Yours Truly

Perry Clark
Mr. Clark also became the owner of one-third of the Brown elevator, with a collateral interest of another third. He was an extensive operator in grains, having the means to take advantage of the fluctuations in the markets, thereby enabling him to realize gratifying profits. His success in business has been largely due to the possession of correct judgment. He rarely made a mistake in his estimation of the character of men or in a business transaction. This qualification enabled him to succeed where others would fail. He was not only attentive and industrious in his business pursuits, but he believed in its rigid economy as well. From the commencement of his business career, he was scrupulously faithful to all financial engagements. His name was held to be more important than the accumulation of wealth.

One of the cardinal principles of his business methods was prompt payment of all obligations. His transactions were almost invariably for cash, and he thereby removed the advantages that are incident thereto. In all of his vast business, involving many millions, he never has had a "bill payable" entered upon his books, but of "ills none for ill are there, plenty of erms. He disliked the credit system, and his ample means enabled him to practice what he believed in.

Mr. Clark was a man of marked character and of decided ability. He possessed a large brain, took a comprehensive view of things, and was well calculated to manage extensive enterprises. He was not content with the narrow limits of social affairs, but his mind rather seemed to after larger methods and more comprehensive operations. He was a thorough-going business man and was known of all men as straightforward and strict in all his dealings.

Mr. Clark has done much to promote the growth and prosperity of Buffalo. He came to it when it was but a large village, and few persons have been more intimately identified with its material progress or taken a deeper interest in all that was calculated to promote its welfare. His charities have been liberal and numerous, but not excessively lavished. He did not seek notoriety through his benefactions, but he cherished the gratitude of deserving persons and worthy institutions who were the recipients of his generous distributions.

Broad-minded, warm-hearted, honest, courteous, obliging and kind, he had hosts of friends that were bound to him with bonds of steel and indissoluble roots of friendship. He was never blessed with children, and yet his domestic relations and immediate associates were most endearing, enriching one of the most elegant and attractive homes of Buffalo. He was extremely fond of his past, and loved more literature in the width of his country measures than at places of public resort. Mr. Clark married Naomi Macy, daughter of Mr. George Macy, of Geneva, on the 2nd of September, 1841. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Bissell, who is now the Bishop of Vermont. Mrs. Clark is also a native of England, and came to this country with her parents when a mere child, in 1829.

Eight years after their marriage, in 1833, Mr. and Mrs. Clark made their first trip abroad. They spent six months visiting the scenes of their childhood and their relatives in England, and in sight-seeing on the continent. They afterward made five other journeys to Europe. They spent in the winter season of 1839 on the Pacific coast.

Very few men with such a life beginning as Mr. Clark had, have been so successful as he is in accumulating wealth. Commencing his business career at the age of twenty years, he lived to a擎ing age, and it is said he amassed upwards of two millions, the result of well-directed management.

Mr. Clark was never much a politician. He was continually a Democrat, but not a rigid partisan. He voted for Gen. Grant for President, and was opposed Republicans for local offices.
He represented the Seventh Ward in the Common Council in 1862, 1863, and was the Democratic candidate for Mayor in 1864, but he showed the face of the rest of the ticket in a defeat the result of an opposing party majority.

Mr. Clark was a strong unionist during the war, and contributed liberally towards the maintenance of the Union cause around the area of its action. He was an Episcopalian and a member and vestryman at Trinity Church, and a life member of the Young Men's Association. He died on the 28th of September, 1884, four days after completing his sixty-first year.

GEORGE COIT has been called "one of the earliest fathers and founders of Buffalo." That he was entitled to such an distinction is one who is familiar with the history of the city is of opinion. He was a continuous resident of the place from 1801 until the fall of his sixth, May 3, 1867, more than a half century. He was the pioneer handler the live-in-a dry and everything illegally to the extent from the earth by the method of his enemy, and he experienced its exhausting and growing into a great city, step by step, and constantly identified himself in many ways and in all times with its advancement and prosperity.

The Coit family are an ancient and honorable stock, being descended from John Coit, who came to America from Falmouth, Casle, in Wales, owning boy to girl, which is supposed to have been held by ancestors of John Coit. The letter had a grant of land in Salem, Mass., in 1630. In 1643 he removed to Boston, where he held the office of selectman. He was the great-grandson of the grandfather of George Coit. The next in direct descent was Joseph Coit, who was born from Lancaster to New Lon- don in about 1752, when he was a shipbuilder all the remembrance of his life. Ezra, Joseph Coit was the second son of the shipbuilder, and great-grandson of George Coit. He was born in New London April 4, 1753, graduated at Harvard and was admitted to a Mayor's regiment the first Company of Yon College. Colonel Samuel Coit, son of Ezra Joseph, was born at Philadephia, Conn., in 1753. He obtained the military rank of Colonel and held various civil offices. One of his sons, William Coit, was a graduate of Yale and became president as a mayor's commander in the Revolution. Another of his sons, John Coit, until the first report known as a "stake," having a well for the training of fish-olver, on the Atlantic coast. His son Benjamin Jr., was the son of Benjamin, Jr., the latter being the father of the subject of the sketch. Benjamin Jr., was born December 23, 1799, in Preston, Conn., when he was a shipmaster and afterwards a mer- chant. His 200,000 talks in the Revolutionary war. He died in Norwich, December 25, 1864, aged eighty-three. This hazy report brings us to the birth of George Coit, which occurred on the 16th of June, 1829, in Norwich, Conn. Their brother and "Aunt Edith" were inquiring his position and learning the "duguid's business."

In the further preparation of this biography, we entrust it to the historical sketch pro- posed by Mr. William Ward, who was long an intimate friend of Mr. Coit, and read before the Buffalo Historical Society on the 18th of July, 1864.

The Mr. Coit of the late Judge Townsend went through together in a string store in Norwich, and came to reside here in 1811, and established himself in the same business. They continued in until 1818, when they sold out to Dr. John E. Marshall. During these few years of their residence in 1812 (then a village) they established for themselves a high reputation for integrity and personal responsibility. It may be mentioned as a fact almost without precedent, that during the greater part of their partnership, of more than fifty years, they owned and sold everything in common. Even after they both had families, this continued to be the case, each taking from the joint stock what was necessary for the support of their family, finding no difficulty in obtaining against any individual party. This was a fact known to the neighborhood, and was not regarded as being rude against any individual party. This was a fact known to the neighborhood, and was not regarded as being rude. After the sale in 1818, the Coit family moved to the second and third floor of the business was at the foot of Commercial street, at the north of the little Buffalo creek, where they sold a store and a family building. Which was used many years. After the Erie road was completed to this city. Marine, Sheldon & Company cast off their business from Black Rock to Buffalo, which by an agreement between the two firms, foreclosed & sold Coit & H. Townsend & Co. Those engaged particularly in the transportation and forwarding business, having connections with the principal points both near and next, doing business for many years under the name of the "Erie Line," enjoying a reputation acquired by few if any other companies among the numerous compa- nies engaged in the business at that or any subsequent period.

Mr. Coit married a sister of his partner, Miss Eliza Townsend, on the 27th of April, 1825, by whom eight children were born to them, of whom seven are living. There are several who are permitted to enjoy so much wealth in their childhood as did Mr. Coit. They had remained under the paternal care until they were all married and settled in the world, with the exception of John,
who was absent a few years pursuing his theological studies in Europe. The family were remark-
ably religious, constantly attached to each other, as to their father and to their father's house.
Their mother, who was entirely devoted to her children while she lived, died while they were all
young; and they never forgot or forgave her for the sake of her example. Mr. Col.
was twice married, after the loss of his first wife, to Mary Smith A Tuury, July 25, 1823, and to Eliza
E. Meade, 1841; both of which connections were to have some influence on the life of Mr. Co.
"Although Mr. Colit had lived in Buffalo grew up from an insignificant village to become a
large and populous city, his own chosen dwelling being, as it were, in the very heart of business,
he returned to remain in his old home, and continued to keep his place, unpretending residence on
the corner of Pearl and Main streets, where he had first picked his last and more than fifty years ago.

This record of our departed friend would be incomplete without some notice of his peculiarities
of character. Mr. Colit did not attempt great things. He seemed perfectly satisfied in the posit-
tions where Providence had placed him, and to discharge the duties of that position with
facilitv and to discharge the duties of that position with
facilitv and to discharge the duties of that position with
 facil ity and with consistency the character he had assumed of an upright, conscientious
businessman, and all who knew him will say that in this he was
unquestionably successful. He was, in the no period of his business career when the firm of which he was a prominent member did not stand
"A No. 1." in the public estimation, not only for prudence, responsibility, but for punctuality, honesty
and integrity. The name of Townsend & Colit, associated as it was with that of others of the high-
est business standing in almost every principal town from New York through the Erie Canal and the
lakes to Michigan, was a guarantee that whatever was committed to their hands was safe and sure
to receive the most rigid care and prudence attention.

"In 1848, on the application of the citizens of Buffalo, the Legislature of the State authorized
the survey of the mouth of Buffalo creek with a view to the construction of a harbor. The next year
the Legislature authorized a loan of $2,000,000 for the construction of the work. This loan was
secured by the bond and mortgage of Charles Townsend, Samuel Willerson and George Colit. A pier was
built, and in 1851 a fleet of vessels of sufficient size to carry vessels of ordinary size into Buffalo
creek, giving assurance of the success of what had been considered a doubtful enterprise.

When, however, the agent of the steamboat company came on from New York, in January, 1852, to
build a new steamer to take the place of the "Weekly-aller-Water," which had been wrecked, he did
not regard the latter improvements sufficiently advanced or secure to cause the boat a safe passage
out of the creek if constructed upon its banks, and decided to build it at Black Rock. To induce
the building of the boat in Buffalo, however, the citizens offered to render the company against
loss by agreeing to pay $500 a day for every day the boat should be detained in Buffalo creek after the
end of May, by reason of any obstruction of the channel. Charles Townsend, Samuel Willerson,
George Coll, Elamour Johnson, Elijah P. Elam and Elamour Wadens erected the bond. The
boat was accordingly built on Buffalo creek, and when completed and ready to sail, in the spring of
1853, the operator found it nearly three months, a vessel of her size, from the time the engine was
completed, and the vessel was now ready to sail, the vessel was now ready to sail, the vessel was now ready to sail,

"As has already been observed, Mr. Colit did not seek public Notoriety out of the legitimate
sphere of his business, yet his political opinions were desired and firmly espoused on all
political occasions. In these, as in all else, he was conservative in his views and principles. He held
his religious views and principles in the same way, and never allowed them apart from politics
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his religious views and principles in the same way, and never allowed them apart from politics
his religious views and principles in the same way, and never allowed them apart from politics.

His charities were unostentatious—the natural impulses of a kind, sympathizing heart, ever open
to the poor and was one of the, not practiced by any one else, but the principles of tender sympathy
was suffering whatever fender.

"Townsend & Colit were almost, if not the first, who came to settle in Buffalo who possessed
Mort. Most of all, who had hitherto settled here, had little more than strong hands and a reso-
nate purpose. Townsend & Colit were reared wealthy and their means and credit contributed to
get a permanency to the business here which it had not enjoyed before. The first vessel registered in
the district of Buffalo creek was the "St. Louv," which was built in 1811 in part at least, owned
by Capt. Oliver Coll, who was a relative of Mr. George Coll, was master and part owner of the vessel.

They continued to intermingle in the commerce of the lakes from this time, in the introduction of steamboats, and the first of the boats to which they belonged were large boats, both in steam and sail, and 240 in all, at their disposal in 1843 or 44, and perhaps it is due to the truth to say that the capital and credit of Townsend & Colit contributed as much or more that of any
individual at that early day to develop the resources of the country and carry forward the commerce
of our internal waters. The same may be said with equal truth of the improvements of our city.

Not to be overlooked is the excellency of the goods of the city.
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George Townsend, born May 7, 1824;
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HISTORY OF BUFFALO

Fowen, E., born June 4, 1806; Nathaniel J., born October 20, 1819; Ellen Bijley, born June 23, 1817; William Benjamin, born March 2, 1825. Of these three are now living, Mrs. S. P. Window, Mrs. E. K. Holway and Frank E. Coit, of Buffalo.

As related to me by Mr. Coit, the following is an abridgment of the Buffalo Grange's historically interesting:

The two young men prepared a pack of horses, in New York, and by way of the Hudson, the Mohawk, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river, arrived at Lewiston, and thence brought them to Buffalo in this way. The pioneer merchants ridiculed the little trading post or bazaar, of Buffalo, on the 18th of June, 1817.

It was a sight quite against which the firm of Townsend & Coit planned their Wide, Menominee entering, but they were forward with their hopes to the task of clearing the path of commerce. In the fall of 1817 they had opened a package store on Main Street, near the old Eagle Hotel, and obtained, and whites, hatters and woodsmen fancied, were their customers. The following spring they caught the property running from Main to Tonawanda streets, whereas the Townsend Hall stood as well as the house where Mr. Coit afterwards lived and died. Where now Hall stands they built their store and did business, till the fatal 30th of December, 1843. In the night preceding that day Mr. Coit landed a wagon with a part of his goods and gave his partner, who was a cripple, away from the loss of the beautiful springs, to Williamsville.

Returning to the same destination, the partners perceived a small wooden building located on what is now Erie avenue, which, from its very iniquity, lent itself to the construction. This they fired up and opened.

Next, Townsend & Co set themselves in the drug business till about the year 1825. At that date Buffalo began to assert itself as an emporium of trade between the Erie and West, several wagon lines having been established between Albany and here, by which goods were brought and conveyed up the lake. The wagon rifle had a set in place of goods and other products at this time. Mr. Coit and his partner, acting advantage of the opening, established themselves on the west side and provided wagons means. Open the competition of the Erie canal, state business expanded into large and prosperous proportions.

Mr. Coit was a prominent member of the Buffalo Historical Society, of the Buffalo Board of Trade, of the Water Works Company, and other organizations, all of which testified to their appreciation of his character, his appropriate resolutions.

Little news need be told of the life of George Coit. His death came at the subject of an elegant discourse, by Rev. Walter Clarke, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Coit was a devoted member for over forty years. In that discourse Mr. Clark said of the deceased:

"Later it sold up every sale, as I conversed with those who have known him best, that during the twenty years and those through which his eminent business career ran, since the day that he and partner opened their little drug store on Main street, not a smile has fallen upon his integrity nor shadow obscured the first fact of his character. It is not with a tremulous fear that I heard from his dying pillow the solemn declaration that on a few years ago of his and she life. He would not tell the cause of his death, but it was, by injury from the United States mail and was a gentleman of fine bearing and he had maintained his integrity notwithstanding it had been driven from his dying pillow the solemn declaration that on a few years ago of his and she life. 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What higher tribute could possibly be paid the memory of any man?

INNER CUTLER.—No claim of mine, perhaps, according more for the material advancement of communities, than successful manufacturers; men who are quick to see the advantages for business and necessarily possessed by villages or cities where they are situated, and who have the capacity to plan, grasp and control vast enterprises, with energy and perseverance to push them to complete success. In the first rank of that class it is proper to place the name of this gentleman, a man who has done more than a half century to the development of the manufacture of furnaces in the city of Buffalo.

Mr. Cutler's ancestors were English, their late descendants being the hardworking New Eng.

Sarah was the father of Albert Cutler, who was born in Killingly, Mass., in the year 1815, and was conspicuous in fighting for his country through the Revolutionary war. His wife was Daniel Judd, daughter of Jonathan Judd. They reared eleven children were born. The Judd family of which Mr. Cutler was a member, was of considerable importance and traced its lineage back through a well-preserved blood to the original English ancestry. Thomas Judd came from England in 1653, and settled in Cambridge, Mass., afterwards removing to Hartford, Conn. His son William married a daughter of John Stebbins, of whom the late O. C. Stebbins was a descendant. The subsequent generations consist in the persons and order of Thomas Judd, William Judd and Jonathan Judd. Mrs. Cutler thus being a daughter of the fifth consecutive generation from the
Biographical

pisanal English stock. Dr. Eleazer Judd, Jr., was a prominent physician of Paris, Orleans county, N. Y., whose son, George Parmalee Judd, went to the Sandwich Islands as a missionary in 1827, and was afterwards appointed by the King of the Islands to the office of Minister of Finance, which he still holds.

After Joseph Cultur's marriage he removed to Paris, Orleans county, N. Y., where Amos Cultor was born on the 2nd day of May, 1819. Joseph Cultor was aENTER, and his sons were brought up in his vocation from the time they were old enough to be of much service. But this kind of labor never killed Amos Cultor; for reason is a good one and no one can massacre the person that he has touched—he was a born mechanic. A jack-knife was in his hands at a very early age. He was a fast worker, and the strength of his hands was excellent; he was not a man to stand by the door of the saw-mill, while Amos selected and carried away the tools; but he was destined to disappointment, for while he opened the door to the tools came, in the proper stead before him. He had to contend himself, for the tools, with his own strong resources. The few bits of board which the young mechanic was able to secure, were sanded and whitened into some semblance of usefulness; the richest piece of a caplet being bent and shaped into the remover of a hundred, and thus the boy sought to gratify the bent of his genius.

In the year 1836, the Cultor family removed to Sullivan, Sullivan county, where they settled upon another farm. By this time, or a little later, the elder Cultor began to realize the hopelessness of his endeavor to make a farmer of his son. Therefore, when the boy had reached the age of ten, he was apprenticed to the trade of cabinet-making with Silas Bliss, whose shop was in Clinton, Orleans county, N. Y. He served faithfully for three years, and left his employer, endowed with all the knowledge of the business he obtained in a small country shop. The young cabinet-maker then went directly to New York city, where he readily found employment with Thomas Con- stance; he remained there, attaining his knowledge of the business until he had mastered it completely, until the terrible crisis of the yellow fever in 1839 brought him to near employment in the country. He accordingly went to Chittenango, Madison county, N. Y., where he worked until 1841, when he made up his mind that there was a more promising field for his ambitious bent posterity. Like everybody else in the East, young Cultor had often heard of the reputation of "the Geneva country," and as the western part of the State was then called, and he decided to learn of the magnificence for himself. He stopped a few days with relatives in Monroe, Monroe county, where he made arrangements with another young man named Simms, by whom they were to be pro- provided with transportation and work their energies in establishing a business. The young partners loaded two wagons with tools and household goods of Simms, who was married, and set out towards Lake Erie. On the 6th of September, 1842, they reached Pitts Rock, where they immediately began the business of cabinet-making. Mr. Cultor's steady energy and unyielding action in house-ings, is shown by the fact that the very next day after his arrival at Black Rock saw him on his way to Lake Erie for his back ham, and within a month after the establishment of the town of Steuben it Cultor, they offered for sale a "faked table" of their own manufacture.

It was just five years after Simms & Cultor located themselves at Black Rock, that Mr. Cultor became interested in the future supremacy of Buffalo, and he was not slow to act upon his convictions and remove thither. He opened a shop on Main street, between South Division and Swan streets. This went on for several years, and a year earlier than this Mr. Cultor had made his first attempt to introduce power into his shop. In a building which had been furnished with water power for the purpose of flour-milling, he put rude examples of a circular saw, a belt saw and a vent- ing lathe. From that time on Mr. Cultor has never hesitated to call himself of every available improvement in woodworking machinery, for the adornment of his business. Early in the year 1850 he started the first frame building ever used and by it he cane very near making his fortune. The machine consisted simply of the introduction of a boring bit into the end of the material of the barn saw. While being a place handle on the Stockade he fell forward, and was saved himself from being gored through the body, he struck a blow against the saw. If that saw had been moving at the speed given to it in his present work, Mr. Cultor's arms would have ended at that time, as is what he received a severe wound which partially damaged one eye.
HISTORY OF BUFFALO.

In his Buffalo shop of 1829, Mr. Calter had no water power; but he was not inclined to depend solely on the slow processes of hand work. He accordingly rigged a large wheel seven feet in diameter, which was turned by a blind man. Following this primitive motive power, he introduced a sweep with a bone attached, which he used for some time. These rude appliances for expediting his work were then but in advance of his contemporaries. He finally purchased from the old Buffalo & Niagara Falls railroad company, a locomotive boiler and engine, and has ever since largely used steam power. Shaping machines, one of the first "Daniels" planers, saws of all kinds and in fact all of the most improved wood-working machinery he has been quick to adopt, until now it is well known that his extensive works are better equipped in this respect than almost any other similar establishment in the country.

In the overwhelming financial panic of 1836 Mr. Calter failed in business, but he never suffered his credit to be impaired in any respect whatever. In 1830 Mr. Calter admitted his son to partnership with him, and the firm has since been A. Calter & Son. Their business is now one of the largest in the country in this line, and their success is the largest in the world.

As would naturally be expected, Mr. Calter possesses a remarkable inventive faculty, and numerous patents have been granted him, none of which are of great value. One of the most important of these is the wall sawed desk, with sliding, nesting corrogated cover; upon this desk Mr. Calter has obtained seven patents, covering all of its various ingenious features. The manufacture of the desk is now very large and it is sold by all parts of the world.

The Calter Manufacturing Company was recently organized by A. Calter & Son in connection with some of their elavages, for the manufacture of furniture separately from the original firm. After Calter is president of the company, which is largely interested in the manufacture of fine furniture.

Mr. Calter was married on the 21st of July, 1828, to Miss Lydia Gray; they have had seven children, as follows:—Maria Calter, who was married to Thomas Bassett; January 10, 1850; John D., Harry Calter, born August 1, 1829, died January 22, 1850; Abner Calter, born September 9, 1826, died November 6, 1830; Grace Calter, who married Oliver W. Helden, September 28, 1835; Agnes Calter, born March 31, 1835, died November 7, 1853; Fred. H. Calter, born July 28, 1843; Katie Calter, born March 3, 1845, died April 21, 1866.

In politics Mr. Calter was a staunch Whig as long as he was a lively man, and he now naturally drifted into the camp of the Republican party. He reserves the right, however, in vote for the best man whether belonging to his party or not. He has never held any public office, nor has he ever tried to get one.

In religion he is a Presbyterian, and is, and has been for many years a member of the Central Presbyterian Church.

GARRET C. DABOLL, was born on the 15th of December, 1839, at Mount Morris, N. Y. He is descended on his father's side from the French Huguenots. His father was John V. Daboll, formerly from Groton, Conn., and his mother was Henrietta Peterson, of Nana, N. Y. When Garrett C., was twelve years old, his parents removed from Mount Morris, to Rockford, Allegany county, N. Y., where he remained at home most of the time until he was twenty years of age. He was a thorough student and in the common schools and academies acquired a good academic education. At the age of sixteen he began teaching school, to which he devoted a portion of his time for several years. When Mr. Daboll was twenty years of age (in 1859) he went to Nassauville, N. Y., and began the study of dentistry. He remained there in the study and practice of his profession about eight years, making special efforts during that period to broaden his knowledge and extend the limits of his professional possibilities.

In 1863, Dr. Daboll removed to Buffalo, where he has since occupied an eminent position in his profession as well as in social circles.

In April, 1863, Dr. Daboll was married to Miss Lucy C. Beisland, daughter of Hunter K. Beisland, and Catherine Machland. One year after this marriage Miss, Daboll died, (April, 1864, after giving birth to a son, Louis H. Daboll, who was born March 25, 1865. Dr. Daboll was again married in July, 1868, to Miss May C. Allen, daughter of Gideon Allen and Melinda Potter, by whom he has no children.

Dr. Daboll spent two years in Paris, beginning with the winter of 1871-72, in the practice of his profession, where he found a field so attractive and lucrative that he now has it in contemplation to
returns there and grew up his permanent residence. In the city of Buffalo he made, at the head of his profession, and his success has been commensurate with his thorough abilities.

His is possessed of a social cheerful disposition and temperance, coupled with a manner of easy dignity and attractions, which, together with his own friends, in whatsoever circle he moves, he is a member of his profession and has long been connected with the church and moral society of the city.

Dr. Dobell is a vestryman in the Church of the Assumption (Episcopal) and is president of the Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan Hospital.

ROBERT DICK—The subject of this sketch was born January 12, 1814, in Stoughton, Lincolnshire, England, He was the fourth son and sixth child of James Dick and Jemima Brown, married in 1797, who, in training their five sons and four daughters, taught one another to be at school and college. As the sons of a gentleman, they were educated in a private school, where he was a scholar and a scholar, though he was singularly endowed with natural ability and a love for learning. His studies were in mathematics, Latin, and Greek. He graduated in 1817, at the age of 18, with a degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was appointed to the chair of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, where he was a student for many years. His lectures on mathematics were highly esteemed, and he was a friend of the best mathematicians of the time. He was a man of peculiar industry and energy, and his lectures were the means of producing a great number of his pupils, who were distinguished for their abilities and attainments. He was a man of great force and influence, and his lectures were listened to with the greatest attention. He was a man of great sagacity and judgment, and his lectures were the means of producing a great number of his pupils, who were distinguished for their abilities and attainments. He was a man of great force and influence, and his lectures were listened to with the greatest attention. He was a man of great sagacity and judgment, and his lectures were the means of producing a great number of his pupils, who were distinguished for their abilities and attainments. He was a man of great force and influence, and his lectures were listened to with the greatest attention.
as a懂事 he had often preached under a church Boughs. His call at the age of nineteen was to the work of an evangelist in the borough. Then accepting this as his life-work, after four years more than a half century, it is still his chosen labor; and never shall these years did broke money, much or little, a condition of work, not even, in his four years of pastoral work, not even his four years of strictly home-mission work. His four years of home-mission work was performed in Canada, country of Lundy.

In 1867-68 he, with his brother William, conducted an academy in Stockville, on the St. Lawrence river, and preached nearly every Sabbath. In Stockville he helped organize the first Division of Sons of Temperance in Canada, and also the Grand Division of Canada. Becoming fully convinced that there was promise of good in all men in this Order, he afterwards organized the first Division of Toronto, in York, Bowmanville, Oshawa, Markham, Newmarket, Brampton, Hamilton, Guelph, Caledonia, and the most of the intermediate villages—eighteen Divisions in all. After a year of this work he began the publication of books for the protection of Biblical knowledge: first, "Dawson's Scriptural Manual;" and "The Bible Legend;" and, second, his "Lecture Manual."

In these two works, in connection with others, he used in Canada 30,000 copies. To still further advance his special evangelical work he began in 1854 the publication of a monthly journal in Toronto, called the Gospel Reformer, which was inter-denominational in character; this he continued until 1874. It was for this magazine that Mr. Dick commenced his typographical book-keeping and machine-mending system, showing that this invention made the whole contingent of his paper, he moved to Buffalo at the last center, publishers being his co-operating connections. At the end of twenty-five years he believes that his magazine was widely read. In Buffalo they lived to 1870, he did a great deal of evangelistic work, especially in the streets and halls of the city. What he now and here during those sixteen years completed him for their close work in organizing the "Law and Order Society," to which he and thousands others were each pledged in the name of $50, made possible to a community of three thousand by the "Hundreds," five-dollar installations as needed from time to time. The society, believing that the enlisted enforcement of the Study liquor law was indispensable to the moral well-being of the community, and especially for that consumption till every lawful measure was known to them proved abject.

Mr. Dick was married on the 1st of January, 1869, to Mary Nair, daughter of Thomas Most, a worthy elder in the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and the Dick family the nearest neighboring family. Three years after their marriage their first child (a son) was born at Ames, near Sharon Springs. He died from illness following upon fatigue and exposure during service in the One Hundredth New York Volunteer, and an captain in the Twelfth cavalry, and is buried in Forest Lawn. Robert Thompson Dick was born in 1864, and also attended a master who was known as Thompson, although under the prescribed age for enlistment. He joined the rank of the Seventy-four New York militia, and hurried with them towards Gettysburg to help defend arms back across the Potomac. During the battle of Gettysburg his regiment and site from Pennsylvania guarded a gap in the mountains at Cemetery Springs, within hearing of the artillery outing. On the Sabbath after the battle, 1000 of Tom's hungry troops crowded upon the hill top, but on seeing dense regiment spread out among the trees and ready for battle, they turned back. To reach the hour of the Seventy-fourth.

The first-born of their brothers was the age of eighteen months, before the younger was born. Their youngest sister, Mary E., died in her twelfth year. Her spirit ascended to God in a family service, in her hour of illumination, for which nothing short of the solemn event of emerging into glory can possibly compare. Her lovely rest in Forest Lawn lends the ashes of her brother.

The second daughter, Jennie E., graduated from the Buffalo Central School in 1834. In 1834 she became the wife of Arthur M. Barnes, the colonel of the late Professor J. W. Bartlett, whose◐
From a lengthy delineation of Mr. Dick's characteristics, publicly given at sight by Professor O. H. Fowler, the first paragraph is extracted as it appeared on the following morning in the Buffalo Courier:

"Professor Fowler said: 'The gentleman before him is a very large man, being twenty-three inches in circumference, but, in spite of this, he has a good heart to support it; and when, together with an uncommon degree of enthusiasm, which is a very useful thing in a physician's service, is his chief asset to work with impetuous energy. A scantily-built field always indicates an equal temperament, which is in this case a little too vigorous to be weakness. A long and powerful organism indicates speed and strength.' The Professor declared Mr. Dick to be careful as his growth older is over-excitability and unfavorableness would affect his health. He has faith; but his temperament is irritable, and he would not that we usurp much with matters involving confidence and rights. His temperament is considered, but his whole character runs in a moral and religious channel. He has so little faith that we will break away from any dogma or need running true according to his conscience, and he is therefore a radical philosopher.'

CHARLES CURTIS FENN GAY, N. D.—The subject of this notice was born in Pittsfield, Berkshire county, Mass., January 17th, 1851; his father was William Gay, Jr., a native of Wrentham, Mass. The common ancestor of the Gay family in America was John Gay, who came with his wife from the western part of England making the voyage in the ship Mary and Jane and landing in this country on the 10th of May, 1630. He first settled at Watertown, Mass., but a few years afterward removed to Dedham (then called Dedham) where he died in the year 1645, at a ripe old age. Dr. C. C. C. Gay is a direct descendant in the seventh generation from this founder of the family. His mother was Anna (Glazier) Gay, a native of Northford, Berkshire county, Mass., in which place her grandfather, Augustus Minot, who came from Rhode Island, settled about 1700.

Among the members of this family who have become prominent in some direction may be mentioned three Doctors of Divinity, one of whom, Eleazer Gay, a Congregational minister of Hingham, Mass., was especially distinguished for his pen and learning. John Gay, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, held a captain's commission in the American army in the time of the Revolution. The mother of Dr. Gay is still living at the age of eighty-nine years, and is vigorous both in mind and body. While he was still a boy Dr. Gay's parents removed to Lebanon Springs, Columbia county, N. Y., where he acquired a thorough education in the select schools of that vicinity, one of them being the classical school of Professor John Hamer, of New Lebanon. In 1833 he attended the College Institute at New Burn, Warren county, N. Y. He taught school one winter in his native place. Dr. Gay began the study of medicine in 1842, in the office of Dr. Joseph Bates, of Lebanon Springs. He soon afterward went to Pittsfield, Mass., where he studied under Dr. H. H. Chilton, also in 1843, he had been licensed. He attended a course of instructions in Berkshire Medical College, and one in the Medical School at Woodstock, Vermont. At that time he was called to St. Lawrence, on the Jefferson Medical College, and to St. John's Hospital.

The following year (1843) Dr. Gay began practice of his profession in Bennington, Vermont, which he removed to Boston, Genesee county, N. Y. He remained there in successful practice four years, when he removed to Buffalo, which city has since been his place of residence. In 1845, upon the organization of the Buffalo General Hospital, he was chosen consulting surgeon, and a few years later was appointed attending surgeon, which position he has held ever since. In 1851, he was appointed by the "Union Defense Committee" of Buffalo, as Surgeon-in-charge of Fort Powers; while at this post he had charge of and examined the Forty-ninth Regiment of New York Volunteers. Colonel Daniel D. Bolwell, commanding. He is one of the founders of the Society of Cuban Sciences, of Buffalo, and was a member of the original board of Directors; he was also Curator of Botany in that institution at an early period of its history. He has been a prominent member of the State Medical Society since 1843. He is also a member of the Erie County Medical Society and has been president of that body. On several occasions he has been a delegate to the American Medical Association, and has made valuable written and verbal reports on surgery before
that distinguished body; and his reports and contributions to medical literature published in medical journals have been numerous and important. Indeed, his entire life since he began practice, has been devoted to the study of medicine, and he occupies an available position both as a physician and a surgeon. Dr. Gay has performed all capital operations; he successfully ligated the subclavian, he external iliac and femoral arteries for aneurysms; excision of the hip and elbow joints, &c. He is present president of the Chair of Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery in the medical department of the University of Niagara. Of late years he has devoted his attention more especially to surgery, making it a specialty.

Dr. Gay was married in January, 1834, in Buffalo, to Miss Sarah A. Tiff, daughter of the late George W. Tiff.

Aside from his standing in professional circles, Dr. Gay is deservedly popular in social life. In all that pertains to the advancement of general education, and in whatever has a bearing on the interests of the city in which he resides, he takes an active part. Dr. Gay is a Presbyterian, and is a member of the Central Church.

Jeremy Freeman Fargo was born at Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., February 20, 1807. He was the second child of a family of twelve children. His youth was spent on the farm in hard work during the summers, and in attendance at school winters until he was fourteen years old. It was, then, considered necessary that he should contribute in other ways towards the support of the large family, and he was accordingly, hired out to a neighboring farmer, with the understanding that he should remain until he became of age. Farm life, however, did not agree with young Fargo, either as regarded his health or his ambition, and in 1825 he left home and began life on his own account. He first engaged as a clerk in a country store at P Deposit Hill, (Chautauqua county, kept by a man named Curtis, but he gave up that position the following year and found employment in the grocery store of Fish & Gaesslin, in the city of Syracuse, with whom he remained a few months only, and then began an apprenticeship with John Wood, in the baker's business. In 1828 he removed to Newark, where he began work as a young man baker with Peter Hampson. After a year's service he was offered an interest in the business, which he declined, and entered the service of Boyer & Mills, as clerk in the grocery and dry goods trade; he remained there something over a year, when he joined his brother, the late William G. Fargo, in the business of mercantile and baker's work; in the business he continued after the dissolution of the partnership, until 1831. At first he was removed to Auburn, N. Y., where he began his career as a railroad man in the employ of the Asburn & Syracuse road, as night-watchman in the company's shops. Promotion soon came to Mr. Fargo, as a reward for faithful service, and he was made a local freight conductor; as he ran the last through train over what is now known as the direct road from Syracuse to Buffalo. He resigned his position with the Central railroad in 1836, removed to Buffalo and became one of the proprietors of the Corn Desk Elevator, under the firm name of W. G. & J. W. Fargo. He had entire charge of the construction of that elevator and was its manager until it was destroyed by fire in 1835. He then, in company with O. L. Nims and the late William Williams, built for five years the tower of the City Elevator; this firm continued until 1837.

In July, 1837, Mr. Fargo entered the service of the American Express Company as superintendent of real estate, personal property and supplies, in which position he had entire and exclusive charge of the important branch of the great express system until the day of his death.

On the first day of July, 1839, Mr. Fargo was married to Miss Harriet Watson, of Woodstock, N. Y. They had seven children, but two of whom are now living—George W. Fargo, of the American Express Company, Buffalo, and an unmarried daughter, Miss Beatrice Fargo.

In politics Mr. Fargo was a lifelong adherent to the principles of the Democratic party, but was one of that avuncular nature and disposition that usually came into public notice otherwise than in connection with its church or charitable object, and though often approached with regard to the use of his name for political honors, he consented to such offers could never be obtained. He found his greatest enjoyment and happiness in home circle, surrounded by his family, and his hospitable nature and genial manners won for him hosts of friends.

Mr. Fargo was a strong believer in the Christian faith, and for many years had been a communicant of the Episcopal Church. At one time he was a member of the vestry of St. John's church, but withdrew to join the Church of the Ascension. He was the bounding spirit in the movements which resulted in the construction of the new church edifice for that congregation, being
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he largest subscriber to the building fund and devoting nearly two years of his time to the financial and building interests of the new church. He entered the army as a Captain in 1870, in which capacity he faithfully served the church for ten years. He was at one time President of the Homoeopathic Hospital, and for many years and at the time of his death was one of the executive committees of the Old Settlers' Festival, in which organization, as well as in many of the charitable organizations of the city, he took a deep and active interest. He was a life member of the Young Men's Association, and for many years and at the time of his death was a member of the Lodge of the Ancient Lancemarks, F. & A. M.

Following is a brief extract from a newspaper notice of Mr. Fargue's life and character, printed just after his death:

"Jerome P. Fargue was a man of executive ability and connections in the discharge of every duty he assumed. In his long identification with the business of the American Express Company, he had become an important cogwheels in the organization, and in the department of that great corporation was a man of thought and ability managed his business. He was never slow in business and was always master of his details, and gave them careful attention. He was a man of great understanding, good judgment, and great personal influence. He was a man of broadness of mind, and he could always find room for the interests of his family, and he was always at home to his friends. The social qualities of his character were doubtless marked, and he was a devoted husband and father, a loyal friend and a thoughtful, generous host. In the course of charity he was always helpful, indulging and efficient, and for the years and services he did his full share of the work. He was proud of his city and interested in everything that was calculated to advance its interests and augment its glory. He was straightforward, honest man, modest, conservative, always only to be trusted and never seeking for prominence at the hands of political parties. He performed his duties faithfully and well and his loss was an irreparable one to the city of Buffalo. He died January 19, 1893, after an illness of nearly three years. The Coroner's certificate and patent submission displayed during his long and terrible suffering, some of the sad seldom witnessed under similar circumstances."

EUGENE B. DATES.—The subject of this notice, a resident of the City of Buffalo for fifty-four years, was born in Gagetown, Ontario county, N. Y., November 9, 1816, and died at his residence on Delaware avenue, Buffalo, June 21, 1885. He received a common school education, which at that period only amounted to the elementary English branches. When fourteen years of age he came to Buffalo, and began the humble duties of life, many of which are ungrateful and honorable work.

From a modest and laborious beginning he worked his way steadily up, to be at last recognized as one of the most prominent figures among the solid men of the community. When a mere youth, he was employed in the employ of Wilkinson, Sheets & Co., of Buffalo, and while there, as in all his life's work, he manifested the utmost devotion to the principles of integrity, and constant attention to the obligations which rested upon him.

The number of years Mr. Gates was Deputy Marshal for the Northern District of New York, those were indeed times of social disorder and political excitement, calculated to prove the force of character and ability of any man who should attempt to administer the laws of the State. Mr. Gates was found fully equal to the situation, and discharged his duties without fear or favor for any public officer.

Later in life he became identified with the sleeping-car interests, and established "Gates' South Shore Line" (over the Lake Shore railroad) which began at Buffalo, and extended first to Cleveland and afterwards to Chicago. This line soon became one of the most important and successful lines in the great chain between the East and the West. The cars used were of the Woodruff Papier, the exclusive right to the use of which was purchased by Mr. Gates by the invention on the 4th of January, 1868. It should be remembered that these were the lines of the first "sleepers" used upon any railroad leading out of Buffalo. They were built and placed in operation through the personal efforts and superintendence of Mr. Gates, and he was own gen at first. The line was named after him, but subsequently its name was changed, when the Lake Shore and the Wagner Lines (of the New York Central) were consolidated. Mr. Gates stranded, however, until the time of his death a handsome stakeholder of the company. He was Vice-President and one of the Directors of the Buffalo Bank, from the date of its organization. In 1838 he was chosen Vice-President and General Manager of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, and held this responsible position for the remainder of his life.

He was also President of the Kendall & Eldred Railroad Company, a line extending from Ellicott to Bradford, and Vice-President of the Olean, Bradford & Warren Railroad Company, its line extending from Olean to Bradford. He was also a Director in each of these three companies.
For many years Mr. Gates was one of the Water Commissioners of the city, and in this capacity rendered valuable services. Always a firm and impartial adherent to what he believed to be just, he often stood between the city and those who sought to deplete its treasury. In that manner he saved the tax-payers many hundred thousand dollars. Those who were best informed felt at the time of his death that it was largely his clear head and capable management which had put the present water system in successful operation and had enabled the city at reasonable expense to introduce the Holt System and put in working order the great machinery of the present complete department. When the Common Council of the city was formally notified by the Mayor, of the sudden death of Mr. Gates, that body expressed in strong and unmistakable terms its sense of the worth of his public services as a prudent and wise advisor, an efficient helper, a capable and faithful head of the Water Department, and a man long identified with the best interests of the community.

He was out of the Trustees and Directors of the Falconwood Club and took great pleasure and pride in the association. He was also a member of the Buffalo Club.

In early life Mr. Gates was a zealous member of the Whig party and believed in the political measures advocated by the great Kentucky senator, Henry Clay. Afterwards he was not a strong supporter of any party, but voted rather for men of ability and trustworthiness than for the machine politicians.

On the 28th of May, 1832, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Galligan, of Buffalo. Their union was blessed with ten children, the only survivors of whom are Miss Elizabeth H. Gates and Mrs. William Harlin, of this city, and Mrs. Charles W. Fadus, of Oswego.

In his life he was kindly, generous and indulgent to a fault. In social life he was ever ready to assist the needy, and to befriended those whom he considered really deserving of his aid and sympathy. At the time of his death, it was truly observed by those who knew him, that no man was more averse to wearing his virtues on his sleeve than he was. His manner was often abrupt, especially so when he came in contact with shams, boors, imposters and others whom he heartily detested—but underneath a rough exterior lay one of the kindest and tenderest hearts and an incurable ingenuity, that combined to make of him a "man of steel" the friends who knew him so well. Having been taught by his own experience in early life some of the trials, hardships and difficulties of those who have to begin in humble circumstances, and slowly win their way up to places of honor and emolument, his sympathies were with the poor and unfortunate. To weary persons of this class he extended benefactions in his own quiet way. In every position of life, his strong personality was felt and his peculiarities of speech and temperament readily seen. He was not deterred by the reproofs of speech or his uncontrolled manners, injustice to himself. He had little regard for the forms and conventions of polite society. He was positive and outspoken in his likes and dislikes. He was quick to detect the weaknesses and pretenses of others, ready to expose imposters, and impatient with injustice and wrong. These qualities, while they estranged some, drew others to him in cordial confidence and friendship. These qualities also made him valuable and reliable as a man of business. His clear insight and sure judgment were recognized by those with whom he was associated, and they appreciated the peculiar decision and energy with which he carried to a successful issue whatever project had been entrusted to his management.

Thus his sudden removal was felt as an almost irreparable loss to those enterprises in which he was especially active. * * * Upon the occurrence of Mr. Gates death, the Bank of Buffalo held a meeting and passed a series of memorial resolutions, from which we extract the following:

"Resolved, That in the death of George B. Gates, the Vice-President and one of the Directors of this Bank, his associates in Council of Direction feel that it has sustained a serious loss. Mr. Gates was a man of unusual powers. His fidelity of every trust was perfect; his judgment sound and comprehensive; and his energy and form of character remarkable. His devotion to the interests of this institution from the outset, has been constant and unyielding; and we desire in this formal manner to attest the sorrow with which his sudden decease has affliicted us."

The Board of Directors of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railway held a meeting also at the Bank of Buffalo, to take suitable action in reference to the death of Mr. Gates, on which occasion they tendered to his afflicted family assurances of their sympathy, and passed a series of resolutions expressive of the great worth and character of the man, in terms similar to those in the above resolutio, and adding —

"Four years since, this Board selected George B. Gates as the general manager of the property and affairs of this company. Embarrassed in capital and resources, burdened with debt, which public confidence in the success of the enterprise almost lost, Mr. Gates entered upon the discharge of his
druze. From this day in the hour when sickness with fatal illness he went home to die, he grasped the weakness of the company as if they were his own. Wise and judicious in counsel, prompt in decision, energetic and enterprising, yet prudent, mindful of every detail, yet generous in policy, his cheerful and loquacious manner entertained his audience. His mind was controlled every branch, defying every acute comprehension, he applied to the work his best powers of mind and body. Generous in a fault, he has freely advanced from the corner for any needful object connected with the administration of his trust. He lived to see in the reward of his labor, a prosperous corporation, practically free from flaring debts. ** The board of Directors feel that in his death the company has sustained a loss which is irreparable.**

The death of such a man causes a profound sense of loss and deep sorrow in any community where he lived.

WILLIAM HAWES ABBELL, the subject of this notice, is a son of Thomas Griswold Abell, who was born at Bennington, Vt., on the 15th of April 1796, and afterwards married Rhoda Hawks, of the same place. He is a direct descendant of William Hyde, a native of England, who emigrated to America and settled at Hartford, Conn., in 1636, where he probably came over in 1635 with the Rev. Thomas Hooker, the first minister of Hartford. He is the fifth in descent from Caleb Abell, who married Margaret Punt, daughter of John Punt and Hester Hyde. The latter was the daughter of William Hyde. Caleb Abell's son Nathaniel was the father of Simon Abell, who, on Thomas was the father of Thomas Griswold Abell, the father of the subject. On his maternal side William H. Abell is also descended from William Hyde, through Matthew Griswold, who married Phoebe, daughter of Samuel Hyde, the act of the original emigrant. William Hyde was the father of two children—Eliza, born about 1637, and Hester, born probably in England. Samuel married Jane Lee, of East Saybrook, now Lyme. She was a daughter of Thomas Lee and **** Brown, who came from England in 1640. Hester married John Punt, and their daughter Margaret married Caleb Abell, from whom the subject of this sketch descended; as he also did from Samuel Hyde on his maternal side.

Thomas Gr. Abell removed to Providence, Charlestown county, N. Y., in the year 1814, where he purchased the hotel property now known as the Taylor House. He subsequently, in connection with Belsa C. and Phineas Post, established the first line of stage between Buffalo and Erie, Pa., which they conducted for many years; it is said that Mr. Abell made the first stage coach in the country. He was a prominent man in Charlestown county; was for many years a Colonel of the militia regiment. In 1814 he removed to Buffalo, where he died on the 16th day of August, 1854.

William Hawes Abell is the only son of Thomas Gr. and Rhoda Abell, and was born in Bennington, Vt., January 29, 1814, the same year in which his parents removed to Fredonia.

Mr. Abell graduated from the Fredonia Academy, and at the age of twenty years, had made himself of such prominence and popularity that he was appointed at the age of twenty years, by the United States Patent Office, to be the Secretary of the Patent Office. He was also a Colonel of the militia regiment. In 1833 he again departed for Texas and settled in Austin, the capital of the Republic, which had just been laid out as a city. He resided there about three years, during which period he was honored with several civil offices—Archer Comptroller, Postmaster and Alderman; he was also Captain of the Travis Guards, of Austin.

In the year 1829 Mr. Abell returned to Fredonia, and two years later removed to Buffalo, which city has since this been his home. He was given a position by Oliver Lee in the Oliver Lee & Co's Bank, and in the fall of that year, Mr. Lee being then President of the Buffalo, Atwood & Rail- road, sent him into the service of that Company as freight clerk, the only official of that character in the employ of the road that winter. This movement was the first step towards Mr. Abell's long connection with the coal interests in Buffalo. After two years spent in the service of the railroad company, he began the marine business, commencing with the unheard-of gains from the railroad traffic. This, in connection with a commission, transportation, and elevating business he has followed ever since.

In the year 1848 Mr. Abell was elected President of the Western Elevating Company, an organization which practically controls the immense wheat business in Buffalo. This position he has held ever since, with the exception of the immense swinging business in Buffalo. This position he has held ever since, with the exception of the immense swing business in Buffalo. This position he has held ever since, with the exception of the immense swing business in Buffalo. This position he has held ever since, with the exception of the immense swing business in Buffalo. This position he has held ever since, with the exception of the immense swing business in Buffalo. This position he has held ever since, with the exception of the immense swing business in Buffalo. This position he has held ever since, with the exception of the immense swing business in Buffalo. This position he has held ever since, with the exception of the immense swing business in Buffalo. This position he has held ever since, with the exception of the immense swing business in Buffalo. This position he has held ever since, with the exception of the immense swing business in Buffalo. This position he has held ever since, with the exception of the immense swing business in Buffalo.
History of Buffalo.

Mr. Bailey has never asked new desires public office. He was entirely without his application, more an elector for the county on the Democratic ticket when Gen. Hancock was the presidential candidate.

He was married on the 2nd of October, 1856, to Eliza Lewis, daughter of Oliver Lewis, he was born on the 21st of June, 1856, to Eliza Lewis, daughter of Oliver Lewis, she was born on the 21st of June, 1856. They had four children—William Oliver, born March 18, 1858; Horace Lewis, born July 18, 1863; Thomas Payton, of Buffalo; Charles Lewis, born October 2, 1854; Horace M., born March 18, 1856. Mr. Bailey died March 21, 1868, On the 24th of January, 1872, he was married to Margaret Dayley, and has a daughter, Alice Louise, born March 2, 1876.

Daniel E. Bailey, formerly a prominent shipbuilder, but for many years past a government contractor of Buffalo, is a native of Madison county, Ohio, where his early life was passed. His father was Henry Bailey, a native of Westmoreland, Conn., and his mother was Abigail Brackett Eames, a grand daughter of Joseph Brackett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. She was from Walpole, N.H., but resided for some time in Vermont, where they resided from 1814 to 1835 in the State of Ohio, making the journey by boat. His father still resides in Ohio, and once hosted his nineteenth birthday in the home of September 9, 1838, in good health. His husband died in the eighty-second year, after passing a long life of active business on his adopted county and state. Daniel E. Bailey passed his early days on a farm in Madison county, Ohio, attending the country school of his neighborhood during the winter season and subsequently completing his education's career by a two-year's course in the College of the University of New York.

In 1857 Mr. Bailey began the ship-building business on the Madison dock, which was the commencement of the enterprise in the line that he carried on for so many years. He continued at the Madison dock until 1869, when he removed to Folsom, where he built vessels and did other contract work for the government. In 1886 he established a shipyard at Toledo, which he left in the following year to come to Buffalo to commence work on the outside lumber yard; his work has continued down to the present time, with the exception of two years, in which there was no work in the hands of other parties.

The shipyard is still continued and is operated by Mr. Bailey in connection with his brothers. This company have built between thirty and forty vessels of various tonnage, among which are the "Peace Diver" the "Atlantic," and many other well-known craft. In the midst of his business Mr. Bailey, in conversation with his associates, has established the most comfortable repartee for the intelligence of his work and the energy and vigor with which it has been carried on.

Mr. Bailey has been about a considerable time in the business of the Buffalo Electric Works, in charge of the Buffalo Locomotive Works, in charge of the Buffalo Locomotive Works, and Buffalo Locomotive Works, Buffalo Locomotive Works, and Buffalo Locomotive Works.

Mr. Bailey was in business in 1852 in Missoula, of New York city, and is the author of two children—E. R. C. and E. R. C., born in 1854 and 1855, on Christmas day, 1855, and Horace W. Bailey, born in 1856, and now a student at college. In private, Mr. Bailey is an affable and courteous gentleman whose social qualities are in proportion to his business acumen.

William H. Gleason—Mr. Gleason is of Scotch descent and was born in the North of Ireland September 28, 1848. He came to Buffalo in 1856, entering in a bank in the State of Mass, W. W. Wilcox. In 1870 he entered with a small concern in the lumber business, and rapidly, in 1873, erected the block Nos. 234 to 237 Main street, one of the most perfectly appointed buildings in the country. Before his death his business had become one of the largest of its kind in the country, its wholesale, extending to all the Western States and Territories. Scarcely from small beginnings, his success, its increase, its steady progress, and his wise judgment of the needs of a rapidly developing West, enabled him to build up a vast trade and establish in his city the firm he had been in business since 1856.