continued to reside. Dr. Van Pelt was president of the Society in 1856; a delegate to the State Medical Society in 1859, and a permanent member in 1871. He contributed to the Buffalo Medical Journal in 1846, an article on "Epidemic Erysipelas in Williamsville;" in 1855 one on "Epithelial Cancer," and one on "Pneumonia." In 1857 an address before the Erie County Medical Society, on the "Character of some of the objections often raised against the science of Medicine."

Nathan Way, a member of Erie County Medical Society in 1841.

John C. House, a member in 1851, located at Springville. Dr. House was president of the society in 1854. In 1846 he contributed to the Buffalo Medical Journal an article on erysipelas; in 1851, "Remarks on the third stage of labor;" in 1854, "Carcinoma Uteri, with Pregnancy."

Timothy T. Lockwood became a member in 1842. Dr. Lockwood began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. James P. White, in 1834. He took his degree in Philadelphia and commenced the practice of medicine at White’s Corners. After practicing there ten years he removed to Buffalo, where he resided until his death, in 1870. Dr. Lockwood possessed energy, industry and perseverence. During his professional career in the city, he was the recipient of civic honors at the hands of the citizens, having been elected Mayor.

Dr. John Mitchell became a member in 1842. Dr. Sylvester F. Mixer, of this State, became a member in 1842, of the Erie County Medical Society; a graduate in medicine in 1841, at Yale; he took the degree of M. D., from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1847. He was Health Physician in 1850; president of the County Medical Society in 1852; from 1858 to 1874 was one of the attending physicians to the Buffalo General Hospital, and afterward consulting physician, he was also a member of the State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. Dr. Mixer was a gentleman of imposing appearance and polished manners, courteous and affable.*

Dr. W. K. Scott became a member of Erie County Medical Society in 1843. He was the first physician licensed to practice medicine by the State Board of Censors in 1808. He was president of County Society in 1844. Dr. Scott died in 1878.

Dr. Silas Hubbard became a member of the County Society in 1843, continued membership until 1855. Dr. Hubbard was a contributor of several original articles to the Buffalo Medical Journal. A member of the Buffalo Medical Association of which he was vice-president in 1851; re-elected in 1852.

Dr. Horace M. Conger, a member of the Society in 1843. In 1848 he opened a private medical school in Buffalo for the instruction of students. He was a delegate to the State Medical Society in 1854-’55, a permanent member in 1859; appointed by that society to report as a

* For a more extended sketch of Dr. Mixer, see later pages of this volume.
member from the Eighth Senatorial District on the subject of epidemics. Dr. Conger was an active member of the County Society until 1875; also of the Buffalo Medical Association, of which he was president in 1863. He was an upright, conscientious physician.

Dr. Charles H. Wilcox became a member of the Medical Society in 1843, president in 1850, treasurer in 1856–57. Dr. Wilcox had been a student in the office of Dr. James P. White; he was a member of the Buffalo Medical Association at its formation; elected president in 1853. Dr. Wilcox was appointed a physician to the United States Marine Hospital at Buffalo, in 1853, and held that position until 1857. He was one of the attending surgeons at the Buffalo General Hospital in its first year. At the commencement of the war of the rebellion he was appointed surgeon of the Twenty-first regiment; afterwards was made Acting Brigadier-Surgeon and Medical Director. After the battle of Antietam he returned to his home in Buffalo, “on sick leave,” where, exhausted and worn out, he died, November, 1862. Dr. Wilcox possessed strong natural powers of intellect, great tact, was an active and efficient member of the profession and highly esteemed.

Dr. William Treat became a member in 1844. He was from Maine; was elected president of the County Society in 1860. Dr. Treat was a contributor to the Buffalo Medical Journal from its beginning; one of his contributions of 1846, on the subject of “Medical Quackery,” drew forth remarks commendatory from the editor. These are as pertinent to-day as when penned thirty-eight years ago. Another of his contributions entitled, “Old Physic and Young Physic,” (published in the Journal of 1848) was originally delivered as an address before the Young Men’s Association of Buffalo, and was published at the request of several physicians who had listened to it. Dr. Treat was a member of the Buffalo Medical Association from its commencement in 1845; was secretary in 1847; re-elected in 1848 and again in 1860. In this last mentioned year he read a valuable paper on diphtheria before the association, that disease being at the time the special subject for discussion. In the summer of 1861 Dr. Treat went to Washington where, after the battle of “Manassas” or “Bull Run,” he assisted in dressing the wounded who were brought into Fort Runyon and afterwards at the city hospital. He returned to Buffalo and at the meeting of the association August 6, detailed his experience while in Washington. He died during the same month (August) 1861. Dr. Treat was an intelligent physician, honorable and conscientious.

Dr. James B. Samo became a member of the Erie County Medical Society in 1844. Born in New Jersey; educated in New York city. Dr. Samo was elected librarian of the society in 1852; president in 1862; he was a member of the Buffalo Medical Association from its commencement in 1845. In 1849 he made a report to the association as
member of a committee appointed for the purpose, upon the uniform and equitable compensation to physicians employed by the public authorities, which was referred to a joint committee of the association and County Society, and adopted after considerable opposition; was appointed one of the United States marine hospital physicians in 1853, for Buffalo, a position held until 1859.

Dr. Isaac Parsells became a member of the society in 1844; was elected president in 1847.

Dr. Samuel S. Prudden became a member of the society in 1844; was from Connecticut. He continued a member of the society until 1847.

Dr. Samuel G. Bailey became a member of the society in 1844; he studied his profession with Dr. James P. White; was elected treasurer of the society in 1852 and re-elected in 1853, '54 and '55. He remained a member of the society until 1856.

Dr. John Hauenstein became a member of the society in 1844; he had been a student in the office of Dr. F. L. Harris, of Buffalo. He was president of the County Society in 1882; he has been an active member of the society and read many valuable papers before it. His practice is extensive, more especially the obstetrical part of it, and his counsel in cases of difficult labors much valued.

The other accessions of 1841, to the Erie County Medical Society were James Allen, located at Hamburg, Gilbert McBeth, William Treat, Samuel G. Bailey.

Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, a member of the Society in 1845. He became a large contributor to the Buffalo Medical Journal from its commencement, his "Notes of a European Tour," (made in 1844) being accorded the honor of the opening article in the new Journal. These notes were continued at intervals through the first two volumes and contributed in no slight degree to the eclat won by that periodical. Dr. Hamilton received the appointment to the Chair of Surgery in the Medical School at Buffalo, in 1846. He was Professor of Surgery at Geneva at the same time. Of Dr. Hamilton it remains to be said—he severed his connection with Geneva after the second year of his coming to Buffalo, and devoted his time and attention to the interests connected with his profession here. It was while living here that he published his work, Deformities after Fractures. The pages of the Buffalo Medical Journal bear the silent testimony to his unceasing labors; for nearly fifteen years this testimony is borne of his great industry and observation, at the College, at the Hospital, and in his private practice. Dr. Hamilton is a graceful and brilliant writer. This is especially witnessed in many of his prepared addresses to mixed audiences, in his "Notes of a European Tour," etc. But space is wanted to enumerate the titles of the many

*From the year 1845 to the present time the writer finds himself compelled, owing to the necessarily limited space in this work, to content himself with the briefest statistics of the profession, except as regards a few prominent physicians of whom a little more extended records have been given.
productions of his facile pen. To the historian of the near future we trust and doubt not, will be given a lasting record of the labors of his useful life. Dr. Hamilton was president of the State Medical Society in 1856.

Besides Dr. Hamilton, Drs. Caleb H. Austin and —— Rogers became members of the County Society in 1845.

In the year 1846, Drs. G. E. Stevens, of Amherst, Archibald S. Clark and Daniel Devening became members of the Society.

Dr. James M. Newman, a member of the Society in 1847. He had been a student in the office of Dr. James P. White. Dr. Newman was elected secretary of the Society in 1852, and re-elected until 1859, and his records are models of what the secretary of the Medical Society should make. In 1854 he was appointed Health Physician. He was elected president of Buffalo Medical Association the same year; a contributor to the Buffalo Medical Journal of many original articles. In 1858, Dr. Newman read a valuable paper before the Buffalo Medical Association, on "the connection of all albumenaria with the development of puerperal convulsions, and the employment of chloroform as a remedial measure." This was exhaustive upon the subject. He was an attending physician the first year of the Buffalo General Hospital, 1858. In 1859 he was again elected president of the Association; in the same year he removed from Buffalo. In 1860 he died. No young man a member of the Erie County Medical Society, ever gave promise of greater usefulness than Dr. Newman. The regret for his early death was deep and sincere, and is still felt by his professional friends. There is a parallel in the case of Elihu H. Smith, referred to in the early part of this sketch.

Dr. Phineas H. Strong became a member of the Erie County Medical Society in 1847; elected president in 1853; delegate to State Medical Society in 1855; a permanent member in 1859. Dr. Strong was an early member of the Buffalo Medical Association and its president in 1855, and an active one. He has been a contributor of various original articles to the Buffalo Medical Journal. Dr. Strong was appointed Health Physician in 1859.*

In 1847, (besides Dr. Strong and Dr. Newman), Drs. Joseph Peabody and Ewald Benckendorf were added to the Society.

The yearly accessions to the County Medical Society after 1847, were as follows:

*In connection with this an incident characteristic of him may not be inappropriate here. The "Fee Bill," established a few years before by a joint action of the County Society and City Association, enacted that it "should be deemed dishonorable for any member of either to perform the duties as physician of public offices and appointments at a less rate than that established by the bill. Soon after receiving the appointment, Dr. Strong at the January meeting of the County Society, after stating the circumstances of the case, left it to the decision of the Society to say whether he could honorably retain the office. A glaring contrast to the conduct of certain other members who had resisted the action of the Society and occasioned thereby much unnecessary disturbance, excitement and expense.
In 1848, Drs. James E. King and Henry W. Barrett.
In 1849, Drs. Charles W. Harvey, Cornelius C. Wyckoff, Edward Mackay, William Ring and J. J. C. Haxsteene.
In 1850, Drs. E. P. Gray, Levi J. Ham, of Williamsville, Patrick Flood, J. E. Camp and George Johnson.

Dr. Sanford Eastman, a member of the county society in 1851, president in 1861; he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Buffalo Medical College in 1859, which office he held until 1870, when on his retiring from the chair he was made "Emeritus Professor." He was an attending surgeon of the Buffalo General Hospital and to the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity. He was appointed health physician and re-elected for several years. His character and virtues, both as a man and physician, were of a high order.

In 1851, (besides Dr. Eastman), Drs. P. Barber, of Boston, and William Gould.


Dr. John Boardman, was a member of the county society in 1853. Dr. Boardman had been a student in the office of Dr. F. H. Hamilton; he was president of the society in 1868. He was a delegate to the State Medical Society in 1855 and elected a permanent member in 1862. In 1864 was a delegate from the State Medical Society to the National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention. Dr. Boardman was an occasional contributor to the Buffalo Medical Journal. He was the author of an article in that journal in 1852, entitled, "Fracture Tables," a supplement to those published by Dr. Hamilton in 1849, a work indicating great industry and research, and other articles that the limits of this work will not admit of mention. He was Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Buffalo Medical College and an attending surgeon at the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity.


Dr. Sanford B. Hunt, was a member of the county society in 1854. In the preceding year he had become an associate editor of the Buffalo Medical Journal, which position he continued to hold until the retirement of the senior editor in 1855, when he assumed the entire management. He was appointed to the Chair of Anatomy in the Buffalo Medical College, where he continued until 1858, when he accepted the Chair of Physiology. Dr. Hunt was an active member of the Buffalo Medical Association, to which his contributions lent not a little of their interest. He was a frequent contributor to the Buffalo Medical Journal. In 1833 an article was published by him in the Journal, entitled "An Analysis of
Sixty-seven Cases of Inversio Uteri.” In 1855 was published also in the Journal, a “Valedictory Address to the Graduating Class of the Session of 1854–55 of the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, by S. B. Hunt, Professor of Anatomy,” one of the best of its class. Dr. Hunt’s contributions to medical literature were many and valuable; he was also prominently connected with journalism in Buffalo in other directions.

Dr. Thomas F. Rochester, of New York, a member of the Erie County Medical Society in 1854. Dr. Rochester came to Buffalo in 1853, to take the Chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the Buffalo Medical College, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Flint. Dr. Rochester was lecturer upon the same branch in the University of New York city, at the time he received this call.*

Dr. Rochester has been one of the most zealous supporters of the Buffalo Medical Association and taken a strong and earnest interest in its success. His contributions to its discussions have been various and instructive. At its June meeting, 1854, he reported the first case of the approaching epidemic of cholera that had been seen since 1852, by any of the members of the association. He has received many and varied evidences from his professional brethren of their appreciation of his character as “a physician, a scholar and a gentleman.” He has filled most of the high offices in the gift of the profession in the city of Buffalo, and some from the State; has been president of the State Society; a delegate from that society to the “International Medical Congress,” etc.


Dr. Julius F. Miner, a member of the society in 1857; president in 1870. Dr. Miner commenced the publication of the Buffalo Medical Journal in August, 1861. In 1867 he was appointed Professor of Ophthalmology and Surgical Anatomy in the Buffalo Medical College; in 1870, Professor of Special and Clinical Surgery; in 1860 he was appointed an attending surgeon to the Buffalo General Hospital; in 1870 to the Sisters of Charity Hospital. Dr. Miner’s surgical operations have been bold, varied and extensive, and his reputation as a skillful operator of the highest order.

In 1855, (besides Dr. Julius F. Miner,) Drs. Jeremiah M. Brown, P. P. Tobie, George Abbott.

*A paragraph in the New York Medical Gazette pays a merited and graceful tribute to the character and abilities of Dr. Rochester on the occasion of his leaving New York. It congratulates him on his early appreciation by so respectable a school as that of Buffalo, and the Faculty upon the acquisition of an associate who is a physician, a scholar and a gentleman. It only regrets that the city (New York) by his removal to Buffalo, will lose one of its most promising young practitioners, who had endeared himself there to many friends.


In 1858, Drs. Augustus Jansen, Jesse J. Richards, J. Fletcher Stevens, William H. Butler and N. S. Lockwood.

Dr. Joshua R. Lothrop, a member of the society in 1859; president in 1867. In the comparative brief time that Dr. Lothrop lived in Buffalo he established an exalted reputation as a gentleman and as a physician and surgeon. His character of mind was of the highest. He returned to Massachusetts, his native State, after a few years, where he died.*


Dr. John A. Cronyn, of Canada, a member of the society in 1860; president in 1865; re-elected in 1866. Dr. Cronyn's interest in the profession is deep and earnest; he is a constant student and, as a member of the Buffalo Medical Association, his power as a debator and his influence in the medical and surgical discussions that arise, is felt and respected. An attending physician at the hospital of the Sisters of Charity, he has also an extensive practice.

In 1860, (besides Dr. Cronyn), Dr. Leon F. Harvey.

In 1861, Drs. Thomas Lothrop, Jr., Charles Edgar Brownell and Elias L. Bissell.

In 1862, Drs. Merrill H. Shaw, Thomas M. Johnson, John McKinnon.


In 1865, Drs. Jeremiah N. Brown, F. W. Bartlett, ——— Little, ——— Gleason, and John Cole of Sardinia.

In 1866, Otto Burger, Charles W. Bourne, of Boston, Andrew Kamering, George W. Nesbitt and H. S. Taft.


* It is with regret that the writer is compelled by the paucity of data to dismiss so briefly this physician, whose acquisitions as a scholar and a professional man were never surpassed in this section of the State.


The Medical Profession of Erie County.

The Medical Profession of Erie County.

Furnished for this work by a committee from the society.
Shawangunk range to the north and west, renders its views and healthfulness unsurpassed.

In the year 1869, through the instrumentality of the member from this district, one of the society was appointed, without his knowledge, examiner for pensions. Dr. Van Aernum, then Commissioner of Pensions, learning that the appointee was a Homeopath, promptly removed him. The point was immediately agitated by the society, whether or not there was a system of "State Medicine." The matter was carried to the American Institute of Homeopathy, then in session at Chicago. Upon presentation to this, the oldest national medical body, a committee on legislation was appointed, with the aggrieved member at its head. The following February, during an interview with Commissioner Van Aernum at Washington, the admission was obtained that the removal was made on account of medical belief and for no other cause. The result of this interview being sent over the land by the Associated Press created an intense public sentiment which was only appeased by the resignation of the Commissioner in the May following; the Government thus showing that it recognized no school.

The need of a hospital where homeopathic physicians could treat patients upon their own principles, was greatly felt, and in 18—a commodious building on Washington street was obtained and put into immediate use. Business soon claimed the location and the trustees purchased the property on the corner of Cottage and Maryland street. The success of this institution has been gratifying and the need for larger quarters became so pressing that, at the present writing, the trustees are in negotiation for the purchase of the Palace Hotel site where a building commensurate with the requirements of the profession will be erected.

Fearing an invasion of cholera in 1860, the society published gratuitously directions for the treatment of those infected, and protesting against the assumption of all places under the municipal government by the other society, offered to furnish reputable physicians to attend such hospitals as the board of health might direct. This was not granted. The society at various times continued to demand the recognition due the system from the city government, but without success, until 1877, when a concerted effort was made and two physicians of the Homeopathic school were by ordinance, added to the staff of Assistant Health Physicians.

The right of supervision, by a County Medical Society, in the selection of its members had been overthrown by the courts in many instances; yet, when in May, 1879, four physicians presented their petition for membership to the Erie County Homeopathic Medical Society and were rejected. Their writ of mandamus compelling the society to show cause why the society should not be compelled to accept them was answered and on August 6th, 1879, Judge Daniels handed down a decision sustaining the action of the society and forming the first precedent of the kind.
There being no recognized standard of qualifications for the practice of medicine, other than the diploma of a medical college, and the strife between the various colleges leading to the lowering of this standard to a painful degree, this society formulated a bill providing for a “State Medical Board,” to which was to be relegated the licensing power. This bill, being taken to Albany by a special committee, was introduced into the Assembly and reached the Committee on General Laws. Though it failed to become a law, yet it was the first effort towards legislation for the elevation of the medical profession.

THE DENTAL PROFESSION IN BUFFALO.

When the settlement of Buffalo village began, modern American dentistry, as it may be appropriately called, was an unknown science. The founding and first settlement of the former was nearly contemporary with the inception of the latter, and it is worthy of historical record that much of the early advancement of dental science was due to residents of Buffalo, while the profession has ever since been most honorably represented here.

Down to about the end of the first decade of the present century, the teeth of the average American citizen had received very little attention, either from himself or his family physician, who was then the only person supposed to know anything of that portion of the human anatomy. If a tooth became especially troublesome, the possesor immediately rid himself of it, either by some one of the primitive methods in vogue, or by the clumsy pincers of the nearest blacksmith or shoemaker, or, by the old torture-causing instrument called “turn-key,” in the hands of the family doctor. Between the years 1800 and 1820, dentistry began to develop itself, but in a very limited and not entirely satisfactory manner. At the date last mentioned, there were about one hundred dentists of all degrees of ability and pretension in the entire county. Most of them were itinerant practitioners, going from place to place, with their meager stock of instruments, setting “pivot” teeth to some extent, doing some filling and in rare instances attempting a piece of plate work. Dr. Greenwood was, perhaps, the most prominent dentist in America before 1820. He came from Europe and located in New York city, where he had the honor of making a set of ivory teeth for George Washington, which were carved out of a solid piece and held in the mouth by springs.

The third decade of the century witnessed considerable advancement in the art. Buffalo was the place of residence of the first resident dentist in Western New York, who came here in 1829. He was, however, preceded by Eleazer Gidney, who visited Buffalo in his profession in 1822 or 1823; he was the first dentist that visited the place. He had read up a little in the profession while he was a young man and formed the determination to follow the same. To carry out his purpose he adopted
the only means then available to perfect himself in his work, visiting Baltimore in 1817, and other points where he could by observation and practice, learn all that was then known of the science. He settled in Utica in 1822 and began practice, whence he visited Buffalo. He subsequently went to Europe and practiced in Edinburgh, London and other cities. He was a man of remarkable perseverance and a good deal of ability. He was followed in Buffalo by Samuel Bigelow, who came in the year 1828, who was also an itinerant.

Between the years 1830 and 1840 dental science made remarkable strides in some directions. It was also in this decade that the first resident dentist began practice in Buffalo, though, as before stated, he settled here in 1829. This was Dr. George E. Hayes, a man of excellent attainments and some remarkable traits of character. He was a thinker and possessed the mechanical genius and perseverance, to put many of his best thoughts into practical use. Dr. Hayes was of Scotch descent and belonged to a family of mechanics and inventors. He was born in Granby, Conn., November, 7, 1804, but his parents soon after settled in Prattsburgh, Steuben Co., N. Y. He afterwards (1821) entered the office of Dr. Pliny Hayes in Canandaigua, as an assistant, where he remained as student, assistant and partner for almost ten years. In 1824 a small apothecary's business had been opened in Canandaigua, by Dr. Hayes, the duties connected with which were shared by the young man. A branch store was afterwards (1829) opened in Buffalo, and Dr. George E. Hayes came here to assume the charge of it. The store was one of a row of small wooden buildings on the west side of Main street, extending from the lower corner of Swan street to the hat store of W. Ketchum & Co. The site of the store is now occupied by the building in which are the offices of the United States Express Company. Dr. Hayes had given a little attention to dentistry before leaving Canandaigua, and like most physicians of that period, had practiced it to some extent. In November, 1829, the drug store of "George E. Hayes & Co." was burned, and it was soon after this event that Dr. Hayes performed his first dental operation in Buffalo. A Mr. Parkinson, an ex-sheriff of London, who was then in Buffalo, had the misfortune to break a tooth and was referred to Dr. Hayes by an old Canandaigua friend of the family, who said "the Hayes's could do anything." The operation seems to have been a success. In the next year he made some gold plate for the late James D. Sheppard, which remained in use and in place until 1881, a period of fifty-one years. From that time on Dr. Hayes paid almost his entire attention to dentistry, abandoning the drug business entirely in 1835. As early as 1832, Dr. Hayes began experimenting on the manufacture of porcelain teeth, and two years later produced good examples of that art. This kind of artificial teeth were then almost unknown in this country, most of those used being imported from France—a very ill-looking and unsatisfactory article. In 1834 Dr.
Hayes made the first whole set of teeth produced in Buffalo, which were worn with satisfaction by a lady for many years. About the end of the decade under consideration, Dr. Hayes was called on by a lady whose gums had become so changed that it was necessary that the teeth for which she applied should be make much longer than in ordinary cases and something was needed to supply the portion of the gums that had disappeared. This case and its treatment led Dr. Hayes to experiment upon porcelain gum-teeth which he finally successfully produced—the first used in Buffalo and probably the first made in this country. Dr. Hayes contributed largely to the dental appliances now in use in the profession, and chief among which are the "Hayes' Vulcanizing Oven," the "Hayes' Mercury Bath," the "Hayes' Dental Flask," "Hayes' Celluloid Apparatus," and "Hayes' Celluloid Articulator." All of these were patented and are now in use. He also made many other valuable improvements in dental drills, dentist's chairs, etc. The introduction and manufacture of these improvements together with the Whitney vulcanizer and the Automatic Plunger of Snow & Lewis, resulted in the formation in 1867 of a co-partnership between Drs. B. T. Whitney, G. B. Snow and Theodore G. Lewis, under the name of the "Buffalo Dental Manufacturing Company," an organization that is still in a prosperous business career in this city. The Whitney and the Hoyt Vulcanizers, the Automatic Plunger and the Saliva Ejector, patented by T. G. Lewis, are all Buffalo inventions, and are known and recognized all over the world as the best and most valuable appliances of the kind in use. They are made solely by the above named company.

Dr. Hayes possessed literary ability of a high order and published numerous pamphlets and papers of value and interest. He died on the 27th of April, 1882.

Richard Corydon came to Buffalo in 1835 and remained for about two years.

Charles W. Harvey came in 1836, and is still a resident of the city, although he retired from the practice of his profession in 1860. He took a high rank soon after his arrival here, as an operative dentist, in whose presence, as a professional man as well as a citizen, the city was most fortunate.

Aaron Gibbs came to Buffalo in 1837, remaining until 1842, and Uriah H. Dunning who remained about four years.

In 1837 was established the "New York Society of Dental Surgeons," the first society of this character in the country, and two years later appeared the first regular dental periodical publication; it was called the American Journal of Dental Science, and published in Baltimore.

During the decade from 1840 to 1850 the following dentists began practice in Buffalo: Reuben G. Snow, formerly practicing physician, began dentistry in 1840; William S. Vanduzee, 1841; Hiram H. Rey-
nolds, 1843; Benoni S. Brown, 1844; William G. Oliver, 1847; John Lewis, 1847; Frederick Oliver, 1848; N. W. Whitcomb, 1848. The two Oliver brothers mentioned were jewelers; artificial teeth at that time were almost entirely set on gold or silver plates, and these jewelers found the new field of making false teeth so much more profitable than their former business that they adopted it. During this decade advancement in the science and practice of dentistry was marked. About 1850, Goodyear's vulcanite as a substitute for gold and silver in plate work, was introduced and rapidly supplanted the metals. Artificial teeth were brought to a good degree of perfection, their manufacture being largely carried on in New York and Philadelphia.

The year 1841 witnessed the founding of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and in 1845 the Ohio Dental College was opened in Cincinnati; these institutions added to a limited degree, to the number of dentists, of which Buffalo received her share.

In 1844, the Dental Intelligencer was established in Philadelphia, which was followed in 1846, by the New York Dental Recorder. The Dental Register of the West was started in Cincinnati in 1847. The Dental News Letter was founded in the same year in Philadelphia. This completes the list of publications until 1860. These were mostly advertising mediums previously, but published much matter of value to the profession.

Between the years 1850 and 1860, the following named dentists began practice in Buffalo: Isaac H. Giffing, 1851; B. T. Whitney, 1851; Albert B. Robinson, 1856; Chester L. Straight, 1856; Charles B. Phelps, 1857; Gilbert W. Reese, 1857; James H. Waterman, 1857; George F. Foote, 1858; H. Sweet, 1859.

In 1850 the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery was founded and in 1856, the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. From these and preceding institutions, many graduates entered the profession. In 1855, the American Dental Convention was established as the successor of the American Society of Dental Surgeons, which had been founded in 1840, but had become disorganized chiefly through a discussion over the use of amalgam. The American Dental Convention enjoyed a career of usefulness until the year 1883, its meetings and discussions going far to advance the profession.

During the decade from 1860 to 1870 the influx of dentists to Buffalo was very large. The city had grown rapidly and acquired a reputation for energy and enterprise, while from the various dental institutions of the country, the number of graduates was yearly increasing. Following are the names of the dentists who began practice here during the period last mentioned: Leon F. Harvey, 1860; Merritt F. Cook, J. T. Grady, Theodore G. Lewis and Milton B. Straight in 1862; Henry McCutcheon, George B. Snow, Alfred P. Southwick, Joseph R. Wetherell.
THE DENTAL PROFESSION IN BUFFALO.

and S. A. Freeman in 1863; George A. Wilkins in 1864; E. A. Thompson, 1865; Robert J. Adams, James G. Barbour and Garrett C. Daboll, 1867; Theodore H. Palmer, F. E. Reynolds and Charles Dautel, 1868; William J. Barrett, George W. Dunbar, Frederick G. Longnecker and Orlando Luce, 1869; none in 1870.

This decade witnessed the addition to dental literature of the first Buffalo publication the Buffalo Dental Advertiser, which is still running as the organ of the Buffalo Dental Manufacturing Company. On the 1st of October, 1862, the Western New York Dental Society was established, with Dr. Charles W. Harvey as president. It was, at least in part, through the medium of this organization that the Dental Law of 1868 was put through the Legislature. This law, which with its amendments, has conferred upon the dental profession inestimable benefits, originated in Buffalo, with Dr. B. T. Whitney as the chief moving spirit. Its principle original provision was the establishment of the State Dental Society, with subordinate district societies, Buffalo being the central point of the Eighth district. The law grew out of the general desire for legislative acknowledgement of dentists as members of a profession that is entitled to protection and regulation in its practice, similar to what is accorded the medical profession. The society was thus founded, with its board of censors who should make examinations and grant diplomas only. The following year (1869) an amendment was passed authorizing the granting of degrees in connection with diplomas and prohibiting any person from falsely claiming to have a diploma, license or degree. In 1879 another amendment was passed authorizing the registration of the names of all practicing dentists in the county clerk's office. It is now a misdemeanor for a person to practice dentistry without registration and a diploma.

The proceedings of the State Society and those subordinate to it, with the enforcement of this wholesome law, marked a great advancement in the profession of dentistry. No other State in the Union now boasts legislation and organization so complete in these respects, as New York, very much of the credit for which is due to the profession in the city of Buffalo.

On the 27th of May, 1864, the Buffalo Dental Association was founded; this is a local organization, as its name indicates, and is still in the enjoyment of a healthy career, its meetings have been productive of much benefit to the profession.

Following are the names of the dentists who began practice in Buffalo from 1871 to the present time: George B. Hawley, Angelo C. Lewis and Thomas T. Philips, 1871; William A. Barrows, David S. Brown, Benjamin F. Clark, Lansing B. Cook, William Grinton and John L. Daboll, 1872; Alexander Bain, J. P. Dunn, William H. Kezeler and Charles W. Stainton, 1873; Parker A. Poole, Joseph W. Blandy, Douglas S. Joyce, 1874; George B. Scott, 1875; Charles S. Butler, William C.
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Barrett, Joseph Seal and Lucien G. Sibley, 1876; Edward C. Longnecker and Frank S. Teller, 1878; Leverett C. Covey, 1880; C. A. Allen and Franklin E. Howard, 1881; William C. Hayes, 1882.

The Independent Practitioner, a dental periodical, was started in Baltimore in 1880, and removed to New York on January 1st, 1881. Dr. W. C. Barrett, of Buffalo, became interested in the publication in 1883, and it is now owned by an association of dentists, a majority of them in New York and Brooklyn, while it is edited by Dr. Barrett and published in this city. It is now the only independent dental publication in the State, and is ably conducted.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF ERIE COUNTY.*


HISTORY, truly speaking, is an account of facts, particularly of facts relating to nations or States, while a formal account of the life of individuals is not history, but biography. This chapter will pretend to the dignity of neither, but will endeavor to speak of the men who, since the organization of Erie county, upon the bench and the bar, in the forum of the law and in public and private life, have dignified humanity by their intelligent labors. It will necessarily be confined to the lives of those who have gone before us, leaving to the future annalist the task of narrating an account of those who are now upon the stage of life. This history will be compiled from all sources from which it has been possible to obtain information, particularly from the files of contemporaneous newspapers, and the valuable archives of the Buffalo Historical Society, and will not aspire to originality in thought, matter or expression.

The old county of Niagara, of which Buffalo was the county seat, was organized by an act of the Legislature, passed March 11, 1808. The present county of Erie was not set off from the several counties then embraced in Niagara and organized until 1821. The first court held in Buffalo was in June, 1808, at Mr. Landen's public house, situated on inner lot number

* This sketch was compiled by Hon. James Sheldon, Chief Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo.