and ability to accomplish. Coming from a foreign land, with little money and without
patronage, he steadily advanced until he attained the foremost rank of the great merchants of the country.

He was identified with several successful institutions of the city: was a director of the Manhattan,
Henry and Traders' Bank from its organization; was for many years a trustee of the Erie County
Savings Bank; and was associated with the organization of what is now the Buffalo, New York,
Philippines Railroad Company. Mr. Greeno was for a long time a trustee in the First Presby-
torian Church, where he was a regular attendant.

In May, 1845, he married Esther Ann Barwell, daughter of Dr. Bryan Barwell, and sister of
Dr. George H. Barwell. The children of the marriage are William H., Bryan K., John C., and
George R., who succeed in their father's business. He died on the 27th of November, 1892.

JOSEPH C. GREENE.—The subject of this sketch is a descendant from Samuel Greene, who
came over from England and settled in Boston in the year 1658. Late ancestor of Joseph C.
Greene, was a son of Joseph Greene and his wife, Mary, residing in Kent, New Hampshire,
whence they removed to Ware, in the same State, in 1762. Their eldest son was Simon Greene,
who was born in Ware, and married Martha Tinkham. Their eldest son was Stephen S. Greene,
who was the father of our subject. He removed to Hardwick, Vermont, in 1817, and the following
year married Lydia Chase, daughter of Joseph Chase, of Starkboro, Vermont, a prominent minister
of the Society of Friends, and a descendant of the early Holland-Dutch settlers that settled about
New York. Twelve children were born to Stephen S. Greene and his wife, all of whom are still
living.

Joseph C. Greene was born in Lincoln, Vermont, July 31, 1829. His early life until he reached thirteen years of age was passed in the ancient village of the farm, during periods of each
year in school, after he was old enough to attend, at sixteen years, sent to Nine Partners Boarding
School, in Hughes county, N. Y. From there he went to Bible Academy, in Vermont, where he
indulged a liberal education and graduated.

Having resolved to devote his life to the medical profession, Mr. Greene began study in the
office of Dr. Hugh Taggart, one of the most eminent physicians of Western Vermont. He after
years attended between in the Woodstock and the Cabotian (Vermont) Medical College, finally
graduating from the Albany Medical College in June, 1853. In order to still better his vocation for
the successful practice of his profession, Dr. Greene subsequently attended clinics in New York,
City, in the different hospitals and colleges. He began practice in the year 1854, in Charlotte, Ver-
mont, and in 1865 came to Buffalo, which has since been his place of residence.

On the 9th of September, 1856, Dr. Greene married Miss Juliette Taggart, daughter of
William A. and Ann Taggart, both of whom now reside in Buffalo; the former at the age of eighty
and the latter at the age of eighty-two years. Mr. Greene died on the 15th day of October, 1882, in
Buffalo. They have three children: Dr. William Greene, who is practicing medicine in Buffalo
and connected with the Board of Health in District Physician; Anna Amanda Greene, a graduate
of the Buffalo Female Academy; and John Stephen Greene, now attending school.

Dr. Greene was one of the District Physicians in the Board of Health in 1874-75. He is a
member of the American Medical Association; a permanent member of the New York State
Medical Society; a member and President of the Erie County Medical Society; President of the
Buffalo Medical Union; member of the American Microscopical Society; and member of the Ameri-
can Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Greene has always shown a wide interest in
local societies, and is a member of the Buffalo Horticultural Society; of the Buffalo Microscopical
Society; and a member of the Acanth Club. He is a Knight Templar, and thirty-second degree
Scotch Rite. He is one of the building committees of the new structure of the Young Men's
Christian Association.

Dr. Greene is a Republican in politics, of the most pronounced principles, though he has never
taken an especially active part in politics; he never hesitates to express in his political beliefs
and actions. He enjoys a large general practice, is esteemed by his patients in the profession
and respected by the community at large.

WILLIAM HENRY GREENE, son of Samuel and Fanny (Harwood) Greene, was born in Swoon-
bury, Mass., August 30, 1818; fitted for college, at Middlebury (Verm.) Academy; taught school at
SKANEATELES, N. Y., and real law there with Lewis H. Sanford, in 1850-51; admitted to Bar as Attorney July 12, 1852, the Hon. Samuel Melson, Chief Justice; admitted as Counselor July 6, 1847; admitted Solicitor in Chancery July 12, 1852; Warden, Chancellor; admit as Counselor in Chancery January 7, 1845; admitted to United States District Court, Northern District of New York, as Attorney, Proctor and Solicitor, October 5, 1852, and as Commissioner and Advo- cate, October 12, 1854. Hon. Alfred Wadsworth, Judge. Mr. Greene migrated to Buffalo in September, 1838, and soon afterwards formed a partnership with Thomas T. Sherwood in the practice of the law, and which continued until Mr. Newcomb's death, which occurred in 1860. From the time of his admission of Buffalo as the place of his residence, until his death, which occurred on the 24th of April, 1882, Mr. Greene was accounted one of the ablest, most successful and most honored members of the Bar of Western New York.

Although Mr. Greene was "to the manner born," coming from good Puritan ancestry, his in- heritance consisted only of what Mr. Emerson calls good deeds gone to spirit and good nature. Seeking an education in the old New England manner, he sought it summer and winter. As an early age, having completed his college work with honor, he came to Skaneateles N. Y., where he taught for several years, studying law at the same time, under the direction of the Hon. Lewis H. Sanford, who, on the completion of his studies there, offered him a law partnership in New York City. Circumstances relating to his own family home forced him to settle in Buffalo, where he became the justice partner of the late T. T. Sherwood.

When Mr. Greene came to this city there were many able and accomplished men at the Bar. He was only in his twentysixth year, with no social or family prestige to help him; he required an ordinary ability to achieve and hold a place among such men as Solomon G. Haven, George P. Bar- ker, M. H. Smith, Joseph G. Munson, Henry W. Rogers, and others of similar age and experience. Yet thus alone, trusted and comparatively unknown, he soon accomplished, and these gentlemen were willing to yield him a place among them, tacitly owning him as their equal and peer. He soon took a high literary rank among his fellow citizens, being an enthusiastic helper in the Young Men's Association and was, perhaps, among the very few who were invited to read lectures before them. He delivered three lectures on John Milton, Edmund Burke and Cicero, of full original thought, showing evidences of much study and great familiarity and personal admittance of these men, whose works and character he only became intimate with them, through his whole life, he maintenanced the keenest sympathy and admiration.

Mr. Greene was a large practitioner in the courts; his business was almost exclusively of that class called typical suits. It was a joke among his own family that no man who had free and profi- table suits took them, to some other lawyer; but when there was hard work and severe controversy, somehow they always drifted to Mr. Greene. Hesitated and won as he was in the solicitude of the number of which he generally called his practice, he found the greatest consolation, and not only in the quiet and seclusion of his own family, but also in the society of those men of the past generation with whom he held frequent, gay, daily intercourse and study. His familiarity with those and history was a remarkable feature of his mind. From the earliest days down to the present time, events were so carefully arranged in his mind that he was never at a loss. The political and geographical changes of nations and peoples were traced out stored away in his memory, and languages, which contain in itself more actual history than any reservoir of events possible, were always delight- ful study and exercise to him.

Profoundly, I think his moral nature was never higher and greater than in the case, well-remembered by our older citizens, of Merritt S. Sherwood. He was the president of what was called a joint-stock bank, doing business here and in Canada; buying currency in Canada at very low rates and circulating it here in Buffalo at par. In this nefarious business Mr. Sherwood had made a large fortune and was among the first of our fellow citizens to give expression to his wealth by building a palace for his own occupation. Even at this day of large and ornate dwellings it still remains conspicuous by its size and proportions. Just as he had completed this most ambitious palace the bank failed, leaving large amounts of non兑现 currency the hands of many of our business men as well as three who own windows and day laundries. It was a great blow to the community who stood ready to tear the offending man into silence. Excitement ran very high; the passions of the ingenuity and extravagance that were manifested by the 'shovel' were mandated not only taking his house brick by brick, but also teaching his life itself. The whole city was aroused against him.
The watchful man knew not what to do, when some one said: "Sherwood, why don't you go to Greene? He is the only man who can pull you through." Upon this he did apply to Mr. Greene. It was a most excruciating and imperishable pace in which to play any part. To stand between a man who had so thoroughly abused the confidence of a whole community and who were determined to rise out of this just wrong, demanded courage and magnanimity of an ordinary kind. A venture of billions, and losses, was called and resolutions of monumental value were agreed upon. Mr. William Hematic provided at the last meeting, to whom Mr. Greene sent a letter explaining that it might be read to the meeting. This letter has been lost, but its existence was that, while Mr. Sherwood dared not consider his friends, this was not the right way to proceed; but the law provided a proper means for all grievances; and that if Mr. Sherwood's house was repossessed every brick would have to be paid for by the city, this increasing their taxes without helping to pay the debt. The consequence was the meeting adjourned without taking any steps for further summary action and the law took its course. In thus defeating Mr. Sherwood, as he did, W. Greene stood between his client and a most explicable mob of highly and justly incensed people, many of whom were greatly offended that he took and defeated a case of such gross dishonesty. But no case was Mr. Greene's idea of the desire which a professional lawyer owed to the community in which he lived that he could act no differently. His courage was thus put to a severe test, but it stood the strain, though it required him for several years of the friendship of men who had before been friendly. Though Mr. Greene was thus adroit and indefatigable as an advocate yet his sovereign love of such forlorn him, even in defense of a client, ever to pass the simple boundary line of exact propriety and truth.

At the Bar being held on the occasion of Mr. Jerome's death, Hon. James M. Smith, of the Superior Court of Buffalo, paid the following just though glowing tribute to the memory of the lamented deceased:

"When I came to practice my profession in 1830, Mr. Greene was already engaged actively and industriously in a large practice, in company with the late Thomas T. Vernard; and from that time until a comparatively recent period he was one of the most learned and successful members of his bar. I have known few lawyers who were so well skilled by scholarly training and by careful and thorough study of the principles of the law to do honor to their profession and to render intelligent and valuable service to their clients. He was a true scholar. He loved the study of the classics and of English literature, and was familiar, as few are, with the best writings of the great masters of the English tongue; and considering the nature of a statute lawyer, he brought all the powers of a logical, well-trained and vigorous mind to the mastery of its learning. Shrewd and acute, he possessed the abilities to make and to predict the application of legal principles in all varying conditions and circumstances of business affairs, he was a wise and safe counselor; and the sagacity with which he guided the many and important litigations in which he was from time to time engaged, was only equalled by the entire industry with which he devoted himself to their conduct. He was wholly, truly and purely a lawyer. He sought no office, he yielded to none of the temptations or inducements of political life; but gave himself to mind and work, with entire success and honor.

"Admitting the flatteries and epithets of profession, I feel assured I need not say that he was esteemed and loved by most of his countrymen. Those who have been visited by the law, the bar and the bench, have been visited by few. There is no one, who has been in his presence, as I am, who can but say that he has seen a man. His name has been a household word. His memory has remained with us. His voice has been heard by us, and none of those stately or brilliant gifts of speech to manner which attract and charm the crowd; and sometimes give a popular reputation to lawyers whose real usefulness, learning and ability by very moderate in degree. His gifts and accomplishments were of that solid and substantial character which, more than all the arts of the scene, ensure to its owner the deepest results of professional skill and labor. And with such qualities you will agree with the one united personal success, with the heaping upon of all kinds of a delightful pleasure, in that they were never used mordaciously or unluckily. We can all recall his epigrammatic speech, his witty sayings and his shrewd and keen observations upon men and things, and how pleasant it is to remember that they were never morose or ill-timed and never wounded even the human sensitive. For, indeed, in that with great learning and ability, was found the greatest personal gentleness and kindliest address.

"Mr. Greene was a sincere lover of truth and despised all sham and hypocrisy. Nothing caused him greater annoyance when discussing a topic than a chaffed and flattering acquaintance in its views. Before the session of an important case he was always willing to pass his adversary with the grounds upon which he relied. He did not wish to succeed at the expense of sound logic, or justice, or by means of any unadorned fallacy or sophistry. His religious convictions were deep, tender and strong, and although he never openly united with any church, his friends knew him to be a reverent, loyal and humble Christian. For a consid-
WILLIAM W. HAMMOND, the eldest of four children of Charles Hammond and Clarissa Clark, was born in the town of Hamburg, Erie county, Pa., on the 4th of November, 1855. His father was one of the pioneers of this county, arriving in it from the eastern part of the State about the year 1820, and settling in the town of Hamburg, where he bought and cleared a small farm of land; this he cultivated about the year 1831 for a large tract of wild land as what was then the finest portion of the town of Evans, which was afterwards erected into the town of Evans. William grew up amid the surroundings, incidents to the early settlers, and gained his primary education in the district schools taught in the log school houses of those days, attending school winters and working upon the farm summers. At the age of fourteen he attended a select school at Greensburg, in Westmoreland county, for one year, in which he worked among the "Indian woods." Six months each day he afterward spent in a short time around the academy at Greensburg. When thirteen years old he commenced teaching school, being first employed in the village of Columbus, in Pennsylvania, and the next year he went to Louisville, Ky., where he taught school for a time; then he worked south through several of the Southern States into Louisiana, where he was engaged until sickness compelled him to return North in the summer of 1853. After a year of illness he again resumed his occupation of teaching school teachers, teaching at North Evans, South Corners, White's Corners and other places, and working in painting and farming seasons.

In the year 1853 he opened a country store at Evans, dealing in general merchandise, improving his leisure moments in reading law and practicing in Justice's Courts. After four years thus spent, he came to Buffalo, and at the age of twenty-one years entered the law office of Sill & Lockwood, where he completed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar in 1867, at the General Court held at Buffalo in June of that year.

In 1855 he commenced the practice of his profession at Angola, where he remained about three years; during this period he was the sixty-seventh regiment of the National Guard, to which he belonged, was ordered to Harrisburg in aid of repelling the invasion of the State into Pennsylvania, and was termed Lee. He was mustered into the United States service as First Lieutenant, but after the rebels were driven out of Pennsylvania, the regiment was ordered home and mustered out.

Mr. Hammond held the office of Justice of the Peace, and represented his town upon the Board of Supervisors for ten years, serving there with both Judge Sheldon and Judge Haught. In the fall of 1877 he was elected to the office of County Judge, running against Willis J. Irwin, Esq.

In the fall of 1878, to the surprise of the Republican party of this county an election was again ordered for County Judge, and rather than appeal to the Court, he once more ran and won another term defeating Hon. Henry F. Allen, now one of the Judges of the Court of Claims. It was then supposed that the question was settled; but in the meantime the administration of Albany having changed, an election for County Judge was again ordered in the fall of 1879, opening the way for Mr. Hammond. The Court again ordered the election, and once more the people of this county were called to the polls, and Mr. Hammond was elected to the office of Judge. He was re-elected in 1881, and once more in 1883, but that election in 1883 was void, because there was, in fact, no vacancy in the office. As no election could be lawfully ordered or held to fill it, he again entered the canvass and once more was re-elected, this time defeating Mr. Charles P. Tobler, the Democratic candidate, by a small majority; although Mr. Tobler was endorsed by the Ladies' Daughters of the Grand Army, and Hon. Stephen Lockwood was run as a temporary candidate, and Judge Hammond held court every working day during the canvass and did not spend a day in looking after his own interests during the period between his nomination and election.
Judges Hammond was one of the incorporators of the Congregational Church at Angioli, and has been a member and trustee of the First Congregational Church of B-land since its organization.

In the spring of 1831 he visited California, which state he considers as the most desirable and delightful portion of the United States. Little need be said of Judge Hammond's characteristics and popularity in addition to what will be gained from a perusal of the above. He is at all times an amiable, courteous gentleman, and his professional standing is of a most enviable character.

Judge Hammond was married in 1834, to Miss Amy A. Hard, who died in 1880, leaving him with one child, now Mrs. Charles Keppel of Brant. In 1836 he married Miss Louisa A. Hard, who has borne him two children, a daughter, Lillie M., in 1839, and a son, Clark H., in 1842, who, together with his wife's mother, Mrs. Sophia Hard, now eighty years of age, compose his family at his pleasant home, No. 37 Nepper Gasse, Buffalo.

Edward and Britain Holmes—It seems to be especially appropriate that this brief record of the lives of two of the foremost business men and manufacturers shall be connected together; for they are not only brothers, but have been engaged in all their different enterprises as a firm and have dwelt together in the same house for many years. Edward and Britain Holmes are the sons of the Rev. Benjamin and Susannah Holmes, who came originally from Hartford-on-Avon, England, settling in Massachusetts; the family afterwards removed to Vermont, and finally in 1816, came to Lancaster, in this county. The two brothers remained at home with their parents in New England, until the year 1834; their time being divided between horticulture and the pursuit of a good common school education. In the last mentioned year, the family came to Lancaster, where the brothers engaged in the saw-mill and lumber business, which they successfully conducted for twelve years, when they removed to Buffalo.

The first business enterprise of the Holmes brothers in Buffalo, was the establishment of a planing-drill and general lumber business on the corner of Michigan street and Hamburg street canal. This was the germ of their present vast business, a portion of which still occupies the original site.

In the year 1849 they purchased the property now known as the Chicago Street iron works, where they soon after began the manufacture of machinery for making barrels. Prior to that time barrels of all kinds had been mostly made by hand, and the limited machinery in use for that purpose was in a crude, imperfect state. The Mears, Holmes are inventive in the task of not only building and improving the machinery already in use, but also of inventing new and improved machines for most of the various branches of barrel making. In this broad field they have been thoroughly successful, having invented and manufactured over fifty different machines, most of which are patented, which have completely revolutionized the cask-making business. These machines are in successful operation in all parts of the United States and in many foreign countries. In this connection the firm erected a large barrel factory of their own in one of the iron works, which is not only a source of profit, but enables them to exhibit their machinery in practical operation. On the 29th of July, 1879, the entire iron and barrel works on Chicago street were destroyed by fire; and in an evidence of the energy and enterprise of these two gentlemen, that within two years both manufactories were rebuilt on a much larger scale than originally existed. In the various branches of their business E. & B. Holmes (that being the firm name) employ about four hundred hands.

Edward Holmes married Miss Clara Keeney, daughter of Allen and Julia Keeney, of LeRoy, Genesee county, N. Y. Two children have been born to them—Edward Britain Holmes, born February 30, 1879, and State Bishop Holmes, born September 26, 1874.

Britain Holmes married Miss Eliza Child, daughter of Joseph and Pempea Child, of Brook-lyns, N. Y. They have no children.

Edward Holliwell is a consistent member and a deacon in the Central Presbyterian Church, of Buffalo; while his brother is connected with the same church as a trustee and president of the Board.

The individual personal characteristics of the two gentlemen of whom we are writing, will be readily inferred from the foregoing record of their business achievements. They are thorough-going, practical men in all respects. They possess minds of the inventive order, which have been greatly stimulated in that direction by their experience in efforts to improve and create machinery for the expedients and economical manufacture of dooperage. Many of their machines are ingen-ious in the highest degree, and all are practical in operation, accomplishing what was intended in the simplest manner. Aside from this faculty, the Mears, Holmes are successful business men;
ETHAN H. HOWARD.—Among the early settlers of the town of Boston, Erie county, were Ethan and Mary Howard. They were New England people, Mr. Howard being a native of Bennington, Vermont, and his wife of Killingly, Conn. They were blest with four children, among whom was the subject of this sketch, Ethan H. Howard. His life did not differ materially from that of other pioneer lads whose parents settled upon new and unimproved farms in Erie county during the first quarter of the present century. Ethan H. Howard resided at home until he was fourteen years of age, at that time he came to Buffalo and accepted a position in the postoffice, where he remained the greater part of the years 1849 and 1850. The following year he went to work at home on the farm. In February, 1852, Mr. Howard again came to Buffalo and entered the dry goods store of Samuel N. Callender as a clerk, where he remained four years, and with his successor, James F. Durling, one year. During this period he made himself thoroughly familiar with the business methods of the time and laid the foundation of that mercantile knowledge which served him so well in later years.

It was not Mr. Howard's inclination nor inclination to remain permanently in the employ of other men, and in the spring of 1857, when he was twenty-three years old, he began the dry goods business for himself, in Buffalo, which he conducted with a satisfactory measure of success for many years. In January, 1865, he retired from active business pursuits, with the exception that during the years 1863 and 1864, he was a member of the Courier Company and was chosen its treasurer. In the dry goods business, Mr. Howard was successively a member of the firms of Dole & Howard, Finch & Howard, Howard & Cogswell, Howard & Whitcomb, and Howard, Whitehead & Company. He always occupied an honorable position in the business circles of the community in which he lived, and when he retired, it was with the consciousness of taking with him the respect and confidence of his business contemporaries.

Mr. Howard was twice married; first to Mary E. Bumsey, of Buffalo, Genessee county, N. Y., on the 14th of October, 1842; second, to Caroline H. Cogswell of Pittsborough, N. H., on the 13th of September, 1846. Two children have been born of these marriages—Mary E. Howard, born February 18, 1842, and Henry C. Howard, born September 8, 1847, the latter of whom is now living; he is a well-known and respected farmer, of La Salle, Niagara county, and President of the Bank of Niagara, at Niagara Falls. Mary E. Howard died September 20, 1864.

Ethan H. Howard's worth as a business man, his general capacity and his unprejudiced integrity, owed to his selection for several positions where these qualifications are especially desirable. He has been for many years a trustee of the Erie County Savings Bank; a Director in the Buffalo Gas Light Company; a Director in the Bank of Niagara, Niagara Falls, and treasurer of the Congregational Church, and was for many years one of its trustees; he is at present one of the deacons of the church and was for a time treasurer of its church building fund. Mr. Howard has never sought public office. His natural inclinations have led him rather towards the quiet walks of life, in which the approval of his conscience and the respect of his fellow men has satisfied his ambition. He still resides in Buffalo, in the full enjoyment which follows industry from labor at a time when it would prove a heavy burden, independent in a competency earned by a useful life, and surrounded by numerous friends.

GEORGE HOWARD was born in Charlotte, Chittenden county, Vermont, on the 26th of June, 1810. He is a descendant of English parents who came to America in the seventeenth century; his grandfather was a prominent Congregational minister. His father, John Howard, was a traveling mate and he married the many business of farming as well. He was the owner of a farm of 200 acres in Charlotte, and he had a factory to which he devoted a portion of his time. He married Electa Pestle, and four sons and four daughters were the issue of the union, of whom the subject of this notice was the second born.

Mr. Howard was engaged after the manner of bringing up New England boys. He attended the public schools in the winter season, wrought upon the farm in the manner when the weather was unfavourable, and when it was not employment was found in his father's tannery. In this way his time was all utilized to good advantage. Very little opportunity was had for sport and recreation.

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The boys were generally allowed four holidays each year—New Years, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, and Fast-days. Not much attention was given to Christmas in those days in New England. Sometimes a day was spent at General Training, and oftentimes a circus or manager affected a day's amusement. But in such recreation, or in a day's toiling, extra work had to be performed in advance by alluded tasks so that no loss should be sustained thereby. This method of parental discipline instilled habits of industry, and taught the children the necessity of right conduct in order to get along in the world.

Mr. Howard's schooling was completed at the age of thirteen years, his carrying a, that time being deemed more important than the acquisition of more book knowledge. At the age of sixteen years he was appointed fully competent to perform the labor of a man, and he discharged the duties assumed both on the farm and in the tannery. When he was eighteen years old his father met with business reverses that resulted in a loss both of the tannery and the farm. The mishap was so complete that the family were stripped of nearly all their possessions. The property was not only gone but all legal obligations remained that they were unable to meet. The laws of Vermont at that time authorized imprisonment for debt and rather than submit to this Mr. Howard's father determined to seek a home elsewhere. He found an opportunity to trade his horse that he had managed to save from the general wreck of his failure for an "article" costing for 125 acres of land in the forest, on the east of the Holland Land Company, a few miles back of Westfield, in Chautauqua county, N.Y. In company with one son Mr. Howard came to Western New York to locate on the purchase in the spring of 1829. They cleared away three or four acres of the heavy forest, planted it to potatoes and other crops, built a log cabin, and in the following summer he brought the remainder of his family to the home in the wilderness, the expense thereof being borne from the sale of fifty sides of lather that had been rescued from the disastrous failure.

They came West by the canal that had been completed about three years, and from Buffalo they shipped by a little schooner, landing at Portland Harbor, near Westfield, and from thence by a rude cart hauled by a yoke of oxen, in the humble log house in the little clearing on the forest farm. In the course of two or three years his father and his son cleared the timber from about one hundred acres of the farm and subjected it to cultivation. George found this kind of work too hard for his impaired health, and he resided upon a neighboring farm. To carry out this purpose he came to Buffalo in the spring of 1819 to seek his fortune, and if possible to get an opportunity to go as a sailor upon the lake. He was obliged to borrow the money for dollars to pay his stage fare from Chautauqua to Buffalo, and upon his arrival in the city he worked for the late R.Mayer Rotenier Johnson for fifty cents a day, until he had saved enough to repay the loan to his friend. While waiting for navigation to open he found a chance to work for his board, and in the meantime he was looking out for a situation on shipboard. This was at length found, and he shipped before the mast at $15 per month. The duties of a sailor were so as had卖场 triumphant, and when the vessel landed at the port near Westfield, he deserted the ship and returned to his home, and thus ended his career as a navigator.

In the following year Mr. Howard went to Westfield and made an engagement to work in the tannery of the late Aaron Ramsey for fifteen months at a compensation of $100 for the term. He expected by his arrangements to be able to perfect himself in the trade which he had obtained a partial knowledge of in his father's tannery in Vermont. At the end of six months however, he made a compromise with his employer, left the situation and came to Buffalo on the 9th of April, 1829, and became a sowsman in Mr. Ramsey's concern in the city at a salary of $50 per month and his board. During the first two years he found that $10 per year would provide the necessary clothing and incidental expenses, so that he was able to lay aside $100 per year. The third year his salary was increased so that he was able to lay up $200. This gave him a capital in the three years of $350, which was the first money he ever had. The failure of his employer at this time gave Mr. Howard a chance to lease the tannery, and ran it on his own account for six months, and then he formed a partnership with Mr. Aaron Ramsey and carried on the business as Ramsey & Howard. This connection began in 1832 and continued for about four years, when his partner was succeeded by Mr. Fayette Ramsey, with whom he continued about two years.

In 1834 Mr. Howard formed a partnership with Mr. Myron P. Bush, with the firm name of Bush & Howard, each partner contributing $2,000 in the concern. This was all the means they had, and their business was therefore largely done on borrowed capital. They built a tannery on Chicago
street and converted in a small way, doing business to the value of from $20,000 to $30,000 per annum, but they gained and increased from year to year until they realized $500,000 to $1,000,000 per year. For twenty-four consecutive years the country of Mrs. Howard made substantial profits, never making a loss in either year. They continued to operate together for about thirty-five years, or until about four or five years ago, when their son [name redacted] entered the business, which he still carries on in the old firm name. The home is known as one of the aristocratic and most responsible establishments in Western New York, and its financial standing ranks A 1.

In 1832 Mr. Howard married Miss Ellen Martin, of Warsaw, N. Y., by whom he had one daughter the same age as himself. In November, 1841, he married Miss Louisa Corley, of Ithaca, N. Y., who died March 28, 1851. Mr. Howard then married on the 1st of November, 1857, Miss Amelia Fugler, of Lockport, N.Y. Two sons and two daughters have been the issue of this union—Frank King Howard, born April 21, 1854, who now traveling abroad; Anna Maria Howard, born February 1, 1856, died August 26, 1879; Nellie Louisa Howard, born September 20, 1859, and died in infancy; George Rumsey Howard, born May 21, 1861, and now in the firm of Bush & Howard. The latter is married to the third daughter of Mr. B. Griffin, Esq.

In politics Mr. Howard was an original Jackson Democrat, but believing that much of the financial disaster that the country suffered during old Pickney’s administration resulted from his sum- mary treatment of the banking interests of the period, Mr. Howard left the Democracy, and became an ardent supporter of the Whig party. Upon the formation of the Republican party he gave that organization his support. Although an earnest partisan, he has never sought any political favor. He has never been a candidate for any political office, and never would accept any. He has frequently served officially in charitable and benevolent institutions, and devoted much time and contributed liberally to their support. He has served as trustee of the Buffalo Hospital, and been Chairman of the Board. He was one of the trustees at the State Insane Asylum, the Forest Lawn Association, and Westminster Church Society. He is a member of the Young Men’s Association, Buffalo Historical Society, Fine Arts Academy, and Society of Natural Science. He has been a generous giver from his ample means to the support of all deserving objects that look to the promotion of Buffalo’s interests. Among his recent generous contributions may be mentioned $5,000 each to the Buffalo Hospital, Orphan Asylum, Hamilton College, and to the building fund of the Young Men’s Association.

Two years ago Mr. Howard spent the season in foreign travel, visiting all important points in England and on the Continent.

Mr. Howard illustrates in his life the possibilities of individual travel in this country. As will be seen from the foregoing brief sketch of his career, his early opportunities and advantages were limited. His minority was spent in aid of the support of his father’s family, and accompanying his father he left the paternal home to provide for himself, with a father’s blessing, but without the patronage that parents are sometimes able to bestow upon their children. He had a partial knowledge of a trade, which is often equal to, or better than, available capital. By following this pursuit success attended him through life. The contrast between his condition when he came to Buffalo to seek his fortune in 1822—looking for a few shillings a day to pay his keep, and his present situation, is a marked and striking one.

BUFFUS L. HOWARD.—The subject of this notice is an example of the prominent up-and-up man of this country. He was born in the town of Lockport, Heckerin county, N. Y., on the 20th of October, 1818. His parents were Rufus Howard and Nancy Hangerfield, both well, originally of New Hampshire. They removed to Frankfort in 1822, and thence to Heckerin in 1831. His early boyhood was passed at the home of his parents in the pursuit of such education as he could obtain at the district school, supplemented with some private instruction. At the age of fifteen he entered a country store in Schoolville, Heckerin county, as clerk, where he remained about eight months. He was then instantly employed in other stores in the same county down to the year 1837. The next he was engaged with in Frankfort was Savius & Beeden, and it was while in their employ that he was taken sick and compelled to relinquish work for about two years.

In the year 1839 his brother-in-law, Henry Randell, then a resident of Buffalo, wrote Mr. Howard to come to this city, enclosing $10 for his expenses. By boat, cars and stage he arrived here.
in the afternoon of May 6th, 1839. Mr. Randall had presented for him a situation in the grocery and ship chandlery store of Messrs. H. C. Atwater & Co. In this establishment his industry, faithfulness in his employers and ability in business soon placed him in the position of head clerk. Such confidence did depend on him that in the fall of 1840 he was offered a fourth interest in the establishment, to be paid for in convenient. The firm then became Atwater, Williams & Co., which it continued until the death of Mr. Atwater, when G. L. Newman was taken into the firm, which was changed to Williams, Howard & Co. In 1850-51 Mr. Howard bought the interest of Mr. Williams in the business, and the firm became Howard, Newman & Co.

The year 1853 marked a turning point in Mr. Howard's business career, through the sale of his entire interest in the chandlery business to Capt. A. H. Hunt, for the purpose of manufacturing the Kenneth sewing machine. This was a big venture at that time, for the machine had been experimented with for seven years, but had never worked very satisfactorily. Mr. Howard first saw it in the summer of 1845, in Batavia, whether he had gone with his family for refuge from the cholera epidemic then raging. Mr. Kenneth had brought his machine to Batavia to give it another trial, after having made some recent changes in it; but he was disappointed in its work and thoroughly discouraged. In this form of mind he offered to sell Mr. Howard his remaining interest in the patent—as one-half of the United States. Mr. Howard signed him to preservation, but without avail, and finally took in judgment of the patents, without much consideration as to their real value, but he had strong faith in his correctness of the principle on which the machine was built. His first manufacture consisted of a self-acting portable engine, a loom or two, a drill and a bell case, and employed two or three men and a boy. Upon purchasing the sewing machine patents, Mr. Howard hired Mr. Kenneth to work for him, under certain changes made in the machine, and in the summer of 1845 had the satisfaction of seeing the remodeled machine cut several acres of grass in a successful manner. During the winter of 1846-47 (before he had disposed of his interest in the store) he manufactured five machines, which number was increased to seventy-four during the following year; in 500 during 1852-53, to 1,000 in 1854-55, and to 3,000 the next year. Of course Mr. Howard's establishment was gradually enlarged to meet the increased demands upon it. There are now built annually throughout the United States from $20,000 to $200,000, every one of which uses the Kenneth patents, or improvements made or caused to be made by Mr. Howard: nor is it probable that these will ever be cut by machinery without them. Mr. Howard, therefore, claims with truth that he was the first person who put the first successful mover into the field, and that Kenneth the inventor of indispensable patents thereof. As the moving machine patents expired from time to time, Mr. Howard began the manufacture of general machinery and founded the Kenneth, the establishment finally culminating in the well and widely-known Howard Iron Works, employing from 500 to 700 men, and turning out from $500,000 to $700,000 of work annually.

This is the simple business record of one of the prominent men of Buffalo, and it need scarcely be said that the qualities which have brought his success, combined with others of a social character, have been recognized by his fellow citizens in many ways. He became deeply interested in the Young Men's Association in early 1844, was one of its officers and subsequently was honored with its presidency. He was one of the nine prominent men who started the subscription with their names for $5,000 each, towards the fund for the purchase of the valuable property now owned and occupied by the Association.

In 1854 he was elected a director and afterwards the vice-president of White's Bank of Buffalo, which latter position he now occupies. He was also a member of the board of the General Hospital, and gave to its affairs much of his personal attention. He was one of the twelve men who proposed and inaugurred the laying out of the beautiful park, and with others organized and was a director in the Driving Park. He was one of the organizers of the Buffalo Club, was a director of that institution under President Polk and subsequently the president for three years. He became a member of the Order of Odd Fellows in 1839-40 and is now a Master Mason, having given $100 towards fitting up the splendid rooms of that order in this city.

Mr. Howard is a vestryman and communicant of Trinity Church, and is now actively engaged in the erection of a new church edifice, being chairman of the building committee; he is also chairman of a committee of subscriptions, who have obtained pledges for over $60,000, himself subscribing $2,000.
IN connection with others Mr. Howard organized the District Telegraph system in Buffalo and was one of its officers until the consolidation with the Telephone Company, now so well established and of such great usefulness here.

Mr. Howard always had a decided taste for military life and was appointed aid on the staff of the Major General commanding the Eighth Division N. G., N. Y., with rank of Major. He was soon promoted to Chief of Staff with rank of Colonel. In 1865 he was appointed Major General of the Division by Governor Foster, which honor he felt impelled to decline, but upon urgent solicitation, both civic and military, he accepted, and his appointment was at once confirmed by the Senate. The Eighth division then consisted of two brigades and five regiments. General Howard at once appointed his staff and began to organize and instill new life into a very demoralized body. He procured an appropriation through the Board of Supervisors of $30,000 for the construction of an armory; he bought the lot and supervised the erection of a building one hundred by two hundred feet dimensions. With others he organized and constructed a rifle range on the lake shore and was its president until he resigned his position of Division Commander in 1876.

General Howard was always an earnest lover of Nature and might have made a very successful career in the higher walks of agriculture. His financial circumstances have been such that he has been able to gratify this taste; in 1868 he purchased a plot of cultivated land containing about two hundred acres in the Thirtieth ward of the city, paying $9 per acre. The winter of that year and the following years was one long to be remembered by the poor. Men with large families, strong willing to work, could find nothing to do; the local poor fund was exhausted and hundreds of fam-
ilies became objects of charity. Under these circumstances General Howard performed a most worthy work by employing at one time more than one hundred men in chopping and clearing this land. In a few years this tract was converted into a highly cultivated and improved farm, which he still owns and very much enjoys. Here he introduced Jersey cattle for the first time into Western New York, and in later years turned his attention largely to the breeding of blooded horses, of which he now has a large number of the finest in the country.

During the year 1889 some of the new railroads entering the city were obliged to cross General Howard's farm; this fact, with the rapid increase of his stock, compelled him to look elsewhere for more extensive accommodations. He accordingly purchased three hundred and fifty acres near the lake shore in the town of Hamburg, to which his stock, etc., will ultimately be transferred.

General Howard was married on the 25th of September, 1842, to Miss Maria L. Field, daugh-
ter of John C. Field and Lydia Keitcham, his wife. They have had six children, three sons and three daughters, all of whom are dead.

Mr. Howard is a man of fine, commanding presence and impresses upon every one with whom he comes in contact, rich or poor, the fact that nature made him the gentleman. He is a lover of the right in all things, and desires a mean act while he can feel charity for its perpetration. His long life among the building and most important interests of Buffalo, has seen one which has earned him the highest respect of his fellows.

FLAM R. JEWETT was born at New Haven, Vermont, on the 16th of December, 1820. His parents were of English and Scotch descent. Flam R. Jewett, was a native of Enfield, Mass., where he learned the trade of wood-
carving and cloth-dressing, in which business he established himself at New Haven, about the year 1840. He was a prominent man then, was a representative in the Assembly several terms, and served nearly forty consecutive years as Justice of the Peace. In connection with his wood-carving business, Mr. Jewett cultivated a farm. Elm was taught to do farm work as soon as he was old enough; his first employment was riding a horse in front of an ocean to blow, when he was seven years old. He attended the common school in the winter months and worked on the farm in the summer, until he was thirteen years old, when he was apprenticed to the printer's trade.

About the time that Horace Greeley went from West Haven, Vermont, to Ear Pestleby, to learn the printer's art, in the office of the Northern Spectator, Flam R. Jewett who was less than two months Greeley's senior, left New Haven in the same State, to learn the same trade in the office of the National Standard at Middletown, Vermont. The former subsequently gained distinction as a printer in the metropolis, and the latter became eminent in the same profession in a great city at the other extremity of the Empire State.

The conditions of Elm's apprenticeship were, to serve seven years, for his board, and a com-
mission of $50 the first year, with an additional $5 each year, and to have the benefit of six
months’ schooling during the seven years. The contract was faithfully kept by both parties, and young Jewett graduated a first-class printer at the age of twenty, but without much available capital.

After a term or two months’ attendance in the Monopolist Academy, he became one of the publishers of the Vermont State Journal, Mr. C. L. King, afterward member of Congress and editor of the Lowell Citizen, being his associate. Steadily afterwards they issued the publication of the Middlebury Free Press, and carried on both papers. They were both anti-masonic, that question being then prominent in the politics of the county. All the financial assistance Mr. Jewett received from his father in his start in life was the sum of $50, which he was not required to repay.

These few years’ experience with these country papers gave Mr. Jewett a desire for a larger field and greater opportunities. These were at that time naturally sought for in the West, and for the purpose of settling himself better he made a tour of observation through New York, New Jersey and Ohio in 1859, going as far as Cleveland, and finally determined to establish himself in the book and stationery trade and the publication of a paper at Ohio City, a name given to the settlement on the opposite side of Cuyahoga river from Cleveland. He returned to his home in New England, packed and shipped his newspaper matériel, bought a stock of books and stationery in New Haven, Conn., and New York and returned to Ohio City. A Mr. Babcock, of New Haven, from whom he had purchased a portion of his stock of goods, accompanied him West to consult and advise with reference to the establishment of the new business. The ground was carefully looked over by the dealer and his young customer. The result of the financial crisis of 1857 still weighed upon the business of the country; the success of Ohio City was in uncertainty, and all things considered, Mr. Babcock thought the project anything but promising. It was, therefore, abandoned, Mr. Babcock agreeing to take the stock Mr. Jewett had purchased from him upon the payment of $50 for expenses already incurred.

While in Cleveland Mr. Jewett settled into a newspaper office as newspapermen naturally will, and incidentally picked up a Buffalo paper in which he read an advertisement announcing that the Buffalo Daily Journal was for sale. He took passage on the first boat for this city, and sought an interview with the advertiser. The paper was owned by the late Judge Samuel Wilkenson, and was published by his son-in-law, H. W. Bagg, and M. Colvinstein. It was a daily paper with a circulation of about six hundred. A weekly edition was also printed under the name of the Patriotic. The papers were printed with a hand press. The city of Buffalo then had a population of 16,000. Mr. Jewett purchased the Journal establishment and became the proprietor of a daily and weekly newspaper and a pioneer in Buffalo journalism.

A strong rivalry existed between the Journal and the Commercial Advertiser. Both were Whig papers, and the exciting presidential election of 1856 was approaching. Clay and Winfield were the talked of candidates. The Journal supported the former and the Commercial Advertiser the nomination of the latter.

In the meantime the Journal was selected as the official paper of the city, in an event that widened the breach between the two Whig papers. The proprietor of the Commercial was on good terms with both papers, but the paper was given so generally in having a new comrade in the city to carry off such a prize.

At length a proposition was made to Mr. Jewett to unite the two papers, upon the plan that the said issue was too small for two of the same party, and Brown advised the purchase the Commercial. Much as he desired to have his rival out of the way, and anxious as he was to have his paper benefited by such a policy, Mr. Jewett was in no condition to purchase such an establishment. The Commercial was owned by Messrs. H. A. and Gay H. Salisbury, and Dr. Thos. M. Foste. It was finally proposed that Mr. Jewett purchase the interest of the Salisburys, if in addition to certain other payments he would assume a mortgage upon the property of twelve hundred dollars. The proposition was accepted, and Mr. Jewett had no difficulty in finding twelve good friends who joined him in a note, and becoming responsible for one thousand dollars, upon which he could obtain from the late Hiram Pratt, President of the Bank of Buffalo, and the mortgage was discharged.

Mr. Jewett paid the note at or before maturity from the profits of his business, and without troubling his obliging endorses.

The consolidated paper was called the Commercial Advertiser and Journal in order to protect the legacies of accepted advertisements, for which reason then the Journal was dropped and the Commercial Advertiser used only. The publishers were E. R. Jewett & Co., Dr. Thomas M. Foste being the company.
Mr. Jewett had a narrow escape from assassination in 1847. A midshipman by the name of Pollock, attached to the United States lake steamer "Argus," taking exception to an article in the paper, came to the office and inquired of Mr. Jewett whether he was responsible for its publication, and being assured in the affirmative, Pollock drew a horse-pistol and deliberately fired at him. The weapon was loaded with large buckshot, two of which lodged about midway in his waistcoat, filled with misshapen paper, opposite the girth, and directly over the femoral artery, which would have severed for the walls. Pollock was convicted and sent to prison for five years, but was pardoned by Governor Young before the completion of the sentence.

In 1859, at the solicitation of numerous friends of President Fillmore's administration, Mr. Jewett assumed the management of the Albany State Dispatch for nearly two years, traveling between Albany and Utica, chiefly by night trains, and attending to business alternately by day in the two cities.

In 1885 Moses, Jewett and Fosse formed a partnership with C. S. B. Thomas and S. H. Lathrop for the transaction of book and job work, in connection with the stationery business, and the concern did a large and profitable business. The desire of Moses Thomas and Lathrop to extend the business beyond what the other parties deemed justifiable, led to a dissolution in 1885, the former purchasing the interest of the latter, both in the newspaper and the book and stationery business. The Commercial, under Mr. Jewett's management, secured a national reputation for its excellent job printing and relief-line engraving.

C. C. Boyd, in his history of Buffalo, published in 1886, says upon this subject:—

"The Commercial Advertising printing house is now the chief in that line in Buffalo. In its early days a great reputation was made in the best printing in the land. It inaugurated the celebrated Chromo style, out of which has grown the beautiful colored work now seen in the shape of cards and three-sheet bills for railroads, etc.

"The Relief Line Engraving Establishment of Moses, E. R. Jewett & Co. for many years has furnished the fine-line engraving for the Patent Office reports, which, until Moses, Jewett & Co. took the contract, was given out in numerous engraving establishments in the principal cities of the United States. It is now all done in this establishment, where excellent hotels are employed to produce the engravings as fast as they are wanted.

"Copies of the work produced by Moses, Jewett & Co. were submitted to United States Commissioners of Patents, the Superintendent of Public Printing, the examiners in the Patent Office, and others, who all pronounced it the handsomest and finest specimen of work ever submitted for inspection. It is very creditable to us that Buffalo has done some of the best work the Government has ever had.

Mr. Jewett finally disposed of the engraving department of his business to H. Chandler & Co., from whom it was passed to Moses, W. F. Northrop & Co., in exchange for Moses, Matthews, Northrop & Co.

Mr. Jewett was a warm personal friend of the late President Fillmore. The intimacy began upon Mr. Jewett's arrival in Buffalo, and was terminated with the death of his associate. Upon the invitation of Mr. Fillmore, Moses, Jewett and Fosse accompanied him on a trip abroad in 1846, meeting in Paris, and then visiting many points of interest in Europe. Circumstances preventing Moses, Fillmore and Fosse from going to the Holy Land, as was contemplated, Moses Jewett joined a party of Americans bound thither and traveled through Palestine. At Cannes, in France, the society of Lord Brougham, President Fillmore, and companions were invited to the chateau of the English statesman and cordially welcomed. At Rome they were given an audience by His Holiness Pope Pius IX. While abroad Mr. Jewett had a very pleasant visit in London with Sir Curzon Laugton, a Vermont boy and a school companion, who had risen to distinction in England. He told Vermont when young, going to Canada, and was connected with the American Fur Co., under J. J. Astor. He finally became the treasurer of the company in London business, and in connection with his son continues it to the present time. He became active and prominent in laying the first Atlantic Cable, for which he was honored by Her Majesty, a title which he declined to accept until earnestly pressed to do so by American friends with whom he advised, including Ministers Charles F. Adams, who felt that his acceptance would officially identify America with the enterprise.

Soon after Mr. Jewett's return from abroad the panic of 1857 swept over the country, carrying away his former partners, who had continued and changed their business beyond what Moses, Jewett & Fosse would consent to do and which was the cause of the dissolution. They failed for $900,000, and made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors, of whom Moses, Jewett & Fosse were the
Biographical

They purchased the business of the concern from the assignees in order to protect their interests, and thereby again become the publishers of the Commercial Advertiser. In 1824, Messrs. Jewett & Peirce sold the establishment to Messrs. Rulius Wheeler, James D. Warren, and Joseph Coddin. The interest of Messrs. Wheeler and Coddin was soon after transferred to James N. Matthews, and the paper was published by Matthews & Warren until 1827, when Mr. Warren purchased the interest of his partner.

Mr. Jewett then engaged in the manufacture of envelopes, establishing the first envelope factory west of New York city, in which he was assisted by his nephew, E. M. Jewett, and carried on the stationery business for a while, and in 1829, he retired from active business, and purchased the old Clapin farm on Main street near the Central Railroad Crossing. He added to his purchase adjoining farms, until he became the owner of 450 acres, which he proceeded to cultivate and improve in the most elaborate manner. When the Park was laid out about 200 acres of his farm was taken for Park purposes, leaving about 150 acres, which is now one of the choicest and most attractive spots in the vicinity of Buffalo and is known as Willow Lawn.

The farm is cultivated for the pleasure and amusement of its respectable proprietor rather than for profit. Anything which promises comfort and enjoyment is indulged in, his aim being to be not only to minister to his own pleasures but to the happiness of his host of kindred and friends as well. In his retirement he is surrounded with all the luxuries that can be desired. A well selected library and rare pictures grace his mansion, choice fruits and lusty vegetables abound in his well-kept garden, broad and extended lawns stretch out in all directions to please the eye, gently curving avenues fringed with nicely trimmed hedges invite strolls through their serpentine meanderings, graceful deer teem out of the woods of the surrounding woods, while unnumbered blossoms and their enchanting fragrance to render this exceedingly secluded retreat—Willow Lawn, the Val-Ambiance of Buffalo.

Mr. Jewett finds infinite pleasure in entertaining his friends and acquaintances at his country home. His social habits, genial disposition and generous nature are well suited to the means at his disposal for doing the honors of his friend. Willow Lawn is a sort of halfway house for the legions of Mr. Jewett's kindred in the East and West, and they always find a hearty welcome and hospitable entertainment at his mansion. No sooner had Mr. Jewett become established at Willow Lawn, and prepared the facilities for entertainment than he extended an invitation to his former associates of the press of Buffalo to meet at a social gathering under his roof. This event occurred in August, 1849, and the Commercial Advertiser published the following sentence thereto:

"One of the most delightful evenings or quiet social gatherings it ever was our good fortune to participate in took place in the elegant and delightfully beautiful cottage called of E. M. Jewett, Esq., on Saturday afternoon last. The ex-publisher of the Commercial Advertiser, at his model farm, just beyond the outskirts of the city, has in the garden wealth of flowers and fruits, and what philosopher may not find a pleasure in seeing what nature produces and then may be brought. He has expressed a hope of opening his grounds and developing his estate with the greatest munificence. We congratulate him on his well-earned fortune."

"Among the incidents of the day was the discovery of Mr. Jewett's intention to raise a simple monument on the spot where on the burial of a number of the soldiers of the war of 1812, who died as camp at this place."

In reference to the proposed monument, it should be said that soon after the return from one-half of Mr. Jewett's farm, including the burial-spot, was taken by the city for Park purposes, thereby frustrating Mr. Jewett's patriotic intention, and now the two willows standing in the Park are the only objects that mark the spot where rest the remains of those brave and true men who defied the forces of their country.

These soldiers were a portion of General Stagg's. Regulars who were encamped in the fall and winter of 1812 on "Flat Hill," a rise of ground over which Main street passes from the crossing of the Parkway north to Chappin street. The troops remained here until the following spring. During this time a typhoid epidemic prevailed among them, which carried off about three hundred. They were buried on the hill in cheap, plain pine-board coffins, but the earth came so close to the surface that their graves were only about six feet in depth. The force of winter caused many of the bodies to be exposed to the following spring, and upon application to the Government an order was obtained for their interment in more secure graves. Dr. Chapin and Messrs. Chappin and Chapin removed them to a more secure place near the present site of the New University Building, and Dr. Chapin took the trouble of numbering seventy-one officers and men and wrote boldly on the dividing line between their respective farms, and Dr. Chapin stuck down a willow sapling at each end of the
trench, which have grown to the stalwart trees that now stand guard over the unknown but patriotic dead.

On the 26th of December, 1830, Mr. Jewett celebrated his seventieth anniversary, and his friends thought it an occasion they should have some formal observance. The venerable septuagenarian mounted to the proportion, and the affair was described in the Buffalo Express as follows:—

"Willow Lawn, the beautiful seat of residence of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. E. B. Jewett, was on Thursday last the scene of a delightful reunion of relatives assembled to celebrate the seventieth birthday of the host. There were about thirty of them, and the youngest among them did not appear much younger than did Mr. Jewett. Rare and fragrant flowers made one almost forget the cold outside. The table was spread with a feast of good things, the central object of attention being the birthday cake, surrounded by savory carouse and festivity with smiles. All appeared rejoiced in the good health and happiness of their loved and respected relative, and departed expressing themselves delighted with the evening's entertainment.

The venerable ex-printer, ex-editor and ex-office is most fortunate in his circumstances and surroundings; the few men have better deserved by hard and honest work in their younger days, the ease and comfort which Mr. Jewett enjoys in a late and happy age that is not old."