of a century, engaged in the drug business and, through the cupidity of a dishonest partner, soon lost all his property. He was cared for in his declining years by his friends, but his mind finally gave way and he was sent to the almshouse, where his death occurred. The next practitioner to locate at this point was Dr. Elizur Butler, who located there in 1815 or 1816. Dr. Lakey came in 1818, but removed a few years later to Palmyra. Dr. Edmund Barnes was a contemporary.

Dr. Stephen O. Almy, born in Sterling, Conn., June 18, 1798, came

to Pavilion when a young man, and a few years later bought out the drug business of Dr. Fitch. In 1821 he received a medical diploma from Yale University. After practicing for about fifteen years he engaged in the lumber business at Olean, subsequently engaging in the same line at Cincinnati. For several years he practiced his profession at Le Roy in company with Dr. Alfred Wilcox, and then both men established a private banking house. This failed during the financial crisis of 1854, and Dr. Almy returned to his practice. He resided some time at Cincinnati after this, engaging in practice there, but again returning to Le Roy, where he was stricken with apoplexy, which caused his death January 2, 1877.

Dr. Benjamin Hill, born in Guilford, Conn., April 15, 1765, came to Le Roy on horseback in 1808 and purchased four hundred and fifty-eight acres of land. He then returned to his native State, but came to locate here permanently in 1828. He died at Pavilion in April, 1849. Others who were in practice in this town about the same period included Dr. B. Douglas, 1819; Dr. Warren A. Cowdrey, 1820; Dr. Daniel Woodward, 1823; Dr. Nicholas D. Gardner, 1828; Dr. Alfred Wilcox, 1830. Dr. John Codman studied medicine with Dr. Almy, practiced in Le Roy four or five years, then removed to Michigan, where he died in 1870. About 1830 Dr. Prescott Lawrence, Dr. Graham Fitch, Dr. William A. Amy and Dr. Ezekiel Kelsey were engaged in practice. The latter was born in Greenfield, Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1801, came to Le Roy with his father at the age of sixteen, taught school for several years, then studied medicine and entered upon a professional career in 1830. His practice was very successful, but was cut short by death in 1840. Between 1830 and 1840 the following were engaged in practice in Le Roy: Drs. Charles Smith, Benjamin Bliss, Caleb H. Austin, Almond Pratt and Joseph C. Tozier. The latter, who resided in Bangor, Me., was one of the most successful practitioners of his period. Dr. Lemuel L. Tozier of Batavia is his son.

Few physicians have ever been so generally respected and loved, as well as uniformly successful in the treatment of diseases, as Dr. D. C. Chamberlain, who for thirty-seven years made Le Roy his home and the scene of his principal practice. Dr. Chamberlain was born in Quebec, January 8, 1815, of American parents. At the age of eight he was sent to Hubbardton, Vt., to be reared under the care of a maternal aunt. In that historic village he received his elementary education. In 1833 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Charles W. Horton

of Sudbury, Vt., and four years later was graduated from the Vermont Academy of Medicine. The following year he began practice at Cuttingsville, Vt., and two years later took a private course of lectures on anatomy and surgery at Castleton, Vt., under Prof. Robert Nelson. For a year thereafter he assisted his old preceptor at Sudbury, and then becoming restless, he decided to start for the famed "Genesee country." He reached Le Roy in 1841, immediately entered upon practice, and the next year became a member of the county society. His practice was eminently successful. In 1861 he was engaged in enlisting and recruiting volunteers for the Union Army, was examining surgeon of the recruits brought to Le Roy to form the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, N. Y. Vols., and was commissioned as its surgeon. He served throughout the war, and after the expiration of his commission in March, 1865, remained with the army as an independent volunteer until after the fall of Richmond. Dr. Chamberlain practiced in Le Roy until 1878, when he retired from active work in his profession and removed from the town.

Dr. Moses Barrett, who came to Le Roy in 1842, removed to Wisconsin eight years later, where he became superintendent of the State Reform School. He was subsequently elected to the chair of chemistry and natural science in the college at Ripon, soon after which he died. Dr. Barrett was profoundly learned in his profession.

Dr. Solomon Barrett, born in Rowe, Mass., February 23, 1810, was graduated from the Berkshire, Mass., Medical College in 1833, began practice at Buffalo, and in 1850 located at Le Roy. He was noted as a surgeon and oculist, and at one time maintained an eye infirmary at Le Roy. In his latter years he became nearly blind. His death occurred at Le Roy February 3, 1884. One of those who studied under his guidance was Dr. Chauncey M. Smith, who began practice at Le Roy in 1856. For a time he was in partnership with Dr. D. C. Chamberlain. Before entering upon a medical career he taught school, and under the old law was for several years superintendent of schools for the town of Le Roy. He died in 1864.

Dr. Asa W. Fuller, who came to Le Roy in 1864, was born in Lisbon, Conn., in July, 1817, and a graduate from the medical department of Yale university. Previous to locating in this town he had been engaged in practice in Rhode Island and at Middlebury, Wyoming county, N. Y. He followed his profession in Le Roy for thirteen years, dying January 29, 1877. Dr. O. P. Barber settled in town before 1870. Dr.

George Emerson, a student and afterwards a partner of Dr. Chamberlain, was in practice here for several years after 1870. Dr. George McNaughton located in this town for practice in 1880, but a short time afterwards removed to Brooklyn, N. Y.

The first physician to engage in practice in the town of Pembroke was Dr. Abijah W. Stoddard, who came to this town in 1810 or 1811 from Hartford, Washington county, N. Y., where he had studied medicine with Dr. Sill. His home was on the site of the present village of Corfu, where he remained until about 1855, when he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., dying there five years later. His practice in Pembroke was very lucrative. Dr. David Long, accompanied by his son John, had come to this place in 1808, but as far as can be learned he did not engage in the practice of his profession. The next physician at that place of whom there is any record extant was Dr. Elihu Lee, who was in practice as early as 1820. Dr. Aaron Long was there in 1830, perhaps earlier; and the year following Dr. Alanson Owen, Dr. J. S. Dodge, Dr. James S. Grout and Dr. Barton Streeter ministered to the wants of the afflicted, in various parts of the town. Dr. William E. Brown was at East Pembroke in 1833. Dr. Samuel S. Knight is recorded as a member of the county society in 1840. In 1864 Drs. Isaiah Rano and John Durboraw located in town. The same year Dr. Earl B. Loun-bury began practice at East Pembroke. He was a native of Alexander, born in 1838, and a graduate of the Buffalo Medical College. After remaining in town eighteen months, he removed to Byron Centre. Dr. L. B. Parmelee came to East Pembroke during or prior to 1867, but soon removed to Rochester, and later to Batavia. In 1868 Dr. Joshua W. Read came to Corfu, Dr. H. W. Cobb to Indian Falls and Dr. George H. Norton to East Pembroke. The former was born in Batavia in 1837, graduated from the State Normal school at Albany, and after devoting four years to teaching began the study of medicine with Dr. Knight at Peekskill, graduating in 1866. Before removing to Corfu he practiced two years at Bloomington, Ills., and after remaining at Corfu two years he removed to Newark, N. J. Dr. Absalom Billington located at Corfu in 1869.

In 1871 Dr. Albert Crawford settled at Corfu, but ten years later he removed to Buffalo. Dr. Crawford was a native of Delaware and a graduate of the Buffalo Medical College in the class of 1862. Dr. Parker, who came to Corfu about 1881, remained there but a short time. He was a graduate of the Buffalo school.

Dr. Charles Chaffee was probably the earliest physician to engage in practice in the town of Alexander. Dr. John Hall died there in 1812, but the date of his location there is unknown. In 1823 Dr. Ammi R. R. Butler removed there from Stafford and for a time was associated with Dr. Stephen Martin. He followed his profession with great success until within a short time of his death, which occurred in 1858 at the home of his daughter in Buffalo. Dr. Amos Walker came to Alexander in 1835, Dr. Erasmus D. Baker in 1837, and Dr. Lemuel McAlpine in 1839. Dr. H. B. Miller was there in 1860, and may have located there several years before that time. He was president of the county society in 1867. A year afterwards he removed to Johnsonburgh, Wyoming county, where he died soon afterwards. Dr. Isaac V. Mullen settled in Alexander in 1866. He came from Stafford, and was a graduate from the Vermont Medical College. He was a veteran of the Civil War, serving four years in that struggle. After practicing for twenty-three years at Alexander he removed to West Bethany. Two of his sons became physicians. Dr. John R. Mullen located at Alexander and Dr. I. T. Mullen has practiced in Stafford and Oakfield.

Either Dr. Woodward or Dr. Amasa Briggs was the pioneer physician of the town of Elba. The latter located there in 1823, and is now generally supposed to have been the first in town. Dr. Benedict and Dr. J. A. Campbell were in practice there in 1830, and Dr. Jonas S. Billings the year after. He was an active and prominent member of the county society. He died about 1870. Dr. Francis Smiley was an early physician of whom little is now known. Dr. James H. Smith was in practice there in 1831 and Dr. E. B. Benedict in 1841.

Dr. Levi Ward, the pioneer doctor of Bergen, was in practice there as early as 1805, in which year he was a member of the Genesee County Medical Society. In 1810 he represented that organization at the annual meeting of the New York State Medical Society. Dr. Ward was one of the foremost physicians of his day, and was widely respected. He died in Rochester, whither he had removed in 1817.

In 1818 Dr. Apollos P. Auger succeeded Dr. Ward. In 1825 or 1826 Dr. Eugene O'Donoghue began practice in Bergen, which he continued until his death in 1868. He was one of the most highly respected members of the profession in all Genesee county. Dr. Thomas M. Hendry was in practice there in 1836 or earlier. In 1840 Dr. Levi Fay was registered as a member of the county society, of which he became president in 1853. Dr. M. J. Munger located at North Bergen about

1868. Among his contemporaries were Dr. R. Andrews, Dr. M. B. Gage and Dr. R. Gay. Others who practiced in that town included Dr. Orrin Lee and Dr. Gilbert Churchill.

The first physician of Oakfield of whom anything definite is now known was Dr. Andrew Thompson, who was enrolled as a member of the county society in 1830. He practiced there until 1876, when he removed to Bergen, dying at the latter place. Dr. Garrett Davis is also mentioned as one of the earliest practitioners of the town. Dr. William Pardee came to Oakfield in 1868 and remained there until his death, which occurred in 1884.

In Alabama the first doctor whose name appears upon the records of the Genesee County Medical Society, and probably the earliest to engage in practice in that town, on account of the lateness of its settlement, was Dr. Flint L. Keyes, who became connected with the local society in 1829. Dr. Guy B. Shepard came in two years later, and Dr. Alexander H. Cox in 1839. Each of these men may have been in practice there several years before the date mentioned. Dr. Samuel C. Bateman, who was killed by the cars at Sanborn in 1887, settled for practice in Alabama in 1846. Dr. Townsend, who subsequently removed to Michigan, settled in town in 1855. Dr. Emery came soon after, but later on removed to Batavia, where he died. Dr. Tyler is recorded as having been in practice at South Alabama, as also was Dr. Nelson Horning, who became a member of the county society in 1866. In 1870 Dr. William M. Wallis located there, and two or three years later Dr. C. R. Pearce opened an office in town.

Dr. Benjamin Davis and Dr. Ammi R. R. Butler were the earliest physicians in Stafford. Dr. Davis opened an office there in 1821. Dr. Butler removed there from Alexander prior to 1823, but the exact date is not known. Drs. Thomas Blanchard, Elizur Butler, Samuel Butler and Jonathan G. Abbott practiced in town about 1829. Dr. W. B. Slawson was established at Morganville as early as 1831. Dr. Thomas D. Morrison came in 1839 and Dr. Jucius M. Haynes in 1840. The latter remained in practice until his death in 1854. Dr. Mark W. Tomlinson came to town in 1851 and Dr. Theophilus S. Loomis in 1852, but the latter soon removed to Bethany, where his death occurred.

One of the most conspicuous physicians of his day was Dr. Henry Pamphilon, who began business in Stafford in 1855. Dr. Pamphilon was born in England in 1828, was educated in London, came to the United States in 1851 and located at Lancaster, Erie county, N.Y. He

practiced in Stafford from 1855 to 1884, dying March 13 of the latter year. He was a successful physician, and a man of high literary attainments. Contemporaneous with Dr. Pamphilon was Dr. T. S. King, a native of Plainfield, N. J., and a graduate of the University of New York. He continued in practice in Stafford until his death in 1867, at the age of forty-two years. Dr. Ayer was one of leading physicians of his day. In 1863, while the people were in a high state of excitement over matters pertaining to the Civil War, he was arrested and lodged in jail at Batavia for the too free expression of anti-war sentiment. Humiliated by this event, he soon after removed to Buffalo, where he he enjoyed a lucrative practice until his death.

Dr. F. L. Stone, who located in Stafford in 1868, was born at Marcy, Oneida county, N. Y., in 1834, received his preliminary education at the Whitestown Seminary, and after studying medicine with Dr. Babcock of Oriskany was graduated from Bellevue Medical College in 1865. After practicing for a while with his preceptor he came to Stafford, where he enjoyed a successful practice for seven years. He then removed to Caledonia and subsequently to Le Roy.

Dr. Benjamin Packard, the pioneer physician of the town of Bethany, was established in practice there as early as 1813, as in that year he became a member of the county society. Little is known of his career. Succeeding him came Dr. Daniel Spalding, in 1816, and Dr. Daniel Rumsey in 1817. Dr. Jonathan K. Barlow, who settled in town in 1818, remained in practice there for more than thirty years. He was a man of high scientific attainments, and electricity was his hobby. He frequently delivered lectures on the subject when the science was in its infancy. Dr. Beriah Douglas was established in practice in 1819, prior to which year he is believed to have been located in Le Roy. Dr. William W. Markham settled in this town in 1829, Dr. Theodore C. Hurd in 1835, and Dr. William P. Hurd in 1837. Dr. Loomis was engaged in practice at East Bethany about this period, and at Linden Dr. John G. Meacham and Dr. John Howard. Dr. Alden was an early practitioner at Bethany Centre.

It is impossible at this late date to ascertain who were the first men to enter upon the practice of medicine in the town of Pavilion. In 1841, when the town was formed, two doctors were established in practice within its limits—Dr. Warren Fay and Dr. Abel Tennant. The former resided at the village of Pavilion, and the latter at South Le-Roy, later Pavilion Center. Dr. Fay was born in 1797 at Walpole, N.

H. After teaching school for a while he prepared for a medical career under Dr. Daniel White, then at the Castleton, Vt., Medical Academy, and finally, June 23, 1823, received a diploma from the Livingston County, N. Y., Medical Society. Soon after he came to Pavilion, where for a quarter of a century he remained in the active practice of his profession. He accumulated a fortune, and is reported as having been very successful in the treatment of diseases. His death occurred in 1875. Dr. Tennant was famous as a botanist. It was his firm belief that all the necessary remedies were to be found in the vegetable life provided by nature. He began practice about 1812, continuing his career for about forty years. In 1837 he published a work called "Tennant's Botany." In 1856 he removed to Pennsylvania, where he soon after died.

Dr. S. C. Upson settled in Pavilion in 1842. He was born in Bristol, Conn., March 29, 1792, received his diploma at Hartford, Conn., in 1816, began his career as a physician at Fabius, N. Y., where he remained until his removal to Pavilion. After practicing in this town for four years only, he removed to Nunda, N. Y., where his death occurred in 1829. Dr. Upson was extremely affable and courteous, and the possessor of a very kind heart.

A physician who was widely beloved and very successful was Dr. William M. Sprague. He was born in New Marlborough, Mass., in 1803; removed with his father to Covington in 1812; attended Middlebury Academy; took a course in medicine at Pittsfield, Mass., after studying with Drs. Daniel White and Warren Fay, and in 1829 was licensed to practice by the Genesee County Medical Society. After practicing for three years, he engaged in manufacturing and agricultural pursuits until 1849, when he resumed the practice of his profession. He died in 1868, mourned by thousands of friends and acquaintances.

Dr. Silas Taylor is believed to have been the first practicing physician in the town of Byron, his location there dating from the year 1812. The following year Dr. Samuel Taggart was also engaged in practice there. Little is known of the careers of these men. Dr. Oliver Hulett followed in 1821 and Dr. Landon D. Woodruff in 1828. Dr. Sanford Emery, who came in 1840, was a native of Vermont and a graduate of the Burlington Medical College in the class of 1838. His practice in Byron covered a period of about thirty years. Subsequently he located in Alabama, and still later in the northern part of the town of Batavia,



where he continued in practice until a short time before his death in 1880. Dr. J. D. Fowler came from Covington, Wyoming county. He began practice in Byron after having prepared himself for the profession under the direction of Dr. Eben Warner, his brother-in-law. He was yet a young man when he died, in 1843, from blood poisoning contracted while making a post mortem examination. Dr. Appleton W. Billings located at South Byron in 1851. He was born at Barre, N. Y., in 1821, and studied medicine with Dr. Willard Eaton of Orleans county. He retired from active practice in 1888, after a successful and honorable career. Dr. Homer P. Smith was in practice here in 1846 and for several years thereafter.

One of the most eminent physicians and surgeons to practice in the town of Byron was Dr. C. C. F. Gay, who became a member of the county society in 1852. He was born at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1821, received his preliminary education in the schools of Lebanon Springs, N. Y., and the Collegiate Institute at Brockport, N. Y., and in 1844 began the study of medicine under the guidance of Dr. Joseph Bates of Lebanon Springs. He attended lectures at Woodstock, Vt., and was graduated from the Berkshire, Mass., Medical College in 1846, after which he took a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. After practicing a short time at Bennington, Vt., he located in Byron, where he was very successful. In 1853 he removed to Buffalo, where he soon attained a high position in the ranks of his profession. For many years he was surgeon to the Buffalo General Hospital, was a prominent member of the Erie County Medical Society and of the Buffalo Medical and Surgical Association, a permanent member of the New York State Medical Society and also of the American Medical Association. During the War of the Rebellion he was surgeon in charge of Fort Porter. In 1883 he became professor of operative and clinical surgery at Niagara University of Buffalo. His death occurred at Buffalo March 27, 1887.

Dr. Earl B. Lounsbury, whose location at East Pembroke has been noticed, came to Byron in 1864, where he continued in practice for ten years. He then removed to the West, where he died eleven years later. In 1873 Dr. B. A. Fuller located at Byron Centre and Dr. George U. Gleason at South Byron. The former removed to Le Roy soon after the death of his father, Dr. A. W. Fuller, in 1877.

Little is known regarding the careers of the earlier physicians of Darien. Dr. James E. Seaver, who was in practice in that town in

1817, is generally believed to have been the first physician there. Dr. William P. Harris was located there in 1829, Dr. Erastus Cross in 1830, Dr. John M. Harrington in 1832 and Dr. Isaiah Rano in 1836. Dr. E. W. Marsh is reported as having become enrolled on the membership list of the county society from that town in 1870.

a. Dr. Benjamin F. Fuller of Le Roy, who died in that village August 7, 1891, was born in Providence, R. I., November 17, 1845, was educated in the Middlebury, N. Y., Academy, and in 1862 went to Le Roy and began the study of law with Gen. C. Fitch Bissell. He was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1865, but the legal profession not proving congenial, in 1870 he began the study of medicine, being graduated in 1873 from the Buffalo Medical College. In 1877, after a brief period of practice in Byron, he located in Le Roy, where he remained in practice until the time of his death.

Dr. Ganson W. Croff was born in Bethany April 1, 1845, and died March 22, 1893. He studied medicine under the direction of his father, Dr. Orlando R. Croff, attended lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., and was graduated from the Buffalo Medical College in the class of 1867. His practice was always confined to the town of Bethany.

Dr. Howard W. Vickery was born in Yates, Orleans county, N. Y., August 29, 1834. In 1852 he entered the office of Dr. Ballard of Buffalo, and in 1863 was graduated with the degree of M. D. from the Buffalo Medical College. He practiced for many years at Darien Centre, and was successful. His death occurred March 16, 1897.

Dr. David C. Chamberlain, who died in Detroit, Mich., June 5, 1896, at the age of eighty-one years, was for thirty-five years engaged in successful practice in Le Roy. Early in the Civil war he was commissioned surgeon in the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, N. Y. Vols., serving until the close of the war. After retiring from practice of his profession in Le Roy he removed to Charlevoix, Mich. Dr. Chamberlain was the successor to the practice of Dr. William Sheldon, an early practitioner in Le Roy.

Dr. John Follett Baker, who practiced in Batavia continuously from 1848 to within a short time before his death, which occurred May 15, 1898, was born at Roxbury, Delaware county, N. Y., September 14, 1815, and was graduated as an allopathic physician from the Geneva Medical College in 1839. In 1847 he became a homoeopathic practitioner, locating in Batavia the year following. He was not only the first of that school to engage in practice in Batavia, but he was credited with being the oldest "new school" physician in New York State.