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PIONEERS
OF THE
SENEGA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

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AN

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

SENECA COUNTY

MEDICAL SOCIETY

WITH

SOME ACCOUNT OF ITS LIVING

AND OF ITS

PIONEER MEMBERS.

PRINTED BY RESOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY

1887

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“A wise physician—skilled our wounds to heal—
Is more than armies to the public weal.”

“*Homines ad deos nullâ re proprius accedunt, quam salutem hominibus dando.*”

In nothing do men more nearly approach to gods than in giving health to their fellow creatures.

—CICERO.

INTRODUCTION.

At the anniversary meeting of the Seneca County Medical Society held at Waterloo, July 23, 1885, a resolution was introduced by Dr. S. R. Welles, and adopted by the Society, that a committee be appointed which should prepare biographical sketches of members of the Society from its earliest history to the present time. Dr. Welles was appointed chairman, and the various towns of the county apportioned as follows :

Dr. S. R. Welles, Waterloo ;	Dr. Elias Lester, Seneca Falls ;
Dr. E. W. Bogardus, Fayette ;	Dr. A. J. Alleman, Varick ;
Dr. D. F. Everts, Romulus ;	Dr. H. E. Allison, Ovid ;
Dr. F. B. Seelye, Lodi ;	Dr. W. W. Wheeler, Covert ;
Dr. E. J. Schoonmaker, Junius and Tyre.	

By the desire of the chairman, which received the endorsement of the Society, the duty of compilation was delegated to Dr. H. E. Allison, who has, therefore, prepared the work for the press.

It was the design of the resolution to prepare as full a report as possible, and to gather and place in a tangible form, for preservation, all that could be learned of the individual history of the members of the profession from the earliest date of the settlement of the county ; and in order that the report might be complete and valuable, a form was prepared which indicated the nature of the information desired, and which was sent to each member of the medical fraternity, and to all others whom it was thought could furnish anything of interest.

It was also intended to incorporate with the report an account of the history of the Society itself from its earliest beginning. In the matter of the history of the pioneers of the profession, dependence was placed upon old settlers in different localities, who from personal recollection or tradition, could add something to the knowledge of the subject.

All this involved considerable labor and patience, and much correspondence, the results of which are herewith presented.

The committee are aware that these notes are not by any means complete, which partly arises from the apathy of some of those to

whom circulars were addressed, asking for information, and partly because the books of the secretary and all early records of the Society being lost, the historical facts which were most desirable were veiled in the haze of the past.

Sufficient material of interest has been gathered, however, to warrant the publication of these preliminary pages, with the hope that some subsequent historian may, at a future day, complete the record.

Our thanks are due to each member of the committee, especially to Dr. Andrew J. Alleman, of Varick, and also to many outside of the profession, to Hon. Diedrich Willers, Jr., to the Rev. Lewis Halsey, Nathaniel Hayt, to Dr. Colvin of Clyde, and to all others who have aided us.

H. E. ALLISON,
For the Committee.

SENECA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY existed in Seneca county at an early period, but the organization was abandoned at about the year 1840. Unfortunately, all the records of this pioneer association are lost. The transactions of the State Medical Society show that at its meeting in Albany, February 6, 1810, Dr. Oliver C. Comstock presented his credentials from Seneca county and took his seat in that body. He was a prominent citizen, and represented this county in the Legislature in 1810, and two years afterward was appointed County Judge.

In 1829 the State Medical Society acknowledged the receipt of two dollars from the Seneca County Society, through Dr. Caleb Loring, its secretary, and his name appears in the State transactions for the years 1830-31, as secretary, that being the only office reported. Among the papers left by Dr. Loring, was one endorsed as follows :

“ Marsh or Bilious Fevers, read before the SENECA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, June, 1833.”

After a period of about twenty-five years, on the first of August, 1865, the present Society was organized, and the following officers chosen :

President, Dr. Gardner Welles ; vice-president, Dr. Alfred Bolter ; secretary, Dr. F. B. Seelye ; treasurer, Dr. O. S. Patterson ; censors, Drs. James Flood, W. W. Wheeler and E. J. Schoonmaker. Since that period the Society has been well sustained, and has proved a useful and important organization. Its meetings have been regular and well attended, and an active interest has been taken by every member in its welfare.

It was with a view of presenting, in some permanent way, the records of the lives and struggles, and the rugged virtues of the medical men among the early settlers, that this work was undertaken.

The life of a physician in a new country, with the largely prevailing and dangerous diseases incident to fresh broken soil and recent clearings, the long and dangerous rides over almost impassable roads,

by night and day, through heat and cold and storm, is arduous and wearing. He is surrounded, moreover, with those struggling with narrow means and laboring under the privations incident to a new country.

The physician, by the advantage of education and better social position, is obliged to assume a position not only of more prominence, but of more care and responsibility than he would in a community of more advanced growth.

Brought into immediate and friendly contact with every family, he becomes the counsellor and confidential friend of all; add to this that he, like all pioneers, is possessed of ability and energy and self reliance, and we can readily comprehend his importance and his influence in shaping the future of the community in which he is placed. Seneca county is no exception to the general rule. Our pioneer physicians, equal to the emergencies of the times, bravely fulfilled their part, and have left, indelibly traced upon the county annals, the records of their acts and the impress of their character. In recalling their memories and acknowledging our indebtedness to these old and sterling citizens, let us emulate their virtues and aim to be worthy successors in their calling, and, as members of the commonwealth, carefully guard and preserve the heritage they have left. Let us, also, so regulate our acts in our relations with each other, and with those who daily place their health and their lives in our trust, that we may discharge the full responsibility of every duty, and deserve to have conferred upon us, as one of the proudest of titles, the name of "the beloved physician."

SILAS HALSEY.

SILAS HALSEY, the earliest physician in the county, was born at Southampton, L. I., October 6th, 1743, (old style). He studied medicine at Elizabethtown, N. J., and began the practice of his profession at Southampton about 1764.

At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he warmly espoused the cause of the Colonies, and was a member of the Committee of Safety of his native town. Compelled to flee from his home after the disastrous Battle of Brooklyn Heights, he sought refuge at Killingworth, Conn., where he resided for nearly three years, while his home was occupied by British soldiers. His wife died in 1778, at Killingworth, leaving him with a family of four small children.

These were years of privation and hardship. Dr. Halsey was not only proscribed as a rebel, but a price was set upon his head by the British—a reward being offered for his apprehension. All the members of the Committee of Safety received this honorable, but uncomfortable distinction.

In 1799, Gen. Erskine, a kind-hearted British officer whose name is justly held in honor, recognized the ability of Dr. Halsey, and granted him permission to return to his desolated home on Long Island, that he might resume the practice of his profession.

When the victory had been gained and the patriots were once more in possession of Long Island, Dr. Halsey was appointed, by Sheriff Wicks, Under Sheriff of Suffolk county, Long Island, which office he held until September 1787, when he was appointed, by Gov. George Clinton, Sheriff of the county. This position he retained until his removal to western New York in 1792.

In April, 1792, accompanied by a hired man and a slave, he left Southampton on an exploring expedition into the western wilderness. He sailed from New York to Albany in a sloop, went on foot from Albany to Schenectady, (this was called the carrying place, or portage). At Schenectady he embarked in a batteau and ascended the Mohawk river to Fort Stanwix, (Rome) thence sailed down Oneida Lake, through its outlet to Seneca Lake, and up that lake as far as what is now known as Lodi Landing, where they cast anchor sometime in May.

They carried with them a yoke of oxen, a sled, some seed wheat and a stock of provisions.

From the lake shore they cut their way through the underbrush some two miles eastward, where they made a six-acre clearing, felling and burning the small timber and girdling the larger trees. Dr. Halsey next built a log cabin, sowed his clearing with wheat, started a nursery with about a quart of apple seeds procured from the old Indian orchard at Goff's, then Cooley's Point, and in October began his journey homeward.

In May, 1793, he retraced his journey to his home in the forest taking with him his family which, including sons-in-law and grandchildren, numbered eighteen persons. This was the first colony which settled between the lakes.

The town of Ovid was then a part of Herkimer county. Onondaga county was erected in 1794, and Silas Halsey was appointed one of

the judges of the first county court. He was also the first supervisor of his town, being elected at the first town meeting held April 1st, 1794.

He was the only justice of the peace in the town, and like the famous official in Texas, who served a summons as constable, heard the case and gave judgment as judge and, as sheriff, carried the sentence into execution, so the new supervisor took the oath of office before himself as justice.

The official record reads as follows :

“ I, SILAS HALSEY, do solemnly and sincerely swear that I will in all things, to the best of my ability, faithfully and impartially execute and perform the trust reposed in me as supervisor of the town of Ovid, in the county of Onondaga, and that I will not pass any account or article thereof wherewith I shall think the county is not justly chargeable, nor will I disallow any account or article thereof wherewith I shall think the county is justly chargeable.

SILAS HALSEY.

“ Sworn before me, the first }
day of April, 1794. } ”

SILAS HALSEY, *Justice of the Peace.*”

He was supervisor of the town of Ovid in 1794-95-96, and was member of Assembly for Onondaga county in 1796-97-98. Indeed, he seems to have held almost every town and county office to which he was eligible, and that at a time when no suspicion of dishonor was attached to the civil service.

When Cayuga county was constituted in 1799, he was the first Assemblyman from that county, and was re-elected in 1800, 1801, 1803, 1804.

In 1801, he was chosen as delegate from Cayuga county to the first New York State Constitutional Convention, of which the noted Aaron Burr was president.

He was the first county clerk of Seneca county, appointed April 2d, 1804, and with the exception of an interval of one year, held the office for fifteen years, until he resigned in 1819. This office was held in later years by his son, Jehiel Halsey, and by his grandson, Jared Sandford.

In April, 1804, he was elected member of Congress, from the 17th Congressional district of this State, succeeding Hon. Oliver Phelps, so well known in connection with the Phelps and Gorham purchase. In 1808, he was elected State Senator, to fill a vacancy, and served for one year.

Judge Halsey took an active interest in education, and was one of the first trustees of the old Cayuga Lake Academy at Aurora.

Having been an ardent Whig during the Revolutionary war, and having endured personal suffering, pecuniary loss, proscription, exile, and almost starvation in the war for Independence, Judge Halsey, like many of his fellow sufferers of that generation, found it impossible to forget the tyranny of the British government, and became a stalwart Republican of the Jeffersonian school.

When the Constitution of the United States was presented to the several State sovereignties for their acceptance, he was opposed to its adoption without the amendments limiting the power of the Federal government. He was one of the constituent members of the Republican party, organized during President Washington's administration, and ardently supported its principles during his life.

Judge Halsey was hospitable, public spirited and popular, a patriot, a pioneer, a gentleman of the old school. He died at a good old age, respected and honored by his fellow citizens, bequeathing to his children an untarnished name. He lived to see three of his sons and two of his sons-in-law occupy prominent positions in the civil service,—Jehiel Halsey and Nicol Halsey members of Congress; Dr. Lewis Halsey member of Assembly; John DeMott, member of Congress; Henry D. Barto, Judge of Tompkins county.

He was the first physician of Seneca county, but seems to have resigned his practice at an early date to his student and son-in-law, Dr. Jared Sandford.

He was a man of well cultivated mind and had a medical library large for the time. A number of his books were purchased before the Revolutionary war, as the date and his autograph show: (Silas Halsey, Jun. *Ejus Liber*, A. D. 1765, Pretium 2-6 Sterl.)

The book from which this inscription was copied, is entitled "A Mechanical Account of the Non-Naturals, being a brief Explication of the changes made in Humane Bodies by Air, Diet, etc." It was published in London in 1718.

In a communication to the *Ovid Independent*, the late Dr. Lewis Post of Lodi, writes as follows :

“ Dr. Halsey was a man of ability. He was honored with several important political positions—was county clerk ; county Judge ; member of Assembly ; and member of Congress—always discharging his duties with signal ability. Some twenty volumes of his medical library are still extant, and are yet in a state of good preservation. After the death of his son, Hon. Jehiel Halsey, these volumes were presented to the family physician, Dr. Post, by the heirs of the Halsey estate. I will give the age of the respective volumes :

2 vols., 127 years old ; 3 vols., 122 years old ; 1 vol., 120 years old ; 4 vols., 119 years old ; 2 vols., 118 years old ; 3 vols., 117 years old ; 1 vol., 132 years old ; 1 vol., 158 years old ; 1 vol., 113 years old ; 1 vol., 126 years old ; 1 vol., 125 years old.”

Dr. Post continues : “ The house built by Judge Halsey at an early day, where he resided till his death, is yet standing in a remarkably good state of preservation ; it occupies a commanding site, about eighty rods north of Lodi village, and is owned by Peter D. Post, Sr., since deceased. Perhaps no other building in Seneca county can claim greater historic interest than this ancient and time-honored building.”

Judge Halsey built the first saw mill and first grist mill between the lakes, the latter was erected by the brothers Yost, from Waterloo, in 1794. Previous to that time the nearest flouring mills were at Rome and Penn Yan. At his saw mill, pine lumber sold for two shillings and six pence, or less per hundred.

In the record of the Ovid town meeting for April 1st, 1800, we read :

“ Voted that the land appropriated to this town by Silas Halsey for a burying ground is a burying for the town.”

At a Fourth of July celebration, held at Ovid in 1817, Judge Silas Halsey was president of the day, and patriotic salutes were fired with a brass six pounder captured from the British at Yorktown.

Judge Halsey died November 19th, 1832 in the ninetieth year of his age, revered and lamented by the community in which he so long had been a trusted counselor and a venerated friend. He rests from his toil, and others have entered into the fruits of his labors.

As long as the services and sacrifices of the pioneers are remembered, so long will the name of the first physician of Seneca county be held in honor.

JARED SANDFORD.

JARED SANDFORD was born of Joel and Hannah Sandford in Southampton, Long Island, February 19, 1774. His great-grandfather, Ezekiel Sandford, came from England and settled at Southampton in or before the year 1670; he was born in 1630; died 1705. This ancestor was a lineal descendant of Thomas de Sandford, who was a soldier in the army of William the Conqueror on the invasion of England, and fought in the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066, where Harold the Saxon was overthrown. In the Abbey built at Battle (near Hastings) in honor of this victory, King William deposited his sword and a roll of his barons, and on this roll, the great chart of English gentry, it is stated that the name of Thomas de Sandford was recorded. After the conquest, this Baron de Sandford received lands in Shropshire, which still remain in the possession of the Sandford family.

Thomas Sandford, the father of Ezekiel, was a cavalier and held a commission as colonel in the army of King Charles I. He served in the Rebellion which terminated in King Charles' decapitation and the establishment of Cromwell, and had made himself so obnoxious by his skill, energy, bravery and remarkable daring that although he had been killed in the storming of Nantwich, January 22, 1643, his family was persecuted, harassed, and driven from one place of concealment to another, until finally those who survived succeeded in making their escape to the colonies and settled at Southampton, Long Island.

In the line of descendants from Thomas we find Ezekiel, the Long Island emigrant; his son, Ezekiel, Jr., who died 1730,* leaving sons Thomas, *Zachariah*, Jonah, John. (Thomas was grandfather of Nathan Sandford, late Chancellor and United States Senator, New York). *Zachariah* had five sons—Daniel, Stephen, *Joel*, Abraham and Elias. Joel had five sons and two daughters—James, Lemuel, Hugh, *Fared*, Oliver, Prudence and Amertel.

Dr. Sandford was next to the youngest of twelve children. He studied medicine at Huntington, Long Island, with his elder brother, James. In 1793-4 he graduated at Columbia Medical College. During the year 1796, with his brothers Hugh and Oliver, he started westward to locate. Hugh stopped and decided to settle along the Mohawk in what is now Montgomery county; Oliver settled near

* Doc. History of New York, page 666.

Fort Schuyler (now Utica, Oneida county). Jared kept on until he reached the country between the lakes in Seneca county, but which at that time was a part of Onondaga. He was among the earliest settlers, and was warmly welcomed to the wilderness home of his friend and former neighbor, Dr. Silas Halsey, one of the first settlers and first physician in Seneca county.

Dr. Sandford soon began the practice of medicine. The family records state that in 1801 he married Sally Radley, daughter of Hon. Silas Halsey. He soon found himself in the possession of a large and lucrative but too exacting practice. He was a hard student and a faithful physician; a man of strong mind, powerful memory and of great endurance. He was especially renowned as a surgeon, and in this capacity his aid and counsel were sought far and near.

In 1801 he occupied a small log house on Lot 37, a little west of where Lodi village now stands, removing a few years later to a farm three-fourths of a mile south of the village, where, in 1805, he built the house now owned and occupied by Mr. Herman D. Eastman, which he occupied until his death. This was afterward the home of his widow, who married Dr. John L. Eastman.

Dr. Sandford was often the recipient of unsought political honors. He was first Surrogate of Seneca county, appointed thereto April 2, 1804. The first will admitted to probate in said county was that of James Yerkes, on June 28, 1804. When Surrogate he drew out a system of rules of practice and proceedings in the Surrogate Court which has been followed in the county from that date to this, and generally received and adopted in the State. At the time no other office had a regular set of rules. Educated men being rare in those times, Dr. Sandford was very prominent in the new country and was chosen to fill many important public offices. He was the first post-master in the town of Ovid, being appointed thereto in 1801, the office being kept in his own house, and he retained the position until it was located in the village of Ovid. He was appointed associate judge of Seneca county in 1803 and held the office until 1815, with the exception of two years. At the time of his death he was County Treasurer.

As physician and surgeon he was eminent and successful; his practice extended to Geneva and Waterloo on the north, and to Catherine, now Watkins, on the south, embracing most of the territory between Seneca and Cayuga lakes. The country being new and roads

bad, he traveled entirely on horseback—doctors' gigs were far in the future—carrying the equipments of a small apothecary's shop in his capacious saddle-bags. He was a skillful practitioner, and, as an old gentleman remarked, "to get Dr. Sandford was to get well."

In 1816 his health began to fail, in consequence of exposure and overwork, and he gave up his night ride; but the warning had been heeded too late; he died in the prime of life in August, 1817, in the forty-third year of his age, a victim to the hardships of the pioneer physician.

Dr. Sandford left eight surviving children, two of whom, since deceased, were among the most brilliant and successful advocates of the New York bar. Lewis H. Sandford, who died July 27, 1852, was assistant Vice Chancellor of the first circuit of New York in 1843; Vice Chancellor in 1846; and in 1847 was elected one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the city of New York, holding this position up to the time of his death. Judge Sandford was also eminent as an author. Among his works are Sandford's Chancery Reports, four volumes; and Sandford's Superior Court Reports, five volumes—both standard authorities.

The eloquent Edward Sandford, one of the most brilliant impromptu speakers of his day, was noted no less for his readiness of speech than for his power and skill in argument. A passenger on the ill-fated Arctic, Edward Sandford, with many other noble spirits, sank with the ship on the 27th of September, 1854. Seneca county never sent forth a more brilliant son.

Younger sons of Dr. Sandford were James S. Sandford and Gen. Halsey Sandford. James S. Sandford, after practicing for a time in Marshall, Mich., returned in 1841 to New York city, where he continued in the practice of law up to the time of his death, a few years ago, residing during his later years at Summit, New Jersey.

Gen. Halsey Sandford was, during his life, a prominent and honored citizen of Seneca county. Two sons survive him: Jared Sandford, formerly county clerk of Seneca county, now school commissioner of Westchester county; Montgomery S. Sandford, cashier of the Geneva National Bank.

ETHAN WATSON.

ETHAN WATSON was born in New Hartford, Conn., January 11, 1780. He studied his profession with Dr. Woodward of Torrington,

Litchfield Co., Conn., and was licensed to practice by a medical board in 1801.

In the spring of the same year, he located at what is now called Frelie's Landing, in the town of Romulus, and in the spring of 1807 removed to Romulusville where he remained in active practice, highly esteemed as a physician, until his death, which occurred May 28, 1858.

He, with Dr. Sanford, organized the first medical board about the year 1814-15. Dr. Watson was a bright, shrewd man and very popular as a physician.

He was a relative and namesake of Ethan Allen of Revolutionary fame and was imbued with many of the characteristics of that illustrious chieftain.

OLIVER C. COMSTOCK.*

OLIVER CROMWELL COMSTOCK, the first moderator of the Seneca Baptist Association, and the first pastor of three of the churches of that association, was born in Warwick, Kent Co., Rhode Island, March 1, 1781. He was the son of Hon. Adam Comstock, one of the most honored citizens and influential legislators of his day. For twelve successive terms, Adam Comstock was elected from Saratoga County, to the lower house of the State legislature, and was afterward State Senator for four years. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1801, of which Aaron Burr was president.

The early education of O. C. Comstock was acquired in the schools of Schenectady, and of Greenfield, Saratoga county. From his childhood, he was known as a close student. He afterward entered the University of New York, and graduated from the medical department. He also engaged in the study of law, and his honorary degree of A. M., was worn as worthily as was that of M. D. For a short time he practiced medicine near Cayuga bridge, where he married Lydia Smith, daughter of Judge Grover Smith, of Seneca county. In 1807, he removed to Trumansburg then in Seneca county. Following in the foot-steps of his honored father, he early entered political life, and it seemed only necessary for him to permit the use of his name, in order to receive almost any gift which his fellow citizens had power to bestow.

* History of the Seneca Baptist Association. Halsey.

He was the member of Assembly from Seneca county in 1810-12 ; Judge of Seneca county in 1812 ; the first Judge of Tompkins county in 1817 ; member of the House of Representatives during the 13th, 14th and 15th sessions, when Henry Clay was speaker, declining a renomination for a fourth term, that he might devote himself to the preaching of the gospel to poor and feeble pioneer churches. In Congress he was an able debater, and a conscientious legislator. He was appointed by the President one of the Commissioners to settle the claims of the sufferers by the war, on the Niagara frontier. This delicate duty was discharged to the satisfaction of both the government and the claimants.

While a member of Congress, he was baptised in the Potomac by the Rev. Obadiah B. Brown, pastor of the First Baptist church in Washington. Many of the Congressmen accompanied the concourse to the river side to witness the baptism of their colleague.

After declining a renomination to Congress, he resumed the practice of medicine at Trumansburg, gathered a church there, which was constituted in 1819, preached at Ithaca, Peach Orchard, Farmer Village, and other out-stations and churches. At this time he also organized a church at Ithaca, and was its first pastor, dividing his time between that church and the one at Trumansburg.

In 1828, he accepted a call to Rochester. When he went to that then youthful city, he found the Baptist congregation worshipping in a public hall in the rear of the Clinton House. Their services had been held in the old court house, but the supervisors decided that it was unwise to permit any religious body to hold service in the public buildings, and so directed the sheriff to order the Baptists out. The outlook for the little church was gloomy. They were too poor to build, and knew not where to buy. After long continued labor, against many discouragements, Dr. Comstock succeeded in securing a place of worship for his people. The church which had been built by the Presbyterians, the first ever erected in Rochester, was bought for \$1,500, in the year 1828.

While pastor at Rochester, Dr. Comstock was deeply afflicted by the death of his excellent wife, the influence of whose gentle, winning, Christian life was a principal means of his conversion. Sad, lonely, and heart-weary, with health impaired, he resigned his charge, and sought change and rest. Visiting Washington on his journey southward, he was elected chaplain of the House of Representatives, and

served during one term. He was then persuaded to undertake the pastoral charge of the First Baptist church of Norfolk, Va., where he remained for nearly two years.

His only surviving son, Dr. O. C. Comstock, Jr., who succeeded him in his practice at Trumansburg, having removed to Marshall, Mich., he was led to the same new territory, and was pastor at Detroit, preaching afterward as a supply to the churches in Ann Arbor, Jackson, Marshall and Coldwater; doing the work, but not willing to accept the name of pastor, as he considered his pastoral work closed when he left Detroit. He was pastor of the First church at Detroit for nearly two years, at Ann Arbor five years, at Springfield, Ill., one year. In every church the Lord blessed his labors, and the people loved him.

He was twice elected Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Michigan, and once consented to represent Branch county in the Legislature, manifesting in his declining years the same interest in the welfare of the republic and the advancement of his fellow citizens which had distinguished him in early manhood.

As he had been the first moderator and preacher in the Seneca association, so also he was the moderator and preacher of the introductory sermon at the first anniversary meeting of the Monroe Baptist Association. He was an able advocate of the cause of temperance, and was elected President of the State Temperance Society of Michigan. His reports as superintendent of public instruction are filled with practical and fruitful suggestions, and bear the impress of the statesman and the Christian.

Everywhere, in the practice of his profession, on the judge's bench, in legislative halls, in the pulpit, the family, the social circle, he was the same courteous, warm-hearted, loving Christian gentleman.

When Dr. Comstock was in public life, he was an enthusiastic and earnest friend of the common school system, and rendered efficient aid to Gov. Clinton in making this system a success. He was the first postmaster of Trumansburg, in 1811, and the contrast between the beautiful, active village of to-day and the wilderness of three-quarters of a century ago, may be seen in the fact that the first quarter's salary of the postmaster was one dollar and eighty-one cents.

Dr. Comstock was a man of commanding presence, tall and well proportioned, kind and courteous in manner, always welcoming his friends with a cordial greeting. He had a magnetic presence, and a

voice which once heard was never forgotten ; every tone seemed to be filled with music. He was the peer of such men in his denomination as Kendrick, Peck, Cone and Bennett, and was often called upon to preach at the anniversaries and meetings of State conventions.

He died at the home of his son, Dr. O. C. Comstock, Jr., in Marshall, Calhoun county, Mich., Jan. 11, 1860, aged seventy-nine years ; but he lives in the memory of many who will never cease to love him, and in the undying influence of his noble life.

MATHER MARVIN.

MATHER MARVIN was born at Lyme in the State of Connecticut in the year 1786. He was educated in the schools of his native town, receiving his medical education in New York city, under the instruction of Dr. Lord, then a celebrated physician. He removed to Romulusville, Seneca county, in 1808, and engaged there in the practice of medicine, in addition to which he carried on the business of a merchant until the year 1818. He served for a time in the army in the war of 1812.

In the year 1818 he moved upon the farm formerly owned by Jephtha Wade, and afterward known as the Allen farm, now owned by Philip Becker, in that part of the old town of Romulus now in the town of Varick. Here Dr. Marvin resided and continued to practice medicine, in conjunction with farming and public pursuits, until the year 1833, when he removed to Lodi, Washtenaw county, Michigan, where he practiced medicine for a time, and died upon his farm, April 8, 1862, aged seventy-six years. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church at Lodi Plains, Mich., at the time of his death.

Dr. Marvin was a man of much native energy and bore an influential part in public affairs. He was frequently called upon to serve the public in an official capacity as one of the magistrates and school inspectors of the old town of Romulus, and in 1823 and 1825 was elected supervisor of that town, serving as clerk of the board in the latter year. At the first town election held in the town of Varick in the year 1830, he was chosen an inspector of schools for that town. At a special election held in Seneca county, January 16, 1828, Dr. Marvin was elected, as the nominee of the Anti-Masonic party, county clerk of the county of Seneca, in place of Ernest A. Dunlap, deceased, and held the office for a full term.

LEWIS HALSEY.*

LEWIS HALSEY was born at Southampton, Long Island, May 22, 1783, the son of Hon. Silas Halsey. His father, Dr. Silas Halsey, was the first physician in Seneca county and one of its most prominent citizens, having been State Senator, representative in Congress, etc. When ten years of age he removed with his father to the wilderness country of western New York.

He began the study of medicine with Dr. Jared Sandford, his brother-in-law, and was graduated in medicine in New York city, where he had been for some time attending lectures.

He was married November 23, 1817, to Fanny Clark, who died October 21, 1838. He married for his second wife Phœbe Emmell, who survived him.

His children, all by his first wife, were—Mary Ann, Howell, Lee, Fanny, William Clark, Jared Sandford, and Morton; of whom only two are living: Mrs. Silas M. Kinne of Ovid, and Mr. Jared S. Halsey of Trumansburg.

After his graduation at the medical college, he began the practice of his profession at French Creek, Erie county, returning in about two years to the town of Covert (then Ovid), Seneca county. He began housekeeping in a log house, a little east of the hamlet of Covert, since better known as Pratt's Corners, and continued his practice. Not long after he removed to Trumansburg, Tompkins county, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life, respected, loved and honored by his family and by his fellow citizens. In 1837 he was member of Assembly from Tompkins county, and was for many years one of the most prominent members of the Tompkins County Medical Society, with which he united in 1822.

One of his students, Dr. Hawes, says of him, that he was of slender form, his features expressive and intelligent, having descended from the best English ancestry. His manner and general bearing were especially suited to the sick chamber. Without saying anything to occasion needless alarm there was a sympathetic gentleness in his approach that made his presence most welcome and predisposed the patient to have faith in his prescriptions. He examined his cases with great thoroughness and his decision was generally

* The greater part of the above sketch is abbreviated from the manuscript tribute of Dr. M. D. Hawes, who was for some years a student of medicine in Dr. Halsey's office.

correct, but if the case was one complicated or obscure no false pride prevented him from acknowledging his ignorance or his doubts. While his practice was largely among the more cultivated and wealthy classes he never turned a deaf ear to the calls of the poor but was ready always to minister to them in any way in his power. Throughout the large field of his practice he was recognized in every family as a personal friend.

In his professional intercourse he was easy, affable and courteous, guided by high and honorable motives, and always an uncompromising advocate for the dignity of the profession.

His whole life, private as well as professional, was so pervaded and governed by the spirit of truth that his motives and actions passed entirely unquestioned by all who knew him and obtained confidence and respect everywhere.

His life was mostly spent in advancing his profession, and no other pursuit attracted his attention. He was elected member of the lower house of the Legislature of New York in 1837, and filled many places of trust, but he did not seek such honors; his highest aspiration was to leave the profession of his choice higher and purer than he found it.

Dr. Halsey died at his home in Trumansburg, May 15, 1842, respected and loved by all who knew him, and leaving behind him an honored name.

GARDNER WELLES.

Few men have spent so many years, and all of them so worthily, in the pursuit of their profession as he who, while yet a young man, friendless and alone, established himself in Seneca county, and here gave sixty years of faithful, intelligent labor in the service of his fellow men.

GARDNER WELLES, son of Russell and Sarah Carter Welles, and the third of nine children, was born August 26, 1784, in the town of Gilead, Tolland county, Connecticut, in which vicinity his ancestors resided since the emigration from England, in 1630, of Thomas Welles, from whom the family is descended.

Having received an academic education and pursued the study of medicine for about two years in his native State, he came to Cherry Valley, Otsego county, New York, in 1807, and completed his prelimi-

nary professional studies in the office of the late Dr. Joseph White, one of the most celebrated physicians and surgeons of his time. On the first day of November, 1809, Dr. Welles was licensed to practice medicine by the Otsego County Medical Society. Desiring, however, to obtain the highest possible point of excellence in his chosen profession, in the following fall and winter he attended a course of medical lectures at the oldest of the Church universities of this country, Columbia College in the city of New York.

In the spring of 1810, with a small supply of medicine in his saddlebags and a hundred dollars in his pocket—the parting gift of his father—the young physician started from the paternal home, to make his own way through life. The far west was then western New York, and into this region he came. At Canandaigua he met Dr. James Carter, who advised him to settle in the “*Southwick neighborhood*” in the town of Junius. Accordingly he retraced his steps, and, being pleased with the location, he there established himself. He became a member of the family of Major Southwick, and soon entered into a co-partnership with Dr. Linus Ely, which continued for about six years.

In 1813 he married Paulina Fuller, a resident of Galen, Wayne county, temporarily teaching in Junius, who died in 1849, sincerely beloved and regretted.

At the breaking out of the war of 1812 he offered his services to the government, was commissioned by Governor Daniel D. Tompkins as Surgeon of the Seventy-first Regiment of New York Infantry, went to the Niagara frontier, and remained in the service to the close of the war.

In 1816 he removed to Waterloo, at that time just beginning to give promise of a flourishing town, and the same year completed and occupied the dwelling at the corner of Main and Oak streets, where he resided until his death.

Long before the days of Loring, Bellows and Magee, the physicians of a generation now passed away, he was in active business, and even then manifested that characteristic love for and devotion to his calling which endured to the very end. For nearly half a century he was regarded as the leading physician and surgeon of the vicinity, and his wide experience and counsel were constantly sought by his cotemporaries.

Gentle, sympathizing and tender in the duties of his profession, he

became eminent as an Obstetrician and many mothers associate him with their first-born. As a counselor in the serious difficulties which often arise in this branch of medicine, his advice was sought by the neighboring physicians for many miles around. His kindness to his juniors was also conspicuous, and rendered him exceedingly popular with them, while his sound judgment and impartial bearing lent weight to his opinions and gained for him the respect and confidence of all.

With a mind filled with a strong sense of duty, and a heart warmed by the glow of a never-failing humanity, he was emphatically the friend of the poor, and by the entire community, among whom his long life was spent, his memory is held in most respectful veneration.

The following extract is taken from the annual address before the Medical Society by the president, Dr. W. A. Swaby, at its first meeting subsequent to the death of Dr. Welles :

“To give an account of the life of our beloved brother would far exceed any limits, for it would comprise the history of medicine in Seneca county ; and still the example would have its value, as illustrating how professional success may be attained, even in the face of adverse circumstances, by patient and faithful toil, by integrity of purpose and purity of character, and gentle and gentlemanly manners. His life of useful labor is closed in eternal and hallowed rest.”

Dr. Welles held various public positions : Justice of the peace, supervisor of the town, president of the village, curator of the Geneva Medical College, and in 1839 member of Assembly from the county.

In politics he was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian, Wright, and Marcy school ; in business, a man of marked integrity and fairness ; in social life, pure, kind, modest and unassuming.

Born and educated in a faithful family who were devotedly attached to the mother church of England, these principles seemed to grow with his growth and strengthen with his strength. He was one of the first wardens of St. Paul's church, elected in 1818, of which church he was, to his death, an exemplary and consistent member.

His demise, which took place February 18, 1872, was the result of a fall received some six weeks before, and from which he suffered intensely until released by death.

Three children survived him—Mrs. William Magee and Dr. Samuel R. Welles, of Waterloo, and the Right Reverend Edward R. Welles, S. T. D., Bishop of Milwaukee.

LINUS ELY.

LINUS ELY was the son of Simeon Ely, and was born near Springfield, Mass., on the 25th day of January, 1786. In that day the facilities for obtaining an education being much more limited than at the present time, a good thorough education in the English branches, was all he was permitted to obtain. When about ten years of age, his father, with a large family of nine children, concluded to "go west" as far as Herkimer county, and establish a new home. Dr. Ely at the age of twenty years entered the office of Dr. Crane, then a leading country physician of Warren in said county.

Like nearly all students in medicine at the beginning of the present century, his pecuniary condition was not one of ease, and he was obliged to avail himself of such advantages as his limited means would allow. For some time he taught school to enable him to obtain sufficient means to accomplish his studies. In 1810, having finished his period of studentship, and having obtained his diploma from the board of censors of Herkimer county, he, figuratively speaking, for his means had become still more limited, took his knapsack on his back and started for the western wilderness, Ohio being his objective point.

Upon coming into the town of Junius, through which he concluded to pass, and on his way to visit a brother in Chautauqua county, he found that the principal medical practitioner of that locality, Dr. Gardner Welles, was absent as surgeon in the war which had been but recently declared between the United States and Great Britain. Being strongly urged by various parties to remain, if for no longer period than the return of Dr. Welles, he consented, and soon found himself actively engaged in the practice of that profession to which he became an ornament, and in which he excelled. Some time during the following year, Dr. Welles returned on account of sickness, when a co-partnership between him and Dr. Ely was entered into, and Dr. Ely went to the frontier as a surgeon, and was acting in that capacity

at the battle of "Lundy's Lane." The two, at intervals, continued to act as surgeons throughout the war.

The partnership was continued until 1816, when Dr. Welles moved to Waterloo, which then gave great promise of becoming a flourishing and prominent city, and Dr. Ely continued his labors alone. The friendship, both professional and social, between the two men, was always firm, and existed until broken by death, a period of nearly fifty years.

In 1816 Dr. Ely married the daughter of William Hewes of Phelps, Ontario county, by whom he had six children, four of whom, with their mother, are now living. Dr. Ely was a man of magnificent physique, being about six feet in height, straight as an arrow, with a slight tendency to obesity, and weighing about two hundred pounds. Being usually somewhat careful as to his attire, almost always dressed in black, his every appearance indicated what is ordinarily termed, a physician of the old school.

Being possessed of a sound and vigorous constitution, seldom interrupted by sickness, together with a wonderful amount of ambition and unremitting energies in the practice of medicine, he soon began to be considered a man of some prominence in the profession. For more than forty years he continued in practice in the locality where he began, as one of the foremost physicians of Seneca county and the surrounding country.

In his intercourse with the sick, whether at the bed-side or in his office, he was invariably kind and attentive, lending a watchful ear to all their complaints. It was at such times that one would be convinced that what some might call austerity, was a very superficial element in his character. During the latter years of his professional life, in connection with the arduous duties of a country practice, he was, by his untiring energies, capable of directing the successful management of a large landed property, secured as the result of good health, combined with indefatigable mental and physical work.

A stranger would have thought that his nature was cold and austere. His rather abrupt way of speaking added to that impression. But nothing could be farther from the character of the man. In 1852, twelve years before his death, being then sixty-six years of age, and his two older children, one the wife of Dr. Colvin, residing in the village of Clyde, Wayne county, he was with great reluctance, persuaded to break up his old home, abandon the profession, and

retire to that village for the purpose of spending his last days with his children. At that time, as a physician, as a citizen, and all that belongs to a Christian, few men in Seneca county stood higher in public estimation.

In the winter of 1852-3, he moved to Clyde, and with the exception of occasional consultations, confined himself to the overseeing of his landed property and the enjoyment of his family and friends. In the autumn of 1863, there began to be observed a change in that once erect form, also in the rapid and elastic step. Never from necessity, nor scarcely from convenience, nor habit, until that period, was he known to have carried a walking-stick of any kind. With great reluctance, at first, did he seem willing to speak of what was evidently his decline. His disease proved to be cancer of the liver. Throughout the long, and to him dreary months, he patiently bore his sufferings. Surrounded by every consolation which the sick can desire, he quietly and peacefully breathed his last on the first day of May 1864.

M. B. BELLOWS.

MATTHIAS BURTON BELLOWS was born at Hebron, Washington county, N. Y., April 9, 1788. His parents lived upon a farm, where his youth was passed.

While a young man he taught school at Little Falls, N. Y., and during that time commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Kennedy. In accordance with the usual practice of those early days, he was licensed by the State Medical Society, and in 1812 entered upon the practice of his profession at Seneca Falls, living in a frame house upon the present site of Hoag's Opera House. He was a man of great dignity and learning, of stately bearing, and very skillful in the discharge of his professional duties. He was also a very successful practitioner, and for more than forty years was a good and trusted physician, and heartily engaged in his work.

He married Mary Flynn, of New Jersey, and had nine children, of whom six are now living.

In politics Dr. Bellows was a very prominent Whig. He was tendered the nomination for Congress when a nomination was equivalent

to an election on that ticket, but would not accept the office on account of his profession. For several years he was president of the village of Seneca Falls, and a member of the board of trustees of Hobart College. He was also one of the original stockholders and directors of the Seneca Falls Academy.

Above all things he was a lover of medicine, and thoroughly devoted to anything that would uphold the dignity and honor of the profession. Two of his sons were educated for that profession, one of whom succeeded his father in practice at Seneca Falls.

Dr. Bellows died of heart disease on the first of May, 1854, having been during his life one of the most prominent physicians in the north jury district of the county.

C. C. COAN.

CLAUDIUS COLLINS COAN was born March 1, 1794, at West Stockbridge, Mass. When four years of age he came with his parents into the wilds of western New York. Without assistance he gained his education at the academy at Canandaigua. He pursued the study of medicine in the same village with his preceptor, Dr. Samuel Dungan, who was an uncle of his future wife. It is related as an incident of his early life, but one which indicated the resolution and perseverance which characterized his subsequent years, that he twice walked from Canandaigua to the city of Philadelphia to attend the medical college.

After a course of study at the University of Pennsylvania, under the tuition of the distinguished Dr. Benjamin Rush, he commenced the practice of medicine about 1816 at Lodi, then a scattered community, and in the same year was married to Miss Sarah M. Folwell. Seven of their eight children lived to maturity, and six survived him. In 1835 he removed to Ovid, and for the remainder of his life lived at the old homestead, a few miles south of the village.

He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Regents of the University of New York in 1841, on the recommendation of the State Medical Society.

For a short time he served at Niagara Falls in the war of 1812.

He continued in the uninterrupted practice of his profession until his last illness, a period of sixty-five years; faithfully and intelligently

ministering as he had strength to the people of this community in their ills and sorrows. How well he sustained the varied responsibilities of physician, was testified by the hold he had upon the hearts of all. His life extending over a period longer than is usually allotted to man; possessing the vigor of his faculties to a remarkable degree to the latest moment of his life, he died in a good old age and full of years February 28, 1882. His wife died the following day, of the same disease, pneumonia, and they were buried side by side in the same grave. On the twentieth of the succeeding July they would have completed their sixty-fifth year of married life.

For many years Dr. Coan occupied a prominent position as a physician in the county, but his deafness led him to decline public positions almost entirely, whether literary or political. He was skillful in his profession, and successful as a financier, and influential as a citizen.

As an ardent pioneer in the great temperance work, he was eminently useful. He was a regular attendant at church, joining in a reverent manner in a service of which, on account of his infirmity, he could not hear a word. In 1866, soon after the re-organization of the Seneca County Medical Society, he was elected an honorary member.

CALEB LORING. *

It is well to indulge in the memory of the past. The present may find profit in what has been, and succeeding generations gather knowledge and wisdom from generations gone before. The records of the historian may not only instruct and amuse, but discharge a debt due both the past and the present. What has been wise and virtuous in generations gone, should be recorded to their credit, and the record handed down to those who come after, as their just inheritance. Such conviction encourages the brief sketches we are making of some of the worthy pioneers of Waterloo. In some instances they may gratify descendants, but beyond this, we partially discharge a debt to the memory of these fathers, and contribute a little to link the past with the present and coming generations. He whose name we place at the head of this article was one of these fathers.

CALEB LORING was born in Great Barrington, Mass., on the 25th of

* By Rev. S. H. Gridley, D. D.

August, 1791. He came of honored stock, and numbered among his near kindred, men of high distinction. Although denied the advantages of a liberal education, yet by availing himself of such means of culture as came within his reach, he laid a fair basis for the profession of his choice. He studied medicine under the direction of Dr. White, an eminent physician of Hudson, N. Y., and in the year 1815 received a diploma from the Medical Society of Columbia county, admitting him to the practice of "physic and surgery." He entered upon the duties of his profession in Sheffield of his native state in partnership with Dr. Nathaniel Preston; but soon conceived the purpose of seeking a newer part of the country as the theatre of building up a fortune. Accordingly with two other young men he came into western New York in the year 1817. One of the three settled at Buffalo; another in Rochester; while young Loring, attracted by the water power, and rapidly increasing population of Waterloo, was led to adopt the place as his future home. At this date, the village was in its infancy, much of it yet covered with forest, with rude, unfinished and inadequate accommodations for its incoming settlers, and when the family residence was often compelled to share its room with the office and store. Dr. Loring became the successor in the drug and medicine trade of Dr. Charles Stuart, bought out his stock of goods, and for a brief period, occupied the wing of the residence then standing opposite the present office of Edward Fatzinger, previously occupied by his predecessor.

At an early date, however, he erected the residence in which he subsequently lived until the time of his death. Having thus provided for his professional business, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Keeler, of Athens, N. Y. Hon. D. S. Kendig, then a youth of fifteen years, with some little experience in a drug store, was called to take charge of his business temporarily.

As a physician, Dr. Loring conducted an active and extensive practice for some twenty or more years, and the physical exposure was scarcely less than the tax upon his mind. It was the season for such diseases as the malaria in a new country produces, and which is generated by the accumulation of decayed matter and surrounding low lands whose impurities the sun does not reach. It was also the time for bad roads, which added largely to the weariness of the physician's ride and to the greater exposure of his health, especially in the inclement parts of the year. The result in the case of Dr.

Loring, was an attack of rheumatism which lasted during his subsequent life. It so disabled him as to necessarily greatly diminish his more active medical services and chiefly to confine him to office prescriptions.

He had, however, established the reputation of having a thorough knowledge of his profession, and even of eminence in some of its branches. Whatever concerned the welfare of society engaged his thought, and especially the great principles lying at the basis of our national government. His views on subjects both secular and religious were sometimes committed to paper, and brief essays have been found in his library which do honor to his comprehension as well as to the form in which his views are expressed. Dr. Loring's name appears in the transactions of the State Medical Society for 1829-30-31, as Secretary of the Seneca County Medical Society.

In politics he was a Whig after the straightest sect, and he faithfully supported the party under that name. He was a warm admirer of Webster and Clay as the exponents of his political views, and in testimony of his regard for the former, he gave his name to his youngest son and left among his papers warm, written tributes to the memory of the great statesman.

In the year of our Lord 1828, Dr. Loring was appointed postmaster for Waterloo, and served two terms in the office, to the acceptance of the people. Although, at the decease of the Whig party he quite naturally passed into the Republican ranks, his interest in political matters soon began to decline. His oracle in these matters was lost in the death of Mr. Webster, and when this central light was extinguished, he seemed to be removed from his political moorings. Accordingly during several of his last years he became indifferent to the exercise of the elective franchise, and gave as the reason for refusing to vote at elections, that "he had lost his party."

His religious convictions, like his mental constitution, were of the fixed and positive kind. His arrival at Waterloo was just prior to the organization of the Episcopal church, and he became one of its founders and most devoted supporters. He was early given the place of a vestryman, which he retained until the day of his death.

Dr. Loring was a gentleman of the old school, and in manners a New Englander of the Puritan type. He possessed and cultivated the solid rather than the shining qualities of our common humanity. He had a mind of his own. Although not a Quaker in doctrine, or

in the cut of his coat, or in the brim of his hat, yet in the care and neatness of his person, from his abounding white cravat to the soles of his shoes, he was the rival of the trimmest son of William Penn, and not a whit his inferior in honesty and transparency of character.

Among his posthumous papers were found the following :

"Functions of Assimilation," read before the Columbia County Medical Society in June, 1815, when a candidate for his degree.

"Marsh or Biliary Fevers," read before the Seneca County Medical Society in June, 1833.

"Pathology of the Serous Membranes, particularly of the Pleura and Peritoneum."

The death of Dr. Loring occurred on the 19th of March, 1865, in the 75th year of his age. He left a widow, two sons, John K. and Daniel W. Loring, and a daughter, Mrs. Mary Sims. His place and the places of his associate pioneers of Waterloo, it is not easy to fill. It was theirs to lay foundations. It is ours to build the superstructure, and it will be well if we are as wise to build as they were in preparing the way.

JOHN L. EASTMAN.

JOHN L. EASTMAN was born at Granby, Mass., Jan. 25, 1792, of Joseph and Polly Eastman. On the twenty-seventh day of March, 1817, he was licensed to practice medicine by the Medical Society of New Haven, Conn., and in the same year he settled at Ovid, in the practice of his profession.

In 1819, he moved to the residence of the late Jared Sandford, at Lodi, and on the twenty-third of February, 1819, he married the doctor's widow, whose maiden name was Sally R. Halsey. They had three children, two of whom are now living. Mr. H. D. Eastman, who occupies the old homestead near Lodi is a younger son, the elder son, Dr. Sandford Eastman, studied with his father, and graduated at Buffalo University, and afterwards became Professor of Anatomy at the Buffalo Medical College. He never practiced in this county and died in southern California, January 8, 1874.

Dr. John L. Eastman died at Lodi, February 19, 1857, of inflammatory rheumatism, after an uninterrupted practice of forty years in the county.

RANDOLPH WELLES.

RANDOLPH WELLES, son of Russell and Sarah [Carter] Wells, and the youngest of nine children, was born March 7th, 1794, in the town of Gilead, Tolland county, Conn.

He entered the office of Drs. Gardner Welles and Linus Ely, in Junius, N. Y., in 1815, with whom he pursued his medical studies until January 29th, 1818, when he received from the college of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of the State of New York a diploma, licensing him to practice "physic and surgery." He immediately entered upon the duties of his profession at Clyde, N. Y., (then known as the Block house), where he remained for about two years.

Dr. Welles was married to Betsey Rathbon, June 17, 1819. Three children were born to them, two of whom are now living. During the doctor's residence in Clyde, he held the appointment of post-master.

He left Clyde in the fall of 1820, making an extended tour on horseback, through the south and west, spending some time in Illinois and Kentucky, and going as far south as New Orleans. Returning to Clyde in the spring of 1822, he resumed and continued in the practice of his profession for six months, when with a view of devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits, he removed to Junius, locating himself near the "*Southwick settlement.*" So well and favorably was he known, and so highly esteemed as a physician in the community where he had come to reside, that he found it impossible to refuse or evade the urgent calls made upon him, and was forced to re-enter upon his professional duties, speedily acquiring a good reputation and a large practice, which he retained during the brief remainder of his life.

He died of pneumonia, after a short illness, November 19, 1825, aged thirty-one years.

 THOMAS C. MAGEE.

Among the early members of the medical profession in the northern section of the county was Dr. Thomas C. Magee, who was born in Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., January 17, 1780.

About the year 1816, he settled at Galen, Wayne county and located for the practice of his profession where the village of Clyde now

stands. After pursuing his profession there for a short time he removed to the town of Tyre where he resided for more than forty years, actively engaged in practice. His long residence and prominent position established for him a reputation not only in his town but in the county. His professional career was eminently successful and fidelity characterized all his acts.

He was married December 22, 1803, to Elizabeth Pike. The old brick homestead still remains at Magee's Corners where he resided for many years with a large family of ten children, five sons and five daughters, of whom three sons and one daughter still survive.

About four years previous to his death he was obliged to relinquish his practice on account of impaired health and gradually failed. His death occurred from cystitis, December 10, 1860, at Magee's Corners, amid the scenes of his life-long labors.

JOHN G. TUBBS.

JOHN GRINELL TUBBS was born in the town of East Lyme, New London county, Conn., December 25, 1794. His father's name was John Tubbs and his mother's, Elizabeth Bush.

He spent the greater part of his boyhood days at home, on his father's farm, and a short time in the city of New London.

He received a good English education before he commenced the study of medicine.

He entered the office of Dr. Vine Netley, East Lyme, Conn., and after a time became a student of Dr. North, of New London. He graduated at Yale College in the year 1819, and practiced medicine for a short time in the village of Chester, Conn., then came to Auburn, N. Y., in 1821, and to Tyre in 1822, where he remained for nearly fifty years. During this time he was engaged in the practice of his profession, and filling honorable political positions in his town and county.

He was married in September 1823, to Miss Lucy D. Smith of Niantic, Conn., and was the father of eight children, of whom only two are living. He had been elected to the office of assessor; town clerk; justice of the peace, (this office he held for forty years); inspector of schools; superintendent of schools; supervisor of his town for many years; member of Assembly in the year 1855-56; justice

of the session three times, and commissioner of loans for Seneca county.

He died at Ionia, Ionia county, Michigan, January 1st, 1883, from paralysis.

JUSTUS LEWIS.

JUSTUS LEWIS was born in the year 1800, in Greenfield, Saratoga county, New York, the son of Rev. John and Lucinda Lewis. His father was a respected Baptist minister whose name is intimately and honorably associated with the history of the Seneca Baptist Association.

About 1806, Rev. John Lewis removed with his family to the then wild lake country. He was the first pastor of the Baptist church in Farmer Village, and his name heads the list of constituent members. He was also pastor of churches in Lodi and in Enfield.

The young manhood of Justus Lewis was passed in Seneca county, and he began the study of medicine with Dr. Brown of Farmer Village. He also spent some time in teaching school, thus acquiring the means to pursue his studies. His principal medical instructor was Dr. Lewis Halsey, formerly of Seneca county, but at that time a resident of Trumansburg. He was also for a time in the office of Dr. O. C. Comstock, and one of his fellow students, Dr. O. C. Comstock, Jr., still survives, a resident of Marshall, Mich. He afterward attended lectures at Fairfield, New York, where he was graduated in medicine in 1823, his diploma being dated Jan. 14th of that year.

In 1827, Dr. Lewis was united in marriage to Miss Mary Belknap, a daughter of one of the early settlers of Trumansburg, who died in 1866. Ten years later, Dr. Lewis and his wife united with the Trumansburg Baptist church, of which they continued to be faithful and consistent members during their lives.

Dr. Lewis practiced for a short time in Reynoldsville, and in Seneca county, but spent the greater part of his long and useful life in Trumansburg, Tompkins county, where at different times he entered into partnership with Dr. Lewis Halsey, Dr. O. C. Comstock and Dr. S. E. Clark.

When, in the course of the last war, the call was made for additional surgeons, Dr. Lewis responded to the call, was commissioned as

surgeon in 1863, and served on a hospital transport running from Washington to Fortress Monroe.

His eldest son, Dr. J. D. Lewis, who for many years was associated with him in practice, was a man benignant in spirit, skilled in his profession and beloved by many friends; he was also in the army, serving during the war as surgeon of the 85th N. Y. S. V. Five of Dr. Lewis' children are yet living, and one sister, Mrs. Bloomer, still resides at Ovid Center, Seneca county, with her son, J. Lewis Bloomer.

Dr. Lewis frequently wrote for publication articles on hygiene, temperance, and kindred topics, and during his later years spent much time in traveling. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Van Noy, at Trumansburg, June 11, 1885, and a large number of the members of the medical profession were present at the funeral services. Dr. Lewis was a man who lived to do faithfully and well the work assigned him, and dying was mourned by many friends.

JAMES A. HAHN.

JAMES HAHN was born in Berks county, Pa., May 16, 1804. He studied medicine with Dr. Gibson, professor of surgery in the Pennsylvania Medical College at Philadelphia, and graduated there in 1824. Soon afterwards he became the resident physician at Blockley Hospital and also practiced a short time at Millerstown, Pa.

He located in this county in 1826, first in Fayette, then in Canoga, afterwards in Bearytown, and subsequently in Waterloo, where he formed a partnership with Dr. Gardner Welles, which continued until 1844, the date of his removal to Michigan.

After a successful career of about eighteen years, he removed to Marshall, Michigan, where he was afterwards twice elected mayor of the city. In the fall of 1854 he removed to Chicago and entered into practice there. While here he served six years as alderman, two years as city physician, and was president of the Chicago Board of Health at the time of his death, which occurred October 25, 1875.

His remains lie buried in Rose Hill cemetery. His wife died in 1876.

LEWIS OAKLEY.

LEWIS OAKLEY was born in what is now the township of Walkill, Orange county, N. Y., February 14, 1800. After a preparatory

academic course, he began the study of medicine under Dr. Samuel McClellan of Rensselaer county, and after three years' preparation, including lectures at the Medical Department of the University of the State of New York at Fairfield, was licensed by the Rensselaer County Medical Society in the fall of 1823. Dr. Oakley had a large and desirable practice in a territory lying in the towns of Blooming Grove, New Windsor and Cornwall in Orange county, which he abandoned on account of the arduousness of the work.

In 1826 he came to Fayette, Seneca county, in consequence of the removal of Dr. Daniel Hudson to Geneva, and again entered upon an active practice in the western parts of Fayette and Varick. The life of a physician had always been distasteful to him, and in 1842, after a professional work of sixteen years in the county, he transferred his clientage to Dr. O. S. Patterson, who in turn was succeeded by Dr. A. J. Alleman, a pupil of Dr. Patterson.

In 1850 Dr. Oakley removed from Seneca county to Owego, N. Y., and retired from practice.

ABRAM N. VAN TYNE.

ABRAM N. VAN TYNE, son of Jacob and Alida Van Tyne, was born near the city of Auburn, Cayuga county, N. Y., November 29, 1798. In the year 1810 or 1811 he with his parents moved to the western part of the State and joined a little colony of old neighbors and friends who had preceded them from the same county, and here he remained until after the war of 1812.

Finding little or no opportunity in that newly settled district to obtain an education, which he greatly desired, he returned to Auburn and entered the academy, then kept in a part of the Theological Seminary, the academy building proper having burned but a short time before. There, as he said, he spent many happy years. At the age of seventeen he taught district school, afterwards attending school for some time. Turning teacher again, he was engaged at Camillus and Elbridge, Onondaga county, N. Y. For a time he was employed as clerk in a bookstore in Auburn. He pursued his classical studies at Auburn, under instruction of Prof. N. D. Strong, principal of the Auburn Associate Academy.

In the study of medicine he was, at different times, under the tutorage of the following preceptors: Drs. Isaac Magoon, Joseph White, Westell Willoughby, James Hadley, T. Romeyn Beck, James McNaugh-

ton and John DeLaMater. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of the State of New York at Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., receiving his diploma and license in January, 1828.

He first located as a practicing physician at Seneca Falls in June, 1828, in partnership with Dr. M. B. Bellows. In May, 1830, he removed to Varick, where he remained in active practice until May, 1860, when he removed with his family to Chelsea, Washtenaw county, Michigan, where he resided until his death.

Dr. Van Tyne was twice married—first to Miss Harriet A. Ingram, of Union Springs, N. Y., in February, 1831, who died of consumption in May, 1832. He was married again October 15, 1837, to Miss Mary M. Arms, of Greenfield, Mass.

He was, while in this county, a member of the Seneca County Medical Society, and after removing to the west he became a member of the Washtenaw County (Mich.) Medical Society, and was, at the time of his death, an honorary member of that body.

In early life he united with the Presbyterian church at Auburn, of which Rev. Dr. Lansing was then pastor. Wherever he removed he transferred his membership, and was a member of the Congregational church in Chelsea during his declining years. He retained his mental faculties almost to the last. Although unable to practice for a number of years, through the infirmities of age, he always felt a deep interest in all things pertaining to his profession and the advancement of medical science.

His last illness was of but little over two weeks' duration. The worst symptoms in the disease had apparently abated, and his attendants and friends were hopeful of his recovery, when suddenly, on the 9th of December, 1880, without word of premonition or symptom of approaching dissolution, he expired, aged eighty-two years. His disease was bronchitis, the immediate cause of death being failure of the heart. In the language of his pastor, Rev. Dr. Holmes, "During his last illness his hope was bright, his faith strong, and his soul seemed filled with triumphant joy. Though his final departure occurred almost in a moment of time and very unexpectedly, no dying assurances were necessary to convince the family and friends that all was well."

His wife, one son and three daughters survive him and are all residents of Chelsea.

RICHARD K. WHEELER.

RICHARD K. WHEELER was born in Orange county, N. Y., February 13, 1806, and graduated at the Fairfield Medical school. He settled in Farmer Village in 1829 when a young man, and spent there the remainder of his useful life. He was widely known, having an extensive ride, and was respected and trusted wherever known, as an upright, honorable and faithful physician.

On the 30th day of January, 1833, he was united in marriage to Miss Jane Dickinson, a sister of the Hon. Bray Dickinson, who for some time represented the United states in Nicaragua. Mrs. Wheeler was a worthy wife and mother, and is held in affectionate remembrance. She died July 27th, 1872, surviving her husband for about eleven years.

Dr. Wheeler was a man of few words, but his conversation carried with it weight and meaning. Although the exacting duties of his profession left him comparatively little time he could call his own, he was thoroughly domestic in his tastes, loving his home and bound to his family by the closest ties of affection. To the ordinary observer he was stern, but a close acquaintance revealed the geniality of his character and his kindness of heart.

In all the political and social questions of the day he was well informed. Like his intimate friends and fellow physicians, Drs. C. C. Coan and Lewis Post of Lodi, he was a life-long Democrat, firm in his convictions and decided in his expressions of opinion.

Among his associates at home were James E. Knight, the Rev. O. H. Gregory, D. D., Lockwood Hinman, Abram Ditmars, John B. and Noyes L. Avery—all deceased excepting the two brothers last named, who are passing their later days, in honor, at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Dr. Wheeler was a member and officer of the Reformed church of Farmer Village, and as far as his professional duties would permit, was a regular attendant of the church services. During his life, in a widely extended country practice, he gained a large circle of friends.

He died at his home, November 22, 1861, and was succeeded in the work by his sons, Drs. William W. and Claudius C. Wheeler.

Dr. Wheeler's only daughter, Mrs. Julia W. Brush, is a resident of Geneva, where her husband, the Rev. William W. Brush, died in 1878.

The members of the medical profession present at Dr. Wheeler's funeral held a meeting, of which Dr. Lewis Post of Lodi was president and Dr. J. D. Lewis of Trumansburg, secretary, and adopted resolutions commemorative of a brother whose professional and religious character had gained the most profound respect and confidence. Dr. J. H. Jerome of Trumansburg and Dr. Alfred Bolter of Ovid gave addresses, paying heartfelt tribute to his memory.

NATHAN W. FOLWELL.

NATHAN WRIGHT FOLWELL was born at Southampton, Bucks county, Pa., December 27, 1805. His father was also born at Southampton in 1768 and graduated at Brown University in 1792. His mother, Jane Dungan, was born in the same town in the year of our national Independence, 1776. Isaac Watts was numbered among his ancestors and his venerated name is handed down from one generation to another.

In June, 1807, Dr. Folwell removed to Romulus with his parents. His early life was spent uneventfully, on the farm owned by his father on the east shore of the beautiful Seneca, midway between Willard and Dey's Landing. Attending the district schools, he laid a foundation for an excellent education. He then went to Lodi and attended a school taught by Robert Herriott at Townsendville, and here prepared himself to enter college.

On September 6, 1826, he entered Geneva (now Hobart) College and graduated there on the sixth of August, 1828, and in September of the same year he returned to Townsendville and began the study of medicine with Dr. C. C. Coan. In September, 1829, he entered the Fairfield Medical College in Herkimer county, and graduated there in the latter part of January, 1832. His chum and most intimate friend while at college was Asa Gray, who afterwards became the distinguished botanist and professor at Harvard, and the two men ever afterwards maintained a close friendship and correspondence. Among his preceptors were Drs. James Hadley, T. Romeyn Beck, James McNaughton and John De La Mater. Soon after leaving Fairfield he entered into the practice of medicine with Dr. C. C. Coan in the town of Lodi.

On May 7, 1834, he was married to Caroline Reeder of Trenton, N. J. In 1840 he dissolved his partnership with Dr. Coan and moved to North Hector where he continued to have an extensive practice for a number of years, until failing health compelled him to give up his practice and engage in the pursuit of agriculture.

Dr. Folwell on the eighteenth of March, 1833, was appointed and constituted hospital Surgeon of the Fifth Brigade of Cavalry of the State of New York by Gov. Wm. L. Marcy, and his commission was signed by Brig.-Gen. Peter Himrod; and on September 11, 1837, he was appointed hospital Surgeon of the Third Division of Cavalry by Gov. Marcy, signed by Halsey Sandford, Major-General Third Division Cavalry.

He was always an enthusiastic student of botany, and in pursuit of this study joined his devoted and life-long friend, Prof. Asa Gray of Harvard College, on an extensive tour through what was then the far west, and afterwards was fond of relating his experiences in little thriving towns which afterwards became large and prosperous cities.

While in attendance on a series of meetings held in Penn Yan, conducted by the then renowned evangelist Jacob Knapp, he was converted, and on the first of January, 1844, became a member of the Lodi Baptist church and was the first superintendent of the Sunday school. In 1842 he was licensed by the church to preach, "many of the brethren saying that for a long time they had thought it the duty of Bro. Folwell to serve the Lord more publicly," but felt that he was better fitted to labor as a layman. He possessed rare powers of exhortation and especially was his influence felt in the cause of temperance. The social customs of to-day are very different from those of forty years ago. It was not easy then to take a noble stand for temperance, but he was not one to fear frowns or ridicule or to retreat from a sphere of Christian usefulness because of unpopularity, and in the vicinity where he lived he was largely instrumental in bringing about a wonderful temperance reform.

For over twenty years he was treasurer of the Romulus Baptist church. For sixteen years he was treasurer of the Seneca Baptist Association. For two years he was in the service of the American Baptist Publication Society.

Of his ten children six are still living. "Two of his sons fought in the Union army. William Reeder Folwell was a member of the Fourth Michigan regiment. James D. Folwell responded to the first

call for volunteers and enlisted in Company A, Thirty-third N. Y. S. V., was captured in McClellan's abandoned hospital at Chickahominy, confined in Libby prison, and died of emaciation at Philadelphia, July 26, 1862, at the age of twenty-three years."

He died rich in the esteem of the community and at the age of seventy-three. The cause of his death was lung difficulty and Bright's disease. Dr. Folwell was an earnest, active, benevolent Christian man and was public-spirited to a large degree, always actively engaged and interested in the affairs of the church and county and a free and generous host. "He gave cheerfully and with a liberal hand for the support of the gospel at home and abroad and was a leader in every good work."

LEWIS POST.

LEWIS POST, one of the early practitioners of the town of Lodi and for many years prominent as a citizen and physician in the south jury district of the county, was born at Ovid, September 26, 1811, of Cornelius and Christina Post.

He received his education at the Ovid Academy and at the Fairfield Medical College, where he attended lectures during the years 1831-2-3. A portion of his medical tuition was received under the instruction of Dr. C. C. Coan. He also took a private dissecting course at Auburn. On the fourteenth of June, 1834, he was granted a diploma, with license to practice by the State Medical Society, and began the duties of his profession at Lodi the same year, and continued in the discharge of an extensive business for forty-five years in that town. He also bore a certificate of membership, dated December 13, 1831, as fellow of the Medical Society of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York.

In May, 1837, he was married at Lodi to Ann Boss. Five children were born to them, of whom two are now living.

Dr. Post was a surgeon of ability and as a physician obtained the confidence of a large community. On the sixteenth of April, 1862, he was commissioned one of the "Auxiliary Corps of Volunteer Surgeons," and after the battle of Williamsburg was appointed in charge of the College Hospital. This hospital was the William and Mary College, which was occupied for that purpose and contained two

hundred and fifty patients. He was afterwards ordered to the front, to report to the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania regiment, and continued with it through the seven days' battle in the Wilderness before Richmond. He spent nearly two years in the service in various positions as Surgeon, and had charge of the last load of wounded from the Wilderness to Washington.

After his return from the seat of war he again resumed his practice in the village of Lodi, and in 1866 was elected a member of the Assembly from Seneca county, serving on the committees on Privileges and Elections, Public Health, and Medical Colleges and Societies.

On January 14, 1867, he was granted, on recommendation of the State Medical Society, the honorary title of M.D. by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. He was elected supervisor of the town of Lodi in 1875 and re-elected to the Assembly in 1876.

He was a member of the Seneca County Medical Society for many years and its Secretary, and was active in its re-organization in 1865. In 1871 he was elected its president.

In 1877 he contributed to the State Medical Society a paper on "Tar Fumigations in Gangrenous Sores." His own health not permitting him to attend, the paper was read by Dr. E. R. Squibb of Brooklyn. Dr. Post was then suffering from a bronchial affection, which he ascribed to infection from the inhalation of virus from gangrenous ulcers which he was treating in a patient. Dr. Post belonged to a long-lived family, his father and mother living to the age of ninety years. He died February 12, 1879, prematurely, at the age of sixty-nine, worn out by a long and laborious but successful practice.

NORMAN EDDY.

NORMAN EDDY was born at Scipio, Cayuga county, December 10, 1810, his father being one of the earliest settlers in that part of the State.

At the age of nineteen he left his home at Scipio and came to Fayette, where he taught during the fall and winter months, and prepared himself in the interval by study for a professional career. Law would have been his choice, but circumstances prevented his following his inclination.

Substituting medicine in its place, at what time it cannot with certainty be said, he commenced studying with Dr. James A. Hahn, then practicing medicine at Canoga.

In 1833, in company with a fellow student, Mr. Abram Methour, he went to Philadelphia for a course of lectures and graduated in 1835, warmly complimented by the faculty, then composed of Physick, Chapman, Jackson Hare, Horner and others, for his faithful attendance and efficiency in study.

Returning to Canoga, on September 4, 1835, he married Anna Maria, only daughter of Horatio Lawrence Melchoir of Philadelphia, a niece of Mrs. James A. Hahn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Diedrich Willers.

Previous to this, arrangements had been made to enter into a partnership with Dr. Fifield of Waterloo.

He remained in Waterloo four years; then a desire to visit the West induced him to go to Verona, Michigan, where the family of John Stewart, former proprietor of the old Eagle tavern in Waterloo, then resided. He remained an inmate of his family for nine months, practicing his profession.

In the spring of 1840, with his wife, he left for Marshall, Michigan, but the representations of friends induced him to go to Mishawaka, St. Joseph county, Indiana. After a residence of seven years he again removed to South Bend, Indiana, with the intention of changing his profession, and where he afterwards resided until the date of his death.

In the practice of medicine he was very successful, but feeling a strong desire to become a lawyer he accordingly prepared himself by a thorough course of study and was regularly admitted to the bar of St. Joseph county on April 1, 1847.

Having always taken an interest in public affairs, lending his influence by speech and writing to the topics of the day, it was natural that with his introduction to law should also come an entrance into public life.

After he had practiced three years he was elected State Senator on the Democratic ticket. In 1852 he was elected to Congress, having Vice-President Colfax for a competitor; but in 1854 was himself defeated by the latter on the Nebraska issue. In 1855 he was appointed United States District Attorney for Minnesota by President Pierce, and in 1856 Commissioner of Indiana Trust Lands in Kansas,

which office he held until the fall of 1857. At this time he again commenced the practice of law, associating himself with the late Judge Egbert, but two years after was appointed by the Legislature on a commission to settle claims due the State.

When the war of the Rebellion broke out he zealously took his stand on the side of the Union, and in 1861 organized the Forty-eighth Indiana regiment, of which he was appointed Colonel. He fought with great bravery in the battle of Iuka, where he was severely wounded; also at Corinth and Grand Gulf, and at the siege of Vicksburg until its surrender, when he resigned, being disabled by his wounds from further serving his country as a soldier. He continued in the practice of his profession until 1865, when he was appointed Collector of Revenue for the 9th district of Indiana by President Johnson. In 1870 he was elected Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket, which office he held at the time of his death which occurred at South Bend, Indiana, January 28, 1872.

FRANKLIN B. HAHN.

FRANKLIN B. HAHN was born at Norristown, Pa. His father's name was Philip Hahn, his mother's, Mary Von Buskirk.

He commenced the study of medicine at an early age, under the instruction of Dr. James Hahn of Allentown, Pa., and also with his brother, William B. Hahn at Trappe, Pa., depending upon his own exertions for the means of giving himself an education and a profession.

In 1828 he graduated at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and was also afterwards licensed by the Ontario County Medical Society.

During the war of 1861 he took charge of one of the ship hospitals and performed valuable service while there.

He was married at Milton, Pa., to Maria N. Davis, and had eight children, of whom seven are still living.

He practiced at West Fayette for several years about 1839; then moving to Gorham, Ontario county, carried on farming and practice, and afterwards removed to Canandaigua, where he followed his profession. In 1853 he moved to Auburn for a short time, from which place in 1855 he went to Philadelphia, where he had a large and

lucrative practice, till his death, which occurred from acute nephritis in 1867.

He was a man of considerable culture and easily acquired any subject and retained it with a tenacious memory. His work was well done. His motto was, "Any thing that was worth doing at all was worth doing well." He held many town and village trusts and was a member of several medical societies, a good debater, logical and fearless, and possessed a peculiar fascinating manner that won his way to a successful practice. He was liberal to a fault, and endowed with good Christian traits of character.

ALFRED BOLTER.*

The subject of this sketch, Dr. ALFRED BOLTER, was born of William and Nancy Pomeroy Bolter, at Northampton, Mass., on the fourth day of July, 1811, and spent the early years of his life at that place. In the year 1826 he went to Utica, N. Y., and there became seriously impressed under the religious influences that followed the preaching of the evangelist Finney. While at Utica he united with the Presbyterian church. At the age of nineteen he came to Ovid to attend the academy, which at that day attracted numerous students from a distance. He entered the academy intending to prepare for a collegiate course, with a strong desire and purpose to devote his life to the ministry. He studied there for about three years, and taught school for two or three years longer. During these years his health became seriously impaired, from too close application to his studies. He suffered from pulmonary hemorrhages, and other alarming symptoms became so manifest, that fears were entertained for several years that an early grave awaited him. At this time, recognizing the precarious state of his health, he consulted Dr. C. C. Coan, who advised him to abandon his desire for the ministry and to think of some occupation that would furnish him an out-door life.

Following this advice, but unwilling to give up the idea of a profession, and unable to use his voice in public speaking, he determined to prepare himself for the practice of medicine, and, accordingly, in 1835 he commenced studying in the office of Dr. Coan. His first course of lectures he attended at Fairfield, in 1835-6. The others

* *Trans. State Medical Society of the State of New York.—Carson.*

at the Geneva Medical College, graduating there in 1839. Upon obtaining his degree he located himself for medical practice at Ovid, where he spent the remainder of his life.

On the sixteenth of August, 1842, he was married to Elizabeth, the daughter of his preceptor, Dr. Coan, who, with one son and one daughter yet survive him.

Dr. Bolter was happily possessed with special gifts of language, and a pleasant and convincing public address. At the time he began the practice of his profession, the country was quite generally aroused upon the question of temperance reform. He early became an advocate and prepared an address upon this subject, which he had illustrated with plates, showing the deleterious effects of alcohol upon the human stomach. This address is still remembered by many yet living, and is said to have been both eloquent and effective. Dr. Bolter was an earnest opponent of slavery. When the "Free Soil movement" was organized he became an active member of the party, taking part in political conventions and addressing public meetings.

In 1844 he delivered a course of lectures upon medical subjects before the Institute at Ithaca, N. Y. In 1850 he was elected member of Assembly, and served one term at Albany. He subsequently continued an active member of the Republican party, although he never allowed himself to be nominated for office. He was active in local political affairs, and for many years was trustee of Ovid Academy. During the year 1875 he was president of the corporation of the village of Ovid, and for more than twenty years he was superintendent of the Sabbath school of the Presbyterian church, of which he was a member. In 1858 he became a permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and, in the same year, also, he was made a member of the faculty of his *Alma Mater*, the Geneva Medical College, and retained this position for several years, giving lectures on "The Theory and Practice of Medicine."

During the civil war he served in the transport service on the James river, in the employ of the Sanitary Commission. He was there during the memorable naval fight between the Merrimack and Monitor. Want of strength to endure the fatigue of caring for the wounded soldiers, compelled him to reluctantly leave the war. He was ill for a long time after his return.

He frequently contributed original articles upon various medical subjects to the Seneca County Medical Society, of which he was a

member, and in which he always took an active and lively interest. In the study of medical sciences he became, from the first, an enthusiast, always regarding his calling as an honorable one in the highest degree, and desiring to honor it, both in his devotion to his duties and to become more and more proficient in the faithful discharge of them. His reputation as a physician, and particularly as a surgeon, extended over a wide circle in his community. In the latter branch he was especially zealous, and performed many difficult operations with skill and success. At the time of his death he had performed sixteen capital operations. In the "Transactions of the State Medical Society" of 1866, there is a report of a case contributed by him to the society, upon "Congenital Hypertrophy of the Tongue; Amputation." In all matters of duty, that to his profession received his first attention, as paramount to others.

About the year 1860, he was thrown from his carriage and sustained a severe comminuted fracture of the upper third of the left femur, which proved a severe shock to his system, and from which he only recovered after a period of prolonged suffering and confinement of nearly a year's duration. A decided shortening of the limb resulted in a permanent lameness. For some years before his death, his health was seriously impaired by a severe attack of pneumonia, in 1873, and which seemed to arouse anew the long slumbering lung disease of his youth.

For six months prior to July 12, 1880, he was confined to his house, and much of the time to his bed. During all this time his sufferings were quietly, bravely and patiently borne, and his religious convictions grew deeper, and his faith in God and immortality stronger and brighter.

He left a wide circle of friends, who missed him not only as a successful and popular physician, but always as an active worker in all of the affairs of the village and county.

O. S. PATTERSON.

OLIVER S. PATTERSON was born at Nashua, N. H., on the twenty-sixth of September, 1817, of James and Sarah (Stearns) Patterson.

On the father's side he was descended, in the sixth generation, from James Patterson, who settled in Billerica, Mass., in 1651, and on the

mother's, from Isaac Stearns of Watertown, Mass., who came to America in 1630.

He received his early education at Nashua, while residing there, and at Lunenburg, Mass., also at Pepperill, where at quite an early period, he became widely known as a teacher of vocal music. He was also a brilliant scholar, teaching Latin when only fifteen years old, in the school in which he was, at the same time, a pupil. From his early youth his mind had a strong bent towards the medical profession.

At the age of twenty-one, he removed to New York State; while passing through Troy, N. Y., he was offered the position of chorister, in the church of Dr. Beman, at \$400, annually, a very large salary at that time. His destination was the office of Dr. Lucius M. Clark, who resided at Chili, Monroe county, N. Y., and he declined the offer.

He remained in Dr. Clark's office about one year, going from Chili to Geneva, to attend lectures at the Medical College in that place, which at that time was one of the leading schools of the State. Here he became the private pupil of Dr. Thomas Spencer, the president of the institution and an eminent lecturer. Among his classmates were men who have since become noted in the profession,—Professor Ford of Michigan University, Dr. Frank Hamilton, Professor Green, and other medical men of note. During his entire course as a student he defrayed his own expenses by teaching vocal music, for which he had a decided taste and was well qualified. He remained in the office of Professor Spencer until he graduated, in 1842, and immediately thereafter began the practice of medicine in West Fayette.

On the twenty-sixth of September, 1843, he was married by the Rev. Dr. Gridley, to Caroline, youngest daughter of Jacob and Anna Katherine (Steinberger) Fatzinger.

In November, 1844, he removed to Waterloo, and continued in active practice of his profession there until July, 1869, when, in visiting a patient, he received a fall, from which he never recovered. He died on the morning of Christmas, 1869, having practiced in Waterloo twenty-five years.

As a physician, Dr. Patterson stood in the front rank of his profession, and enjoyed the confidence of the public and of his professional associates. As a man and a citizen, he was honorable, upright and generous. He was a man of pleasing manners and great kindness of heart. His long illness was borne patiently and even cheerfully, and

in his death the profession to which he belonged lost an honored member, and society at large, an esteemed and worthy citizen.

His funeral took place at the Presbyterian church in Waterloo, a large concourse of people being in attendance. The members of the Seneca County Medical Society, of which Dr. Patterson was a former president, were mostly present, and the business places in Waterloo were closed during the service. Deceased left a widow, (sister of the Messrs. Fatzinger of Waterloo) ; a son, Thomas F. ; and two daughters, one the wife of Dr. Geo. Yost, of Waterloo, and the other, of Joseph Kampman, all of whom reside in Boston, Mass.

Dr. Patterson was for nearly thirty years, a member of the medical profession in Seneca county, and occupied a prominent position as a citizen and physician due to his strength of character, and to the high estimation in which he was held as a man. He contributed much to the formation and successful maintenance of the County Medical Society, and also to the Medical Association of Central New York, of which he was one of the founders, and a permanent member.

HENRY REEDER.

HENRY REEDER, of Varick, in the county of Seneca, N. Y., was born on the nineteenth day of September, 1796, in the city of Sheffield, in England.

After receiving a liberal education he entered the medical profession by studying with a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, of London, first paying this gentleman four hundred dollars for the privilege of witnessing his medical practice for a limited time. He next went to the University of Edinburgh, at which he studied for three years and graduated in 1820. On taking his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Edinburgh, he wrote and published in Latin his inaugural thesis, entitled "*De Affectibus Cordis,*" being a dissertation on the inflammatory, organic and sympathetic affections of the heart, which he dedicated to the several professors constituting the Faculty of Medicine of the University.

Dr. Reeder next became a member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and commenced practice as a physician in London, where he lived for a number of years. He was moreover elected a Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, and also a member extraordinary of the Royal Medical Society of

Edinburgh. After a lapse of twenty years from the time he graduated, Dr. Reeder, having then three sons whom he wished to bring up to agricultural pursuits, and the farming interest in England being at that time very much depressed, resolved to come to this country, and arrived at New York in the month of October, 1840. After looking at different parts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York States, he ultimately purchased the farm of upwards of six hundred acres of land in Varick, then belonging to Mr. Alexander Hamilton Dey, whose father, Benjamin Dey, had settled upon it many years before, when the country was comparatively a wilderness.*

Here Dr. Reeder resided about thirty-nine years. It may be added, that he was brought up among the members of the religious society of orthodox Friends, or Quakers, and always entertained views on religious subjects in accordance with the tenets or principles of that denomination of Christians.

Dr. Reeder was twice married, the second time after he had attained a great age. His wife and three children survived him — two sons, John and William, and a daughter, Mrs. J. Hathaway — all residents of Varick. During the life of his first wife he was an attendant at Trinity Episcopal church at Geneva, although he was a believer in the Quaker doctrine.

In the winter of 1859-60 Mr. David Reeder, the son of Dr. Henry Reeder, commenced holding the services of the church in the school house at Dey's Corners, and which so far as is known was the first effort towards the establishment of the church in this particular locality of Seneca county. These services were continued by him whenever possible until he entered the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church in New York city, where he died April 2, 1866, from a fever contracted while reading prayers to the sick prisoners at Blackwell's Island, only a few months before he would have been ordained a deacon in the church of his birth. In memory of his worth and devotion, one of the missions of the church in New York city is known as the "David Reeder Mission."

Dr. Reeder died November 14, 1880, and is buried at West Fayette, in the Presbyterian churchyard. He was universally esteemed as an upright citizen in every relation of life.

* Benjamin Dey, an early surveyor, was probably the first settler in Varick, soon after 1790, upon this farm.

ALFRED SEARS.

ALFRED SEARS, born at Hector, Tompkins county, N. Y., October 19th, 1818, was the second son of Thomas B. and Maria Sears, and spent his early days with his parents, assisting his father in farm work.

He received a primary education in the district school, and at the age of fourteen left home, spending four years in study at the Penn Yan and Genesee Wesleyan Seminaries. With the exception of teaching during this interval, Dr. Sears' life has been devoted to no other pursuit than his profession.

Having completed his academic studies, he registered with Dr. Henry Spence, of Starkey, Yates county, N. Y., and began at once his work in medicine, attending lectures, first at the Geneva Medical College, and afterward at the Berkshire Medical College, Massachusetts, graduating from the latter institution in 1840.

In February, 1841, Dr. Sears located at Townsendville, Seneca county, N. Y., and has continuously practiced at that place until the present time. The town of Lodi honored him with the office of supervisor for two years, and he held the postmastership of the village of Townsendville for eight years. He married, in September, 1846, Harriet Woodworth, from which union three daughters were born.

Dr. Sears, during his long and honorable record of forty-six years, has always been accorded the kindness and support of the community in which for so long a time he has been a trusted and respected medical adviser.

JACOB HASBROUCK.

JACOB HASBROUCK was born in the town of Marbletown, Ulster county, N. Y., April 2, 1800. His father was Joseph Hasbrouck, and his mother Margaret Hasbrouck.

The subject of this sketch remained on his father's farm until he was eleven years old. During this time he availed himself of the benefits of the district school and private instruction, and at an early age he entered Kingston Academy, where he completed his academic course in 1815. Soon after leaving Kingston Academy he entered Union College, and after four years' studentship graduated in the year 1819.

He then entered the office of Dr. Henry Hornbeck of Walkill in Ulster county, where he pursued his medical studies for three years. He attended three courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, and graduated in the year 1822.

At first he located in the town of Rochester, Ulster county, N. Y., where he pursued the practice of his profession for three years. He removed thence to Marbletown, the place of his birth, where he continued in active practice for seventeen years. He then sold his farm, and came to Tyre, Seneca county, N. Y., and here continued his professional work for six or seven years, when he relinquished the practice of medicine and devoted the remainder of his life to farming.

In the year 1825 he married Arietta Schoonmaker, and was the father of ten children—three sons and seven daughters, all living. He died December 26, 1862, from cerebral shock, the result of being thrown from his carriage.

ROBERT S. COPP.

ROBERT S. COPP was born in the town of Sanbornton, N. H., in the year 1796.

During his earliest years he evinced a desire to obtain an education, but owing to the rigid discipline of his father was compelled to spend his time in farm work, until, when seventeen years of age, he rebelled, stole away from home at night, and by persevering effort, succeeded in graduating from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College in 1826. He had married, in 1824, Miss Lydia Maria Rogers of Lempster, N. H., a descendant of the martyr, John Rogers, and immediately upon graduating located in practice at Springfield, N. H. Here he remained until the spring of 1835, when he removed to New York State and settled near Saratoga Springs, where he practiced his profession for five years.

In 1840, with his family of three children, Dr. Copp removed, at the slow rate of travel afforded by the Erie canal, to Galen, Wayne county. He had just moved into his new home with his family, when the building took fire, and everything was destroyed, the inmates themselves barely escaping. Soon after rebuilding, and when about forty-five years of age, he was prostrated with an acute inflammatory disease of the lungs. His physicians gave him up, to die of tubercular affection. Pus formed which pointed externally, and this

tumor the physicians refused to lance. With great resolution he did this himself, rapidly recovered, and lived to within a few days of seventy years of age.

In 1842 Dr. Copp moved to Junius, Seneca county, where he practiced his profession for about twelve years. Here his wife died, after an illness of only three days, of the terrible scourge known as "Black Tongue," which was then prevalent to an alarming degree in that vicinity. He soon after married Miss Angeline Lyman of Galen, Wayne county. There were six children born of the first marriage and one of the second, three of whom are still living—E. Darwin Copp and Mrs. Frances Emily Parsons, both residing at Clifton Springs, N. Y., and Mrs. Olive Branch McCabe of Canandaigua, N. Y.

In 1854 Dr. Copp retired from practice and settled upon a farm in Hopewell, Ontario county; from there he moved in 1863 to Clifton Springs, where he remained until his death, which occurred in May, 1867.

Dr. Copp devoted his long life almost exclusively to the pursuit of his profession. In his younger days he possessed a more than ordinarily developed voice, and occasionally took part in musical exhibitions before audiences in this county and in Boston, Mass., and for a short time taught singing school. He was a staunch Democrat in politics, and an acquaintance and friend of Daniel Webster.

HUMPHREY C. WATSON.

HUMPHREY C. WATSON, a son of Allen Watson, was born at Montrose, Pa., December 8, 1822.

He was a nephew of Dr. Ethan Watson, studied with his uncle, and graduated at the Albany Medical College in the spring of 1842. He located in Romulus the same spring and continued in successful practice there till 1852, when he removed to the West where he has since died. He was comparatively a young man at the time of his death.

LANDON WELLS.

LANDON WELLS died comparatively young, yet he lived long enough to acquire a wide-spread and enviable reputation as an honored citizen and a highly esteemed and useful member of the medical profession.

By nature he was gifted with powers of judgment and discrimination eminently qualifying him for a position in the first rank as a physician and surgeon.

He was born in Granville, Washington county, N. Y., September 24, 1820, of John and Esther (Hopkins) Wells. Having received a thorough academic education he chose medicine for his profession, and in 1840 commenced his studies with Dr. George Allen of Salem, N. Y., but soon removed to New Haven, Conn., and entered the office of the celebrated Professor William Tully of Yale College, where he attended his first course of lectures in the winter of 1840-41. Leaving there he became a student of Dr. March of Albany, and attended a course of lectures at the Albany Medical College, remaining with Dr. March till the fall of 1842. He then enrolled himself as a student in the Geneva Medical College, then in the zenith of its popularity, and there received his diploma in January, 1843. In the fall of the same year he opened an office in Waterloo, where he continued, with the exception of the time of his absence in the military service, until his death—a period of twenty-five years—in the possession of a fine practice and enjoying to a rare degree the confidence and respect of the community.

In March, 1851, he was appointed deputy postmaster of Waterloo.

After the late Southern Rebellion was fairly inaugurated and it was evident how stupendous was the conflict and how imperative was the duty of all good citizens to aid the government, the doctor responded to the call so strongly made upon the members of the medical profession, and proffered his services to the government. They were accepted, and he was ordered to report at Cliffbourne hospital in May, 1862. Here he continued for three months, during which time so favorably impressed were the medical authorities with his ability that he was sent to Culpepper to take charge of the large hospital established there, upon the breaking up of which he returned to Washington with the army of General Pope, and after the battle of Antietam was assigned the charge of a hospital at Boonsborough. From Boonsborough he was ordered to the officers' hospital in Georgetown, of which he had sole charge, and in this important and responsible position he continued until February, after which time he was successively on duty at Mount Pleasant, Harwood and Carver hospitals, in the latter of which he continued in charge with few interruptions. He continued in hospital work, with intervals of detailed duty—once

at Belle Plain, after the battle of Chancellorsville, and upon three separate occasions in charge of trains with wounded to New York, Indianapolis and Cumberland—until October, 1864, when he was mustered out of the service, and returning home after an absence of two and a half years, resumed the active practice of his profession.

During the early part of October, 1868, he gave indications of failing health and complained of debility and difficulty of breathing, but attended to his patients until about the twenty-seventh, when he was obliged to take to his bed. His symptoms indicated typhoid pneumonia of the gravest type, and he failed rapidly and died on the eighth of November.

In determining the professional character and position of Dr. Wells, if the verdict of the community, where for twenty-five years he lived and practiced, be the criterion, or if his merits be measured by the standard of success, then is his rank an exalted one; and the judgment of his professional brethren, best competent to measure his qualifications, assigns him a place no less elevated than that given him by the community. A superior intellect finely cultivated, a medical education under the guidance and in daily contact with preceptors such as Tully and March, and an earnest devotion to his profession, well qualified him for the successful prosecution of the noble calling he had adopted.

Thoroughly conversant with the researches and developments of chemistry, and the discoveries of modern science, yet as a general rule his list of remedies was comparatively small. He was cautious not to discard tried and standard medicines for vaunted and oft times ill-understood new remedies. He was a strenuous advocate of the duty of physicians to assert and maintain the dignity of their calling, and thus, by showing their respect for it and themselves, secure for the profession and its members the respect of the world. The natural bent of his mind, and the associations by which he was surrounded as a student, turned his mind particularly to surgery, and, as far as the limited opportunities of a country practice would afford, he devoted his attention to that branch. His skill and success gave him an extensive reputation, which was rapidly growing, when, by the outbreak of the Rebellion, he became transferred to a new and more extensive field of usefulness. As an army surgeon, his career was one of eminent success and distinction. In no department of medicine or surgery has the experience of our late war been of more benefit to the

profession throughout the world, or contributed more to the advancement of science, than in that of conservative surgery, and in that branch Dr. Wells' reputation was well established, as having been one of the most skillful, frequent, and successful operators. His early promotion to responsible and important positions; the number of hospitals placed under his supervision and care, the high personal character and political prominence of many of the patients entrusted to his charge, indicate, unmistakably, the respect and confidence entertained for him by the medical department. That he also secured the affectionate regard of his patients by his skill, his assiduous care and attention, is evinced by the many grateful testimonials he received.

The following note, received by him when about to resign the charge of the officers' hospital at Georgetown, indicates the estimation in which he was held by those under his care :

SEMINARY HOSPITAL, GEORGETOWN, D. C., }
February 12, 1863. }

TO LANDON WELLS, M.D.,

Acting Ass't Surgeon, U. S. A.:

SIR:—We have heard with much regret the order relieving you from duty here. Your departure will sever ties of no ordinary character. The patients to whom you have been both friend and physician, will miss your ever-welcome presence. The medical staff, who were so long associated with you as subordinates, will miss your willing ear and kind advice when complicated cases come across their path. Wishing to convey to you some slight token of our respect and esteem as a man as well as a physician, we, the undersigned, Committee on behalf of the patients and officers of the Seminary Hospital, solicit your acceptance of the accompanying Sword, Sash, Belt and Hat.

With many kind wishes for your future welfare, we have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient serv'ts,

ARMSTEAD PETER, M.D.

F. W. MILLER, M.C.

P. HORWITY, Major U. S. Vols.

H. G. O'WEYMOUTH, Captain.

M. C. GRIER, Lieut., Adjt.

Kindly words like these, such testimonials of esteem and regard, speak volumes in praise of him to whom they were addressed. He has gone to his long rest. His brethren in the profession will respect

and cherish his memory. May they also emulate his many virtues and noble qualities, and be thereby the better enabled to fulfill their mission and make themselves worthy of their high vocation.

ALFRED EMENS.

In the spring of 1873 ALFRED EMENS removed to the village of Seneca Falls from Bearytown, where he had practiced successfully for many years. He was born in 1817 in that portion of Romulus afterwards named Varick, his parents being Joseph and Martha Emens. The most of his early education was received at the common schools, although for several terms he attended the Lima Seminary. His medical studies were pursued under the instruction of Drs. Ethan Watson, James A. Hahn and Gardner Welles, and in 1843 he graduated from the Geneva Medical College. He became a successful practitioner and accumulated means. He removed to Seneca Falls to free himself in his old age from long and tiresome rides. Since his removal to the village he has engaged very little in professional labor.

He married, as his first wife, Miss Marilla McDuffy, who died several years ago. In 1883 he was again married to Miss Ruth Burthers. He was one of the original members of the society at its re-organization, and in 1870 its president.

P. H. FLOOD.

PATRICK H. FLOOD was born in Northampton county, Pa., March 14, 1814. His father, John Flood, was a native of Ireland, who came to America in his youth.

Dr. Flood was the eldest of five sons and three daughters, and until the age of sixteen remained with his parents. A course of study at Bloomsburgh and Dansville academies fitted him for business. He began as clerk in a mercantile store, but soon abandoned that pursuit for the study of medicine, which he commenced in 1840 in the office of Dr. Bonham Gearheart of Washingtonville, Pa. Two years' study with Dr. Gearheart was followed by a course at the Geneva Medical College, where he graduated in 1845. He located for the practice of medicine

at Lodi. He remained in this field for twelve years and then went to Elmira, where he lived and labored until the time of his death. He early became a member of the Seneca County Medical Society while at Lodi, and of the Erie County Medical Society ; also occupying the position of curator of the University of Buffalo for many years and until the time of his death ; he was also a leading member of the Chemung County Medical Society and of the Elmira Academy of Medicine, and was one of the oldest and most prominent physicians in the county.

He enlisted almost with the first call to arms in the 107th regiment of New York volunteers, with the rank of Major, and, of all the staff, was the only one who remained with the regiment and returned with it when peace was declared. In the year of his enlistment, 1862, he was made Brigade Surgeon of the 12th Army Corps, First Division, subsequently receiving the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel for his valiant services. In April, 1862, he was advanced to the duty of Surgeon in charge of the First Division Hospital, where he continued until the close of the war. His history of the war was that of the 107th, which fought at Antietam, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Pine Ridge, Peach Creek, Aversasboro, Bentonville and Atlanta, and accompanied General Sherman in his famous "March to the Sea." Dr. Flood was always in the field with the soldiers in battle, caring for the wounded, and won by his valor the soubriquet of "The Fighting Surgeon."

A Democrat until the breaking out of the war, he then became an ardent Republican, and as such was twice elected mayor of Elmira, in 1871-2, by the largest majorities ever given a candidate for that office. He was twice elected coroner of the county. He was also a member of the board of education, and in every capacity showed the same daring, energetic qualities that ever characterized him.

Dr. Flood belonged to a family of physicians. His brother, known as "young Dr. Flood," settled also in Seneca county, going afterwards to Geneva. Dr. F. H. Flood of Bearytown is a son of the latter, and others of the younger branches have adopted the same profession.

In 1837 he married Miss Rachel Schmeck. Dr. Henry Flood, late mayor of Elmira, is a son of Patrick H. Flood. His wife and daughter, and sons Thomas S. and Henry, are those of the family now living.

His death occurred on Friday, March 11, 1886. He had been suffering from pneumonia for several days, but was supposed to be convalescent, when he suddenly died of disease of the heart.

The funeral was conducted by the Baldwin Post, G. A. R., of which the deceased was a member, and the Grand Army men and veterans were present generally. The government of the city of Elmira, and the various political, military and civic societies of which he was a member, united to do honor at his funeral.

E. DORCHESTER.

E. DORCHESTER was born at Geneva, Ontario county, N. Y., October 21, 1821, and graduated at the Geneva Medical College, in the winter of 1849.

He first located at Ovid, where he practiced from 1849 to 1852; but after the removal of Dr. Humphrey C. Watson from the village of Romulus, he succeeded him, and remained in that village in practice for seventeen years.

In 1867 he removed to Geneva and there engaged in the practice of medicine and in the business of a druggist. He is now engaged and has been for several years in fruit raising and in the real estate business near Tampa, Florida, where he has made his permanent home, returning north on frequent visits to Geneva.

S. R. WELLES.

SAMUEL RUSSELL WELLES, son of Dr. Gardner and Paulina Fuller Welles, was born in Waterloo, N. Y., February 23, 1825. His early education was obtained in the schools of his native town. He entered Geneva College (now Hobart) in 1841, graduating therefrom in 1845, and immediately thereafter commenced the study of medicine under the tuition of his father.

During the period intervening between the beginning of his medical studies and his entering upon the duties of his profession, he taught for one term the school of the district in which he resided, was afterwards engaged as an assistant teacher in the Waterloo Academy, and subsequently had charge, for a few months, of the classical department of that institution.

He attended lectures at the Geneva Medical College, and at the medical department of the Buffalo University, receiving the degree of M. D. at that institution in 1848. In the winter

of 1849-50 he attended a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and in the spring of 1850 opened an office in Waterloo, where he now resides, and where, for nearly forty years, he has continued in the active practice of his profession. In 1852 he married Sarah Helen Cray, of Waterloo.

In January, 1862, he entered the military service as acting assistant surgeon in the 61st Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers, and upon the resignation of the surgeon of the regiment, Dr. Welles received a commission for that position, early in March of that year. He was with the regiment during its stay in winter quarters at camp California, near Alexandria, Va.; attended it on the reconnoissance to the Rappahannock under Gen. Howard; participated in the siege of Yorktown; followed the rebels in their retreat from the latter place, arriving at Williamsburgh too late to take part in the battle there. The regiment was actively engaged in the battle of Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, and suffered severely, winning for itself a noble reputation, under the command of Col. Francis C. Barlow (afterwards Major-General). During and after this engagement as well as in the actions at Allen's farm, Savage Station, White Oak swamp and Charles City Cross Roads — in all of which the regiment participated and suffered numerous casualties — the entire care of the wounded devolved upon Dr. Welles, who was the only medical officer with the regiment. The wounded of the 61st at the battle of Charles City Cross Roads, which took place at dark June 30th, were conveyed to temporary hospitals. Dr. Welles having attended to the immediate wants of those who were at the one established nearest the field of battle, repaired about ten o'clock in the evening to a hospital a mile distant, where he remained in the performance of his duties until after midnight, when, starting to return he was misdirected into a road which led him directly within the rebel lines. He was suddenly confronted by three of the rebel picket guard, caused to dismount, taken to General Longstreet's headquarters, and, in the morning, sent with some sixty other prisoners to Richmond, and assigned a place in the officers' quarters in the famous Libby prison. The second day after his arrival, he was, upon his request, allowed to take charge of a ward of our sick and wounded. In the discharge of that duty, as well as the scanty convenience and limited allowance of medical supplies would permit, he was occupied for three weeks, at the expiration of which time he was permitted to leave Richmond in company with a detach-

ment of wounded men destined for Northern hospitals. After assisting in the disembarkation of the wounded at City Point, he rejoined his regiment at Harrison's Landing.

Of the acceptability of the service rendered by our surgeons to the wounded and suffering Northern prisoners at Richmond there can be no doubt, and that Dr. Welles was not behind his professional brethren in his attention to those needing his care, we have the testimony of the Rev. Dr. Marks, chaplain of the 63d Pennsylvania, and a prisoner at Richmond. In his book entitled "The Peninsular Campaign in Virginia,"* after speaking of some attentions shown a wounded Pennsylvania soldier by Dr. Welles, he says: "I have not met Dr. Welles since those memorable days, and know not where he may now be, but I rejoice to say that he is one of the most humane and self-sacrificing of surgeons." Soon after his return to his regiment the doctor tendered his resignation on account of illness which prevented his further continuance in the service, and received an honorable discharge.

The uncertainty which prevailed during and for a short time after the "Seven days' fight," as to the condition of the army, the positive absence of any reliable information, and the conflicting rumors which agitated every community, made the reception of news which gave assurance of the safety of the army, an occasion of general rejoicing. The return to his home of Dr. Welles — who had been reported dead — was made the occasion of many pleasant manifestations of respect and esteem from his fellow citizens. During his connection with the regiment he had formed many strong and pleasant attachments; he had striven faithfully to do his whole duty to those placed under his charge, and he left the service with regret. As an evidence that these kind feelings were reciprocated, we quote from a letter written by Dr. Landon Wells, from Carver hospital, Washington, D. C. :

"JULY 5, 1862.

"Just as the mail was leaving yesterday, I learned from some of the 61st Regiment under my charge, who were brought here yesterday, that Dr. S. R. Welles had been taken prisoner. They think that he stayed with the wounded when the army fell back from the Chickahominy. They all speak of him in the highest praise. Indeed, from all the men I have had charge of—now nearly five hundred, and from every State—I have heard no surgeon so well spoken of by the men. I can tell you that is very high praise."

* Page 412.

It may also be stated, that a short time after reaching home, he was the recipient of a heavy silver goblet, the inscription upon which showed that it was presented by the officers and men of the 61st Regiment N. Y. State Volunteers to their late Surgeon, as a testimonial of respect and esteem.

During the fall of 1862 he occupied himself actively in promoting enlistments, and addressed several public meetings in different parts of the county for that object. In the spring of 1863 he was elected supervisor for the town of Waterloo, and re-elected in 1864, '65, '66. The duties of this office during the war were onerous and responsible; that those duties were discharged satisfactorily to his constituents, his repeated re-elections were a sufficient evidence. Dr. Welles believed that the profession of the Democratic faith was not inconsistent with loyalty to the government and to the country, and in that faith, from the commencement to the close of the war, he worked earnestly to meet the demands made upon his town by the government, and gave a cordial and sincere support to the country in its efforts to suppress the rebellion.

As a physician and surgeon Dr. Welles has always maintained a creditable standing with his professional brethren, and is well and favorably known throughout the county.

He was actively interested in the re-organization of the Seneca County Medical Society in 1865, and served eleven years as its secretary. Upon the organization of the "Willard Asylum for the Insane," in 1869, he was named in the law creating the institution, as one of the trustees, a position of honor and trust he has ever since retained, serving for fifteen years as secretary of the board of trustees. From his long connection with this institution he acquired a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the insane, and during a brief trip to Europe in 1878, devoted considerable time to visiting hospitals for the insane in England and on the continent, and to the study of the management and modes of treatment adopted. In 1875 he was elected a trustee of Hobart College, of which board he is still a member. He participated actively in the organization of the "Waterloo Library and Historical Society," and it is but just to say, that to his persistent efforts, and to his unwavering devotion to its interests, much of its success and growth is due. In a paper read by him before that society in 1877, he suggested the idea of a county celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Gen. Sullivan's march through Seneca

county in his campaign against the Iroquois in 1779, and his destruction of Skoiyase, the Indian town on the site of which Waterloo was built; a suggestion which was adopted and carried out with such wonderful success in the Seneca County Sullivan Centennial Celebration, held September 3d, 1879. The paper alluded to has been thought worthy of a place in the book of Centennial Celebrations, lately issued by the State of New York.

Dr. Welles has been complimented with an honorary membership in the Albany Institute; the Cayuga County Historical Society; the Clarendon Historical Society of Edinburgh, Scotland; and the New York Historical Society of New York city, and has twice represented Seneca county in the State legislature, serving as member of assembly in 1867 and 1881.

FRIEDRICH GLAUNER.

FRIEDRICH GLAUNER was born at Neuffen, Province of Wurtemberg, Germany, October 4, 1817, and was consequently in the sixty-second year of his age when his life was so suddenly closed. The family consisted of five sisters and two brothers. Only two came across the sea to this land. To-day the only surviving member of the family is a widowed sister, Mrs. Baker, who has long been a member of the doctor's family.

He took his academic course at Stuttgart, where he graduated in 1840. The years intervening between 1844 and 1848 he was a student of medicine at Zurich, Switzerland. Each professor gave him a certificate, vouching for his proficiency in his special department of study. In this institution he enjoyed the instruction of Dr. Bobrich, a renowned physician. For a time he practiced medicine in his native country, but in the year 1850 he left his "Fatherland" and took up his abode in the United States.

He remained a few months in Connecticut and thence came to Fayette, Seneca county, N. Y. Soon after he removed to his late home in Varick, where he has dwelt most of the time since. In 1856 he received a diploma from the Geneva Medical College. In 1863 he went to Albany, and being examined was assigned to duty in an army hospital. He was engaged in this service about two years, or until the close of the war. He was first stationed at Beaufort, South

Carolina ; thence was transferred to a flag-ship, and was finally assigned to the charge of a hospital at St. Augustine, Florida.

His education was of the most thorough character, as is common in the German universities, and coming to America, he ranked high in his profession. He was a member of the State and County Medical Societies, and has held nearly every office in the latter. He was chosen president in 1873, and also censor. In the meetings of the medical society his opinion always carried weight. Perhaps no physician in the county was better known, and his practice extended to the counties adjacent.

We would not paint a faultless character, nor afford him too high praise ; but still we can truthfully say, that he wielded a great influence wherever he was known. We need not try to describe his character ; his virtues were well known to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was a kind man in his family, winning their respect and love. Being a man of positive character, his likes and dislikes were strong. He held his friends in the highest esteem, and toward them he was social, obliging and generous-hearted.

JEREMIAH DUNN.

JEREMIAH DUNN was born at Newmarket, New Jersey, September 9, 1819, of De Camp and Rachel (Doty) Dunn. His early life was spent upon the farm, attending the district school in winter and working upon the farm in summer, until the age of eighteen, when he entered the academy at Aurora. After leaving the academy he taught two years in a district school, and at the expiration of that time commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Lewis Post of Lodi Village. Just before entering upon the study of medicine he became converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal church, and still remains a member of that denomination.

In 1847 he graduated at the Geneva Medical College and settled in practice at Lodi, where he remained continuously and actively engaged in the pursuit of his profession until the year 1885, when he removed to Bath, Steuben county, and opened a drug store.

Dr. Dunn was twice married, his first wife being Hannah D. Post, whom he married in November, 1850 ; and in May 2, 1882, his first wife having died, he was again joined in wedlock to Sarah Knight. He has one child now living.

In 1862, during the Civil war, he rendered service to his country in the employ of the U. S. Sanitary Commission. During his life he filled the following offices and was a member of the various organizations named below: Inspector of common schools of the town of Lodi; member of the Seneca County Medical Society; member of Central New York Medical Association; original member of the N. Y. State Medical Association; member of the Steuben County Pharmaceutical Association; the National Drug Association. He was licensed as a druggist by the N. Y. State Pharmaceutical Association in 1885.

He was one of the members of the Seneca County Medical Society present at the re-organization in 1865, and in 1872 he was elected president of the society.

E. J. SCHOONMAKER.

E. JOACHIM SCHOONMAKER, Magee's Corners, was born in the town of Rochester, Ulster county, N. Y., November 27, 1824. His father was D. Westbrook Schoonmaker and his mother, Lydia Depuy.

His early days were spent on his father's farm, with the usual privileges of a district school. At the age of eleven years his father sold his farm in Ulster county and located in this county in the town of Tyre.

During the summers of 1836 and 1837 he assisted his father in agricultural work and attended district school in the winter. In the fall of 1838 he met with an accident in the loss of part of one of his legs. This changed his prospects as an agriculturist, and in looking over the future for something to do, he chose the medical profession. To accomplish this end much was necessary to be done. Two years more were spent in the district school, preparatory to entering the Waterloo Academy, where he completed his academic course. At the age of twenty-one he commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Jacob Hasbrouck of Tyre, and continued in his office two years. The third year he was a student of Dr. Landon Wells of Waterloo.

In the year 1848 he graduated at the Geneva Medical College, having previously attended three courses of lectures at that institution. Immediately after graduation, in the same spring, he located near Magee's Corners, and has been in continuous active practice in

the same locality for over thirty-nine years. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and held that office for twenty-four consecutive years. Has served three terms as supervisor and has thrice been appointed notary public. He was married October 26, 1848, to Jane Anderson, who died May 28, 1858.

His marriage to his present wife took place in 1859. Seven children have been born: four by his first wife, two sons and two daughters; and three by his last wife, two sons and one daughter; of whom two are dead—a son and daughter by his present wife.

Dr. Schoonmaker in 1869 was elected president of the society, and for eleven years has been its secretary, which office he still holds.

WILLIAM A. SWABY.

WILLIAM A. SWABY was born at Espy, Columbia county, Pa., March 12, 1828. His parents, Frederick B. and Ann (Haigh) Swaby, resided in a rural neighborhood, and he received his early education in the common schools of Espy and lived upon the farm until he commenced his medical studies. He entered the office of Dr. Ellerslie Wallace, professor of obstetrics at Jefferson College, and after a course of study, graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in March, 1849.

Soon after graduation he settled in practice at Bloomsburgh, Pa., where he remained from 1850 to 1852, when he removed and came to Seneca Falls in April of that year. He has since remained there up to the present time, enjoying a large practice so far as his health would permit, and devoting himself especially to the surgery of the surrounding region. At first he formed a partnership with Dr. John Clark, which continued until dissolved by the removal of Dr. Clark to Chicago in 1855, when Dr. Swaby assumed the entire business.

On the twenty-third of June, 1858, he married Amelia S. Gould, and has three children living: two sons and a daughter.

During the Civil war he volunteered his services as surgeon and served six months in the Wills hospital and in the Pennsylvania hospital as an assistant surgeon.

Upon the completion of the Willard Asylum in 1869 he was appointed by Gov. Hoffman as a member of the board of trustees, and served in such capacity from 1869 to 1882. During the summer of 1882 he took an extended tour in Europe, partly for the benefit of his health.

Dr. Swaby has given himself wholly to his profession, and it has almost entirely absorbed his time and thoughts. Having had some experience in civil hospitals while acquiring his medical education, and also in the military hospitals during the war, and having a decided taste for surgery, he has devoted himself more especially to that branch of the profession. The surgery of Seneca Falls and of a large surrounding territory naturally fell to him, and he has successfully treated a large number of fractures and performed numerous amputations and major operations, and for a long period has been a consultant in cases of difficult surgery.

He has been a member of the Seneca County Medical Society from its re-organization, and was elected its president in 1871. For many years he was town and county physician, and served as coroner of the county for twenty-one years. In 1875 he was elected Treasurer of the county. For thirteen years he was a member of the board of trustees of the Willard Asylum for the Insane.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.

In the year 1853 Dr. GEORGE W. DAVIS came to Seneca Falls from Syracuse, N. Y., and settled in the practice of medicine.

He was born in Onondaga county, February 22, 1822. His parents, David S. and Charlotte A. Davis, were farmers, and he attended the common schools and worked upon the farm during his youth. His preliminary education was obtained at the Homer and Onondaga academies, and for a time he taught school.

He first settled in practice in 1847 at Dansville, N. Y., and removed to Syracuse in 1851, and thence to Seneca Falls. He married, in 1847, Betsey P. Mead. Although not a graduate of a regular medical college, he was well liked for his ability as a man, his kind heart and careful attention to his patients, and having obtained a diploma in 1847 from the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institution, he was admitted in 1870 as a member of the Seneca County Medical Society.

Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, he was appointed as Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., in the Board of Enrollment for the 24th district of New York. From May, 1863, to June, 1865, his headquarters were at Auburn, and he made his residence in that city during

those years. He was elected supervisor of the town of Seneca Falls in 1859, and was president of the village from 1860 to 1862.

At the close of the war he returned to Seneca Falls and resumed his practice, remaining there until 1870, when he removed to Florida, and now resides at South Jacksonville, engaged in orange growing and real estate.

JOHN FLICKINGER.

JOHN FLICKINGER is a native of the county, having been born at Fayette, September 18, 1831. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Young) Flickinger, were farmers. His early life was spent upon the farm and his education obtained at the district school. After an experience as a teacher in the years 1852-3, he commenced, in August, the study of medicine, under the tuition of Dr. Oliver S. Patterson, graduating June 11, 1856, at the Albany Medical College.

On the first of July of the same year, he located in practice at Milo Center, Yates county, where he remained until the following December. On the first of May, 1857, he came to Seneca county, and commenced the practice of medicine at Bearytown, where he remained in business until October, 1870. While engaged in practice here he volunteered as assistant surgeon in the first division of the Army of the Potomac, and spent three months, from August, 1863, to December, in hospital service at the Mansion House hospital, Alexandria, Va.

In the year 1870 he removed with his family to the city of Clinton, Iowa, on account of failing health, where he remained until the spring of 1874. While at Clinton he relinquished the practice of medicine and engaged in the business of real estate and also of a book store, and various enterprises, with the object in view of regaining his health. In 1874 he visited several cities of the South and Northwest. He returned to Seneca county in the fall of 1874 and spent the winter in practice at Waterloo, and in March of the following year he removed to Trumansburgh, where he still resides, engaged in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Flickinger was married June 26, 1856, to Sally Bowman. His wife died soon after his marriage, and on March 9, 1859, his marriage to his present wife, Miss Emma J. Woodworth, took place. They have two children now living.

He has been coroner of Tompkins county. For two years, 1868-69, he was elected treasurer of Seneca County Medical Society, of which he is still a member.

He is also a member of the Medical Association of Central New York and of the N. Y. State Medical Association.

L. W. BAILEY.

LORENZO W. BAILEY, son of James and Sally Bailey, was born at Enfield, Tompkins county, N. Y., August 28, 1825, and spent his early life on a farm, receiving his preliminary education in the district school and Ithaca academy. During his medical studies he employed himself in teaching, and received his degree in medicine from the college at Castleton, Vermont, in November, 1852, having attended lectures at that institution and at the Geneva Medical College, under the preceptorship of Dr. G. D. Bailey, of Havana, N. Y. After graduation, one year was spent at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which was then at No. 67 Crosby street, New York city, and, during this interval, opportunity was afforded for hospital experience at the New York City Hospital. Dr. Bailey then entered upon his life as a general practitioner, and has since followed his profession uninterruptedly. He located at Havana, N. Y., and in April, 1879, removed to the town of Covert, where he remained eight years, until March, 1865, when he received his commission as assistant surgeon in charge of the 93d Regiment N. Y. State Volunteers, and remained on duty until the close of the war; being mustered out near Washington, June 29th of the same year. In October, 1866, he removed to Millport, Chemung county, where he has since resided. He was married February 17, 1857, to Mary Locke Sleeper, and has two children, both now alive.

A. F. SHELDON.

ANDREW F. SHELDON was born in Huron, Wayne county, N. Y., October 27, 1830. His early life was spent on a farm with his parents, Ralph and Minerva Sheldon, attending district school. At the age of fourteen he entered the Red Creek Seminary, where he graduated. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. E. W. Bottum, of Lyons, N. Y., remaining in his office during his medical course. He

graduated at the age of twenty-two from the medical department of the University of New York in the year 1852. Soon after this he entered into partnership with his preceptor at Huron, remaining there four years. He removed from Huron to Williamson, Wayne county, N. Y., and practiced his profession several years. From Williamson he went to Junius, Seneca county, where he remained two years, when he entered the United States service. August, 1861, he was commissioned as assistant surgeon 7th New York Cavalry. April, 1862, he was commissioned as assistant surgeon 78th New York Volunteers. On the fourth of October, 1862, he was commissioned by President Lincoln assistant surgeon United States volunteers, and in April, 1863, he was commissioned by President Lincoln surgeon United States volunteers, and again in 1865 he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel by Andrew Johnson. He was on duty as executive officer in the medical director's office in Washington from May, 1862, to August, 1863, and had charge of Campbell U. S. hospital in the same place for nearly two years before the close of the war; being mustered out of service at the closing of the hospital.

After the close of the war he located at Pultneyville, Wayne county, N. Y., where he followed his profession fourteen years.

In 1879 he was elected by the Republican party to the office of treasurer of Wayne county, and re-elected in 1885.

He married Lucetta Salsbury, May 22, 1857, and is the father of six children, three of whom are living. He is a member of the State and Wayne county medical societies.

A. J. ALLEMAN.

ANDREW J. ALLEMAN, son of Jacob and Nancy Alleman, was born in Fayette, Seneca county, and having received a preparatory education at the Waterloo Academy, entered upon the study of his profession. His three courses of lectures were taken, respectively, at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Geneva Medical College, and the University of the City of New York; receiving his degree in medicine from the last named institution in 1854. His preceptors were Drs. D. C. Phelps, of Rochester, and O. S. Patterson of West Fayette. In 1858 he succeeded Dr. Patterson in practice, and has since that time been located near his early home; his present address being McDougall's, N. Y.

During the last five months of the year 1864 Dr. Alleman was surgeon in charge of the Methodist church hospital at Alexandria, Va. He was active in the reorganization of the Seneca County Medical Society in 1865; in 1872 and 1873 he was its treasurer, and in 1875 its president. Beginning on page seventy-eight of the "History of Seneca County," is an interesting account of the Seneca County Medical Society, contributed by Dr. Alleman, and reprinted for a presidential address delivered before the society.

Dr. Alleman married in December, 1859, Miss Ruby P. Woodworth, and by this union has had one child.

The fact that Dr. Alleman has practiced successfully for thirty years in his native town, speaks eloquently for his character, his services, and the esteem in which he is held by his patients, and associates.

W. W. WHEELER.

WILLIAM WIRT WHEELER was born at Farmer Village July 25, 1836, and is the son of Richard Kimble and Jane Dickinson Wheeler. His father was one of the foremost of the early physicians of that section of the county, and practiced in the village for thirty years. His son succeeded him. William Wheeler attended the schools of the village and also various select schools, and completed his preliminary education at the Lima Seminary in 1856. Upon his return from Lima he taught for a time at Farmer village, and soon after, under the tuition of his father, he commenced the study of medicine. For one year he combined his medical studies with the work of teaching school, and then devoted his time entirely to medicine. He attended lectures at the Geneva Medical College and graduated there in the winter of 1860. He at once entered into practice at Farmer Village, where he has since continued. On the third of June, 1866, he was married to Sarah King, of Romulus, and has two boys, both living.

Dr. Wheeler as a citizen, but especially as a physician, has enjoyed to a larger degree than usual the confidence of the community. For several terms he has served as supervisor, and has been chairman of the board. Always energetic, active, and untiring in his profession, and interested in all social and public matters, he has done much for his town, and no man is better known. In 1874 he was elected president of the Seneca County Medical Society. He still continues in his profession in company with C. C. Wheeler, his brother.

F. B. SEELYE.

FRANKLIN B. SEELYE was born at Whiting, Addison county, Vt., January 13, 1828, being a son of the late Dr. Isaac B. Seelye, and a grandson of the late Dr. Asher Nichols, of Rushville. He came to Rushville in this State at the age of four years, and resided there with his grandparents until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to Painesville, Ohio, with his father, receiving his preliminary education at the academy in that place. Here he was converted and united with the Methodist Episcopal church. At the age of sixteen, after the death of his father, he returned to Rushville and taught school for three years, and then entered the office of the eminent Dr. Potter of Gorham, and began the study of medicine. He was among the first graduates from the Buffalo Medical College, at which institution he received his diploma in February, 1851. He was married in March, 1851, to Miss Julia Vorce of Rushville, at which place he continued the practice of his profession until he entered the army in 1862 as assistant surgeon of the 148th New York Volunteers. A few months in the vicinity of Norfolk and the dismal swamp were sufficient to produce malarial poisoning to a degree which developed most alarming results, and in 1863 he received an honorable discharge from the army. He returned to his home in Rushville, where he remained until he was again enabled by returning strength to enter upon his professional duties, at Seneca Falls, in 1864. He remained here about a year, when failing health again compelled him to seek rest, and he returned to Rushville, where he engaged in grape planting. He went to New York city in 1871, and remained in the surgical appliance establishment of his cousin, Mr. I. B. Seelye, as chief physician for four years, when he again returned to Rushville, where he continued to reside until he came to Ovid in 1881.

He was a successful physician for more than thirty-five years, and at the time of his death was a member of the G. A. R., and the chaplain elect of Harris Post of Ovid.

His death occurred suddenly, Dec. 25, 1885, at his home in the village of Ovid.

Dr. Seelye was a man of professional ability, of good business qualifications, and had a genial disposition that speedily won for him the warm friendship of all with whom he became acquainted. During his residence at Ovid, he had gained a large practice and an exten-

sive acquaintanceship. His wife, son and daughter survive him, the latter the wife of Mr. W. W. Payne of Ovid.

During his life, Dr. Seelye was a faithful, consistent and useful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He was a member of the Ontario and Seneca Medical Societies, in the latter society he was an active member being one of its re-organizers in 1865, and its first secretary.

His remains are buried at the Highland Evergreen Cemetery at Ovid.

RICHARD DEY.

RICHARD DEY was born at West Fayette, Sept. 17, 1832, of Gilbert and Mary Dey, and during his youth lived upon the farm and attended the district schools until the age of eighteen years. After a course of study at the Seneca Falls Academy, he entered upon the vocation of a teacher and taught from 1852 to 1863. During this time he commenced the study of medicine under the tuition of Dr. George W. Davis of Seneca Falls. In March 1865, he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, in the spring of that year located at Seneca Falls where he remained until his removal to Romulus, in March 1867, where he succeeded Dr. Dorchester. He practiced at the latter village for nineteen years, and in April 1887, removed to Waterloo, where he still remains engaged in business.

While a medical student he entered the U. S. army as acting-assistant surgeon and served about six months in hospitals at Washington and Belle Plain, and in the hospital-transport "Connecticut."

He was married Oct. 11, 1861, to Miss Mary Jane Henion, of Varick, who died April 17, 1862. On Nov. 10, 1868 he was again married, to Miss Emma Salyer of Ovid. He has three children living.

Dr. Dey joined the Seneca County Medical Society in 1865, at its re-organization. He is also a member of the Medical Association of Central New York.

ELIAS LESTER.

In the year 1865 there came to Seneca Falls, ELIAS LESTER, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Lester was born at Genoa, Cayuga county, May 23, 1836, of Elihu A. and Lucy

(Bacon) Lester. After an academic course at the Genoa Academy he taught a district school for three years. He commenced the study of medicine under the tutorship of Dr. Cyrus Powers, of Moravia, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York city, on March 12, 1863.

In August, 1861, he volunteered as an army medical cadet and was sent to the Washington Street Hospital in Alexandria, where he served one year and five months. While here he dressed the wounds of the soldiers who fought at the first battle of Bull Run. He afterwards served seven months at the Hygeia Hotel Hospital at Fortress Monroe. After a little more than a year's service as a hospital cadet, he was appointed as first assistant surgeon to the 14th Regt., New York Cavalry, and was ordered to the Department of the Gulf. With the exception of seven months' hospital service in New Orleans, he remained with his regiment until the close of the war. In 1864 he was promoted to full Surgeon, and afterwards acted as Surgeon of the Brigade during the Red River campaign, under General Banks, until October, 1864, when he resigned.

Immediately after his return from the war he located for practice in the village of Corinth, Saratoga county.

On the twenty-third of December, 1864, he married Caroline Foote, of Cayuga county, and has four children living.

After practicing eleven months at Corinth he removed to Seneca Falls, in October, 1865, and became a member of the Seneca County Medical Society in 1866. He was elected president of the society in 1877, and was for two years its treasurer, in 1880-2. He has been elected alderman of the first ward of Seneca Falls for two terms of two years each.

For twenty-two years he has remained in constant practice at the Falls, and though still in his prime, is now one of the longest established practitioners in the town.

Dr. Lester has always been an active and earnest member of the society, and is a permanent member of the Medical Association of Central New York, and of the State Medical Association.

JOHN DENNISTON.

JOHN DENNISTON was born at Cornwall, Orange county, N. Y., of George W. and Susan Denniston. His chief dependence in obtaining

an education was placed upon himself, and his early life was spent in earnest work and study. He commenced the study of medicine under the tutorship of Dr. Andrew J. Alleman, of Varick, and in March, 1867, graduated at the University Medical College of New York city. He was one of the many medical men of the county who during the war volunteered his services, and one year prior to graduation was spent in the army as Assistant Surgeon in the De Camp hospital, from July 12, 1864, to the close of the war.

On June 22, 1867, he settled in the practice of his profession at Hayt's Corners, and on the 11th of June, 1878, was married to B. Eloise Jacacks, by whom he has had two children, both living. On the fourth of December he removed to Ovid, where he still remains, engaged in a large and extensive practice.

Dr. Denniston became a member of the Seneca County Medical Society in 1868, immediately after settling in the county, and in 1881 was elected president. He is also at present the treasurer of the society, a position which he has held since 1883, and also during the years from 1875 to 1879. His whole time is devoted to the busy duties of a large practice, and he has had for many years an extended ride.

HIRAM J. PURDY.

On the fifteenth of March, in the year 1870, HIRAM J. PURDY settled at Seneca Falls. He was born at West Butler, Wayne county, January 18, 1847, of Merritt and Amanda (Sears) Purdy. After attendance at the district school and Red Creek Academy, at the age of eighteen, he entered the office of Dr. W. F. Peck, of Davenport, Iowa. At the end of a year's study he matriculated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he graduated in the spring of 1869. He first located for practice at Savannah, but after one year he removed to Seneca Falls, where he has since resided.

He was married December 19, 1867, to Emma Roberts of Savannah, and has one child living. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Seneca County Medical Society. From 1872 to 1881 he was town physician, and in 1880 was appointed county physician, and has also served one term as coroner. For ten years he has been health-officer of the village, and is at present the registrar of vital statistics for the town.

In the spring of 1877 Dr. Purdy delivered a course of twenty-four lectures on physiology to the advanced students of the Seneca Falls Academy. He is a corresponding member of the National Board of Health, and in 1882 made, in company with Horace Andrews, a civil engineer in the employ of the State Board of Health, a preliminary survey of a portion of Cayuga marshes, to ascertain the feasibility of draining them in the interests of public health.

About ten years ago he removed to the south side of the river and established a floral greenhouse. For the past three years he has spent about three months annually in New York city, engaged as a druggist and practitioner.

He occupied the winter of 1886-7 on the Isthmus of Panama, examining into the French hospital system connected with the De Lesseps canal. He still remains in practice at Seneca Falls.

S. P. JOHNSON.

STEPHEN P. JOHNSON was born at Palermo, Oswego county, N. Y., February 2, 1839. His parents, Noah and Margaret E. Johnson, were farmers, and his boyhood was passed upon the farm. After a three years' course at the Falley Seminary, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of his uncle, Dr. S. Pardee, and graduated December 27, 1859, at the Albany Medical College.

Almost immediately, on January 7, 1860, he opened an office at New Haven, Oswego county, where he remained six years. Desiring a larger field he removed to the city of Oswego in December, 1865, where he practiced for seven years.

On the first of May, 1872, he came to Seneca county and settled at Waterloo. While here he became a member of the County Society; but after a residence of seven years failing health induced a change, and he removed in February, 1879, to Geneva; thence, in July, 1882, to Mexico, Oswego county. His present address is Little Utica, where he still remains in practice.

Dr. Johnson was married to Miss Josephine H. Merriam, January 7, 1864, and has three children living. In 1876 he united with the Presbyterian church.

He has been a member of the Seneca and Oswego County Medical Societies, and of the Medical Association of Central New York, and has read the following articles before the latter association, which were published as follows:

“Pneumonia.” Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter, August, 1874.

“Dislocation of the Spine—Reduction and Recovery.” Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter, January, 1875.

“Hour-glass Contraction of Uterus during Labor.” Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter, January, 1876.

JOHN M. TOWNSEND.

JOHN M. TOWNSEND was born at Townsendville, Seneca county, N. Y., May 25, 1850, of John and Emmeline (Meeker) Townsend. His ancestors were among the pioneers of the county, having settled here about the year 1800. His education was obtained at the Lima Seminary, and he commenced the study of his profession in the office of Dr. C. T. Kelsey. In February, 1873,^e he graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city. The following year he spent at the Blackwell's Island Insane Asylum, as assistant house physician.

On the first of December, 1875, he married Miss Helen C. McNulty, and settled in practice at Townsendville, where he has since remained actively engaged. He has one child living. In 1881 he became a member of the Seneca County Medical Society.

D. F. EVERTS.

DANIEL F. EVERTS was born in the town of Hector, Tompkins (now Schuyler) county, N. Y., February 13, 1845, and is the second son of Curren Everts and Mary A. (Dickerson) Everts.

He attended the district school until eighteen years of age, when he obeyed the call to arms and patriotically enlisted as a soldier in the Fourth Regt, N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and remained in the service, following all the fortunes of the regiment, until the close of the war of the great Rebellion, and was honorably discharged on the fifth day of October, 1865. On the sixteenth day of the same month he entered the private school of the late Professor David Trowbridge, whose able instruction and kind advice did much to encourage and develop the minds of all his students.

After the close of his school days he was for some time engaged in the vocation of teacher, under license of the State Department of Public Instruction.

He commenced the study of medicine in the year 1871, with Dr. Alfred Sears as preceptor, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo in 1875; and also, in addition, from the Long Island College Hospital in 1876. He was engaged in both private and dispensary practice in Brooklyn, N. Y., during a part of the year 1876. On the first of September of that year he located at Romulus, where he still remains in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Everts was married June 23, 1875, to Mary B. Severn of Farmer Village. Two children have been born to them, only one of whom is now living.

In 1882 he was elected president of the Seneca County Medical Society.

LOUIS A. GOULD.

LOUIS A. GOULD was born at Hopkinton, Merrimack county, New Hampshire, April 26, 1852. His parents, Charles and Ruth (Hill) Gould, were both natives of the state, and much of Dr. Gould's early life was spent in New England. He graduated from the Contoocookville Academy in 1870, and after leaving school entered the Boston post-office as clerk, where he remained until April, 1873. During the great fire of 1872 he assisted in moving the post-office matter to the Custom House, from thence to Faneuil Hall, and again to the Old South church, where he remained until the building of the new post-office.

In April, 1873, he went to Concord, N. H., and entered the drug store of C. H. Martin & Co., remaining with them until 1877, when he commenced the study of medicine, under the instruction of E. G. Wilson, of Laconia, N. H.

In April, 1878, he left Dr. Wilson's office and removing to Farmer Village, N. Y., resumed his studies under Dr. W. W. Wheeler of that place. After pursuing the usual course of attendance, on the third of March, 1880, he graduated at the Detroit Medical College, and entered upon practice at the village of Ovid. He was married at Syracuse, May 27, 1882, to Hannah B. Jones, daughter of Lewis Jones, of Ovid. In the fall of 1880 he was elected county physician

for the south jury district, which office he held for four years, and in the fall of 1884 he was elected coroner for the same district. Dr. Gould became a member of the society in 1881. He still remains in active practice in the town of Ovid, and is vice-president of the society.

GEORGE A. BELLOWS.

GEORGE A. BELLOWS was born at Seneca Falls, June 6, 1856. His parents were William L. and Caroline (Plute) Bellows. The public schools of the village afforded him his early education, and at the age of thirteen he entered the Seneca Falls Academy, passing the Regents' examination two years later, under the tutorship of Jasper N. Hammond.

At the age of sixteen he was employed in the drug store of Perry Van Kleck, and while there commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Elias Lester. Soon after he entered the office of Dr. E. A. Chapoton, at Detroit, and graduated at the Detroit Medical College, March 11, 1881. While at Detroit he spent the years 1879-80 in service at St. Mary's hospital.

Immediately after graduation, on the first day of May, 1881, he located for the practice of medicine at Waterloo, on the south side of the river, and in the house and office so long occupied successively by Drs. Patterson, Smith, Sternberg and A. A. Alleman. Dr. Bellows' success was almost immediate. He at once gained the confidence of the community and the regard of the members of the medical profession, and has since enjoyed a lucrative practice.

In 1882 he was appointed health-officer of the towns of Waterloo and Fayette, and was also elected coroner the same year. He was appointed coroner by Gov. Hill in the spring of 1886, to fill a vacancy, and in the fall of the same year was again elected to that office. In 1885 he was appointed physician to the Seneca county almshouse. Was elected president of the County Medical Society in 1884. On September 27, 1877, he married Miss Hattie M. Palmer of Seneca Falls, and has one son living.

FRANK G. SEAMAN.

FRANK G. SEAMAN was born at Fairfield, Herkimer county, September 5, 1857, of James and Elizabeth Seaman. He received his education at the Fairfield Seminary and graduated in the class of 1875.

After graduation he pursued his medical studies under the instruction of Drs. J. M. Willard and John Swinburne, of Albany, and received his degree in medicine at the Albany Medical College, March 2, 1881. He immediately located in the village of Seneca Falls, where he has since resided, and enjoys a good practice. He joined the Seneca County Medical Society in 1882, and is now its president. He is also a member of the New York State Medical Association. He has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the state and county societies, and is one of the well established physicians at the Falls.

EPHRAIM W. BOGARDUS.

EPHRAIM W. BOGARDUS was born at Monterey, Orange township, Steuben county, New York, May 18, 1853. The formation of Schuyler county from portions of Steuben, Tompkins and Chemung counties, in April of the following year, included the township of Orange within its boundaries; therefore it constitutes at the present time a part of Schuyler.

When he was seven months old his parents, Alvah and Jane D. Bogardus, removed with their family, consisting of two boys and four girls, to Seneca county, locating in the town of Varick, on the lake road, about one-fourth mile south of the East Varick post-office, in which place they remained about six months, when they again moved to where his father now lives, about one-fourth mile east of the Varick M. E. church.

Since leaving home, at the age of eighteen, he has resided in various places, four years of his life being spent in Seneca Falls, where he read medicine three years in the office of Dr. Hiram J. Purdy, beginning the eighteenth of November, 1878. Following these preliminary studies, he pursued a regular course at the University of Buffalo, receiving his degree from that institution on the twenty-seventh day of February, 1883. On the fourth of April of the same year he began the practice of his profession in the Fayette portion of Bearytown, where he continued eleven months, when he moved across

the street into Varick, remaining there until November, 1885, at which time he again took up his residence in Fayette, and where he now is. He became a member of the Seneca County Medical Society in July, 1884. Was married February 25, 1886, to Miss Jennie B. Acker, of Varick.

JOHN T. CASS.

JOHN T. CASS is the youngest son of John Cass and Jeanie (Howarth) Cass, and was born in the township of New Hartford, Oneida county, N. Y., November 13th, 1852. In 1859 he accompanied his parents to Hartwick, Otsego county, and after residing there three years, to Exeter, in the same county, where he resided until 1877.

He was educated in the common schools and Academy of Otsego county, and at the age of eighteen became a teacher in the public schools of that county, remaining there until 1877, when he assumed charge of one of the public schools in the village of Waterloo, which position he retained eight years, and then resigned to further pursue his medical studies.

In 1883 he began the study of medicine under the tuition of Dr. S. R. Welles, of Waterloo, and after continuing his course in the University of Vermont and in the University of New York city, graduated at the latter institution March 8th, 1887. After a further course of practical medicine in Bellevue hospital and in the New York Dispensary, he returned to Waterloo, opening an office in the post-office building at that place.

He was married December 19th, 1881, to Mary E. Berry, of Waterloo, and has one child, a son.

C. C. WHEELER.

CLAUDIUS C. WHEELER was born at Farmer Village in 1846 and is the son of Richard K. and Jane (Dickinson) Wheeler. He graduated in 1867 at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and after a residence in the county of nine years, in 1876 he removed to Leslie, Michigan, where he remained until the spring of 1887, when he returned and entered the practice of medicine in company with his brother, Dr. W. W. Wheeler, of Farmer Village.

PHYSICIANS NOT MENTIONED IN THE PREVIOUS
REPORT.

Other physicians have practiced in this county at various times, and many of them have achieved success in their profession and prominence in the community. Owing to various causes it has not been possible to obtain as much information in every case as could be desired. We append a partial list with such facts as have been gathered. Among those mentioned are several well-known practitioners, whose fuller record we shall have to leave to some future historian.

AARON DAVIS was one of the first physicians who located at Canoga. He came about the years 1817-20, and remained about ten years.

SAMUEL B. CHIDSEY also practiced at Canoga at about the same date. He was born probably in Cayuga county, May 29, 1803. He first located in Canoga, but soon removed to West Fayette and there married Mary, the daughter of Captain Cook, and opening an office at what is now the West Fayette station, practiced there until his death, on the second of October, 1833.

JOSEPH HUNT was also one of the pioneers of this section, and resided in Fayette about three miles east of the West Fayette station. He was born at Hunt's Point, May 4, 1764, and died at Fayette, September 5, 1827. His remains are buried in the cemetery at Waterloo.

DANIEL HUDSON commenced practice in West Fayette in 1820, and after an honorable and successful career of fifteen years removed to Michigan, in 1835.

ABRAM DEGRAFF was born June 6th, 1816, at Fleming, Cayuga county, N. Y. He entered the office of Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, who at that time was professor of surgery at Geneva, and in 1837 received his degree from the Geneva Medical College. He first located for the practice of his profession at Bearytown, where he married Miss Esther Wilkinson in the following year.

After a practice in this county of two or three years, he moved to Maxville, Ohio; remaining here, however, but a short time, he located again at Norwich, Ohio. Here his wife died in 1850 leaving three small children. He married Eugenia Gilson in 1852, and in January, 1854, removed with his family to Grand Ledge, Michigan, where he

practiced medicine for five years. He afterwards engaged in mercantile pursuits in which he continued until within eighteen months of his death, which occurred at Grand Ledge, February 7th, 1869.

He was successful both in the practice of medicine and in business. He had three daughters by his second wife, who live at Grand Ledge, where his widow also resides. One son and one daughter reside at Norwalk, Ohio, and the eldest son at Morley, Michigan.

The following physicians have also practiced in various portions of the town of Fayette: In Bearytown, Drs. L. W. SUTHERLAND (who afterwards removed to Junius, and is now at Lyons); H. L. EDDY, SAYER and FRANK H. FLOOD. Dr. Flood was born at Farmer Village, September 17, 1851. He studied medicine with James Flood, of Lodi, and graduated at the University of the city of New York in the spring of 1873. He at once settled in Fayette (Bearytown), where he remained actively engaged in practice until the spring of 1886, when he removed. He was elected president of the Seneca County Medical Society in 1883.

JOHN CARLETON settled in Bearytown in 1886, where he still remains. He is a recent graduate of the Buffalo University.

In other parts of the towns of Varick and Fayette were Drs. ROICE, LEMAN, HARKNESS, ROGERS, SCHRÖEDER, MILLS and LEVI J. ALLEMAN.

DANIEL GOODWIN also practiced here about 1809; and WILLIAM KIDDER (vid. Farmer Village) in 1853. The latter lived upon the spot where A. W. Wilkinson now lives, but after a short time removed to California, where he died.

JOHN GOSS practiced medicine in the western part of the town of Varick, near Manning's Corners, about the year 1852, as nearly as can be ascertained. He was a bachelor and a man of good morals and address. At the end of about a year he mysteriously disappeared, and the reported confession of a dying man confirmed a popular suspicion, that being mistaken for a collector he was murdered for money and all traces of the deed effaced.

In the town of Waterloo there have been the following additional practitioners: Drs. PARKER and TAYLOR, who located in "Skoiyase" at an early day. Little is known of their history.

GEORGE B. ELLIOTT was Dr. Pitney's (vid. Seneca Falls) successor at the "Kingdom," one mile east of Waterloo; another physician of

the same name, Dr. JOHN B. ELLIOTT, was in practice in the village in 1837. He remained but a few years. One of his sons, Thomas B., became a physician, and was for a time connected with the State Insane Asylum at Indianapolis; another son, E. B. Elliott, is the U. S. Government Actuary connected with the Treasury Department.

CHARLES STUART was the first physician that located at Waterloo. He owned a drug store in a part of Swift's mercantile block, which he afterwards sold to Dr. Caleb Loring. He removed to Kalamazoo, and recently died there.

In 1817 JESSE FIFIELD was engaged in practice at Waterloo. For many years he was justice of the peace. His death took place a few years ago.

ABIJAH HUBBARD settled in Waterloo in 1806, and practiced till his death, in 1826.

SAMUEL ELDER located in 1820, and remained until 1830.

PETER R. WIRTS came from Phelps, N. Y. His parents were originally from Ulster county. He studied medicine with Dr. Gardner Welles, and after graduating at the Fairfield Medical College he commenced practice at Waterloo, about the year 1830. He married Miss Lydia Wood, and had a family of two children. For many years he lived in the large brick house near the Park, occupied at present by W. D. Burrall, and built the small brick office adjoining. He was stricken with paralysis in 1852, in the full tide of a successful practice. His death took place September 2, 1869, at the age of about sixty-five years. He was a man of ability and a prominent physician.

GEORGE W. PERRINE practiced in town from 1840 to 1845.

J. H. STERNBERG is one of the oldest resident physicians, and still engaged in his profession. He is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He was one of the members of the society at its re-organization in 1865, and was elected president in 1879. For many years he has been in active life as a physician. He has also been president of the village.

J. W. DAY has been in practice for several years in Waterloo and is also engaged extensively in raising fine blooded horses on the Patchen Stock Farm. He is a graduate of Geneva Medical College. In 1887 he was elected president of the village.

CHARLES A. STERNBERG also practiced in the village in 1883-4, in company with his uncle, Dr. J. H. Sternberg, but has since removed to Howe's Cave, Schoharie county, N. Y.

JOHN V. LARZALERE was born at Waterloo, of John and Maria Larzalere, January 28, 1859, and received his education in the schools of the village until he was eighteen years of age, when he entered the office of Dr. J. W. Day, as a student. On the twenty-sixth of February, 1884, he graduated at the Medical Department of the Buffalo University, and associated himself with Dr. Day for a period of seven months. He afterwards practiced alone for one year in Waterloo, when he removed to Poplar Ridge, Cayuga county, N. Y. He was elected a member of the society in 1885. He married Miss Fannie C. Peckham, on March 24, 1887, and has served as health-officer of the towns of Waterloo and of Venice, Cayuga county.

HOMER E. R. LITTLE recently entered upon the practice of medicine in Waterloo. He was born at Trenton, Ont., Canada, April 3, 1860, of John and Anna M. Little. He studied arts at the University of Toronto, and sciences at the school of Practical Science, Toronto. Beginning the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Charles McLellan at Toronto, he afterwards graduated, March 15, 1886, at the Bellevue Medical College, and immediately settled in practice at Waterloo.

GEORGE L. YOST, 1866; C. M. WOODWARD, 1869; and A. A. ALLEMAN, 1869.

In the town of Junius were Drs. PUFFER, AMOS FRANKLIN, 1804; ISAAC CRANE, 1805; JAMES CARTER, 1817; MAURICE L. BIRDSALL, 1817; MOSES M. CRANE, 1823; HORACE WHITE(?) 1863; and HORACE SMITH, 1866.

Among the early practitioners in the town of Romulus at an early date were the following:

Dr. HOWE, who practiced in 1806.

In or about the year 1812, Dr. PHILIP DEY, of New Jersey, moved to that part of Romulus, now Varick, about one mile south of Dey's Corners (Varick P. O.) He was a soldier of the Revolution. His residence in the county was short. He followed from New Jersey his brothers Benjamin, Peter and David, who settled in Seneca county, and John, who settled at Coshon, in Ontario county. Dr. Philip Dey bought the farm, afterwards owned and occupied by his son John P., about one mile south of the old tannery. He was killed, by the fall of his horse, while on a visit to New Jersey. His

grandson, Hon. Peter A. Dey, now lives at Des Moines, Iowa, and is chairman of the Iowa State Railroad Commission.

EDWIN DEY, a son of Dr. Philip Dey, was born June 6, 1801, and studied medicine with Dr. Henry, at Geneva. He graduated in New York in 1825, and commenced the practice of medicine at Hayt's Corners, in March, 1826. Died at Romulus in August, 1844.

H. D. DIDAMA for a time practiced at Romulus, but afterwards removed to Syracuse, where he has since made an honored name in the medical profession.

THERON BRADFORD was a physician at Romulusville, living in the Varick part of the village, in 1860 and later.

The following physicians should also appear in the town of Lodi :

JAMES FLOOD was born in Pennsylvania in 1826 and studied with his brother, Dr. P. H. Flood. In the year 1850 he graduated at the Geneva Medical College. Immediately after this he located at Lodi Center, where he remained until his removal to Geneva in 1870, where he resided until the date of his death, in 1884.

JAMES KENNEDY, a student of Dr. James Flood and a graduate of Buffalo Medical College, located at Lodi Center in 1868, and succeeded Dr. Flood upon his removal to Geneva. He died in May, 1873.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTONE, a student of Dr. P. H. Flood, graduated at the Geneva Medical College and located at Townsendville in 1848, where he remained two years.

CHARLES R. KEYES, also a student of Dr. James Flood and a graduate of Detroit Medical College, commenced practice in 1875 at Lodi, and remained there until 1886, when he removed to the west.

In the town of Ovid :

Dr. PETER COVERT located at an early day. He was born at Somerset, New Jersey, October 29, 1788, and studied medicine with Dr. Jared Sandford. For a time he taught a district school at Romulus, and many of his old pupils yet remember him. A license to practice was given him by the medical board, and he commenced the practice of his profession at Ovid. He was called to the front in the war of 1812, as Assistant Surgeon under Dr. Marvin of Romulus, and served until the close of the war, when he returned to Ovid and continued his practice for many years. He died in February, 1868.

TOMPKINS C. DELAVAN was born in one of the New England states and came to Ovid from Patterson, Putnam county, N. Y., in 1804. His marriage, to Esther Jessup, occurred before coming to this county, and his family accompanied him. Ten of his twelve children reached maturity and afterwards removed to Michigan. He first settled about one mile east of Ovid village, at Barnum's Corners, in the large house at the junction of the roads, and afterwards lived on a farm below Hayt's Corners. He removed with his family to Michigan in 1832, where he has since died at an advanced age.

J. TUCKSBURY(?) practiced for a time at Ovid, about 1815.

ARCHILAUS GATES was a physician in the town of Ovid about 1818. He was born in Massachusetts, May 27, 1789, and studied medicine with Dr. Ethan Watson, of Romulus. He was never married, and died April 11, 1832.

SAMUEL JONES was born January 21, 1816, and studied medicine with Dr. Tompkins of Peach Orchard, Schuyler county. He practiced for a year at Farmer Village and then joined in practice with his father-in-law, Dr. Peter Covert, at Ovid, in 1844. He removed to Iowa, 1862. His death took place at Cedar Rapids, August 19, 1869.

(J.) NATHAN FARNSWORTH practiced from about 1829 to 1834, when he left the county.

WILLIAM DELAVAN, 1833.

DAVID C. WHITE came to Ovid in 1831 and left the county in 1858.

CHARLES WOODWARD, 1865. He afterwards removed to Elmira.

The first physician of whom anything can be learned in the town of Covert was—

(ROBERT?) ROSE, who located at Farmer Village, 1797. The next was REUBEN S. BROWN, who came in 1806, and left the county in 1832. ALLEN ALMY practiced at Farmer Village about the year 1817. WILLIAM KIDDER, who was born near the village and studied with Dr. Brown, located soon after Dr. Almy, and afterwards removed to Bearytown, thence to California.

HERMAN C. SKINNER and B. F. COLEMAN were also practicing physicians in the village soon after. The latter removed to Cayuga county and is now residing at Northfield.

DRS. FELLOWS and SMITH for a short time were in practice in this village several years ago. Dr. Smith removed to Union Springs.

The early history of the medical profession in the town of Seneca Falls is somewhat veiled in obscurity. Inquiry among the older residents and reference to files of old papers, reveal the fact that DR. PITNEY, in 1806, settled in what is now called the "Kingdom," about two miles west of Seneca Falls, and boarded at that place with Lewis Birdsall. He afterward became the most celebrated surgeon in this section of the State. After remaining in this county only two years he removed to Auburn, Cayuga county, where he lived for more than fifty years, until his death.

In 1807 REUBEN LONG settled in Seneca Falls, between the village and the lake, near the gully. A large number of the descendants of his family reside in the vicinity at the present time. He continued in constant practice for more than twenty years, until the time of his death in 1830.

In 1820 SILAS KEELER settled in the town. He first located at the Lake, but after a time moved to the village. He was born in Bridgefield, Conn., and came to Delaware county in 1801, where he studied medicine with Dr. John R. Gregory, and was admitted to practice by the Delaware County Medical Society. He had a family of four children, two sons and two daughters; a son and a daughter survive him. Dr. KEELER was a candid, quiet, dignified gentleman, not so enthusiastic in his profession as his cotemporary, Dr. Bellows, but showing more ambition in politics, and was elected treasurer of the county, president of the village, trustee and justice of the peace. He abandoned medicine in his later years, and devoted his time to the duties involved in the last named office, holding it until his death, which occurred, of typhoid fever, April 13, 1867.

About the year 1829 Dr. FARNSWORTH settled in practice. He seemed to be possessed of some means, and having built some very fine houses, sold them. He also practiced his profession, but the houses which he built, many of which are now standing, are the only remembrances he has left.

About 1835, Dr. C. G. WILLIAMS and Dr. DAYTON came to the village from New York. Dr. HIRAM H. HEATH was then practicing here, and also Dr. AMHERST CHILDS. They all claimed to be regular practitioners and educated physicians, and practiced what was then called allopathy. At about that time, two lawyers, Edward Bayard and D. W. Foreman, attorneys without clients, began the study of homœopathy, and entered soon after upon the practice of that branch, which

then was just beginning to attract popular attention, and soon established themselves in a lucrative business. The regular physicians, perceiving that the new practice attracted such favor, embraced it, and announced themselves as converts to the new method. A strong division arose, and the war was taken into the medical society and waged long and fiercely. In 1842, Williams and Dayton left the town; Bayard went to New York city; Childs to Waterloo, and Heath remained in the village, where he has since continued to live. His practice has extended over a greater period than that of any other physician of the town, being something over half a century.

Dr. J. K. BROWN, a druggist, was also for a time connected in a manner with the profession. He was a graduated physician, but did not practice, or very little, in his store.

In 1836, JOHN S. CLARK settled in the village and commenced practice. He was a man of good culture, an able physician, and a fine musician. He built up a lucrative business, but his tastes for music and fishing took his time from his professional work, so that he gradually tired of his arduous duties, and in 1855 left the Falls and settled in Chicago, where he still resides.

In 1842 THOMAS SWABY, of Lancaster, Penn., came among us and settled. He was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1817. He was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and a very finely educated physician. His practice was very large and so taxed his strength that he became an early prey to consumption, and died on the 12th of November, 1843.

From 1840 to 1845, several physicians settled at the Falls—Dr. L. M. CARSON, Dr. LAUT, Dr. DEY, and Dr. VAN DUYN, but they only remained a few years, when they folded their tents and departed.

The first regular physician to succeed Dr. M. B. Bellows was his son, JAMES BELLOWES. He was born in the town and obtained his education at the Seneca Falls Academy. He studied medicine with his father and graduated from the Geneva Medical College in 1845. He settled in this county at Canoga, immediately after graduating; after practicing there two years he returned to Seneca Falls and settled permanently. He married Caroline, daughter of Demming Boardman, and his three daughters are now living in the village. He was considered a man well read in his profession, and obtained some reputation as a skillful surgeon.

During the rebellion he entered the army service as assistant sur-

geon, but in 1862 resigned and came home. The following year he joined the 148th Regiment N. Y. Vols. as its surgeon, and served until a short time before the close of the conflict. His health was quite broken after his return from the war, and he died of typhoid pneumonia, April 15, 1864.

Dr. C. B. HOWE began practicing here in 1853, having read medicine with Dr. Robinson, who was then practicing in Seneca Falls. Dr. Howe had a successful practice for many years, but yielded to the inducements which trade offered, and is now a prosperous merchant on our main business street.

During the period extending from 1852 to 1865 several physicians practiced in Seneca Falls, an account of whom will be found elsewhere.

H. H. EDDY began the practice of medicine in 1866. He was a graduate of the Geneva Medical College and was young and enthusiastic in his profession. He remained, however, only one year and then left to pursue his medical studies in New York City.

CHARLES C. EASTMAN, a son of Prof. H. N. Eastman, of the Geneva Medical College, came to Seneca Falls in 1868 and remained in business for nearly two years. In 1869 he joined the Seneca County Medical Society, but afterwards removed to Owego, Tioga county, where he practiced for some time. He has been for several years the first assistant physician at the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane.

In 1884 JOHN F. CROSBY, a student of Dr. H. J. Purdy, and a graduate of the Burlington University, Vermont, commenced practice. He is a native of the county and is still in practice.

JAMES F. CROWLEY was born at Leroy, N. Y., November 8, 1859. He was educated in the high school at Batavia, studied medicine under the tuition of Dr. McNamara, and graduated at the University of Buffalo, February 24, 1885. He located in practice at Seneca Falls in 1885, and became a member of the County Medical Society the same year. He still remains in practice.

HORACE N. LOWE graduated at the Michigan University and came to the Falls in 1886, and is still in practice there.

Among other physicians in this village may be mentioned J. B. GAY, who located in 1829; S. S. COVERT, 1852, who remained one year; Dr. DUNHAM, 1858; G. T. TAFT, 1865; ALANSON WHITE, 1866; A. P. WHITE, 1873, and S. G. RHODES, 1881.

WILLARD ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

[Inasmuch as the Willard Asylum has been connected with the Seneca County Medical Society for nearly twenty years, through the medical members of its board of trustees and its resident physicians, and as the medical officers of the asylum have always taken an interest in the society of which they have been active members, some account is here inserted of the reasons which led to the location and foundation of the asylum in Seneca county, together with a review of its aims and purposes, which may be of general interest to the profession and to the community.]

* Subsequent to the creation and opening of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, in 1843, the subject of increasing and improving the accommodation for the insane of the State of New York, engaged the attention of the Legislature from time to time. In January, 1844, Dorothea L. Dix presented a memorial to the Legislature, representing the condition of the insane in county alms-houses and other places, as she found it on a personal inspection. In 1855, a convention of superintendents of the poor memorialized the Legislature to erect additional asylums. In the year 1856, a special committee of the Senate, created for the purpose, made a personal inspection of the asylums and poor-houses, and presented a report, with recommendations, to the Legislature of 1857. During this period and following it, successive governors of the State, the managers of the State Lunatic Asylum, and its superintendent, Dr. Gray, as well as the State Medical Society, urged upon the Legislature the wretchedness and neglect that existed in the care of the insane in county-houses, and the necessity of enlarging the accommodations for the increasing number of the insane. While these various movements were continuous in respect to time they were not connected. The State did not act, and the various suggestions were unheeded.

In the year 1863, the State Medical Society appointed Dr. Charles A. Lee, Dr. Sylvester D. Willard, and Dr. George Cook, a committee to confer with the medical committees of the Senate and Assembly, on the subject of the "appointment of a Commissioner of Lunacy, whose duty it should be to examine personally into the condition of the insane confined in the public and private lunatic asylums, alms-houses, and report their condition to the next Legislature, with such suggestions for their relief as may be deemed proper." In pursuance of this action, the Legislature, by an act passed April 30, 1864, devolved upon the Secretary of the State Medical Society, Dr. Sylvester D. Willard, the duty of procuring the information desired and furnishing a report. The law directed that a series of questions likely

* Extract from Asylum documents.

to elicit the greatest amount of information on the subject should be prepared, printed, and transmitted to each County Judge in the State :

* “ It directed the County Judge, on the reception thereof, to appoint a competent physician, a resident of the county, to visit the county poor-house, or institution where the insane poor are kept, and to examine into the condition and treatment of the insane inmates, and to transmit the results of the examination. It directed me, thereupon, to condense the information so received, and report the same to your honorable body.”

Fifty-two physicians, of as many counties, furnished replies to the questions propounded, and the information received furnished the basis of the report and suggestions of Dr. Willard to the Legislature of 1865. In his message to the Legislature, Governor Fenton, in calling attention to the condition of the insane poor, thus alluded to the forthcoming report of Dr. Willard : “ The Legislature of 1864 directed an investigation into the condition of the insane poor confined in the various county poor-houses. A report, by Dr. Willard, will be duly presented, showing the deplorable condition of this most unfortunate class. There are, in fifty-five counties, confined in poor-houses, or poor-house asylums, not including New York and Kings, thirteen hundred and forty-five lunatics, nearly all of whom are incurable ; many have become, and others are fast becoming, incurable from inefficient care and treatment. The time has arrived when legislative provision should be made. The propriety of establishing an institution for incurables—an institution that shall relieve county authorities from the care of the insane—should be deliberately considered.

“ More than one-fourth of this number of insane are capable of some labor. To what extent that labor, organized and systematized, might be made productive in the maintenance of an institution, under well-directed superintendence, is likewise worthy of consideration.”

A bill was reported by the committee, of which Dr. W. H. Richardson was chairman, creating a second State Lunatic Asylum, to be known as the Beck Asylum for the Insane. Dr. Willard died April 2, 1865. In a biographical notice published in the transactions of the State Medical Society for 1866, Dr. Franklin B. Hough pays a deserved tribute to the work of Dr. Willard in investigating the condition of the insane poor, his energy in collecting information, and his

*Report of Dr. Willard.

zeal in promoting the establishment of a new asylum for their care. His biographer remarks: "His death made a marked impression upon the public mind, and his prominent position (Surgeon General of the State of New York) suggested a further mark of honor." The bill then in the Senate was amended, and became a law with the name changed to The Willard Asylum for the Insane.

The title of the bill as passed was: "An Act to authorize the establishment of a State Asylum for the chronic insane, and for the better care of the insane poor, to be known as the Willard Asylum for the Insane." Dr. John P. Gray, Dr. Julian T. Williams, and Dr. John B. Chapin were appointed Commissioners by Governor Fenton to locate and erect the asylum. In deciding upon a location the Commission was directed to "first seek for and select any property owned by the State, or upon which it had a lien," referring by implication to the State Agricultural College in the town of Ovid. Soon after their organization the Commission adopted a proposition that the plan of the Willard Asylum should comprise a central administration block; wings for the hospital care of excited patients and such others as required for any reason frequent medical visitation and supervision; and groups of detached blocks for the reception and care of harmless, industrious and manageable patients.

The Commission having obtained a title to the State Agricultural College in December, 1865, submitted plans to Governor Fenton in January, 1866, which were subsequently approved by him. At this period Dr. Gray withdrew from the Commission and Dr. Lyman Congdon was appointed in his place. During the summer of 1866 a contract was made for the erection of the center building, one section of the north and south wings, the buildings in the rear of the center, and work was commenced.

In accordance with powers conferred upon the governor, James A. Bell, of Jefferson, Judge Allen of Washington, Sterling G. Hadley, John E. Seeley, James Ferguson, of Seneca, and Genet Conger, of Ontario, were appointed trustees of the asylum, in 1867. In January, 1869, Dr. John B. Chapin was appointed Medical Superintendent, and accepted the office April 1st.

The title and the several sections of the organic act of the asylum indicate the plain intent of the Legislature to change the system which was then in existence of providing for recent cases in a State asylum, and chronic and incurable cases in poor-houses. The act creating

the Willard Asylum required that all cases, both recent and chronic, of the indigent class, needing the treatment or care of an asylum for the insane, should on the completion of the new asylum, be placed under State supervision and custodial care. The Willard law indicated a great advance of public sentiment toward the better care of the insane poor. The plans prepared by the Commission contemplated the segregation of patients and classes according to their condition, and a plant which would permit the economical enlargement of the asylum by the erection of additional blocks. While the State had thus entered upon a comprehensive system for the care of the insane, plans were adopted which were a decided departure from those which, previously, had been regarded as most suitable, and even essential. Three years before the asylum was ready for occupation, the manner in which the purpose of the Legislature was to be executed, was foreshadowed in the following language, which may be reproduced here : " The plan of buildings at Ovid comprises a hospital for the paroxysmal, excited, and grossly demented, with groups of detached blocks, plain and inexpensive in their construction, for those whose condition is such to permit of their being employed in agricultural, horticultural, or other industrial pursuits, with benefit to themselves and the asylum. It is believed that the plan of building here indicated will materially reduce the cost of construction ; allow of a system of classification and general management which will considerably diminish the cost of maintenance ; at the same time that the health and happiness of the patients will be in the highest degree promoted. This plan also permits of expansion in such a manner as to obviate the objections to a large establishment under one roof. The institution is, in short, designed to supersede the miserable system of providing for the chronic insane in the poor-houses, and by placing them in an establishment adapted to their condition, care for them in accordance with medical and humane ideas, develop their industrial capacities, and demonstrate the fact that they can be properly provided for at a cost per week which will place such care within the reach of every county, thus opening the way to the complete abandonment of county-house receptacles for such of the chronic insane as may need the custodial appliances of an asylum for the insane."

" For the first time the important principle is recognized that the chronic insane poor are equally, with the acute recent cases, entitled

to proper care and treatment under state supervision ; and any state which neglects to provide for all of this unfortunate class, by the establishment of a humane, comprehensive system of care, is guilty of injustice and partiality."

Three principal objects were sought to be accomplished :—

First. The care of the insane of the chronic and incurable class in a state institution, and their transfer from county poor-houses to state supervision.

Second. The modification and change of the usually approved hospital plans, so as to reduce the cost of construction materially, and the erection of supplemental or detached buildings for the care of mild and harmless cases ; and,

Third. The aggregation of numbers in order to divide the cost of support among a large number, so that the average charge might be reduced.

The Commissioners having reported the buildings in course of construction, so far advanced toward completion as to be in readiness for occupation during the year, the Legislature in May, 1869, abolished the Commission, devolved its powers and duties upon a new board of trustees, which was created to supersede the board first appointed. The new board consisted of John E. Seeley, Sterling G. Hadley, Samuel R. Welles, William A. Swaby, of Seneca ; Darius A. Ogden, of Yates ; George J. Magee, of Schuyler ; Francis O. Mason and Genet Cnnger, of Ontario.

In September, a circular was issued to the superintendents of the poor, announcing that the asylum would be ready for the reception of two hundred and fifty patients on the 12th of October. Applications for more than five hundred patients were received. On the 13th of October the first patients were received, three of whom were brought in chains.

In 1870, the Legislature made an appropriation to extend the south wing, and to alter the Agricultural College building for the accomodation of patients, known thereafter as the Branch. In 1871, the south wing was extended and a group of five detached blocks was commenced, which was completed in 1872. The second group was occupied in 1876 ; the third group in 1877 ; and the fourth group in 1880.

As it has been the policy of the trustees to make no discrimination in the condition of patients to be received, and as they have encour-

aged the transfer of such cases as would seem to afford the greatest relief to county institutions, there has been, as was to be anticipated, an unusual accumulation of patients in an advanced stage of enfeeblement, epileptics, paralytics, and others bed-ridden from various causes of physical impairment, all requiring much personal attendance day and night. In 1884, the trustees recommended that new buildings be erected for the special and better care of this group of cases, numbering about one hundred of each sex. The Legislature of 1886, authorized the erection of a group of detached blocks as an infirmary for men, and a further modification of the building known as the Branch, to be hereafter used as an infirmary for women. The principal features of the one-story infirmary wards are the allotment of the space to day wards and large dormitories, with a few single rooms, large associate dining-rooms, and an administration block, all calculated to furnish an efficient service both night and day.

Additions of land have been made to the original purchase from time to time. The farm of the asylum now comprises nine hundred and thirty-one (931) acres.

The total expenditure for erection of buildings of all kinds, land, furniture, water works, and all purposes, except salaries and maintenance, has been \$1,489,841.00. The capacity of the asylum is nearly 2,000, and the average cost of construction, equipment, land, improvements, changes and subsequent modifications, has been \$827 per patient. The whole number of patients admitted from the opening of the asylum, October 12, 1869, to September 30, 1886, was three thousand nine hundred and sixty-four (3,964).

The following table shows the average cost of support for a period of fourteen years, excluding salaries of the staff of medical officers and clothing. The table is of interest in showing the relation that numbers bear to the cost of support, and how much the products of a large farm, and the labor of patients may reduce it :

1872, daily average of patients	564 ;	weekly cost	\$3 15
1873, " "	727 ;	"	3 09
1874, " "	827 ;	"	3 09
1875, " "	938 ;	"	2 96
1876, " "	1,076 ;	"	2 83
1877, " "	1,227 ;	"	2 87
1878, " "	1,340 ;	"	2 71
1879, " "	1,430 ;	"	2 63

1880,	daily average of patients	1,565 ;	weekly cost	2 72
1881,	“	“	1,695 ;	“ 2 67
1882,	“	“	1,759 ;	“ 2 64
1883,	“	“	1,748 ;	“ 2 65
1884,	“	“	1,790 ;	“ 2 61
1885,	“	“	1,835 ;	“ 2 37
1886,	“	“	1,835 ;	“ 2 26

The following persons have served as trustees of the asylum since its opening :

John E. Seeley,	re-appointed 1869 ;	-	resigned 1872
Genet Conger,	“ 1869 ;	- -	“ 1877
Sterling G. Hadley,	“ 1869 ;	-	still in office.
Darius A. Ogden,	appointed 1869 ;	- -	“
George J. Magee,	“ 1869 ;	-	resigned 1884
Samuel R. Welles,	“ 1869 ;	- -	still in office.
William A. Swaby,	“ 1869 ;	-	term expired 1882
Francis O. Mason,	“ 1869 ;	- -	still in office.
George W. Jones,	“ 1873 ;	-	died Oct. 17, 1886
James F. D. Slee,	“ 1877 ;	-	term expired 1882
Diedrich Willers, Jr.,	“ 1882 ;	-	still in office.
S. H. Hammond,	“ 1882 ;	- -	“
A. S. Stothoff,	“ 1884 ;	-	“

Dr. Chapin resigned the office of medical superintendent September 1, 1884, to accept the appointment of physician-in-chief of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, and was succeeded by Dr. P. M. Wise, formerly the senior medical officer.

On the creation of the Willard Asylum, its objects and plans became the subject of wide-spread professional discussion, but its practical results have taken the place of speculation and theory. It has been demonstrated that it is practicable to reduce the usual cost of construction of asylums for the insane, and their subsequent maintenance ; to abolish all mechanical forms of restraint ; and to enlarge their personal liberty and means of employment. A marked modification of the views that had been entertained in regard to plans of asylums, and the policy of the State toward the indigent insane, has taken place. Not the less remarkable, and among the secondary aspects has been the decided improvement in the condition of county alms-houses, due in part to the removal of a disturbing and troublesome class. While the plans that were adopted may not be exactly

such as would now be recommended with the experience of eighteen years, they, however, embody ideas and suggestions which, it will be found, mark a new departure, and will work important changes in asylums to be hereafter erected.

JOHN B. CHAPIN.

JOHN BASSETT CHAPIN was born in New York city December 4, 1829, of William and Elizabeth (Hun) Chapin. His parents early in his life removed from New York to a farm in the town of Milo, Yates county, and his earliest instruction was received in the district schools. In 1840 his parents again removed to Columbus, Ohio, traveling by canal and lake. In 1844 he was sent to Philadelphia, traveling by stage and rail, to attend a public school. He was prepared for college at Hudson, Ohio, and at the age of sixteen entered the Western Reserve College, but soon after, in 1847, went to Williams College, Massachusetts, and graduated in the class of 1850. During the previous year his parents had removed to Philadelphia, where his father assumed the charge as superintendent of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, a position which he still holds with honor, after nearly forty years continuous service. While at Williamstown, Dr. Chapin entered the office of Dr. Hubbell as a medical student, and in 1850 continued his studies at the New York Hospital, and under the tuition of Dr. John A. Swett, of New York city. In March, 1853, he graduated at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and afterwards filled successively the positions of junior and senior assistant, and resident physician at the New York Hospital. From 1854 to 1858 he served as assistant physician at the New York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, when he resigned to assume the superintendency of the Missouri Institution for the Blind at St. Louis, a position he held for two years. The succeeding ten years of his life were spent as resident physician at Brigham Hall, a private asylum for the insane at Canandaigua, N. Y., an institution of which he was one of the founders. During the civil war, in 1861, Dr. Chapin served for a time as a volunteer surgeon for special service.

While at Canandaigua, in conjunction with Dr. George Cook, he agitated the question of caring more humanely for the chronic insane, which were at that time relegated to county alms-houses, and whose condition appealed to the more enlightened people of the State for

better treatment and care. This afterwards constituted the great work of his life. In 1865 he was appointed by Governor Fenton as one of the commissioners to locate and erect the Willard Asylum for the Insane, and in 1869 he became its medical superintendent, a position which he held for fifteen years; during which time he beheld the asylum grow to a total population of 1849 insane inmates, and win a position which commanded the highest confidence and respect, and which revolutionized the treatment of the insane not only in this State but throughout the entire country. In 1884, at the earnest solicitation of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Philadelphia, he resigned his position at Willard to accept that of physician-in-chief at the former institution, an office which he still holds.

Dr. Chapin has always been an earnest and active worker, and has contributed many monographs to medical literature and to the societies of which he has been a member. Among his publications may be mentioned the following:

“Bright’s Disease.” *Ohio Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1853.

“Acute Rheumatism.” *New York Medical Times*, 1854.

“Report on Condition of Insane.” *New York Legislative Documents*, 1855.

“Hallucinations—Report of Case.” *American Journal of Insanity*, 1857.

“Moral and Mental Characteristics of Pauperism.” *American Journal of Insanity*, 1856.

“Insanity in the State of New York.” *American Journal of Insanity*, 1857.

“Homicidal Insanity—Review of Case.” *American Journal of Insanity*, 1856.

“On the Care of the Insane”—three articles.—*New York Medical Record*, 1862.

“Tubercle of Brain.” *American Journal of Insanity*, 1858.

“Syphilitic Disease of Brain.” *American Journal of Insanity*, 1859.

“Hydrocephalus.” *New York Medical Record*, 1863.

“Report of Committee on Insanity.” *American Medical Association Proceedings*, 1864.

“Provision for the Chronic Insane.” *Association of Superintendents of Asylums*,—*American Journal of Insanity*, 1867.

"Report on Provision for the Insane." Social Science Proceedings, 1876.

"Paper on the Chronic Insane." Conference of Charities, 1873.

"Paper on Insanity." Association of American Superintendents of Asylums for the Insane, 1878.

"On Public Complaints against Asylums for the Insane." American Journal of Insanity, 1882.

"Public Complaints against Asylums, etc." 1883.

"Experts and Expert Testimony." Association of Asylum Superintendents,—Albany Law Journal, 1880.

"Mental Capacity in Typhoid Fever." Association of Superintendents,—American Journal of Insanity, 1884.

"Review of Report of Commissioner of Lunacy of the State of New York." American Journal of Medical Sciences, 1885.

"Report of Committee on Provision for the Insane." National Conference of Charities, 1885.

Sixteen Annual Reports of the Willard Asylum for Insane. New York Public Documents.

"Report on Practice in the Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane." Pennsylvania Public Documents.

Three Annual Reports of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, 1884-5-6. Pennsylvania Public Documents.

In March, 1858, he married Miss Harriet E. Preston, and has four children, all living.

His whole life has been spent in various positions of public trust, as enumerated here: Commissioner for the location and erection of the Willard Asylum for the Insane; Superintendent of the Missouri Institution for the Blind; Member of the State Medical Society, New York; of the county medical societies of Seneca and Ontario counties; of the Neurological Society of Philadelphia; Delegate to International Medical Congress, London; Member of the Medico-Legal Society, Philadelphia; Medical Superintendent Willard Asylum; Physician-in-chief of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Philadelphia. Honorary member of the British Medico-Psychological Association.

In 1881 he traveled for four months in England, Scotland and on the continent, visiting various European asylums and hospitals, and at various times he has visited about thirty similar American institu-

tions. A short sketch of the Willard Asylum, with which Dr. Chapin was so long and ably connected, will be found elsewhere.

LYMAN CONGDON.

LYMAN CONGDON was born in the town of Venice, Cayuga county, N. Y., December 24, 1823. His parents were natives of the State of Vermont. He was the youngest of a family of eleven children, and was brought up on a farm, where he learned practical farming, in conjunction with attendance at a common school, until sixteen years of age, at which time he entered the Moravia Academy, in Cayuga county, and finally finished his academical education in Groton Academy.

At the age of nineteen he commenced teaching, and continued to teach a greater portion of the time for the next four years; the last year in the village of Moravia.

He read medicine with Benjamin A. Fordyce, M. D., of Venice, Cayuga county, and graduated from the medical department of the Buffalo University, after having taken two courses of lectures at that college, in the spring of 1852.

He at once entered into copartnership with his former preceptor, and practiced medicine for about a year in the town of Venice. During the winter of 1855 he removed to the village of Jacksonville, N. Y., and there practiced medicine until the fall of 1865.

He was elected and served as supervisor of the town of Ulysses, Tompkins county, in each of the years of 1861-2-3 and 4. It will be noticed that his supervisorship was during the Rebellion, and much of his time was occupied with recruiting and financial matters, connected with bounties, which together with his somewhat extended practice, much impaired his health; but possessing a good constitution he soon regained his former vigor.

In 1862 he was elected coroner of Tompkins county, and in 1865 was elected member of the State legislature from Tompkins county, and served one year.

In the spring of 1866 he was appointed by Gov. Fenton one of the building commissioners for the construction of Willard Asylum, and was made chairman of the commission. The following year he took immediate charge of the work as building superintendent, and con-

tinued to act in that capacity for the next four years, ending his five years' connection with the Willard Asylum construction in the spring of 1871.

In the same spring he located in Syracuse and practiced medicine until the fall of 1872, when he received the appointment of Superintendent of the State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, and acted in that capacity until February, 1875, when he was incapacitated for further duty by a severe attack of typhoid fever, and after his recovery removed to Jacksonville, his former place of residence, where he had all these years maintained a home.

On the first of June, 1880, he received from Louis D. Pillsbury, superintendent of State prisons, the appointment of physician to Auburn State Prison, where he continued in uninterrupted service in that capacity until the date of his death, which occurred on the twenty-sixth of April, 1886. His remains were buried at Trumansburgh, Tompkins county, N. Y., from the church of the Epiphany. He became an honorary member of the Seneca County Medical Society during his residence in the county as building commissioner of Willard Asylum. For a number of years he was a member of the Episcopal church.

P. M. WISE.

PETER M. WISE was born at Clarence, Erie county, N. Y., of Joseph and Elizabeth (Croop) Wise, March 7, 1851.

He lived upon the farm, and attended the district school until the age of eleven, when he entered the Parker classical school, intending to prepare for college, which design was frustrated by the death of his father. Three years were subsequently occupied as a clerk in a store, two of which were spent in Buffalo, where he was prostrated by an attack of typhoid fever. The following winter he taught a district school, and in the spring of 1869 commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. O. K. Parker, in Clarence, N. Y.; attended the preliminary course of lectures at Albany Medical College in 1870, and in the same autumn matriculated at the medical department of the Buffalo University, where he graduated in February, 1872.

After graduation he served nine months in the City Hospital at St. Louis, and was then appointed resident physician of the small-pox hospital, and also served as city physician during the small-pox epidemic of 1872-3. In 1873, he located for practice of medicine at

Cheektowaga, a suburb of Buffalo, with a day-office in the city. After remaining in practice a few months, in October, 1873, he was appointed assistant physician at the Willard Asylum, and has since remained in continuous service. In 1883, upon the resignation of Dr. Carson, he was appointed first assistant, and in the succeeding year was advanced to the office of superintendent, made vacant by the departure of Dr. Chapin.

On the sixth of October, 1875, he married Anna E. Heston, of South Alabama, N. Y., and has three children living—a son and two daughters.

In the spring of 1882, for the purpose of informing himself concerning English methods of administering asylums, he visited eighteen asylums in Great Britain and France, and upon his return published, in October, 1882, the result of his observations, in the *Alienist and Neurologist*, in a paper entitled "Notes on the Asylums of Great Britain."

Dr. Wise has also published the following papers, viz.:

"Sexual Perversion." *Alienist and Neurologist*, for 1883.

"Examination of the Insane." *Buffalo Surgical Journal*, 1883.

"Recovery of the Chronic Insane." *American Journal of Insanity*, April, 1886.

"The Relation of the Counties to State Provision for the Insane." Read before the New York Association of the Superintendents of the Poor, at Chautauqua, and published in their Proceedings for 1886.

"The Best Methods of Care of the Chronic Insane." *American Journal of Insanity*, October, 1887.

And the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth Annual Reports of the Willard Asylum, for 1884-5 and 6. New York Public Documents.

In 1875, he became a member of the Seneca County Medical Society, and was afterwards its president, in 1878. He is also a member of the New York State Medical Society, and of the Association of Medical Superintendents of Asylums for the Insane. In the spring of 1886, he was appointed by Governor Hill, member of a Commission, created by an act of the Legislature, to prepare plans and to locate a new asylum for the insane in the northern district of the State. Together with the Hon. W. P. Letchworth he prepared a minority report locating the asylum at Ogdensburgh, which report was adopted by the Legislature.

In February, 1887, he delivered, at Buffalo, the annual address before the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo on "The Influence of Mind upon Disease." He was appointed, in 1887, as member of the Council in the section on Psychiatry, at the International Medical Congress held at Washington, and presented an essay on "Hospital and Asylum Construction for the Insane."

H. E. ALLISON.

HENRY E. ALLISON was born at Concord, N. H., December 1, 1851, of William H. and Catharine (Anderson) Allison.

He was educated in the public schools of Concord, and at Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H., where he graduated in 1871, and entered the classical department of Dartmouth College in the fall of the same year, graduating, after a full course, in the class of 1875. He taught the High School of Hillsborough Bridge, N. H., during the fall of 1875, and attended the full course of lectures and instruction at Dartmouth Medical School during the following years, excepting three months spent in the office of Prof. L. B. How, at Manchester, N. H. He received his medical degree in June, 1878, at Dartmouth Medical College, and located in practice at the Willard Asylum in August of the same year, where he remained until March, 1883. After a course of two months at the Polyclinic in New York city, he entered general practice at Waterloo, where he remained for fourteen months, from June 1, 1883, to August 1, 1884, when he returned to Willard Asylum, as first assistant physician. On the eighth of October, 1884, he was married to Anna DePuy, of Kingston, N. Y., and has one child, a daughter.

Dr. Allison has published the following papers :

"A Case of Multiple Tubercular Tumor of the Brain." *New York Medical Record*, August, 1882.

"Cerebral Lesions in the Chronic Insane." *Alienist and Neurologist*, July, 1885.

"Moral and Industrial Management of the Insane." *Alienist and Neurologist*, April, 1886.

Clinical Case : "Mental Changes resulting from the Separate Fracture of Both Thighs." *American Journal of Insanity*, July, 1886.

"Notes in a Case of Chronic Insanity." *American Journal of Insanity*, April, 1887.

He became a member of the Seneca County Medical Society in 1879, and was elected president of the society in 1886; and also the first president of the Seneca County Medical Association. During 1883-4, he was town physician at Waterloo. He is also a member of the New York State Medical Association.

A. NELLIS, JR.

ALEXANDER NELLIS, JR., was born at Schenectady, N. Y., February 11, 1846, of Alexander and Charlotte (Pulver) Nellis.

He received his education in the common schools of Amsterdam, and at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, where he graduated in May, 1870. It was his original intention to follow a business career, but in June, of the same year, he entered upon the study of medicine, and registered in the office of Drs. Jacob G. Snell and Wm. H. Robb, of Amsterdam, and in December, 1872, graduated at the Albany Medical College. For nine months after graduation, he served as assistant city physician in the Albany City and County Almshouse and Asylum, and in October, 1873, was appointed assistant physician at the Willard Asylum. Here he remained continuously in service until May, 1880, when he resigned, and took an extended journey through the West and Southwest, visiting the chief cities, and finally located for practice in Denver, Colorado.

Having received the appointment of Surgeon to the Mexican National Railway, then in process of construction, he left Denver, and removed to Corpus Christi, then the headquarters of the railroad, and afterwards went to Laredo, on the Rio Grande. He spent a year on the frontier and saw much of Mexican life, but was called home by the serious illness of his brother, and returned to Port Jackson, N. Y., in December, 1881. In March, 1883, he was re-appointed assistant physician at Willard, where he has since remained.

Dr. Nellis joined the Seneca County Medical Society in 1879, and was elected president in 1885. He is also a member of the Montgomery County Medical Society.

He has published—

“Report on a Case of Acute Insanity.” *Alienist and Neurologist*, 1884.

Presidential address, “Insanity and its Treatment.” Published by request of the society, June, 1887.

“Report on a Case of Atrophy of Brain and Idiocy.” *American Journal of Insanity*, October, 1887.

H. G. HOPKINS.

HORACE GRANT HOPKINS was born at Williamsville, Erie county, N. Y., October 3, 1843, of Timothy A. and Hannah (Williams) Hopkins.

He received his education in the district school and Academy of his native place, and at the age of sixteen went to Buffalo to learn the moulder's trade, and remained there until September, 1862. On September 30, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the 27th N. Y. Independent Battery of Light Artillery, and was made a Corporal on reaching Washington. He served with the battery through the war, until the fall of 1864, when he was discharged, to enable him to accept a Lieutenant's commission in the 2d N. Y. Heavy Artillery, which commission bears date of April 25, 1864. In October of the same year he went home, sick with rheumatism and enfeebled by the hardships of a long army service, and in January, 1865, resigned and received an honorable discharge.

For more than a year after leaving the army he was out of health, and a portion of his time was spent in western travel. When sufficiently restored, by the advice of his uncle, a physician, he commenced the study of medicine and pursued it three years, graduating in 1872 at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo.

Immediately after graduating he began the practice of medicine at Clarence, Erie county, N. Y., which he pursued until June 24, 1874. He became a member of the medical staff of Willard Asylum, July 1, 1874. In 1879, he joined the Seneca County Medical Society, and on March 20, 1884, was married to Mrs. Anne M. (Maycock) Smith, of Buffalo.

W. E. SYLVESTER.

WILLIAM E. SYLVESTER is a native of New York, having been born at Rouse's Point, on the third day of April, 1856. His parents were Merrick and Maria F. (Gilson) Sylvester.

His preparatory education was acquired in the schools of Bethel, Vermont, to which place his parents had removed; at Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vt., and at the Collegiate Commercial and Military In-

stitute, New Haven, Conn. After graduating from the Institute, he spent two years in mercantile pursuits with his father at Bethel, and then commenced the study of medicine at Hanover, N. H. He graduated at the Dartmouth Medical School, in October, 1877. A few months of his medical course were spent in the office of Dr. L. B. How, of Manchester, N. H. After graduation he attended an additional course of lectures at the University Medical College of the City of New York, and located in practice at Columbus, Ohio, where he remained until July, 1878, when he received the appointment of acting assistant physician at the Butler Hospital for the Insane, at Providence, R. I. In January, 1879, he went to New York city, and has since served as assistant physician at the New York City Asylum for the Insane, Ward's Island; Worcester Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Mass., and at the Willard Asylum, where he still remains in the discharge of his duty.

Dr. Sylvester has published—

“An Historical Sketch of Epidemic Yellow Fever in the United States.” Read before the Medical Society of the State of Vermont, October, 1879.

“The Insane Population of the United States.” *Alienist and Neurologist*, January, 1885.

He joined the Seneca County Medical Society in 1884; and is also a member of the Vermont Medical Society, and was one of the originators and founders of the White River Medical Society of Vermont, and its ex-secretary. To his efforts, in a large share, is due the origin of this society. On the eighteenth of September, 1886, he married Edith, daughter of Hon. John Raines, of Canandaigua.

G. B. BRISTOL.

GRAHAM B. BRISTOL was born at Scottsville, Monroe county, N. Y., January 11, 1853. His parents, George T. and Laura A. Bristol, removed to Rochester in 1859, and Dr. Bristol attended the public and private schools of that city until the age of seventeen years.

He subsequently spent two years at the State Normal School of Oswego, and later passed a year at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H. His attendance at school was interspersed with teaching. At one time he taught at the Canandaigua Academy. He commenced the study of medicine, under the tuition of Dr. M. W. Townsend, of Bergen,

Genesee county, and graduated from the University Medical College of New York city, March 8, 1881. After graduation he located in practice at Churchville, Monroe county, September, 1882, and in the following April he was appointed assistant physician at the Willard Asylum, where he still remains.

On the twenty-third of September, 1885, he was married to Martha, daughter of J. B. Chapman, of Ovid, N. Y. They have one child, a daughter. He became a member of the Seneca County Medical Society in 1884.

M. D. BLAINE.

MYRON DEPEW BLAINE was born at Romulus, N. Y., August 6, 1859. His parents were James and Amanda (DePew) Blaine, and his youth was passed upon the farm, attending the district school in summers, until the fall of 1876, when he entered the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, where he remained three years.

He commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. D. F. Everts, of Romulus, and afterwards entered the Detroit Medical School, and remained there until February 28, 1883, when he graduated. While in Detroit he was also under the tuition of Dr. N. W. Webber, as his preceptor, and spent sixteen months as an assistant in St. Luke's Hospital. After graduation he became assistant physician at the Willard Asylum, in April, 1883, where he still remains. While here he made extensive observations on bovine tuberculosis, a disease that then affected the asylum herd. In 1884, he joined the Seneca County Medical Society, and is also a member of the New York State Medical Association.

In the winter of 1887, by request, he delivered an address before the New York Academy of Medicine, on "Bovine Tuberculosis; its Communication by Ingestion, Inhalation and Hereditary Transmission; also its Dangers to the Public Health;" a paper which attracted wide-spread attention and which was extensively republished in various medical journals.

A. M. FARNHAM.

ALICE MAY FARNHAM was born at Batavia, N. Y. Her parents were Reuben H. and Frances E. Farnham.

She graduated in 1880 at the Attica Union School, and commenced

the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Clara Marshall. In March, 1884, she received her degree in medicine at the Woman's Medical College at Philadelphia. In the following May, upon competitive examination, she entered the Philadelphia Hospital (Blockley) as interne and served one year.

She commenced the general practice of medicine at Allegheny City, Pa., in August, 1885, and remained there until January, 1886. For three months, from February to May, 1886, she was assistant physician at the New York Infant Asylum, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Upon the first of October, 1886, she was appointed assistant physician at the Willard Asylum for the Insane.

Dr. Farnham has contributed an article on "Uterine Disease as a Factor in the Production of Insanity," *Alienist and Neurologist*, October, 1887, and "The Emergencies of Childhood," published in *Babyhood*.

THEODA WILKINS.

THEODA WILKINS was born at Washington, Missouri, May 19, 1856, of Theodore and Bertha L. (Sitzer) Wilkins.

Her parents removing to St. Louis, she attended the public schools of that city for a few years, when, in 1868, her parents again removed to Beardstown, Illinois, and she entered the high school of that place. At the age of seventeen she commenced teaching, and continued to do so until her twenty-fifth year, when she commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. W. A. Yohn, at Valparaiso, Ind., beginning in 1881. On the twenty-ninth of May, 1885, she graduated from the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, and on the first of July of the same year, after a competitive civil service examination at Albany, she was appointed physician at the Willard Asylum, where she remained one year.

During the summer of 1883 she was connected with the Seaside Hospital for Children, and also passed three months as nurse, in charge of the Woman's surgical ward of St. Luke's Hospital. She joined the Seneca County Medical Society in 1885.

After leaving Willard, she engaged in the practice of medicine at Omaha, Neb., for a few months, and then removed to Los Angeles, Cal., where she at present resides, in the practice of her profession.

CHARLES L. WELLS.

CHARLES LEONARD WELLS, Minneapolis, Minn., was born October 13, 1842, in the town of Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., of Russell and Sophrona Patience Wells.

Dr. Wells first attended school at the district schools in the northern part of the town of Pompey. His education was continued at the academy of Manlius, where his studies preparatory to entering the freshman class were begun, which were subsequently carried on and completed at the academy at Seneca Falls, where he resided temporarily for nearly two years—1860-'61.

In the fall of 1861 he entered the freshman class of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., in which, having completed a full and regular course of study, he received the degree of A. B. In 1865, soon after his graduation, he was appointed teacher of classics in the preparatory department of Burlington College, N. J. Continuing this work for one year, he then resigned, and commenced the study of medicine at Geneva, N. Y., taking his first course of lectures at the Geneva Medical College, the same fall and winter. On completion of his first term of lectures, he was appointed head teacher in the Geneva Union School, which position he held for nearly three years. His work during this period was almost entirely the teaching of Latin and Greek. He commenced his second course of lectures and resigned this position, and took his degree in medicine in June, 1869. His medical instructors were Dr. G. N. Dox and H. N. Eastman. In 1869, Dr. Wells received the degree of A. M. from his *Alma Mater*, Hobart College. In 1869, he served in the New York Hospital as a substitute, and in July of the same year became assistant physician in the Willard Asylum, where he remained from July, 1869, to December, 1873.

Having resigned his position at Willard, he spent the two following winters in New York city in the study of medicine, giving special attention to the studies of ophthalmology and dermatology, and then removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where he has since remained. As chairman of the section relating to the diseases of children in the Minneapolis State Medical Society, he prepared the report of that committee, which was published in the transactions of that society for the year 1884-'85.

On December 1, 1870, he was married in Christ church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Harriet Josephine Stilwell. Two children have since been

born, both living : Harry J. Wells, born February 17, 1876 ; Mary Stilwell Wells, born August 3, 1878.

Since entering practice at Minneapolis, Dr. Wells has held the following positions : Lecturer on Dermatology, Minnesota College Hospital, 1881-84 ; is now Professor of Diseases of Children, Minnesota Hospital College, since 1881 ; Lecturer in Training School for Nurses, Minnesota College Hospital, 1884-85 ; Visiting Physician and Surgeon, Minnesota College Hospital ; Visiting Physician to St. Barnabas Hospital ; Consulting Physician for Northwestern Hospital for Women ; Member of Board of Health for Minneapolis, 1884-85 ; Member of Northwestern State Medical Society ; Member and President of Hennepin County Society ; Member of the "Unity Medical Club," Minneapolis.

For several years he was attending physician to Minneapolis Free Dispensary, being one of the three physicians to organize that institution, which furnished gratuitous medical and surgical services to all deserving poor.

He was for several years vestryman of the Holy Trinity church, East Minneapolis ; junior warden of St. Paul Episcopal church, being one of the founders of that parish, and having been connected with it as a vestryman and warden since that date.

Dr. Wells has always been an earnest and constant worker in the Hennepin County Medical Society, having held all the offices in its gift, and at various times read the following papers : "The Relation of Physician and Druggist ;" "New Remedies ;" "Some Forms of Arrested Breach Labors ;" "Medical Ethics ;" President's address, "The Insane ;" "The Treatment of Non-puerperal Uterine Hemorrhage."

He was the first to suggest the establishment of a library in connection with the Hennepin County Society. Several hundred bound volumes have already been accumulated, and a number of journals are on the shelves, for the use of the members of the society, and the enterprise has long since passed the period of experiment.

At the formal opening of the new building of the Minnesota Hospital College, in 1886, Dr. Wells was the orator of the evening and delivered the dedicatory address. He still remains in active practice in Minneapolis.

JAMES C. CARSON.

JAMES CARLTON CARSON was born January 23, 1847, at Seneca, Ontario county, N. Y., of Robert and Rebecca (Rippey) Carson. His early life was spent upon the farm, and his education obtained at the district school and at the Geneva and Canandaigua academies. His medical studies were pursued under the tuition of his brother, Dr. M. R. Carson, at Canandaigua, and Dr. Jonas Jones, of Rochester, and at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, where he graduated in March, 1870. One year of his student life was spent in service at the Rochester City Hospital.

On April 1, 1870, he entered Brigham Hall, at Canandaigua, as assistant physician, where he remained until October, 1870, when he became attached to the medical staff of Willard Asylum, and for many years was first assistant at that institution. On the first of April, 1883, after thirteen years' continuous service among the insane, he resigned to accept the superintendency of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in New York city. He remained there only about a year and a half, when he resigned, to assume, on October 15, 1884, a more enlarged and responsible position as superintendent of the New York State Asylum for Idiots at Syracuse, which position he now holds.

On the thirtieth of April, 1874, he was married to Miss Jennie M. Smith, of Geneva, and of this marriage two sons were born, Tom and Robert.

Dr. Carson has published—

“Report of a Case of the Opium habit in an Idiot Boy.” Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Association of Medical Superintendents of Institutions for the Idiotic and Feeble-minded.

“The Sixty-fifth Annual Report of the New York Institution for Deaf and Dumb for 1883.” New York Public Documents.

“The Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Annual Reports of the New York State Asylum for Idiots, for 1884-5-6.” New York Public Documents.

He was elected a member of the Seneca County Medical Society in 1873, and became its president in 1880. He was also a member of the New York County Medical Society.

E. WIRT LAMOREAUX.

E. WIRT LAMOREAUX is a native of Seneca county, and was born at Lodi, August 7, 1854. His parents, William and Susan C. Lamoreaux, were farmers, and his early education was obtained in the district schools and at the Starkey Seminary.

On June 26, 1879, he graduated from the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Michigan University, and afterwards remained one year, as assistant to the chair of pathology and practice of medicine. In June, 1880, he was appointed assistant physician at Willard Asylum, and remained on the medical staff of that institution until March 15, 1883, when he resigned, to enter the general practice of medicine.

After pursuing a special course of study at the New York Polyclinic, he traveled through the Northwest, in search of a desirable location, and in October, 1883, he settled for the practice of his profession at Battle Creek, Michigan, where he has since remained. On the fourteenth of March, 1883, he was married to Miss Hattie E. Rawling.

In 1881, he became a member of the Seneca County Medical Society, and is also a member of the Calhoun County Medical Society, of Michigan.

D. A. SHILEY.

DOUGLAS A. SHILEY was born a few miles south of the village of Waterloo. He studied medicine with Dr. S. R. Welles, and also spent one year at the Medical Department of the Michigan University. He graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and soon after entered the Willard Asylum as assistant physician, where he remained from January 6th, 1873, to October 20th of the same year. He then resigned, to enter private practice. From the asylum, he went to Red Wing; thence to Missouri Valley, and then to Bedford, Iowa, where he now is.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS
OF THE
SENECA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY,

FROM ITS RE-ORGANIZATION, AUGUST 1ST, 1865.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Elected.

1866. Claudius C. Coan. Died, Ovid, 1882.

1870. John B. Chapin,
Superintendent Willard Asylum.
Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane,
Philadelphia, Pa.

1870. Charles L. Wells,
First Assistant Willard Asylum.
Professor of Diseases of Children and Dermatology, Minnesota University,
Minneapolis, Minn.

1870. Lyman Congdon,
Physician to State Prison, Auburn.
Died, Auburn, 1886.

1870. H. N. Eastman,
Professor Theory and Practice, Geneva Medical College.
Professor Materia Medica, Buffalo Medical College.
Professor Syracuse University.
Died, Owego, Tioga county, 1879.

1878. Lewis Post. Died, Lodi, 1879.

1881. James Flood. Died, Geneva, 1884.

PRESIDENTS.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1865—Gardner Welles. | 1877—Elias Lester. |
| 1866—Alfred Bolter. | 1878—P. M. Wise. |
| 1867—O. S. Patterson. | 1879—J. H. Sternberg. |
| 1868—James Flood. | 1880—J. C. Carson. |
| 1869—E. J. Schoonmaker. | 1881—John Denniston. |
| 1870—Alfred Emens. | 1882—D. F. Everts. |
| 1871—William A. Swaby. | 1883—Frank H. Flood. |
| 1872—Jeremiah Dunn. | 1884—George A. Bellows. |
| 1873—Friedrich Glauner. | 1885—A. Nellis, Jr. |
| 1874—W. W. Wheeler. | 1886—H. E. Allison. |
| 1875—Andrew J. Alleman. | 1887—Frank G. Seaman. |
| 1876—Samuel R. Welles. | |

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1865—Alfred Bolter. | 1877—P. M. Wise. |
| 1866—O. S. Patterson. | 1878—S. P. Johnson. |
| 1867—James Flood. | 1879—J. C. Carson. |
| 1868—E. J. Schoonmaker. | 1880—John Denniston. |
| 1869—Alfred Emens. | 1881—D. F. Everts. |
| 1870—William A. Swaby. | 1882—Frank H. Flood. |
| 1871—Lewis Post. | 1883—George A. Bellows. |
| 1872—Friedrich Glauner. | 1884—A. Nellis, Jr. |
| 1873—W. W. Wheeler. | 1885—H. E. Allison. |
| 1874—A. J. Alleman. | 1886—Frank G. Seaman. |
| 1875—S. P. Johnson. | 1887—Louis A. Gould. |
| 1876—Elias Lester. | |

SECRETARIES.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1865—F. B. Seelye. | 1876-87—E. J. Schoonmaker. |
| 1866-76—S. R. Welles. | |

TREASURERS.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1865—O. S. Patterson. | 1874—E. J. Schoonmaker. |
| 1866-67—E. J. Schoonmaker. | 1875-79—John Denniston. |
| 1868-69—John Flickinger. | 1880-82—Elias Lester. |
| 1870-71—A. A. Alleman. | 1883-87—John Denniston. |
| 1872-73—A. J. Alleman. | |

MEMBERS AT RE-ORGANIZATION IN 1865.

	1865.	Present address.
Alleman, A. J.	Varick.	McDougalls.
Alleman, Levi J.	Fayette.....	Boone, Boone Co., Iowa.
Bolter, Alfred	Ovid	Died, Ovid, 1880.
Clark, J. L.	Waterloo	Waterloo.
Dorchester, E.	Romulus	Tampa, Florida.
Dunn, Jeremiah.....	Lodi	Bath.
Dey, Richard	Romulus	Waterloo.
Emens, Alfred	Fayette.....	Seneca Falls.
Flickinger, John	Fayette.....	Trumansburgh, Tompk. Co.
Flood, James	Lodi Centre	Died, Geneva, 1884.
Glauner, Friedrich	Romulus	Died, Romulus, 1878.
Patterson, O. S.....	Waterloo	Died, Waterloo, 1869.
Post, Lewis.....	Lodi	Died, Lodi, 1878.
Seelye, F. B.....	Seneca Falls.....	Died, Ovid, 1885.
Swaby, Wm. A.....	Seneca Falls.....	Seneca Falls.
Sternberg, J. H.....	Waterloo,	Waterloo.
Sears, Alfred.....	Townsendville	Townsendville.
Schoonmaker, E. J.....	Magees Corners....	Magees Corners.
Tubbs, John G.	Tyre	Died, Ionia, Mich., 1883.
Taft, G. T.....	Seneca Falls.....	Rochester.
Welles, Gardner.....	Waterloo	Died, Waterloo, 1872.
Wells, Landon	Waterloo	Died, Waterloo, 1868.
Welles, S. R.	Waterloo	Waterloo.
Wheeler, W. W.....	Farmer Village	Farmer Village.
Woodward, Charles,....	Ovid	Elmira.

SINCE ADMITTED.

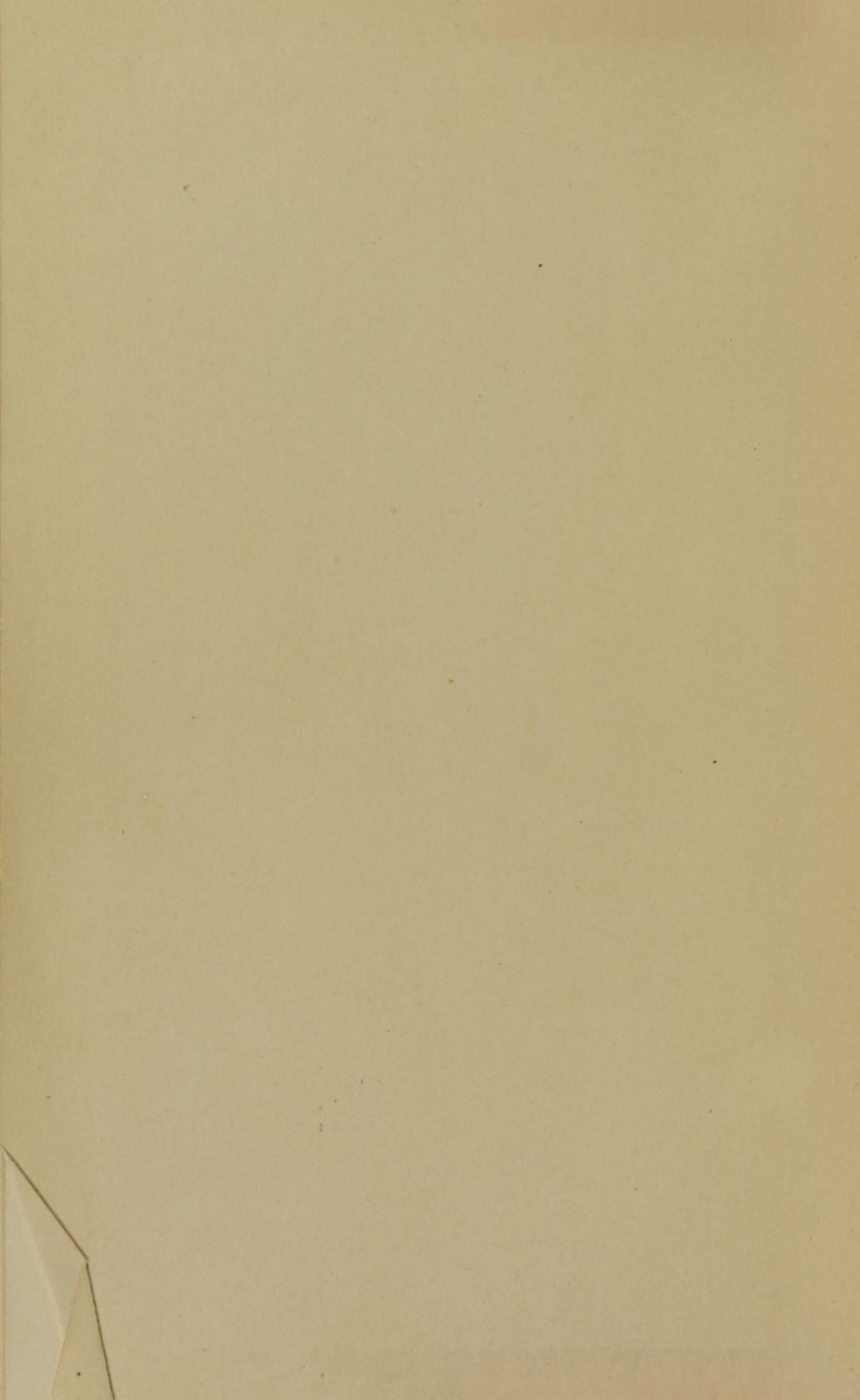
Elected.

1866.	Horace Smith	Junius.....	Syracuse, Neb.
1866.	George L. Yost...	Waterloo	Died, Waterloo, 1877.
1866.	Elias Lester.....	Seneca Falls.....	Seneca Falls.
1866.	Alanson White...	Seneca Falls	Auburn.
1868.	James Kennedy...	Lodi	Died, Lodi, 1871.
1868.	John Denniston ..	Ovid	Ovid.
1869.	C. M. Woodward..	Waterloo	Tecumseh, Mich.
1869.	C. C. Eastman....	Seneca Falls,	
		<i>First Assistant, Binghamton Asylum.</i>	
1869.	A. A. Alleman....	Waterloo	Died, Waterloo, 1872.
1869.	C. C. Wheeler....	Farmer Village	Farmer Village.
1870.	George W. Davis..	Seneca Falls.....	Jacksonville, Florida.
1872.	H. J. Purdy	Seneca Falls.....	Seneca Falls.
1873.	A. P. White.....	Seneca Falls	Indiana.

1873. D. A. Shiley Waterloo Bedford, Iowa.
 1873. S. P. Johnson . . . Waterloo Little Utica.
 1873. J. C. Carson Willard Asylum,
 Supt. New York State Idiot Asylum.
 1875. P. M. Wise Willard Asylum,
 Supt. Willard Asylum for the Insane.
 1876. Frank H. Flood . . Fayette ———
 1877. D. F. Everts Romulus Romulus.
 1879. John B. Chapin . . . Willard Asylum,
 Supt. Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Philadelphia.
 1879. Alex. Nellis, Jr. . . Willard Asylum . . . Willard Asylum.
 1879. H. G. Hopkins, . . . Willard Asylum “
 1879. H. E. Allison Willard Asylum “
 1881. Chas. C. Keyes, . . Lodi Indiana.
 1881. E. W. Lamoreaux . Willard Asylum . . . Battle Creek, Mich.
 1881. Louis A. Gould . . Ovid Ovid.
 1881. John M. Townsend . Townsendville Townsendville.
 1881. S. G. Rhodes Seneca Falls Bellevue, Mich.
 1881. J. A. Pangburn . . Hector Dakota.
 1882. Frank G. Seaman . Seneca Falls Seneca Falls.
 1882. Geo. A. Bellows . . Waterloo Waterloo.
 1884. W. E. Sylvester . . . Willard Asylum . . . Willard Asylum.
 1884. G. B. Bristol Willard Asylum “
 1884. M. D. Blaine Willard Asylum “
 1884. Chas A Sternberg . Waterloo Howe's Cave.
 1884. E. W. Bogardus . . Fayette Fayette.
 1885. James F. Crowley . Seneca Falls Seneca Falls.
 1885. John V. Larzalere . Waterloo Poplar Ridge.
 1886. Theoda Wilkins . . Willard Asylum . . . Los Angeles, Cal.

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