

1888-1890, S. D. Gilbert; 1891-1893, W. R. Crofoot; 1894-1895, S. D. Gilbert; 1896-1898, W. R. Crofoot<sup>1</sup>; 1898, William H. Foster.

Le Roy ranks as the second village in Genesee county in point of population, wealth and the number and importance of its industries. First and most important among its industrial elements is the great plant of the Le Roy Salt Company. There are also in the village three flouring mills, a mammoth cold storage warehouse, reputed to be next to the largest in the entire United States, a second produce warehouse, a grain elevator, three large malt houses, all under one management, an iron foundry, two grist mills, two wagon shops, two broom factories, a machine shop and foundry combined, a planing mill, five proprietary medicine manufactories, and extensive stone quarries located near the village. There are also seven churches—Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Catholic, German Evangelical Lutheran and Universalist; an excellent union free school system, two banks, two principal hotels<sup>2</sup> and several smaller ones, two weekly newspapers—the Le Roy Gazette and the Genesee Courier; a Masonic lodge and other secret and social organizations, a gas company, an electric light plant, now owned by the village; an excellent system of water works, a first class fire department, with one chemical engine, one hook and ladder truck and one hose cart; a large number of stores and shops and well paved streets. The Canandaigua branch of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, the Erie Railroad and the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway pass through the northern part of the village, each having a separate depot. The village was formerly the seat of Ingham University, whose buildings are still standing, and of the Le Roy Academic Institute, whose building is now occupied by the Le Roy High School.

Three miles north of Le Roy village, at a point known as Fort Hill, is the ruin of an ancient Indian fort, occupying a high bank bounded by Fordham's brook and Allen's creek, which effect a junction at this point. This fortification is about thirteen hundred feet from north to south, and two thousand feet across its broadest part, narrowing to one thousand feet at its neck, which connects it with the general table-land. There is a trace of an embankment and ditch about fifteen hundred feet long across the broad part, east and west. Skeletons, pottery, pipes,

<sup>1</sup>Mr. Crofoot died in office in December, 1898, and Mr. Foster was appointed to fill the vacancy.

<sup>2</sup>The Eagle hotel, conducted by M. O. Fisher since 1895; and the Wiss house, owned and conducted by Mrs. Anna K. Wiss for over thirty years.

beads, arrow and spear heads were formerly found here. Nothing definite is known as to the builders of these works, whether the Senecas or another tribe before them.

#### TOWN OF OAKFIELD.

Oakfield is one of the northern tier of the towns in Genesee county. It is bounded on the north by Barre, Orleans county, on the east by Elba, on the south by Batavia, and on the west by Alabama. The name was given it on account of the large surface of oak timber and oak openings covering the territory. The surface of the town is gently undulating in some places, but for the most part level, sloping to the north and west. The soil is a deep, sandy loam, with a subsoil of clay, and exceedingly fertile. Oak Orchard creek flows westerly through the northern part of the town. One of its tributaries, rising near the south line of the town and flowing north, affords ample power for mills and manufacturing. The Tonawanda Swamp extends across the northern portion, along Oak Orchard creek, and abounds with timber. In the western part of the town is one of the finest plaster beds in the State, extending from the west bounds two miles eastward, and half a mile in width. Salt springs, from which large quantities of salt were manufactured at an early day, are found near the centre of the town.

Indian mounds and earthworks that have gone into history as the most remarkable and best preserved of any in the State are found in Oakfield. The work in the best state of preservation is about half a mile west of Oakfield village. It consists of breastworks and a ditch, covers about ten acres, and is known as "the old fort." The height of the embankment above the bottom of the ditch is about six feet, and both show abundant evidence of artificial grading and engineering skill. Ancient lodges and broken pottery have been found in a part of these works. A ravine through which Dry creek flows forms the west side of the fort. Trees which bear evidences of being upwards of three hundred years old have grown upon the works, showing their antiquity. Passages with sides built up of stone are found on the west side. A mile to the northeast is the remnant of "bone fort," marked only by scattered fragments of bones.

The Rev. Samuel Kirtland, the missionary sent out by Sir William Johnson to visit the Senecas in 1788, visited this spot. In the journal of his life among the Indians, he says the Senecas called these forts

Te-gat-ai neaa-ghgue, or "doubled fortified town," i. e., a town with a fort at each end. Northeast of this fort, and about a mile therefrom, stood another fort, though of smaller dimensions.

The first settlements in Oakfield were made in 1801 by Erastus Wolcott and Aaron White. Soon after, in the same year, Gideon Dunham settled in the oak openings and gave the name to Dunham's Grove. Peter Rice and Christopher Kenyon came in the latter part of the same year. Among those who came in 1802 were Peter Lewis, Daniel Ayer and Job Babcock. Gideon Dunham opened the first tavern. The first grist and saw mills were erected in 1811 by Christopher Kenyon, and the first wool-carding and cloth dressing mill was put in operation in 1829 by Othniel Brown. The first store at Oakfield, then Caryville, was opened in 1833 by Col. Alfred Cary, after whom the village was named. The earliest religious services were held by the Free-will Baptists. The first regular church organization was effected in 1832 by the Methodists, under the Rev. Hiram May.

Oakfield was erected from Elba April 11, 1842. The first officers chosen at the first town meeting were:

Supervisor, Moses True; town clerk, George Burden; assessors, William Wolcott, John C. Gardner, John G. Satterlee; justice of the peace, John G. Satterlee; commissioners of highways, John G. Gardner, Perez Howland and George E. Martin.

Following is a complete list of the supervisors of Oakfield:

1842-1843, Moses True; 1844, James Gibson; 1845, Moses True; 1846-1852, William Wolcott; 1853-1854, John C. Gardner; 1855-1857, Clitus Wolcott; 1858-1859, William C. McCrilles; 1860-1861, Addison Armstrong; 1862, William Wolcott; 1863-1865, Parley V. Ingalsbe; 1866-1867, Homer D. Waldo; 1868-1869, Charles H. Chamberlin; 1870-1873, Asa A. Woodruff; 1874-1875, William Wolcott; 1876-1877, Darius King; 1878-1879, Norman Drake; 1880, Julius Reed; 1881-1882, Irvin J. Stedman; 1883-1884, Arthur B. Rathbone; 1885-1889, Charles H. Chamberlin; 1890-1891, Henry Caple; 1892-1897, Charles B. Avery; 1898, Lawrence D. Callan.

The following have served as town clerks:

1842-1844, George Burden; 1845, James Gibson; 1846, George Burden; 1847, James Gibson; 1848, George March; 1849-1850, James Gibson; 1851, Elbridge Jaquith; 1852, Lorenzo H. Olcott; 1853-1854, Solomon H. Parmalee; 1855-1856, Elbridge Jaquith; 1857, Samuel March; 1858, Charles H. Chamberlin; 1859-1861, Solomon H. Parmalee; 1862, Asa A. Woodruff; 1863-1866, Richard Stevens; 1867-1870, Asa A. Woodruff; 1871-1872, J. D. Stedman; 1873, F. W. Brown; 1874, Eugene T. Chamberlin; 1875-1877, Asa A. Woodruff; 1878-1882, Francis A. Griffin; 1883, Wilber H. Martin; 1884-1886, Eugene T. Chamberlin; 1887, Frederick W. Isaac; 1888-1889, C. H. Griffin; 1890, E. A. McCulloch; 1891, A. T. Heckroth; 1892-1893, Jacob B. Gann; 1894-1895, E. A. McCulloch; 1896-1897, Henry A. Decker; 1898, H. G. Saxton.

The justices of the peace, with the years of their election, have been as follows:

1842, John C. Gardner, Perez Howland; 1843, John G. Satterlee; 1844, George F. Martin; 1845, Eden McIntyre; 1846, Milan Perry; 1847, John C. Gardner, Otis J. Freeman; 1848, Henry Howard; 1849, Eden McIntyre; 1850, James T. Gorham; 1851, John C. Gardner; 1852, Henry Howard; 1853, Warren Pratt; 1854, Henry Howard; 1855, John C. Gardner; 1856, Henry Field, Eden McIntyre; 1857, Warren Pratt; 1858, Samuel Haxton, Parley V. Ingalsbe; 1859, Alexander Haight; 1860, Benjamin F. Hawes; 1861, John C. Gardner; 1862, Parley V. Ingalsbe; 1863, records missing; 1864, Benjamin F. Hawes; 1865, Samuel Haxton; 1866, Parley V. Ingalsbe; 1867, Norman Drake; 1868, B. F. Hawes; 1869, B. J. Chapman; 1870, Charles F. Chamberlin, Philip Caple; 1871, Norman Drake; 1872, B. F. Hawes; 1873, Samuel Haxton; 1874, Benjamin P. Carr; 1875, Seward A. Ingalsbee; 1876, B. F. Hawes; 1878, Benjamin P. Carr; 1879, Richard Stevens; 1880, B. F. Hawes; 1881, Charles H. Chamberlin; 1882, Benjamin P. Carr; 1883, W. H. Griffin; 1884, B. F. Hawes; 1885, I. J. Stedman; 1886, William H. Griffin; 1887, Darius J. Manchester; 1888, B. F. Hawes; 1889, I. J. Stedman; 1890, Blodgett Sparr; 1891, Willis E. Parker; 1892, B. F. Hawes; 1893, I. J. Stedman; 1894, Blodgett Sparr; 1895, Willis E. Parker; 1896, B. F. Hawes; 1897, I. J. Stedman; 1898, Blodgett Sparr.

The town clerk's office was destroyed by fire June 15, 1866, and the records were swept away, but the foregoing list, furnished by the town clerk from other records, is believed to be correct.

Oakfield, formerly known as Cary and Caryville, is the principal village. It lies south of the centre of the town, six miles northwest of Batavia, on the Lewiston road, and on the West Shore Railroad. It has a population of over one thousand. The first store in the village was opened in 1833 by Colonel Alfred Cary. There are in the village four churches—Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and German Lutheran; a union free school, Cary Collegiate Seminary (founded by Colonel Cary, July 4, 1840), a bank, a weekly newspaper, three hotels, a large number of stores, a foundry, a fruit evaporator, a wagon shop, a saw mill, a plow and agricultural machinery factory, a stave and heading factory, a plaster mill, a flouring mill, a cement mill, a fertilizer manufactory, an oil-can factory, a lumber yard, and other minor industries. There are also an Odd Fellows lodge, founded in 1874, and a lodge of the Empire Order of Mutual Aid, founded in 1880.

The name of Caryville was changed to Plain Brook in 1837, and soon after the village was called Oakfield. It was incorporated in 1858. At the first annual village meeting held August 7, 1885, these officers were elected:

Trustees, Andrew Thompson, Virgil C. Calkins, Asa A. Woodruff, Abner C. Dodge, Seres P. Champlin; assessors, Rice Baldwin, Samuel Feilows, Horace R. Holt; clerk, Solomon H. Parmalee; treasurer, Cyrus Pond; collector, Thomas Brown; poundmaster, Dewitt C. Colony; inspectors of election, Samuel March, Asa A. Woodruff, S. P. Champlin.

Oakfield claims the honor of having elected the first Prohibition village president in Western New York, William W. Stevens, who was elected in March, 1890.

East Oakfield (Mechanicsville) is a hamlet located about three miles northeast of Oakfield.

#### TOWN OF PAVILION.

Pavilion is the most southeastern town of Genesee county. It is bounded on the north by Stafford and Le Roy, on the east by Caledonia and York, Livingston county; on the south by Covington, Wyoming county, and on the west by Middlebury, Wyoming county, Bethany and Stafford. The surface is undulating in the north and hilly in the south. The principal stream is the Oatka creek, which flows northward through the town, a short distance west of the centre. East of this stream, and nearly parallel therewith, runs the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad crosses the northern part of the county from west to east until it crosses the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad tracks, where it turns and runs southeast until it leaves the town. Joseph Ellicott surveyed the first road across the town, running it in a straight line from Batavia village to Leicester, through the village of Pavilion. This is the famous Big Tree road. About the same time the State surveyed a road from Canawaugus (Avon) to Buffalo. This road passes through the centre of the town, and intersects the Big Tree road near the west line of the town.

The first settlement in Pavilion appears to have been in 1805 by Isaac D. Lyon. The Lawrence family came in 1807, Richard Walkley, Peter Crosman, the Tyrrells and McWethys in 1809. The first tavern was opened in 1815 at Pavilion by Seth Smith. In 1817 Horace Bates opened the first store at the same point. Bial Lathrop built the first mill, in 1816, on the Oatka. The first church, Baptist, was organized in 1816 by Elden Leonard Anson.

Pavilion was formed from Covington, Wyoming county, May 19, 1841. A portion from Le Roy and Stafford was annexed March 22, 1842. The town was named in 1825 by Harmon J. Betts, who came

from Saratoga, where he had been connected with the Pavilion hotel. The records in the town clerk's office are incomplete, and nothing can be learned as to the first town meeting. Following is a list of the supervisors since the organization of the town:

1841-1842, Isaac Matthews; 1843-1845, Thomas Burns; 1846, Denby Lewis; 1847-1848, Thomas Burns; 1849, Daniel Sprague; 1850-1855, John C. Holcomb; 1856, Thomas Burns; 1857-1858, Henry H. Olmsted; 1859-1860, Oswald Bond; 1861-1863, John Lauderdale; 1864-1865, Nathan Bryant; 1866, J. Lyman Crocker; 1867-1868, Nathan Bryant; 1869-1872, Oswald Bond; 1873, J. Lyman Crocker; 1874, James H. Webster; 1875-1877, Elijah M. Tillotson; 1878-1881, Wm. Walker; 1882-1886, Benjamin W. Hartwell; 1887-1895, William Walker; 1896-1897, Jasper Starr; 1898, Ethan T. Bradley.

The town clerks have been:

1841-1845, John Lauderdale; 1846, John C. Holcomb; 1847-1852, Gilman Barnett; 1853-1854, Horace S. Hannum; 1855, C. W. Fay; 1856-1860, J. W. Chaddock; 1861-1862, John C. Holcomb; 1863-1865, H. S. Halbert; 1866-1867, Elbert Townsend; 1868-1872, Ethan T. Bradley; 1873-1879, W. H. Gilmore; 1880-1886, Charles E. Bond; 1887-1888, Sheridan O. Hubbard; 1889, Louis H. Wells; 1890-1893, Willis L. Culver; 1894, Edwin R. Christman; 1895-1897, William Quinlan; 1898, Willis L. Culver.

The records show the names of the following justices. There is no record of the election up to 1880, and the names from 1841 to 1880 are as they appear in the minutes of the town board. The names given from 1880 to 1889 are of the justices of the peace elected on the years given:

1841, Isaac Matthews, Denby Lewis, Marvin Judd, Henry Bond; 1842, Isaac Matthews, Denby Lewis, Samuel Lewis, John Lauderdale; 1843, Thomas Burns, D. Lewis, W. M. Sprague, Marvin Judd; 1844, Thomas Burns, Denby Lewis, John C. Holcomb, Marvin Judd; 1845, Thomas Burns, W. M. Sprague, J. C. Holcomb, Denby Lewis; 1846, W. M. Sprague, J. W. Duguid; 1847, Thomas Burns, W. M. Sprague, John C. Holcomb; 1848, John C. Holcomb, W. M. Sprague, J. W. Duguid; 1849, John C. Holcomb, W. M. Sprague; 1850, W. M. Sprague, J. W. Duguid; 1851, J. W. Duguid, W. M. Sprague, Denby Lewis; 1852, Denby Lewis, J. W. Duguid, George Tomlinson; 1853-1854, Denby Lewis, George Tomlinson, Oswald Bond; 1855-1858, Oswald Bond, George Tomlinson, Nathan Bryant; 1859, George Tomlinson, Nathan Bryant; 1860, Nathan Bryant, Leonard Crofoot; 1861, Nathan Bryant, Leonard Crofoot, Denby Lewis; 1862-1863, Nathan Bryant, Oswald Bond, Denby Lewis, Leonard Crofoot; 1864, Denby Lewis, Oswald Bond; 1865, Denby Lewis, Oswald Bond, Leonard Crofoot; 1866, Oswald Bond, Nathan Bryant, Denby Lewis, John L. Cook; 1867-1868, Oswald Bond, George Tomlinson; 1869, Elbert Townsend, William L. Bradley; 1870, Elbert Townsend, William L. Bradley, James Center; 1871-1872, James Center, William L. Bradley, W. H. Tompkins; 1873, James Center, W. H. Tompkins; 1874, W. J. Cook, W. H. Tompkins, William L. Bradley, E. T. Bradley; 1875-1876, W. J. Cook, William H. Ewell, William L. Bradley, E. T. Bradley; 1877, William L. Brad-

ley, William H. Ewell, J. M. Robertson; 1878, William H. Ewell, J. M. Robertson, Chauncey E. Tillotson; 1879, William L. Bradley, C. E. Tillotson, J. M. Robertson; 1880, John M. Robertson; 1881, C. E. Tillotson; 1882, Loren W. Evarts; 1883, William L. Bradley, l. t., L. W. Evarts, s. t.; 1884, Oliver W. Phelps; 1885, C. E. Tillotson; 1886, L. W. Evarts; 1887, W. L. Bradley; 1888, Myron P. Pierson, l. t., L. W. Evarts, s. t.; 1889, C. E. Tillotson; 1890, L. T. Evarts; 1891, W. L. Bradley; 1892, M. P. Pierson; 1893, Louis H. Wells; 1894, C. E. Tillotson; 1895, Oliver D. Farnsworth; 1896, M. P. Pierson; 1897, L. H. Wells; 1898, Horace E. Townsend.

Pavilion is the chief village. It is located near the centre of the southern half of the town, on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad. It contains about four hundred inhabitants, four churches—Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Catholic and Universalist—but no services have been held by the latter society in several years. There are also a good public school, a hotel, and nine stores, a Grand Army Post and a lodge of Odd Fellows. The manufacturing industries consist of the salt works of Senator Humphrey, of Warsaw; a large flouring mill, a fruit evaporator, a wagon shop and a blacksmith shop. A bean picking and packing establishment owned by Archibald D. Sanders of Stafford, and operated by S. D. White, was burned in the spring of 1898.

A salt mine was sunk in the northern part of the town in 1891 by the Lehigh Salt Company, but it was subsequently sold to the salt trust and the works closed.

Union Corners is a hamlet in the eastern part of the town. It contains a church and a school.

Bailey's Mills is the location of a grist mill established about 1817 by Erastus Bailey and Bial Lathrop. The dam there was built in 1828.

#### TOWN OF PEMBROKE.

Pembroke is the central of the three large towns comprising the western tier. It is bounded on the north by Alabaina, on the east by Batavia, on the south by Darien and on the west by Newstead, Erie county. Its surface is gently undulating. Tonawanda creek flows in a northwesterly direction through the northeast corner, and Murder creek flows in the same direction through the southwest corner. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam. A portion of the northern part of the town is occupied by the Tonawanda Indian Reservation. The main line of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and the Lehigh Valley Railroad pass through the southeast corner of the town,

and the Tonawanda branch of the former road passes through the central part, from east to west.

David Goss, who took up land in 1804, was the first permanent settler in Pembroke. He converted his dwelling into a tavern, which was the first public house in the township. Samuel Carr located at Richville in 1808, and also opened a tavern. Mr. Carr erected the first grist mill and saw mill. Dr. David Long and his son, John Long, settled on the site of Corfu in 1808, and gave that locality the name of Long's Corners. The first school was conducted by Anna Horton in 1811. The first church—Presbyterian—was founded in 1817 by the Rev. Hugh Wallis. The "Franklin Library" was formed in 1819 at the house of Eben North, by twenty residents of Pembroke and Alexander.

Pembroke was erected from Batavia June 9, 1812. The records in the town clerk's office up to 1854 are missing. The names of the supervisors since 1831 are on file in the county clerk's office. They are as follows:

1831, Hugh Long; 1832-1835, Cyrus Brown; 1836-1838, Eli Ellinwood; 1839, Andrew S. Harroun; 1840, Eli Ellinwood; 1841-1842, Cyrus Brown; 1843, Andrew S. Harroun; 1844, Aaron Long; 1845, Cyrus Brown; 1846-1848, David Anderson; 1849, George W. Wright; 1850-1852, David Anderson; 1853, James M. Neasmith; 1854, John A. Willett; 1855, David Anderson; 1856, John W. Brown; 1857-1859, John D. Safford; 1860-1861, Cyrus Phelps; 1862-1864, John W. Brown; 1865, James Boyd; 1866, John W. Brown; 1867-1868, Royal W. Kinne; 1869-1870, Edward A. Brown; 1871, John Munro; 1872, Edward A. Brown; 1873, John Munro; 1874, Edward A. Brown; 1875, John Munro; 1876-1877, Joseph W. Safford; 1878-1880, Lucius B. Parmele; 1881-1885, Charles A. Kinne; 1886, Dwight Dimock; 1887, John Lincoln; 1888-1891, Albert L. Hamilton; 1892, James S. Russell; 1893-1898, Albert L. Hamilton.

The town clerks since 1854 have been as follows:

1854-1856, W. Reed; 1857, Guy C. Clark; 1858, Reuben Willett; 1859, Amasa A. Mosher; 1860, Reuben Willett; 1861, Julius C. Powers; 1862, Joseph W. Safford; 1863-1864, Peter C. Garrett; 1865, Elonzo N. Stone; 1866-1867, William S. M. Northrop; 1868-1869, Joseph W. Safford; 1870-1871, Thomas R. Hardwick; 1872-1873, W. S. M. Northrop; 1874-1875, Frank H. Edwards; 1876-1877, Ira A. Lake; 1878-1879, John Gibson; 1880, George O. Taggart; 1881, Reuben Willett; 1882, Dana Jenison; 1883, A. J. Smith; 1884-1888, William W. McGregor; 1889-1890, Wilder E. Sumner; 1891-1892, Charles Graves; 1893, John Main; 1894-1895, W. E. Sumner; 1896-1897, Charles W. Arnold; 1898, Thomas J. Doyle.

During that period the justices of the peace have been:

1854, D. A. Wells, J. D. Safford; 1855, Roderick F. Tompson; 1856, John Munro, jr., William S. Coe; 1857, John A. Taylor; 1858, Harrison H. Boughton, William



Russell; 1859, William S. Coe, Harry Stone; 1860, Parley Upton, Alanson Owen; 1861, Webster McMurphy, Ephraim P. Dean; 1862, Alanson Owen; 1863, William S. Coe; 1864, E. P. Dean; 1865, George Comber, George W. Wright; 1866, Alanson Owen, Elonzo N. Stone, Nathaniel Reed; 1867, Nathaniel Reed; 1868, George W. Wright; 1869, John Clark, John Munro; 1870, Alanson Owen; 1871, Andrew Abrams; 1872, John Munro, William McGregor; 1873, Elias Martin; 1874, Charles A. Kinne; 1875, William W. McGregor; 1876, D. H. Gorman; 1877, Martin Brown; 1878, Charles A. Kinne, John Munro; 1879, Joseph W. Safford; 1880, John Munro, Andrew F. Clark; 1881, Martin Brown; 1882, Andrew F. Clark, William Adair; 1883, J. W. Safford; 1884, Daniel W. Smith, Louis Case; 1885, Daniel W. Smith, John Cleveland; 1886, John Long; 1887, J. W. Safford, Andrew F. Clark; 1888, John Cleveland; 1889, Daniel W. Smith; 1890, Andrew F. Clark; 1891, J. W. Safford; 1892, John Cleveland; 1893, D. W. Smith; 1894, A. F. Clark; 1895, J. W. Safford;<sup>1</sup> 1896, John Cleveland; 1897, D. W. Smith; 1898, E. A. Root.

Corfu is the principal village in Pembroke. It is located close to the south line of the town, on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. It contains five churches—Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Universalist and Catholic; a union free school, three hotels, a weekly newspaper, a flouring and cider mill, a broom factory, a wagon shop and blacksmith shop, and twenty-six greenhouses, the latter forming the principal industry of the town. Three natural gas wells in or near the village supply gas for lighting and heating purposes. Corfu was incorporated May 1, 1868, at which time these officers were elected:

Trustees, H. P. Porter, D. Carter, R. W. Kinny, E. W. Croff, George D. Newell; clerk, Dr. A. Billington; collector, J. P. Vaughn. The following have served as village presidents:

1868, H. P. Porter; 1869, George D. Newell; 1870-1872, Jeremiah A. Garvin; 1873, Daniel Chadeayne; 1874, John Davison; 1875, Tyler D. Burnham; 1876, Daniel Carter; 1877, N. Hopkins; 1878, Jerome Sumner; 1879, B. N. Hopkins; 1880, H. P. Porter; 1881, John Lincoln; 1882, Cyrus Wait; 1883, Amos O. Curtis; 1884, John Tyrrell; 1885, Dwight Dimock; 1886, J. A. Garvin; 1887-1888, W. E. Sumner; 1889, Dwight Dimock; 1890, William Crawford; 1891, Cyrus Wait; 1892, David Clark; 1893, Daniel Schelt; 1894, W. E. Sumner; 1895, John Lincoln; 1896, H. D. Van De Bogart; 1897, Thomas A. Webb; 1898, Daniel Schelt.

The following have served as village clerks:

1868-1869, Dr. A. Billington; 1870, Joseph W. Safford; 1871-1873, Frederick T. Wilcox; 1874-1876, D. Jenison; 1877-1878, J. P. Vaughn; 1879, D. Jenison; 1880, A. J. Smith; 1881-1897, Joseph W. Safford; 1898, Dwight Dimock.

Richville is a small village in the western part of the town, and was

<sup>1</sup>Died in office.

so named after C. B. Rich, a prominent business man. The Tonawanda branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. Railroad passes through the village, and Murder creek affords ample water power at this point. The place contains a church, a school, roller mills, blacksmith shop, etc.

Indian Falls is located at the falls of the Tonawanda creek, in the extreme northern part of the town. It has three churches—Methodist Episcopal, Freewill Baptist and Evangelical; a school, a roller mill, a grist and flour mill, a hotel, blacksmith shop and several stores.

East Pembroke, located in the eastern part of the town on the Tonawanda branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. Railroad, and on Tonawanda creek, has three churches—Baptist, Presbyterian and Catholic; a public school, a hotel, a grist mill, a sawmill, a barrel factory and a cheese factory.

North Pembroke, on Tonawanda creek in the northeastern part of the town, contains one church—Christian; a school, and a saw, grist and flour mill.

#### TOWN OF STAFFORD.

Stafford is located east of the centre of Genesee county. It is bounded on the north by Elba and Byron, on the east by Byron, Le Roy and Pavilion, on the south by Pavilion and Bethany, and on the west by Bethany and Batavia. The surface of the town is gently undulating. The soil is very productive. Limestone underlies portions of the town, and this stone is much sought for building purposes. Black creek flows northward through the central portion; Bigelow creek flows through the northwest part into Byron. Four railroads pass through the town. The main line of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad runs northeasterly and southwesterly through the northeast corner. The Erie, the Lehigh Valley and the Canandaigua branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. Railroad pass east and west through the central portion of the town.

Stafford doubtless was the first town on the Holland Purchase to become permanently settled. James Brisbane, the earliest merchant on the Holland Purchase, came to the town in 1798, and opened a storehouse west of the creek in the present village of Stafford. This he called the Transit storehouse. Le Roy was settled prior to Stafford, but this earlier settlement was not on the Holland Purchase. Frederick Walther located there in 1800 and opened a tavern, in accordance with an agreement entered into with Joseph Ellicott, on behalf of the

Holland Land Company. The name Transit was continued until 1841, when it was changed to Stafford. Col. William Rumsey, who came from Hubbardton, Vt., settled in 1802 on the Stafford Hill, the highest point of land in the town. He was a surveyor employed by Mr. Elliott, a colonel of militia, and a representative of this county in the Legislature. Nathan Marvin came in 1803, Gen. Worthy Lovell Churchill in 1803 and John Debow in 1804. The first school was opened in 1806 by Esther Sprout. Jonathan Bemis, who conducted a tavern as early as 1804, was the first independent landlord, Walther being under the patronage of the Holland Land Company. The first church doubtless was the Christian church established in 1816 by the Rev. Joseph Badger. In 1810 Malachai Tyler had a wood-turning shop east of Beech creek.

Three separate tracts are represented in the composition of this town. The first in order of settlement is the Holland Purchase, forming the western part. Next comes the Craigie tract, in the southeast portion; then the Pultney lands of the Connecticut tract, in the northern and eastern parts of the town.

The town was organized March 24, 1820, from parts of Le Roy and Batavia. The existing official records are incomplete. The supervisors since 1831 have been as follows:

1831-1836, Ebenezer Rich, jr.; 1837, Harvey Sweetland; 1838-1839, Ebenezer Rich; 1840-1841, Charles English; 1842-1843, Harvey Sweetland; 1844-1845, Charles English; 1846-1848, Stephen Griswold; 1849-1851, John Lathrop; 1852, Samuel March; 1853-1855, Washington T. S. Tyler; 1856-1858, Leander Douglass; 1859-1862, Perry Randall; 1863-1865, Israel M. Peck; 1866-1868, Cyrus Prentice; 1869, Alexander H. Rumsey; 1870-1871, Joseph F. Stutterd; 1872-1874, Warren J. Tyler; 1875-1877, John Sanders; 1878-1880, Joseph Vallett; 1881-1882, Joseph F. Stutterd; 1883, Jay Lathrop; 1884-1886, Edgar C. Rugg; 1887, Joseph F. Stutterd; 1888-1889, Jay Lathrop; 1890-1891, Russell Bissell; 1892-1893, John Simmons; 1894-1895, Archie D. Sanders; 1896-1898, John W. Mullen.

There is no book of record dating prior to 1865 in the town clerk's office. Since that time the town clerks have been:

1865, Charles W. March; 1866, Henry P. Sanders; 1867, Charles W. March; 1868-1869, George Crocker; 1870-1873, Frank L. Stone; 1874-1886, Edwin B. Sanders; 1887-1893, Edward W. Pamphilon; 1894-1898, Robert Seldon.

The following have been elected justices of the peace since 1865:

1865, William Barrett, l. t., Charles D. Sweetland, s. t.; 1866, Albert E. Sweetland; 1867, Joseph Remington; 1868, Oren DeWolf; 1869, Wm. Barnett; 1870, A. E. Sweetland; 1871, Joseph Remington; 1872, Oren DeWolf, l. t., Israel M. Peck,

s. t. ; 1873, Wm. Barnett; 1874, Israel M. Peck; 1875, Joseph Remington; 1876, Oren DeWolf; 1877, Wm. Barnett, l. t., Oren DeWolf, s. t.; 1878, I. M. Peck, l. t., Charles W. Talmadge, s. t.; 1879, Joseph Remington; 1880, Oren DeWolf, Columbus Buell; 1881, Edward Y. Rugg; 1882, I. M. Peck; 1883, Joseph Remington; 1884, Oren DeWolf; 1885, Cyrus P. Bell; 1886, I. M. Peck; 1887, Joseph Remington; 1888, Oren DeWolf; 1889, Oren DeWolf; 1890, I. M. Peck, Joseph F. Stutterd; 1891, Anthony Waterman; 1892, John W. Mullin; 1893, John W. Mayne, l. t., George M. Randall, s. t.; 1894, I. M. Peck, l. t., George M. Randall, s. t.; 1895, Leonard Travis; 1896, G. M. Randall; 1897, J. W. Mayne; 1898, I. M. Peck.

Stafford, located about a mile south of the center of the town on the Canandaigua branch of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, is the principal village. It contains two churches—Methodist Episcopal and Protestant Episcopal, a school, a store, a hotel, a fruit evaporator started in 1898, a grain warehouse, and a blacksmith shop. Its population is about two hundred and fifty.

Morganville, which received its name from William Morgan of Masonic notoriety, lies about a mile and a half north of Stafford on Black creek. The Lehigh Valley Railroad passes through this hamlet. There is a valuable water power in the creek at this point. It has a church—Christian—built 1833, a school, a hotel, a grist mill, a wagon shop, a harness shop, and store.

Roanoke is a hamlet in the southeastern part of the town. The Oatka creek, flowing through the southern part of the place, furnishes ample water power. Here are situated a roller mill, cooper shop, blacksmith shop, store, and one church—Methodist Episcopal.

PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL.



# BIOGRAPHICAL.

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## JOSEPH ELLICOTT.

JOSEPH ELLICOTT was a son of Andrew and Ann Bye Ellicott, who were natives of the town of Cullopton, Wales; they came to this country in 1781, having been "disowned" by the Society of Friends through the marriage of Andrew to his wife, who was not a member of that sect. These adventurers, with an infant son, landed in New York, and being possessed of some means they purchased a tract of land and settled upon it. From that date until about 1760, little is known of their history. Previous to 1760, however, they had become residents of Bucks county, Pa., and had four sons, the elder having at that time just begun operations in several business engagements. It is probable that the family did not long remain in New York after their immigration and were among the pioneers of Bucks county. The four sons of Andrew Ellicott were Nathaniel, Joseph, Andrew and John. As early as 1770 they purchased a tract of wild land on the Patapsco River in Maryland and there built mills which were long known as Ellicott's Mills.

Joseph Ellicott, son of Andrew, was the father of the subject of this notice. He was a man of liberal scientific attainments for that period and was a naturally skillful mechanic. Without special instruction he constructed a clock with four faces, showing the time, motion of some of the heavenly bodies, a chime of bells playing twenty-four tunes, etc.; it was pronounced a marvel of mechanical ingenuity and skill. The other sons of that Joseph were Joseph (the subject), Andrew, Benjamin and David. Andrew became a prominent surveyor and was at one time surveyor-general of the United States; his three sons were Andrew A., John B. and Joseph, all of whom became residents on the Holland Purchase. Benjamin entered the service of the Holland Company and was assistant to his brother Joseph. He was one of the judges

of Genesee county and a member of Congress. The younger son of the first Joseph (David) was a surveyor on the Purchase in early life and then went south and was not heard from again. There were also five sisters, daughters of the first Joseph, three of whom married three brothers named Evans. The family were prominent in Maryland as millers, founders, builders of wharves, inventors, etc.

Joseph Ellicott was only fourteen years old when his father removed from Bucks county to Maryland. His educational opportunities up to that time were confined to the public schools. His early lessons in surveying were taught him by his brother Andrew, and his first practical experience in that business was as assistant to his brother in the survey of the city of Washington. In 1701 he was appointed by the secretary of war to run the boundary between Georgia and the lands of the Creek Indians. Soon after this he was selected by Mr. Cazenove to survey the Holland Company's lands in Pennsylvania. This work finished he was engaged a short time in Maryland in business with his brothers, and then began his service for the Holland Company on their lands in this State.

The active years of Mr. Ellicott's life were principally those between 1790 and 1821. Ten or twelve of those years were passed in the arduous duties of surveyor, mostly in unsettled districts, to be finally given up for the little less trying task of local land agent. His success in these positions was largely due to his practical education, his great industry, his careful and systematic methods and his natural adaptability for executive work. These qualities are clearly shown in his voluminous correspondence and his journal. His memory must forever be identified with the surveys and settlement of Western and Central New York and the origin of the Erie canal, in both of which capacities his influence upon the future of Erie county was paramount.

After a life of great activity and usefulness he approached its close in a manner greatly to be regretted and deplored. As early as 1816-17 he became subject to periods of great depression of spirits and melancholy which, in course of time, settled into confirmed hypochondria. The causes of this condition may be sought in his natural temperament, his lonely unmarried life, disappointments in the outcome of some of his hopes and expectations and the apparent emptiness of his later years. His land agency ceased in 1821 by his own act. No neglect of duty was ever charged to him, but his condition had become such that further useful activity in that direction was not to be expected



from him. Fully conscious of this he resigned. This was practically the close of a busy and useful life. In November, 1824, by medical advice, he was removed to New York, making the journey on a canal packet. In New York a council of physicians was called, who decided that he should enter Bellevue Hospital. Anticipated benefits from this step were not realized; mental and physical infirmity increased and in July or August, 1826, he escaped from the vigilance of his attendants and took his own life. His remains were brought to Batavia for burial.

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### GEORGE H. HOLDEN.

GEORGE H. HOLDEN was born in Batavia, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1824. His father, Samuel C. Holden, was a native of Springfield, N. Y., and came to Batavia in 1804 with his parents, James and Eunice (Hinman) Holden. James Holden bought a tract of land from the Holland Land Company, which he cleared up; he was, however, engaged in mercantile business throughout his life. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war and saw much active service. He was at the siege of Boston, fought at the battle of Bennington and in the engagement which resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne. He died at Batavia, June 20, 1839.

Samuel C. Holden was born August 8, 1794, and died at Batavia, November 25, 1880. He was a prominent merchant, and was closely identified with the growth and development of Batavia. He was County Clerk from 1847 to 1850. He served in the war of 1812 and five of his brothers were also soldiers in the same war.

George H. Holden was educated in Batavia and for some time assisted in his father's store. In 1847 he was appointed Deputy County Clerk, and he filled this position for fifteen years, when he was elected County Clerk, serving two terms. Upon the election of Carlos A. Hull to the office of County Clerk in 1867, Mr. Holden again became deputy clerk, which position he still holds. His continuous work of more than half a century in the county clerk's office has given him a vast knowledge of the records of the county and of its growth and history. His beautiful and legible handwriting, spread over hundreds of volumes, is greatly admired. Mr. Holden enjoys remarkable bodily and mental vigor. He is fond of companionship and has hosts of friends. In 1857

Mr. Holden married Frances, daughter of Luther Babcock, and they have three children: George T., Harriet G., wife of Frank S. Wood, and Anne, wife of John H. Wood.

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#### CHARLES W. HOUGH.

CAPT. CHARLES W. HOUGH was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga county, N. Y., June 22, 1836, a son of Joel and Harriet (Smith) Hough, farmers. The family trace their descent from Sir Edward Hough, of England, whose descendants landed at Plymouth in 1664.

Charles W. Hough was educated in the common schools and at Moravia Academy in his native county. Descended from a long line of patriotic ancestors and inheriting their spirit he enlisted in the cause of the Union in 1862, joining Co. E, 138th N. Y. Vols., which later by reorganization became the 9th N. Y. Heavy Artillery. Enlisting as a private, he was successively promoted to corporal, sergeant, sergeant-major, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and finally was commissioned captain in the 2d N. Y. Heavy Artillery. His regiment lay for about eighteen months in the defenses of Washington, and just prior to the command being ordered to the field, Lieutenant Hough was detailed by the War Department as ordnance officer in the defenses of Washington north of the Potomac. Subsequently he was made chief ordnance officer for the district of Washington, and had exclusive charge of dismantling the fortifications around the national capital north of the Potomac at the close of the war. He was honorably discharged on October 15, 1865, with the rank of captain and ordnance officer of the district of Washington.

In 1867 he went to Winona, Minn., where he remained three years. In 1871 he bought a half interest in the Wiard Plow Works at East Avon. Thus was formed the firm of Wiard & Hough, manufacturers of the well known Wiard plows. In 1876 the works were removed to Batavia, at which time the Wiard Plow Company was organized. For twenty-two years Mr. Hough has served as treasurer of the company, and during all these years it has steadily grown and prospered.

Captain Hough is one of the self-made men of Batavia. He has served as village trustee and president of the Board of Trade, and takes an active interest in educational and religious matters. He is energetic and enterprising, and has always endeavored to promote the ma-



*C. W. Humphreys*

terial development of Batavia. He has built over thirty residences, has laid out suburban additions, and donated three separate streets to the village corporation; he has also used his far-reaching influence in securing manufacturing industries to Batavia. In politics he has always been identified with the Republican party.

On September 26, 1866, Captain Hough was married to Jennie Y., daughter of George W. and Jerusha (Brooks) Young. They have two sons: Arthur G. and Edward W. Arthur G. was graduated from Batavia High School, attended Woodstock College, Canada, and was graduated from Cornell University Law School. He now occupies a position with the Wiard Plow Company. Edward W. is a student at Clinton Liberal Institute at Fort Plain, N. Y.

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#### BYRON E. HUNTLEY.

BYRON E. HUNTLEY, president of the Johnston Harvester Company of Batavia, is a native of Mexico, Oswego county, and is of Scotch descent. His ancestors came originally from the town of Huntley, in Scotland. His father, Dr. Lyman Huntley, was a physician and surgeon of note in the early days of the nineteenth century. During the war of 1812 he was appointed surgeon in the United States Army and assigned to the barracks of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. Mr. Huntley's mother was Alma Upson, a native of Camden, N. Y.

Mr. Huntley accompanied his parents upon their removal from Mexico to Fairport, Monroe county. In 1844 he removed to Brockport, N. Y. While residing there he prepared for college at Brockport Collegiate Institute. He subsequently attended Madison University at Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y., now Colgate University, but failing health compelled him to abandon his college duties and he accepted a position in the office in the factory of Fitch, Barry & Co. at Brockport, N. Y. While in the employ of the firm young Huntley became interested in the McCormick reaper, which by agreement about 1847 was to be manufactured by Fitch, Barry & Co. In 1850, by reason of his energy and recognized business ability, he secured an interest in the firm, which then became Ganson, Huntley & Co. In 1868 the firm changed to Johnston, Huntley & Co. In 1870 he began making periodical visits to Europe, where he soon established a market for the output of the factory, and opened offices on that con-

continent, and since 1870 he has crossed the Atlantic fifty-six times in the interests of the business which he now manages, and he is now undoubtedly better informed on the European harvester and mower trade than any other manufacturer in the United States. For several years he has had general supervision over the business of his company in this country and Europe, spending his time in Europe during the summer months, and in Batavia principally during the manufacturing season.

In 1853 the firm of Huntley, Bowman & Co. began the manufacture of the Palmer & Williams self-rake. For some time after that year the concern manufactured the Brockport Harvester, a hand-raking machine. In January, 1871, the concern, which for a few years had been known as Johnston, Huntley & Co., changed its title to that of The Johnston Harvester Company, with a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars; subsequently increased to a half million, which is the capital stock at the present time, under which name it still continues to do business. In June, 1882, fire destroyed the works at Brockport. For some time better shipping facilities had been desired, and it was therefore decided to rebuild the works of the company at Batavia. Accordingly the present mammoth plant, which has been since 1882 three times enlarged and improved, was erected and occupied, and within a short time after the burning of the works at Brockport operations in the present factories were resumed, with an increased number of employees and improved machinery. In January, 1891, Mr. Huntley was elected president of the Johnston Harvester Company, which office he still holds, as well as personally looking after the European business.

For many years Mr. Huntley has been connected with the Baptist church, and is now a member of the First Baptist church of Batavia. Politically he has always been a Republican.

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#### HORACE S. HUTCHINS, M. D.

DR. HORACE S. HUTCHINS was born in Manlius, Onondaga county, N. Y., January 5, 1829. His parents were among the pioneers of Onondaga county, moving there from New England, but soon after the birth of Dr. Hutchins they removed to Madison county. His father died in 1871, at the residence of Dr. Hutchins in Batavia.



By G. S. Smith

Horace J. Nitchius *md*

Dr. Hutchins was prepared for college at Hamilton Academy, and was graduated from Madison University (now Colgate University) with the degree of A. B., later receiving that of A. M. His first academic work was as teacher of mathematics in the Ladies' Seminary at Hamilton, N. Y., where he remained two years, and then served as principal of Peterboro Academy one year, during which time he also pursued the study of medicine. At this time, wishing to restore his health, which had been somewhat impaired by a too close application to work and devotion to his medical studies, and also impelled by a desire to see more of the world, in 1853 he went on an ocean voyage, spent some time in Central America, and, crossing the Isthmus, accompanied the United States Coast Survey Expedition along the coasts of Mexico and California to San Francisco and thence to Nevada City, Cal. During his residence in the latter city he was one of many who engaged in the struggle for the supremacy of law and order, when the famous Vigilance Committee gathered in sufficient number to awe and overpower the criminal element, thus establishing the authority of the State government.

He remained in Nevada City three years, engaged in school work and the practice of medicine. In 1857 he returned east, and went into business with his brother Harvey in Buffalo. The same year (1857) he was married to Harriet M., daughter of Corrington Babcock. In 1859 he removed to Batavia where he continued the practice of medicine. In the fall of 1860 he went to New York to review his medical studies and engage in hospital practice, and there received his degree the following year. Returning to Batavia, he resumed his practice, now covering a period of nearly forty years.

Dr. Hutchins has served as vice-president of the New York State Homoeopathic Medical Society; is a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy; is president of the Western New York Medical Society; and is one of the Alumni Association of the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital. For many years he has been a director and valued counselor in the banking interests of Batavia. He has always been active in the promotion of the cause of education, and for nearly ten years he was president of the Board of Education. Politically Dr. Hutchins has been a Republican since the organization of the party. In Masonry he has attained the degree of Knight Templar. For thirty-five years Dr. Hutchins has been a member of and held various official relations in the First Baptist Church of Batavia.

Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Hutchins: Eleanora, wife of Dr. John W. La Seur of Batavia, and Fannie E., wife Charles A. Cooley of Nunda, N. Y.

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#### FRANKLIN D. KINGMAN.

FRANKLIN D. KINGMAN was born at Worthington, Mass., December 8, 1802. His father was Isaiah Kingman, a native of Bridgewater, Mass., born February 17, 1774, and was married in 1799 to Lucy Daniels, of Worthington, Mass.; she was born December 6, 1780. They were the parents of twelve children—six sons and six daughters—of whom but two are now living, Samuel and Albert. Samuel is a lawyer and in early life removed to Kansas, where he practiced his profession, and for a long time was a judge of the Supreme Court, until failing health compelled him to resign. Albert was a lawyer in Hickman, Ky., and sometime mayor of that city. Isaiah Kingman died in 1864 and his wife in 1872.

Franklin D. Kingman was the second son. He acquired his education in the common schools of his native town, which he supplemented with much reading and close observation. He remained at home with his father until he reached his legal majority, assisting him in every way possible. In 1825 he severed his home connection and started for what was then known as the West. For a time he stopped at Riga, Monroe county, and later came to Bergen, where he purchased the Elliot Stuart farm on the Town Line road.

In 1826 he was married to Miss Sophia Smith, of Northampton, Mass.; they both went to work in good earnest, and after many years of hard labor they accumulated enough to erect a fine, substantial farm house, at an expense of \$3,000, besides his own labor, which was an item of no small importance. On account of the death of his wife and his own failing health, he sold his farm and removed to Bergen village, where he spent the remainder of his days.

Mrs. Kingman died in 1838, and in 1854 he was married to Theodosia, daughter of Eliphalet Parish, of Bergen, and widow of Chester W. Smith, of Northampton, Mass., who survives him.

Mr. Kingman was a man of pleasing personality; genial and sympathetic in his nature, he won the love and confidence of all. Visitors at





FRANKLIN D. KINGMAN.

his home, of whatever age, were all happily entertained; the infant was contented with him; little children would sit on his knee and chat as freely as with a playmate; and so on, to those of old age, all were made to feel at home. He was a great reader and encouraged study in his family. During the long winter evenings the whole family were usually gathered around the table supplied with books and newspapers, which were read and discussed by all. He had great sympathy for the needy and counted them among his special friends; nothing gave him greater pleasure than to extend relief to such on every proper occasion; he said, "Build no costly monument over my grave—I prefer that the money be given to the poor." In this he unconsciously built his own monument in the grateful hearts of those who had received his benefactions, given so secretly and kindly that no one but the recipient knew of the gift.

He took a lively interest in political as well as social affairs, and was up to date in a general knowledge of current affairs. He was a strong Republican in his political faith, and as such was elected to the Legislature in 1854, where he served one term, ill health preventing his acceptance of a second nomination.

He was subject to attacks of inflammatory rheumatism, from which he suffered acutely, but without complaining. At the time the news of the assassination of President Lincoln—a man he revered—came to him he was suffering from an unusually acute attack of rheumatism, which, with his great grief that cannot be told, crushed his heart, and he passed away on April 26, 1865. Death came to him suddenly; but he long had been an earnest, active Christian, and he was ready and willing to go.

Mr. Kingman had two sons and two daughters: Albert, Legare, Cecelia and Malissa. Albert removed to Des Moines, Ia., in 1850; he located a farm just outside the limits of the city, set fruit trees on part of the land and succeeded well in fruit growing; he is considered one of the wealthy men of Des Moines; in 1854 he was married to Eliza J. Hegby, of Missouri. Legare died at the age of thirteen years. Cecelia was married to Charles P. Mott; they settled on a farm near Des Moines, Ia.; she is deceased. Melissa was married to Lucius P. Wilcox, of Bergen; they removed to Iowa in 1857, where he was a farmer; they had four sons and one daughter. Mr. Wilcox is deceased.

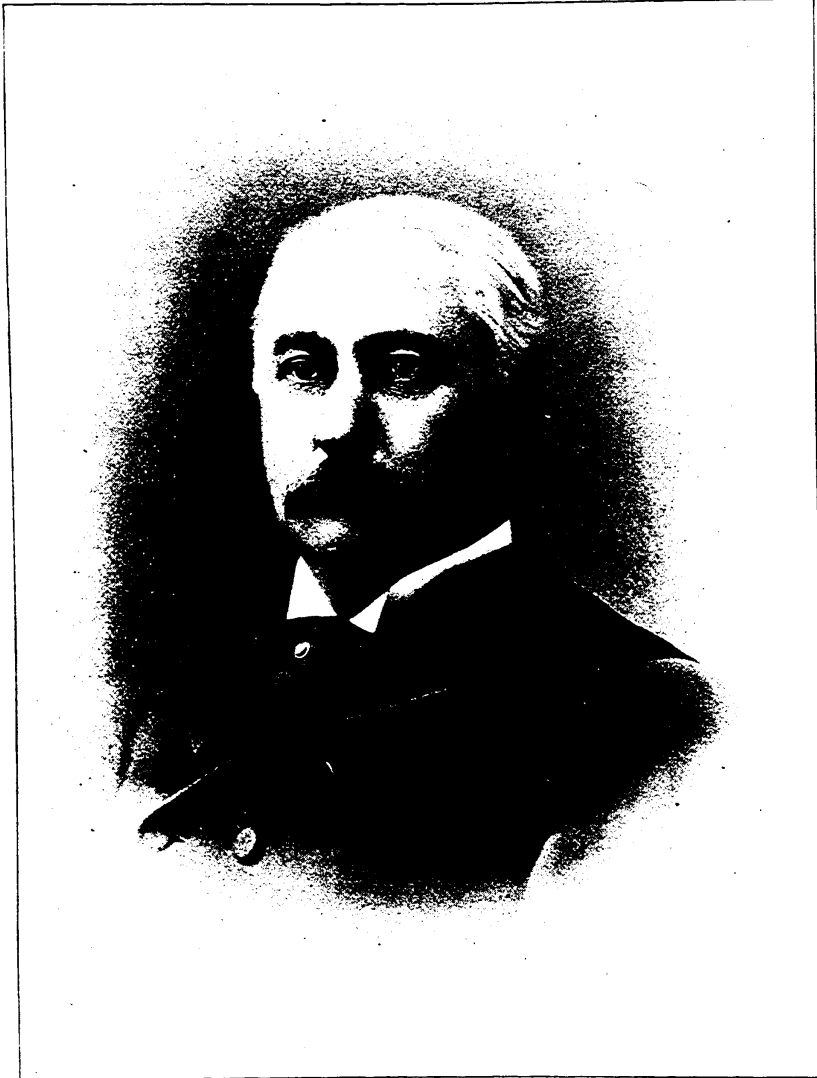
Mr. Kingman had three sisters who were married and left children, namely: Sophronia, Lucy and Mary. Sophronia was married to Elisha

H. Brewster, of Worthington, Mass.; he was one of nature's noblemen, respected and loved by all who knew him for his many virtues. Lucy was married to Jonathan Daws, of Cummington, Mass.; they have one son, Charles K. Mary was married to George Davis, of Bergen; their children were three: Helen, Emma and James; Helen was married to Paul Knowles, of Riga, and bore him two children: Emily and Jennie; James enlisted in the Civil war in 1862, was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863, and died at Stanton Hospital, Washington, D. C., on June 29; his funeral was held at his home in Bergen on July 4, 1863. Emma was married to James Gillette, of Bergen; their two sons, George and William, reside in the village of Bergen. Sophronia Kingman Brewster left five children, two of whom survive—Charles K. Brewster and Mrs. George M. Green, of New York city.

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#### GEORGE E. MARCELLUS.

GEORGE E. MARCELLUS, editor and proprietor of the Le Roy Gazette, was born in Hamlin, Monroe county, N. Y., and came to Le Roy in 1877. His father, George W. Marcellus, was a minister. George E., desiring to engage in newspaper work, entered the office of the Le Roy Courier and was local editor of that paper for six years. In 1884 Mr. Marcellus, in partnership with Mr. G. W. Hand, purchased the Gazette from C. B. Thomson, introduced new features and notably increased the circulation. In September, 1887, Mr. Marcellus became sole owner and has since continued its publication, having enlarged its facilities for job and newspaper work, and now has a model establishment as well as one of the best local papers in the State. This paper was established in 1826 by J. O. Balch. It changed hands a number of times until 1840, when C. B. Thomson became proprietor, and continued so for forty-four years. In 1894 Mr. Marcellus bought the Le Roy Times, which had been published in Le Roy for the preceding fourteen years; he consolidated this with the Gazette. He has taken considerable interest in Republican politics; is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment at Le Roy. He is president of the Business Men's Association and president of the Le Roy Band; one of the officers of the Republican Editorial Association of New York, an officer of the New York Press Association, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Machpelah Cemetery Association.



ROBERT A. MAXWELL.

## ROBERT A. MAXWELL.

THE HON. ROBERT A. MAXWELL will rank in the history of Genesee county as one of its most prominent and highly esteemed citizens. We cannot better present the salient features of his character and the first part of his career than by quoting the following passage from a work by D. A. Harsha, entitled "Noted Living Albanians and State Officials."

"The Hon. Robert A. Maxwell, superintendent of the Insurance Department, was born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1838. He is a son of Alexander Maxwell of Jackson, a prominent citizen of the town and an intelligent and wealthy farmer. After receiving a thorough instruction at the common schools in his neighborhood he was sent to the Normal School at Albany, where he finished his education at the age of eighteen. He soon became principal of the Union school at Greenwich, N. Y., which place he held for two years. Determined to relinquish a professional career for mercantile pursuits, he removed to Chicago and engaged in the commission business, buying and selling grain and produce. For seven years he was an active member of the Board of Trade in that enterprising city. But too close attention to business and climatic influences combined to impair his health, and coming east he settled at Batavia, N. Y. Soon after his settlement in his new home he invested his ready capital in the malting business and became a successful and public spirited merchant, closely identifying himself with all those interests which are conducive to the welfare and prosperity of his adopted home. The New York State Institution for the Blind was established in Batavia in 1867; Mr. Maxwell was appointed one of its trustees in 1878. Shortly after taking up his residence at Batavia, Mr. Maxwell manifested an ardent interest in politics, his affiliation being with the Democratic party. His sagacity and wisdom displayed in local issues became so marked and widely known, that in 1880 he was chosen a member of the Democratic State committee, in which capacity he served for several years. Here his counsel was sought on all important questions of expediency and candidature, and he gradually rose to conspicuous places in the conferences of party magnates. In 1881 he received the nomination for State treasurer. The memorable 'Waterloo' of the Democracy followed a bitter and personal canvass; and out of the disaster but one survivor remained, and that was Mr. Maxwell. He had not only been elected, but led his ticket by some thirty thousand, thereby handsomely defeating his well-known

opponent, the Hon. James W. Husted. His official direction of the State treasury was so entirely satisfactory that he was unanimously re-nominated for a second term, and triumphantly elected over the Republican candidate, Mr. Pliny W. Sexton, by over seventeen thousand majority. The State treasury department, under the wise and judicious management of Mr. Maxwell, soon came to be recognized as a model business institution. The fact was especially emphasized by the Albany bankers, who expressed their satisfaction with the improvements inaugurated by the competent treasurer, in a set of complimentary resolutions."

The resignation of John A. McCall, jr., as superintendent of the State insurance department, and the acceptance thereof by the Governor, was followed almost immediately by the appointment, on January 1, 1886, of Mr. Maxwell to fill the vacancy. The news of his selection was received on all sides by marked tokens of approval. His independent integrity, tried ability and high standing as a business man and financier were cordially endorsed by the great insurance companies of New York city in their reiterated approval of the choice made for the chief of a department with which their associations and interests are so closely allied. When the nomination was sent to the Senate, the confirmation of Mr. Maxwell was moved and seconded by Republican senators (the Senate being Republican by a large majority), who dwelt at length in their speeches upon his abilities, fitness and integrity for so responsible an office. And as a high mark of universal esteem his confirmation was made unanimous.

In contemplating publications from a non-partisan standpoint, we shall find that the name of Robert A. Maxwell stands in the first rank among those officials who, for honesty, integrity of character and nobleness of purpose, have reflected the brightest luster upon the Empire state.

Referring to Mr. Maxwell's record in the insurance department, the New York Tribune, the great exponent of Republicanism, said: "Under Mr. Maxwell, its affairs have been managed solely in the interests of the general welfare; managed so as to protect those who invest in insurance, by an intelligent and faithful supervision of the companies. The result of the constant enforcement of this sound policy by Superintendent Maxwell has been what might have been expected. The department has enjoyed in a marked degree the public confidence. It has been kept free from the flagrant scandals which brought disgrace upon its administration in the comparatively near past."

Another paper of almost equal prominence supplemented the Tribune's statement by the following:

"He has been an immovable bulwark against the many fraudulent elements which constantly assail insurance interests, a vigilant guardian of the public weal in his sphere of duty, a thoroughly honest, single-minded, capable official. The breath of suspicion which poisons the records of many public men never reached him, for there was around him an atmosphere of incorruptibility which bade suspicion defiance and left not a single opportunity for the tongue of slander or scandal."

On March 9, 1893, Robert A. Maxwell was nominated by the President to be fourth assistant postmaster general, and confirmed by the Senate, assuming his new duties on the 22d of that month. His relations with President Cleveland had been of the most cordial character. They have been friends for many years, and the friendship and confidence of the former was evidenced by the tender of what is, in many respects, outside the cabinet, the most influential position in the gift of the executive. During the service of Mr. Maxwell in Washington the famous stone land office of the Holland Land Company was purchased by a historical society and set apart as a historical museum. It was dedicated with imposing ceremonies on October 13, 1894, to the memory of Robert Morris, the great patriot and financier of the revolution; and through the influence of Mr. Maxwell six members of the President's cabinet were present and took part in the ceremonies, the tablet being unveiled by the Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State, and the dedicatory oration delivered by the Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury. In 1869 Mr. Maxwell was married to Miss Mary McLean of Jackson, Washington county, N. Y. This union has been blessed with two children: William A. Maxwell, who resides in Chicago, and Marion Grace Maxwell, who died at the age of nine years.

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#### SAFFORD E. NORTH.<sup>1</sup>

SAFFORD E. NORTH, a lifelong resident of Genesee county, was born upon his father's farm in the town of Alexander, January 27, 1852, a descendant of that sturdy pioneer stock to which the development of Genesee county is so much indebted. His grandfather, Noah North, who was born July 22, 1785, moved from Connecticut, and arriving in

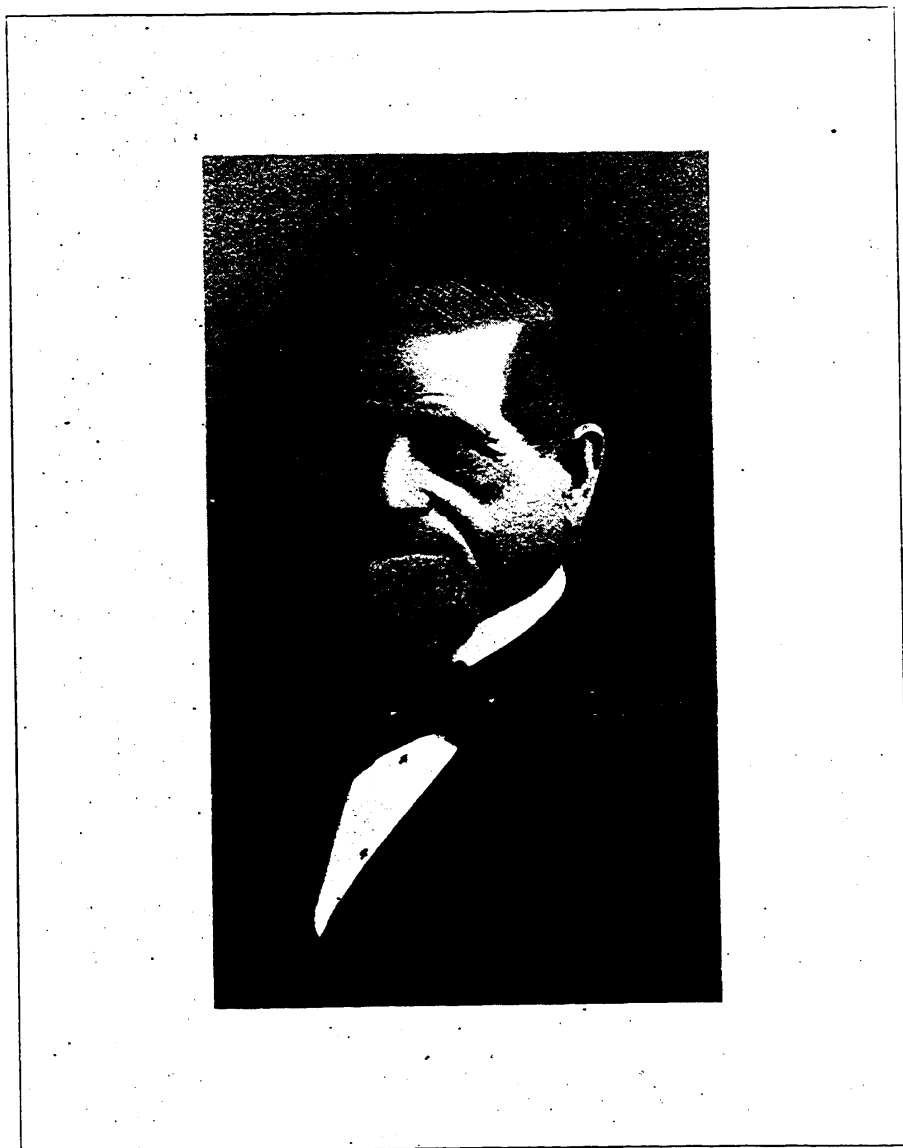
<sup>1</sup> Prepared by H. Perry Smith.

Genesee county in 1808 located on the farm in Alexander, where both Mr. North and Mr. North's father were born. The farm was then in the midst of the woods, and we of this later day can have no realization of all the hardships, deprivations and arduous labor that such a location meant before the land could be made to return even a modest livelihood. Here on this farm, on January 4, 1813, was born the father of Judge North, James Agard North, and here Noah North reared his family of eight boys and girls. A man of superior attainments, Noah North personally attended to the education of his children, fitting several of them to be teachers. He died September 28, 1824, survived by his widow, Olive (Hungerford) North, and eight children. He was one of the earliest supervisors of the town of Alexander. His conscientious, upright life and sterling character left their impress upon the early life of the community in which he lived.

James Agard North remained for over seventy years on the farm where he was born. In 1883 he removed to the village of Alexander, where he remained until the death of his wife, which occurred July 14, 1884. He then went to live with his daughter, Mrs. Edward H. (Olive) Putnam at Attica, N. Y., where he died November 9, 1893. He lived a life of complete devotion to his family, and enjoyed the respect and affection of all who knew him. His wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca Shaw Safford, was a woman of unusual attainments, and was possessed of refined and scholarly tastes in literature. Four children were born to them. Olive, Safford E., James Agard and Myra, who died March 12, 1882, at the age of twenty years. Mrs. North was the youngest daughter of Elias and Rebecca (Shaw) Safford, who were among the early pioneers of Western New York, having moved from Albany.

Safford E. North received his education in the district schools, the Genesee and Wyoming Seminary at Alexander and at Cornell University, where he took a partial course. At the age of sixteen years in a competitive examination he won the first scholarship at Cornell and entered with the first freshman class in that institution. After leaving Cornell he taught school five winters in Genesee county, working on his father's farm the rest of the year. In 1873 he commenced the study of the law in the office of the late Judge Lucius N. Bangs at Le Roy and later continued with William C. Watson at Batavia and was admitted to the bar at Syracuse, January 4, 1878. On the 27th of May the same year he opened his office in the First National Bank





TRACY PARDEE.

building at Batavia. The next year, although not a candidate for the office, he was nominated for village clerk on the people's ticket and was elected. He was again elected in 1879. In 1880 he was elected district attorney and held the office two terms of three years each. In 1888 he was elected county judge and surrogate and was re-elected in 1894.

Judge North is an ardent Republican and has done a great deal of political speaking, mostly in Genesee county, beginning in 1876 when a law student and continuing in every presidential campaign since. His services as a speaker have been in much demand in other directions, and he has been called upon to deliver the principal addresses on patriotic and other public occasions, far more than any of his contemporaries in the county. Many of his addresses have been printed and are valued monographs on their respective subjects. He has been a close student in his profession but has also given much time to literary and scientific studies. He has been interested in the work of the Y. M. C. A. and was president of that organization at Batavia for three years. On the 23d day of November, 1881, he was married to Cora M., daughter of the late Dr. Chauncey D. and Octavia J. (Clapp) Griswold, and to them have been born three sons: Robert, born November 19, 1882; Alfred Safford, born August 4, 1884, died April 25, 1885; and Monroe, born April 21, 1887. The family are Episcopalians.

Judge North is a member of the New York State Bar Association and of the New York Medico-Legal Society.

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#### TRACY PARDEE.

TRACY PARDEE was born in Prattsburgh, Steuben county, N. Y., November 26, 1807, a son of Isaac and Martha Pardee. He came with his parents to Genesee county in 1828, and settled on the Town Line road, between Batavia and Oakfield. After obtaining his education he taught school several terms, and for a number of years was a farmer. He was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Batavia, and served as its president from June 29, 1865, until his death. He served two terms in the Legislature (1847-1848), where he was recognized as a careful, consistent member, intent upon securing good laws and honest legislation. He exerted a strong influence in his town, and merited the confidence and good will bestowed upon him. He died July 30, 1883.

On October 17, 1837, Mr. Pardee was married to Nancy A., daughter of John G. Satterlee, who was born November 18, 1819. They were the parents of two sons and two daughters: Charles P., George C., Mrs. Cornelia M. Rowan and Mrs. Julia A. Kneeland of New York city. The former was married to George H. Humphrey, who died in 1880; in 1882 she married Jerome Rowan, who was one of the founders of the Bank of Batavia, of which he was the first president, resigning in 1882. He died June 28, 1896. Mrs. Rowan died in Batavia March 2, 1899. She was a very estimable woman, of high intelligence, generous and benevolent, and a conscientious Christian. A member many years of St. James's Episcopal church, she made provision that upon her death a large part of her estate should go to that society, besides making substantial bequests to the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Free Baptist churches, and to the Batavia Relief Association. These generous and pious bequests will keep the name and memory of the giver in perpetual remembrance.

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#### ELIPHALET PARISH.

ELIPHALET PARISH, father of Elisha M. Parish and grandfather of George E. Parish, was a pioneer of Genesee county. He was born in Massachusetts, January 16, 1786. In 1811 he migrated west, his outfit consisting of an ox team, a wagon and a few utensils. He selected a tract of land, the site of the present town of Bergen, purchasing it from the original owners; here he settled in the forest, erected log buildings and began to clear the land of its timber and made him a home. He became an influential man in the community, and for many years was a deacon in the First Congregational church of Bergen; a man of the strictest integrity and faithful in all his relations as a Christian, neighbor and friend. Nothing but serious sickness could keep him from attending to the duties of the church, in which he has always taken an active part. He was married four times, his first wife being Theodosia Brewster, daughter of Capt. Elisha Brewster of Worthington, Mass., who served his country through the entire Revolutionary war, receiving his discharge in the handwriting of George Washington, a relic which he treasured sacredly through a long life. His second wife was Sallie Brewster; his third wife was Zipporah Brewster; all of these ladies were sisters. His fourth marriage was to Mary Ann Dennis, of

Henrietta, N. Y. He was the father of eight children, as follows: Minerva B., wife of Horace R. Holt; Anna P., wife of Pitman Wilcox; Oliver, who was married to Melvina Devereaux of Bergen; Elisha H., who was married to Mary Putnam; Theodosia, who was married, first, to C. W. Smith of Northampton, Mass., and second, to Franklin D. Kingman of Bergen; Eliphalet, who died in infancy; Zepporah, who was married to Charles Hall of Wheatland; and Sallie, wife of Frank Baker.

Elisha H. Parish was born in Bergen, May 27, 1820, and spent nearly his entire life as a farmer, the last five years, however, he lived retired in the village of Bergen. At the time of his death he owned three farms, including the original homestead. He was supervisor for a number of years and filled the office of school commissioner for several terms.

George E. Parish was born in the town of Bergen, N. Y., December 10, 1861, and received his education in the district schools and the Canandaigua Academy. He learned the cloth-cutting trade in Batavia, where he lived for a time; and later conducted a merchant tailoring business in Bergen. He owns 250 acres of excellent farm land, including the original homestead of his grandfather. He married Marion H., daughter of William Squires of Churchville, N. Y.; she died October 27, 1883. On June 5, 1885, Mr. Parish again married, his second wife being Mary S., daughter of John Frazier of Phelps, N. Y.

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#### SAMUEL PARKER.

SAMUEL PARKER was born in Elba, N. Y., September 22, 1834, son of Sherred and Sarah (Williams) Parker. Sherred Parker was born in Massachusetts August 4, 1794, and with his parents, Samuel and Mary Parker, came to Byron, N. Y., in 1806. Like many other early residents of Western New York, he served for a time in the war of 1812. He was a prominent man in his town, public spirited and liberal in his support of educational and religious institutions. He filled many positions of trust, and his judgment was sought and respected; he died November 18, 1875.

Samuel Parker was educated in the common schools and at Albion Academy. He has been a practical farmer, making a success of that

calling. He has been a justice of the peace, president of the Genesee County Agricultural Society, and during the years 1878 and 1879 was supervisor for Elba. He is a sound Republican and has voted the ticket since the organization of the party. In April, 1898, he was elected president of the First National Bank of Batavia, succeeding the late Levant C. McIntyre. He brought to the discharge of his duties excellent judgment of men and affairs, long business experience and that other prime requisite for a successful bank president, public confidence. On April 10, 1861, Mr. Parker was married to Alice L., daughter of Orlo R. Clark of Elba (now of Batavia). Their children are B. Clark, who married Mary C. Fuller of Oakfield, H. Bert, and Carrie P., wife of Lewis H. Chase of Philadelphia. The family are attendants at the Presbyterian church.

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#### DR. WILLIAM E. RICHARDSON.

PROMINENT among the professional men of Genesee county who have attained distinction was the late Dr. William E. Richardson, for many years a successful practitioner of dentistry in Batavia. Dr. Richardson was born on February 8, 1858, at Pinckney, Michigan. He was a son of the Rev. Chester C. Richardson, a clergyman in the Universalist church, who preached in several different pastorates in western New York with great acceptance. Rev. Mr. Richardson's wife was Ann E. Rabell.

The early life of Dr. Richardson was passed in Michigan and in western New York and Pennsylvania. He took a thorough course of study in dentistry with Dr. Stillson, of Tidioute, Pa., and with Dr. Whitcomb, in Buffalo, becoming a very skillful operator. With unusual natural mechanical aptitude and passionate devotion to his profession, he was able excel in his work and to give uniform satisfaction to his patients. He made the instruments with which he did his first work and in operative dentistry was exceptionally skillful. He began practice in Bradford, Pa., but settled permanently in Batavia in 1880, where he soon acquired a large practice and surrounded himself with many staunch friends. While he was possessed of a genial temperament and other traits that might have given him extended social popularity, his close and unremitting devotion to his business kept him to a great



WILLIAM E. RICHARDSON.



DEAN RICHMOND.

extent within his home circle; but wherever he was known he gained the respect and esteem of those with whom he came in contact.

On January 17, 1878, Dr. Richardson married Hattie Moulton, of Alexander, Genesee county. Three children were born to them: Elbridge M., a student in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery; Edith M. and William C.

The death of Dr. Richardson took place on the 5th of December, 1897.

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#### DEAN RICHMOND.

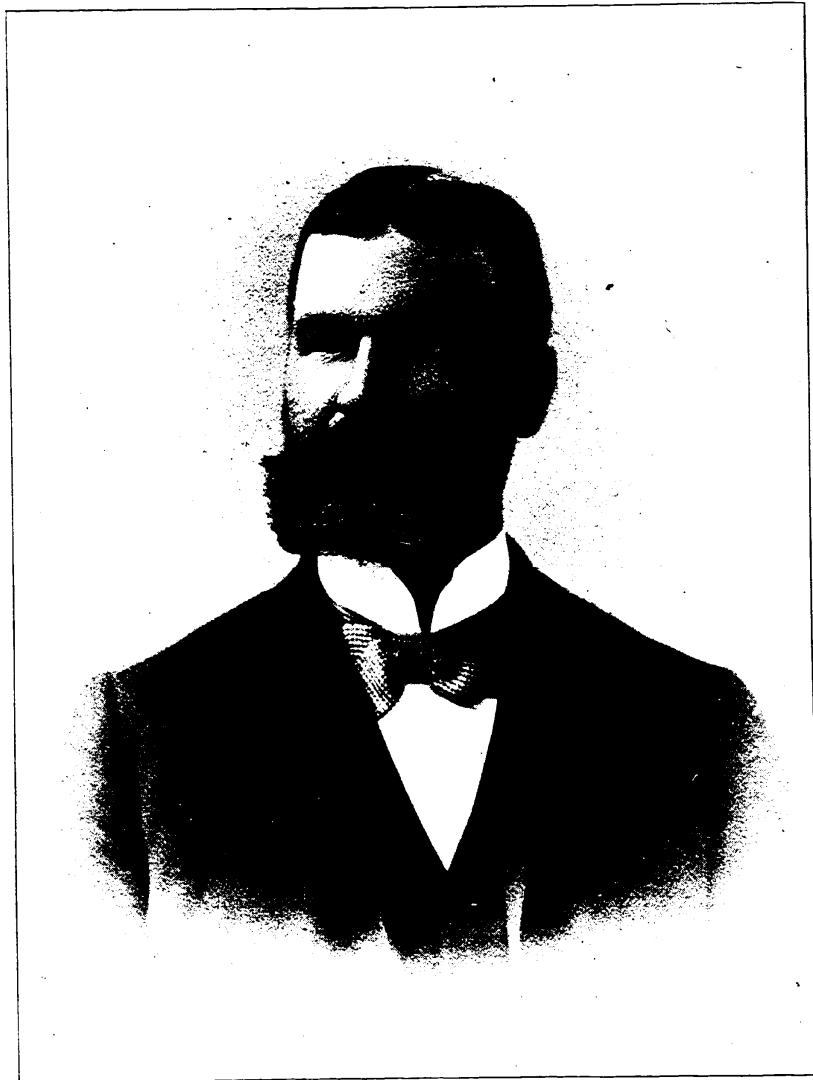
ALTHOUGH a large part of the life of this distinguished citizen of the State of New York was passed in other localities, the fact that his home during many years was in Batavia and that his descendants are still residents of this place, renders it important that a brief account of his career shall find a place in these pages. He was born in the town of Barnard, Vt., on March 31, 1804, and was a son of Hathaway and Rachel Dean Richmond, who early migrated to that part of this State of New York now embraced in the corporate limits of Syracuse, Onondaga county, where his father was engaged in the early salt industry. Unfortunate in his business, the father removed to Mobile, Alabama, where he died, leaving a widow, two daughters and a son; the latter was Dean Richmond, who was then only fourteen years of age. The bereaved family were dependent upon their own exertions, and the young son promptly demonstrated his possession of those qualifications which were later to make him a power in the financial, railroad and political life of New York State, and enable him to win his way to the front ranks of his generation. He resolutely took up the business left by his father and with little to start with except a burden of debt and his capital of native health and vigor, he soon began to make his way against the obstacles that confronted him. The market for salt which had heretofore been somewhat limited, was soon greatly extended and enlarged under Mr. Richmond's energetic and enterprising operations, and it was not long before he was in receipt of a good income. With this business finally firmly established he turned to other large enterprises in which he commanded success. In 1842 he removed to Buffalo, where he established a commission and transportation business, dealing largely with the rapidly increasing products of the great West, which



he forwarded to the eastern markets. To these operations he brought the sound judgment, untiring industry, and sagacious foresight of his advancing years, and in a few years he became one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the lake region.

In the midst of his active business career Mr. Richmond made his first entry into railroad operations by being made a director in the Utica and Buffalo Railroad Company. With the completion of the direct line to Batavia he took up his residence in this village, where he afterwards built the handsome old mansion on Main street which is still the residence of members of his family. When the competition of rival railroad lines forced the consolidation of seven different companies into the New York Central Company in 1853, he was foremost in the struggle and his perseverance, ability, and influence carried the measure through the State Legislature. He was chosen the first vice-president of the company, and held that position until 1864, when he was elected president upon the retirement of Erastus Corning. His prominence and efficiency in railroad circles led also to his election as president of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road, which position he occupied a number of years. During his connection with the New York Central the company placed the utmost reliance upon his counsel and never adopted extensive measures for improvement without his advice and approbation. He was the first American citizen to advocote laying steel rails. A trial was made and a large order sent to England, which was not filled until after his death. The vast importance of that measure can be fully appreciated at the present time.

The space available in these pages will not permit detailed mention of the great number of business undertakings with which Mr. Richmond was connected. It must suffice to state that in each one and on every occasion he made his power felt for its promotion and success. He was inherently the active and enterprising business man, to the exclusion of political or social ambition. While he believed it the duty of every good citizen to interest himself in politics to the extent of keeping close watch upon the tide of events, and to labor for the triumph of principles of which his conscience approved, he never was an office seeker. With broad views, a clear knowledge of the principles of Democracy, he easily grasped the various phases of national politics and made his influence felt in the councils of the Democratic party. He was long in full enjoyment of the unlimited confidence of his political associates and no man of his time possessed greater party power in this



Wm. T. T. T.  
Arthur D. Sanders

State. He served as chairman of the Democratic State Committee from 1857 to his death in 1866.

Mr. Richmond's mental powers were no less commendable than his innate goodness of heart. Many of his noble deeds of benevolence might be mentioned, which were so numerous that they became well known to the public, notwithstanding his aversion to such a result. In the summer of 1866, after attending the State convention at Saratoga, he accompanied Samuel J. Tilden on a trip to Washington and Philadelphia, returning to New York on the 18th of August. On the following day, while calling at the Tilden residence, he was stricken with illness which terminated fatally on the 27th of that month.

Mr. Richmond was for many years a familiar figure in Batavia, where he had hosts of friends. In the later years of his life it was his custom to attend to his business affairs in Buffalo, returning to his Batavia home twice in each week to enjoy the peace and comfort of his home circle. The Richmond Memorial Library, in Batavia, was a gift of Mrs. Mary E. Richmond, in memory of her son, Dean Richmond, jr., who died in 1865. The Richmond mansion is now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Kenney.

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#### ARCHIE D. SANDERS.

HON. ARCHIE D. SANDERS was born in Stafford, N. Y., June 17, 1857. His father was John Sanders, a native of England, who came to Genesee county in 1845, where he was a merchant and farmer; he served as supervisor for three years, and in 1879 was elected to the Assembly and re-elected in 1880. His wife was Elizabeth Dovell, whom he married in England; their children were three: Archie D., Ralph and Ilette. Mr. Sanders died in 1882, aged sixty years.

Archie D. Sanders was educated in the common schools, at Le Roy Academy and the Buffalo High School. He is a farmer and dealer in produce in Stafford, N. Y. In 1887 he was elected highway commissioner for four years, and in 1892 was elected supervisor and served three terms. In 1895 he was elected a member of the Assembly on the Republican ticket, and re-elected in 1896. In 1896 he was made a member of the Republican State Committee by the State Convention at Saratoga. In 1898 he was appointed collector of Internal Revenue for

the Twenty eighth District of New York by President McKinley. For many years he exercised a potential influence in the ranks of his party in the western part of the State.

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### DANIEL W. TOMLINSON.

DANIEL W. TOMLINSON, president of the Bank of Batavia, and one of the most thoroughly representative men of Western New York, was born January 1, 1849, the son of Daniel W. Tomlinson, who was a native of Middlebury, Vt. At eighteen years of age, Daniel W. Tomlinson, father of the subject, went to Mobile, Ala., as clerk in a large mercantile house and engaged in the cotton trade. A few years later Mr. Tomlinson became a partner in the business and accumulated a fortune there. In 1845 he removed to the town of Alexander, where he purchased the farm of Peter A. Remsen. He soon became a stockholder in the old Exchange Bank of Genesee, was subsequently elected its vice-president, and finally became its sole manager. In 1850, after having bought up all the stock of the institution, Mr. Tomlinson removed it to Batavia, with the intention of locating it in a building adjoining the old American Hotel, but that building being destroyed in the great fire of 1850, the bank was located in a building adjoining the Eagle Hotel. Subsequently it occupied the quarters which afterward came into the possession of the Farmers' Bank of Attica. Mr. Tomlinson was one of the most public spirited men of the town and county. He served as president of the village, and principally through his efforts the excellent waterworks system of the village was established. He was one of the organizers of the Batavia Gas Company, and was prominently identified with various other important private and public interests in Batavia. His death, which occurred October 5, 1870, was a distinct loss to the community.

The subject of this sketch, like his father, is regarded as one of the sagacious and far-sighted business men of Genesee county; conservative and prudent, but liberal and public-spirited in affairs pertaining to the welfare of the community. Since 1882 he has been president of the Bank of Batavia, one of the strongest financial institutions in the State, outside the large cities. This bank was organized in 1876; up to 1882 it had not been successful, but with the beginning of Mr. Tom-

linson's management the conduct of its affairs underwent a radical change and success attended its career. The payment of dividends was begun in the fall of 1883, since which time they have been regularly paid twice each year. In the meantime a surplus of over one hundred thousand dollars has been accumulated and in 1895 a handsome fire proof banking house, probably the finest occupied by any country bank in New York State, was erected.

Mr. Tomlinson was married on December 6, 1871, to Una Redfield, daughter of the late Hon. Heman J. Redfield. They have three children: Daniel W., jr., Everett R. and Redfield. Two daughters have died.

Mr. Tomlinson is a member of the Batavia Club, of Batavia Lodge No. 475, F. & A. M., and has served as high priest of Western Star Chapter No. 35, and as commander of Batavia Commandery, Knights Templar. He is identified with other organizations, and has interests in numerous enterprises in Genesee county aside from his banking business. In politics he has always been a Democrat.

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#### MORRIS W. TOWNSEND, M. D.

DR. MORRIS W. TOWNSEND was born in Monroe county, N. Y., August 27, 1827, a son of Edmund and Caroline (Scofield) Townsend. He received his education in the common schools, and at the age of seventeen years began teaching, which occupation he followed for several years. During this time he began the study of medicine, and in 1853 he was graduated from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa. In 1858 he settled in the village of Bergen.

Dr. Townsend is one of the best known physicians in Genesee county, having been in practice in Bergen for forty years. He always has been an active, energetic man, a close student keeping in touch with the progress in his profession; his standing as a physician is high, and his knowledge and judgment are much depended upon. In December, 1861, he answered the governor's call for field physicians, enlisting in the 47th N. Y. Vols., was afterward transferred to the 44th; he was detailed as operating surgeon in the field, the arduous duties of which post he faithfully sustained for nearly three years, and was mustered out in October, 1864.

Dr. Townsend has not only been active in the line of his profession,

but has taken a keen and active interest in the political affairs of his town and county. He is a member of the New York Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

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#### EMORY UPTON.

GEN. EMORY UPTON was born in the town of Batavia, five miles west of the village, August 27, 1839. In 1856, at the age of seventeen, through the instrumentality of Hon. Benjamin Pringle, then representative in Congress, young Upton entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he was graduated May 6, 1861. On the day of his graduation he was appointed second lieutenant, and eight days later was promoted to first lieutenant. Proceeding at once to Washington, within a few days he was engaged in active military service. It will thus be seen that this young officer, at the age of twenty-one years, found himself on the very threshold of active life thrown at once into the seething vortex of the great Civil war. The transition from theory to practice was with him an immediate one, and whatever dreams he may have had of the uneventful life of the average military man of that day were quickly and effectually dispelled by the thunder of real artillery, loaded and shotted.

July 18, 1861, Lieutenant Upton aimed the first gun in the contest which terminated three days later in the battle of Bull Run. At this battle he was wounded in the side, and though considerably hurt, remained on the field throughout the day. Gen. Upton's military career during the period of the Rebellion was a most active and successful one. He was wounded three times, the last very severely. Though a noted scholar and tactician, he was none the less a practical, everyday soldier in the field. He saw a vast deal of hard fighting, led many a valiant charge, and was exposed to almost endless danger. He was promoted successively from lieutenant to captain, to major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, brigadier general and brevet major-general, in every instance for gallant and meritorious conduct. It will thus be seen that he enjoyed the unusual distinction of being a major-general at the age of twenty-five years.

April 16, 1865, General Upton being then in command of a cavalry corps, made a night assault upon the rebel works at Columbus, Ga.,

capturing a large amount of arms, ammunition, stores and 1,500 prisoners. This occurred a week after the surrender of Lee's army, and was the last engagement of importance during the war. His service therefore spanned the entire period of the war of the Rebellion. A few weeks later, in May, 1865, he was ordered to arrest Alexander H. Stephens, the vice-president of the confederacy, and a little later Jefferson Davis, the arch chief of the Rebellion, was placed in his custody and escorted by him to the steamer at Savannah, Ga.

At the close of the Rebellion General Upton was placed in command of the Department of Tennessee, and later in the same year was transferred to the command of the Department of Colorado, with headquarters at Denver. While there he wrote his work on infantry tactics, which almost immediately was adopted by the board of distinguished officers, among whom were Generals Grant, Meade and Canby. In 1870 General Upton, then thirty years of age, was appointed commandant of the United States Military Academy at West Point, which position he held about five years. In 1875 he was relieved of this duty and ordered to make an extended tour of Europe and Asia to inspect the armies of all the leading powers, and to make a thorough investigation of the military systems of all these countries. The result of this expedition was a most admirable and comprehensive work entitled "The Armies of Asia and Europe." In many respects General Upton was the most distinguished character that Genesee county has produced.

In 1885 the Life and Letters of Emery Upton was published. An introductory article was written by Major-General James Harrison Wilson, one of the most accomplished military critics of the country, and in the estimation of Grant one of his ablest lieutenants. Gen. Wilson paid this extraordinary tribute: "I have constantly maintained since the close of the war, that at that time Upton was as good an artillery officer as could be found in any country, the equal of any cavalry commander of his day, and, all things considered, was the best commander of a division of infantry in either the Union or the rebel army. He was the equal of Custer or Kilpatrick in dash and enterprise, and vastly the superior of either in discipline and administration, whether on the march or in the camp. He was incontestably the best tactician of either army, and this is true whether tested by battle or by the evolutions of the drill field and parade. In view of his success of all arms of the service, it is not too much to add that he could scarcely have failed as a corps or army commander had it been his good fortune to be called

to such rank. And nothing is more certain than that he would have had a corps of cavalry had the war lasted six y days longer, or that, with the continuation of the struggle, he would have been in due time put at the head of an army. No one can read the story of his brilliant career without concluding that he had a real genius for war, together with all the theoretical and practical knowledge which any one could acquire in regard to it. Up to the time when he was disabled by the disease which caused his death he was, all things considered, the most accomplished soldier in our service. His life was pure and upright, his bearing chivalric and commanding, his conduct modest and unassuming, and his character absolutely without blemish. History cannot furnish a brighter example of unselfish patriotism, or ambition unsullied by an ignoble thought or an unworthy deed. He was a credit to the State and family which gave him birth, to the military academy which educated him, and to the army in which he served. So long as the Union has such soldiers as he to defend it, it will be perpetual."

No attempt is made in this sketch to give a detailed account of Upton's brilliant achievements as a soldier upon many battle fields. The histories which have been written of the War of the Rebellion abound in proofs of his genius as a strategist and of his abounding skill and valor in action.

His public deeds are in a large sense the common property of all his countrymen. It was in his quiet, inner life that General Upton is best remembered and most sincerely deplored. It may be said of him briefly and simply that he was a true, loyal man, a most devout Christian, a most companionable friend. He was the very soul of honor. Those who know him best loved and honored him most.

General Upton died in San Francisco, March 15, 1881.

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#### JOHN H. WARD.

JOHN H. WARD was born in Bergen, N. Y., March 14, 1846, a son of Henry M. and Adelia C. (Curtis) Ward, natives of Bergen, the former a merchant; he died in 1857 and his widow in 1882. Martin C. Ward, the grandfather of John H., was a member of the Assembly and filled other positions of trust and honor. His great-grandfather, John Ward, for whom the subject of this sketch was named, was a native of Killing-



worth, Conn., and was descended from Andrew Ward, who emigrated from England about ten years after the Pilgrims; he settled near what is now Stone Church in the town of Bergen, in June, 1806.

John H. Ward was educated in the common schools and began his business life as a merchant in Bergen in 1858, where he continued until 1875, when as the candidate of the Democratic party he was elected sheriff of Genesee county; he removed to Batavia on January 1, 1876, and served one term. For a number of years he was United States loan commissioner.

In 1879 he became connected with the Farmers' Bank of Batavia, of which he is now cashier and manager. Much of the success of the Farmers' Bank is due to the careful, wise and judicious management of Mr. Ward. He is a prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree. Politically he has always been a Democrat.

In 1871 Mr. Ward was married to Isabelle D., daughter of the late Enoch Mann of Syracuse, N. Y.; they have one daughter, Gertrude, wife of Hiram R. Barringer, M. D., of Naples, N. Y.

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### JULIAN J. WASHBURN.

JULIAN J. WASHBURN was born in Randolph, Vt., November 10, 1842. He is a direct descendant from Robert Cushman, who, with Edward Brewster, chartered the Mayflower, and John Washburn, an officer in the Company of Massachusetts Bay, chartered by Charles I. His great-grandfather, Jonah Washburn, was a lieutenant in the colonial army during the Revolutionary War. His father, Daniel Washburn, who was born in Randolph, Vt., in 1800, married Adaline, daughter of Hon. Ezekiel Story and granddaughter of Asa Story, who was an ensign in the Revolutionary army, and after the war settled in Randolph, Vt., where he became a large land owner, and there died.

Julian J. Washburn was educated in the Orange County (Vt.) Grammar School. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. C, 15th Vermont Volunteers, under Col. Redfield Proctor, and participated in the battle of Gettysburg; he received an honorable discharge in 1863, but remained in the service of the United States until 1865 in a clerical capacity in the hospital department.

In 1870 he went to Boston and engaged in commercial business. In

1873 removed to Newark, N. Y., and thence in 1877 to Batavia, where he at once became connected with the Wiard Plow Co., of which he was elected secretary in 1880. Mr. Washburn served for a time as trustee of the village, and was village president in 1886. He has also served as a member of the board of education since 1891. He is a Republican.

On February 10, 1866, Mr. Washburn was married to Martha, daughter of Hon. Abel and Mary (Kingsbury) Bigelow of Brookfield, Vt. The Bigelows are from Connecticut. The mother of Hon. Abel Bigelow was Deborah Foote of Colchester, Conn., who was a direct descendant from Nathaniel Foote, an early emigrant from England. The first record of him in this country is of his taking the "freeman's oath" in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay in 1633, and in deeds to him recorded the same year. The Kingsburys were originally from Connecticut, removed thence to Massachusetts, and from there to Washington county, Vt.

Mr. and Mrs. Washburn have two children: Edward A. and Mary V. Edward read law with Hon. George Bowen, was admitted to practice in 1889, since which date he has been in partnership with his preceptor under the firm name of Bowen & Washburn. Mary V. is a student at Vassar College.

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#### GEORGE WIARD.

GEORGE WIARD was born in Ancaster, Canada, March 11, 1833, a son of William and Lucinda (McLaughlin) Wiard. William Wiard was a native of Connecticut and removed to Livingston county in 1803. In 1820 he went to Ancaster, Canada, and begun the manufacture of plows. His father, Thomas Wiard, a blacksmith, had made portions of plows as early as 1804. William Wiard was one of the pioneers in the manufacture of cast iron plows in Canada. He died in 1841.

George Wiard received his education in the country schools and in 1849 entered an apprenticeship to the trade of moulder in Buffalo. After leaving the army Mr. Wiard returned to East Avon, New York, and formed the firm of M. & G. Wiard. In 1870 Charles W. Hough purchased the interest of Matthew Wiard, and in 1876 the business was removed to Batavia where the present plant was established and the Wiard Plow Company incorporated. The Wiard family have been