

1788

HISTORY
OF

ONTARIO COUNTY

NEW YORK

WHEELER & WOODSTOCK

1876





PRESENT COURT HOUSE of ONTARIO COUNTY. ERECTED 1858.



THE FIRST COURT HOUSE, ERECTED 1794.



TOWN HALL. SECOND COURT HOUSE, ERECTED 1824.

1788

HISTORY ^{substant.}
OF
ONTARIO CO.,

NEW YORK,

With Illustrations

DESCRIPTIVE OF ITS SCENERY,

Palatial Residences,

Public Buildings, Fine Blocks, and Important Manufactories,

FROM ORIGINAL SKETCHES BY ARTISTS OF THE HIGHEST ABILITY.

PHILADELPHIA:

EVERTS, ENSIGN & EVERTS,

716 FILBERT STREET.

1876

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HISTORY

OF

ONTARIO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

BY PROF. W. H. McINTOSH.

History is the ledger of human existence; an epitome of individual and social progress; a lettered panorama of the past. It credits established fact, gives permanence to valuable knowledge, and preserves the foot-prints of a transitory age. Authentic in the main, it is glorious in its object—to preserve for future generations a knowledge of obligations to their predecessors.

INTRODUCTION.

“WHERE once frowned a forest, a garden is smiling; the meadow and moorland are marshes no more,” and the agencies by which these changes have been accomplished within the recollection of a few venerable men, sole survivors of a former generation, form the subject of our investigation. Although a brief period of time has elapsed since the first intrepid settlers made their appearance in the Genesee country, a vast change has remained unchronicled, and there is little extant to inform the people to whom they are under obligations for many privileges. The present year revives the dormant pride of origin, and pulpit and press are active in supplying popular demand. But these efforts are ephemeral; the address is forgotten, the paper is destroyed, and only by systematized effort in book form can the history of Ontario be preserved. Sources of information are various; many different fountains have contributed to enlarge the current of record from its origin in vague traditions to the known and established events of the present.

Again, the nations of the old world, adventuring in frail barks upon the broad Atlantic, are seen exploring the bays and rivers of another continent, eager for treasure, and patient in search of a water route to the commerce of the Indies. The aboriginal meets them at the threshold of his forest domain, imbibes their vices, feels their power, and bars their progress westward. The *Iroquois*, in councils of the tribe and league, foreshadow a republic by a coming race of mingled nations, and, repelling invasion, roll back the tide of war, and sweep a province, with torch and knife, well-nigh from existence.

England asserts supremacy upon the Hudson, becomes the victor in the struggle for ascendancy with France, and inaugurates oppression upon her colonies, resulting in the War of Independence. The *Six Nations* ally themselves with the royal governors against the treacherous French, and lay waste with many a foray the fringe of colonial settlement. The massacres of Cherry Valley and Wyoming are followed by the famous march of Sullivan, whose cannon warned the villagers of the confederacy of his approach, whose soldiery destroyed their fields and habitations. States and General Government raise conflicting claims to lands they do not own. Vast tracts are purchased and offered to settlement at nominal rates. A tide of immigration is received; a county is formed with the area of a State, and a town with the territory of a county. Villages spring up, and farms are surveyed and occupied. The machinery of local government is instituted by town meetings, treaties are held, and the foundation of educational institutions laid. Roads are cut through the forests, and taverns established on their route. Led by a spirit of adventure, or earnest in seeking a home, hundreds of New England and Eastern New York people make the journey to the Phelps and Gorham purchase, and, delighted with the soil and climate, landscape, and future prospect, buy them homes, and thereon pass their days. As population increases, by the formation of new counties, area diminishes. Rude public buildings are superseded by others commensurate with progress. Newspapers are founded, and banks chartered, stage lines organized, and postal facilities afforded. Great Britain usurps authority, and the Republic, declaring war, brings home to the people engaged in clearing their lands the terrors of civilized and savage warfare. Buffalo is burned, and by regiments the aroused people rally to repel the foe. Sickness, and lack of markets, discourage some, but do not daunt the many. An exodus to Michigan is more than supplied by arrivals from the East. The Erie Canal is projected and completed. The Albany and Rochester Railroad marks the advent of rapid trans-

portation, and, having passed the pioneer and settler periods, the population had turned attention to what pursuit best entertained their fancy, when the storm of civil war darkened the land, and threatened dissolution. The men of Ontario were no laggards at Lincoln's call, and none more brave than they upon the battle-field.

To fill the outline given; to delineate the forest-life; to call the roll of early settlers, and to render them the meed of well-won honor, are objects worthy of labor,—pleasurable for perusal.

In a region rich in romance, once abounding in game, and occupied by a partially civilized race; in a land of beautiful hill-encircled lakes, noble forests, and alluvial soil; and in a State whose wealth, commerce, and political power have been acknowledged in the appellation of the “Empire State,” are yet living scores of the sons and daughters of the old pioneers, who have witnessed the gradations from log cabin to stately mansion; from poverty to opulence; from a savage wild, traversed only by the Indian path, to an enlightened community, diversified by farm and village, stream and lake, and eminently noted for the culture and social rank of its citizens. Relics from the battle-field—a broken musket, a battered canteen, the fragment of a shell—are valued from association, and the lives of those who felled the original forest, gave boundaries and organization to towns, established initial enterprise, and fostered the interests of school and church, are an heir-loom to those following them. Every department of labor presents a field for investigation. Success is seen to have been evolved from failure, and retrogression from neglect. Not a century has transpired since the first white man's cabin was erected in the forest west of the capital; no evidence exists to-day but that the country has been inhabited for ages. The study of Ontario, comprising a lordly domain, and giving of her lands to establish other and rival counties, while holding her own in generous rivalry, is a theme of no ordinary interest to her citizens; it traces no rise from obscurity of individual or community to arrogant dominion and lawless rapine, but the gradual changes wrought by industry, whereby a sturdy yeomanry, descendants of exiles for religious freedom, sought homes in a distant forest, there endured hardships, reared their families, and lived to see their wildest fancies realized.

CHAPTER I.

PRE-COLUMBIAN DISCOVERY—RIVAL CLAIMS TO TERRITORY OF NEW YORK —BASES OF CLAIMS—ENGLISH SUPREMACY—FRENCH RIVALRY.

EMPIRES had arisen, matured, and fallen, and other empires followed them. Ages had passed away, and the broad Atlantic was a dreaded barrier, and the continent to the west an unknown region. Then, as now, the Falls of Niagara poured their masses of water over the precipice of the ever-lengthening cañon with solemn reverberations amid the unbroken forest, and the noble Hudson swept past the Palisades on its way to the ocean; but the people who traversed these regions have left behind them little to indicate their existence, save the mounds which cover the bones of their dead. Believing in the common origin of man, the thoughtful can but ruminate upon the problem of Indian occupation. When and how came they upon this continent? What was their progress in arts and civilization? Had no advance been made by successive generations, or had they risen and then fallen to the savage state? Nature asserts her sway in contest with cultivation, and the highest state of civilization may have been extinguished by the leveling influences of time. Leaving origin to conjecture, races were found

ranging from savage to civilized state, and Aztecs of Mexico, Peruvians of South America, and, far later, the *Iroquois* of New York, were seen as tillers of soil, architects of village hut to city temple, and numbered by thousands.

Various claims are put forth regarding the honors of first discovery of America. Eric, a Northman, emigrating from Iceland, settled in Greenland in 986. Various voyages were subsequently made by his descendants to a country they called Vinland, but, if true, resulted in no permanent effectual possession. Spanish Arabians date a discovery by them in 1140; the Venetians, in 1436; but not till 1492 do we enter upon the authentic and substantiated. During that year Christopher Columbus, while in the service of Spain, sailing westward, discovered land off the east coast of Florida, and opened a highway over the broad Atlantic. Confining exploration and conquest to the regions of the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi, Spain left the barren and unprofitable northward coast to the investigation of other powers.

Three nations claimed an ownership in the territory embraced in part by the present State of New York. They founded their title in the rights of discovery and occupation, and severally yielded only to the supremacy acquired by force of arms. That heterogeneous and hostile colonies should eventually unite to form part of such a nation as the United States, may well cause the most thoughtless to ponder upon our present and our future. Authorized by letters patent from Henry VII., John Cabot, a Venetian, accompanied by his son Sebastian, set out on a voyage of discovery. He touched the coast on June 24, 1497, and called the country Newfoundland. To him is ascribed the honor of being the first to see the continent of North America. Sailing southward, with occasional landings, Cabot reached the capes of Chesapeake Bay, and then returned to England. In 1498, Sebastian Cabot, returning, explored the coast from Newfoundland to Florida, and hence the English claim to territory eleven degrees in width, and extending from ocean to ocean. Francis I., of France, emulating the enterprise of Spain and England, sent out upon a voyage of discovery John Verrazzani, a Florentine, who thrice visited America, coursed along the coast a distance of over two thousand miles, in frail vessels, trafficked with the natives, and was the first European whose feet trod the soil of New Netherlands. Returning in safety, he gave an account of his exploration, and although he failed in finding a northwest route to the East Indies, he established for France a claim in the New World. To Holland we are indebted for the germ of New York. This nation, essentially commercial, formed a company for purposes of traffic and colonization in Africa and America, to which association was given the name of East India Company. This company engaged Henry Hudson, an adventurous navigator, to seek a northern passage to India. Two voyages were fruitless, yet, in the service of the Dutch East India Company, he made a third, which has rendered his name immortal.

Setting sail on April 9, 1609, in the "Half-Moon," with a crew of eighteen men, half of whom were English and the rest Dutch, Hudson sought the northern passage amidst icebergs and frozen seas, skirted Greenland and Newfoundland, and, reaching the promontory of Cape Cod, called this land, as its supposed discoverer, New Netherlands. The voyage of Verrazzani had been forgotten, and the Indians, prepared by legendary tale, saw in Hudson a Manito and in the "Half-Moon" a palace, and watched the movement of the vessel in deep amazement as an apparition from the sea. On the 12th of September, Hudson entered the great river which bears his name, and sailed northward through the Highlands to the site of Albany. Opening a traffic with the natives, he obtained from them corn, beans, pumpkins, grapes, and tobacco,—products indigenous to the clime,—and to them imparted the baneful knowledge of the effects of rum. Years after the discovery of Manhattan, the Dutch and Indians supposed the "Half-Moon" the first ship seen by the natives on the continent; and Holland, basing her claim on these discoveries of Hudson, assumed ownership of land from Cape Cod to the southern shore of Delaware Bay. In this land of three-fold discovery, the Dutch, purchasing a piece of ground on the Hudson in 1614, erected a palisaded trading-house, and in 1623 made settlements at New Amsterdam and Fort Orange. The cause of emigration to New York originally was trade, not colonization, and the second race which mingled with them, from New England, and now forms so great a portion of the population of the State, were persons of education, claiming equality of right, and eminently fitted to be the founders of a republican government. Cordial to their English neighbors of the Plymouth colony, and on amicable terms with the Indians, the Dutch Company attempted a feudal authority. By contract, any one who within four years should plant a colony of fifty persons, all over fifteen years of age, within the limits of New Netherlands, were entitled to a grant of lands sixteen miles in length and extending inland an indefinite distance. These leaders of colonies were called Patroons, of whom Samuel Godyn, Samuel Bluement, M. Pauw, and Kilian Van Rensselaer were the first and most prominent. Van Rensselaer purchased from the Indian owners the lands extending along the Hudson from Fort Orange, or

Albany, to an island at the mouth of the Mohawk, and paid in goods. His colonists were poor dependents and ill adapted for the settlement of the country. Sir William Kieft arrived at New Amsterdam, or New York, in 1638, as director or governor of the colony. His administration is not marked with moderation, and his impolitic treatment of the Indians aroused their resentment and brought the colony to the verge of destruction. By his permission, many English families had settled on Long Island, and these soon imbued the minds of their neighbors with a love of untrammelled direction of their own affairs; and when, in 1664, the fleet of Admiral Nichols, sent out by the Duke of York, demanded the surrender of the Dutch province, the warlike Stuyvesant, unsupported by the people, reluctantly yielded to the English, and the right acquired by possession gave way to the power of arms. The province, in honor of James II., then Duke of York, received the name of New York. New Amsterdam was given the name New York, and Fort Orange was called Albany. Notwithstanding the change of masters, the Dutch and English colonists soon found themselves far from freedom in the rights of property and government. The moderation of Nichols was succeeded by the tyranny of Francis Lovelace, who arbitrarily imposed duties, levied taxes, and controlled legislation. Defrauded of their means and denied their rights, the people raised revenues under officials appointed by themselves, and, while uniting upon measures of common benefit, never ceased to continue a jealous observance and timely resistance of tyrannical measures. Thirty years from the first demand of the colonists, the representatives of the people met in assembly. In October, 1683, the first colonial assembly for the province of New York held session. The charter of liberties asserted that "Supreme legislative power shall forever reside in the governour, council, and people, met in general assembly. Every freeholder and freeman shall vote for representatives without restraint. No freeman shall suffer but by judgment of his peers, and all trials shall be by a jury of twelve men. No tax shall be assessed on any pretence whatever but by consent of the assembly. No seaman or soldier shall be quartered on the inhabitants against their will. No martial law shall exist. No person professing faith in God by Jesus Christ shall at any time be any ways disquieted or questioned for any difference of opinion." Colonel Thomas Dongan was the royal governor at this time; he was supported by the council of ten; and the assembly consisted of seventeen members, who, exercising a discretionary power over appropriations for the support of government, became a check upon extravagance and a protection to the people during the rule of the royal governors down to the Revolution. Controversy between governor and assembly delayed measures of protection from active French aggression on the north, brought the English into contempt with the fierce *Iroquois* on the west, and but for the sagacity of the Confederacy, who, nominally friendly to the English, and really at enmity with the French, desired only as neutrals to see these peoples destroy each other without a supremacy of either, would have brought the colony to the brink of ruin. Led by Peter Schuyler, Mayor of Albany in 1692-93, the *Iroquois* not only guarded the province of New York from the French, but checked their establishment of a chain of interior forts from the lakes to the Gulf.

Benjamin Fletcher, then governor, by prompt response to call for help to repel the French invasion of the *Mohawk* country, won credit from the people and the attachment of the *Six Nations*. As the changes and revolutions agitated England, their influence extended to the royal province, and occasioned an event heavily freighted with consequences as regarded the subsequent affairs of the community. The germ of popular power, as the warrant of our existence as a republic, was planted in the troubled days of May, 1691. The circumstance of the execution of Jacob Leisler, and Jacob Milbourne his son-in-law, so familiar to many, opened a chasm between the people, whose situation entitled them to consideration, and the representatives of kingly authority, who aimed at a complete usurpation of all power and privilege. The feelings of resentment and estrangement originated in that cruel and unjustifiable act kindled to a flame upon the breaking out of the Revolution. Even a name was obnoxious, and a county formed in 1772 as Tryon, after a colonial governor, was in 1784 changed to Montgomery, after General Montgomery, a soldier of the Revolution. Jacob Leisler, as the opponent of tyranny, the champion of the free-holder of New York, and a martyr to the cause of liberty, was the founder of a party which is an indispensable prerogative to popular government, and fully deserving a mention in a history connected with that early period. The war of the Revolution knew unwonted rigor in New York, owing to the division of feeling and interest, and as Whig and Tory the people were ranged in nearly equal numbers. In eastern New York were fought various important battles. The defeat of the Americans on Long Island opened a season of gloom and uncertainty, still further increased by the loss of forts upon the Hudson; but the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga gave rise to a buoyancy of hope and resolution which never faltered till the conclusion of the war. Contenting with oppression, faction, and poverty, the thickly-settled regions along the Hudson were agitated upon the subject of rents. The feudal tenure was abol-

ished in 1787. In December, 1839, the people organized and resisted the civil processes for the collection of rent, but finally dispersed without collision with the authorities. In 1850, the "Quarter Sales," in which the landlord claimed a part of the purchase money at each transfer of a lease, was declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional. This attempt to ingraft European custom upon American soil has not only proved a failure, but has entailed much of mischievous tendency upon descendants. It is pleasant to observe that the very inability to own lands along the Hudson contributed to send out westward the resolute settler to select himself a home at a cheap price and with a perfect title. By European law the region west of Albany was the property of the Eastern occupants, but long ere the "Mayflower" landed the pilgrims, the vicinity of Ontario had been the home of a people whose history as our predecessors is a subject of untiring interest. The strife with England ceased, and, as the people turned their thoughts to the west, we will anticipate their migration thither and study the character of the people whom it is their destiny to displace.

CHAPTER II.

THE ANTIQUITIES OF ONTARIO—TRADITIONS OF THE SIX NATIONS—THEIR CIVILIZATION, CHARACTER, TRIBAL RELATIONS, WARS, TREATIES, AND FATE.

THE plow has leveled the mound, the axe has felled the tree, and the monuments of former occupation within the present limits of Ontario are few in number. Upon a hill-slope overlooking Canandaigua Lake is the partially obliterated embankment of an ancient work. The construction through it of the Geneva and Canandaigua turnpike disclosed quantities of human bones, and relics of Indian manufacture. On the Victor road, several miles west of Canandaigua, exists a long, narrow trench, extending for miles; attributed to art, it is more probably a work of nature, and indicates a subsidence of the earth along a fissure in the limestone formation. Occasional traces are found of defensive structures in the way of palisades; holes in the earth from which the wood had decayed indicate the outline and form of the defenses. The traces of Ganundasaga Castle, near Geneva, are well preserved and easily traceable. The preservation of this spot is the result of a special condition made by the *Senecas* when ceding their lands in this locality, that here the plow should never turn a furrow to disturb the sleep of their ancestors. The site of this old palisade slopes toward Ganundasaga Creek, from which the water supply was obtained. The work is rectangular in form, with bastions at the northwest and southeast angles. A fragment of an oak picket removed in 1847 is now in the State cabinet at Albany. A short distance northward of this fort is a low, artificial, broad-based mound, some six feet in height. The insatiate curiosity of the antiquary will ultimately invade this receptacle and disclose the remains of early days.

This fort was destroyed in 1779, by Sullivan, the palisade burned, the crops destroyed, and the fruit-trees cut down. About four miles northwest of the work noted, and upon a high ridge, existed a work which has been obliterated by cultivation; evidences of storeplaces of supplies could be seen until recently. Fragments of pottery were found upon the site, which seems to have been of a more ancient date than others. Near Victor, upon the summit of a high hill, are traces of a palisaded fort, which recalls the expedition of De Nouville, in 1687. There is in these traces of a past age no indication of high antiquity, and, while we regard them all as the sites of Indian occupation, we may leave them to study briefly the traditions and legends of their builders.

The following, from Stone's "Life of Red Jacket," bears upon the romantic scenery about Canandaigua Lake, and, coming down to us through the sachems of the *Senecas*, lends additional interest to the landscape which it describes. It is a tradition of the *Senecas* that the original people of their nation broke forth from the crest of a mountain at the head of Canandaigua Lake. The mountain which gave them birth is called *Ge-nun-de-wah-gauh*, or the Great Hill. Hence the *Senecas* were called the Great Hill People, which was their original title. The base of the Genundewah Mountain, as it is usually called, they believe to have been encircled, when their nation was in its infancy, by a huge serpent, so vast in proportions as to coil himself entirely around the mountain. The head and tail of the monster united at the gateway of the path leading to and from the steep summit, and there were few who attempted to pass that escaped his voracious jaws. Thus environed, a long time elapsed, during which the people were not only besieged and reduced in numbers, but made to suffer from the poisonous breath of the reptile. Finally, their torment being beyond endurance, the Indians resolved to attempt a sally. Armed with such weapons as were at hand, they rushed down the hill towards the dreaded portal, where all were seized and swallowed with the exception of two children, who somehow contrived to overleap

this fearful line of circumvallation, and so avoid the terrible fate of the tribe. These children, thus spared and orphanized, were reserved for a high destiny,—the destruction of the serpent. Mysteriously the information was imparted how this object could be accomplished. Direction was given to form a bow from a specified kind of willow, and an arrow from the same material. The barb of the arrow was to be dipped in poison and shot obliquely, to allow of penetration beneath the scales. Obeying divine injunction, the death of the serpent was effected. As the deadly arrow penetrated the skin, the huge monster was seized with violent convulsions. Uncoiled from around the mountain, and writhing in the most frightful contortions, the reptile threw up the heads of the people he had devoured, and rolled down the steep into the lake, sweeping down the timber in his course. The disgorged heads of the Indians were petrified by the transparent waters, and may still be seen at the bottom of the lake in the shape and hardness of stones. From the two survivors sprang the new race of *Senecas*. The hill is known to have been barren since the whites first came to the country, and still lies in a state of nature. Tradition affirms that the lake region was densely populated by a race of enterprising and industrious people, who were destroyed by serpents, and left their improvements to the *Senecas*. Originally of one language, an unknown influence confounded their speech, and caused the formation of nations, while the *Seneca* continued to speak in the original tongue.

Again it is related that during the wars of the *Senecas* and the northern *Algonquins*, a chief of the latter tribe was captured and carried to the sacred mountain, where he was confined in a fortification consisting of a bastionless square, surrounded by palisades. Youthful, brave, and finely formed, the captive was regarded with savage admiration, but the council, after brief debate, condemned him to death by the slow torture of impalement. To the lodge of death, where lay the condemned prisoner, came the daughter of the sachem, bringing food. Struck by his manly form and heroic bearing, the maiden resolved to save his life or share his fate. With silent tread she reached his side, cut the binding thongs, and besought him to follow her. The descent of the hill along a forest-path was being rapidly effected, when, just before reaching the lake shore, a wild, shrill alarm-whoop reached their ears. The beach was reached, a canoe was entered, and, with vigorous paddle-stroke, urged towards the opposite shore. Savage yells rose upon the air, and eager braves bounded down the declivity in hot pursuit. With undaunted spirit the young *Algonquin* sent back a defiant whoop, and soon, with plashing oars, a dozen canoes were following in his wake. On landing, the warrior, weakened by yet unhealed wounds, followed his active guide with flagging pace upon a trail leading westward over the hills, while ever nearer came pursuers, led by the grim old chief. Despairing of further flight, the Indian girl diverged from the trail and led the way to a table-crested rock projecting over a deep ravine, whose bottom lay thickly strewn with huge, misshapen rocks. Silently the hapless pair awaited the coming of the *Senecas*. With knit brow, tall form, and eagle plume, the daughter saw her father spring forward, view the chase, and halt abruptly. Notching an arrow to his bow, he drew with sinewy arm, but, ere the shaft could fly, *Wun-nut-hay*, the Beautiful, interposed her person. With wild and native eloquence she plead with the sachem for mercy to the *Algonquin*, and if denied asserted her resolve to leap with him the precipice to certain death. Her answer was an order for the warriors to advance and seize the fugitive. As they came leaping the devoted pair, with clasped hands, sprang from the cliff, and died. Their mangled bodies were buried where they fell, beneath the shelter of the everlasting rocks.

There is an interesting tradition associated with the burial-ground near Ganundasaga. The *Senecas* had once a strong protector in the person of a great giant, in stature loftier than the highest forest-tree; his arms were a bow split from the largest hickory, his arrows, pine-trees. Upon his journeyings he traversed the plains beyond the Mississippi, and thence came eastward towards the sea. While upon the banks of the Hudson an immense bird came up its waters, and flapping its wings as if to get out, he walked in and carried it to land. Upon its back were many men, who, filled with terror, signed to be returned to the river. As he complied, they gave to him a sword, a musket, powder, and balls, explained their use, and then the great bird spread its wings and swam away. Returning to the *Senecas* at Ganundasaga, the weapons of destruction were shown, and the firearm was discharged before them. With terror at the report, and reproaches for bringing such weapons among them, they asked that the arms should be taken away, and added that such would be the destruction of their race, and he who brought them was none other than an enemy. The giant, in grief at their reproaches, withdrew with the strange gift from the council and lay down to rest in the field. Morning came, and the giant was found dead. The earth around was heaped upon the body where it lay, and it has been averred that he who opens this mound will find there a skeleton of supernatural size. One other legend, and from relic and tradition we will look upon the people which they commemorate. When, in the early day, the Indians dwelt near the present site of Geneva, about

the lower part of Seneca Lake, their principal occupation was in fishing. There were certain days, however, that, in their mythology, were considered sacred, and at those times it was sacrilege to engage in fishing. Upon one of the forbidden days a skeptical young warrior took his fishing tackle and rowed away in his canoe to the usual fishing-grounds. His friends, standing upon the shore, urgently called upon him to desist, but he continued obdurate, and was paddling slowly forward when a mighty storm arose, covering the lake with vapor and concealing him from their sight. Speedily it passed away, but terrible was its power; and, as the cloud lifted, the warrior and his canoe were seen to disappear beneath the surface, while a heavy explosion reverberated to the ears of those on shore. Ever since that day the spirit of the doubting warrior has been doomed to periodic appearance in his phantom canoe, and ever and again a deep booming sound attends his disappearance. Upon the calmest summer day, when not a ripple disturbs the glassy surface of that beautiful lake, there can be heard, at irregular intervals, a low, deep, solemn sound re-echoing along the waters and dying along the northern shore. The phantom canoe and the spectral occupant may not be seen, but the mysterious sound is no fantasy. While the history of Ontario aims at no detailed account of the *Iroquois*, yet, as immediate predecessors of the present white race, their record is instructive and essential. Of Indian nations, whose castles, forts, and fields are sites of the present city and village, the *Iroquois* are most conspicuous. Driven from the vicinity of Montreal, where, in subjection to the *Adirondacks*, they learned to till the soil and go upon the war-path, the *Iroquois* migrated to Central New York, and settled upon the Seneca River. Later, a band proceeding eastward became known as *Mohawks*. Two other bands, united for a time, separated,—one, the *Oneidas*, established themselves east of Oneida Lake, the other, the *Onondaga*, located in the valleys and hills which commemorate their occupation. Two bands, living upon the Seneca River, became divided, the *Cayugas* dwelling upon the east bank of the lake bearing their name, and the *Senecas*, proceeding westward, settled at Nun-da-wa-o, at the head of Canandaigua Lake. The scattered bands became alienated, and mutually inimical, and so continued for an indefinite period. The idea of a league, suggested by the *Onondagas*, was followed by a general assembly of tribal chiefs upon the northern shores of Onondaga Lake. The institution of the league was upon the principle of family relationship. Fifty hereditary sachemships were created, each equal in rank, with joint and coextensive jurisdiction. Eight of these sachems were assigned to the *Senecas*, and, all united, formed an oligarchy known as the "Council of the League." Independent in local, domestic, and mainly political matters, the tribal sachems were to their nation as all assembled annually were to the confederacy. Duties were assigned to each nation, and to the *Senecas* fell the honor of doorkeepers of the Long House. The result of the confederacy was a growth of power and influence established permanently at home; their name became formidable abroad. With the knowledge of ability came the desire of conquest, and the confederates were not inaptly termed the "Romans of the West."

Their old oppressors the *Adirondacks* first felt their resentment in a warfare which terminated with little less than extirpation. During the struggle, Samuel Champlain, one of a French company formed at Rouen in 1603 for purposes of colonization, had founded colonies along the St. Lawrence, and built a fort upon the site of Quebec. Years previously, Cartier had kidnapped three chiefs of the *Hurons* and *Algonquins* and taken them to England. To win *Algonquin* favor, Champlain engaged in an expedition in 1609 against their enemies. Upon Lake Champlain the expedition fell in with the *Iroquois*, and both parties hastened with glad shouts to battle upon land. Near Ticonderoga, the allies, intrenched behind the fallen timber, sent a messenger to inquire respecting an engagement, which was deferred till next day. At daybreak, Champlain placed two Frenchmen and a party of Indians in position to engage the *Iroquois*' flank. Each side, two hundred strong and armed with bows and arrows, hoped for easy conquest,—the *Iroquois* from confidence in themselves, the *Algonquins* from trust in the fire-arms of the French. Darting from their defenses, the allies advanced in front of their enemy, and parting in two bodies, right and left, disclosed the presence of the white men, who, in the height of their astonishment, ordered a discharge of arquebuse, aimed at three chiefs, two of whom fell dead and the third was badly wounded. The allies, shouting, discharged ineffectual arrows, while the Frenchmen put the *Iroquois* to disordered flight. In pursuit, many were killed and some captured,—one of whom was being tortured on the return, when humanely shot by Champlain. Little did he consider that this rash act would embitter a powerful race against his countrymen, cause the laying waste of French territory, bar the advance of the Jesuit, and raise up for the English an ally whose co-operation would result in French overthrow. From such light incidents originate unforeseen results, and the fire-arm, a century later, was the potent agency by which the Indian was enabled to cope with the white and become a scourge to the settlements. Supplied with the new weapons by the Dutch and English, the *Iroquois* expelled the neuter nation from the Niagara peninsula in 1643, and founded

a permanent settlement at the mouth of the river. In 1653 a strife was in progress between the *Senecas* and *Eries*, which resulted in the annihilation of the latter. A fierce battle was fought, as some assert, near the Honeoye Outlet, midway between Canandaigua Lake and the Genesee River. With half their number slain, the *Eries* fled to an island of the Allegheny; but followed here, they went to other regions, and lost identity as a people. Active in many a foray and battle, the Indians were nowhere too distant to be safe from the attack of the confederates, who, by 1700, had assumed an acknowledged sway over all immediate races of Indian lineage. With the French, negotiation, armistice, and retaliation were successively employed, and one expedition after another was made into the villages of the League,—from which the occupants temporarily withdrew to the forest, and so rendered the enterprise against them futile.

De la Barre was appointed governor-general of New France in 1684. The policy of intimidation had not been recognized as a failure, and the Frenchman resolved to gather an army, and, not succeeding by peaceful negotiation in alienating the *Iroquois* from the English, to advance and lay waste their country. A force of somewhat less than two thousand French and Indians was assembled in August on the borders of Ontario, and speedily the climate consigned a large portion of the former to the hospital. De la Barre now attempted a treaty, and sent for chiefs with whom to counsel. Garangula, a *Seneca* chief, with a band of warriors, came back with the messenger. A speech which challenges admiration at this day was delivered by the *Iroquois* chief. Knowing the French weakness, he taunted them with it, and loftily asserted, "We are born freemen, and depend not on Yonnondio or Corlear. We go where we will, and traffic as we please. If you have slaves, command them. Our women, children, and old men would have entered your camp, had not the warriors disarmed and kept them back." The expedition begun in bravado, continued in weakness, ended in ridicule.

A more successful expedition was projected and executed in 1687, by the Marquis De Nouville, successor of De la Barre. The *Iroquois* were warring with French allies and introducing the English to the Niagara region claimed by both nations, and the new governor determined to strike the *Senecas* a crushing blow, and then erect a fort at Niagara. The battle-ground being upon Ontario soil, the record in detail belongs to her history. The marquis began to establish a magazine of supplies at Fort Frontenac, and assemble troops at Montreal. Commanders of posts were ordered to Niagara, and thither Indian allies were directed. The confederacy saw these preparations and notified Governor Dongan, of New York, who entered into controversy with De Nouville while he supplied the *Iroquois* with arms and ammunition. On the 13th of June, the French army, composed of regulars, militia, and Indian warriors, some two thousand strong, embarked at Montreal in three hundred and fifty bateaux, and by the 30th had reached Fort Frontenac. Dispatching orders to the officer in command at Niagara to meet him at Irondequoit, De Nouville in six days arrived at that place, and was joined almost immediately by a reinforcement of nearly six hundred French and Indians. During the 11th of July preparations for defense of the camp were made, and next day the line of march was begun towards the *Seneca* villages, leaving behind at the fortified landing a guard of four hundred men.

Proceeding up the east side of the bay, the camp was made for the night near Pittsford. Resuming the march on the 13th, the army advanced upon the *Seneca* village of Ga-o-sa-ga-o, which was located upon what is known as Boughton's Hill, in the town of Victor. Concealed in dense underbrush, beneath a thick growth of timber, at a distance of a mile and a quarter to the northwest of the Indian village, lay a body of some four hundred *Seneca* warriors. Passing the northeastern edge of a swamp, the French scouts went on towards the village, and unsuspectingly the main body were passing the defile when, with yells and well-aimed shots, the ambuscade opened the attack. The direst confusion followed, and the French were in danger of massacre, when their Indian allies, rallying, repulsed the *Senecas*. Among the warriors contending against the invading host five women were seen vying with their husbands in deeds of heroism. Overcome by numbers, the *Senecas* fell back to a strong position and challenged a battle with equal numbers. Leader and men experienced such a terror from the assault that their allies vainly endeavored to induce a continuance of the advance.

Setting fire to their villages, the *Senecas* withdrew eastward to the *Cayugas*, while the French employed themselves for a number of days in slashing the Indian corn. The Western Indians scoured the country in pursuit of straggling *Iroquois*, and gave no quarter to such as were overtaken. One large and two smaller villages were visited and found in ashes, while in their vicinity were seen horses, cattle, poultry, and swine, the latter in great numbers. The French now became alarmed at rumors of a gathering force of the *Iroquois*, and retraced their steps to the landing. The Indians by runners soon collected a force and pursued the enemy, but reached the bay only to find themselves too late. The result of this march may be summarized as a moral defeat of the invaders, since they made a compelled retreat without inflicting loss of life. The site of the ancient fort is

known to-day as Fort Hill. Iron axes left by the French furnished material for the pioneer blacksmiths of the locality, relics have been unearthed by the plow in considerable numbers, while many graves near by attest a former large population. Retaliation followed in the fall of 1687, and the settlements near Montreal were laid waste and a number of captives taken.

In July, 1688, all parties desiring peace, De Nouville was met by a large delegation from the *Iroquois* at Montreal; a force of some twelve hundred warriors halted, not distant, to await results. A treaty was concluded, but frustrated by the wily action of a *Huron* chief, who, ambushing a party of the *Iroquois* on their homeward return, killed a part and captured the rest. He asserted that he knew nothing of peace, and was acting under De Nouville's orders. The fury of the *Five Nations* at the supposed treachery of the French was vented upon a people living in fancied security; a thousand French were slain, twenty-six burned alive, the settlement laid waste and improvements destroyed. The history of the *Iroquois* is a narrative of French and English effort—the one by the influence of the Jesuit, the other by that of commercial advantage—to secure their alliance and lay claim to their lands. In 1700, the French and *Iroquois* made peace and exchanged prisoners. The *Tuscaroras* of South Carolina numbered fifteen towns and twelve hundred warriors in 1708. Three years later, the encroachments of the colonists upon their lands drove them to arms. While a part were induced to remain neutral, the remainder met no mercy, and migrated in 1715 to New York and made the sixth of the confederacy, which was thereafter known as the *Six Nations*. The *Senecas*, of all the nations, were at heart most hostile to the English colonists. They made known their enmity by an attack, June 20, 1767, upon a body of provincials and regulars at the portage of Niagara, and followed it up by an assault upon a detachment of English marching from Niagara to Detroit. When the colonies began the war of Independence, none more eagerly embraced the British cause than the *Senecas*. The massacres of Wyoming and Cherry Valley are attributed to that tribe or nation, and, in alliance with renegade whites, the *Senecas* prowled along the border settlements and laid in ruins many a frontier cabin. Attention became attracted to the virulence of the *Iroquois*, and Congress sent out an expedition to break their power and lay waste their country. The command was intrusted to General Sullivan, who was directed to march northward along the Susquehanna to Tioga Point, where on August 22, 1779, he was joined by an Eastern force under command of General James Clinton. On August 26 the united divisions, consisting of Continental troops, fifteen hundred riflemen, and several pieces of light artillery,—in all a body of five thousand men,—began their march up the Tioga and Chemung, accompanied by a train loaded with supplies for a month. At what is now Elmira, Colonel John Butler, commanding Tories, and Joseph Brandt, Indians, took position, with from six hundred to a thousand men, behind rude earthworks, and awaited the approach of Sullivan. That commander made cautious advances, destroying town and crop which lay on his course, and on August 29 attacked the British and Indians. A battle of two hours' duration followed, and a part of the Indians displayed great courage, while the shells thrown beyond them and exploding created a panic among others, who, fearful of being surrounded, abandoned the field and were pursued for nearly two miles.

The Americans pressed cautiously forward. Down the eastern shore of Seneca and across the outlet the army moved in three divisions, and September 7 reached *Kanadasaega*, then the chief *Seneca* town. The Indians had assembled here, but had no courage to encounter so heavy a force, and fell back as the troops advanced. A Mrs. Campbell and her four children, captured at Cherry Valley and adopted into an Indian family, were with the Indians in their flight from this village, and ultimately reaching their old homes were visited by General Washington and Governor Clinton in 1784. While traversing the Mohawk Valley, the soldiers burned the villages, ruined corn-fields, gardens, and orchards, and before them fled the women and children in crowds to Niagara, while the warriors vainly sought to make a stand. The main army reached *Canandarque* about the 11th of September, and destroyed twenty-three unusually well-built houses. Proceeding to the small village of *Honeoye*, at the foot of Honeoye Lake, its ten houses were set on fire, together with the "castle," which stood about one hundred rods from the foot of the lake. So unexpected was the approach of danger at this place that the Indians sat boiling their beans and corn until the soldiers were seen coming over the hill near where Captain Pitts later built his house. A post was established here with heavy stores, strong guard, and a cannon. It is commonly reported that this field-piece was sunk in a morass when the guard was withdrawn on the return of Sullivan. The army advanced upon "Little Beard's Town," the capital of the western tribes of the confederacy, and the Indians, resolved to try the issue of a battle, took position between Honeoye Creek and Conesus Lake, near what were known as "Henderson's Flats." While constructing a bridge near Little Beard's Town, Sullivan sent Lieutenant Boyd forward to reconnoitre the village. A long weary march brought the party late at night to the place, where they found fires

yet burning in the huts. Sending back two scouts to report, the detachment, some thirty strong, remained over night, and set out next morning to rejoin the main army. A mile and a half from Sullivan's camp they entered an ambuscade, and bravely endeavoured to cut their way through. A dozen men were shot down, Boyd and a man named Parker taken, and the rest escaped. Trusting to a mystic sympathy from Brandt, Boyd gave no reply to interrogations from Butler respecting the army of Sullivan, and was given to the torture. Parker was at once beheaded, but on Boyd the most cruel and fiendish malice was expended till, wearied, his death-stroke was received. The capture of Niagara was not effected, and the army, crossing the Genesee September 16, returned on their track and went into winter quarters in New Jersey. The total loss of their crops and the ruin of their villages drove the Indians to seek subsistence during the winter of 1779-80 with the British at Niagara. Sufficient food was with difficulty obtained for them, and hundreds died of disease. The campaign of Sullivan broke the power of the *Six Nations*, but the revengeful *Senecas* visited a terrible retribution upon many a defenseless frontier family during the years between 1783 and 1789. Farther on, the treaties conveying lands and the experience of the settlers will be noted, and here we conclude our chapter by a comparison of the *Six Nations* in later years with their prosperity in the past. It is a tradition of the *Senecas* that, when most powerful, a census of the nation was taken by placing a kernel of white flint corn for each *Seneca* in a corn-husk basket which would hold ten or more quarts. By this method an estimate of over seventeen thousand is reached. The census of 1850 gave the number of *Senecas* on their reservation in Western New York at two thousand seven hundred and twelve, whose income from land sales invested by the State and Government gives a semi-annual interest to the nation of nine thousand dollars. The treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States abandoned the *Iroquois* to their conquerors, whose policy towards them is humane and just, and seeks to promote their welfare, regard their interest, and stimulate them to social improvement. They have long tilled farms, raised cattle, and yet preserve a semblance of former organization. They raised their first wheat in 1809, some thirty bushels; and harvested the crop of one hundred acres but two years later.

CHAPTER III.

CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY—CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION—LAND TITLES—PHELPS AND GORHAM PURCHASE—INDIAN TREATIES.

THE settlement of America at isolated points by different nations, the transient character of aboriginal occupation and their rapid disappearance on the approach of white men, the conjoined effects of mutual wars of extinction, famine, and pestilence, the migratory spirit of the coast population, their energy and persistence, the terms of ownership of lands, are all so many circumstances which indicate a providential supervision of our origin as a free people. There are those who deem it a wrong that the Indian has not been allowed his broad lands for the chase, and suffer a rich soil to run to waste. The landed estates of Great Britain and the hunting-grounds of the Indians illustrate in common the evil of a large ownership with limited cultivation. It is regarded as an indisputable fact that the smaller the farms the greater aggregate wealth and production, and hence one source of the prosperity of the Ontario agriculturist. The campaign of General Sullivan, so notable among pioneers and their descendants, was more potent than all else in creating an interest in the Genesee country.

The valley of the Genesee, its beauty and fertility, its lakes and rivers, its uplands and rich plains, were viewed by the soldiers with wonder and pleasure. Accustomed to see the Indians disperse in bands as numbers multiplied and game decreased, the unwonted spectacle of fields long cultivated and yielding a rich harvest to aboriginal owners was at once novel and suggestive. Many districts of country in their orchards, farms, and gardens conveyed the impression of a civilized life. The corn-fields were extensive, and a single orchard contained fifteen hundred trees. To those who had looked only upon rugged New England scenery, its mountains, rocky hills, sterile soil, and scanty vegetation, the famous march presented a succession of inviting landscapes. Many of these men, retracing their steps from this new country of rich, easily-cultivated soil, began to anticipate the time when they might return thither, not on a mission of destruction, but of improvement, occupancy, and permanent development. Again at their Eastern homes, their tales of burning towns and ravaged fields were blended with descriptions of a very paradise.

The war of the Revolution was ended, but ten years elapsed ere the lands could be thrown open to settlement. Recognizing the *Senecas* as owners of this domain, their activity in warfare implied a loss of right, and individuals, companies,

State, and Government, concerned themselves in efforts to secure from the Indian a title to possession. It has been remarked that the seasons seemed to conspire to render the woods untenable to the Indians as the time drew near for the advance of the pioneers of settlement. The severity of the winter of 1779-80 was unprecedented. All Western New York lay covered by successive falls of snow to a depth of five feet. Wild animals, hitherto innumerable, died by thousands. As spring came the dissolving snow revealed the carcasses of many deer, and still in vain the haughty *Senecas* longed to resume their station at the portal. The conclusion of that peace by which American Independence was acknowledged made no provisions for the *Six Nations*, although thereby their ancient possessions passed by the treaty of 1783 into the hands of the United States. A double motive influenced the State and General Government to recognize the Indians as proprietors of lands,—the feelings of justice and humanity, and of peace and economy. Many who had suffered desired to have their rights declared forfeit, and the Legislature was not wholly averse to such action, but the influence of Washington and Schuyler induced a just policy. The undefined power of the United States opened ground for a conflict of interest between State and Confederation. The New York Legislature in April, 1784, passed an act making Governor George Clinton President of a Board of Commissioners to superintend Indian affairs. The commissioners were Henry Glen, Abraham Cuyler, and Peter Schuyler, who, being authorized to ally with them other persons deemed necessary, chose eight persons, and still further augmented their force by securing the services of Rev. Kirkland, a missionary, and of Peter Ryckman, James Deane, Jacob Reed, Major Fonda, Major Fry, and Colonels Wemple and Van Dyke, men who, from being traders or captives, were seen to have considerable influence. Ryckman was very active as an ambassador, and visited Oneida, Kanadesaga, Niagara, and then Albany, and a partial agreement upon a treaty was arranged. Pending these proceedings, Clinton learned that Congress, in arranging for a general treaty with the Indians of New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, had appointed Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee as its commissioners. The question of right was plainly presented. The State Commissioners on the ground found the Indians averse to treat with them, and plainly expressing a preference for the "Thirteen Fires." A council of the *Six Nations* was secured in September, 1784, at Fort Schuyler, and Clinton, addressing the *Oneidas* and *Tuscaroras*, spoke of peace, settlement of boundaries, and the readiness of New York to treat with them for their lands. The chiefs of the *Cayugas* and *Tuscaroras* presented a letter from the Congressional Commissioner, wherein it was recited that New York had no authority from Congress to treat with them, and invitation was given to all the Indians to meet at Fort Stanwix on the 20th of September. Clinton spoke to the deputies of the *Mohawks*, *Senecas*, *Cayugas*, and *Onondagas*, with an eloquence remarkable, and asserted the right of New York to deal with the Indians within her boundaries. Brandt, Cornplanter, and others replied for the Indians. The council was harmonious, a treaty was desirable, and presents and provisions being given, the council was dissolved. The General Government concluded a treaty at Fort Stanwix on October 22, 1784. Peace was made, the limits of the *Six Nations* defined, captives surrendered, and quiet possession of their lands guaranteed. Among the speakers at this treaty was Red Jacket, who eloquently advocated a renewal of the war which he did not ardently promote during the passage of Sullivan through his territory. It is known that in the council the young chief, by his fiery oratory, won a strong hold upon his people, while Cornplanter, more ready in the field when success was possible, lost standing by his sage counsels of peace when hostility would have brought inevitable ruin. At a council held in June, 1786, at Fort Herkimer, the New York commissioners bought of the *Oneidas* and *Tuscaroras* a body of land lying north of Pennsylvania line, between the Chenango and Unadilla Rivers, and so began the acquisition of lands, which ceased not till all were taken.

Not only was there a mooted question of jurisdiction between State and Government, but between States, which question originated in the charters granted by English kings. The Plymouth Company, in 1620, received a charter from the British sovereign of a tract of country having a specified width, and extending westward to the Pacific. A second charter was given in 1691, which defined the eastern line as extending from 42° 2', to 44° 15', north latitude, and from ocean to ocean. The province of New York was bestowed, in 1663, by Charles I., upon the Duke of York, and embraced a region which extended from a line twenty miles east of the Hudson, westward, and from the Atlantic north, to the south line of Canada. The result of these conflicting grants was a claim by each colony of the same lands.

The cession by New York in 1781, and by Massachusetts in 1785, to the United States of all their rights to territory lying west of a meridian line run south from the west bend of Lake Ontario, diminished the amount of land in dispute to an area of about nineteen thousand square miles. A convention was held and the difficulty adjusted at Hartford, Connecticut, on December 16, 1786,

where and when it was mutually agreed between commissioners from each State, that Massachusetts cede to New York her rights to all land lying west of the present east line of the latter State. New York, in turn, ceded to Massachusetts the pre-emption right, subject to native title, of all land in the State west of a line running north from the eighty-second mile-stone, on the north boundary of Pennsylvania, through Seneca Lake to Lake Ontario, except a reserved tract, one mile in width, along the east bank of Niagara River. By this act Massachusetts became possessed of fee in about six million acres of land.

Pending State and national negotiation, companies of active and influential men were formed to evade the law forbidding other than State purchases from the Indians, and to obtain for themselves a lease of land equivalent to an actual ownership. Two of these lessee companies were organized. One, the "New York Genesee Land Company," originated in 1787-88, at Hudson, with John Livingston, Jared Coffin, and Dr. Caleb Benton as managers, and a membership of over eighty wealthy men. By forming a branch company in Canada, under the management of Samuel Street, John Butler, John Powell, and others, the influence of these men with the *Six Nations* was secured. Connected with the Canadian branch was Benjamin Barton, who, as a drover from New Jersey to Niagara, and as an Indian trader, had become well known to the *Senecas*, had been adopted by them, and had sent Henry O'Bail, son of Cornplanter, to an Eastern school. In the main company were a number of influential Indian traders. The plan was comprehensive, and resulted November, 1787, in a lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, to the company, of nearly all the *Iroquois* lands in New York, in consideration of an annual rentage of \$2000, and a promised gift of \$20,000. The State was not ignorant of these measures, and Governor Clinton, in a proclamation, warned all purchasers from the company that their title would be null, sent messengers to the Indians with a statement of fraudulent design, and appointed John Taylor, in March, 1788, as Indian Agent, to counteract the proceedings of the lessees. The Legislature passed an act to dispossess all persons holding title from the company to Indian lands, and to burn their dwellings. William Colbraith, Sheriff of Herkimer, was ordered to attend to its enforcement. Military aid was furnished, and the orders fully executed. Restricted from open action, the lessees maintained a powerful influence against the State upon treaty grounds. Various treaties were made, until the lessees, despairing of success, asked a settlement from the Legislature, and in 1793 received a district equal to ten miles square in the Military Tract. A grand council was fixed for September, 1788, at Fort Schuyler, and the arrangements for the embassy to the Indian country were on an extended scale. Indians, traders, lessees, and visitors from curiosity, made the gathering remarkable. While Clinton endeavored to unravel the intrigues of the "Lease," Livingston was insidiously opposing him, and being discovered, was ordered to depart. Dr. Benton had gathered the *Senecas* and others at Kanadesaga and plied them with liquor, goods, and dissuasive speech, to keep them from the council. Messengers from Clinton undeceived and brought many to Fort Schuyler. Encamping at Scauyes, a French trader, named Debartzch, by rum, presents, and intimidation, turned them back. It is saddening to observe the covetousness and selfishness shown by the whites in their transactions with the Indians. On the 12th of September the deed of cession to the State was made, by the *Onondagas*, of their lands, excepting some reservations. Negotiations with the *Oneidas* resulted in a like conveyance of their lands, excepting reservations at their principal village and other localities, and, after a wearisome negotiation, the *Cayugas*, on February 25, ceded all their lands, except a tract of one hundred square miles, to the State, in consideration of present sums paid, and a perpetual annuity. At later periods the reservations were ceded or reduced to present limits. It was stipulated, by the *Cayugas*, that a tract of sixteen thousand acres, located on the west side of Seneca Lake, should be conveyed to Peter Ryckman. This land, lying between the lake and the old pre-emption line, and including the greater part of the present site of Geneva, was found to be the property of the *Senecas*, yet a patent was issued to "Reed and Ryckman," which parties were then residing at Kanadesaga, Seth Reed being at the Old Castle, and Ryckman at the lake.

In our synopsis of the history relating the change of title from nation to State, the absence of leading chiefs of the three nations has not been noted, and now the lessees, loyalists, and the other nations, bringing their influence to bear, appealed to prejudice and fear to prevent the Indians from observing their contracts; but the governor, promising protection, persevered and attained his purpose—to throw open to sale and settlement the country, and in liberal reservations secure protection to the *Six Nations*. The lands lying east of the Genesee country, now acquired by the State, were surveyed into townships, and re-surveyed into lots during the year 1790. These lands were known as the Military Tract, and were conveyed by warrant to soldiers of the State for services rendered from 1779 to 1782. The soldiers sold their warrants for mere trifles, and some of them made many sales to different parties, and there was so much of speculation and fraud

that correct titles were scarcely known; the result was an avoidance of the tract, and a journey farther on to the fertile lands and undoubted title of the Genesee country.

Robert Morris, well known as the financier of the Revolution, was a resident of Philadelphia. Major Adam Hoops, who had served as aid to General Sullivan on his Indian campaign, was an intimate acquaintance. Oliver Phelps, of Windsor, Connecticut, was acquainted with both, and from them, and others, learned much of the Genesee country. The inducements presented for the purchase of land in that region were such that he resolved to turn his attention to that object. Accordingly, in unison with Messrs. Skinner and Chapin, Judge Sullivan, William Walker, and others, he arranged for the acquisition of one million acres. Meanwhile, Nathaniel Gorham had proposed to the Legislature a purchase of a part of the Genesee lands. Mr. Phelps proposed that Mr. Gorham should join the association, and the proposition being favorably received, the measure before the Legislature was regarded as emanating from the company. The House passed a concurrent measure which was not supported by the Senate. The offer of Gorham, and the rumors of the great value of the lands, brought forward other bidders prior to the meeting of the Legislature in April, 1788. All who desired to purchase were admitted into the association, which was represented by Messrs. Phelps and Gorham. Their proposition to buy all the land ceded to Massachusetts was accepted, and that great purchase known as that of Phelps and Gorham was consummated, by which the pre-emption right to six millions of acres of land in Western New York was vested in Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps, as representatives of an association, which contracted to pay the State, therefor, the sum of one million dollars, in three annual instalments, using for the purpose Massachusetts scrip, then depreciated in value. A meeting was now held, and General Israel Chapin was sent to explore the country. Oliver Phelps was made general agent to treat with the Indians and purchase their title to the soil. Nathaniel Gorham was delegated to confer with the New York authorities in reference to running the pre-emption line, and William Walker was appointed local agent of survey and sale.

Aware of the law in their favor, but the lessee influence opposed, the association determined to compromise. At Hudson, Mr. Phelps consulted with the principal lessees and secured their alliance. A treaty was appointed at Kanadesaga, which was to be conducted by John Livingston, chief agent of the "Long Lease." Mr. Phelps set out with agents, surveyors, and assistants, to complete preliminaries and begin settlement. The party reaching Schenectady about the 1st of May, embarked their baggage upon bateaux, and set out on horseback so far as a road could be found towards Fort Stanwix. Kanadesaga was reached in June, and Livingston was at hand, but Brandt and Butler, assembling the Indians at Buffalo Creek, kept them back from the treaty. On June 4, in a letter to Samuel Fowler, a member of the association, Mr. Phelps says, "I am well pleased with what I have seen of the country. This place (Geneva) is situated at the foot of Seneca Lake, on a beautiful hill which overlooks the country around it, and gives a fine prospect of the whole lake. Here we propose building the city, as there is a water-carriage to Schenectady, with only two carrying-places of one mile each." Mr. Phelps had not entered upon his business to suffer defeat, and while waiting at Kanadesaga for the aid of the lessees, secured a letter of introduction to the *Senecas* from Dominique Debartzch, the French Indian trader, who, at Cashong, had aided the lessees, and was now as ardently engaged in behalf of Mr. Phelps. It was apparent that the New York and the Niagara companies were at variance, and Phelps, journeying to Niagara, met and secured the co-operation of Butler, Brandt, and Street, who promised to assemble the Indians at Buffalo Creek to hold a treaty. Returning to Kanadesaga, he there remained until a party of chiefs headed by Red Jacket arrived to conduct him to the council. Negotiations began about the 4th of July. There was present, as a counsel for the Indians, Rev. Kirkland, who had been appointed by Massachusetts to superintend the treaty. He was assisted by Elisha Lee, of Boston. Quite a number of interpreters were present. Both lessee companies were on the ground by representation, and chiefs of the *Mohawk*, *Cayuga*, and *Onondaga* nations were lookers on.

Mr. Phelps presented his commission, indicated the object of the assembly, and made known the right he had acquired of Massachusetts. The majority of the *Seneca* chiefs favored a sale, but had determined to make the Genesee the eastern limit of their cession. Days passed, and the Indians finally yielded, and only the matter of price remained. John Butler, Elisha Lee, and Joseph Brandt, as referees, decided that five thousand dollars should be paid for the purchase, and a perpetual annuity of five hundred dollars thereafter. These lands, thus acquired, constituted what has since been known as the Phelps and Gorham Purchase, and were estimated to contain two million six hundred thousand acres. The lessees, who managed to embarrass where they could not control, received for their forbearance four townships of land; a further claim for assembling the Indians was

made of fifteen one hundred and twentieths of the purchase. The origin of the difficulty was the ill-understood rights of the State and general government, and mischievous influence of the British. The field being clear for the surveyor, Mr. Phelps contracted with Colonel Hugh Maxwell to divide the country into townships about six miles square. He first ran the pre-emption line to Lake Ontario, and then ran seven parallel lines distant from each other six miles, the seventh line being marked by a large elm tree near the mouth of Canaseraga Creek, where it joins the Genesee. The river was then taken as the line as far as two miles north of Avon, thus forming a right angle. Then ran twelve miles west of Caledonia, and hence directly north to the lake. These lines were the limit of the lands obtained by the treaty. East and west lines were now run, and the townships numbered. The seven divisions were denominated ranges, and count westward, while the townships count from the south, northward. Several township lines were run during the fall of 1788; and in the year 1789, assisted by Judge Augustus Porter, Maxwell completed the work. The survey into farm lots, where entire townships were sold, was done at the purchaser's expense. One Jenkins and Frederick Saxton were also early surveyors connected with the subdivisions. On his return East, Mr. Phelps reported his work, pronounced the country good, and the purchase as large as was likely to be profitable. William Walker remained in the country till the approach of winter, and returning, reported at a January meeting of the associates the sale of nearly thirty townships. The division of lands took place, and the early sale of entire townships was generally to shareholders. The bulk of the estate remained with Phelps, Gorham, and a few others. All the first settlers of this country were from New England—a fact explained by the difficulty of access from any other quarter, and the circumstance of the proprietors being from that locality. Until the opening of the road over the Allegheny Mountains to Pennsylvania, there was scarcely an exception; but when this avenue was furnished, and the nature of the country made known, quite an emigration came from the other Middle States, and some from Maryland. The New England settlers, noted for enterprise, and aware of the difficulties of travel, and the danger when arrived, regarded themselves as the only class that would remove so far from their homes. They, as we shall see, came not as individuals but as colonics, and, in association with accustomed neighbors, experienced only the hardships of the commencement without the loneliness of interrupted association. During 1796 or 1797 a law was passed by the Legislature enabling alien foreigners to hold real property in New York State. The Genesee country invited settlement of old-country men by the opportunity of arranging their farms to suit themselves, and continuing their own manners and customs. The route of travel varied with the season and inclination. The primitive method was by bateaux, following the course of lake, creek, and river; but when a State road was cut through by way of Auburn, from Whitestown to Geneva, in 1796, and the celebrated bridge was built over the foot of Cayuga Lake in 1800, this became the great pathway of Western emigration. To ride to-day in a handsome car, with cushioned seat, upon a smooth track, at a fare of two cents per mile, and to pass pleasantly and safely from Albany to Buffalo, unconscious of the speed, greeting friends at villages during momentary stoppages, and resuming perusal of the daily paper sold upon the train while yet damp from the press, and filled with events noted but yesterday in distant regions,—to travel in this luxurious manner conveys no idea of the journeys to the Genesee country in 1790, and a few years later. The road above indicated was, in 1792, but an Indian trail improved but little, and upon its route at varying intervals for many miles but few log cabins were scattered, occasionally inhabited by cleanliness and comfort, but generally, as we learn from travelers of that period, far the reverse. Time, like distance, mellows the past remembrance, and few, having choice, would desire a return of pioneer days. While some adhered in travel to the water, others came through on horseback, with wagons often drawn by ox-teams, and some on foot. During winter the sleigh was run, and the frozen, snow-covered earth made the travel not disagreeable unless the dissolving snow should, as sometimes happened, abruptly leave them stranded. If the settler came from Long Island, he launched his bateau upon the Sound, and came to New York, thence up the Hudson River, whence transporting boat and effects to Schenectady, he passed up the Mohawk to Fort Stanwix; thence a brief portage to Wood Creek, and by that reaching Oneida Lake. Traversing the lake to the Oswego River, along that stream to the Seneca River, and the Genesee country beyond.

To those who performed that journey, looking back after a period of weeks, the lengthened route, the wearisome labor, the distant home, made the speedily erected log cabin a pleasant dwelling. Few now remain of those who experienced the effort required for the travel to the West, and to them it comes as a thing doubly of the past. Within a period of six weeks three thousand people sought homes in Ontario, at a time when the communication had been facilitated. The cause of this heavy influx of pioneer population deserves notice. The tales of wonderful fertility and beauty of the Indian home wrought on the mind. The weather

was reported mild, and wheat would produce enormously with slight labor. The independent New Englander could be no renter, and the offer of a lease was more of an indignity than an accommodation, and, in instances, with little else than his axe, he passed on to share with others in the difficulty and danger, the labor and fatigue, of cutting and clearing roads and making bridges to the Indian country, and then, making a road to a place where he could settle down with his family upon a native tract, made his own by virtue of an investment of former hard earnings, he rose each morning to follow the plow or gather the harvest, all his own, with none to demand tithes for occupation, and none to intimidate. The fall of 1788 saw a commencement at Canandaigua, and an occupation of Geneva. When the vast field lay open to settlement, and many in their Eastern homes were gathering their effects for an exodus in the coming season, Kanadesaga, at the foot of Seneca Lake, became known as Geneva, and the isolated outpost of occupation; here were taverns and huts, here were traders and surveyors, explorers and speculators—some of them men of influence and character, others, a desperate and worthless class, the spume upon the crest of the pioneer wave.

CHAPTER IV.

LINE OF ORGANIZATION—CONCURRENT EVENTS—EARLY OCCUPANTS PRIOR TO PURCHASE—ADVENTURE—PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT WEST—REDUCTION OF AREA—LOCAL SELECTIONS AND ACQUISITIONS DURING 1789.

ONTARIO is descended from an original county, and from her, keeping pace with the increase of population, many another has been formed. Primarily of indefinite extent, the eastern border held the population of Albany, and all to the westward was an unknown land. Succeeding a denser settlement came desire for local government; and not without strong opposition, resulting at times in defeat, but eventually in securing their object, did the various counties sprung from Ontario secure their independent existence. Albany was organized November 1, 1683, as one of the original counties of the province of New York, and was made to include all territory north and west of the present limits, and at one time the whole of Vermont. Albany was the centre of Indian trade, the rendezvous of expedition against Canada, and became the State capital in 1797. It was at this city that the first colonial Congress met in June, 1754, to concert measures of union and defense, in view of approaching hostilities with the French and Indians. Eight colonies were represented, and a plan of union drawn by Dr. Franklin then adopted, and later rejected by king and by province, each refusing to yield so much to the other of freedom and power.

Tryon County was formed from Albany, on March 12, 1772, and derived its name from the royal governor of the province at that time. Its territory embraced all lands in the colony west of a north and south line through the centre of Schoharie County. The name Montgomery was substituted for Tryon in April, 1784, and now the swarms of individuals, families, and colonies began to move out into the wilderness northward and westward, and speedily required new divisions of counties for convenience of jurisdiction and just representation of interests. Ontario was formed from Montgomery January 27, 1789, and derived its name from the lake which at that time constituted its northern boundary. In May, 1784, the first adventurous pioneer, with his family, setting out from Middletown, Connecticut, advanced beyond the then bounds of civilization into the forests of Montgomery. Trusting in the future, and self-reliant, this man, Hugh White, clearing away the trees, built of their trunks a habitation upon the great central Indian trail from Albany westward. Here, where two years later had grown the village of Whitestown, he toiled at improvement, endeavored to ingratiate himself with the Indians, and found relaxation and enjoyment in the society of wife and children.

One afternoon, White being absent, a party of Indians were seen by his wife advancing along the trail towards her cabin. According to custom and a natural impulse, cordial greeting met the visitors, and food was placed before them. The object of the embassy was then made known by their leader, who asked to take the white man's daughter on a visit to their forest home. Memories of cruelties and life captivities rushed upon the mind, and to permit her loved child to depart among savages seemed a hard requirement. While, troubled by apprehension from acquiescence or refusal, the mother hesitated, and the Indians awaited a reply, a step was heard, and White came in. Pleased at the visit, he gave a cordial welcome, and, learning the purport of their mission, gave immediate consent, and directed his child to go with them. The Indians withdrew, and anxiously the family awaited the issue. The evening of another day drew near, and the time for the return of the child was at hand. Finally, the plumes of the chief were seen nodding in the distance, and by his side tripped the elated girl, bedecked

in the finery of a savage toilet. The test of confidence had been made and sustained; henceforth the settler White knew no friends more trusty than were his red brethren. Following White during the same year, James Dean located near the site of Rome, upon a tract presented by the Indians as remuneration for services as interpreter. In 1787, the later pioneer of Wheatland, Monroe County, Joseph Blackmer, advanced a few miles west of Judge Dean and settled. Asa Danforth and family in May, 1788, moving by water for lack of a road far beyond predecessors, landed at the mouth of Onondaga Creek. The log tavern opened for the early pioneers by Major Danforth was long a favorite resort, and the comforts there obtained were in marked contrast with the wayside camps in the forest. With Danforth came Comfort Tyler, a man prominent in early history of Western New York. A teacher and surveyor upon the Mohawk, he was with James Clinton when the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania was established. He was connected with initial improvements, and held many offices in Onondaga County. Tyler and Danforth engaged in making salt in those early years, and the commencement of works, which, in 1792, produced a daily yield of sixteen bushels, was made by the latter, carrying a five-pail iron-kettle, from Onondaga Hollow to the Salt Springs, upon his head. Tyler, while a member of the Legislature, in 1799, became acquainted with Aaron Burr, who, with General Swartout, subscribed the entire stock for building the Cayuga bridge. Tyler was commissary in Burr's ill-fated expedition, and was arrested for connection therewith, but never tried. Settling at Montezuma, he became active in promoting the construction of the Erie Canal.

The next settlement was by John Hardenburgh, at what was known as "Hardenburgh Corners," the present site of Auburn. James Bennett and John Harris settled in 1789, on opposite sides of Cayuga Lake, and there established a ferry. In 1788 the country west of Utica was known as Whitestown, whose first town meeting was held in April, 1789, at the barn of Daniel White, and Jedediah Sanger was elected supervisor. At the third town meeting, held in 1791, Trueworthy Cook, Jeremiah Gould, and James Wadsworth were chosen pathmasters. The latter had, in 1790, attempted a road from Whitestown through the wilderness to Canandaigua, and, as the supervisor of Indian trails, may be noted as the first pathmaster west of Cayuga Lake. At the commencement of settlement in the Genesee country, Jemima Wilkinson, with her colony, was located on the west bank of Seneca Lake; a family or two had settled at Catherine's Town, at the head of the lake, while at its foot was a cluster of huts inhabited by traders and settlers. Upon the Genesee River were a few Indian traders; on the flats were several families of squatter whites; individuals lived at Lewiston, Schlosser, Tonawanda Creek, Buffalo Creek, and the mouth of Cattaraugus. Prior to the permanent occupation of Ontario lands, various persons, as missionary, trader, and captive, had lived among the *Senecas* or traversed their territories, and from the parts they played or the information their recollections furnish are deserving of present record. The first Protestant missionary among the *Senecas* was Samuel Kirkland. He had made the acquaintance of young men of the *Six Nations* in a mission school at Lebanon, Connecticut, and conceived the idea of laboring among them to secure their spiritual welfare. In company with two *Seneca* companions, he set out on January 16, 1765, to visit all the settlements of the *Iroquois*. The snow lay deep, and the party traveled upon snow-shoes, and rested at night upon a spot cleared for the purpose. Ignorant of the language of his guides, he could only converse by signs, and, loaded with his pack of books, clothing, and supplies, he yet made resolute progress. A letter from Sir William Johnson brought him a welcome at Onondaga, where a day's rest was taken. Proceeding to Kanadesaga, a halt was made near the village to observe Indian ceremonies, and then the party was escorted to the presence of the head sachem, where every kindness was shown the missionary, and his continued residence with them considered and determined. Free communication was had by means of a Dutch trader, and within a few weeks a council was held for his formal reception into the family of the sachem. The occasion was marked by cordiality, and Kirkland was moved to shed tears of gladness and thanksgiving. He applied himself to learn the *Seneca* speech and advanced rapidly, but a cloud soon gathered over his prospects. Adopted by a sachem of prominence, but few days elapsed ere the Indian grew ill and died. There were not wanting enemies to employ the event against the missionary, they alleging that the white man had used magic to destroy his Indian father, or that the Great Spirit was offended at his presence and required his death. A council assembled daily. The head sachem became his intercessor, an ambitious chief his accuser. Speeches followed. Kirkland's papers were examined and the widow questioned. She gave as part of her testimony that "in the evening after we were in bed, we saw him get down upon his knees and talk with a low voice." A final speech from Kirkland's friend was followed by loud applause, and the accused was acquitted as innocent. A famine followed; the failure of a corn crop and privation was endured unflinchingly. He was driven to dispose of a garment for a few Indian cakes, in all sufficient for a meal, but of which he made one

suffice for a meal, while his fare for days was of acorns fried in bear's grease. A journey was made to the banks of the Mohawk, where he obtained a supply of provisions. Allied by time and interest to the *Seneca Nation*, he became instrumental in restraining many from war. He was active in the various treaties, and employed by New York and Massachusetts in that connection.

Few but have some knowledge of "The Universal Friend," Jemima, daughter of Jeremiah Wilkinson, of Rhode Island, whose followers were pioneers of the Genesee country before the advent of Phelps and Gorham. It is said of this woman, that when twenty years of age, succeeding an attack of fever which prostrated the rest of the family, she herself was taken down and friends assembled to witness her death. A revelation required a resurrection, and she arose from her bed, knelt by its side in fervent prayer, and, saying that her physical life had terminated, assumed the rôle of a prophetess. Setting out upon a round of travel and exhortation, followers accompanied and converts were made wherever she went. In authority absolute, obedience was devoted. Her dress was strictly of neither sex, her mind uncultivated, and her memory excellent. For twenty years this woman traversed Pennsylvania, New York, and New England, and, grown confident in her deception, finally assumed that the spirit of Jemima Wilkinson had gone to heaven, and that the present inhabitant of the same body was the Saviour, the friend of man. In 1786 the "Friends" assembled in Connecticut, and resolved to migrate to some distant, unsettled region, where in peace they could enjoy their religion. Abraham Dayton, Richard Smith, and Thomas Hathaway were appointed to find a location. Their journeys brought them to Philadelphia, whence they traveled on horseback through Pennsylvania along the valley of Wyoming, where, meeting a man named Spaulding, they learned of the region about Seneca Lake. By his directions they struck the track of Sullivan's army and proceeded to the foot of Seneca Lake, where, having become satisfied with the land, the return was made and the result announced.

A party of twenty-five Friends met at Schenectady in June, 1787, and proceeded by water to the proposed site of settlement. Reaching Geneva, they found there an unfinished log house, whose occupant was a man named Jennings. Proceeding up the east side of the lake they came to the outlet of Crooked Lake, and began a settlement in Yates County, near Dresden. Arriving in August, ground was prepared and sown in wheat, and in 1789 a number of fields were sown. At somewhat less than two shillings per acre fourteen thousand acres of land, comprised in eastern Milo and southeastern Starkey, were purchased at a public sale of lands in Albany. Benedict Robinson and Thomas Hathaway soon after purchased from Phelps and Gorham the town of Jerusalem, for fifteen and a half pence per acre.

The society erected a mill in the fall of 1789, and flour was ground there during the year. This was the first mill in Western New York.

The Friend arrived in the spring of 1789, and was presented by Benedict Robinson with one thousand acres of land, upon which she took up her residence. This society has the honor of making the first improvements in what was at the time a part of Ontario. A framed house was erected as a dwelling for the "Friend." In a log room of an addition to this house the pioneer school was opened by Rachel Malin.

David Waggener opened the first public house, and Benajah Mallory was the first merchant in the county. The community began in prosperity, but rapidly declined. The rush of emigration surrounded the settlement. The "Friend" was arrested in 1796 and taken to Canandaigua on a charge of blasphemy; an indictment was prepared by Judge Howell, then District Attorney, and presented to the grand jury. Governor Lewis, Judge of the Supreme Court, presiding, instructed the jury that blasphemy was not an indictable offense, and no bill was found. This decision was overruled by a full bench of the Supreme Court, and the offense decided to be indictable. In addition to other troubles, the Revs. James Smith and John Broadhead, two Methodist circuit preachers, treading the forests in pursuit of auditors, found this retreat, and, establishing themselves in a log school-house, alienated many of the young people, who chafed at the unreasonable restraints imposed upon them. When Jemima Wilkinson died, in 1819, she appointed Rachel Malin her successor. Meetings were continued, but the sect has become extinct, and little save the printed book is left to inform the people of this and other times of the rise, progress, and decay of this illustration of bold assertion and blind credulity of that imposture of the pioneer days.

Among the early women of the Genesee country was Mary Jemison, called by the Indians the "White Woman." When a child, during the summer of 1755, a band of ten men, six Indians, and four Frenchmen surrounded her father's home on the Western Pennsylvania frontier, plundered its contents, and carried away captives the whole family, consisting of her parents, two brothers, herself, and others who chanced to be present. Hurried into the forest, all were killed and scalped except Mary and a boy, who were brought to Fort Duquesne. Two Indian girls came to the fort to supply, by a captive, the place of a slain brother,

and were presented with Mary, whom they adopted as their sister, and took to their home. The terrible change in her condition had but a temporary effect, and youthful elasticity of spirit accustomed her to the wild life, to which she was becoming reconciled, when the transfer of Fort Duquesne to the British, and the assembly there of Indians who took her with them, brought back hope and desire to return to her people. The Indian girls hurried her away to her home in the forest, where, in time, she married a young *Delaware*, of whom she often spoke affectionately. Concluding to change her home, she set out, about 1759, on foot, with a little child, to travel a distance of six hundred miles, which lay between her and the Genesee River. The journey was accomplished, and a home found at Little Beard's town, where she was saddened by tidings of her husband's death. A few years passed and she married another Indian. When Sullivan laid waste the country her house and fields met the common fate. On his retreat the Indians returned to their villages, while Mrs. Jemison, taking her two youngest children upon her back, and followed by the remaining three, went around on the west side of Silver Lake, and down to the Gardeau Flats, where she found corn which two negroes had raised. She husked the corn, and thereby earned sufficient to supply her family till the next harvest. Present at the treaty of 1797, the chiefs were disposed to specially provide for her, and she made a speech in her own behalf. It was a custom that when land sales were considered, if the warriors and women were dissatisfied with the course of the sachems, they had a right to take the subject out of their hands. During the council, Red Jacket covered up the council fire and declared the treaty ended. The warriors and women, asserting their prerogative, now informed Mr. Morris that the treaty would be continued by them. Cornplanter became their speaker in the newly-opened council, while Red Jacket withdrew. A reservation, bounded by herself, was set off to this white Indian, who, claiming to have made various improvements, and so being entitled to the land, was found, by actual survey, to have acquired title to thirty thousand acres of valuable land. Mary Jemison lived to an advanced age, and died upon the reservation in 1825.

It was a remarkable fact in the history of Indian captivity that white men in time preferred the savage to the civilized life, and on opportunity chose the former. This circumstance was instrumental in enabling the government to treat understandingly with the Indians through these persons as agents and interpreters. When John H. Jones came to Seneca Lake in October, 1788, he found there Captain Horatio Jones, his brother, living on the lake bank in a log bark-roofed house, and with a small stock of goods carrying on a trade with the Indians. The history is appropriate here of this man, since his son, William W. Jones, born at Geneva, in December, 1786, was the first white male child born west of Utica, and he himself was recognized as the first white settler west of the Genesee River. Horatio Jones was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, November, 1763. His father was a blacksmith, and frequently repaired rifles. The son was daily in the habit of seeing and trying them, and hence, while quite young, he became an expert marksman. Energetic, bold, and skillful, he seemed born with an adventurous disposition, which was stimulated into activity by the passage of soldiers by his home on their way to the Indian country. A boy in years he was a man in spirit, and at the age of fourteen joined the army as fifer in a regiment commanded by Colonel Piper, with which he remained during the ensuing winter. In June, 1781, the desire for more active service led him to enlist in a rifle company known as the Bedford Rangers, recruited by Captain Boyd, of the United States service. The company had been scouting for several days, when one morning at daybreak, during the prevalence of a heavy fog, the troop, thirty-two strong, met a war-party of Indians, numbering about eighty, upon the Ragstown branch of the Juniata River. The Indians had seen the approach of the whites, and concealed themselves. Suddenly a deadly discharge from unseen rifles struck down nine rangers, and in a brief space eight more were captured and the defeat accomplished. Jones, seeking to escape, had reached the summit of a hill, where he encountered two Indians, whose rifles were leveled at him and his surrender demanded, but turning aside he set out at a rapid rate, which bid fair to distance his pursuers, when, unluckily, his moccasin-string untied, caught upon a stick, and threw him to the ground. The Indians in a moment were upon him, and, captured, Jones was brought back to the battle-ground, and with the others marched into the forest. Captain Dunlap, commander of the company, was of those taken prisoner, and, partially disabled by a wound received, faltered in his tread during the ascent of a hill. This was observed by an Indian, who stepped silently behind him, struck deep his hatchet into the disabled soldier's head; drew him over backwards, took his scalp, and then proceeding, left the poor fellow to die with his face turned upward. Two days passed upon the journey, and the captives had no food; on the third day a bear was killed, and to Jones fell the entrails for his portion. Seasoned by appetite and scantily dressed, they were eagerly consumed. Closely guarded by night, regarded with favor by the Indians, his burden was removed, and he had the pleasure on the march of assisting a fellow-captive to

bear his load. Arrived at an Indian village upon the present site of Nunda, Livingston County, New York, and while ascending Foot Hill, Jones was informed that he must run the gauntlet to a hut in the distance, and if successful in reaching it, his adoption into the tribe would follow. Swarming from their huts, the entire population, armed with a variety of weapons, formed themselves in two parallel lines along the route. Jones dashed off amid a shower of missiles. A chief named Sharpshins struck at him viciously with his hatchet, and then threw the weapon after him; the blow was dodged and the goal reached in safety. A captive who followed was struck by Sharpshins, killed, and scalped. The rest of the party escaped with little injury. During the following winter Jones narrowly escaped death from smallpox, and on his recovery became a person of much influence in arbitration of disputes, repairing arms, and, as opportunity offered, interfering to save the lives of prisoners. He had been adopted into a family and given the name of Fa-e-da-o-qua. On one occasion having swam the Tonawanda, his fame rose to a high pitch, and when a short time after, at Niagara, a British officer offered gold to the family as a ransom, the Indian father replied that the English had not riches sufficient to buy Fa-e-da-o-qua.

A time came when thoughts of a former home impelled him to return. A day's journey was made, and at night reflections of a cold reception and forgetfulness occupied his mind, and the morrow saw him voluntarily return to Indian life, and engage with ardor in the pursuits of a forester. When settlement came to him, he renewed in part former associations. He established a trading-house within the borders of Seneca, thence removed to Geneva, where we have indicated his residence, and where he sold to John Jacob Astor his first lot of furs. He was married in Schenectady by Rev. Mr. Kirkland. In the spring of 1789, the brothers, Horatio and John H. Jones, having secured a yoke of oxen, went to what is now Phelps', and, upon an open spot, plowed and planted a few acres in corn, which they sold on the ground, and removed in August to a tract of land west of the Genesee. Upon this they erected a shanty, meanwhile occupying an Indian cabin in Little Beard's Town. In the spring of 1790 the brothers moved west from Geneva, *via* Canandaigua and Avon, accompanied by Horatio's wife and three children, some hired men, and with their oxen hitched to a cart loaded with the household furniture. This cart was the first wheeled vehicle to pass over that route, and from Avon had no track, but found a way along ridges and openings. Horatio Jones built a good block-house during the year, and is credited with having raised the first wheat west of the Genesee River. Appointed Indian interpreter by President Washington, he held the position and ably discharged its duties for nearly forty years. At a council held by the *Iroquois* at Genesee River, November, 1798, Captain Jones and Captain Parrish were decreed a present of two square miles of land. A speech by Farmer's Brother illustrates Indian appreciation of service, and in effect asks the Legislature to confirm the grant, which was done, and Captain Jones lived upon his Genesee land till 1836, at which time he died, at the age of seventy-five.

The name of Jasper Parrish stands connected with early treaties and pioneer interests of Ontario at Canandaigua, and has left a history emulating, in essential service to Indian and white, that of his frequent associate Horatio Jones. Originally from Connecticut, the Parrish family were residents upon the sources of the Delaware in New York at the commencement of the Revolution. While in 1778 engaged with his father in moving a frontier family towards the settlement, an attack was made upon them by a band of Indians, and all made prisoners. The father, after an experience of two years, was exchanged at Niagara, and returned to his family. Jasper was but a boy of eleven years, yet, as he entered the Indian village at Chemung, a shout from the war-party brought out a crowd of the occupants, who pulled the lad from the horse upon which he had been mounted and subjected him to severe usage. The chief, his master, sold him to a family of *Delawares*, residents upon the south side of the river, bearing the name of that tribe. His life during 1779 was one of hardship and suffering, from lack of food and want of clothing; but, being adopted by his owner into the family, kind treatment followed, and a love for hunting and fishing reconciled him to the rude life.

At Newtown, Parrish was placed with the squaws and prisoners in a place of security during the battle with Sullivan, and, on finding themselves defeated, the Indians sent runners to the squaws directing their retreat, and Parrish, after a hurried march, found himself at Niagara. The great body of the *Iroquois* assembled at that place, and there passed the winter. Occasionally tempted to a foray upon the Americans by the British bounty upon scalps, Parrish was sold shortly after reaching Niagara to a *Mohawk* named David Hill, a relation of Joseph Brandt, for twenty dollars. A general council being held soon after, Parrish was led by Hill into the assembly of chiefs, a belt of wampum placed about his neck, his hand taken by the old chief, who then made a speech with great gravity, which concluded, all shook the boy by the hand, and so he became a *Mohawk*. Parrish lived from May, 1780, till the close of the War for Inde-

pendence, at a village of *Mohawks*, founded by Brandt near Lewiston. In 1784 he was surrendered to the Americans at Fort Stanwix, according to the terms of the treaty, and returning to his father's family, then living in Goshen, Orange County, passed a year in school, to recover his knowledge of the English language, well-nigh forgotten. Employed by Pickering, as interpreter at the treaties of 1790 and '91, a report of his ability and honesty was made to General Knox, Secretary of War, and, as a result, he was engaged to act with General Chapin as his interpreter to the *Six Nations*, and did much to adjust and reconcile differences. An additional appointment, as local Indian agent, was made in 1803, and both offices were held for many years. His influence was made available in making his Indian friends acquainted with agriculture, education, and Christian religion. The name of Jasper Parrish occurs in connection with the early improvements in and about Canandaigua, where he ultimately died on July 12, 1836, at the age of sixty-eight. Of a family of six children, one, the widow of William W. Gorham, is a present resident of the village of Canandaigua, the others having removed to various localities.

Samuel Coe accompanied Sullivan upon his march of ruin, and, not ten years later, revisited the same localities as a guide through the forests of the Genesee for Oliver Phelps. The fields had been left as the "Town Destroyer" made them, save the renewed growth of sprouts from the old apple-trees. Upon this exploration with Phelps, an inducement was a payment of expenses, a sum in hand, and a deed to a lot of two hundred acres wherever he chose to locate.

As a route of travel in 1788, the journey of Coe and Phelps is traced as follows: Meeting them at Whitestown, we see them proceed to the *Oneida* settlement, thence direct to the *Onondagas*, thence to the *Cayugas*, on to the ruins of Seneca Castle. Proceeding west to the farm of Cyrus Gates, in Hopewell, they there rested briefly, and then pursuing the downward course to the gravel knoll east of what was known as the Liberty Day Farm, they reached Canandaigua Lake at Tinker's Point. The lake shore was then followed down to the outlet, which was forded, and the journey decontinue to the oak ridge, at a point known as the Henry Phelps farm. The oak ridge was followed on to the high ground where stands the Academy. On the west side of Main Street, near the mansion of Mrs. Greig, Coe pointed out the site of Sullivan's camp. Halting for the night, the next day saw the travelers fording streams and pushing on to Big Tree. Here Coe selected his two hundred acres previous to the purchase from the Indians or any survey. Jones, of whom we have written, made a selection of lands adjoining Coe, and the party returned home. The lands chosen by Coe and Jones were found, in 1790, to have been purchased as the permanent residence of the Wadsworths. Coe called on Phelps, at Canandaigua, and stated this fact, and was offered four hundred acres near Palmyra, which was refused as too distant from settlement. A like-sized tract was then proffered on the rising ground a mile or so west of Geneva, which was rejected as being poor land. Captain Coe finally located at Virgil, Cortland County, where he later received a commission from the governor as a brigadier-general.

Trace we now the initiatory settlements of 1789. During the winter and spring of this year, a number of purchases were made by individuals and parties, and both at Canandaigua, the central point, and various other localities, actual occupation began. We shall find corn planted, wheat sown, houses built, and a mingled government of white and Indian authority established, each responsible for his nation.

In the compromise with Phelps and Gorham, the lessees were seen to have obtained four townships, the sixth, seventh, and eighth townships of the first range, and the ninth of the second. A fifth township, No. 9, in the first range, was deeded to Benton and Livingston, prominent lessees. Two Indian traders, Reed and Ryckman, had acquired title to land along the lake, and a village, known as Geneva, began to develop in place of *Kanadesaga*, at the foot of the lake. In the fall of 1788, the traders named laid out the village and township No. 8 into village and farm lots, and caused them to be drawn by ballot. The Canada lessees were represented by Benjamin Barton, Sr., and the New Yorkers by Messrs. Benton and Birdsall. To this focus of settlement all classes came, and a cluster of log houses extended along the lake shore. One Lark Jennings was conducting a log-built tavern on the lake bank, while Dr. Benton occupied a frame tavern and traders' depot as agent of the Lessee Company. Early in the year 1789, a party of six Massachusetts men having, aside from another purchase, become owners of No. 10, in the fourth range, now known as East Bloomfield, Ontario County, entered into agreement with Judge Augustus Porter, a native of Connecticut, to proceed to their western lands and engage in their survey. To learn the progress of settlement in Ontario, the memoranda of this western pioneer are made available as found in the history of the Holland Purchase. Mr. Porter had arranged to meet one Captain Bacon at Schenectady, and in May, on arriving there, he found that he had collected a drove of cattle and obtained provisions and farming tools for a party of settlers, who were proceeding towards Ontario, in company with John Adams, one of the township proprietors, and family. Deacon

Adams undertook to drive through the cattle, while the provisions were placed on two boats, having a carrying capacity of a dozen barrels each, manned by a crew of four men, and called Schenectady bateaux. The boats were brought up the Mohawk to Fort Stanwix, where a mile of portage was necessary to reach Wood Creek. At the portage a saw-mill had been built, and connected therewith was a dam capable of holding quite a body of water. The small quantity of water in the creek rendered it necessary at times to permit a flow from the dam, and this tide carried the boats down. The party reached and passed along Oneida Lake and its outlet to the Seneca River, and the outlet of Seneca Lake to Geneva. The rapids at Seneca Falls and Waterloo, then known as Scauyes, were the only hindrances to navigation. The empty boats were taken up the stream at the former place, by the efforts of a double crew, while Job Smith, the first settler on the Military Tract, took their loading to the head of the Falls by the aid of a yoke of oxen hitched to a rude cart, whose wheels were made of sections sawed from a large log. Less difficulty was experienced at Scauyes, where the boats were impelled up the rapids with half their load, the rest being rolled up to the end of the fall. From Fort Stanwix to Kanadesaga no white residents were found, except one Armstrong, at the mouth of Canada Creek, Bingham, at Three River Point, and Smith, at Seneca Falls. Arrived at Geneva, where were a half-dozen families, among which was that of Roger Noble, of Sheffield, Massachusetts, the boats and their loads were left with Captain Bacon, while a party of four, consisting of Augustus Porter, Joel Steel, Orange Woodruff, and Thaddeus Keyes, placing packs upon their backs, set out along the Indian trail for what was then designated as Kanandarque, situated at the foot of Canandaigua Lake. Here, as elsewhere stated, a street two miles in length had been surveyed, with lots calculated both for a village and farm use, pending the growth of the place. Three or four houses had been built, and were crowded with occupants, quite a party having arrived about two weeks before Porter's visit. Benjamin Gardner had installed his family in a log house near the later Antis' place, and Joseph Smith, the pioneer of the village, had opened a tavern on the rising ground north of the outlet. General Israel Chapin, the Indian agent, Frederick Saxton, a surveyor, Daniel Gates, and a few others, had made a passage by boat up the outlet to the lake, and were busily engaged in preparing for themselves accommodations.

Within a brief time William Walker, agent for the survey and sale of lands, arrived with a party, built a log structure on the site of Mr. Phelps' subsequent residence, and, as the agent of the association, opened the first regular land office for land sales to settlers upon the soil of America. Among others who were later well known to those who had business in Canandaigua, and were residents of the place, was Phineas Bates, while Abner Barlow is credited as having cleared and sown in wheat a part of Lot No. 2, west of Main Street, north of the square, during the fall of 1789, and thereby entered a claim to having put into wheat the first piece of ground in the purchase. Israel Chapin, Jr., Othniel Taylor, Nathaniel Gorham, Dr. Moses Atwater, Judah Colt, John Call, Amos Hall, General Wells, John Clark, Daniel Brainard, John Fanning, Martin Dudley, Luther Cole, Aaron Heacock, and a few others came to Canandaigua during this year. In January, 1789, Prince Bryant, of Pennsylvania, had bought No. 8, fourth range, and that part of No. 8, third range, which lies west of Canandaigua Lake, and in the following April sold to Gamaliel Wilder, Ephraim Wilder, Timothy Crosby, P. Bates, and Deacon Williams, all of Connecticut. These parties commenced settlement on what is now known as Seneca Point, and sowed during the fall fifty acres which they had cleared of the oak lands in wheat. This was the first wheat sown in South Bristol, then called Wilder's Town. The crop being put in, the Wilders returned East, leaving a man to exercise a superintendence till their return in the following spring.

CHAPTER V.

CONTINUATION OF SETTLEMENT IN 1789—INFUX OF POPULATION AND EVENTS TILL 1794—TOWN MEETING OF 1791—THE STATE ROAD AND CAYUGA BRIDGE.

HISTORY challenges a precedent in the old world of the like occupation of territory and the growth of such a civilization as that in the Genesee country. Scythian from the north and Teuton from the east made fiery irruptions upon Rome, the Briton gave way to the Saxon, and he in turn became the serf of the Norman; but New York, humanely forgetful of Indian hostility, bought their forfeited lands, established the tribes in reservations, and opened a wide expanse at nominal prices for peaceful settlement. Not here and there a solitary settler, living years in the forest surrounding, but simultaneously and in colonies the large families of Massachusetts emigrants came West.

Led by report of a fine western country, Jared Boughton had come to the Indian council at Geneva, where native titles were extinguished, and remaining during the season, returned in the fall. Enos Boughton, brother of Jared, and assistant of William Walker in charge of surveys, purchased of the company No. 11, fourth range, now known as Victor, at twenty cents an acre. The spring of 1789 saw the brothers Jared and Enos Boughton on their way to their possession with wagons, oxen, and cows, and the outfit supposed to be required for their establishment. Axe in hand they cut a road to Canandaigua, and there leaving their teams, set out upon an Indian trail for their land. A pole cabin was built and the township surveyed into lots. Jared Boughton began the work of improvement in that locality, and prepared ground for crop. Potatoes did not grow, the corn season was past, but two acres in buckwheat were harvested, and eight acres of ground prepared and sown in wheat. Winter approached, and leaving a young man named Jacob Lobdell to take care of the place and feed some thirteen or fourteen head of cattle, the rest returned East. To Bloomfield came Deacon John Adams, its pioneer, accompanied by sons and sons-in-law, his daughters, and with the family some eight others, and erected a log house thirty by forty feet in size and fitted its walls with berths for facilities of lodging. This large and crowded structure was the first dwelling erected west of Canandaigua. Early in the spring of 1787 three men, Gideon Pitts, James Goodwin, and Asa Simmons, set out from Dighton, Massachusetts, in search of a home in the wilderness. Their first halt was at Newtown, where, with others, they erected the first white man's dwelling upon the site of Elmira, and raised a crop of Indian corn in the vicinity. A favorable account made to the people of Dighton on their return, induced them to form a company to purchase a tract of land from Phelps and Gorham when it should be put into market.

Calvin Jacobs and Gideon Pitts were deputed to select and buy as soon as the treaty was consummated, and following the survey, a purchase of forty-six thousand and eighty acres was made in Township 9, third, fourth, and fifth ranges. In 1789 this tract was resurveyed into lots and divided by lottery. Captain Peter Pitts drew three thousand acres upon the flats, at the foot of Honeoye Lake, and including the site of the Indian village ruined by Sullivan. The first sale made by Phelps and Gorham was of Township No. 11, range three, to a company composed of a dozen members, five of whom became residents of the town. The deed was given to Nathan Comstock and Benjamin Russel. The former, in company with two sons, Otis and Darius, and Robert Hathaway, came in 1789. Part came by the water route to Geneva with provisions, the rest by land with a horse and some cattle. The first labor was the erection of a cabin, which being done, a small field was cleared and sowed in wheat. The death of their horse was a serious loss. The duty of supplying the party with provisions devolved upon Darius Comstock, who weekly made the journey to Geneva through the woods, a distance of twenty miles, and brought back his purchases upon his back. About the same time with the Comstocks, Nathan Aldrich, another of the purchasers, had come by water to Geneva, and thence carrying upon his back supplies and seed-wheat, came to his land, put in a small piece in wheat, and then, as winter came on, all returned to Massachusetts except Otis Comstock, who occupied the log cabin, took care of the cattle, and knew no neighbors nearer than Canandaigua and Boughton Hill.

Early settlement was made in what is known as Phelps by John D. Robinson and Nathaniel Sanborn. The former having having erected a building in Canandaigua as the land-office and residence of William Walker, received in payment lot No. 14, Township 11, range 1. Embarking his family upon a bateau at Schenectady, he brought them to their new home, where, pending the building of a log house, they occupied a cloth tent. A few days following their arrival, a party composed of the Grangers, Pierce and Elihu, and Messrs. Sanborn and Gould joined them, and set to work clearing up ground on an adjoining lot and building cabins. All left for the East in the fall except the Robinsons, who had come to stay, and remained through the winter with no neighbor nearer than eight miles. He was rewarded for his enterprise by the advantages of location, and thorough knowledge of natural resources, later made available in the erection of a tavern stand and the use of valuable mill seats on the Flint and Canandaigua. The initial settlement and preparations above noted were not devoid of incident, more fully related in the various histories of the town, but examples of which are of interest in this connection. The life of the surveyor during the period of his work upon the purchase was rich in pioneer experience, and desirable as a matter of record. In connection with the survey of Township 12, second range, for John Swift and other proprietors, made in the early part of March, 1789, by a party consisting of Major John Jenkins, Solomon Earl, William Ransom, and a Mr. Baker, the following incident is related. The party were surveying near the lakes, and had erected for shelter a pole cabin, at which they were attacked shortly after midnight by four *Tuscarora* Indians armed with rifles, which were thrust through the cracks of the hut and discharged with deadly effect upon the inmates. Baker was shot dead, and Earl received a ball through the jaw, disabling him. Jenkins and

Ransom awaking, the former seized an axe, and, ably seconded by his comrade, beat back the assailants from the hut and captured two of their guns and a tomahawk. The Indians fled, and the surveying party proceeded next day to Geneva to give the alarm. The Indians, who had made the attack under the stimulus of hunger, returned, and rifled the hut of its provisions, and then fled towards Newtown. They were pursued, and two of them taken on the Chemung River. The nearest jail was at Johnstown, and the attempt to convey the prisoners thither being regarded as impracticable, a summary execution was resolved upon, and effected by use of the tomahawk. The criminals were taken blindfolded to the woods; one was dispatched at a blow, the other, attempting an escape, was mobbed. This was the first trial and execution in the Genesee country, and the barbarity of the act is excused by the exigencies of the times. Among the witnesses of this capital punishment were Parrish and Jones, before mentioned.

The Indians experienced considerable suffering during the year, and when the stipulated annuities arising from land sales became due assembled to the number of two thousand at Canandaigua to receive their promised presents and provisions. A number of cattle were slaughtered for them, and such were their needs that even the entrails were eaten, and the provisions of the settlers much decreased before their dispersal. The influence of the British, and the ill-concealed fear and dislike to them evinced by the pioneers, made it apparent that open hostilities were liable to take place any day; and under this cloud of dread uncertainty the preparations for occupation went steadily forward. Among the latest events connected with 1789 was the labor done in widening the trail and opening a road from Geneva to Canandaigua, the first piece of road so worked west of what is now Oneida County. The area of Ontario in 1790 was expansive as a State, and within that limit was a population of 1075. Diminished by the formation of Steuben in 1796, the census of Ontario in 1800 gave a population of 8466. Numerous the journey, varied the lives, and great the hardships experienced during this formative period embraced in a decade of years. A brief summary of events will close the county record of settlement and leave the detail to the towns.

Prominent, as containing the oldest and largest village in Ontario, is the town of Geneva. It was surveyed in the spring of 1789 by David Field, and a score of would-be settlers had arrived ere that work was completed. Here Chapin, drawing for lots, obtained No. 21, memorable as the site of the picket fort and a partially destroyed orchard. The white clover and the June-grass had vegetated upon the cleared field, and the scions of the apple-tree roots were bearing fruit, but General Chapin had business at Canandaigua, and sold to Messrs. Oaks and Whitney at fifty cents per acre. In the spring of 1790, a party, among whom Jonathan Whitney was the leader, after a varied and severe experience, journeying from Schenectady to Geneva, reached the latter place, and sought accommodations at the tavern of Colonel Seth Reed, whose provisions were limited to a loaf of bread and no flour or meal. A timely supply of both the latter arrived during the day from the Susquehanna, and Whitney secured a supply. Game and fish supplied the place of other food, but the decease of the only cow deprived the family of milk. Sickness was general, and but few escaped the fever and ague. Elkanah Watson, on his Western tour, writes under date of September 21, 1791, "Geneva is a small, unhealthy village, containing about fifteen houses, all log except three, and about twenty families. It is built partly on the acclivity of a hill, partly on a flat, with deep marshes north of the town, to the presence of which ill health is attributed. The accommodations by Patterson on the lake margin were decent, but repose was troubled by the presence of gamblers and vermin." On a visit twenty-seven years later, he says, "I find an elegant and salubrious village, distinguished for the refinement and elevated character of its society." At Geneva the pioneer printer, Lucius Carey, established the first newspaper in Ontario County. It was known as the *Ontario Gazette and Genesee Advertiser*, and the first number was issued in April, 1797. In Geneva and the town of Seneca the earliest survey of roads was made, and a dozen of these, designated as running from house, mill, or farm to lake, line, or bounds, comprised at that time full half the surveyed roads in all the region west of Seneca Lake. The history of Geneva is linked with that of the entire Genesee country, to which it was the early gateway. Northward, in Phelps, Robinson is joined in 1791 by the Grangers, Humphreys, Oaks, Dean, and Dickinson. At what is known as Oaks' Corners, Jonathan Oaks built in 1794 a large framed tavern contemporary with Williamson's Hotel at Geneva. This was the second framed tavern west of Geneva, and its fame was wide-spread. The founder established a race-track a mile in circuit upon level ground near by, and this became the scene of many a contest of horse speed and human endurance. A church was built at the "Corners" in 1804, and residents of the locality indulged hopes that from this germ at the "Corners" would grow up a thriving village and mayhap a city. Seth Dean was the pioneer of Vienna. The attempted manufacture of the first cheese in the country is attributed to Mrs. Dean, and its fate was indicated one morning by her seeing an empty cheese-curb and tell-tale bear-tracks all about it. Jonathan Melvin was a

settler on Melvin Hill, and became noted not only as a heavy dealer, large land-owner, and mill-builder, but as the planter for public use of one hundred apple-trees along the road by his old farm. The circumstance from which this deed had its origin is thus related: "In passing the Old Castle in an early day he picked up an apple, and was told to lay it down. 'You must be mean,' said he, 'to begrudge a neighbor an apple. I will plant one hundred trees next year for the public;' and he did it."

In the old town of Gorham, once Easton, now Gorham and Hopewell, the road to Canandaigua from Geneva first knew settlement in 1790, by Daniel Gates, Daniel Warren, Samuel Day, Frederick Miller, Frederick Follett, and the Babcocks, Lemuel, George, Isaiah, and William. Daniel Gates, Sr., from Connecticut, bought land in Gorham at eighteen pence per acre, and was the first collector of taxes in his town. Manchester's first settlers were Stephen Jared, Joel Phelps, and Joab Gillett. Nathan Pierce came in during 1795. His home was in the forest, and the wild beasts his neighbors. The wolves made nightly chorus about his "lodge," and on a return from mill one night, bearing a supply of flour, a pack of them became his escort to the door. Peleg Redfield became a resident in 1800, and late as this was, comparatively, his house and clearing were of the extreme pioneer order. The residents of Farmington in 1790 were twenty-eight in number. Their journey hither had been tedious, and their arrival was during unfavorable weather. Among the number were Nathan Comstock and family, Isaac Hathaway, the Smiths, and Nathan Herendeen. These settlers were mainly known as Friends, and their apparent rashness in going to a wild and savage land caused the society to disown them. They were restored in standing in 1794, and their meeting was long the first one west of Utica. Illustrative of early travel, Jacob Smith and family were thirty-one days on the way from Adams, Massachusetts, to Farmington, in 1791. Considerable fields of wheat were sown during the fall of 1790, apple-seeds were early planted, and fruit and cider soon enjoyed. In the person of Nathan Comstock was seen the pioneer surveyor of roads. When the settlers found their lots and had built their cabins, Comstock, mounted upon his favorite mare, rode along the routes of needed roads, while behind him the underbrush was cut and the beginning of roads made. Canandaigua is associated with all matters of general interest in the county. Here was the county seat, here public buildings were erected, treaties held, and projects of public interest inaugurated. Hither gathered attorneys unrivaled for ability, here were the initial courts of the county held, and the citizens of this town were prominent in local improvement or works of general utility. Within the period considered, town meetings, county courts, and treaties were held, and to this town localities now sites of cities and villages once were tributary. A hundred honored names would not exhaust the list of prominent and efficient early residents of the town. No. 7, range three, once known as Watkinstown, now Naples, took its name from one of the original proprietors, William Watkins, with whom were associated in settlement, about 1790, Nathan, Joel, and Stephen Watkins, Jabez Metcalf, William Clark, Benjamin Clark, Simeon Lyon, Jr., and John Mower. Improvements essential to the neighborhood speedily followed, and mill, tavern, and school were soon in operation.

In South Bristol, between 1789 and 1796, after Wilder, were the settlers Theophilus and Matthew Allen, Joseph Gilbert, Jared Tuttle, Peter Ganiard, Levi Austin, Nathaniel Hatch, and their families. In 1795, Wilder is credited with having built the first saw-mill, grist-mill, and distillery, at Wilbur's Point, and erected the first public house in 1808. The primary settlers of Bristol were William Gooding and George Coddington, in 1789; James, George, and Elnathan Gooding, in 1790, and Alden Sears and the Coddings, John, George, Farmer, Burt, and William, in 1792. Stephen Sisson, a settler of 1790, is recorded as the first to engage in store and tavern keeping at that date.

The colony of the Adams family has been noted. There came to this town in 1791 Benjamin Goss, and in 1794 Moses Sperry; and besides these were the Hamlins, Philo and Elijah; the Rues, Lot and Ephraim; the Parks, Joel and Christopher; Gideon King, Ashbel Beach, Cyprian Collins, Benjamin Chapman, Alexander Emmons, Nathan Waldron, Timothy Buell, and Enos Hawley, fully described and located in town history. Victor's pioneers in 1790 were Asa Hecox, Ezekiel Scudder, and Abraham Boughton. The children of these pioneers might well grow up with thoughts of the race just vanishing, for here were the historic fields renowned for foreign invasion and heroic defense. Here the French were cowed by the fierce *Senecas*, and here the plow upturns the relics of their presence. Well may the writer linger upon these evidences of early occupation and deeds of arms, and here may he draw the contrast of the *Seneca* village and the present American,—the trail and the railroad, the hut and the house, the confederacy of the Indian and the republic of the white,—and trust that the later alliance of States may be more permanent than the league of the *Five Nations*.

The pioneers of West Bloomfield were Robert Taft, Nathan Marvin, Amos Hall, and Ebenezer Curtis, and to this list may be enumerated Samuel Miller, Sylvanus

Thayer, J. P. Sears, P. Gardner, and John Algur. Of Amos Hall it is noted that from the earliest military organization he was a commissioned officer, and rose to the rank of major-general. During the last war with Great Britain he was at one time chief in command on the frontier, and at all times a prominent and valuable citizen. He was deputy marshal in 1790, and took the census of Ontario in that year.

Richmond was settled by the Pitts, and the family, consisting of Peter Pitts, his wife, and ten children, for three years were the sole residents of the town. The second party was composed of Drs. Lemuel and Cyrus Chipman and Philip Reed, with their families. The journey was made in the winter of 1795, with sleighs drawn by horse and ox teams. The men employed to drive the teams, Levi Blackmer, Pierce Chamberlain, Asa Dennison, and Isaac Adams, became residents of the town, and Roswell Turner came in 1796.

In Canadice, the town of ridge and lake, the pioneers were John Wilson, located at the head of Canadice Lake, and John Wheeler, Samuel Spencer, John Richardson, and Andrew Ward, near Canadice Corners. The citizen of a kingdom or empire finds in America an absence of the representatives of power. Upon the rail-car or the crowded street, or in the public hall, each acts at will, and all moves on in harmony. Contrasting this quiet and simplicity with the obtrusive action and parade of a monarchy, the question rises, Where is the power of American government, and where do the people learn their sufficient and yet hidden springs of control? The solution is found in the freedom, equality, and common need of the town meeting. This assemblage is the ground-work of our system and the security of its permanence. No sooner had numbers warranted and local necessities required a division of towns, than the meeting which gave it force followed hard after. The house of a settler was the place of congregating, the scarcity of available men often placed several offices in the hands of one person, and the full machinery of school, road, and justice was set in motion, never, we trust, to stop.

The first town meeting held in Ontario after its set off from Montgomery, resulted from the formation of two towns, known respectively as Canandaigua and Big Tree. Two justices were appointed, one for each town: General Israel Chapin for the former, and Moses Atwater, the latter. The meeting in and for Canandaigua was held at the house of Joseph Smith, at the foot of Main Street, near the lake. It was opened and conducted on the first Tuesday of April, 1791, by General Chapin, who was chosen supervisor, and James D. Fish, town clerk.

On the same day Moses Atwater opened a town meeting at the house of Major Thompson, in the town of Big Tree, where John Ganson was chosen supervisor, and Major Thompson, town clerk. The proceedings following the Canandaigua election have reference to the freedom of swine, properly yoked, and a bounty of thirty shillings for every full-grown wolf killed in the town. The oath of office was then administered by the justices to the officers just elected, and a record of ear-marks required to be kept. The notice of this meeting circulating far into the woods was received with pleasure, as offering an opportunity for acquaintance and enjoyment. Dealing with the untamed forces of nature, athletic games were the means of bringing the pioneers together, and the events of the day furnished matter of thought upon the clearings for weeks, nay, for life. The initial town meeting in the village was marked by an event which gives an insight into the character of the backwoodsmen. A few days previous to the meeting a large wolf had been trapped in what is now Farmington, and secured in the bay of Nathan Aldrich's log barn, to be kept for the day of election. Early in the morning a party repaired to the barn, Jonathan Smith and Brice Aldrich entered the bay and secured the wolf, whose feet were tied, and then he, being slung upon a pole, was carried on the shoulders of the men to the village. Voting being done, and the offices declared filled, a ring was formed, the wolf let loose, and the dogs allowed to enter and engage in battle. The animal proved victorious in each instance, and was finally dispatched by a rifle-ball, and so ended the first town meeting.

While there are those who see all greatness and achievement in the past and a general degeneracy among the men of to-day, their opposites are found unwilling to concede the merit which early enterprise has won. The construction of the State road and of the Cayuga bridge are events creditable to the originators and all important in their results. He who dreamed of "black soil eighteen feet deep producing one hundred bushels of corn to an acre under Indian tillage for unknown periods," as a preliminary to travel began a study of the route by water. Not till Robert Morris had opened a road did other than New England settlers venture into these regions, and then only to return in disgust at a remote country destitute of roads and ill supplied with provisions. A road over the mountains was begun June 3, 1792, northerly from the mouth of Lycoming Creek; ten days brought the workmen to Canonisque Creek, and by the course of its waters found themselves in the County of Ontario. By August, 1793, a road sufficient to pass wagons was completed to Williamsburg, one hundred and seventy miles from Lycoming Creek. A trail, of which more hereafter, had long led from the home of the *Mohawks* to the western bounds of the *Senecas*; along this trace the travelers

made the journey to Cayuga Lake, over which the ferry bore them to continue their weary route.

The necessities of the people and profits from better communications led to State action, and on March 22, 1794, three commissioners, of whom General Israel Chapin of Canandaigua was one, were appointed to survey and lay out a road six rods wide. The route led from Utica as nearly direct as possible to Cayuga Ferry; thence to Canandaigua, and from that place to a settlement at Canawagus, on the Genesee River, at the point of erection of the first bridge which spanned that stream. Along the road from Canandaigua west towards Centrefield, where, in February, Amos Brunson drove the first team, came the surveyor, Mr. Rose, and with him Chapin, of Ontario, and Elliott, of Onondaga, commissioners to note the work. The heavy timber was felled a width of one hundred feet; and a way into the dense forest was opened up a long view, and so was made a great change in the appearance of the country. The trees were felled, but little else done until by act of the Legislature, 1797, the State took the road from Fort Schuyler to Geneva under their patronage. A lottery was granted for opening and improving trunk-roads, among which this was known. All along the line of the road the inhabitants came forward with voluntary offer of services to aid the State Commissioner, and a subscription of four thousand days' labor was worked with willingness and faithfulness. This assistance, with some other, resulted in a road nearly one hundred miles in length, sixty-four feet wide, and corduroyed with logs filled in with gravel through the moist parts of the low country along its course. The improvement of this road gave rise to the transportation of passengers by stages, the conveyance of mails, and an increased and continually increasing travel. In 1793 the first mail west of Canajoharie was carried from that point to Whitestown. Pursuant to the rules of the Post-Office Department, mail was carried only where the route was made self-sustaining by the contributions of those along the road, and the system extended rapidly westward. The contract for carrying the mail passed into the hands of Jason Parker, Esq., who became the founder of a great line of stages which traversed the country like a net-work in every direction until the opening of the Erie Canal, and finally the Albany and Rochester Railroad. Westward, preceding the rail-car, went the old stage, till the iron parallels have driven it from main lines, and the hack journeying leisurely from village to hamlet but faintly recalls the old-fashioned coach. Farther we shall learn of the State road as a turnpike, dotted all along its course by taverns of all classes and gates for the collection of tolls. The Pennsylvania wagons, the emigrant teams, the stage lines made the road appear as if occupied by an endless procession, and when the war of 1812 began the passage of troops and munitions of war tasked its capacity to the utmost; but there was one point upon this road of which brief mention may be made,—the Long Bridge over Cayuga Lake. There was incorporated in 1797 "The Cayuga Bridge Company," consisting of John Harris, Joseph Annin, Thomas Morris, Wilhelmus Mynderse, and Charles Williamson. Their organization was made to accomplish the construction of a bridge across the northern end of Cayuga Lake to further and expedite the passage of travelers and emigrants bound West, and also as a means of income. The work was begun May, 1799, and completed September 4, 1800. Its dimensions were as follows: length one mile and eight rods, and width twenty-two feet, there being sufficient roadway to permit the movement of three wagons abreast. The time occupied in construction was eighteen months, and its entire cost is given as \$150,000. But few years' service was had from it ere its destruction by the elements. A second bridge was then built, and became a source of considerable revenue, while for years it was regarded as a great public improvement, and taken as a dividing line between the East and the West. The bridge was abandoned in 1857, and aside from the journey by rail the ferry is employed in crossing. Portions of the ruins are yet to be seen and mark its original site. A glance at present facilities of travel, an observance of the inventions for farm and domestic convenience, and the perfect security experienced in all localities, placed in contrast with the journeys by land and by water of pioneers, the apprehensions, far from groundless, of a renewal in the valley of the Genesee of the atrocities of Wyoming, the dense timber marking the richest land to be felled and burned, the roads to be cut out and made passable, and the constant call for physical exertion, sometimes when sickness hung like a miasmatic cloud over the changing soil,—such a contrast is well calculated to answer the thoughtless question, What is all this worth? why such a formidable array of names of early pioneers? As in the ranks of war the meanest soldier, whether firing rapidly into the lines of the foe, driving the team laden with supplies, or watching in the hospital over the bunks of sick or wounded comrades, is in all upon his duty and entitled to enrollment in the list of honor, so is the man who felled a forest-tree, erected a log cabin, took part in a town meeting, or labored freely upon the roads, entitled to an honorable mention in the records which especially design the permanent history of the growth and development of a forest to the home of an enlightened and prosperous community.

CHAPTER VI.

PROPRIETARY CHANGES—PRE-EMPTION LINES—WILLIAMSON'S IDEAL AND THE REAL.

It has been seen that the association represented by Phelps and Gorham had based hope of payment upon their presumed ability to purchase Massachusetts paper at half its par value and turn it in to the State at its face, but steps then in progress gave promise of a Federal Government, which would assume State debts, and, in consequence, the State scrip rose in value to and above par. A suit instituted by the State against the association was compromised by a reconveyance to the former of all lands not included in the Indian treaty, and the payment of that portion on the basis of values existing at the time of purchase. This change was made about 1790. The settlers having contracted to make payment to the proprietors in the depreciated scrip, found themselves unable to do so, and their lands and improvements reverted to the company. During this period few sales were made by the latter, owing to difficulty of payment. Prices were low, but the poverty of the settler made ownership impossible. From date of the original purchase, Oliver Phelps had been a large share-holder, and now, by reversions and purchases, became a principal owner, and was regarded in 1795 as a highly successful business man. During those years, examples of success in land purchase had excited a mania of speculation, which involved and ruined many. One of these devices, originating at Philadelphia, found in Mr. Phelps, just elected to Congress, a victim to its delusive promises. To meet liabilities, large sums were borrowed, and security by mortgage given upon the Genesee lands. Connecticut held a large claim of this character, and employed the Hon. Gideon Granger to attend to her interests. Under his able management debts were discharged, involved titles cleared from incumbrance, and when appointed agent to settle the Phelps estate, the result of Mr. Granger's efforts was seen in full settlement of all claims, and a large property saved to the heirs. While there were not wanting those who felt inclined to censure the course of Mr. Phelps, it is generally conceded that he was of incalculable service to the people of this region, and always dealt conscientiously by those who, linked with him, were drawn into the maelstrom of ruin attending land speculation. The name of Robert Morris is remembered as of one whose personal sacrifice greatly conduced to secure colonial independence. He had heard much of the Genesee Valley, and all was favorable, so that when a proposition was made by Phelps and Gorham to sell to him their entire final purchase, excepting such towns and parts of townships as had been conveyed by them to purchasers, it was favorably received, and the land changed owners. The deed of conveyance called for about two million two hundred thousand acres, for which Mr. Morris paid £30,000, New York currency. Soon after this heavy investment, Major Adam Hoops, a resident near Philadelphia, was sent to examine the resources of the land, and reported it equal to any in the United States in its soil, climate, and location. Survey succeeded purchase, and David Rittenhouse was employed to fit out an expedition in charge of Major Hoops, with surveying instruments of recent and valuable invention. Robert Morris bought to sell again, and to that end established agents in leading European cities. William T. Franklin, grandson of Benjamin Franklin, was the London agent who accomplished a sale to an association comprised in Sir William Pultney, John Hornby, and Patrick Colquhoun. Prior to sale, neither principal nor agent realized the value of what they held. Mr. Morris made the discovery when too late. Application for a quarter-million acres had been made when tidings of the sale were received. The price paid Mr. Morris for what was supposed to contain 1,100,000, and which really held 100,000 acres more, was £35,000. It has been said that Major Hoops was to have made a survey for Mr. Morris, and by the terms of sale the latter agreed to make an accurate survey of all land conveyed, and correct the former survey, which was erroneous from a fraudulent running of the pre-emption line. The survey of this, known as the "Old Pre-emption Line," was a matter of great interest, inasmuch as it was desired that the promising village of Geneva should lie eastward of its course. Two Indian traders, Seth Reed, afterwards the founder of a settlement at Erie, Pennsylvania, and Peter Ryckman, made application to Massachusetts for the satisfaction of a claim for services rendered in treating with the *Six Nations*, and made the proposition that a tract should be patented to them, whose limits should be defined as extending from a certain tree which stood on the bank of Seneca Lake, southward along the bank until a strip of land, in area equal to sixteen thousand acres, should be included between the lake and the State lands. Their claim was allowed, and a patent given.

Upon the sale by the State of her proprietary rights to Messrs. Phelps and Gorham, the proposition was made to them by Reed and Ryckman to unite in running the pre-emption line, each party to furnish a surveyor. Colonel Maxwell was prevented by sickness from attending to the work, and his place was

taken by an associate. The line was run, and proved highly favorable to the traders, and correspondingly disappointed Messrs. Phelps and Gorham, who, however, made no re-survey, but sold their purchase to Morris, with a specification in their deed of a tract in a gore between the line and the west bounds of the Military Tract. They were influenced to this action by an offer on the part of a prominent party in the Lessee Company of "all the lands they owned east of the line that had been run."

The brothers Andrew, Joseph, and Benjamin Ellicott were the surveyors of the city of Washington, and the transit for survey by astronomic observation was made available in that work. The first, Andrew Ellicott and Augustus Porter, superintended by Major Hoops, entered upon the survey of a new line. A body of axe-men were set to work, and felled the timber a width of thirty feet; the survey was made down this line to the head of Seneca Lake, whence night signals were employed to run down and over the lake. The care taken to secure accuracy established credit in the survey, and the "New Pre-emption Line" became known as the true line of division between the respective lands. Major Hoops then examined the former survey, and found that a short distance from the Pennsylvania line it had begun to bear off gradually till reaching the outlet of Crooked Lake; it then made an abrupt offset. A northwestwardly inclination was made some miles; then the line ran eastward till, at the foot of Seneca Lake, it struck out nearly due north to Lake Ontario. A brief observation is sufficient to prove that the site of Geneva was the attraction which caused this uncertain deviation in the surveyor's compass. The old line reached Ontario, three miles west of Sodus Bay, and the new line near the centre of the head of the bay. The included space, triangular in form, having its acute angle near the Chemung, and its base resting on Lake Ontario, has been familiarly known as "The Gore."

Morris had attempted colonizing his tract by emigration from Pennsylvania, but the people of that State, aside from the formidable task of journeying to the Genesee, indulged a dread of the *Six Nations*, whose prowess had been won at the expense of many of their number, and no progress was made prior to his sale. The London associates desired to establish upon their land thriving settlements, and at the same time remunerate and advantage themselves. They selected as their agent Charles Williamson, a man who has left his impress in the character and prosperity of those induced by his representations and liberality to take up their abode upon the purchase.

As an ideal of proprietary settlement, the following "Account of Captain Williamson's Establishment on Lake Ontario, North America," is given as a copy of an original article on the Genesee country published in the *Commercial Agricultural Magazine* in London, England, August, 1799:

"This immense undertaking is under the direction and in the name of Captain Williamson, formerly a British officer, but is generally supposed in America to be a joint concern between him and Sir William Patence, of London; in England, Patence is believed to be the proprietor, and Williamson his agent. The land in the Genesee country, or that part of it which belongs to the State of Massachusetts, was sold to a Mr. Phelps for five pence an acre; by him, in 1790, to Mr. Morris, at one shilling per acre, being estimated at a million of acres, on condition that the money should be returned provided Captain Williamson, who was to view the lands, should not find them answerable to the description. He was pleased with them, and, on survey, found the tract to contain one hundred and twenty thousand acres more than the estimate, the whole of which was conveyed to him. This district is bounded on one side by Lake Ontario, and on the other by the river Genesee. Williamson also bought some other land of Mr. Morris, so that he is now proprietor of more than a million and a half acres. After surveying the whole, he resolved to found at once several large establishments rather than one capital colony. He therefore fixed on the most eligible places for building towns, as central spots to his whole system. These were Bath, on the Conhockton; Williamsburg, on the Genesee; Geneva, at the foot of Lake Seneca; and Great Sodus, on Lake Ontario. The whole territory he divided into squares of six miles. Each of these squares he forms into a district. Sure of finding settlers and purchasers when he had established a good communication between his new tract and Philadelphia, and as the old road was by way of New York and Albany, Williamson opened a road which has shortened the distance three hundred miles. He has also continued his roads from Bath to Geneva, to Canandaigua, and to Great Sodus, and several other roads of communication. He has already erected ten mills,—three corn and seven sawing,—has built a great many houses, and has begun to clear land. He put himself to the heavy expense of transporting eighty families from Germany to his settlements; but, owing to a bad choice made by his agent at Hamburg, they did little, and after a short time set off for Canada. He succeeded better in the next set, who were mostly Irish. They put the roads into good condition, and gave such a difference to the whole that the land which he sold at one dollar an acre was soon worth three; and he has disposed of eight hundred thousand acres in this way so as to pay the first

purchase, the whole expense incurred, and has made a profit of fifty pounds. This rapid increase of property is owing to the money first advanced, but the great advantage is Williamson's constant residence on the settlement, which enables him to conclude any contract or to remove any difficulty which may stand in the way; besides, his land is free from all dispute or question of occupancy, and all his settlement is properly ascertained and marked out. There has been a gradual rise in values, and a proviso is always inserted in the deed of sale to those who purchase a large quantity that a certain number of acres shall be cleared, and a certain number of families settled, within eighteen months. Those who buy from five hundred to one thousand are only obliged to settle one family. These clauses are highly useful, as they draw an increase of population and prevent the purchase of lands for speculation only.

"Captain Williamson, however, never acts up to the rigor of this claim where any known obstacles impede the execution. The terms of payment are to discharge half the purchase in three years, and the remainder in six, which enables the industrious to pay from the produce of the land. The poorer families he supplies with an ox, a cow, or even a home. To all the settlements he establishes he takes care to secure a constant supply of provisions for the settlers, or supplies them from his own store. Whenever five or six settlers build together, he always builds a house at his own expense, which soon sells at an advanced price. Every year he visits each settlement, which tends to diffuse a spirit of industry and promote the sale of lands, and he employs every other means he can suggest to be useful to the inhabitants. He keeps stores of medicines, encourages races and amusements, and keeps a set of beautiful stallions. He has nearly finished his great undertaking, and proposes then to take a voyage to England to purchase the best horses, cattle, sheep, implements of agriculture, etc. Captain Williamson has not only the merit of having formed, and that in so judicious a manner, this fine settlement, but he has the happiness to live universally respected, honored, and beloved. Bath is the chief settlement, and it is to be the chief town of a county of the same name. At this town he is building a school, which is to be endowed with some hundred acres of land. The salary of the master Williamson means to pay until the instruction of the children shall be sufficient for his support. He has built a session-house and a prison, and one good inn, which he has sold for a considerable profit, and is now building another which is to contain a ball-room. He has also constructed a bridge, which opens a free and easy communication with the other side of the river. He keeps in his own hands some small farms in the vicinity of Bath, which are under the care of a Scotchman, and which appear to be better plowed and managed than most in America. In all the settlements he reserves one estate for himself, the stock on which is remarkably good. These he disposes of occasionally to his friends, on some handsome offers. To the settlements already mentioned he is now adding two others, one at the mouth of the Genesee, the other at Braddock, thirty miles farther inland. Great Sodus, on the coast of this district, promises to afford a safe and convenient place for ships, from the depth of water, and it may be easily fortified. The climate here is much more temperate than in Pennsylvania. The winter seldom lasts more than four months, and the cattle, even in that season, graze in the forest without inconvenience. These settlements, are, however, rather unhealthy, which Captain Williamson ascribes to nothing but the natural effect of the climate on new settlers, and is confined to a few fits of fever with which strangers are seized the first or second year after their arrival. The inhabitants all agree, however, that the climate is unfavorable, and the marshes and pieces of stagnant water are thickly spread over the country; but these will be drained as the population increases. On the whole, it promises to be one of the most considerable settlements in America."

It is interesting and instructive to see from that remote point a review of the locality with which we have grown familiar, to note the success of the agent, and the difficulties encountered. Trace we now the progress of Mr. Williamson as he appears outlined in his actual presence, and the progressive efforts originated with him, and tending to the prosperity of this region. He was a native of Scotland, a captain in the British army, and a prisoner in Boston till the close of the Revolution. He was in London when American wild lands were engaging the attention of capitalists, and his opinions were highly esteemed. Appointed agent, he came with his family and two assistants, Charles Cameron and John Johnstone, to America, and passed the winter of 1791-92 in Pennsylvania. He made a hasty journey to the Genesee country in February, 1792, and wrote to Patrick Colquhoun, one of the association, a retired capitalist, and a former governor in India, that the country was a wilderness without roads. Communication by road was the first necessity, and this was attempted from the south. The long trail through the wide wilderness east of the Genesee country, nor the costly water route, gave encouragement in that direction. With a party of surveyors, a road was located from Williamsport to the mouth of Canascraga Creek, on the Genesee River. It was determined to begin settlement there, and, accordingly,

a village was laid out and named Williamsburg, eighty acres were plowed, and a number of houses built. These latter were for the occupation of a German colony. A man named Berezy had planned to win the confidence of Mr. Colquhoun, and so far succeeded as to be permitted to select persons with whom to found a settlement. This man gathered a motley crowd of worthless material in Hamburg, and set out with seventy families for the West. They arrived in time to aid in opening the road, and were at once set to work. In the spring of 1793 they were placed in the new village. Houses, lands, tools, provisions, and stock were fully provided. A minister was engaged to serve them in spiritual matters, and a physician to regard their health. The colony, men and women, passed their time in idleness and carousal, consumed their provisions, neglected the land, slaughtered their stock, and cooked even the seed provided to put in a crop. Berezy was the source of the evil, and by him the difficulties were increased. The goods and provisions in a store established in charge of John Johnston were drawn and used, and anarchy ran riot. Williamson, accompanied by Thomas Morris, went from Canandaigua to institute a change. Berezy was interviewed, deposed, and ordered to cease control of the Germans. These were assembled, instructed, and at first seemed willing to accede to terms, but Berezy soon induced a different spirit.

One day, the Germans, led on by Berezy, drove Williamson, Morris, and others into a house occupied by James Miller, and for a time threatened his life. The settlers ran riot for days, killing the cattle for a feast, and assailing the agent and his friends. Richard Cuyler, clerk for Williamson, went to Albany for troops from Governor Clinton to quell the riot, while Berezy and some of the Germans left for Philadelphia. Judah Colt, then sheriff of Ontario, was ordered to summon a force and quell the disturbance. A body of men were raised and made a march by night to the scene of action, where the ringleaders were arrested, taken to Canandaigua, and lightly fined. The pioneers of Canandaigua and vicinity hired them, and so enabled them to pay their penalties and learn obedience to law. Their defense on trial was made by Vincent Matthews, one of those whose portrait embellishes the court-room in Canandaigua, and this case was one of the first upon which he was engaged.

Another colony, organized by Donald Stewart, set out for North Carolina. Mr. Colquhoun proposed to Stewart to settle them in Ontario. The latter came out, and with Williamson made an exploration of the county. Their travels brought them to what is now Clifton Springs. Their attention was taken by the scenery, the appearance of sulphur, and by the odor. A joke passed upon the Highlander, that this was "just the place for a Highland colony," was resented, and the settlement was not made. Of many schemes of settlement, all failed save the one at Caledonia Springs, which proved a complete success. Experience in colonial settlement from the founding of Jamestown had not taught the foreigner the impracticable character of their schemes, and the lessons taught were costly and discouraging.

Improvements were made in the spring of 1793 at Bath. A plot was surveyed, a land office erected, and a score of log cabins put up. Here Williamson underwent an introduction to the misery consequent upon an attack of fever and ague, but improvements were continued and a saw- and grist-mill built. Emigrants from the South were attracted, and the place contained a log tavern in which John Metcalf officiated. In the spring of 1794 Mr. Williamson turned his attention to Geneva, and there began the erection of the Geneva Hotel. This famed structure, completed at the close of the year, was opened by a ball, and knew a reputation such as the magnitude of the work gave ample cause to expect. Handsomely located, supplied with all the conveniences of an English inn, and conducted by Thomas Powell, a celebrated inn-keeper of London, it stood in magnitude and accommodation solitary and alone. It was the Astor House of the West, the early home of men without family residing at Geneva, and the resting-place of well-to-do emigrants. The original survey of Reed and Wyckman, Joseph Annin and Benjamin Barton, was superseded by another on a larger scale. Williamson desired the town to front upon the lake, and the space in the rear was intended for park and garden. But the useful took precedence of the ornamental, and the original plan was changed. The land upon the "Gore" had been patented prior to the new line, and these patents Williamson purchased. No third line was run, but the commissioners of the land office were left to settle between patentees and the associates. As payment for money advanced in the purchase of patents, Williamson received the same amount of land in the towns of Wolcott and Galen, Wayne County. Sodus was the next site selected on which to found a village, and roads were cut from Palmyra and Phelps town to that locality. His appearance, with his corps of workers, gave new life to the settlers in the heavy forests, and the improvements which seemed possible years to come were already begun. The survey was done by Joseph Colt. In-lots contained a quarter-acre; the out-lots, ten acres. The price of the former was one hundred dollars; of the latter four dollars per acre, while the neighboring farm lands were held at one dollar and fifty cents per acre.

The junction of Canandaigua Outlet and Mud Creek became the next focus of attention, and received the name Lyons. A settlement of a dozen persons had been made here in May, 1789. Their nearest neighbors were Robinson and the Oaks family. Joining labor with the settlers of Phelps, they opened a road to Bear's Mill at Scaynes. Other improvements followed in various localities, and in 1798 a body of Scotch emigrants came from New York westward to Johnstown, Montgomery County, and were there visited by Williamson. The emigrants were without money, but rich in courage and industry. They were offered land at what is known as Caledonia, the price to be paid in wheat and provisions to answer present need. Four men viewed the lands, met Williamson between Geneva and Canandaigua, and there upon the road the writing was drawn and the bargain made. Williamson had noted the fondness of the people for races and athletic sports, and determined upon holding a fair and races. In 1794 he established fair-grounds and a race-course at the forks of the Canasraga and the Genesee. Great preparations were made, and high expectations were excited. The day came, and with it settlers from as far east as Utica. Business and pleasure were united. The Indians were present in crowds, and added their ball-plays and foot-races to the sports planned by the projectors. The fair was continued annually at different places for years.

To Williamson was due the act to lay out the road of which we have spoken from Fort Schuyler to Geneva, and the construction of avenues of intercourse engaged much of his attention. Farther on is given a history of the Canandaigua Academy, an institution to which Williamson was a large subscriber, as was the case also on the establishment of the first library at Geneva in 1798. Education in him found a generous patron, and there was no popular want that he did not endeavor to supply. The company of which he was the agent were generous of means for improvement; years went by, and the income was comparatively meagre and slow. The account in 1800 gave a total expenditure of \$1,374,470.10; the indebtedness upon purchases was \$300,000, and the receipts but \$147,974.83. As an offset to this unfavorable report, it may be said the wild lands, which were found selling at two to four shillings per acre, were now advanced to from a dollar and a half to four dollars, and aside from mills, farms, and debts due, was a tract comprising an enormous area of this land so grown in value. Williamson had served in the British army, and this fact was the basis of distrust, and not a step for improvement could be taken without an unfavorable construction. Time and the efforts constantly showing up in his favor swept away this unjust though natural jealousy; and in 1796 Williamson was elected by the county to the legislature with slight opposition. He was a friend to the pioneer, alleviating financial trouble, encouraging the unfortunate, and sending refreshing cordial to the sick. Observant of the treacherous and unworthy conduct of English agents in Canada, he made it known to their government, and it was well for the settlers of the Genesee that Englishmen were concerned in their prosperity, and that they were represented in this county by such a man as Charles Williamson.

On the settlement of his affairs, he had village property in Geneva, and on his departure left them in charge of James Reese, Esq., of that village. His death took place in 1808, and none of his descendants are left in the country to which his personal effort gave so great an impetus.

CHAPTER VII.

INDIAN RESTLESSNESS—PIONEER APPREHENSION—TREATY OF 1794—DEATH OF CHAPIN.

THE colonies had gained their independence, and the treaty of 1783 closed the war; but the lands of Western New York, occupied by Indians, and dominated by British influence, were settled by sufferance and hardship. Forts Oswego and Niagara held British garrisons, and American commerce was excluded from Lake Ontario. Simcoe, at Niagara, was imbued with hostility to the Americans, and lost no opportunity of displaying his sentiments. Johnston, resident in Montreal, and influential among the *Six Nations*, was an able second to Simcoe in the work of rendering the Indians troublesome. Joseph Brandt held an ambiguous position, at one time professing peace to Chapin, Morris, and others, at another organizing bands of Canadian Indians as allies of the Western nations; while Colonel John Butler, affluent and honored by his king for zeal in his service, living at Niagara as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, gave freely of his stores to the *Iroquois*, and intimated a coming time when they would be asked to go upon the war-path to reclaim their ancient lands.

Stimulated by avarice, sense of wrong, and desire of revenge, the *Senecas* were moody, insolent, and threatening in behavior. Nor were the feelings of the Americans cordial or conciliative; the remembrance of horrid cruelties and un-

pitiful murders caused a mingled feeling of fear, distrust, and defiance. Under these circumstances open hostilities were easy of kindling, a spark would set the train in flames once more upon the outer settlements.

Occasions would arise when some brave borderer, aroused by sight of sullen faces to remembrance of a midnight scene of terror in recent years, took sudden vengeance in a deadly rifle-shot; then all the influence of agent, State, and government was called in action to prevent a general warfare on the settlements,—a terrible revenge.

War seemed inevitable at last, when two *Senecas* were murdered by the whites in Pennsylvania; the tribe united to demand redress, and the war spirit burned fiercely in the hearts of the warriors.

A message dated August, 1790, was sent to the Governor of Pennsylvania, by the chiefs of the *Senecas*, among whom were Red Jacket and Little Beard, and therein was contained the following: "Brothers, the two men you have killed were very great men, and were of the Great Turtle tribe; one of them was a chief and the other was to be put in the great King Garoughta's place, who is dead also. Brothers, you must not think hard of us if we speak rash, as it comes from a wounded heart, as you have struck the hatchet in our head, and we cannot be reconciled until you come and pull it out. We are sorry to tell you that you have killed eleven of us since peace. And now we take you by the hand and lead you to the painted post, as far as your canoes can come up the creek, where you will meet the whole tribe of the deceased and all the chiefs and a number of warriors of our nation, where we expect you will wash away the blood of your brothers, bury the hatchet, and put it out of memory."

Timothy Pickering was sent to Tioga Point, on November 16, 1790, to hold the proposed council, to which the chiefs of the *Six Nations* came in full force. Red Jacket, if no warrior, was an influential speaker, and his efforts on this occasion did not allay the feelings of resentment. Presents were freely and judiciously bestowed, covetously received, and hollow professions of friendship made. The constitution had been adopted, and for the first time the *Six Nations* met the Thirteen Fires,* now made one in council, and received assurances of prompt redress of grievances and friendly consideration of their interests.

The Indians along the Ohio were leagued under Little Turtle to break up the white settlements, and, in the event of success, would bring the contest eastward to the Genesee. Harmer's army were preparing for a march against them, while the *Six Nations* stood irresolute. Another treaty was thought all important, and Colonel Pickering was commissioned to hold it at Newtown, in June, 1791. Through the influence of Colonel Proctor among the *Senecas* at Buffalo, a fair attendance was obtained, and the result was favorable. This has been attributed to the influence of the women, who were strongly inclined to peaceful measures. Following this treaty, General Israel Chapin, resident at Canandaigua since 1790, was appointed Deputy Superintendent of the *Six Nations*. He received orders from General Knox to impress the Indians with the fact that a fair, kind spirit should mark the national intercourse with them. Under conduct of Horatio Jones and Joseph Smith some forty Indians, some of them *Oneidas* and *Onondagas*, but chiefly *Senecas*, were induced to visit Philadelphia. Their treatment by Washington secured their confidence, and promised efforts in behalf of peace. Joseph Brandt was officially invited, in the interests of humanity, to visit Philadelphia to assist in maturing plans in favor of his people. The note fell into British hands, and every effort was made to prevent the journey. The time arrived; Brandt came from Grand River to Canandaigua, and was accompanied, *via* Albany and New York, to Philadelphia, by Israel Chapin, Jr., and others. His position was trying. While at heart desirous of peace, his interests were bound up with the English. Conscious of his danger, his expressions were guarded, and fearful of losing influence, his promises were so conditioned as to be of little value. General Chapin now found occasion for employment of all his ability to prevent a *Seneca* alliance with the Western confederacy. Councils and conferences followed in quick succession, while Red Jacket and Cornplanter were sent by him as ambassadors to influence the hostile Indians. Now ensued a period of anxiety to the settlers of Ontario. The defeat of St. Clair and Harmer had encouraged the Indian effort, and now Anthony Wayne began his march upon them. His defeat would involve all in open warfare; his success would conclude peace. News came slowly, and rumors generally preceded of a most alarming character. Men looked upon those whose position placed them where they were supposed to be informed of passing events, and held themselves ready to leave all at the note of outbreak. Around were the disturbed *Senecas*; British influence was insidiously at work; and hanging upon the events of an hour was the safety of the pioneers of whom we have made mention in previous chapters. General Chapin had no light task in hand. Frequent councils, appointed to secure feasts, met in Canandaigua, and food and liquor were anomalously the peacemakers. An

* The Indian designation of the Thirteen Colonies.

PLATE IV.



CANANDAIGUA ACADEMY,
COR. MAIN AND MECHANIC STS., CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.

arbitrator of all disputes, the purveyor of supplies, the superintendent had a double task to prevent indiscreet action of the whites, and to cajole the Indians to neutrality while waiting the results upon the Ohio.

The year 1794 began in gloom and apprehension; every eye turned towards General Chapin. To prevent abandonment of the country, he gave assurances which he was far from feeling, and many the visit from the forest clearings to Canandaigua to learn the situation, and gladly the family heard, in their unprotected state, his words of cheer. The power exercised by the superintendent at this time was all important. Bountiful supplies of food and clothing kept the *Senecas* from the British posts, and assumed confidence prevented the flight of the settlers. The country was unprovided with means of defense, and some arms and ammunition were sent to General Chapin. The condition of affairs in Canandaigua is thus expressed in a reminiscence entitled, "An Indian Runner." Among the *Senecas* and other confederate tribes it was customary, when intelligence of importance was to be quickly communicated, to select the most vigorous and enduring of their young men to go on foot, bearing the message from one tribe to another. The runners, as they were called, wore only breech-cloth and moccasins, and carried no food unless the journey was a long one, when some dried venison and parched corn were taken with them. Their gait, known by the whites as the "Indian lopc," was a long, swinging stride. But few families then constituted the settlers of Canandaigua; the men were alarmed, and the women especially troubled. An Indian, knowing a little English, one day approached a white woman, ran his finger in a circle upon the top of her head, and, with a demoniac look, muttered to her, "Bime by you," thus expressing his disposition to take her scalp.

Should the Indians rise, no succor could be expected nearer than Utica, and that was one hundred and twelve miles away, through an unbroken forest. Amidst great excitement and apprehension some proposed to erect a block-house, into which, in case of necessity, the women and children might be placed. Chapin opposed this on the ground that such an act or other manifestation of fear and mistrust would precipitate violence. Among the sachems of the *Senecas* the superintendent had many strong friends. Some of these confided to him the secret that a council had been appointed to be held at the mouth of Buffalo Creek, where would be determined whether or not the settlements of the Genesee should be cut off. Cornplanter, a leading chief, had assured the general that the result of the council should be made known to him by one of his swiftest runners. To Hannah Sanborn, the leading woman in the Canandaigua settlement, the secret was told by the general, and she was instructed to visit the women and assure them that should the runner bear unfavorable news there would be time to reach Utica before the Indians could strike a blow. This was done, and then the determination of the council was anxiously awaited. The question was discussed at the council, and, as the decision was made, Cornplanter started his fleetest runner at sunrise of the next day to convey to Chapin the result. All was quiet in the little village that day, and Chapin at his home remained to receive any news that might arrive.

Just as the sun was sinking behind Arsenal Hill, the lithe runner was seen coming with long strides down Main Street. He was met by the superintendent. The Indian stopped, gave vent to expressive grunts, and announced safety to Canandaigua. The runner had made ninety miles upon the trail between the rising and setting sun of that day.

After various negotiations, a treaty was appointed to be held at Canandaigua, in the early part of September, 1794. Chapin labored assiduously to disseminate the invitation, and induce a general attendance. Wayne was now marching to encounter the legions of Indians, among whom, doubtless, a few *Senecas* were mingled, and the nation stood alert, ready to dig up the hatchet in the event of his defeat. William Ewing was sent to Buffalo Creek and to Canada to influence the attendance of the Indians at the treaty. The Indian, like a grown child, was susceptible of influence through gifts and food, and to make the treaty successful in its two-fold aim—to remove cause of complaint and to establish permanent good will—the most ample effort was made. Colonel Pickering was appointed commissioner, and purchased in New York a large supply of Indian goods, and sent them by water to Canandaigua, while Chapin prepared to feed, bountifully, all who might come. The commissioner arrived September 20. The Indians came in slowly. The English, at first opposed, now advised them to go and get what the Americans would give. The British, once on the verge of war, changed their intentions, but their agents still continued their pernicious influence. Weeks before the treaty parties came into Canandaigua, and built camps upon the court-house square, in the woods, and by the lake shore, and the place seemed reclaimed to former usages. Those scenes were memorable to the inhabitants; the camp-fires lit the forest by night, and the red men were regarded with curiosity, not wholly free from fear, as they moved about by day. The warriors, defeated by Wayne, came back subdued, and when the *Six Nations* saw that warfare was hopeless,

then only did they come in numbers to the treaty, which was not begun till about the middle of October. Beeves were slaughtered to supply meat, broadcloth and blanket, ornament and money, were dealt out, and the Indians became highly pleased. Liquor had been excluded, but a trader secretly began to sell to them, and turbulence and trouble ensued. The treaty was concluded, a carousal followed, and the Indians, in high spirits, returned to their homes. By this treaty the limits of the *Seneca* territory were defined. Goods to the value of \$10,000 were delivered to the *Six Nations*, and a promise of \$4500 to be expended annually in clothing given them, provided their residence was within the boundaries of the United States. As incidental to the treaty, the following is related: The treaty was held on the court-house square, and at evening a party of gentlemen sat discussing its terms in a dimly-lighted room of Moses Atwater's then small house, standing upon the north boundary of the northwest corner of the square, when a liquor-crazed, almost naked young warrior leaped with a yell through the open door into the room, knife in hand. The party stood not upon the order of their going, but scattered at once. Augustus Porter, then young, strong, and active, caught up an old-fashioned splint-bottomed kitchen chair, upon which he had been seated, by the tops of its back rounds, and jamming it against the young savage, pressed him against the wall. The Indian twisted, squirmed, and tried to reach Porter with his knife, but in vain. He then edged towards the door, favored in the movement by Porter, and reaching the entrance sprang out upon the square, giving vent to a terrific whoop. Answering yells were heard, and the whites apprehended an attack, but the chiefs, learning the cause of the tumult, put the warrior in confinement, and ended the trouble.

We may now turn brief attention to the two parties affected by the peace—the settlers and the Indians. It has been said that Brandt desired peace. He was the one to communicate to Chapin the news of Wayne's victory, and it was glad news that the pioneers who had been to Canandaigua took home with them to their families. We may imagine the relief experienced, the congratulations exchanged, and the fresh vigor with which they resumed their daily labors.

On the other hand the *Iroquois* had seen the vigor of Mad Anthony, and accounted him more than human; they had witnessed the perfidy of the British in inciting them to act and then refusing them shelter, and following the treaty resolved to live quietly in their villages in peace with the settlers. The services of General Chapin, here but dimly recorded, are believed to have prevented the alliance of the *Iroquois* with the forces of Little Turtle, and certainly prevented hostilities in the Genesee country. His death occurred March 7, 1795, aged fifty-four years. Appreciated among the whites, he was mourned as a public benefactor, and the Indians depended upon him as children upon a parent. In consequence of his decease, a number of chiefs held a council at Canandaigua to do honor to his memory. All the *Six Nations* but the *Mohawks* were represented, and among the leaders were Red Jacket, Farmer's Brother, and Clear Sky. The following speech of condolence is ascribed to Red Jacket, in the presence of Israel Chapin, Jr., who for several years had served as his father's deputy: "Brothers, I wish you to pay attention to what I have to say. You will recollect you forwarded a manuscript to us informing us of the loss of our good friend. The loss is not to you alone; it is to us of the *Six Nations* as well. One who was to us a father, who stood between the *Nations* and the United States, is now dead. Brothers, our minds are sorrowful in the thought that one so valuable, who took such care to brighten the chain of friendship between the *Six Nations* and the United States, has been lost to us. Let us preserve unbroken the friendship which he has held up as our guide. Brothers, we follow the former customs of our forefathers, and gathering leaves and weeds, strew them over the grave, while we attempt as much as we can to banish grief from our minds. Brothers of the fifteen fires, listen: the man appointed as our adviser has departed, and left no one to whom we may communicate what we may desire. He was to us as if the United States stood by us. If we had any message, he took it with care to the great council-fire. Now that we have lost our guide, we are troubled to know how to keep up our friendship. Brothers, these are our wishes: When you have before selected a guide for us it has been good for us both. Sometimes there was more than he could do; he then sent forward his son to act for him. We have learned to know him, and find his mind good. We think he will be like his father, and all the papers and belts of wampum are in his hands." This speech was sent forward to Philadelphia. The request was favorably received by Washington, and Captain Israel Chapin was appointed to the agency made vacant by the death of his father.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE PIONEER; HIS JOURNEYS—EARLY MILLS—A PIONEER COURT—ONTARIO PRIOR TO 1800—TRIAL OF "STIFF-ARMED GEORGE," AND HIS DEFENSE BY RED JACKET.

THE lands of Ontario were purchased in 1788, and the county formed January, 1789. As rivulets, and then a steady stream, the tide of settlement came flooding the centres of occupation, and then moved away in divergent lines, cutting roads and losing itself in the surrounding forest. Both proprietors and population were well fitted for the work before them. The abode of the settler was rude, the public buildings first erected by the county were of a pioneer description, but the mind was intelligent and far-seeing. The same axe used in cutting the logs for the cabin was swung to fell the trees to be used in building school-house, church, and mill; and, excluded from intercourse with former homes, a local society was organized whose fame is co-extensive with that of the Genesee country. It is well to revert to the founders of these,—our schools, our churches, our societies, our general prosperity. The war of the Revolution was a grand school for the sturdy youth of New England. Fearless, energetic, and independent, there were few dangers they did not surmount, no obstacles they did not remove, and distance was no bar to finding a rich and healthful home. He who traversed the forests of Ontario in 1796 found three-fourths of the heads of families had been soldiers in the Revolution. They toiled in hope, and lived to realize. Inheriting the manly firmness of their forefathers, they felled the original forest, opened roads for communication, and surrounded themselves with comforts and advantages with a rapidity hitherto unknown and akin to the marvelous. No age supplied men more intelligent, better versed in useful acquirements, or more skilled in the practical concerns of life. From fragments of old newspapers we find jottings of library associations, medical societies, agricultural fairs, religious organizations, and school formations. Influences then set in motion have continued uninterruptedly to the present; the remembrance of past honors stimulates the present to like effort. An academy famous for its students, its system, and its thoroughness began in an act of incorporation as early as 1795. A newspaper started at Geneva in 1797 has come down active and potential to the present; churches founded with a half-dozen families have been the nucleus of societies numbering hundreds; while, in the halls of justice, eloquence and legal skill from a Thompson, a Kent, a Spencer, a Van Ness, and a Platt honored the bench, to which tribunal a Howell, a Greig, a younger Spencer, a Wilson, a Hubbell, a Sibley, and a Marvin, with other honored names, submitted many a masterly dissertation of the law.

Eighty-eight years have passed away and a wonderful transformation has been effected. Cornplanter, Red Jacket, and Farmer's Brother have departed, and left no *Seneca* orator to sustain their reputation and rehearse their triumphs. The pioneers of the earliest day have laid them down to rest, their sons have reached a goodly age and followed after, and the grandson tills the lands and occupies the dwelling where his ancestor toiled in what to us, in its manners and customs but not in time, is an ancient and finished period. He who looks upon the portraits in the court-house of Ontario questions: "What of these men, and how do they lay claim to this distinguished honor? while the labors of a Turner, possessed by few, give glimpses here and there of men deserving honorable mention, while scores are passed unnoted." How slight the recollections of Wilder, Adams, and Pitt; of Comstock, Robinson, and Boughton! Who knows of Bates and Atwater, Oaks and Powell; of Samuel Gardner, John R. Green, and Samuel Colt; of Myron Holley, Herman H. Bogart, and Nathaniel W. Howell? Who can recall in honor of the leaders in settlement, as pioneer landlords, as prominent attorneys, as first merchants and prime movers in works of improvement, development, and permanence, the names of scores deserving of a record in the history of Ontario? The present owes a great debt to the past. Not in vain must be their efforts to found here a community which for education, religion, and progress shall be inferior to none. The foundation was ably laid by the pioneers; to those who come after them falls the building of a fit superstructure. Their toil reduced the forests to fruitful fields, their entries of lands are the heritage of those who receive them in trust and pledge themselves to their proper use. It is well, in this connection, to place on record the narratives of some few, as types of the journeys made to this section by them in seeking homes, and of their exodus to the rich lands of the Holland purchase. In accordance with precedent, Roswell Turner, of Vermont, had located at the outlet of Hemlock Lake, erected a log house, and cleared a small tract during the summer and fall of 1796, and, to have the advantage of firm footing, chose to bring out his family during the winter. The journey was long and wearisome, but Cayuga lake was finally reached, and Turner set out to cross upon the ice. The attempt was made on horseback, and he narrowly escaped the loss of his mother and two children by the breaking of the ice. Within the

year of his settlement at the outlet two of the family died, and sickness added to his misfortune. His after-record as a settler in the Holland purchase is full of interest in his efforts to maintain his family and supply his stock with the twigs from felled trees to prevent their starvation.

Another winter journey was made by Peleg Redfield, of Connecticut. He had obtained two hundred acres of land west of Clifton Springs and made some improvements, and returning East, set out in February of 1800, with a sleigh and span of horses. In the sleigh were beds, bedding, and furniture, his wife and six children. West of Utica the journey was memorable. The horses became exhausted traveling through the deep snow, and all who were able were compelled to walk. Their cabin had not been roofed and could not be inhabited till spring, and a settler shared his dwelling with the family. The cabin was roofed, doors cut, and logs split for a floor, and in these quarters the summer was passed, and fall saw the family in a double log house. The journey of the Wadsworths through to their lands on the Genesee river portrays a pioneer experience in all its plain hardships. Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth purchased a tract of land at Genesee from Mr. Phelps, and offered advantageous terms for its occupation to James and William Wadsworth, relatives. They accepted, and in June, 1790, having completed preparation, began their journey. William, the older brother, set out with a yoke of oxen and cart, several hired men, and a slave belonging to the family. The cart progressed slowly. The men advanced and cut logs and corduroyed the streams and sloughs, so as to supply a roadway. Reaching Cayuga lake, two canoes were obtained, fastened together, and a platform of poles built upon them, and on this a crossing was effected. Progress, prior to the arrival at Canandaigua, was but twelve miles a day. James Wadsworth took the water route to the head of navigation on Canandaigua Outlet with provision and furniture, and reached the village of Canandaigua three days later than his brother. Having arranged for a new journey, the brothers left Canandaigua upon an Indian trail, and, clearing a way for their cart, made their first camp at "Pitt's Flats." Having rested the next night at Conesus lake, James set out on horseback to precede the party, and took what was called the "Big Tree" trail, and, reaching Big Tree, with a companion passed the night there and in the morning returned on his track to meet the party. William had got upon a branch trail, which became obscure and was lost, so that night found him in a swamp, where the cattle were hitched to a tree and all encamped. James, following on the cart track, found the bewildered party and guided them to their location, where for a short time the cart and ground were their bed, but soon a cabin furnished shelter. They found here a man named Lemuel Jennings, engaged in herding cattle for Oliver Phelps. It is recollected that this land of the Wadsworths had been selected by Phelps' guide and by Horatio Jones, and was undoubtedly well chosen. James, having seen the lost party safely located, returned the same day to Canandaigua, and on his return became bewildered. A light attracted his attention, and was found to be in the hands of Jenny, the slave woman, who was holding it while his brother hewed plank for a floor. The cabin being built, a few acres of land were put in crop. William was a genuine pioneer, handy at a "raising" and fond of a muster; James was more at ease in cultivated society, and passed much of his time at Canandaigua. In September, 1790, all but black Jenny had the fever and ague, and she and William were left to care for the stock while the rest returned East. James returned in June, 1791, and noted an increase of settlers, the raising of barns, and the prospects of a great crop of wheat. "In 1791, Oliver Phelps, first judge of Ontario County, admits James Wadsworth to practice as attorney and counsellor, to enable persons to sue out writs and bring actions, which at the present, for want of attorneys, it is impossible to do." The brothers rapidly extended the sphere of their operations, and were prominent in the development of the Genesee valley. Their history, fully written, would be no unimportant portion of the early record of that locality.

Joseph Childs set out on horseback, in 1801, from Somerset, New Jersey, and visited Geneva, then a kind of Western metropolis, returned East, and again set out for the Genesee country accompanied by his family, consisting of his wife, Phoebe, and five children, one of whom, Caleb, is a present resident of Waterloo, Seneca county. The household goods were conveyed in two wagons, having bows and being covered with canvas; each wagon was drawn by a yoke of oxen. Fairchilds drove one yoke and Joseph Saunders, a hired hand, the other. Their progress was slow, and in time the Delaware was reached. There was no bridge, but a tin horn suspended to a post by the bank was suggestive. Fairchilds blew a blast or two, and a ferryman responded with a scow, on which the river was crossed. The beech woods in Pennsylvania were traversed; the wheels cut through the black soil, and the teams pulled heavily. Across the Susquehanna, on to the head of Seneca lake, and a halt was made at a small red building, which was kept as a tavern by an old man known as Captain Kinney. They were ferried across the outlet by Widener, and then took their way through the woods, and finally arrived at Geneva. We close, in this connection, the record of early journeys by settlers

with the personal experience of Jared Boughton, the pioneer of Victor. "I came from Stockbridge with my family in the winter of 1790, in a sleigh, *via* Schenectady. At Utica there was a small frame store, and a large log house kept as a tavern. There were two or three families between Westmoreland and Utica. At Oneida Castle a man had hired an Indian house to accommodate travelers. We arrived here about midnight, and found lodgings on the floor, all the beds being occupied by emigrating families. The road was very bad. The sleigh got stuck and delayed us a day. We found no settlement between Oneida Castle and Onondaga Hollow. Here Colonel Danforth kept tavern, and besides him the only inhabitants were Comfort Tyler and Ephraim Webster, an Indian interpreter with a squaw wife. Leaving this point, we traveled thirteen miles, and, with the family of Colonel Reed, camped at night under a hemlock-tree, built a camp of hemlock boughs, had a warm, brisk fire, made chocolate, and altogether had a comfortable time. Next night we arrived at the east shore of Cayuga lake, where we found two families, one of which, Judge Richardson's, kept us over night, and next morning we crossed the lake on the ice. By night we reached the foot of Seneca lake, where we remained with a man named Earl, who had a floorless log cabin. Earl took us across the outlet next morning on a scow, and we went with Mrs. Reed to her home on the lake-bank in Geneva, which then contained ten to twelve families. From Geneva to Canandaigua there was no house. Flint creek, midway between those places, was high and frozen at the edges; there was no bridge. Trees were felled to get my family, sleigh, and goods over, and had to draw the horses over with ropes. About five miles from Canandaigua we stayed all night, at 'Wells' Cabin,' which was deserted. Wells had erected the cabin, sowed wheat, and left. The weather was very cold. Next morning we arrived at Canandaigua; the outlet was without a bridge, and we had a hard time in getting over. We pursued our journey from Canandaigua to Boughton Hill, where we arrived in good health March 7, 1790."

Prominent in all pioneer history is a record of its mills. The grain must be ground, and he who set up ever so rude a structure was a benefactor to the settler. Many the tale scores of pioneers yet living can tell of early experience in their journeys to and from the mills with their grist. Richard Smith, James Parker, and Abraham Dayton, followers of Jemima Wilkinson, erected the first grist-mill in Western New York during the summer of 1789, and here was ground the first bag of grain milled in all this region. Levi Smith, working in the employ of Nathan Aldrich, of Farmington, carried a grist upon horses to the Friend's mill in 1791. The stump mortar was the early chief dependence for preparing grain for bread. Fire was kindled in the centre of a stump cut square across, and a conical cavity burned to a sufficient depth and dimension, and cleaned thoroughly. A pestle was swung by a horizontal pole over the stump, and used in reducing the grain to a proper fineness. Gamaliel Wilder, one of the earliest pioneers of Ontario, and the first to settle in Bristol, built, in 1790, the pioneer mill of Ontario. It was patronized beyond its ability to do, and, urged on by necessity, every creek was dammed wherever power could be had, and grist- and saw-mills multiplied.

It is related of Joshua Herendeen, a pioneer of Farmington, that he set out in the fall of 1790 with two yoke of oxen and journeyed up through the woods to Wilder's mill, and reached his goal late on Saturday night. Mrs. Wilder was opposed to Sunday milling, and asserted that the mill should not run on that day "if all Farmington starved." Another journey was the only alternative. Later in the season grain was taken up the lake to this mill by Herendeen, McCumber, and Smith. A portion only was ground, and the rest was stored and laid over till spring. John Ganson was a settler in Avon, and, with his sons John and James, came on in 1788. The sons remained during the winter, and the father moved out in the fall of 1789. During the winter they built a "tub-mill" on a small stream, tributary to the Genesee. This was the first mill in the Genesee valley. Built of logs, the curb of hewed plank, the spindles a straightened section of a cart-tire, and the stones dressed from native rock, it was truly a primitive concern. A sieve made of splints answered for a bolt, and the work was only a little improvement on the mortar and pestle. To this mill Jared Boughton took his buckwheat in 1790, a distance from Victor of twenty miles. The Indians gave Phelps and Gorham a tract of land twelve by twenty-four miles for a "mill yard;" and they conveyed one hundred acres of this to Ebenezer Allen, a character intimately associated with the early history of this region. The condition of conveyance was the erection of a mill by him upon it for the accommodation of the first settlers. It was a surprise to the Indians when they compared the size of the mill with the extent of the "yard;" but they expressed no dissatisfaction. This mill was resorted to by Ontario settlers from as far east as Canandaigua. The mill was poorly built, badly located, and had a single run of stones. Its greatest capacity was sixty bushels per day. After wheat-harvest, in 1790, Boughton set out for this mill, with two yoke of oxen, came to the end of his road, and before him lay low, wet ground in a heavy forest. He set off

and found his way to the river, over the hills east of Mount Hope. Here he put bells upon his oxen and turned them loose, and backed his grain, a sack at a time, across the stream down to the mill. The first grist-mill built in the vicinity of the county seat was erected in 1791, by Oliver Phelps, Sr., at Littleville, on the outlet, and was known as the Phelps mill. It had one run of stone, one bolt, and the flour was conducted directly from one to the other by a short spout. Small as it was, settlers came to it to get grinding done from long distances. As a contrast to the present, and an illustration of the ingenuity of that early period, we transcribe a description, by Edwin Scranton, of a mill built in 1807, by Charles Harford, upon the site of the city of Rochester: "The main wheel was a tub-wheel; in the top was inserted a piece of iron, called the spindle, and the stone that ran rested upon it, so that in raising and lowering the stone, to grind coarse or fine, the whole enormous wheel, with the stone upon it, had to be raised with the bottom-timbers. This was done with a monstrous lever, which ran the whole length of the mill, tapering to near the end, which was managed by a leathern strap put twice around and fastened to the timbers at the end, while at the other end hung a huge stone. The bolt was carried from a screw made on the shaft under the stone, into which a wooden-cogged wheel was geared in like manner, similar to an old pair of swifts. The meal, as it ran ground from the stone, fell upon a horizontal strap, about six inches wide, and ran over a wheel at the far end of the bolt. This strap ran into a box on the upper side, and, as it went over the wheel, the meal was emptied into a spout and carried into the bolt. In grinding corn this spout was removed, and the meal fell into a box made for the purpose. The bolt, however, had to go constantly, as the science of mill-making here had not reached that very important improvement of throwing out of gear such machinery as is not wanted running. But after all that was a charming mill. It rattled and rumbled like thunder, and afforded much amusement to the boys who assisted in the ponderous operation of hoisting the gate. This was hoisted with a lever similar to the one that raised the stone. A bag of heavy weights was hung to it, and then it was a half-hour's job for a man to hoist it alone. When once hoisted it was not shut again till night,—the stones being let together to stop the mill between grists. The primitive simplicity of this mill was in accordance with the rude improvements of the time."

Engaged in the practical and devoted as now to the acquisition of property, the forms of local government were maintained, and the occasion found the machinery of the courts in good working order. It is said that the first court of Common Pleas and General Sessions was convened in the unfinished chamber of Moses Atwater, in Canandaigua, on the first Tuesday of June, 1792. Oliver Phelps was Judge, Nathaniel Gorham, Jr., Clerk, and Judah Colt, Sheriff. A grand jury was called, and Deacon George Coddling was appointed foreman. Vincent Mathew, of Newtown, was the only attorney present at the opening of court. Having being duly instructed by the court, the grand jury retired to the northeast corner of the public square, where, having comfortably seated themselves upon some logs, deliberation was had for a brief time, and then, returning into court, reported no farther business before them, and were discharged for the term. These plain men, clothed with authority, and consulting as they sat upon those tree-trunks, present a picture of strength and simplicity, whose vivid realization would exhibit, with no slight power, the origin of our free and independent system of government.

The history of pioneer courts all over the Western country presents a record of assembly in open air or rude building, and the proceedings had not that reverence ascribed to legal majesty; but the existence and operation of such assemblies by and for the people is indicative of the intelligent direction of popular will. The first decade of white supremacy in Ontario comprises much in the way of pioneer enterprise. To this period belongs the detail of affairs unnoted at the time, but interesting now, as sources of present industries. Influenced by curiosity, and having the ulterior object of investment, various persons traversed the Genesee region, and from their notes a general idea may be obtained. We see in 1792 but a forest, a few cleared fields, some straggling huts at various intervals, and clusters of huts with an occasional frame building. What history have we here but of the people and their sturdy self-reliance and mutual kindness? The traveler was hospitably received, and experienced some of the vicissitudes peculiar to his situation. Custom had made familiar, usages and discomforts, which, to the stranger, were unendurable. Liancourt Watson and others, escaping the forest, sought in the hamlet inns the same comforts common to the East, and vented their disappointment in complaint; but it must ever be a matter of surprise that large families were enabled to occupy houses with but a single room during an entire winter, and to maintain a degree of order and neatness to some degree historic. The lakes were a source of supply of fish for the table, and an abundance of excellent venison was freely offered. A writer of 1796 thus expresses the contrast effected by the brief period of four years: "The county of Ontario, having several years the start in settlement, and the advantage of many Indian clearings of great

extent, had already the comfortable appearance of an old settled country; the old Indian orchards had been dressed up and the fruit secured from depredation. During this year a farmer near Geneva made one hundred barrels of cider, and in an orchard at the old Indian town one hundred bushels of peaches were obtained and sold to a neighboring distillery. The town of Canandaigua presented a changed appearance; a court-house and jail were already built, and an academy founded on a subscription of thirty thousand dollars was in process of erection. The whole adjacent country was rapidly settling with a most respectable yeomanry, but particularly that part lying between Canandaigua and the Genesee river. Geneva took a fine start; a street was laid out on the summit of rising ground west of the lake; at the south termination a handsome country house was begun, and finished during 1797; and, in the corner of the square, a large and convenient tavern and hotel, besides many other large and well-finished houses." The lake had known canoe, raft, and boat, but in 1796 a new enterprise was projected and executed. A sloop of forty tons' burden was put on the stocks, intended, when finished, to run as a packet between Geneva and Catharine's Town, a small village at the head of the lake. The close of the season found the vessel launched. This, the first launch of a passenger and freight craft upon the beautiful and never-frozen Seneca, was an occasion to call together many people from the different settlements. It was with no little surprise that they who, by families and in parties, had dropped into the country, now found themselves a part of a large and respectable assemblage. Here were Native American and European, ostensibly engaged in the same object—their own well-being and the aggrandizement of the Genesee country. Already it was almost one continuous village from Geneva to Lyons, distant sixteen miles. In 1795 the Legislature was induced to decree a division of Ontario, the north half retaining the name Ontario, and the part struck off being formed as Steuben on March 18, 1796. The year 1797 was notable for the exodus of families to the Genesee country. It has been estimated that the number was far in excess of previous years, and that not less than three thousand people came into Steuben and Ontario during the brief period of six weeks of the winter of 1796-97. These immigrants were principally of the most substantial farmers from Pennsylvania, Maryland, the Jerseys, and New England. The improvement of the country not only brought comforts but luxury. Regular weekly markets had been established in Geneva and Canandaigua, and there was an abundant supply of meat of all kinds. A printing-office had been established at Geneva, and a weekly *Gazette* published. The number of subscribers within six months had increased to a thousand. A Scotchman established a brewery at the same village, and the event is characterized as promising to destroy in the locality the baneful use of spirituous liquors. Water was brought in pipes from a remarkable spring a mile and a half distant in plentiful supply to the door, the kitchen, and the farm-yard, and the circumstance is adduced as evidence of the conveniences enjoyed. Let it not be understood that the work of settlement was more than in its infancy; years elapsed, and the settler penetrated yet deeper into the forest, and repeated, with less of hardship, the story of initial improvement.

In 1800, the Indians had settled peaceably in their villages and aided the settlers in their improvements. There was honor among them, and fidelity; and when, as in instances, they were wronged by overbearing whites, they found no more able nor prompt defenders than the old settlers. But the curse of intemperance was all powerful in its influence, and occasional brawls resulted in the death of parties concerned. It was in one of these that a white man named John Hewitt was killed at or near Buffalo, then included in the limits of Ontario County. The murder was done by an Indian named "Stiff-armed George," while intoxicated, and his surrender was demanded by the civil authorities for trial. The Indians resisted an arrest and became greatly excited. To their minds the fact of drunkenness was an extenuation of the crime, while the law of the whites made this an aggravation of the offense. The Indians insisted that they were an independent nation and had jurisdiction of the case, and claimed an appeal to the general government. Many attempts were made to induce the Indians to surrender the murderer that he might be tried by the laws of the State. Meetings were held at which both races were present, but which proved of no avail, when finally, a council of the principal chiefs of the *Senecas*, *Cayugas*, and *Onondagas* was called at Canandaigua for a grave consideration of the question. The assembly included the principal inhabitants of the village, and was an occasion of much solemnity and perfect decorum. The speech addressed to the white portion of the audience, made by *Sa-go-ye-wat-ha*, or Red Jacket, was against a surrender. The speech was published by James D. Bemis, then editor and proprietor of the *Ontario Repository*, and is produced here as furnishing grounds of judgment as to his ability as an orator, although the interpreter has much to do with the expression, and either may or may not have fully expressed his sentiments. Picture to yourself a man six feet in height, of open countenance and penetrating black eye, thus addressing the pioneers of Canandaigua:

"Brothers,—We ask your attention. Good will and harmony have subsisted

with us for years, and now an unhappy event has taken place. One of us has murdered one of your people, and the act cannot be recalled. It seems as though the effect would be an end to our friendship, but we come to this place to see if harmony may not be preserved. Our superintendent has departed and we have no guardian, no protector. We ask that our speech, may be taken to the President. In the past, William Johnston was our superintendent, appointed by the king, and by him these offenses were settled. You threw off the government of the British and gained your independence. We held a treaty, and a method was employed of redressing accidents of this character when we were the sufferers. We claim the same privilege in making restitution to you that you then adopted towards us.

"Brothers,—Washington told us at the close of our treaty at Philadelphia that we had formed a bright chain of friendship, that we must not let it rust, and the United States would do their part. Our people have been murdered. Two years ago a few of our warriors were in camp westward of Fort Pitt, and two white men took their rifles, traveled three miles to the encampment, and, unprovoked, fired upon the Indians, killing two men and wounding two children. We relied upon the treaty and obtained satisfactory redress. Let the same action be pursued in this case.

"Brothers,—Was this a cool, intended murder? It was not. The accident was done in a quarrel resulting from the use of liquor. We do not excuse his unintentioned crime, but come here grieved, to have it settled.

"Brothers,—Since this accident has taken place we have been informed that, by the laws of this State, if a murder is committed within it, the murderer must be tried by the laws of the State and punished with death.

"Brothers,—When were such laws explained to us? Did we ever make a treaty with the State of New York and agree to conform to its laws? No; we are independent of the State of New York. It was the will of the Great Spirit to create us different in color. We have different laws, habits, and customs from the white people. We shall never consent that the government of this State shall try our brother. We appeal to the government of the United States.

"Brothers,—Under the customs and habits of our forefathers we were a happy people; we had laws of our own; they were clear to us. The whites came with their customs. They brought liquor among us, which our fathers affirmed would prove our ruin. It has caused the death of numbers of our people. A council was held to seek a remedy; it was agreed that no private revenge should take place for any such murder.

"Brothers,—the President of the United States is called a great man, possessing much power. He may do as he pleases. He may turn men out of office who have held their offices long before he held his. He can do these things, and cannot he control the laws of this State? Can he not appoint a commission to come forward to our country and settle the present differences; as we on our part have heretofore often done to him upon a similar occasion? We now call upon you, brothers, to represent these things to the President, that he may send a commission with power to settle the present difference. To refuse us will be a serious matter. Our brother shall not be tried by State law, which makes no difference between a crime done in liquor or in cold blood. If tried here, our brother must be hanged. This we cannot permit. When has a murderer of our people been punished by death?

"Brothers,—Our treaty with Colonel Pickering requires our superintendent to reside in Canandaigua, because it is centrally located to the *Six Nations*, and because here our annuities are stipulated by treaty to be paid. Treaties are sacred. Our superintendent should reside here. We have had no voice in the present appointment and feel ourselves injured. When Captain Chapin was appointed our wishes were regarded. He has been turned out, although satisfactory to us, because he differs from the President on government matters. We have a superintendent who is ignorant of our affairs and unknown in our country. We need one resident here and well known to us."

Speeches were heard, and arguments presented, but the offender was reluctantly surrendered. "Stiff-armed George" was brought to Canandaigua, and lodged in the jail, which was then located where the Webster House now stands. An indictment for murder was found against him, and he was tried at the Oyer and Terminer of Ontario County in February, 1803. The trial was held in the old court-house, now called the "Star Building." The Hon. Brockholst Livingston, a Supreme Court Justice, presided. John Greig, Esq., as District Attorney, prosecuted the case for the people, and the defense was made by Peter B. Porter and Red Jacket. Many Indians were present, and swarmed about the building. Red Jacket addressed the court and jury in *Seneca*, and was interpreted. It was on evidence that the murder was without malice, and attended by mitigating circumstances. The court, attorney-general, grand jury, and citizens, signed a petition to Governor Clinton for the pardon of the Indian. Judges Hosmer and Atwater concurred with Judge Livingston in recommending the offender as a fit

PLATE V



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.

subject of mercy. A special message was sent in to the Legislature by the governor, and Stiff-armed George was not executed. Thus was arbitrary power asserted. Might made right, and justice was mingled with mercy. A banquet at the jail tavern, kept by Phineas Bates, was attended by citizens and chiefs. Toasts were drunk, and speeches made.

CHAPTER IX.

ONTARIO IN 1800—TIMBER—ANIMALS—FURNITURE—CUSTOMS.

THE observations of a foreigner traversing Ontario in 1800, accurate and intelligent as he was, present a portraiture of that period well calculated for this portion of our work, and embracing points desirable to mention in this chapter. Fresh from England, every object was seen in the light of contrast and novelty, and a glimpse is given of life three-quarters of a century ago. Traveler arrived at Geneva, July 7, 1800. The weather was hot and sultry, and the thermometer stood about ninety degrees. A thunder-gust swept over Seneca lake, and its waters assumed variety of colors. On the near shore they were a beautiful bright green, while on the farther shore white streaks were visible. A ride made July 12, six miles from Geneva, on the Sodus road, showed excellent land, fine farms, woodland worth six dollars an acre, haying done, and wheat turned brown. A farm of one hundred and fifty acres, which cost two hundred and fifty dollars, sold twelve hundred dollars' worth of cider in 1799, from orchards of Indian planting. Three tons of red clover had been taken from an acre of ground, and stalks were gathered full five and a half feet long. The timber was noted to be beech, sugar-maple, hickory, butternut, white-wood, bass-wood, and oak. Reapers were seen at work in a field of wheat, near Seneca lake, on the sixteenth day of July. The horse-road up to the west side of the lake, near the bank, had but one or two clearings, while all along the carriage-road, farther back, settlement was continuous. The lake vicinity was considered unhealthy, and the lands, then neglected and heavily timbered, ultimately became highest in value. Watkinstown (Naples) settlement contained ten houses. The neighboring flats contained three thousand acres of superb land. On July 26 rye was cut and got in, haying was in progress, and wheat was ready for the sickle. A visit was made in August to the Sulphur Springs, seven miles out from Geneva. A fellow-traveler took the trail to Lyons and Sodus, while our friend took the left towards Canandaque, and crossed Flint creek on a good planked bridge, near its junction with the outlet of Canandaque lake. Here were grist- and saw-mills, but insufficient water to run them. A grove of hemlock and white pine was seen. The timber was excellent, and, from its scarcity, was esteemed valuable. At the Sulphur Springs several apertures permitted the egress of the water, which, flowing together, expanded upon a sheet of limestone, and stagnated in the marsh below. No trees grew in the marsh. The water was clear as crystal. The spring was midway between Geneva and Canandaque, on the northward, which was preferred in wet weather to the lower road. The settlements were of recent origin, yet for seven miles the country was cleared on each side. In 1800, the lower part of Seneca lake, terminating in marsh and swamp, abounded in snipe, pheasant, quail, deer, and other game. Geneva contained sixty families, among whom were those of Mr. Colt, Johnston, Hallet, Rees, Bogart, and Beekman. Three of these heads of families were lawyers; there were also two doctors, two storekeepers, a blacksmith, shoemaker, tailor, hatter, hair-dresser, saddler, brewer, printer, watch-maker, and cabinet-maker. A hat made wholly of beaver was sold at ten dollars. The sloop of which we have spoken was running to the head of the lake as a packet. It was observed that trees, cut high above reach, were standing as they grew, along the road. They had been blown across the road, and cut off to clear the way, and the root, by its weight, resumed its former position. These roots were often ten to twelve feet in diameter, and loaded with earth. They did not penetrate the earth, but spread along the surface, and the more the trees were protected, the less hold of the soil did they take. At a trial at Canandaque, a witness swore that on the same day a certain large tree was blown down in a certain township and rose again. Objection to the evidence was overruled, and a number in the court-room swore to the same circumstance.

Canandaque was reached on the morning of August 8, and Mrs. Morris received her guest, who speaks of her as "elegant, beautiful, and accomplished," with the true spirit of hospitality. The ride from Geneva was along a terrible road, through heavy timber, and rich soil. Mosquitoes swarmed in myriads, and drew blood through a thick riding-glove, while a fly, resembling a drone bee, was fierce in its attack upon the horses. The last five miles of the journey were on higher and partly cleared ground. Near the lake was the camp of a large party

of Indians. The road lay along the northern shore of the lake, crossing two outlets, the eastern being artificial and the western natural. The location of the village is criticised, but unjustly, as the centre of the place commands an extensive and delightful view. While in 1792 composed of a few buildings, and equal to Geneva, in 1800 it was one-third larger, and contained ninety families. The place had a single street; thirty lots were laid off on each side; each lot had forty acres area and one hundred and twenty-one yards frontage. This gave the village a length of two miles, but the extremes are now but a mile and a half apart. The unimproved lots are valued at from six hundred to a thousand dollars each. As evidence of good land, two and a half tons of hay have been made to an acre. The leading inhabitants are Thomas Morris, Esq., Oliver Phelps, Nathaniel Gorham, and Judge Atwater. Indians were found in the town, and Colonel Brandt had just left there for the La Grand River settlement. Many a ride was taken during a stay here. August 14, Indians were seen in what is now Hopewell, sleeping around a fire in the open air during a morning excursion, and on the following Sunday a meeting was attended at the court-house. The congregation were Presbyterian, and consisted of fifty men and thirty women. Horseback riding was a custom, and in the evenings excursions were made for several miles along the lake.

Journeying towards the Genesee on August 18, the traveler passed a meeting-house in Bloomfield which had only progressed in construction as far as the frame. The journey was continued, and we are left to note the homelike character of settler life. There was no rush of train, no clatter of harvester, but the reapers were seen gathering wheat with the sickle, the mowers were heard sharpening their scythes and seen bending to their work, the sultry air was relieved by heavy showers, and the lightning descended to rive the forest-tree or strike the new-raised barn. Everywhere all was new, fresh, and natural. It is difficult for any who did not see it to realize the condition of this country pending its occupation by settlers. Standing upon high vantage ground, the eye rested upon an extended view of forest. Upon the hill and on the flat the trees showed no opening. The settlers were seen briefly at Geneva and Canandaigua, then disappeared into the woods, whence individuals occasionally issued for supplies, or with their first crop, seeking to exchange for articles of manufacture. Those heavy woods were not untenanted, and as evidence of warfare on the wolf, we see Theophilus Allen come in with five scalps of these animals, killed in 1792, on No. 8, fourth range; Samuel Millete has a single scalp of one killed in No. 12, third range; William Stansell, one of a wolf killed at the forks of Mud Creek, No. 12, in the Gore; William Markham, of one killed in No. 10, fourth range; while Thaddeus Chapin had killed a wolf at Conesus Lake; Elijah Clark, at the head of Canandaigua lake; and Benjamin Keyes, one killed in the town of Canandaigua. All these scalps were taken to the town clerk, Samuel Gardner, and by him cropped, and for each was paid a bounty of five dollars. Deer were numerous, and saddles of venison sold cheap in the villages, and made much of the pioneer's bill of fare. The silence of the forest once broken by the axe, the change seems almost incredible. Industry was the rule, and each seemed urged on by some necessity to rid their farms of the forest-trees and secure an area for tillage. One may see to-day fringes of timber relieving the open landscape, but the oak, the white-wood, the beech, the sugar-maple, the bass-wood, the white ash, the hickory, and the other species of trees once existing so numerous, and of noble proportion, have fallen, and upon their site orchards grow and wheat-fields wave. Not without a great sorrow did the *Senecas*, yielding to necessity, transfer their hunting-grounds to the proprietors of the purchase. It is credited to Red Jacket, that he arranged upon a bench in the old "Star Building," a seat full of Indians, and one white man upon a small part of the end of the seat; then filled a bench with white men, and placed an Indian on the end, thus to illustrate the changes of time in the ownership of the races. His speech upon the loss of Indian dominion is his masterpiece. "We stand," said he, "as a small island in the midst of the great waters,—we are encircled, we are encompassed. The Evil Spirit rides upon the blast, and the waters are disturbed; they rise, they press upon us, and the waves once settled over us, we disappear forever. Who then lives to mourn us? None. What marks our extinction? Nothing. We are mingled with the common elements." Yearly they came to their old haunts to fish, and hunt, and watch that the whites made no infraction of the treaty to observe the sacred character of their burial-grounds; and not long since a few old squaws were seen in Canandaigua, where hundreds had been wont for many years annually to assemble.

The needs for clothing required sheep-raising, but the wolves proved the means of their destruction so much as to make the business for a time almost impossible. A flock of sheep had with great care been brought on and safely housed; the owner, going out one morning to exhibit them to a neighbor, found them all killed, and this was not a solitary instance. Pens, sixteen rails high, were required as a protection. When winter came, a troop of these fierce and cowardly creatures would collect about the log dwellings of the settlers, and watch for

stock to attack, and if disappointed, would raise such howls as would startle even the stout-hearted backwoodsman. The wolf found no fiercer or more inveterate foe than the Indians. They dug pits along the side hills, covered them with brush and leaves, and bending down small trees, hung upon them, over the pits, the offals of deer. The wolves, springing for the bait, would fall through the brush to the pit bottom, where they were found and killed. A reference to the town records shows that but few years elapsed ere the discontinuance of bounties would indicate that the wolf had ceased to be troublesome.

The amount of labor accomplished by the settlers within the few first years was astonishing. It was soon arranged as a system what should be the ordinary course of procedure for an immigrant. Those who had passed the initial stage of settlement, in response to inquiries, gave their ideas of what was required to make a good start in the new country.

A writer, in 1797, thus expresses his opinions: The least any family could do with was "a good log house with two rooms; if made by hired men will cost one hundred dollars. A small log house, twenty feet square, will cost fifty dollars. A number settling together can do with one yoke of oxen, and, of course, one set of farming utensils, for every two families the first year. The price of oxen per yoke was seventy dollars; of a cow, fifteen dollars; farming utensils, necessary at first, twenty dollars; and an ox-cart, thirty dollars. It was no difficult matter for a young man to secure farms during the earliest years of settlement; many received a dollar a day wages, and bought lands for twenty-five cents per acre.

The first consideration of the early settler was a home for himself and family, and the furniture was not unfrequently the work of his own hands. The heavy timbered land being reached, some time was necessarily devoted to the building of a log house and stable. Provisions were required for the men, and food for the oxen, and this without roads or near neighbors. The farm house was built somewhat in this wise: The walls were of logs, notched and fitted, and the openings between clinked and plastered with mud. The lower part of the chimney was of stone, and the upper of sticks, mud-plastered. The roof may be of bark, the floor of split logs, with flat sides joined at the edge. Blankets form divisions. The door is of hewed plank, hung upon wooden hinges, and the window is of greased paper, to exclude rain and permit the entrance of light. Glass and nails were difficult of purchase. As late as 1805, Peleg Redfield, a Manchester settler of 1800, having engaged in the construction of a frame house, and wanting those essentials, set out with sled and oxen for Utica to buy them, and took with him fifty bushels of wheat. The grain was sold at one dollar and sixty-eight cents per bushel to Watts Sherman, a Utica merchant, from whom wrought nails were bought at eighteen pence per pound, and two boxes of glass for seven dollars and fifty cents. The store bill was made out and signed by Henry B. Gibson, then clerk and book-keeper for Sherman. The sleeping apartment of the log cabins was the loft, reached by a ladder. While reminiscences at times complain of uncleanliness and fleas, yet these pioneer abodes, as a rule, were patterns of neatness and good order. Furniture and dishes, old in fashion, clumsy of make, were adapted to use, and in harmony with the surroundings. At the huge fire-place were hooks and trammel, the bake-pan, and the kettle. Elsewhere stood the plain table and the flag-bottomed chairs; perhaps blocks answered for seats, or maybe the easy, high-backed rocker had been brought to this forest home. The shelves supported blue-edged plates, spoons of pewter, cups and saucers much unlike those of to-day, and a black earthen tea-pot. In one corner sooner or later was installed the tall Dutch clock to take the place of the noon mark, and in another was the bedstead with high post, cord bottom, and covered with quilts, a curiosity of patch-work, a relic of much labor, and a souvenir of the enjoyment at a quilting-party. Then, too, there was the spinning-wheel, the pioneer music, and not unfrequently the loom. The picture was not unpleasant of a barefoot daughter competing with her mother at the wheel, and the rival hum of the machines as the hours went by till time to lay them aside to prepare the noonday or evening meal. At social gatherings, light feet kept time to the changes of the fiddle, and often at night the rattling drum and shrill-toned fife attracted the ear, and roused the martial ardor of the former soldier.

To-day the finest establishments rise like Aladdin's palace at the bid of wealth, but in the early day, the most refined, and many of ample resources, formed their establishments with extreme difficulty. The first few years of pioneer life was a season of much deprivation. The scarcity of provisions, severely felt in the fall of 1792, was considerably increased in the following spring by the number of families who at that time emigrated into the county of Ontario. Flour and pork were procured from Philadelphia and Northumberland, in Pennsylvania, and by the assistance of this timely supply, settlements were begun in various parts, more especially on Conhocton creek to the south. It is said that so far from the reported abundance of feathers from the vast number of wild fowl frequenting the lakes and marshes, the settlers found use for all the bedding brought with them,

and even the dressed skins of game and the cat-tail from the swamps were of no little use. The men passed much of their time in camps, exploring the navigable streams, removing their obstructions, opening roads, and building mills, and most rapidly was the way opened for the speedy occupation and cultivation of the country. The principle of co-operation was early acknowledged, and attended with satisfactory results.

From 1790 to 1796, neighborhood settlement was most successful. The families constituting a settlement like that of Farmington, hidden within the forest, took advantage of mutual aid and encouragement, and thereby became more closely allied in sympathy and friendship. Again, as at Canandaigua, a body of emigrants, instead of locating in the woods, fixed themselves in one spot, and bestowed their first labor on the improvement of their village lots, which, to obviate the trouble of fencing, would be worked up in a number of small portions by the settlement under common fence, each lot being the property of the individual. Despite the manifest hardships endured by the pioneers, they were satisfied. In conversation with those who witnessed the clearing up of this section, the almost invariable declaration is that those were happy days. They assert that the people were more united and more willing to give each other aid. There was more equality in condition. People were not accustomed to the distinctions of wealth and store-clothes. The garments worn were generally the same in all seasons. The farmers of that date commonly went clad in clothing made in their own families, as the result of necessity and economy. The matrons and maidens were not averse to labor, and loved the buzz of the spinning-wheel and the double shake of the loom. The web was unfurled upon the grass-plat, bleached under careful supervision, and, aided only by the carding- and fulling-mills, the wool from the flock was manufactured into wearing apparel, and, known as home-made, was worn common. Sabbath and holiday were occasions when "boughten clothes" made their appearance. Yet, often, suits made by the female members of the household were worn by child and parent with evident pride. In large towns British goods were in use, and the fashion seems to have been such as to merit the notice and reproof of staid matrons of the time. Where now the silk rustles and the "pull-back" impedes free locomotion, the calico adorned, and was worn with comfort. The girls made their own dresses, and they were not cast aside with the season. The toilet was soon made, whether for the social gathering or the sedate attendance at the meeting-house, miles distant.

If a party for social enjoyment was announced to be held in the neighborhood, none stopped to inquire who were to be there, but each, mounting the horse, sled, or cart, set out for a season of general enjoyment. All strove to give mutual help, and ingratitude was rare. There was a freedom notable as the growth of common estimation, and enjoyment taken with zest was free from censure or scrutiny. Independent feeling and noble sentiment were the fruits of industry, and in them was the dignity of character derived from conscious worth exemplified. Amusements were mingled with labor, and pastimes were more prevalent than at present. There were corn-huskings and apple-parings, quiltings and choppings, knittings for the benefit of the poor, fairs for the exhibition of industrial products, races, and elections. There were celebrations of memorable occasions, political rallies, and all the ludicrous features of muster-day. There were raisings of barns and bees for logging, these last ending with a huge bonfire, a good time, and the consumption of pumpkin pies, sweet cider, and rye whisky. Visits deserved the name. They were given and received with pleasure. Several went together, and the hum of conversation was unceasing. Cards were not in use, and if the visited was absent, a call was made again, and the experiences of the interval gave fresh subject for converse. Horseback riding was common, since the horse could pass where tree and stump forbade the use of wheeled vehicles.

As a glimpse at the customs of nearly eighty years gone by, the recollections of a quilting party in 1797, at Canandaigua, are given. During the summer of that year the wife of Captain Dudley, a tavern-keeper of the village, gave general invitation to a tea and quilting party. The invitations were made by Sally Dudley and Jane Peters, girls aged about eleven years, the latter-named being known till her recent death as Aunt Jennie Legore. The girls called on every woman and girl in the village. They set out up the east side of Main Street, and down the west side, passing by none. The house standing on the east side of Main, second from the north corner, made by the junction of Phelps with Main, was the place of assembly. The quilting came off next day. A bad swamp extended across Main Street where Bristol opens upon it, and the ladies from above the swamp were obliged to cross it upon horses, riding behind their husbands. In crossing, some of the party were dismounted, but being extricated from the swamp pushed on to the tavern, where clothing was soon dried and all ready for work. Mrs. Dudley had three quilts on in the bar-room, and, with but three exceptions, every woman and girl in the place was present, and there were just enough seats. After finishing the quilts the whole party, joined by the gentlemen, partook of a good supper. The enjoyment was somewhat diminished when it was learned,

through the ill-timed importunity of some one as to the materials composing an excellent pot-pie, that Mrs. Dudley had made it from a portion of her old, tame bear. While the tea was being drunk Orlander Morse began to tune his fiddle, and supper ended, dancing began. The music was lively, and all had a gay time. A dancing-school had been opened in Captain Dudley's ball-room by Mr. Adjutant, and opportunity was given to his pupils to practice their lessons in French Four, Money Musk, and like dances. There were present on this occasion Judge Howell, Sallie Chapin, Mrs. Sanborn, Jno. Clark and wife, Mr. Saltonstall and wife, Augustus Porter, Dolly and Minerva Taylor, Mrs. Israel Chapin, Mrs. Thaddeus Chapin, H. Chapin, Elihu Younglove and wife, and Peter B. Porter.

The manner of cooking at that time was entirely different from the present, as stoves were then unknown and unimagined. Most now living know nothing of the old style of cooking in front of the huge back-log, or the baking of short-cake in the ashes, nor of the turkey hung upon the spit and properly basted by mother or the girls. Those were home-spun ways of preparing food; but old people insist that victuals thus cooked were more pleasing to the taste than those of to-day. It is comforting to realize that in the concerns of life a general equity prevails, and meagre gifts in one direction are fully atoned by a bountiful bestowal in some other. Only the memories of the past remain. Dress has passed through many forms, travel has known constant advances, society has become classified, work has taken new forms. There is more formality and less enjoyment. The fiddle, the dulcimer, the flute, are superseded by melodeon, organ, and piano. The brass or silver band give weekly concerts where then rattled the drum. The thunders of the pipe-organ are heard where the bass viol was known. The aged grandmother may still knit, but machinery has obviated the necessity. The poor may still stitch, but sewing-machines are found in most dwellings. Home-spun clothing is unknown, and with the lack of dependence has grown a feeling of isolation. The spirit of sociality has congregated the religious at their various meetings, the benevolent in different societies. The old warfare with intemperance is still in progress, and the farmer has united with his neighbor to cheapen purchase and cultivate fraternal relations. While the generations of to-day unite to honor those of the past, they would not be of them. Each race is fitted for the exigencies of the times, and as the pioneers nobly did their work so we of the present receive it from them, and pass it improved to our successors.

CHAPTER X.

CLEARING LANDS—CROPS—MARKETS—DISTILLERIES—SALT WORKS—CLIMATE IN EARLY DAYS—AN ONTARIO HERMIT.

"His echoing axe the settler swung amid the sea-like solitude,
And rushing, thundering down were flung the Titans of the wood."

THE purchaser of lands upon the plains and prairies of the West, plowing with ease the rich sod and employing the improved machinery to cultivate the crop, knows nothing of the ceaseless round of hard labor which was the price of all improvement. And were all that was done so much for the future, the prospect was not so dark; but however small the price, whatever the time given, a day of judgment ultimately came, and by default the land often reverted to the original owner. Then, when a glimpse of comfort was seen in thicker settlement and better communication, the terrors of warfare, creating a general panic, caused many a house to be deserted to which the builder never again saw fit to return. There is a talk of pioneer privation, as though the language used were cheap of utterance; but when the settler toiled hard and late, saw sickness and death enter the cabin, incurred indebtedness he could not meet, and finally abandoned to some other the place he longed to call home, there was that in it which must be experienced to be felt. True, the soil only required a slight cultivation to yield the most ample returns, but there was no market for a surplus. In preparing new land for the growth of wheat, no plow was used primarily. A settler in the Genesee country bought half a township, twelve thousand acres, and felled the first tree in the spring of 1799. By autumn following he, with the aid of three men and three yoke of oxen, had put in one hundred and eight acres in wheat. The settler himself was about sixty years of age, and his son was a youth of about fifteen, and these two did a fourth part of the work. To show the industry of these parties it is understood that heavy timber stood upon the ground, and time was taken to build a cabin and a stable. In the preparation of new land for wheat, no plow could be made available and none was used. In this instance, the logs were heaped and burnt, the harrow was passed several times slightly over the field, the grain was then sown and harrowed in. Never did finer wheat reward labor. The average yield of this crop in 1800 was twenty-five bushels an acre. Stems of

Sicily and stalks of Genesee wheat were known to grow to the number of thirty from one seed. Early as was this period of which we write, the fly—the pest of winter wheat—had lodged its larvæ in the stalks and begun its work of injury. It was a matter of surprise whence came the weeds and noxious insects which appeared almost contemporary with tillage.

Connected with the early clearing of lands there were two classes, the heavy purchasers and the squatters. The latter found employment and kind treatment, but few became owners; their character was that of improvidence and shiftlessness, and they disappeared with the growth of the country, no one knows whither. Two methods of preparing land for crops were in use; the one not only cleared the brush and cut out the grubs, but swept away the timber, leaving a forest of stumps—the other proceeded on the plan of deadening by girdling each tree, and the spectacle was seen of the tracts covered by their lifeless trunks and producing fine crops. The latter was regarded as a temporary expedient. The choicest timber was held in no esteem, and the trees, cut in logging lengths of about sixteen feet, were hauled together, heaped, and let stand for a time to dry, and then fired. The fragments were raked together and entirely consumed. This gave rise to a new branch of industry. Men from Utica and beyond made purchases of such goods as the settlers would require, and driving to the clearings bought these ashes, and having worked the asheries, took East the pearlash, which was for a number of years an article of ready sale, and enriched those who gave their time to the manufacture.

As an evidence of the fraternal spirit common to the settlers, it is the universal testimony of all survivors, that when, as sometimes happened, a settler became incapacitated from labor by sickness, the neighbors gathered with cattle, if for a logging, or with cradle and rake if in harvest, and, as a half pastime, brought up his work. There was little use for horses, and the employment of oxen was general. The cart was loaded with wheat for the mill or the market; it was heaped with the grain to be drawn to the barn or stack, and on occasion served to convey the family to church or on a neighborly visit. There was no period of a farmer's life but that he could find work to do. The days of winter, aside from the care of stock, were employed in fencing and chopping a new lot to put in corn. In spring, when all was dry, the brush was burned and the logs consumed. If the fire in its work swept the field, the ground was all the better prepared for a crop. The combustion of decaying leaf and matted roots of vegetation contributed material for enriching the already fertile soil. The traveler among the settlements in those spring days found the woods darkened by smoke, and the fires by night conveyed a strong impression of a camp. The men, rude in dress, blackened with the handling of charred timber, and perspiring at their labor, would deceive a novice as to their character and ability, and it was hard to realize that these men so engaged were well calculated to lead in council, preside at assembly, and conduct with credit business of moment. There were times when the fires driven by the winds amidst a dry, rank growth, gave a lurid grandeur to the scene. The flames swept over the ground, and now and then communicating with a tree hollowed by decay, and ignitable as tinder, crept upward to the top, and for hours became a wooded furnace. Upon the clearing, freshly kindled fires gave a glowing light, while gathered fragments glowed in the heat and then smouldered away. If time did not admit a thorough clearing, corn, turnips, potatoes, and pumpkins were grown among the blackened logs and stumps. The hoe was not needed, but weeds there were which grew up rank and luxuriant and were pulled by hand. It was customary with some to sow wheat and rye after harvesting corn, but commonly a special piece was cleared, sowed, and harrowed in. Agriculture was in a crude state, and the hoe and harrow were leading utensils in caring for a crop. Whatever could be, was made by the settler himself, because there was no place of purchase, and if there were he had no money. The drag was a rough but serviceable article. It was fashioned somewhat after this manner: two round or hewed sticks were joined at one end and braced by a cross-piece, forming an A, one piece extending beyond the other. Seven heavy iron teeth were obtained from the blacksmith and put in,—four on the longer piece, and three on the other. There were instances of harrows with wooden teeth. The plows which came in use were heavy and clumsy. The blacksmith was the manufacturer, and, with wooden mould-board, the work was done in a rude manner.

The crops produced, besides wheat and rye, were oats, barley, clover, and timothy. The wild grass was in large quantities along the Genesee river, and, in 1803, Augustus Porter and Stephen Bates advertise in the Ontario paper that they have a good supply of hay made from this grass at a point fourteen miles above Allen's Hill, and are prepared to winter the cattle of new settlers. The difficulty with the settler was the care of his crop. Hands could not be obtained, and many a field grew brown, and the owner would have given a good share of the crop to have it harvested. The hay crop was cut with scythes and raked in windrows beneath a burning sun. The wheat was cut in some localities with the sickle; but this was regarded as too tedious, and the cradle was employed. Wheat

was threshed by flail, making an all winter job for hands, or was trod out by the oxen, made to traverse a circle upon which the opened sheaves were laid. Winnowing was done by raising and letting fall the grain, with barn-doors open and wind blowing through. Some time elapsed ere a fanning-mill was introduced. The chief difficulty with which the settler had to contend, when all others had been surmounted, was the lack of a market.

Steuben county, a region much broken, and embracing a succession of high hills and deep, narrow valleys, and not near as productive as Ontario, was considered to have much the advantage, in not only having a nearer but a better market for her produce. The records, wherever given, show that the raising of wheat had been the main dependence for a crop, but the inability to transport to market made prices low. The farmers of the township of Bloomfield, first in settlement, and early supporting a large population, found difficulty in attempts to market their crop. When Williamson cut his road in 1792, by way of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, to Baltimore, wheat, which brought a dollar at Bath, was only sixty cents at Geneva, a difference graduated by a lack of transportation. In the fall of 1804, a wagon-load of wheat, containing one hundred bushels, was brought by four yoke of oxen from Bloomfield to Albany, a distance of two hundred and thirty miles. The wheat was purchased at Bloomfield for five shillings currency per bushel, equal to sixty-two and a half cents, and sold at Albany for seventeen and a fourth shillings, or two dollars fifteen and a half cents a bushel. The time occupied in making the journey, going and returning, was estimated at twenty days, taking into account the badness of the roads. It naturally follows that the enterprising men of that day gave their attention to improving both water and land routes, and a class embarked in the business of transporting grain, which could be bought at pretty much their own price, and gained considerable property. These conveyances, originating in the necessity of a few, became a regular and prosperous business, and so continued until the construction of the Erie Canal, when the whole business collapsed, and the entire machinery disappeared forever. By the year 1818 the wagon transportation was in full force. Upon the turnpike were many Pennsylvania wagons. Six horses drew them, at snail pace, along the narrow way. These nondescript instruments of a past commerce are nearly forgotten, and in another generation will be beyond recollection. They were capacious as a canal boat, with long sides, and high and covered with canvas. They were built heavy and strong, and were supported upon huge wheels, having tires of six to eight inches width. Three and four span of powerful horses were attached to this land craft, and upon the harness were little towers bearing small bells. The driver, a gay, careless fellow, sat upon a high seat or rode the nigh-wheel horse, guiding by voice and single rein his teams. Innumerable taverns sprang up all along the route, ranging from the veriest log hut to the more pretentious frame, and all obtaining full patronage, not according to their desert, but the travelers' necessity.

These wagons were of great capacity, and, once upon the road, kept their way against all other vehicles. It is related that a large eight-horse wagon was in Geneva during 1818, and the owner, an Albany man, endeavored to contract with a merchant for a load of wheat at three shillings a bushel, but the latter had not sufficient to make a load. Darrow, a settler in Phelps, chanced to be at the village, and told the wheat-buyer to go home with him and he would load him up for two shillings and six pence a bushel. The offer was accepted, and the wagon was driven out to Darrow's, distant four miles, and loaded with two hundred bushels. The teams were kept over night without charge, and next day took their departure for the market at Albany.

The cultivation of tobacco was carried on sufficient for home use, and at the stores a pound of this article had the same price as a bushel of wheat. This expedient, like that of raising hemp, was attempted as likely to benefit the people in affording a diversity of product. We have spoken of the sale of wood ashes, and the manufacture of potash in kettles. It is estimated that four hundred and fifty bushels of ashes made a ton of potash, a barrel of which weighed four hundred pounds, and the sale of ashes as late as 1816 was the chief reliance for the purchase of tea and spices. One of the first evils which beset the settler was the establishment of whisky distilleries. They originated at the same time with the grist-mills, and were generally found combined. To them the new settlers took their corn and rye, and received in exchange the product of the still. Small and log-built, they made up in numbers their lack of capacity; and while there is much said of its purity, no person can study the history of that time without being impressed with the ruinous effect of strong drink upon all classes. The time is so recent, and descendants of families are still resident of localities so as to forbid personal allusion, but he who asserts that the temperance movement has accomplished little in Ontario, as well as in other counties, knows little of the ruin and death caused by liquors in the days of which we write. The tavern was but a synonym for dram-shop, and there were at one period sixteen houses, one for each mile, between Canandaigua and Geneva, where the sign "Tavern" was put out.

Not only was there every day habitual drinking, but much of intoxication. Celebrations, raisings, harvesting, etc., were incomplete without liquor. The first temperance movement, so far as learned, in all this region was made by a Friend named Stephen Durfee, on the occasion of raising his house, in 1811. He notified his neighbors that no liquor would be provided, and was able without difficulty to raise his building. Aside from custom, one cause of so much liquor was its distillation from surplus grain. One of the greatest hardships of the settlers was the want of salt. He not only required a supply for his provisions, but for his cattle. The price varied according to distance from the salt-works. The manufacture at Onondaga was rude and rapid. Asa Danforth and Comfort Tyler, by means of a kettle suspended over a pole held up by two crooked sticks, made thirteen bushels of salt in twelve hours. For years it was customary for settlers from long distances to bring kettles with them, and manufacture enough salt for their own use. At first each dipped the water in pails, and carried it to the place for boiling; then a pump was used, later water-power. Improvements were made from time to time, and solar works in large numbers have been erected. A trip made by Jared Boughton will illustrate the experience of the Ontario settler in obtaining a supply of this necessary commodity. In the fall of 1790 the Victor settlement was found out of salt, and it was resolved that a boat should be sent for a quantity to Salt Point. Some time in November the Boughtons, Seymour and Jared, and John Barnes, set out for Swift's Landing, now Palmyra, took a Schenectady boat, and went on their journey. The only inhabitants on the route were the Stansells, at Lyons. Below the junction of Mud or Ganargwa creek and Canandaigua Outlet they came upon an obstruction of logs some sixteen rods in extent, and to pass it were obliged to haul their boat to shore up a steep bank, and move it on rollers to a point below, where they relaunched and went on. Twelve barrels of salt were procured, and the return voyage begun. Arrived in the Seneca river, a storm of snow was encountered, and ice formed in the stream. Progress was slow, and when the boat struck upon stones in the bottom, the men were obliged to get out and, wading in the ice and water, set it free. At the wood-raft the boat was transported overland, and so also were the barrels of salt. The water was low, and the boat, with her cargo, was left at Lyon's Landing. Following township lines through the woods to Farmington, they came back by way of Palmyra, with six yoke of oxen, and by means of wagons and sleds, along a road made by themselves, the first cargo of salt was conveyed to the town of Victor.

The climate of Ontario had something to do with its settlement. The sickness suffered was attributed to the climate. The summers were found to be warm, and the weather in winter, while not so intensely cold, was more steady, and snow lay longer. It is a feature of this region that, however uncomfortable the day during the heated term, the nights are pleasant and cool. The land having been cleared, the climate has been indisputably healthy. From exact registers kept by the different supervisors and assessors of the towns, it appears that the county of Ontario contained in 1799 twelve thousand two hundred free inhabitants, and the number of deaths amounted to ninety-seven. The population of Bloomfield was one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and of them but three died. One of these was a person seventy years of age, whose trouble was intermittent fever; the others were infants. In five other townships, whose population was one thousand six hundred and sixty, two only died, one of whom was sixty years of age and the other seventy.

The insalubrity of the Genesee country was proverbial, and the intermittent fever, known better as fever and ague, was escaped by few. The age of the citizen is indicative of the character and the climate, and it is notable here that in 1875 there were in Ontario county *one thousand seven hundred and twenty-six persons*, or three and a half per cent. of the population, who were seventy years and upwards of age. Of these persons, three hundred and eighty-four were over eighty, thirty-nine over ninety, and three over one hundred years of age. The following is the roll of those over ninety: Henry Smith and Samuel Pomeroy, of Bristol; Huldah Webster, James A. Potter, Catharine McCarthy, Polly Carrol, John Dixon, and Emma Jenkins, of Canandaigua; Esther B. Quinn, Mary Robinson, Flavius J. Bronson, Zadoc Bailey, Zilpha Topliff, and Betsey Terry, of East Bloomfield; Joanna Cummings, Mary Larner, Eunice White, and Rhoda Nichols, of Farmington; Christian Fisher, of Gorham; Wareham Sheldon and Isaac Platt, of Geneva; Barzil Benham, Sarah Lincoln, and A. Fletcher, of Hopewell; Michael Van Wormer, Sarah Olin, Grazilla Vanderhoof, Charles S. Joselyn, Levi Wolfen, Deacon T. Wheeler, Lydia Taylor, Rebecca Van Deusen, and William Grove, of Phelps; John Jenree, Elizabeth Dodge, Joseph Gray, and Luther Whitney, of Seneca; Bell Collan, of Victor, and Jerusha Stratton, of West Bloomfield. A chapter upon the temperature, salubrity, and vital statistics could not more forcibly and truthfully represent the attractive features of the county in those respects. Among the old residents and early settlers of Ontario was Ebenezer Horton, the Ontario Hermit. His dress was outlandish; his per-

PLATE VI.



CLIFTON SPRINGS SANITARIUM, CLIFTON SPRINGS, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.

HENRY FOSTER, PROPRIETOR.

formances grotesque. He came to Farmington about 1795 and bought a farm by the Cedar Swamp, near the present home of S. P. Gardiner, thereon built a cabin, where he lived until his death, entirely alone. For a period of sixty years Horton was an inmate of the cabin, and finally died at the age of ninety, during the winter of 1856. Dancing was with him a passion, and few were his equal in this direction. Never the corn husking to which he was not welcome. Rapid in labor, he was a choice hand, and when the fiddle was brought out no one could "cut it down" like Eb. Horton, who occasionally introduced variations in the way of somersaults and other performances, all in perfect time. It is said of him that when he had reached fourscore a dancing party was announced at "Cooper's tavern," and the old man, putting his slippers in his pocket, wended his way thither. The company most willingly gave him the floor, and enjoyed a specimen of dancing as practiced in the olden time. He was a weather-prophet and believed himself able to control its mutations, and when his efforts failed the result was attributed to demoniacal influence. Prior to his advent in Farmington he had lived in Rhode Island. His naturally weak mind was partially unsettled by religious excitement, during which a sleigh-ride was planned by his young companions as a diversion, and he being invited consented to go. When called for he took to his heels, and reaching a small tree climbed it, and no persuasion could induce him to descend. The weather was cold, and to suffer him to remain was to run the risk of his being frozen, and so the tree was chopped down, but, in falling, lodged upon a larger one, to which he scrambled, and up which he ascended and seated himself upon a limb. During a parley he promised to descend, provided a good fire were built under the tree to warm him. This was done, and down he came at a single leap from his high perch to the ground. Bones were broken and flesh bruised, but surgical aid was called and recovery eventually followed. He showed a desire for isolated existence by building a hut near a large swamp remote from any dwelling, and there living alone and dreaded. Finally he came out to Ontario, and lived as has been stated. Few of that vicinity do not recall this character,—a type of individuals to be found in most localities, an example of the frailty of our race.

CHAPTER XI.

BIOGRAPHY OF NOTABLE AND DISTINGUISHED PIONEERS OF ONTARIO COUNTY: PROPRIETORS, AGENTS, SUPERINTENDENTS, ATTORNEYS, MERCHANTS, MINISTERS, AND OTHERS.

THE commencement of all history of this section, for whatever purpose,—book, press, church, and nation,—repeats the names of those of whom we write, and begins with that of Oliver Phelps, a native of Windsor, Connecticut. He was present at the Lexington skirmish, April 19, 1775, and was later one of the Massachusetts Committee of Safety. He served as an army contractor in the war for a time, and then became connected with the commissary department. While a resident, at the close of the war, of Suffield, Massachusetts, various offices were given him, among which were those of assemblyman, senator, and member of the governor's council. We have spoken of his preliminary arrangements for the ownership of western land, of his treaty, of his sale to Robert Morris, and of his retrocession of land west of the Genesee to Massachusetts. During August, 1790, Mr. Phelps wrote of Indian discontent, settlers' sickness, and the lack of medical attendance.

Aiming at all times to deal justly, his motives were aspersed, and complaints of fraud in treaties made by Cornplanter and others. Mr. Phelps wrote the President a full account of his proceedings, accompanied with the depositions of prominent parties having knowledge of the facts. In answer to Indian complaint, he made them a speech whose conclusion contains a characteristic statement. "Now, brothers, I do not want to contend with you; I am an honest man. If you go to New England and inquire my character, you will not find me as I am represented here to be." During the early years of settlement, while his residence was in Massachusetts, his time was chiefly passed in Canandaigua, and there was no enterprise of school, church, or public character which he did not labor to promote. His highest desire was the prosperity of the settlers, who found in him their best friend. Much land in various ways came under his control, till, in 1795, he considered himself a millionaire. He was elected to Congress, engaged in speculation, lost heavily, borrowed money, giving land mortgages, and involved his affairs in confusion. He made a permanent removal to Canandaigua in 1802, and struggled manfully to reinstate himself and others connected with him. Under a load of care his health gave way, and he died, aged sixty, in the year 1809. Upon his tombstone may be read, "Enterprise, Industry, and Temperance cannot always secure success; but the fruits of those virtues will be felt by society."

Mr. Phelps was first judge of Ontario County, upon the formation of its courts, and a representative of Western New York to Congress. He left a son and a daughter. The son, Oliver L. Phelps, married a granddaughter of Roger Sherman, and at his father's death dwelt in the old Phelps mansion in Canandaigua village, where he died in 1813.

The older Nathaniel Gorham resided in Massachusetts. His representative west was his son Nathaniel, who came to Canandaigua in May, 1789, and at once closely allied himself with the foremost of the pioneers in promulgating their and his own interests. In these connections we find him a supervisor of Canandaigua, a judge in the county courts, and president of the Ontario Bank, from its incorporation, in March, 1813, until his death, at the age of sixty-two, in 1826.

The sale of lands to Robert Morris brings him forward as the second in the chain of proprietors. He was born in Liverpool, England, came to America while young, and later became a merchant in Philadelphia. He warmly espoused the cause of the Colonies during the Revolution, and, as a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Time and again he loaned money to Washington, and gave freely of his resources for the public service. Made Secretary of the Treasury, which existed but in name, his own means paid the army, and his credit obtained from the bankers of Holland the millions which maintained the unequal struggle. To Morris is ascribed the plan which hemmed Cornwallis at Yorktown, and brought the contest to a close. Having purchased the lands of Phelps and Gorham, he began initiatory efforts to secure their settlement, but soon sold, and later bought the lands which are known as the Holland Purchase. The death of Mr. Morris occurred during 1806, in New Jersey.

As evidence of belief in the value and future prosperity of the new country, Robert Morris wrote to Sir William Pulteney, one of the London company to whom he had sold, that he desired to have his son Thomas settled therein. During the summer of 1791, the son was one of a party who passed through Ontario to Niagara Falls, and returning, remained some time at Canandaigua. The wooded nature of the land near the village caused the young man to become bewildered while on an excursion, and, when only a mile away, darkness came on, and he tramped over hill and through swamp until the hut of a settler came in sight, from the light which shone from it, and he there obtained lodging. Early in the morning he was up, and before sunrise entered Canandaigua, having made a tramp of six miles. He soon thereafter became a resident of the village, and acted as his father's agent in closing his business with the Holland Company. In the three-fold character of lawyer, proprietor, and agent, he was closely associated with Ontario history, and was the first representative to Congress from the Genesee country. Having unduly speculated in lands, reverses followed, and in 1803 or 1804 he moved to New York, and continued the practice of law until his death, in 1848.

In manuscripts written in 1844, Mr. Morris says: "In the early part of March, 1792, I left New York for Canandaigua. I was induced to fix on that place for my residence from the character and respectability of the families already established there. I finished building a frame house, filled in with brick, in the early part of the year 1793. When it was completed, that and the house built by Oliver Phelps were the only framed houses west of Whitesboro."

The concerns of the Genesee lands in the hands of the London Associates, purchasers from Robert Morris, were chiefly placed in the charge of Patrick Colquhoun, who gave himself fully to the work. His laudable aim was wealth for himself and prosperity for anticipated settlers. Wherever the interests of the latter came up, they were fairly and honestly considered, and justly much was said of him to his honor, upon a marble tablet, which till recently was placed in front of the Congregational church of Canandaigua, to perpetuate his memory. A native of Scotland, his life was that of a philanthropist, and his death took place in London, in 1820, at the age of seventy-six.

Among agents, Charles Williamson stands first, and his exertions in favor of the pioneers of Ontario, especially at Geneva, are fully deserving of the mention given. All his improvements were projected upon a liberal and extensive scale, and, in some localities, beyond the times. Hotel, mill, road, academy, library, and fair, all found in him a patron. It is said of him that in 1792 he was sick of a fever at the house of a Mr. Dolson, near Elmira, and on his recovery gave the family twenty guineas, and the choice of a farm any place on the purchase, as payment for their trouble, and this incident is in keeping with his entire life during his sojourn in the west. Several gentlemen accompanied Williamson to America. Charles Cameron was one of them, and was invaluable as an accountant and traveling companion. The local agent at Lyons, he was the first to ship Genesee produce to Albany. When the village of Canandaigua was the metropolis of the Genesee country, Cameron was engaged in merchandising there, and so became well known to the pioneers.

Robert Troup, of New Jersey, was the successor of Williamson. His appoint-

ment as general agent of the Pulteney estate was made in 1801. After many journeys west, he finally, in 1814, became a resident of Geneva. Much of the land unsold found sale and purchase with him. For thirty years his influence was felt in this country in works of public utility. He died in 1832, aged seventy-four.

Joseph Fellows, of England, came to Pennsylvania in 1795. He was employed as sub-agent at Geneva in 1810. The business of the office was discharged by him until the death of Mr. Troup, when he became his successor, and many incidents attest his generosity and indulgence.

The first clerks in the Geneva Land Office have been Thomas and George Goundry, William Van Wirt, David H. Vance, William Young, and John Wride.

John Greig, of Scotland, became a resident of Canandaigua in April, 1800. He studied law in the office of N. W. Howell, and was admitted to practice in 1804. Two years later he succeeded John Johnston as the agent of the Hornby and Colquhoun lands. As a lawyer he was a partner with Judge Howell till 1820, and possessed such attributes as placed him in the front rank among men whose ability is handed down as more than ordinary. He was president of the Ontario Bank, a vice-chancellor of the Board of Regents of the University, and in 1841 and 1842 a representative in Congress. He lived to an advanced age, and in all his labors for others found a willing helper in his wife, who still lives in the old home in Canandaigua—one of the oldest and best esteemed of its citizens.

The services of Israel Chapin have been noted. No man, probably, had a more difficult task to conciliate the Indians and secure quiet to the white people, and no other rendered such signal service in preventing the alliance of the *Iroquois* with the Western Indians against Wayne. Himself and son were held in high esteem by both races, and the *Seneca* chiefs were very desirous that the latter should not be removed.

Nathaniel W. Howell was, at the time of his death, the oldest resident member of the bar of Western New York. He was a native of Orange county, and a farmer's son. He was admitted an attorney of the Supreme Court in May, 1794. A year later he opened an office in the town of Union, near the village of Binghamton. General Matthews, then practicing at Newtown, and Mr. Howell were the only Supreme Court lawyers then in the county of Tioga. Judge Howell was admitted attorney of the Court of Common Pleas in Ontario County during June, 1795, and in February, 1796, became a resident of Canandaigua. He was a legal adviser for Williamson, and in the employ of Joseph Ellicott in transactions connected with the Holland purchase. Nominated by Governor Jay, he was, in 1799, appointed assistant attorney-general for the five western counties of New York, and discharged the duties of the office till his resignation in 1802. Appointed, in 1819, first judge of Ontario, he continued in the position for thirteen years. Early a member of the State Legislature, he was, in 1813 and 1814, a representative in Congress for this county and those lying west of it. Retiring from the bench, he gave himself to the supervision of farm and garden, and at his death left an example of dignity, integrity, and exalted worth equaled by few.

Dudley Saltonstall, a Yale graduate, and a student-at-law in the school of Judge Reeves, of Litchfield, Connecticut, was admitted to practice in the Ontario courts in 1795. His primary efforts were made under promising circumstances, but failing to reach his own high standard of merit, he abandoned the profession, and in 1808 removed to Maryland, and afterwards to North Carolina.

Myron Holley located at Canandaigua in 1803. He was married in 1804 to Sarah House, daughter of John House, a pioneer of Ontario. His popularity and ability are seen in the frequent recurrence of his name in connection with orations on various public occasions. For some time he was a clerk for the county, and was an early bookseller. He was the acting commissioner in the original construction of the western portion of the Erie Canal until the work was contracted, and on the location of the route became a resident of Lyons. Dying about 1840, his memory is cherished principally for services in connection with the canal.

Among other and notable names connected with early history, are those of General Vincent Matthews, John C. Spencer, Walter Hubbell, and Judge Fitzhugh. No invidious examples these, but representatives of an honorable and honored class.

Thomas Beals came to Canandaigua in 1803, and opened a store. Active and enterprising, he became favorably known to a large number of settlers, and obtained trade from an extended area of country. His dealing was marked by fairness and honesty. Succeeding Thaddeus Chapin as county treasurer in 1814, he held this office of trust for twenty-eight years. Forty years he stood connected with the academy at Canandaigua as its secretary and as a trustee. During the construction of the Congregational church in 1812, he was one of the committee on building as well as a trustee. On the erection of the poor-house he was a superintendent, and later the treasurer of the Ontario Savings Bank.

Moses Atwater was a physician settled in Canandaigua in 1791. The arrival at the settlement of Dr. Atwater was regarded with gratification, and for many years he enjoyed an extensive practice, and was of much benefit to the community. Two years later William A. Williams came to this village, and soon grew into and retained a large and prosperous patronage. In 1797, Dr. Samuel Dungan came to this locality, and became widely known as a surgeon of unusual ability.

Rev. Zadoc Hunn, of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, removing in 1795 with his family to the vicinity of Canandaigua, Ontario County, became the pioneer of religion in this region. A Congregationalist, he was active in the organization of churches, and useful in ministerial duties. At East Bloomfield he formed a church in 1796, with sixteen members, and in December following, with Rev. John Rolph, organized a church of ten members at South Bristol. As a test of influence, it may be said that during the revival of 1790–1800 the greatest evidence of conversion in number and extent was where he labored. He was plain in appearance, estimable in character, and highly regarded by the people, by whom he was held in memory long after his death, which took place May 12, 1801.

Benjamin Barton, of New Jersey, in 1787 assisted his father to drive cattle and sheep through to Niagara. The route was along the main Indian trail. A halt was made at the Genesee river, and while the drove were resting a log cabin was put up for their own and other drovers' convenience. Major Barton came to Geneva in 1788, and was then a youth of seventeen years. Two years afterwards he bought of Debartsch, a Frenchman, who, by marrying a squaw, had gained title to the land, a valuable farm, located seven miles from Geneva, on the site of an Indian town. Upon this farm a hundred acres had been cleared, and apple-trees, eighteen inches in diameter, were growing upon it. To pay for the farm, Barton gave the trader all his money and property, even to pulling off his overcoat and turning that in. The rights thus acquired were frail of tenure, and only through the kindly aid of Governor George Clinton was the purchase allowed by the State. Major Barton married, at Canandaigua, in 1792, and settled at Geneva, where his first child, a daughter, was born. He moved upon his farm in 1794, and there resided until the spring of 1807, when he went to Lewiston, Niagara county. Long employed as a surveyor, he surveyed in the military tract east of Ontario, and was employed on the same duty in Ontario. From 1801 to 1805 he was sheriff of Ontario County, then embracing all territory west of Seneca lake, except Steuben. An advocate for the war of 1812, he gave all his influence in its support. In 1813, during the Niagara invasion, his large property was burned or otherwise ruined. In the spring of 1814 he joined Porter's brigade as special quartermaster, and in July was commissioned quartermaster-general in the regular army. Peace being restored, he gave attention to repairing his wasted property, and during his later years confined himself to agricultural concerns. His life as a pioneer and a youth without means, on till his death, in 1842, at the age of seventy-two, wealthy and honored, is a fit subject for the biographer, and a useful lesson to the young men of to-day.

Augustus and Peter B. Porter, brothers, were prominently connected with the history of Western New York. At an early period we have spoken of the advent of the former in Ontario County, and his survey of East Bloomfield, and now continue his history during his residence in Ontario. General John Fellows and Judge Augustus Porter were partners in the erection of a saw-mill on Mud Creek, East Bloomfield, in 1790. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting tools and provisions from Schenectady to the required locality; a boat on Canandaigua Outlet was employed to Manchester, and teams were used the remaining distance. The mill was finished during the succeeding fall, a Mr. Dibble being the millwright, and it was the third structure of its class on the purchase. In December, 1790, Judge Porter, with three others, went on foot to Connecticut. The snow was deep, and the journey was laborious, being in part accomplished upon snow-shoes. After an experience in woods life of seven years Mr. Porter resolved to settle in Canandaigua, and accepted a land agency offered him by Mr. Phelps. The journey was made, with his family, in a sleigh, during February, 1797, and Canandaigua was reached in March. The work of survey, sale, and collection was at once begun. He says, "One of the first acts of my agency was to sell three or four farms on the road leading north towards Farmington. In running them out I caught a severe cold in the swamps, through which I was obliged to make my way by wading." Judge Porter built a dwelling-house in 1800 in the village of Canandaigua, and therein resided until his removal to the Holland purchase, in 1806. With others, he contracted with the government to supply the garrisons of Fort Wayne, Chicago, Mackinaw, Detroit, and Niagara with provisions, and in 1810 took the contract alone, and maintained the supply till 1813, except such time as they were held by the enemy. In 1811 the Porter brothers attempted to buy Goat Island, on Niagara river. It was secured by them in 1814, and a patent received in 1816. Next year, and the one following, Judge Porter erected bridges across the current. He was the

first postmaster in Niagara county, and in various ways was associated with pioneer events in that section.

Peter B. Porter was younger than Augustus. He was born in Connecticut, graduated at Yale, studied law in the office of Judge Reeve, and came west in 1793, upon a journey to the Genesee river. In 1795 he accompanied Augustus to Canandaigua, where, in the same year, he was engaged as counsel in the first trial in a court of record in the Genesee country. He was clerk of Ontario County in 1797, and a member of the Legislature in 1802. In 1810 he resided in Niagara county; was elected to Congress in that year, and again in 1814. In 1815 he filled the office of State Secretary, and the next year, appointed by Madison, was one of the commissioners to run a boundary line between the United States and British territory. He was appointed Secretary of War by J. Q. Adams in 1828, and in all these relations showed the wisdom of the selection. As a soldier, his rank was indicative of public estimation, having been appointed major-general, in 1815, by President Madison. His death took place at his residence, Niagara Falls, March 20, 1844, aged seventy-two. And it is recorded that at his funeral an aged *Tuscarora* chief was seen to yield a tribute of tears in memory of much kindness to his people.

James D. Bemis, a native of New Hampshire, is regarded as the founder of the press in Ontario and all Western New York. For many years connected with the *Ontario Repository*, many who learned their trade and profession with him have since become eminent. He set out from Albany during the winter of 1803 with a stock of books and stationery, and, arriving at Canandaigua, made that his home. Becoming engaged with James K. Gould on the *Repository*, he sold his book interest to Myron Holley. Before long, he connected the sale of books with printing, and for many years made the combined business profitable. His career stands out as one which enjoyed a merited success. In the various trades and professions Ontario has many honored sons, but few of them have surpassed in sterling qualities the pioneer of the early days.

CHAPTER XII.

THE JESUIT MISSIONARIES—PIONEER PREACHERS AND CHURCHES—SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS—MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND CEMETERIES.

LED by avarice, the trader ventured to the forests, and sought wealth in a traffic in fur and peltries. Treading in his footsteps came the disciples of Loyola, and sometimes preceding them. They told the story of the Cross to the dusky warriors of the Western lakes, and, as early as 1611, fifteen Jesuits from the Old World, arriving at Montreal, went among the *Five Nations*. Others followed them until, in 1833, the number of the order who had come to this country was twelve hundred. With the creed our province has nothing to do, but with the devotion of the Jesuit who can study but to admire? They knew no danger, they traversed the wilderness without a path, they paddled their canoes upon unknown river and lake, and with unflagging zeal erected their chapels in the Indian villages, and brought the entire population to bow beneath the emblems of salvation. Untainted by pernicious white intercourse, the impression was deep, the effect wholesome. As French influence declined Jesuitical power waned, until the only indication of their advent is the silver cross of ornament and the rude symbol at the grave. In the year 1669 came Robert Cavelier de la Salle to Western New York, and with him were De Casson and De Galinee, two missionaries of the order of St. Sulpice. They came, with twenty-two men, in seven canoes, under escort of a party of *Senecas*, and landed, on August 10, at the mouth of Irondequoit Bay. The *Iroquois* had four villages, all east of the Genesee. Thirteen years previously, Father Chaumonot had made here a brief sojourn. In July of 1667, three men—Fremin, Pierron, and Bruyas—left Quebec for the *Iroquois* country. In August they reached a Mohawk village called "Gandaonaye," where, twenty-one years before, Jogues died a martyr to the cause. Here two remained. The third, Father Bruyas, advanced to Oneida, where Garnier soon joined him. Farther on, the *Onondagas* asked missionaries among them. The *Senecas* then sent a deputation of chiefs to Montreal in November, 1668, asking a mission at their villages. Father Fremin was promptly sent forward to their country, where a pestilence was raging so deadly that he called to his assistance Garnier, from Onondaga. Fremin resided at Gandongarae, four miles southeast from Victor, where was founded the mission of St. Michael, and where he labored until 1671. Garnier located in "Ganagarro," situated on what is known as Boughton Hill, in Victor, and there remained till 1683, and established the mission of St. James. La Salle came to the *Seneca* country to obtain a guide through to the sources of the Ohio. The Jesuits Fremin and Garnier were absent at the

Onondaga council, as is thought by design, and La Salle traversed the country and held councils in the *Seneca* villages without the notice of the missionaries. The deep-seated and natural interest attached to the past throws a charm about the lives of the Jesuits. Religious principles and fixed attachments were succeeded by much of benefit, and when the Protestants sent Joseph Baxter, of Massachusetts, to a mission among the *Abenakis*, he returned, convinced that the Indians desired no other teachers. Then came Samuel Kirkland, early in 1765, and, adopted by the *Senecas*, advanced their interests in peace and treaty, and by faithful teaching did them much good.

Secure in their homes, and selecting lands according to their taste, single families have been found living miles from any other. Intelligent, educated, and enterprising, the first emigrants to Ontario were comprised in two classes, the irreligious and the religious. These latter were again a composition of two principles:—those who were habituated to the observance of Christian rules, sent their children to religious institutions for their salutary effect, and themselves, without piety, loved to attend preaching; and professors of religion, members of churches East, anxious for the formation of society, and the enjoyment of religion in their new home. This field was the domain of the missionary. To him was intrusted the encouragement of the Christian, the confirmation of the moral, and the reclamation of the erring, and nobly did he strive to do his work. From its origin, the Methodist church took the lead in the great enterprise of supplying the people with gospel privileges. Its creed of salvation by faith and works has caused her to push out from the great centres into new and sparsely settled portions of the country, following and keeping pace with the resolute emigrant, and furnishing the "bread of life" to all who would consent to receive it at their hands. And when the notice came of preaching in cabin, barn, or open air, the settlers gathered on foot, or with ox-sled from miles away. In some favored spots several Christian families, settled adjacent to each other, began the observance of the Sabbath at once by meetings where there were prayer, singing, and reading sermons; sometimes prayer was omitted, from none present being willing to take upon himself this office, and again the Bible was read, and psalm or hymn sung.

In 1789, the Genesee country was rightly considered upon the very outskirts of civilization. To this distant field the New York and Philadelphia Conferences sent missionaries. The first of these to travel through the settlements upon the Indian trail, or without a path, were David Dunham, Benjamin Bidlack, Smith Weeks, and Roger Benton. Only the names of these men are now known to us, but what an experience was theirs! Two by two they went out upon their extended circuit. The circuit in 1808 extended three hundred miles, and included Rochester, Lima, Groveland, Sparta, Avon, Mendon, Pittsford, Bloomfield, Canandaigua, Sulphur Springs, Phelps, Palmyra, Lyons, Perinton, and Penfield, and such it remained for years. Every day services were held, and the itinerant pushed on through the woods over bridges and streams to the next appointment, and from four to six weeks elapsed ere the round was completed.

The records show that Joseph Jewell was presiding elder during 1805, and Reverends Amos Jenks and James Kelsey, the ministers on the circuit, which was of extended and undefined area. A Methodist class was formed in Victor during 1807. It was composed of seven persons, and was attended by Samuel Talbot and Joseph Scull. In 1808, this was known as the Susquehanna District. James Herron was the presiding elder, and William B. Lacey and James Mitchell were the preachers. Years passed before a church was built, and while circuits became less, and ministers increased in numbers, other denominations erected meeting-houses, and entered upon an existence which we hope may know of no temporal limit. At a Quarterly Conference held during 1809, it was "resolved that this Quarterly Conference give to Brother Levi Jacobs, of Canandaigua village, credentials and authority to go into the Southern States and collect money, if collectable, for the purpose of building a meeting-house in the aforesaid village." Whether he went and prospered, or found funds uncollectable, is unknown, but the resolution is calculated to excite reflection, when read at this late day.

The first organization of a church is reported to have been effected by Rev. John Smith, of Dighton, Massachusetts, in 1791. He came to Ontario with Captain Pitts and others in 1789, and is reputed to have preached the first sermon in Canandaigua delivered by other than Indian missionaries in the Genesee country. The next sermon was preached by Rev. Guernsey. In 1790, religious meetings were held in the barn of Judge Phelps. John Call read sermons, and Nathaniel Sanborn led the singing; prayers were omitted. The church organization above noted was temporary and composed of persons widely scattered. The Lord's Supper was there and then celebrated for the first time in the western part of the State, and no record of subsequent assembly exists.

Rev. Zadoc Hunn, a settler in the town of Canandaigua during 1795, organized a church of the Congregationalists in 1796 at East Bloomfield. It numbered

sixteen members, including the minister. During December, 1795, a church having ten members was formed at South Bristol. A Presbyterian society was formed in Geneva as early as 1798. A meeting was held in July, at which John Fulton and Oliver Whitmore presided. The Rev. Jedediah Chapman became the first local minister, and so continued until his death in 1813. He was an active, zealous man, and stood connected with the formation of various societies, both in Ontario and Seneca counties. His successor was Rev. Henry Axtell. No house was erected until 1811. The second minister of the Congregational denomination was Rev. John Rolph, who was installed pastor of the South Bristol church by an ecclesiastical council for that purpose convened, and consisting of Rev. Hunn, Rev. Eliphalet Steele, of Paris, Oneida county, and Rev. Asahel S. Norton, later known as Dr. Norton, of Clinton, Oneida county. These last named were the nearest to be obtained, and were probably several days on the journey. This council was the first one ever convened in the limits of Ontario County.

The next minister to locate in Ontario was Rev. Reuben Parmele, who was installed pastor of the church in what is now known as Victor, during February, 1799. The Rev. Timothy Field came to Canandaigua in 1799, in response to an application by the villagers, and recommended by Dr. Dwight, then president of Yale. He was favorably received, and responding to a call, was, in February, 1800, ordained to ministerial work, and installed pastor of the church by an ecclesiastical council convened for that purpose. This ordination was the first one in the Congregational churches of Ontario, and prior to any such action by the Presbyterian church.

In the early part of 1799, a Congregational church numbering twenty members was organized in Bristol by Rev. Hunn, and Rev. Seth Williston, a missionary. At its first meeting it connected itself with the Ontario Association. Rev. Joseph Grover, a missionary from New Jersey, preached for the society several times acceptably. A call was received, and moving on his family, he was installed pastor in June, 1800, and remained fourteen years. This society is entitled to the honor of erecting the first meeting-house built exclusively for the worship of God in the county of Ontario. It was a log structure, composed of unhewn timbers raised sufficiently high to permit of a gallery, and was supplied with desk and seats of rude description. The date of its erection was about 1800, and its site was somewhat south of the junction of the Bloomfield and Canandaigua roads.

The Congregational society of East Bloomfield erected the frame of a house of worship during 1800. It was sixty feet long by forty-six in breadth, and had a steeple. Although, several years before it was finished, it was used by the society for holding services, this was the first frame church erected in the Genesee country. The Congregational and Presbyterian societies were in utmost concord during the early settlement of Ontario, and members of each united to give strength to the societies formed, and their history at this period is one and the same. We have noted early Methodist ministers, and also of the Congregational. The Episcopal and Baptist were also in existence in strength at a primitive stage of settlement. The oldest parishes in Western New York were Trinity, of Geneva, and St. Matthew's, of Canandaigua. The former was organized in 1806; with nineteen adults, and in default of a rector was presided over by John Nicholas. Rev. Davenport Phelps was the first officiating clergyman, and Rev. Orrin Clark was his successor. A building was erected in 1809. An Episcopal church was organized under the name of St. Matthew's, in Canandaigua village, on February 4, 1799, by Rev. Philander Chase, then a missionary, and afterwards Bishop of Ohio. In accordance with previous notice to persons belonging to that denomination and wishing to establish such a church, a meeting was held, and a vestry elected at the date given. Ezra Platt was called to the chair and presided, Joseph Colt was chosen secretary, and Rev. Chase read prayers. Two churchwardens were chosen, and eight vestrymen. The organization is scarcely known to have existed, and the names of its officers are therefore given in this preliminary notice of the society. The wardens were Ezra Platt and Joseph Colt, and the vestrymen were John Clark, Augustus Porter, John Hickox, Nathaniel Sanborn, Benjamin Wells, James Fields, Moses Atwater, and Aaron Flint. A day for election of officers was fixed, the title was voted, and Messrs. Colt and Wells, with the chairman, certified and acknowledged their action before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and filed a copy with the clerk.

The first Baptist church in Bloomfield was formed in 1799. A council, composed of delegates from the several Baptist churches in the vicinity, met on June 13. Elder Irish was moderator; Solomon Goodale, clerk. The church was formed with seventeen members. No regular meetings were held during that year. The early ministers were William Farnam, S. Goodall, Elnathan Wilcox, and Elder Wilson; preaching being at the homes of members. Fifteen dollars was voted to support the gospel, in June, 1800, and the apportionment was made among the members.

The first Baptist church of Bristol was formed February 7, 1805, and em-

bodied the members of the Bloomfield church. Their log meeting-house was sold to a settler, and another one built near the present site of the Universalist church.

The earliest record of the first Baptist church of Phelps dates August 31, 1808, and embraces the result of a council held at that place at this date. The council was formed of delegates from churches in Palmyra, Farmington, now Manchester, Bristol, Romulus, Ovid, Augusta, and Gorham. The ministers present were Jeremiah Irons, John Caton, Jehiel Wisner, and John Goff. Elder Irish was chosen moderator. This was not the original formation, which had apparently ceased to exist. The struggles of the pioneer societies, dissolving, reforming, branching off, endeavoring to erect houses, the difficulty of maintaining preaching, and the strict character of the discipline, present a feature of early settlement of unusual interest to the people of the county.

Detailed history will be found in the various town histories, and a summary farther along in the county work. Second only to religion, and intimately associated with it, is education. The pioneers were fully aware of its necessity, and when a foreign population moved in and blended with the Eastern people, no influence was more powerful to assimilate and harmonize diverse languages and customs. No sooner had a few settlers found themselves sufficiently numerous, and some young New Englander or an old-time pedagogue made his appearance, than a settler's cabin was utilized and a school started. The backwoodsmen set their day, and, meeting at a central point, erected the log cabin; and then, as now, these schools were of the highest advantage, or lamentable failures. In the log house age of country schools, when they rested with the people, the buildings primarily erected for education were generally occupied for religious exercises, and held as common property. In the history of the villages and towns of Ontario will be found the existence of schools contemporary almost with settlement.

Bristol was formed in 1789, and Thomas Hunn was a teacher in that town in the year following. Thirty families constituted the population of Canandaigua in 1792, yet Major Wallis is recorded as the instructor of their children at that date. The pioneer teacher in East Bloomfield was Laura Adams, in 1794. The first schoolmaster in the town of Gorham was Timothy Moore, who, in 1802, opened a term in Rushville. Prior to this, Hopewell, formed from the northern portion in Gorham, had enjoyed school advantages under the direction of Calvin Bacon, a teacher as early as 1792. Elam Crane, of whom frequent mention is made from his extensive experience in the schools of the county, was the first teacher in Manchester in 1800. A marked contrast in capacity, apparent as late as 1806, was exhibited between two teachers. One day unwonted quiet fell upon the school-rooms, the light faded, and the air grew chill; the sun was slowly darkened, and an awe was felt in many a troubled breast. Elam Crane called his scholars out to where a fair view could be obtained, and then, while they looked on and watched the dark body of the moon stealing over the great luminary, a lesson of astronomy was taught never to be forgotten. In another school Draxy McLouth was teaching; she saw the gloom deepen with emotions of terror, dismissed her pupils, and sought shelter with a patron near by. The early settlers of Naples established their first school in 1792, with Susannah Parish as teacher, while the pioneer of Phelps is lost to recollection. A house was known to have existed prior to 1800, and it is not probable that a man of enterprise like Robinson would delay the establishment of an agency so necessary to future well-being. At Geneva, in Seneca, was established a model union school, and one of the first in the State. To Francis Dwight is attributed the plan of its formation, and its success changed the opposition caused by the weight of taxation to the heartiest support; delegations from various localities came to visit and to observe its workings. Though the oldest point of settlement, no school was opened in the settlement of Seneca until 1792, when Samuel Wheaton engaged in teaching, while the first school in South Bristol was taught by Joanna Forbes. The old school-house, rude in every feature, from the round logs which formed its sides, and the broad fire-place which occupied one end, to the puncheon floor and slab seat, is a matter of history. The text-books of that period are known no more. The rod is little used in modern days, and the pens are no more to be mended, nor copies to be set. While it were futile to challenge progress, nevertheless it is true that the few books were well conned, and some attention to good manners inculcated. Schools of all grades and classes were established in the villages, and, as examples, we note a boarding-school at Canandaigua in June, 1804, by Mrs. Whalley, at her house, a few doors north of the court-house. Her number was limited to twenty young misses, who, in addition to the branches of study, were taught sewing at the reasonable tuition of two dollars per quarter. A military school was opened at the court-house by Othniel Taylor, and a dancing-school at a hotel by E. M. Cummings. A musical association was formed in 1803, under conduct of Elijah Morely, and it is safe to assert that there is little taught at present but was known and practiced in those early days, and there is "no new thing they did not attempt."

The marriages which characterized the early history of Ontario and all

PLATE VII.



"HYGIENIC INSTITUTE," - 10 PARK PLACE, GENEVA, N.Y. - A. B. SMITH, M.D. PROPRIETOR.
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this western region, were in accordance with the circumstances. Not unfrequently, young men came out and sought their favorite spot for a farm, purchased, cleared, and built, and then went East to be married; and the long journey by ox-sled was the bridal tour, and the howling of wolves their charivari. Bravely the youthful couple encountered the hardships of backwoods life, and together they passed along life's pathway down to rest. Numerous anecdotes are extant of the simplicity of ceremonies attending the marriages in the settlements. An instance or two must suffice.

One afternoon in a day of 1794, Israel Chapin was busily engaged on the public square at Canandaigua in chopping, when a man called, desiring his services to marry him to a young lady accompanying him. The ceremony was soon over, and the new-made bridegroom produced a silver dollar as the magistrate's fee. Mr. Chapin took the coin and presented the same to the bride as her first gift; the squire returned to his chopping, and the couple whence they came.

Again, it is related of Joseph Annin, known later as Judge Annin, that the "course of true love did not run smooth" in his efforts to provide a helpmeet. The lady of his choice was a Miss Read, the daughter of Seth Read, a settler in the town of Phelps. Tradition affirms that Mr. Read was much opposed to the match, and forbade Annin from entering his house. One evening Mr. Annin, in company with Thomas Sisson, Esq., one of the first justices of the peace in Ontario, was passing the premises of the farmer, and found Miss Read employed in milking her father's cows near the highway. The opportunity was propitious. She set aside her milk-pail, stood up, and then and there the silken knot was tied by Esquire Sisson. The justice and the bridegroom then wended their way home, while Mrs. Annin finished milking the cow that was commenced by Miss Read. The parents of the young wife, compelled by necessity, became reconciled to the union, and, so far as is known, this wedding, unwitnessed and unceremonious, was productive of full as much felicity as those attended with the display of these times. No form of law can soften asperity of temper nor imbue with conjugal affection, and the log cabin of the settler probably knew more of happiness in the marital relation than now exists in many a palatial abode. The first marriage, not only in Ontario, but upon the Phelps and Gorham purchase, was that of Benjamin Goss to a daughter of George Coddington. The first marriage in Farmington was that of Otis Comstock and Huldah Freeman, in 1792. Philetus Swift and Sally Dean were married in Phelps during 1793. The first marriage in Naples was in 1795, of Benjamin Clark and Thankful Watkins. The first marriage in Seneca was of Dr. Joel Prescott and Phila Reed, and in Victor, that of Zebulon Norton and Miss Boughton.

An importance always attaches itself to the initial event of any character, and the first white child born in a county, a town, or a village takes precedence from that circumstance, and the fact becomes a matter of history. The birth of Oliver Phelps Rice in 1790, at Canandaigua, was the first within the limits of Ontario. Welcome Herington was born during the same year, in Farmington. The first born of Bristol was Cornelius McCrum; of Naples, Phineas P. Lee; of Phelps, Henry H. Robinson; of South Bristol, Eli Allen, in 1791; of Hopewell, Benjamin Wells, Jr., on February 4, 1791; of Victor, Frederick Boughton, June, 1791, and of Bloomfield, Lucinda Gardner, September, 1791. It would be interesting in this connection to learn the consequents in the lives of these earliest native whites of Ontario; yet one fact is established—that the open air, the plain, nutritious food, the healthful exercise, and the freedom from care have resulted in long and happy lives.

The first deaths in the county, from the fact simply that they were such, require a brief notice. It was on secure region, this country of the *Senecas*; there were those who died while on their journey hither; there were deaths by falling trees, by burning fevers, by drowning, and by inclement weather; and hardly had the log cabin betokened occupation ere the lonely grave gave silent witness of man's destiny.

Without medical care, destitute of medicines, many struggled with disease, and in the intervals of fevers attempted to prosecute their labors. We note the death of Walker, in 1790, at Canandaigua, and that of Mrs. Fish, soon after. The death of Elijah Smith is given as 1793, in Farmington. William Johnson, of Seneca, was found dead upon the banks of "Scanædice" Lake, in Pittstown, in 1803; and on January 15, 1805, Charles Robins, of Canandaigua, and John Kennedy, of Sparta, were found frozen to death. Robert Wiley, of Middleton (Naples), was drowned in Canandaigua Lake in 1808, and Cotton Dickinson was instantaneously killed by the falling of a stick of timber from a loft in 1804, at the raising of the Presbyterian church at Oak's Corners.

Respect for the departed was not feigned, and while deep feeling of loss weighed upon the relative, tender sympathy was exercised by friends. There was a class who looked indifferently upon death, and the carousal could proceed in one apartment while a body lay awaiting sepulture in the next. Familiarity upon the battle-field with the grim horrors of war had blunted sensibility. These settlers

were tender and kind to the mourner, but regarded the remains with honor only as far as they recalled worth on the part of him who had left them. Funeral rites were solemnized with little display. No hearse with stoic driver preceded a long train of carriages, no rosewood, silver-mounted coffin inclosed the inanimate clay, and but a plain native slab marked the burial spot.

But with this early simplicity there was method and provision for the future. One of the first acts of Oliver Phelps, Sr., at the "chosen spot" was the presentation to the inhabitants of a lot for a cemetery, containing one acre of ground as surveyed by Daniel Brainard; and such lots were donated or purchased at suitable spots over the county. Not upon unknown grounds, but in consecrated lots, were laid the bodies of the pioneers, borne thither upon the bier, and consigned to rest. In these old cemeteries are to be found the honored names of many we have noted in these pages—the pioneer settlers of Ontario. Upon those old graves the hand of affection still lays the fresh flowers over the dust of ancestors, and as in life they were the precursors of settlement, so are their remains the first in the ever-growing villages of the dead.

CHAPTER XIII.

ADVENTURE, INCIDENT, AND REMINISCENCE ILLUSTRATIVE OF EARLY TIMES.

A SCORE of years passed away after the first settlement, and nearly another had gone its round before the abundant traces of pioneer efforts had given way to the old and permanent system which in many regards remains in the present. In 1796, Lucius Carey started a newspaper in Geneva, called the *Ontario Gazette and Genesee Advertiser*. Other publications followed, but the circulation of these pioneer sheets delivered by post-riders was limited, and so far as the country was concerned of little effect. Deprived of resources of literary character, the young and the old delighted in adventure, and gathered about the huge fireplace to hear such men as Follett recount the stirring scenes of the border, in which they were no idle spectators.

Frederick Follett, in 1778, was a border settler in the valley of Wyoming. A party of four men, himself, Lieutenant Buck, Elisha Williams, and Stephen Pettibone, were out one day upon the Kingston bank of the river, within view of the Wilkesbarre Fort, when they were suddenly assailed by a score of Indians. A murderous volley stretched all four upon the ground. Three were killed, and their scalps taken, while Follett, with a ball in each shoulder, was stabbed repeatedly with spears, one of which pierced his stomach so that its contents came out at his side. Retaining consciousness, he feigned death in hopes of escaping further injury from his ruthless enemies. They came upon him, and one tore the scalp from his head as he lay in gore and agony. Aid came from the fort, and the Indians fled. Follett's case looked desperate; he was a pitiable object, but humanity dictated the utmost endeavor of medical and surgical skill. In the charge of Dr. William H. Smith, his recovery was assured, and he became a hale and hearty man. His spear-wounds, nine in number, severe though they were, gave him no real trouble; the pain of an unextracted ball was felt at intervals, and that portion of the head from which the scalp had been removed was sensitive to the lightest touch, otherwise he was vigorous and active. He entered the navy, and was captured. After six months' confinement in prison at Halifax, he was released. A second and yet a third time he became a prisoner to the British, but finally returned to Massachusetts, whence he emigrated to Ontario. He was in the employ of Captain Williamson in 1794, and a settler in Gorham a few years later. A notable instance of savage barbarity and human endurance rarely met with at any time.

Israel Harrington, a settler in Ontario prior to 1798, had been a soldier of the Revolution, and his musket was borne by him everywhere as his tried and trusty friend. He was one of a small class who, partially deranged in mind, chose a hermit life; and while near his children and grandchildren, lived in a shanty in the woods comparatively alone. It was his leading occupation to start away upon a hunting tour, weeks, and even months of duration. His resort was the shore of Lake Ontario, where his favorite game—the bear—were abundant. To this region came many another hunter, and a time arrived when one after another failed to return. Suspicion of Indian hostility was so far verified as to preclude solitary hunting and trapping. When neighbors, relatives, and friends learned that Israel was preparing for a trip to these dangerous hunting-grounds every effort was made to dissuade him from going, but without success. Few expected that he would ever return, yet the smoke issuing from a hole in the roof of his cabin one day some time after proclaimed the old man's success. It appears that when he had reached his old resort, and passed several days thereon,

his experience enabled him to detect the presence of Indians in the neighborhood. One night, as he walked along the lake-shore, he saw upon the water an approaching canoe, but sauntered leisurely along to a favorite camping spot, where he kindled a fire, from which he withdrew into the shadows of the forest. Soon an Indian was seen stealthily approaching, and when within range was shot dead. The body was taken to the canoe and placed therein; stones were filled in the frail vessel till it sunk to the water's edge; then, wading, Uncle Israel pushed the canoe out to deeper water, tipped the edge, and his foe was buried. His hunting was not disturbed, and his return was within the usual time.

Captain Peter Pitts lived upon the old Indian trail from Canandaigua to Genesee, and in the early years of settlement was almost constantly surrounded by Indians, camping and hunting on their old grounds. In the main they were peaceable, but one day in 1794 a party under the influence of liquor, while on their way to the treaty at Canandaigua, called at the house, and, demanding liquor of the women, were refused. Mrs. Pitts was sick, and was attended by her daughter, who, as the Indians became boisterous, closed the door to shut them out, and in so doing caught and pinched the finger of a drunken savage. He drew his knife, and his hostile movement was followed by his fellows. William Pitts, and others engaged near by in cribbing corn, hastened to the scene, the former arming himself with a sled-stake, and the rest taking whatever came handiest. They struck the Indians upon their arms, and as this caused them to drop their knives, the children caught up and hid them. An Indian struck Captain Pitts a blow upon his head, felled him to the floor, and a moment later would have knifed him had not a heavy blow with the sled-stake in the hands of William Pitts upon the Indian's neck caused his head to lop quickly to one side. Edward, later known as Elder Hazen, armed with a fire-shovel, repeatedly brought his adversary to the floor. The Indians were subdued, yet peace was not restored until Horatio Jones, arriving on his way to the treaty, interfered and ended the trouble. The danger apprehended from the Indian was when he was intoxicated, and at such times all his natural ferocity was aroused.

At one time seven Indian wigwams stood on the mill-yard of Wells Whitmore, an early settler in Phelps. One day Mrs. Whitmore was left alone, the family having gone away not to return until the following morning. An Indian, partially intoxicated, entered the house and demanded bread. Mrs. Whitmore told him that there was no bread in the house, and, to convince him of the fact, exhibited some dough prepared for baking. The savage gave her the lie, drew his knife and brandished it over her, and yet insisted upon having some bread. On this the resolute woman seized the cheese-tongs, the weapon nearest reach, and quickly drove her troublesome visitor from the house. The cheese-tongs were then applied to their appropriate use; a cheese was put into a press that stood in an open shed that was attached to the house, and she retired to her lonely couch for rest, dreading the Indian's return. During the night she heard a firm step in the shed where stood the cheese-press, accompanied with other noises that convinced her of his actual return. The noise soon ceased, but she dared not open the door till morning, when she found that a bear, not an Indian, had stolen and eaten her cheese. In the course of the day Bruin was seen upon a bluff, standing straight up, reconnoitering the premises. At night two men awaited his approach and saluted him with bullets, on which he wheeled and retreated to the forest.

As late as 1802, the Indians sauntering the streets of Canandaigua seized every opportunity to get drunk. "Indian John" was a red man well known to the boys of the village, as he supplied them with bows and arrows, taking his pay from them in hard cider. We may know that the boys had no difficulty in getting the cider to pay, since in that day most cellars had a supply. On one occasion "Indian John" came to the house of a boy customer very thirsty, and begged a drink of cider, promising to bring an arrow in payment on the morrow. The lad told him to drink a quart of water, and he should have a drink of cider. John consented, and swallowed the requisite quantity of water with many a contortion of face, but when the promised drink of cider was offered as agreed, his stomach had revolted at the strange and large load forced into it, and turning upon his heel in great disgust, he exclaimed, "Me got 'nuff this time."

The early days were remembered as times when the shot-gun was unknown, and the rifle bullet was depended upon to secure the game, or else the trap and the dead-fall. Deer came in flocks to feed upon the green wheat; bears came and took hogs from directly before the doors of new settlers, sometimes in open daylight; wolves followed benighted travelers, howled about the cabins, and when opportunity presented, played sad havoc with the sheep; and there were instances in the hilly regions of Naples and Bristol when the panther was known to frequent their wild and deep ravines. While all are united in the assertion that the wolf was a pest to the settlements, there is no record of their having killed any person. The aged say that when, while children, the first long-drawn howl of the wolf was heard in the log cabin in the woods, the sound awoke emotions of terror which in time changed to pleasure. The boys went through the woods by day after the

cattle with impunity, but when necessity required a journey by night, a torch was carried.

Russel M. Rush worked when a boy for Bezaliel Gleason, and his evening chore was to bring home the cows, which, straying deep into the woods, involved the boy in darkness ere he could return. On several occasions the wolves pursued, and only the protection of the cow-bells saved him from attack. Moses Ward, Sr., now eighty years of age, and a resident of Canandaigua, near Cheshire, set out the last of August, 1808, at the age of twelve years, to go from Owl Creek, in Allegheny County, to Canandaigua. He had been working for his brother-in-law, and left one morning, after a hearty meal from a mess of trout caught the evening previous and cooked by himself. The boy was barefooted, had a half-dollar in his pocket, and a hatchet in his hand, which he called a "tomahawk." He passed through four miles of woods, and called at the house of a Mr. Swift, who asked "where he came from and where he was going?" His reply was, "I have been living with my sister on Owl Creek, and am going to Canandaigua to see my mother." After a brief rest, four miles farther and two houses were passed; then another four, and the boy sought rest with a man named Ward. With morning came three men who had been benighted and chased by wolves all night. Young Ward had no fears, but set out upon his way, and soon saw wolf-tracks in large numbers in the mud along the road. As he crossed a creek and ascended the opposite bank, he came close upon a half-dozen wolves, and screamed at them without effect. He then began to stone them with pebbles from the creek, and drove them off. Fear now possessed him and he ran a long distance. At Pike Hollow he halted to tell his story, was asked the former noted questions, and gave the same reply. He was suspected to be a runaway, but was not molested. It was nine miles through the next woods, and he was tired, when a doctor came along on horseback and took him on behind him to the house of a settler named Whalley. Next morning our boy traveler was again on his way, when overtaken by two men in a wagon near the Pine Tavern, and was taken home. The narrative is plain and unaffected, but there was something akin to heroism in the journey of this young pioneer through the early forests of Ontario. Low wages for chopping, and high bounties, made wolf-hunting a business, and the animal soon became a rarity.

A wolf-hunt was organized on town-meeting day, 1818, and the last wolf captured in Manchester was taken on that occasion. Sheep had been killed on the Bentley farm, word was passed around, and a day designated as stated. A skirmish line was formed and reconnoitered the woods thoroughly to the clearing on the Sawyer farm. Along the line of the road were posted a number of experienced marksmen; at the clearing the wolf broke cover. A ball from the rifle of Joseph Benney crippled a hind leg, and another from that of Christopher Brady closed his career and the hunt at the same time.

Bears were numerous in the forest, and many a tale of them was told about the fire-side; men, boys, and dogs would start a bear from a corn-field and drive him to the tallest tree, whence, firing through the foliage in the gloom, some random shot would bring him down. The bear was no coward, and when, as happened, the dogs became too eager, their temerity met condign punishment. Their love of pork often proved their ruin. A bear, one day, seized a hog belonging to a settler named Peter Allen, and carried it to the woods. Standing upon his hind legs, with claws clinched in the hog, Bruin attempted to beat out the life of the porker by dashing it against a tree, persisting until approached and attacked with clubs. It was not unusual for a settler to have a wolf, bear, or deer for a pet, just as at this time raccoons and squirrels are kept by boys in the West. An instance or so out of many, regarding the deer, will close our chapter. A lady was crossing the ground now the Phelps cemetery, then covered by a growth of hemlocks, and was met in the path by a large buck, which stood and disputed her passage. Taking advantage of a slight diversion of his attention, she ran by, down the bank of Flint Creek, which she waded, and at the hut of a Mr. Granger, near the Eagle Mill, halted and gave the news. Granger took his rifle, departed, and a rifle-shot proclaimed his success. Fawns were sometimes found in the woods and taken home. An occasional rescue has turned the tables and compelled a precipitate retreat. While the woods contained game, it was much relied upon by the settlers for meat supply; and as late as 1816, the fare of some of them was reduced to squirrels, venison, and boiled wheat. There is a fitness in the scheme of early settlement; and, rightly understood, there was little in the forest, its timber, soil, and occupants, but contributed to the pioneer's success.

CHAPTER XIV.

ORGANIZATION, FROM ONTARIO, OF OTHER COUNTIES—COUNTY BUILDINGS—
FIRST ASSESSMENT OF TAXES—FIRST CASE IN SURROGATE'S COURT—THE
STATE ARSENAL—THE POOR FARM—ONTARIO IN 1810.

ORIGINALLY, from Seneca lake westward, the entire region was known as "The Genesee Country," from Genesee, signifying "Pleasant Valley." Settlements were gradually formed after the close of the Revolutionary war, although retarded by fear of Indians, unsettled land claims, diseases prevalent, and other pioneer hardships and trials. The United States census of 1790 for Ontario County, then comprising all the State west of Geneva, gives a total of two hundred and five families and one thousand and eighty-one individuals. A tide of population poured into the country when Indian title was extinguished and the energetic proprietors had made surveys. This fair and fertile region was made known at home and abroad, and those desiring to better their condition spared no endeavor to come hither. From rugged hill and shaded dale of Scotland came hardy and intelligent people to the congenial clime and prolific soil of the famed western valley. The yeomanry and middle class of England sent hither a goodly number, Pennsylvania and New Jersey sent a larger proportion of emigrants, but New England exceeded all in her supply of a shrewd, enterprising, and permanent population. The war of 1812 temporarily reduced population, but when peace returned, a wave of emigration rose higher than any previous, and scattered through all this section a valuable class of inhabitants. Land sold at a few shillings an acre, labor was in demand, trade yielded a high per cent., and usages were free and unrestrained. To improve circumstances, to possess fairer prospects, to win place, influence, and wealth, were some of the influences which developed a rapid growth, and resulted in a partition of "Old Ontario," the mother of counties.

To see how well and truly this appellation is deserved, the following list of counties formed from Ontario is given:—Steuben was set off March 18, 1796; Genesee, March 30, 1802; Alleghany, April 7, 1806; Chatauqua, March 11, 1808; Cattaraugus, March 11, 1808; Niagara, March 11, 1808; Erie, April 2, 1821; Livingston, February 23, 1821; Monroe, the same date as Livingston; Yates, February 5, 1823; Wayne, April 11, 1823; Orleans, April 11, 1824; Wyoming set off May 14, 1841; Schuyler set off April 17, 1854. With the growth of villages and the settlement of farms came the desire for more convenience in the matter of courts, and the destiny of original Ontario was the active separation of counties as indicated; but this was not accomplished without strong opposition, confined, at times, to a locality, again wide-spread, and rising to a party question.

In 1805 the subject of dividing Ontario County was agitated, as appears from the following notice, dated January 14, 1806: "The citizens and inhabitants of Canandaigua and adjacent towns in the county are requested to meet at E. Rowe's tavern, in the village of Canandaigua, January 20, 1806, to adopt measures to oppose an attempt to divide Ontario." The bill for division was rejected. Many of the people opposed division. Communications were written and arguments employed. One writer stated, that "the Genesee river, the western limit of the county, in its passage northward bending to the right from a parallelism with the eastern boundary, renders the aggregate east and west extent of it considerably less than its north and south extent. That the county contained but 4150 taxable inhabitants, of whom but 786 live in the four western towns, and many of these, especially Sparta and Northfield, are opposed to being dis severed from their old friends by a new organization."

Another consideration was of some weight respecting the accommodation of the judges, officers, and the usual attendants of a court during its session. Excitement ran high, and resulted in a meeting at Bates' Hotel, Canandaigua, December 25, 1806. Thaddeus Chapin was voted chairman, and Myron Holley, clerk. Resolutions were unanimously passed, That any division of the county would be inexpedient, and every plan of division should be opposed, and that the meeting will oppose all attempts to procure a division of said county by remonstrance to the Legislature, and that Nathaniel W. Howell, Peter B. Porter, and Myron Holley be appointed a committee to draft such remonstrance.

On the 10th of January, 1815, notice was published that a petition would be presented to the Legislature at their next session, asking that certain towns then in the county of Ontario be set off and erected into a new county, and that the site of the public buildings be at or near the Genesee Falls, and that it should not be organized until the end of three years next after granting such petition, or until the same territory shall contain 15,000 inhabitants.

The citizens of the village of Rochester were agitating the subject of dividing Ontario County, and a county meeting of the tax-payers who were opposed to the division was held at the court-house on November 6, 1817, at which time Hon.

Timothy Barnard presided, and Dudley Marvin acted as secretary. Strong resolutions were passed against said division.

Applications were made to the Legislature in 1817 for a new county, to be taken from Ontario and Genesee counties, with court-house in Rochester; another for court-house at Avon; another for court-house at Genesee.

In 1818, Penn Yan discovered that she was situated in a remote and flourishing section, and her citizens wanted a division of the county, that they might have a new county with court-house and jail at their village. A convention of delegates opposed to the division was held December 10, 1818, at the court-house in Canandaigua. Hon. Samuel Chipman presided, and John Dickson, Esq., was secretary. Of the sixteen towns represented, fifteen were opposed to the division. A corresponding committee of five persons was appointed, to consist of Philotus Swift, Micah Brooks, Nathaniel Allen, Dudley Marion, and Jared Wilson. There was considerable excitement prevailing, and meetings were held in various towns opposing the division.

The political parties of 1819 were divided as anti-division and division parties. On election, the former party were triumphant by one thousand majority.

In the fall of 1820, Rochester, Palmyra, Penn Yan, Avon, Geneva, and Lyons were desirous of becoming county seats, but met opposition from Ontario's citizens. These efforts were futile, as we find Livingston and Monroe erected in 1821 from Ontario and Genesee counties. It is noted that prisoners of Monroe were to be lodged in Ontario County jail until their own jail was completed.

A meeting was called of the supervisors and county treasurers of Ontario, Monroe, and Genesee, to meet at Avon on the first Monday in June, 1821, to apportion all moneys in their hands justly and equitably.

Yates county was established at the winter session, February 25, 1823, and consisted of the towns of Benton, Milo, Jerusalem, Italy, and Middlesex, all of which were taken from "Old Ontario," and comprised about 12,000 of a population. As with Monroe, prisoners were to be confined in Ontario County jail until one could be built in the new county.

Asahel Stone, Jr., Paul B. Torrey, Lorenzo Clark, Eph. W. Cleveland, Jeremiah B. Parrish, Isaac Watkins, and Simeon Lyon gave notice December 1, 1824, that they and associates would apply for the erection of a new county, to comprise the town of Naples, the south township of Bristol, the same of Richmond, the east part of Spring-Water, Conhocton, Prattsburg, Italy, and the west township of Middlesex. Reference to the files of later dates fails to show the opposition earlier manifested in later movements towards a permanent condition of civil area. Not as in many counties was there a strife as to the location of a county seat. Canandaigua asserted this prerogative, and it has never been disputed. Not alone county but State and nation have acknowledged her importance, and contributed to her public buildings.

By act of April 9, 1792, the supervisors in the several towns of Ontario were directed to raise and levy the sum of six hundred pounds for building a court-house, with the addition of one shilling on the pound for collection. By the act the county treasurer was to retain "three pence in the pound for his trouble in receiving and paying out the moneys directed to be raised by this act." The court-house was soon after erected on the northeast corner of the square, the north line of the building being upon the line of the present structure. The old frame two-story building was contracted and built by Elijah Murray, in 1794. When a successor was erected, the old building was moved across the street to the northeast corner of Main and Cross streets, and used for years as a town-hall and post-office. It was subsequently purchased by Thomas Beals, and moved to Coach street, where it was used as a storehouse. On the night of November 21, 1875, during a prevailing fire, it narrowly escaped destruction, and "the old cod-fish" on its spire, which had stood the blasts of eighty-three winters, was displaced. The souvenir was obtained by T. M. Howell to be placed in the room of the Wood Library, and the old "Star Building" yet exists.

The first jail was a block-house, built as a refuge in case of Indian attack; it stood near what is now Torrey's coal-yard. At a later period it served as a place of confinement to law-breakers. About 1816 a two-story brick building was put up, and later formed part of the Franklin House, which occupied the site of the Webster Hotel. The lower part was used as a tavern and the residence of the sheriff or his deputy, while the upper story, divided in cells, was used for jail purposes. The insane, and the man who could not pay his debts, were then subjects of imprisonment. Moses Ward, Sr., says, "In 1803 my father was served, and having nothing with which to make payment, was taken to the old jail. His mother carried provisions from Centreville, as prisoners for debt had to board themselves. A dozen prisoners were then confined in the old log jail, and their only crime was poverty." To those who look wistfully upon the past, desiring its return, let the imprisonment for debt, the existence of slavery, and the inhuman condition of the pauper insane be held in contrast with present immunity, freedom, and the beneficent spirit which prompted a Brigham Hall

and a Willard Asylum. It was a lesson of the times, that, while the debtor sat above and wore out his time, gayety and revelry presided below, as T. Shepherd opened a dancing-school in the ball-room, and C. W. Parsons a singing-school in the same apartment of the jail.

Roger Sprague, John Price, and Septimus Evans formed a committee on the part of the supervisors to receive proposals at Atwater's tavern for furnishing stone, timber, and other material for a new jail. They met November 4, 1813; again, January 26, 1814. The committee advertised to receive proposals for two hundred and fifty cords of stone for building a new jail. Failing to contract at this sitting, they subsequently offered to pay ten dollars per cord for good building stone, delivered on the site of said jail between January 31 and June 1. The stones were brought and were duly measured, March 2, 1814. The contract was let in April. The Legislature passed an act in 1815 authorizing the county treasurer to pay a certain sum to the building committee for the new jail. The building was not entirely secure, as is evident from the fact that, on the night of January 21, 1816, three prisoners confined therein broke out and escaped. The citizens of Canandaigua congratulated themselves during the winter of 1823-24 upon the building of a new court-house, the present town-house; the appropriation for that purpose to be six thousand dollars. The people desired this new building in place of the "old monument of the early settlers," the "Star Building," which was pronounced "a disgrace to the public square, and a reproach to an old and wealthy county." The Board of Supervisors published a notice through their chairman, Francis Granger, Esq., and E. Taylor, their clerk, on February 21, 1824, that an application would be made to the Legislature, at its present session, for the passage of a law authorizing and requiring the supervisors of this county to cause to be assessed and levied upon the freeholders and inhabitants of the county the sum of six thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting a court-house; two thousand dollars to be assessed and levied in each of the years 1824, 1825, and 1826. The bill authorizing the building of the court-house became a law in April, 1824. On July 4, 1824, the corner-stone of the present town-hall, then to be the new court-house, was consecrated, and, with appropriate ceremony, deposited in its place. The widow of Oliver Phelps, with her own hand, inserted within the corner-stone a tin box containing a copy of Governor Clinton's message to the Legislature of January 22, 1824; copies of the two newspapers printed in the village, said copies being upon white satin; the first census of Ontario County, taken in 1790; Continental currency of 1776, and other articles. Rev. Eddy, pastor of the Congregational church, offered prayer, and Dr. James Lakey delivered an address. Among those who took part in that interesting occasion were Judges Howell, Lapham, Loomis, Mitchell, Younglove, Sawyer, Greig, Spencer, Willson, Sibley, Lester, Granger, Penfield, and Marvin; while among the citizens of that day present were Messrs. Bemis, Gibson, Jackson, Ward, Coe, Wells, E. Sawyer, O'Hara, Blossom, Phelps, Bunnell, Lakey, Barnum, Francisco, Dorrington, J. M. Sawyer, Kibbe, Kingsley, Mead, Spaulding, and Merrill.

The new court-house is a prominent object to the stranger's eye, as he approaches Canandaigua. Commandingly situated, artistic in design, and extensive in dimension, it is deservedly regarded with pride by the citizen of village or county. Two questions arrayed the people in factions prior to its erection,—its location, and the direction it should front. Three sites were considered, and the ultimate decision placed it on the Gorham lot and the old Square,—one-third being on the former, two-thirds on the latter. Some desired the front to be southward, others to the west; the conclusion gave a west frontage. The contract was let to Messrs. Camp Kelsey and J. K. Wells, of Canandaigua, and Thomas Crawford, of Geneva,—the price being forty-two thousand dollars,—and the work was immediately commenced. The corner-stone was laid on July 4, 1827, by John L. Lewis, Jr., Grand Master of New York State, assisted by Excelsior Chapter, No. 164, and Canandaigua Lodge, No. 294. N. G. Cheesebro, S. W. Salisbury, and A. H. Hager were the committee, Thomas Crawford was the architect, and J. Stephenson secretary. The ceremonies were conducted with more than usual formality. A procession was formed of Masons, firemen, and citizens, and marched to the spot. Prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain. A derrick upheld the corner-stone, within which was placed the silver plate from the corner-stone of the old Masonic Hall erected in 1816, newspapers, and coins. Solemn music accompanied the lowering of the stone to its place. The architect presented working tools to the Grand Master, who applied the plumb, square, and level in their proper position, and pronounced it "*well formed, true, and trusty.*" He then struck the stone thrice with the mallet, and the honors of Masonry were given. An oration was delivered by John L. Lewis, Jr. The Hon. Thomas W. Howell followed by an appropriate address. The dimensions of the building give a base of ninety-six by seventy-six feet. The structure is surmounted by a statue twelve feet in height, and the distance from the ground to the top of this statue is one hundred and twenty feet. The inside is finely finished, and is designed

for a variety of court and county purposes. Upon the ground-floor are the offices of the county clerk, surrogate, and United States district clerk, the supervisors' room, and the post-office. A handsome memorial tablet meets the eye as one ascends the stair to the court-rooms. Here are engraved the names of one hundred and ten soldiers who fell in the late civil war. On the second floor are two court-rooms—one for the United States court, the other for the county. The building was completed and a court opened therein on January 10, 1859, the Hon. Henry Welles presiding. Well might a contrast between the court-house built (at a cost of six hundred pounds) in accordance with the act passed April 9, 1791, be drawn with the present noble structure. The old town-hall, made such on the erection of the new building as the court-house, recalls many a trial of forensic skill and moving eloquence by those early giants of the law. A Thompson, a Kent, a Spencer, a Van Ness, and a Platt sat upon the bench, while a Howell, a Greig, a Younger, a Spencer, a Willson, a Hubbell, a Sibley, and a Marvin contended for mastery at the bar. That generation has passed away, and their descendants in Canandaigua and elsewhere prove worthy sons of able and distinguished fathers. Enter the United States court-room, and find it hung around with portraits of eminent and noted men of the early day, of whom the following is a brief record taken from a framed enrollment and biography:

ONTARIO'S ROLL OF EARLY NOTABLES.

OLIVER PHELPS.—The original purchaser, with Nathaniel Gorham, of all that part of the State of New York lying west of the pre-emption line. Born in Windsor, Connecticut, in the year 1750. Died in Canandaigua, February 21, 1809.

NATHANIEL W. HOWELL.—Born in Blooming Grove, Orange county, New York, January 1, 1770. Died October 15, 1850. For thirteen years first judge of Ontario County. Assisted as counsel, with Vincent Matthews and Peter B. Porter, in 1795, in trying in Canandaigua the first cause ever tried before a jury in Ontario County.

NATHANIEL GORHAM.—Born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1738. Purchased, with Oliver Phelps, all that part of the State of New York lying west of the pre-emption line. A delegate from Massachusetts to the convention to form the first constitution of the United States. Died in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1769.

JOHN GREIG.—Born in Moffat, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, August 6, 1779. Attorney and counsellor-at-law. Settled in Canandaigua in 1800, where he died April 9, 1858.

VINCENT MATTHEWS.—Born in Orange county, New York. Settled in Newtown (now Elmira) in 1791. Attorney and counsellor-at-law. Practiced at the Ontario bar at an early day, and, with Nathaniel W. Howell and Peter B. Porter, tried the first cause ever tried before a jury in Ontario County, and died at Rochester in 1846.

AUGUSTUS PORTER.—Born in Salisbury, Connecticut, January 18, 1769. Settled in Canandaigua in 1789; removed to Niagara in 1806, where he died June, 1849.

ABNER BARLOW.—Born in Granville, Massachusetts, 11th March, 1759. Came to Canandaigua in May, 1789, and that year sowed the first wheat ever sowed in this town. Died June 28, 1846.

WILLIAM WOOD.—The originator of the gallery of portraits, founder of the Merchants' Clerks' Association of the city of New York, and other similar excellent institutions. Born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 31, 1777. Came to Canandaigua in 1800, where he died August 5, 1857.

MOSES ATWATER.—Born in Cheshire, Connecticut, May 12, 1765. The first physician settled in Canandaigua, having come there in 1789. For many years one of the side judges of the Ontario County Court of Common Pleas. Died November 15, 1847.

MICAH BROOKS.—For some years one of the side judges of the Ontario County Court of Common Pleas. Born in Cheshire, Connecticut, and settled in East Bloomfield in 1799.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.—Born in Maryland; settled near Genesee in 1816.

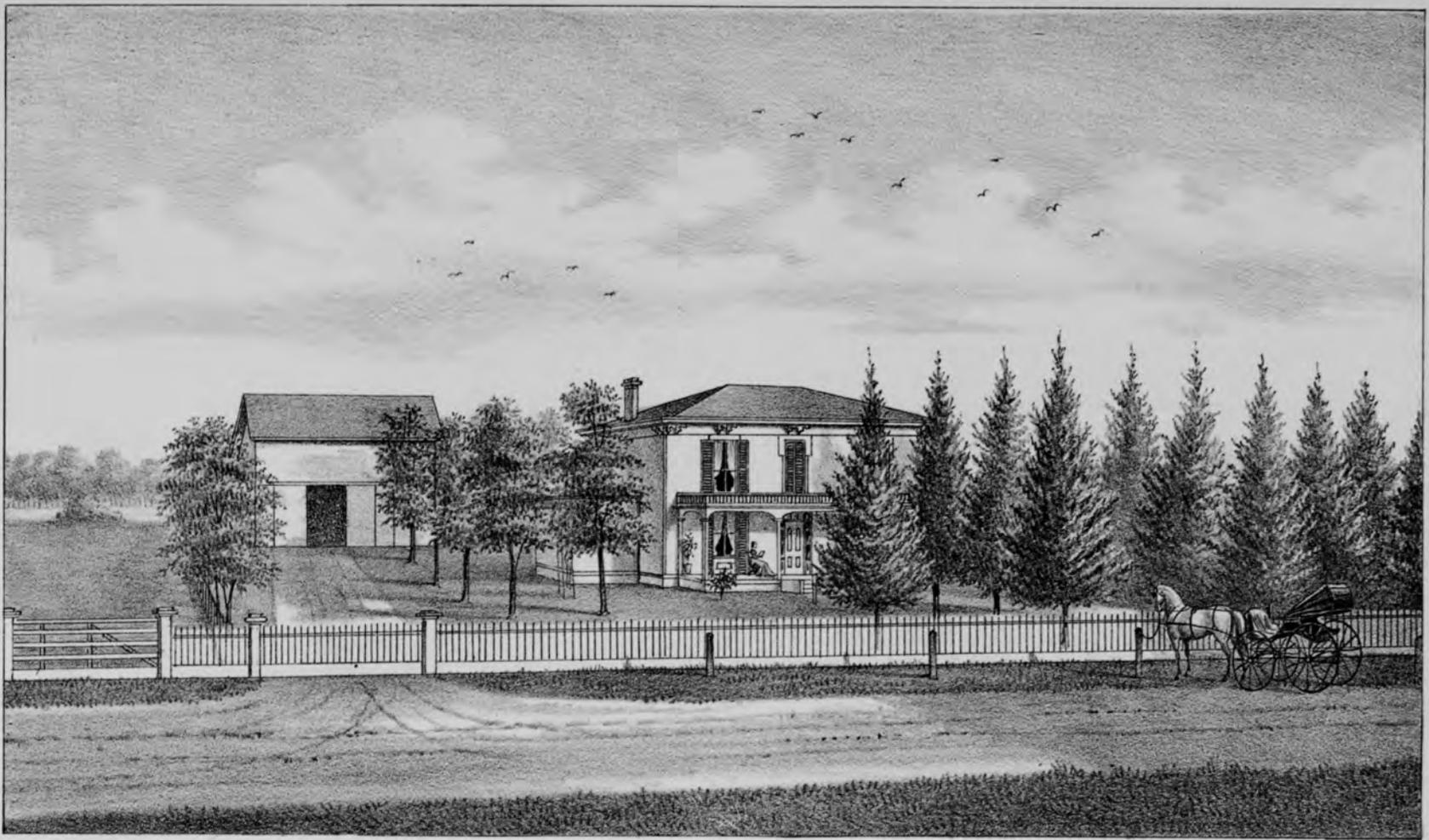
JASPER PARRISH.—Born in Windham, Connecticut, 1769. Captured when a boy by the *Delaware* Indians, soon after the massacre at Wyoming, and sold by them to the *Mohawks*, with whom he remained seven years as a captive; was found among them on the opening of the settlement of Western New York. Settled in Canandaigua in 1789, where he died July 12, 1836.

THOMAS BEALS.—Born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 13, 1783. For twenty-seven consecutive years he was the treasurer of Ontario County. Settled in Canandaigua in 1803, where he died April 1, 1864.

WILLIAM A. WILLIAMS.—Born in Wallingford, Connecticut; settled as a physician in Canandaigua in 1793, where he died September 3, 1834.

PETER B. PORTER.—Born in Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1773. Settled in

PLATE VIII



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SENECA, & PARSONAGE .

A.G.S. DEL.

Canandaigua in 1795. In that year he, with Vincent Matthews and Nathaniel W. Howell as attorneys, tried the first cause ever tried before a jury in Ontario County. Was a brave and skillful general of the Western New York militia in the war with Great Britain in 1812. Died at Niagara Falls, March, 1844.

NATHANIEL ROCHESTER.—Born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, February 21, 1752. The founder of the city of Rochester. Settled in Dansville, Livingston county, New York, in 1810. Died in Rochester, May 17, 1831.

HENRY WELLES.—For many years judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

JAMES WADSWORTH.—Born in Durham, Connecticut, in 1768. Settled in Genesee, Livingston county, then called Big Tree, in 1790, where he died in 1844.

DANIEL S. BARNARD.—A member of the Ontario County bar as early as 1825.

CAPTAIN PHILIP CHURCH.—A large land proprietor at an early day in Alleghany county, New York, and one of its earliest settlers. Died in Angelica.

WILLIAM WADSWORTH.—Born in Durham, Connecticut. Settled in Genesee, then Big Tree, in 1790. Was general of the militia of Western New York in the war with Great Britain in 1812. Died at Genesee in 1833.

AMBROSE SPENCER.—An eminent judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, when that court was the pride of the State.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—Studied his profession as a lawyer in Canandaigua. Was senator in Congress from Illinois. A Presidential candidate of Conservative Democracy in 1860, and died, in 1861, at Chicago.

RED JACKET.—The renowned chief of the *Seneca* Indians, and the famed orator.

MARK H. SIBLEY.—Born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, in 1795. Settled in Canandaigua in 1814. A distinguished member of the Ontario bar. Represented the county in the Assembly and in Congress. Died in Canandaigua, September 8, 1852.

JARED WILLSON.—Born in West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, May 23, 1786. Settled in Canandaigua in 1813. Admitted to the bar, where he was well known as a sound lawyer and eloquent advocate. Died April 8, 1851.

WALTER HUBBELL.—Born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, February 25, 1795. Long a prominent leader of the Ontario County bar. Settled in Canandaigua in September, 1814, where he died March 25, 1848.

BOWEN WHITING.—Born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. Appointed first judge of Ontario County. Died at Geneva.

JOHN C. SPENCER.—Born in Hudson, New York, January 8, 1788. Settled in Canandaigua, 1809, where he resided until 1845. A prominent lawyer of this bar and State. Represented Ontario County in the Assembly and Senate of this State and in Congress. Was appointed, in 1827, one of the revisers of the laws of this State by Governor De Witt Clinton. Was secretary of this State in 1839, and in 1841 Secretary of War under John Tyler. Died in Albany in 1855.

WILLIAM H. ADAMS.—Admitted as attorney and counsellor of the Supreme Court of New York in 1815. Practiced his profession with great credit in Canandaigua for many years, and died in Lyons, Wayne county.

GIDEON GRANGER.—Born in Suffield, Connecticut, July 19, 1767. Postmaster-general under Jefferson from 1801 to 1809. Removed to Canandaigua in 1816. Elected State senator in 1818. Died in Canandaigua December 31, 1822.

FRANCIS GRANGER.—Born in Suffield, Connecticut, December 1, 1792. Came to Canandaigua in 1816, and then admitted to the bar. Was a member of the Legislature of this State, and a member of Congress from this county for many terms. Was postmaster-general under Harrison, and died at Canandaigua August 28, 1868.

HENRY S. COLE.—Born in Canandaigua September 23, 1800. Admitted to the bar in 1821. Removed to Michigan, of which State he was attorney-general, and died in Detroit in 1835.

Many another eminent lawyer, like General Dudley Marvin, for thirty years an able practitioner, is entitled to like honors and brief mention, but these given serve as examples that the bar of Ontario has no fictitious reputation.

AN INTERESTING RELIC

of early court proceedings in Ontario County is found in the extracts from speeches made in June, 1805, at the close of the sitting of the Court of Common Pleas; the one of Judge Hosmer, as a farewell address, the other a reply by John Greig, Esq. The Hon. Timothy Hosmer, first judge of this county, having attained that age which constitutionally disqualified for a longer exercise of official functions, retiring to private life, thus addressed his auditory: "Gentlemen,—Having by the constitution of our State been dismissed from further meeting you in this court of justice, my official life closes after a period of about twelve years, during which I have had the honor of presiding on this bench. An

inhabitant of this county from its earliest settlement, I have beheld it rise from the cheerless bosom of the forest to the respectable state in which we now behold it; to a state of population almost incredible, having, in the short space of fifteen years, increased to about twenty thousand; and this is in a great measure owing to a wise government and wholesome administration, that has yielded protection to all classes of society, and insured to them the full enjoyment of their lawful acquisitions. In this time we have beheld towns and villages arise, seminaries of useful learning established, religious institutions founded and flourishing, trade and commerce thriving and extending, the means of communication facilitated by the improvement of roads, locks, and canals, agriculture remunerating the toils of the farmer beyond his fondest expectation, the mechanical arts cherished and supported, and poverty and distress almost estranged by the smiles of plenty. Within this period, this western section of the State has attained a degree of power and influence highly respectable. Here the observant eye beholds the most sober observance of moral and religious duties, a name and praise to be preserved by utmost care, and only possible by a steady perseverance in the industrial path, and a pertinacious adherence to tried and approved rules, governing by the pure dictates of reason."

To the address, of which a fragment is given, Mr. Greig for the bar, replied: "To the Honorable Timothy Hosmer, Esquire, first judge of this court. Sir,—The gentlemen composing the bar request me to communicate the painful regret felt at parting with you as the chief magistrate of this county. They authorize me to declare that they have looked up to you as the father of this court. It is their earnest prayer that your remaining years may pass tranquilly and happily. They can no longer meet you as president of this court, but anticipate a meeting where contentions cease, and a true verdict will be passed upon human action, and where the just will meet with that glorious reward which will be the sure consequence of a well-spent life."

COURTS AND CASES.

The first Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of Ontario County was held in the unfinished chamber of Moses Atwater's house, on the first Tuesday in June, 1792; Oliver Phelps, judge, Nathaniel Gorham, Jr., clerk, and Judah Colt, sheriff. Vincent Matthews, of Newtown, was the only attorney present at the opening of the court.

The first business transacted by the Surrogate's Court in this county was the settlement of the estate of Captain Jonathan Whitney, deceased, in 1793. An inventory of real and personal is presented, beneath which is written as follows: "This may certify, that Oliver Whitmore did this day present the above inventory to us with an intention of lodging the same in the surrogate's office, agreeable to the bonds given by Nathan Whitney, as administrator of the estate of Jonathan Whitney, and made solemn oath that the above is a true and perfect inventory of all the estate of Captain Jonathan Whitney, late of the town of Seneca, in the county of Ontario, in the State of New York, deceased. Taken in presence of Joel Whitney and Solomon Yates, Ontario County, November 8, 1793. Samuel Mellish, Surrogate for Ontario County."

In 1804, a quarrelsome Indian was arrested for murdering a white man at or near Buffalo, brought to Canandaigua, lodged in jail, and tried in the old courthouse. John Greig, Esq., was district attorney, and the prisoner was defended by Peter B. Porter and Red Jacket. The Indian was convicted but not executed. John Greig remarked, concerning the effort of Red Jacket, that he himself was but a reed compared to the arrow from the lightning bow of his opponent, the native of the forest.

The first breach of promise case tried in Ontario County was in June, 1818, before Chief-Justice Thompson: *Mary Nowlen vs. James Campbell*; and a verdict was rendered to plaintiff of \$1200.

In 1822, a Penn Yan jury decided that a man was not a "habitual drunkard" unless he was drunk more than half the time.

At the Circuit Court and Oyer and Terminer, held in Canandaigua, June, 1822, his Honor Justice Platt presiding, a colored woman named "Airy Thompson," aged 23 years, was tried and convicted for murdering her infant child, and sentenced to be hung on the first Friday in October, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. The opinion to some degree prevailed that the woman was insane. Evidence of guilt was principally derived from the fact that the child's body was found secreted, with a wound in its head sufficient to cause death; and certain confessions were made by the mother, which indicated her to be the author of the injury. She was ably defended by counselors Hulburt and Marvin, and the jury recommended her case to the merciful consideration of the proper authorities. A respite was granted, and her case was brought before the Legislature of 1823.

At the same session of court, Samuel Vantassel was convicted of rape, and George P. Moore of burglary, and both were sentenced to State's prison for life.

The first county record relative to taxes collected in Ontario County bears date

1793. The town of Canandaigua had seven collectors, viz.: Jonathan Edwards, Phineas Bates, Eber Norton, Aaron Rice, Elias J. Gilbert, Noah Porter, and Solomon Warner. The total amount collected in the town of Canandaigua was £35 13s. 4½d. The total amount, as credited to Ontario County, was £53 13s. 5½d. The assessment as a tax was made on the third Wednesday of August, 1792. The tax assessed and levied June 25, 1793, upon the county, was £197 5s. 8d. The district of Williamson was established, and in May, 1794, a tax was granted for £186 12s. 10d. On 4th May, 1795, a county tax was granted for £300 3s. 11½d. On May 5, 1796, a tax was granted for the use of schools, amounting to £194 10s., and July following, an additional amount, for county use, of £220, making £414 10s. Six new districts were formed.

"CANANDAIGUA, March 22, 1797.

"The several accounts have been inspected by the Board of Supervisors, and vouchers for the several charges have been produced by the Treasurer, except the sum of £100, paid the commissioners for building the gaol, which is allowed, but no voucher has been produced. By order of the Board of Supervisors.

"AMOS HALL, Supervisor."

On May 31, 1797, there was with the county treasurer \$459.01½; received from the State treasurer, \$972.50, making a total amount in the county treasury of \$1431.61½. On May 30, 1798, the accounts of the treasurer showed a balance in his hands of \$713.26, including \$430.08 for use of schools, excepting \$100, excepted as in previous years. The examining committee were Ezra Patterson, Ebenezer Curtiss, and E. Norris. A tax was granted May, 1798, for the following purposes, viz.: For highways, to be paid to the order of superintendents, \$400; jail, \$1000; schooling, \$500; county expenses, \$600.34. To be collected from eighteen towns. The committee to examine the treasurer's accounts were Josiah Fish and Joel Roberts. The committee, in 1799, were Ebenezer Curtiss, Abner Barlow, and Solomon Hovey. The amounts on hand indicate a growth of property and a disposition to advance especially the educational interests. The *first fine* collected and credited to the county of Ontario was entered as follows: "December 13, 1799.—By fine on Beman Wheeler, for petty larceny, at a Magistrate's Court in Geneva, \$17.00." A tax was granted October, 1799, for the following purposes, viz.: For building jail, \$3000; for highways, \$1000; for schools, \$500; for county expenses, \$2455.50. The town of Sodus was included this year, and made nineteen towns in the county. These towns were assessed as follows: "Palmyra, \$128.25; Middletown, \$75; Farmington, \$141.50; Bristol, \$63.50; Easton, \$142.50; Hartford, \$78; Jerusalem, \$324.50; Northfield, \$167.50; Pittstown, \$140.50; Seneca, \$328; Bloomfield, \$216; Sparta, \$110; Charlestown, \$90.50; Canandaigua, \$150; Phelps, \$146.50; Genesee, \$95.25; Northampton, \$4236; Augusta, \$86.50; Sodus, \$233.50." There was received from the Holland Company, \$1788.95, and for schooling, from the State, for the year ending March, 1798, \$972.50. The balance left to the credit of the county was \$11,234.92. Committee of accounts, Solomon Hovey, Josiah Fish, and David Sutherland.

We close this subject of early taxes and their collectors by a list for 1801 of the parties employed to collect, in the various towns of the county, the taxes of that year. For Jerusalem, George Brown; Augusta, Francis Briggs; Northfield, Alexander Dunn; Sodus, William B. Cogswell; Palmyra, C. Southworth; Genesee, Asa Woodward; Northampton, Peter Shaffer; Hartford, John Mack; Bristol, George Coddington, Jr.; Middletown, Ephraim Cleveland; Easton, Bascom Whitney; Seneca, William Smith; Phelps, Augustus Dickinson; Sparta, Benjamin Roberson; Charlestown, Martin Lewis; Canandaigua, John Cooley; Bloomfield, Elisha Steele; Pittstown, John Curtis; and Farmington, David Smith.

STATE ARSENAL.

For public safety and convenience, military stores were distributed over the State. Small arsenals were erected near the northern and western frontiers, and military stores deposited in them, ready for any emergency. One of these was built at Canandaigua. Moses Atwater and wife conveyed, on October 10, 1808, to the people of the State of New York, a piece of ground one hundred and twenty-four feet by ninety feet four inches, the same being part of lot No. 1 west of Main street, north of the square, in the village named. A brick building was soon after erected on this piece of ground, and designated as the arsenal. The site is a high eminence directly west of the centre of the square, and commands the village and adjacent country. In this structure were deposited cannon, a thousand stand of arms, ammunition, and accoutrements. It was used as an arsenal, and so occupied until shortly before our late rebellion, when, by order of Secretary Floyd, all the arms therein contained were sold at auction, as were those of other arsenals at the north. Within a few years the State government was on the point of selling the building and the ground, when it was discovered that

the deed contained a clause giving the State a right to the ground and building only while it was used as a State arsenal for military purposes.

The old arsenal still stands, a silent memento of the struggle of the young republic with old England. It is a pride of the village, and it is hoped that it may be allowed to remain. The building is a two-story structure; in size about thirty by fifty feet. Originally, the lower part was provided with racks for muskets. Here was kept for years an old twelve-pound iron cannon, whose thunders proclaimed the each recurring anniversary of American Independence. Here also were one or two iron six-pound pieces. The second story was used for storing equipments and ammunition. Formerly, a guard-house was erected at the north end of the lot. This post was occupied for years by a non-commissioned officer as guard over the premises, but it has given way before the inroads of time long since, and few now live who were aware of its existence. The old arsenal, standing isolated upon a spot made doubly interesting as the tomb of the Indian dead, dilapidated and deserted, attracts many a curious gaze, and calls forth many a stirring recollection.

THE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

From the organization of towns, the care of the indigent has been a prominent feature of their history. Officers were early elected to attend to their interests, and provision made for their maintenance. The towns cared for their own poor until October 8, 1825, when, at the annual meeting of the supervisors of the county, Thomas Beals, Nathaniel Lewis, and Moses Fairchild were appointed a committee to purchase a farm for a county poor-house establishment. Notice was given that proposals would be received by the county treasurer until November 17, 1825, for the purchase of a farm for this object. Said farm to contain one hundred acres of land of good quality. Payment to be made, one-half March 1, 1826, and the remainder in one year. A farm in Hopewell, three miles east of Canandaigua, was purchased for \$1868.64. A house was erected in the summer of 1826, and formal notice was given on the 23d of October of that year that the house would be opened for use. To this notice were attached the names of the superintendents, as follows: Thomas Beals, John Price, Nathan Reed, William T. Coddington, and Chester Loomis. The aggregate cost of the farm buildings, furniture, stock, and implements, was \$7023.84, at the time the house was opened. Later, 112 acres have been purchased, giving a total of 212 acres in the farm. The main building, of brick and wood, is 40 by 84 feet, two stories and basement, with two wings, one of which is two stories, 32 by 60 feet, and the other one story and a half, 25 by 30 feet. The property has recently been much improved, a new mansard roof being added to the main building, and thereby not only increasing the capacity of the house, but enhancing its general appearance. There are connected with the institution wood and wash houses, two barns, and other outbuildings. Nine acres of young orchard were planted in 1874, and an old orchard of five acres has been long upon the farm, but has inferior fruit. The crop of 1874 was 600 bushels wheat, 1200 bushels corn in the ear, 600 bushels peas and oats, 400 bushels oats, 1800 bushels potatoes, 40 tons hay, 40 bushels beans, 30 bushels onions, 12 bushels clover-seed, and 6 bushels herd's grass-seed. Nine cows, besides other stock, are kept on the farm. Average cost of boarding per week is \$1.50. Inmates are well fed and clothed. A new building, designed for idiots and the insane, is detached from the main building. Iron bedsteads, single, are added to the furniture. The board of superintendents in 1875 were S. R. Wheeler, who had served seventeen years on the board; John H. Benham, three years, and W. B. Witter, one year. Mr. Sheldon was foreman, and Mr. Spear keeper.

Frances Mitchell, or "Mother Mitchell," as she was usually called, was received in 1826, and the second inmate. She died May 19, 1874, having been there about forty-eight years. The departments are as follows: for men, for women, for boys, and for girls; hospitals for the aged, infirm, and sick, for the idiotic and insane; and a culinary department, the last conducted by Thomas Coleman for a quarter of a century. The infirm and sick are under charge of Dr. Hayes, of Canandaigua. The number of inmates in 1875 was 140. The number of regular boarders was 113, others remaining during winters. On the books were entered 319 names for the year ending October 1, 1874. Others were tramps, vagrants, and transients, among which the following nationalities were represented: Irish, 143; American, 134; English, 17; German, 16; Scotch, 1, and Welsh, 1. Among the inmates were nine idiots and a score of lunatics. Early in 1875, there were twenty-four children in the institution, three-fourths of whom attended school in a house 18 by 24 feet. Miss Eunice Saunders had charge of the school during the last four or five years. Miss Coddington, years ago, donated a fund whose interest supported the school during the entire year. The fund and children have recently been transferred to the Orphan Asylum, at Canandaigua, with beneficial results. Caddie McCullough was the children's nurse. A dwarf in size, thirty-five years of age, thirty-two years were passed at the poor-house, and her utmost solicitude has

been the welfare of the little ones. The institution, having a value in money of \$30,000, is one of the avenues by which the active sympathies of the citizens of old Ontario find expression, and redounds to their credit and honor.

ONTARIO IN 1810

extended about forty-four miles north and south, while its greatest width east and west was forty-five miles. It was bounded north by the Canada line, east by Seneca, south by Steuben, and west by Genesee. Its area was seventeen hundred and seventy-seven and a half square miles, or one million one hundred and thirty-seven thousand six hundred acres. It had sixteen post-offices, and Canandaigua village contained one hundred and thirty-seven houses. The area was divided in twenty-four towns, of which Bloomfield was the most populous, its population being forty-four hundred and twenty-five. Great roads from Albany, westward, led centrally across the county, through the rich and flourishing villages of Geneva, Canandaigua, and the *elegant* settlements of Bloomfield, Lima, and Avon. Canandaigua, the capital of the county, finely situated on the margin of the outlet of the lake of the same name, was, next to Utica, the most populous village in the western district. A thousand people now lived in a place where, twenty-one years previous, there stood but a miserable Indian wigwam. Agriculture rapidly improved under the exertions of hardy industry, and the intelligent exertion of men who combined wealth, talent, and influence. At this early period there were but few portions of the State that made a better display of agricultural opulence than the district westward of Canandaigua to the Genesee, a tract abounding alike in soil of surpassing fertility and prospects the most beautiful. Illustrative of growth in population is the fact that the same area which, in 1791, contained ten hundred and seventy-five persons, in 1810 was the home of seventy-two thousand seven hundred and seventy-four. It contained fifty-eight hundred and thirty senatorial electors, or freeholders to the amount of two hundred and fifty dollars, and probably there were in all about fourteen thousand families. The industry seems incredible, and while we lightly regard the frail structures built along the creeks, and speak of the farmer-weaver as of petty ability, the statistics disclose a manufacture highly creditable to the pioneers. The household product in 1810 was five hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred and thirty yards of woolen, cotton, and mixed cloths, and there were nineteen hundred and three looms.

Efforts from the first to improve the breeds of domestic stock were marked by careful attention. The merino was introduced, and the choicest breeds of cattle. It is noted that the first fair held in Canandaigua was appointed for the last Tuesday of January, 1811, when the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county met at the court-house to adjudge various premiums on cloth there exhibited. The judges met, but not having received the law governing, adjourned to February 29, when they again met and awarded the first premium to Nathan Comstock on a piece of cloth manufactured from merino wool. While large tracts in southern and northern Ontario were lying uncultivated, the central region had attained a degree of advancement highly encouraging to those who had settled in hope, and borne with the toil and trouble of the earlier years.

CHAPTER XV.

TOWN MEETINGS—CELEBRATIONS—LA FAYETTE, JOSEPH SMITH, AND JOHN MORGAN.

THE town meeting of the early day was a fit type of pure democracy. Questions of local importance originated division of sentiment and consequent formation of parties. In these free assemblies were fostered that love of liberty and that power of self-assertion which made popular government a possibility. No question called forth greater interest than that of a division of the town. Parties were formed for and against the measure, and every expedient resorted to that each might frustrate the other. Temporarily majorities prevailed for "no division," but ultimately the opposition carried their point. Their efforts called out the rural orators, and many a straightforward, sensible appeal, and many a wordy harangue presaged the repetition of a struggle upon a broader field concerning questions of public import—county, State, and national. In this relation the town meeting may be fitly characterized as the primary school of legislation, the epitome of republican government. When a capable man was placed in office, he was retained therein for many years. The offices sought the men, and there was little scrambling for political preferment. Meetings and elections were primitively conducted. For a few years no poll-list was kept, and there was no lack of opportunity had there been an inclination to bias the returns by fraud. In instances ballots were

deposited in a hat held under the arm. This was improved upon by placing the receptacle of votes upon a table. In Richmond each voter was obliged to walk up a plank, and Joseph Garlinghouse, knowing the residents of the town, was called on to announce the name. "You live out of town," "you have voted," or "you're not of age," were assertions which, if correct, obliged the person challenged to make way for another. The various officers elected at town meetings were, town clerk; assessors, three in number; constable and collector, both offices in one person; three commissioners of highways; a supervisor; the fence-viewers and pathmasters were unlimited, appointed as there was need. There were overseers of the poor, and school commissioners, whose duties as practiced were very limited. The bounty on wolves, the division of road districts, the rules respecting stock, the tax for town expenses, the provision for schools, were of the subjects which called for town action. The pioneers were not men skillful with the pen nor versed in orthography, but their edicts were marked by sterling sense, and their efforts, harmoniously exerted, have verily been the substantial foundation of present solidity and prosperity.

Celebrations, affording relaxation and giving expression to patriotic feeling, have characterized the citizens of Ontario as second to none in adherence to law and in love of country. At Geneva, Phelps, Naples, and other old and enterprising villages, anniversaries of notable occasions have given rise to an expression of honor to the fallen and an indorsement of their actions, but we have chosen Canandaigua, as the capital, to immediately represent the county, and a record of past and present is deemed worthy of extended notice in this connection.

The first celebration of the Fourth of July in Canandaigua took place in 1809. The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated by a very numerous and respectable number of the Federal Republicans of the county, in a style unusually splendid and honorable to the principles which consolidated our Federal government. "The sentiments and feelings which that epoch can never fail to inspire were heightened by recent events, the passing away of that cloud which has hung with portending aspect over our divided country, and of an eight years' Democratic night dispelled by the rising sun of Federalism." General Hall officiated as president, and Israel Chapin, Valentine Brothers, and Gideon Pitts as vice-presidents. An oration was delivered by Myron Holley at the academy. About seventy ladies assembled at the residence of Mr. Clark in the afternoon and drank tea in the spacious court-yard, and the evening was passed in dance and gayety. Music was furnished by the Bloomfield Band; dinner was provided at Taylor's Hotel, which in the evening was illuminated.

Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1812, was a day fitly celebrated. The ceremonies were carried forward with considerable pomp and ceremony under the auspices of the Washington Benevolent Society of Ontario County. Punderson B. Underhill, James D. Bemis, and Richard Wills were on the committee of arrangements. Proceedings were opened by prayer on the part of Rev. Torrey. Music was furnished by the Bloomfield Band, and an oration was delivered by Myron Holley. The 4th of July, 1815, marking the close of a second war with Great Britain, an American triumph was celebrated by the young men of Canandaigua at the court-house. J. Willson read the Declaration of Independence, and the oration was delivered by William Hubbell. Dinner was provided at Coe's Hotel. In the afternoon a "splendid tea-party" was given by the ladies on Arsenal Hill. The 4th of July, 1820, was an occasion of formal exercises in the village. Mark H. Sibley delivered the oration. Services were held at the Methodist church. Rev. William Barlow made the prayer, Dr. Richard Wells read the Declaration of Independence; an ode was read by Rev. Johns, and one was sung by Chauncy Morse. The morning of the 4th, in 1823, was ushered in by firing of cannon, ringing of bells, and a display of flags. A procession was formed under direction of Colonel Edward Sawyer, and marched to the brick meeting-house. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Johns; reading by Mark H. Sibley, Esq.; and Walter Hubbell, Esq., delivered an oration. Dinner was served under a "bower" near Mead's Hotel, and the following were among the toasts offered: "Old Ontario, having 'set out' many children, still retains the homestead." "Monroe, Livingston, Wayne, and Yates: may they prove legitimate whelps of the 'Lyon of the West.'"

The forty-eighth anniversary of American Independence was celebrated on Monday, July 5, 1824, with unusual ceremony. A national salute was fired at sunrise from Arsenal Hill. A procession was formed at 10 A.M., Colonel Sawyer, marshal; Adjutant Phelps, assistant. Spaulding's Band preceded, followed by an artillery company under Captain Merrill, with martial band. The corner-stone of the second court-house was laid, and the procession marched to the brick church, which was filled to overflowing. The following exercises took place: first, an ode; second, prayer by Rev. Hickox; third, reading of Declaration of Independence by Francis Granger; fourth, an ode; fifth, oration by Oliver Phelps Jackson, Esq. Later a dinner was partaken of at the hotel kept by Mr. Mead, and Hon. Aaron Younglove presided.

A centennial celebration took place July 4, 1876, and since 1824 there had been none so notable in the annals of Ontario County. The "Sleeping Beauty" was fairly awakened. A profuse display of flags and decorations in public localities and on private residences betokened the interest in the occasion. The main stand was on the east side of Main street, just south of the old oak, now stripped of its branches. Over the stand was the motto: "We begin our Second Century with Hope and Confidence." On front of the town hall was the motto: "1776, an Experiment—1876, a Success!" a transparency designed by Dr. Bennett. Fronting the court-house steps was the stand for the choir of children, directed by Professor Whelpton. The "Declaration" was read by W. S. Hubbell, Esq. A part of the history of Canandaigua, by J. Albert Granger, Esq., was read, and a rain compelled adjournment to the court-house, where it was finished. The very few comparatively who could find entrance listened to an oration by Hon. E. G. Lapham. The "Boomerang Legion" came out in queer, grotesque array. The wheelbarrow- and sack-races and greased pole gave amusement to the crowd. A grand display of fireworks in the evening closed this memorable day.

The visit of La Fayette to America, as the nation's guest, was an occasion when the entire populace vied to give him greatest honor. His journey through the land was a triumphal march; bonfires blazed on the hill-tops; cannon thundered their salute; old soldiers rushed weeping to his arms; committees met and escorted him to their villages, and hundreds sought the honor of a grasp of his hand. The general arrived in Buffalo January 4, 1825. Thence he visited Black Rock, Niagara Falls, Fort Niagara, Lewiston, and Lockport. He came on a canal-boat to Rochester. On Tuesday morning, June 7, 1825, an express messenger from Rochester rode into the villages announcing that the Marquis La Fayette would, late in the afternoon, reach Canandaigua. The news spread like wildfire all over the country. The people knew that he was to come, and awaited the announcement of the day. Crowds were soon in motion, people in carriages and on horseback turned out to meet him at Mendon, where he was to be received by a committee from Canandaigua. About sundown the "Ontario Band" and martial music marched to the head of Main street. It was half-past eight when the retinue and the general appeared in sight, a fact announced by the discharge of artillery; loud, long cheers were raised by the multitude, and smiles of gladness were on all countenances; the band began to play, but so eager were the people to see their visitor that the formation of a procession seemed difficult. The general was received from the Rochester committee at Mendon, placed in the finest coach that could be obtained, and this was drawn by four gray horses, driven by Samuel Greenleaf. A long procession of carriages and horsemen, with a multitude on foot, was finally formed, and marched down Main street, to the alternating music of the band and the drum and fife. Salutes were fired from Arsenal Hill, and many residences were brilliantly illuminated. The Canandaigua Hotel and Kingley's tavern opposite were dazzling in appearance. When opposite the hotel the procession opened ranks to allow the general to pass through. As his carriage reached the entrance, the crowd surged forward, and were with difficulty kept from thronging into the hall. The doors were closed and guarded. Colonel William Blossom and Judge Moses Atwater, the committee, introduced many, and the marquis sat down with about one hundred guests to an elegant supper. About ten o'clock the music appeared on the balcony, and La Fayette came out, while candles were held on either side of him that the people might see him. With head uncovered he bowed smilingly to the eager, patient multitude below. He spoke briefly, thanking them for kind attentions and expressing regret that he could not have arrived in the daytime. With French politeness and graceful bows he withdrew inside the hotel. The general spoke slow, in broken English, and it was difficult to understand him. With him, upon the balcony, was his son. In appearance he was stoutly built, with healthy but fatigued look, and full, florid face. Later, he was escorted to the mansion of John Greig, where he passed the night. A procession was formed in the morning to escort the general to meet the Geneva delegation. As they marched down the street kerchiefs waved a welcome, and all were gladdened by a sight of our noble friend, the companion of Washington. The Geneva committee met the escort at Ball's tavern, near Flint Creek, and the tide of population moved forward to Geneva, where great preparation had been made for his reception. A bower had been erected on the square in front of the Geneva Hotel, and the pathway was covered by carpets and strewn with flowers. He chose, it seems, to walk more humbly upon the native soil. A few hours at Geneva, then on to Waterloo, Seneca Falls, Auburn, and Syracuse. Here he embarked on a packet commanded by Captain Allen, and proceeded on his way to Boston, where, on the 17th, he took part in laying the corner-stone of the "Bunker Hill Monument." The Canandaigua artillery, a six-pounder, was commanded on the occasion of the visit by Ira Merrill. A cavalry company, thirty strong, mounted on gray horses, turned out under command of Captain James Lyon, and Asa Spaulding led the Ontario Band. Greenleaf, who drove the team

alluded to, is a resident of Shortsville. He drove the first four-horse stage out of Ithaca, May 1, 1816, to Auburn.

MORMONISM had its origin in Ontario County. The natural credulity of the ignorant has ever made them the dupes of design, and there has never been a creed promulgated so fallacious or so monstrous but that it has found followers. Indignant citizens have ejected the contaminating influence from their midst, and, glorified by persecution, the evil has grown and perpetuated itself. Time hallows the past, custom sanctions usage, and the usurper in the course of events becomes authority. The society of Jemima Wilkinson soon dissolved, but the new religion with active workers drew proselytes from every quarter, and numbers thousands of firm believers. It is of interest, then, to place on record here a brief outline of its founder. The father of Joseph Smith was from near the Merrimac river, New Hampshire. His first settlement was in or near Palmyra village, but in 1819 he became the occupant of new land on Stafford street, Manchester, near the Palmyra line. His cabin was of the rudest, and a small tract about it was underbrushed as a clearing. He had been a Universalist, but had changed to Methodism. His character was that of a weak, credulous, litigious man.

Mrs. Smith, originally designing profit and notoriety, was the source from which the religion of the Latter-Day Saints was to originate. The Smiths had two sons. The elder, Alvah, sickened and died, and Joseph was designated as the coming prophet,—a subject the most unpromising in appearance and ability. Legends of hidden treasure had pointed to Mormon Hill as the depository. Father and son had visited the place and dug for buried wealth by midnight, and it seemed natural that the Smiths should in time connect themselves with the plan of a new creed, with Joseph Smith as the founder. As the scheme developed, Oliver Cowdery and Martin Harris gave it their support, and Sydney Rigdon joined the movement later. Cowdery was a school-teacher in the district, and intimate with the Smiths. Harris was owner of a good farm two miles north of Palmyra village. The farm went to pay for the publication of the Mormon Bible. Harris was an honest, worthy man, but a religious enthusiast. Rigdon came from Ohio, and attached himself to the scheme of imposture. He had been a Baptist preacher, but had forfeited his standing by disreputable action. His character was that of a designing, dishonest, disreputable man. In him the Smiths found an able manager, and he found them fit agents of his schemes. Joseph Smith, Jr., had in his possession a miraculous stone, opaque to others, luminous and transparent to himself. It was of the common hornblende variety, and was kept in a box, carefully wrapped in cotton. Placed in a hat, and looked upon, Smith alleged ability to locate hidden treasure. Mrs. Smith made and sold oil-cloths, and, while so engaged, prophesied a new religion, of which her son should be the prophet. One morning as the settlers went to their work a rumor circulated that the Smiths, in a midnight expedition, had commenced digging on the northwest spur of Mormon Hill, and had unearthed several heavy golden tablets covered with hieroglyphics. It was stated that Joseph was able to translate this record, and was engaged upon the work. To make money and indulge a love of notoriety was the first plan, and to found a new religion a later thought. The mysterious symbols were to be translated and published in book-form. Money was wanted, and Harris mortgaged his farm for two thousand five hundred dollars, which was to secure him half the proceeds of the sales of the Gold Bible. Joseph Smith told Harris that an angel had directed where on Mormon Hill the golden plates lay buried, and he himself unwillingly must interpret and publish the sacred writing, which was alleged to contain a record of the ancients of America, engraved by Mormon, the son of Neephi. Upon the box in which were the plates had been found large spectacles, whose glasses were transparent only to the prophet. None save Smith were to see the plates, on pain of death. Harris and Cowdery were the amanuenses, who wrote as Smith, screened from their view, dictated. Days passed, and the work proceeded. Harris took his copy home, to place in the hands of the type-setters. His wife was a woman of sense and energy. She seized one hundred pages of the new revelation, and they were burned or concealed. This portion was not again written, lest the first being found, the versions should not agree. The author of the manuscript pages from which the book was published is unknown. One theory gives them as the work of a Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio, who wrote it as a religious novel, left the manuscript with a printer, and, being appropriated by Rigdon, was brought to Manchester and turned to account. The general and most probable opinion is that Smith and Cowdery were the authors, from these reasons: it is a poor attempt at counterfeiting the Scriptures; modern language is inconsistently blended, and chronology and geography are at variance. It is a strange medley of Scripture, to which is appended a "Book of Commandments," the work of Rigdon, perhaps assisted by Spaulding's papers. The date of the Gold Bible is fixed as the fall of 1827. The first edition of the Book of Mormon was printed by E. B. Grandin, of Palmyra, New York, and consisted of five thousand copies. The work of printing began June 29. It was completed in 1830, and offered for sale at



ST. THERESA'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, STANLEY, N. Y.,
(ERECTED 1876.)

one dollar and twenty-five cents per copy, but it would not sell. Smith went to Pennsylvania, clad in a new suit from funds provided by Harris; here he married a daughter of Isaac Hale, and both were baptized by Rigdon after the Mormon ritual. This wife is living near Nauvoo, Illinois, in comfortable circumstances. The original edition of the book has this preface: "The *Book of Mormon*; an account written by the hand of Mormon upon plates taken from the plates of Nephi," and concludes with "By Joseph Smith, Jr., *Author and Proprietor*." Later editions designate Smith "translator." The contents give fifteen "Books," and the edition contains five hundred and eighty-eight pages, common duodecimo, small pica letter. A formal organization was desirable. A meeting was held at the house of Joseph Smith, Sr., in June, 1830. The exercises consisted of readings and interpretations of the new Bible. Smith, Sr., was installed "Patriarch and President of Latter-Day Saints." Cowdery and Harris were given limited and conditional offices. From the house the party adjourned to a brook near by, where a pool had been made by the construction of a small dam. Harris and Cowdery were first baptized at their own request. The latter, now qualified, administered the same rite to Joseph Smith, Sr., Mrs. Smith, his wife, Hiram Page, Mrs. Rockwell, Dolly Proper, and some of the Whitmer brothers. Calvin Stoddard, a neighbor, early believed in Mormonism, and was possessed with the notion that he should go out and preach the gospel. While in a state of doubt, two men, Stephen S. Harding and Abner Tucker, played a practical joke, which confirmed his faith. At midnight they repaired to his house, struck three heavy blows with a stone upon his door, awaking him; then one solemnly spoke, "Calvin Stoddard! the angel of the Lord commands that before another going down of the sun thou shalt go forth among the people and preach the gospel of Nephi, or thy wife shall be a widow, thy children orphans, and thy ashes scattered to the four winds of heaven."

Next day the first Mormon missionary, in full faith, began to preach from house to house, and so began that missionary system so successful and so potential to this new sect. Soon after organizing, the Mormons migrated to Kirtland, Ohio, thence to Independence, Missouri, then to Nauvoo, where Smith fell a martyr to the cause, and where a temple long stood to mark the sudden energy of the growing sect. Away to Utah the people traveled, and far beyond the pale of civilization established a new city and grew in power. The creed of polygamy engrafted by a later prophet has been a distinctive and repellent feature, at variance with law and morality. To its existence may be attributed the decline and ultimate death of the system. While Mormonism originated with the ignorant, and was perpetuated in knavery, among its adherents are ranked many good people whose devotion to the religion entitles them to honor. The career of a Mohammed had like points in the origin of Mohammedanism, and age has deepened the faith of its votaries. Mormonism, originating in Ontario, and the subject of ridicule, furnishes yet another evidence of human frailty, superstition, credulity, and faith.

MORGAN AND MASONRY.—Another character played a prominent part in Ontario history about the same period as there given. In the summer of 1826, William Morgan, a stone-mason, began to prepare a work revealing the mysteries of Masonry, and arranged with David C. Miller, a printer in Batavia, to have it published. Members of the order, learning the fact, took measures to suppress the publication. An attempt was made to get possession of the manuscript. Morgan was arrested on a civil suit, but found bail. In August, 1826, he was given up by his bail to the sheriff, and put in prison over the Sabbath, while his lodgings were searched, and, according to report, a part of his papers taken. The office in which the book was to be published was attempted to be fired by an incendiary. On September 12, Miller was placed under arrest by a constable on a warrant issued by a justice of the peace of Le Roy. He was taken to Le Roy, but accompanied by many persons. At Stafford, a hamlet on the road, Miller was taken from the carriage, in which he was being conveyed, to a Masonic lodge-room, where an effort was made to so far intimidate him as to obtain the desired manuscript. A large party of Miller's friends had followed, gathered in the street, and demanded his release. The prisoner was brought out, saw counsel, and learned that he was taken on a civil action for debt, but all bail was refused. Both parties then set out for Le Roy, where Miller demanded to be taken before the village justice. The demand was finally acceded, and discharge followed arraignment, as no evidence was found. Miller hastened his return to Batavia, his friends foiling an attempt to again arrest him. In September, 1827, three of the parties engaged in this transaction, Jesse French, Roswell Wilcox, and James Hurlburt, were tried and convicted for false imprisonment, riot, assault and battery; French had a year in the county jail, Wilcox six months, and Hurlburt three.

In September, 1826, William Morgan disappeared from Batavia, and for well-nigh fifty years no solution has been found to the mystery of his fate. In this connection Canandaigua became notorious in history as playing a conspicuous part in the Morgan abduction. A warrant was obtained, September 10, from a

justice of the peace in Canandaigua, by Nicholas G. Chesebro, for the arrest of William Morgan, on a charge of stealing a shirt and cravat which he had borrowed of one E. C. Kingsley. The warrant was served next day on Morgan at Batavia, and he was brought as a prisoner in a stage-coach to Canandaigua, and lodged in jail. Morgan was discharged by the justice issuing the warrant, there being no evidence adduced. He was immediately rearrested in a civil suit for the recovery of two dollars upon the alleged tavern bill assigned by Ackley to the complainant. Judgment and execution at once followed, and Morgan became a prisoner for debt in Canandaigua jail. He remained in prison that day, and until about nine o'clock of September 12. The jailor and his turnkey were *conveniently* absent, when certain parties went to the jail, represented that the judgment had been paid, and advised an immediate liberation of the prisoner. Morgan passed out, and at the street was seized, hurried into a close carriage standing near the front entrance to the jail, and by Hiram Hubbard driven rapidly out of town westward, and from that time his fate is obscure. Great excitement followed, and extended throughout the State. The feeling against Masonry was intense, lodges were dissolved, and an anti-Masonic party was formed. Parties were indicted for Morgan's abduction, and convictions for minor offenses obtained, but no indictment for murder could be brought, since Morgan's body was never found. A body said to be that of Morgan was found on the beach of Lake Ontario, near the mouth of Niagara river, but no reliance is placed upon the statement. Tales of his being a wanderer in a foreign land and of being seen far away on the Western plains are diversions from the more probable statement that his life was taken shortly after his abduction.

The trials of those indicted took place at Lockport and Canandaigua. It was learned that the carriage containing Morgan passed through Rochester, thence west on the ridge road towards Lockport, where a cell had been prepared in the Niagara county jail. At Wright's Corners, near Lockport, the programme was changed, and the carriage was driven to Lewiston, and thence to Fort Niagara. The driver was ordered to stop when near the grave-yard at Fort Niagara. Four men left the carriage, which was ordered to be driven away. This was about midnight of September 13. The surroundings were sinister, and calculated to intimidate, but failed to effect their object. Morgan was confined in the magazine from the morning of September 14 to the 19th, when he was removed to the fort. He was excited and vehement at first, but later asked to see his wife and children. Every effort was made by those having him in charge to induce a disclosure of the place where the manuscript was concealed, but in vain. We quote from "Early History, by William Hildreth," published in the *Ontario Times* of July 2, 1873. Three propositions were made: "to settle him on a farm in Canada; to deliver him over to the Masonic commander of some British war vessel at Montreal or Quebec, or to drown him in the river." The last proposition was met with strong opposition. High words and quarrels ensued among those present in council. The members became divided in opinion, and when William Morgan disappeared from the magazine at Fort Niagara, on the 19th day of September, 1826, he left no witness of his fate to give testimony of what had become of him. The popular feeling spread and deepened, and enemies of Masonry gained thousands of supporters. The blast swept by, and Masonry has again become powerful, while the embers of opposition are extinct, or lie smouldering with scarce a sign of the fiery passion which swept the country and threatened its peace.

CHAPTER XVI.

MILITIA—MUSTERS—WAR OF 1812—MEETINGS FOR DEFENSE AND RELIEF.

THREATENED with hostilities and held in contempt by England, the entire border swarming with Indians, and Canadian influences constantly evidencing aggressive feeling, the State of New York enrolled among her militia every able-bodied male inhabitant between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, barely excepting those religiously opposed to war. The adjutant-general gives, in his report for 1809, a total enrolment of the various branches of service of one hundred and two thousand and sixty-eight men. In 1811, military stores had been deposited among other places at Onondaga, Canandaigua, and Batavia. Cannon of various calibre were stored at these magazines. Heavy ordnance, designed for the Niagara frontier, was brought from Albany by water to West Cayuga, now Bridgeport, and thence transported on heavy sleds built for the purpose to their destination.

The frontier region was ill-fitted for war. The militia system was imperfect. Revolutionary soldiers were exempt. Territory was districted according to population. Large tracts were drawn upon to form companies. Privates supplied their own arms, and officers their own uniforms and outfit. Four trainings were

held each year. County trainings were held respectively in June and September. Notice of musters was given, and substitutes allowed; fines were imposed for non-attendance. These musters consisted of little else than an enrolment, a roll-call, an inspection, and a review, with little discipline and less benefit. The remembrances are mainly of a pleasing character, while there is also a recollection of pugilistic encounters and athletic sports. A resort to an adjacent log tavern was always in order, and the drill was never protracted, yet when called to the field, these backwoods militia won reputation as brave and efficient soldiers. War was declared against Great Britain, June 18, 1812. Expresses traveled through the country, spreading the tidings upon the main roads, whence they were borne to the interior settlements. The settler ceased to labor and awaited the result. Panics in some sections caused abandonment of homes, but they were again occupied. The governor ordered a draft of militia, but volunteers mainly composed the force.

On May 21, 1812, six hundred men, besides the Niagara garrison, composed the American forces on the frontier; by July 4, eight days after the declaration of war had been received, the force had been augmented to nearly three thousand. William Wadsworth was soon placed in command. On July 28 General Amos Hall was his successor, and August 11 Van Rensselaer assumed command, with headquarters at Lewiston. The express rider had gone on, scattering his handbills, blowing his tin horn, and rousing the people along the way. A town meeting was immediately announced to be held at Canandaigua on June 24. The citizens of the town turned out in large numbers, and the meeting was organized by the selection of Major William Shepard as chairman, and John C. Spencer, secretary. A committee of correspondence was appointed, consisting of the following-named gentlemen: Nathaniel W. Howell, Thaddeus Chapin, Zachariah Seymour, Oliver L. Phelps, J. C. Spencer, Nathaniel Gorham, Moses Atwater, James Smedley, and Hugh Jameson. A resolution was passed recommending the formation of a citizens' corps, to be composed of citizens exempt from military duty, for the defense of the village. A war meeting was also held in East Bloomfield, July 4, at which Captain Timothy Buell presided, and Daniel Bronson officiated as secretary. A company was organized for the defense of families and homes, called the "East Bloomfield Alarm Company." They resolved to arm themselves, and, when called upon, to assemble and march to the relief of any place in Ontario County, and for this purpose "pledged their sacred honor." Farmington held a war meeting at the tavern of Ebenezer Pratt. Sylvester Davis was chairman, and Nathan Barlow secretary. A corps was here formed for local protection, and fifty-three names at once enrolled.

The first excitement subsided, and months went by, during which the population continued their accustomed avocations. Canandaigua became a military station; barracks were erected opposite Bates' tavern; martial music filled the air; troops arrived, went into quarters, and again departed; baggage trains rattled through, and a market was opened for supplies.

The settlers feared the hostility of the *Seneca* Indians. Judge Erastus Granger, government agent, called a council of the *Senecas*, and obtained pledges of neutrality. The tribe became fast friends to the Americans, and a number of their warriors took part in the ensuing battles of the war.

A peace meeting was held at Taylor's Hotel, in the village of Canandaigua, on September 10, 1812, at which every town in the county was represented by delegates from the friends of peace.

On June 4, 1813, Captain John Rochester was engaged in recruiting at the barracks, offering \$8 per month, a bounty of \$16, and clothing for one year. Meanwhile, disgrace and disaster had fallen upon our arms. A brief general record is all that our space will permit in this connection. The regulars were withdrawn from the frontier, and General McClure, of the State militia, was left in command. He burned Newark, a Canadian village, evacuated Fort George, and halted at Fort Niagara. He soon took up his quarters at Buffalo. Colonel Murray, with a force of five hundred British and Indians, landed at Five-Mile Meadows before day. Indians, scouting in advance, reached Lewiston at sunrise. Here Major Bennett had a small force, in which were two sons of Horatio Jones. The Indians swarmed out of the woods, and a British detachment soon followed. Bennett fell back with a loss of half a dozen men. The enemy began to burn the houses, plunder them of valuables, and shoot down citizens. Among the slain in the attack on Lewiston were Dr. Alford, Miles Gillett and brother, Thos. Marsh, William Gardner, Tiffaný, and Finch. The ridge road on this 19th of December presented a woful scene. The people, men, women, and children, formed a column of retreat to the East. The *Tuscarora* Indians mingled in the flight. All in front was alarm. Onward the mass moved, while in the rear were deserted homes, and a few brave whites and Indians, who helped to check pursuit. At Howell's creek, the first four-corners west, was a small arsenal, where were stored several barrels of powder, a supply of fixed ammunition, and several hundred stand of arms. Here a halt was made, and the braver, demonstrating

heavily, turned back the Indians who had been in pursuit. The retreat of the column was made to Forsyth's, where a portion took the Lewiston road, and others came along the ridge road into what is now known as Orleans, Monroe, Wayne, and the north part of Ontario counties. Such a retreat must be memorable to such as took a part therein. A small party of *Tuscarora* Indians, firing from ambush near their village, checked pursuit, and aided the escape of the Lewiston settlers. A British scouting party sallied from Fort Niagara, with orders to burn every house and destroy the mills of Judge Van Horn, where was some flour intended for army use. Houses were burnt, but the furniture was first removed; the mill was fired, but a part of the flour was rolled out for the use of destitute families. The party returned to the fort. The news of the raid spread consternation. An advance on Buffalo, or a movement upon Batavia, was expected. General Hall, of Bloomfield, called about him quite a force from General Wadsworth's brigade, in Ontario; volunteers came in from Genesee county, and headquarters were for the time at Batavia. Here the command was organized, armed, and, on December 25, marched to Buffalo. On the next day Hall arrived at Buffalo, and found dismay, confusion, and expectancy. Imperfect organization was effected. The number of men present was about two thousand; a few hundred more arrived before the 30th.

About midnight of December 29, it was reported that a mounted patrol, under command of Lieutenant Broughton, had been attacked by a British force that, crossing near the head of Grand Island, had taken a battery which stood upon the site of the lower village of Black Rock. The men were called to arms, Colonels Warren and Churchill at Black Rock were ordered by General Hall to drive the British to their boats, and as a result the attacking party was dispersed. The Buffalo force was then ordered towards Black Rock. A second attack upon the British in the battery resulted in failure and dispersal.

The following is an extract from an official account by General Hall to Governor Tompkins: "As day dawned, I discovered a detachment of the enemy's boats crossing to our shore, and bending their course towards the rear of General Porter's house. I immediately ordered Colonel Blakeslee to attack the enemy's force at the water's edge. I became satisfied as to the disposition and object of the enemy. Their left wing, composed of about one thousand regulars, militia and Indians, had been landed below the creek, under the cover of the night. With their centre, consisting of four hundred Royal Scots, commanded by Colonel Gordon, the battle was commenced. The right, which was purposely weak, was landed near the main battery, merely to divert our force; the whole under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, and led on by Major-General Riall. They were attacked by four field-pieces in the battery at the water's edge; at the same time the battery from the other side of the river opened a heavy fire upon us of shells, hot shot, and ball. The whole force now opposed to the enemy was, at most, not over six hundred men, the remainder having fled in spite of the exertions of their officers. These few but brave men disputed every inch of ground with the steady coolness of veterans, at the expense of many valuable lives. The defection of the militia, by reason of the ground on which they must act, left the forces engaged exposed to the enemy's fire in front and flank. After standing their ground for half an hour, opposed by an overwhelming force, and nearly surrounded, a retreat became necessary to their safety, and was accordingly ordered. I then made every effort to rally the troops, with a view to attack their columns as they entered the village of Buffalo, but all in vain. Deserted by my principal force, I fell back that night to Eleven-Mile creek, and was forced to leave the flourishing villages of Black Rock and Buffalo a prey to the enemy, which they have pillaged and laid in ashes. They have gained but little plunder from the stores; the chief loss has fallen upon individuals."

This was the result of a reliance upon drafted militia, which have ever caused disaster, while the volunteer militia have invariably done good service and held honorable competition upon the battle-field with regular troops. By sunrise tidings had reached Buffalo of the failure of the defense. Squads of flying militia confirmed the report, and wild terror and disorder ensued. Teams of horses and oxen were used to convey away some clothing with the families. Many set out on foot to tramp along through the snow for miles, before rest and shelter could be obtained, and in this hegira were women and children.

The British advanced near the village, and Indians were seen leaving the main army to fall upon the inhabitants, when Colonel Chapin, on horseback, with a white kerchief, sought General Riall. Terms were made, and the enemy entered the village. A few regulars, led by Lieutenant Riddle, gave grounds for breaking the treaty, and most of the buildings were burned. A Mrs. Lovejoy disputed with some Indians in search of plunder, was stabbed, and her body thrown upon the street; it was put back into the house by Judge Walden, and consumed with the building next day. The enemy feared to remain, and evacuated during the afternoon. A party of British and Indians came back a day or so after, and burned every house but that of Mrs. St. John and Reece's blacksmith shop.

The retreat continued long after its necessity had ceased. Batavia was made the rallying point for a remnant of an army and a multitude of homeless citizens. Away over the forest were clearings where had stood houses, and the domestic animals wandered aimlessly about, with none to feed them. The situation was pitiable, and called strongly for sympathy and relief.

Far eastward had gone the tidings of the attack on Buffalo, and regiments had reached Canandaigua on their way to repel invasion, when an express-rider brought tidings that the enemy had retired, and they, returning home, disbanded.

The residents of Canandaigua have ever attended to the cry for relief, and when the people of the settlements were driven back upon less exposed sections, and their necessities became apparent, they made the following appeal :

“CANANDAIGUA, January 8, 1814.

“GENTLEMEN,—Niagara county, and that part of Genesee which lies west of Batavia, are completely depopulated. All the settlements in a section forty miles square, and which contained more than twelve thousand souls, are effectually broken up. These facts you are undoubtedly acquainted with ; but the distresses they have produced none but an eye-witness can thoroughly appreciate. Our roads are filled with people, many of whom have been reduced from a state of competency and good prospects to the last degree of want and sorrow. So sudden was the blow by which they have been crushed that no provision could be made either to elude or to meet it. The fugitives from Niagara county especially were dispersed under circumstances of so much terror that in some cases mothers find themselves wandering with strange children, and children are seen accompanied by such as have no other sympathies with them than those of common sufferings. Of the families thus separated, all the members can never again meet in this life ; for the same violence which has made them beggars has forever deprived them of their heads, and others of their branches. Afflictions of the mind, so deep as has been allotted to these unhappy people, we cannot cure. They can probably be subdued only by His power who can wipe away all tears. But shall we not endeavor to assuage them? To their bodily wants we can certainly administer. The inhabitants of this village have made large contributions for their relief, in provisions, clothing, and money, and we have been appointed, among other things, to solicit further relief for them from our wealthy and liberal-minded fellow-citizens. In pursuance of this appointment, we may ask you, gentlemen, to interest yourselves particularly in their behalf. We believe that no occasion has ever occurred in our country which presented stronger claims upon individual benevolence, and we humbly trust that whoever is willing to answer these claims will always entitle himself to the precious reward of active charity. We are, gentlemen, with great respect,

“WILLIAM SHEPARD,
“THADDEUS CHAPIN,
“MOSES ATWATER,
“N. GORHAM,
“MYRON HOLLEY,
“THOMAS BEALS,
“PHINEAS P. BATES,

“Committee of Safety and Relief at Canandaigua.

“To Hon. Philip S. Van Rensselaer, Hon. James Kent, Hon. Ambrose Spencer, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq., Elisha Jenkins, Esq., Rev. Timothy Clowes, Rev. William Neill, Rev. John M. Bradford.”

In response to this appeal the State Legislature appropriated fifty thousand dollars, the Council of Albany one thousand dollars, New York Common Council, three thousand dollars. Other help was given, so that the committee at Canandaigua reported early in March a total receipt from various sources of thirteen thousand dollars. This, united to the State appropriation, made a total of sixty-three thousand dollars, a sum which did much timely and needed good.

The war continued, and, on June 25, 1814, a command known as “Colonel Dobbins’ Regiment” was organized at Batavia, and proceeded to the frontier. At Black Rock they were joined by a regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers and a body of *Seneca* warriors. All were placed in command of General P. B. Porter. Shortly after their arrival at the front, the engagement at Chippewa took place, and they all—unused to contend with regular soldiers—were thrown into confusion and did little service. Scott’s brigade crossed the Niagara and captured Fort Erie on July 3. An advance was then made upon the British line drawn up behind the Chippewa, a deep, still stream, whose course is at right angles with that of the Niagara. Ripley’s brigade made the passage of the Niagara about midnight of the 4th, and Porter’s on the morning of the 5th. The two armies lay about three-fourths of a mile apart. At four P.M., General Porter, on the extreme left, approached the Chippewa. The enemy, recognizing the force as militia, boldly crossed the stream, and the engagement opened hotly. Clouds of dust and heavy firing indicated the state of affairs, and Scott’s veterans were sent

forward. The brigade of Porter gave way, and could not be rallied during the action. After a desperate encounter the British fell back, and were driven over the Chippewa with heavy loss. Days passed in manœuvring. The British, gathering vessels, began to land troops at Lewiston and to threaten Schlosser. To check this movement, Scott was sent to demonstrate against the enemy at Queenstown. About sundown, July 25, he met and hotly engaged the entire British army. Porter’s volunteers now advanced with ardor to Scott’s support, took ground on the left in good order, and intrepidly held their position and repelled a resolute charge. Stimulated by the voices and example of officers, these raw but brave troops dashed down upon the British line and captured many prisoners. General Jacob Brown says, in his official report to the Secretary of War, “The militia volunteers of New York and Pennsylvania stood undismayed amidst the hottest fire, and repulsed the veterans opposed to them.” The regiment won commendations for noble conduct at Erie, and was mustered out at Batavia, November 8, 1814. The tidings of peace were heard with gladness, and once more the avocations of industry were pursued. Still the old system of muster and drill was kept up, as was shown by the following :

“BRIGADE ORDERS, HEADQUARTERS, PALMYRA, August 10, 1822.

“The officers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians of the Twenty-fourth Brigade, New York Infantry, are ordered by the brigadier-general to rendezvous for military improvement at the times and places following: The Seventy-first at Vienna, September 2; the Forty-second at Geneva, September 3; the One Hundred and Third at Milo, September 4; the Eleventh, Colonel Dudley Marvin, at Canandaigua, September 5; the Thirty-ninth at Palmyra, September 6. The battalion of riflemen, Major Bowen Whiting, at Phelps, August 30, and of infantry, Major Daniel Poppins, at Popper’s Corners, September 7. The Seventy-first Regiment, commanded by Colonel Elias Cost, at Phelps, on September 9; the Forty-second Regiment, under Colonel Thomas Lee, at Geneva, September 10; the One Hundred and Third Regiment at Milo, September 11; the Thirty-ninth, under Lieutenant-Colonel James S. Stoddard, September 13, at Rogers’ Hall, Palmyra.

“By order of Brigadier-General THOMAS ROGERS.

“WILLIAM A. McLEAN, Aid-de-camp.”

Old and young found enjoyment in general training, and the above notice will revive recollections of those days, fraught with much of pleasure to those who in their prime were enrolled in the ranks and took part in the evolutions.

CHAPTER XVII.

GEOGRAPHICAL: TOWNS, VILLAGES, SURFACE, SOIL, LAKES, STREAMS, AND SPRINGS—FISH, SQUIRRELS, AND REPTILES—AN INTERESTING AND ABLE LETTER.

ONTARIO COUNTY is centrally distant one hundred and eighty miles from Albany, and contains six hundred and forty square miles. It contains sixteen towns, in which are contained of villages and hamlets thirty-five. Five villages are incorporated. Geneva was incorporated in 1806. It is the largest village of the county, and has a fine location at the foot of Seneca lake. Here was started the pioneer newspaper; here was established a model and still flourishing Union school. It is the seat of Hobart College. The Geneva Water-Cure and Hygienic Institute is a feature of the place. Extensive malt-works are located near the lake, and in the vicinity are iron-works of considerable importance. The place has a national bank, fine churches, a reliable press, and many stately and beautiful residences, surrounded by tasty and ornamental grounds. It has a system of water-works, a good fire department, and by steamboat and rail-car has excellent means of communication with other places. It was long regarded as a leading business place in central New York, and is a pleasant resort for tourists. Canandaigua was incorporated in 1815. It is an important railroad station, and connects by steamer with Naples, at the head of Canandaigua lake. It contains a handsome court-house; a town-hall, in which is a large library; an academy, founded in 1795; a private lunatic asylum, incorporated in 1859; three newspaper offices; three banks, one national; an extensive brewery; three large hotels, besides some others of less capacity; six churches; several handsome blocks, and many elegant private residences.

Phelps, early known as Vienna, was incorporated January 2, 1855. It is located near the junction of Flint creek with Canandaigua outlet. It contains a Union school of some reputation, a newspaper office, and six churches.

Naples, on Canandaigua inlet, is a recently incorporated village. A newspaper

is published at the village, which is well supplied with churches, and is the seat of a thriving business. Clifton Springs was incorporated in 1859. It is notable as the seat of an extensive water-cure establishment; and the site of the celebrated Clifton Mineral Springs. East Bloomfield, in the town of the same name, has several manufactories, an academy, and several churches. Shortsville is a manufacturing point in the town of Manchester, and is attracting some attention. Centerfield, Cheshire, Chapinville, Gorham, Victor, and West Bloomfield are other villages which, from historic vicinage, beauty of location, or future promise, are deserving of mention. Ontario presents a variety of surface and delightful scenery. Its towns are situated upon the extreme northern declivities of the central Allegheny range, and have a northerly inclination. The hills to the south have a general elevation of a thousand feet above the northern parts of the county. The region west and south of Canandaigua lake is hilly and broken. The ridges decline northward, and terminate in a pleasant-appearing, undulating region, which extends east to Geneva and north of Bristol. The elevations of this region are sufficient to insure thorough drainage. At right angles to the general range is a terrace with declivities, which extends through the north portions of East and West Bloomfield and the south part of Victor. In the extreme north drift, ridges exist of a kind similar to those of Wayne and Seneca counties. The surface of Bristol is a series of ridges, some of which reach an altitude of five hundred feet above the valley. These ridges are cut by deep precipitous ravines. Canadice has high upland, separated into ridges by Canadice lake. The west ridge bears the name of Bold Hill; the eastern has a more gradual slope. Canandaigua, hilly to the southward, is mainly level towards the north. East Bloomfield has a rolling surface. Farmington, mainly level in the south, is broken by drift ridges towards the north. Gorham has a rolling surface; its ridges have gradual slope, and rise only from twenty-eight to two hundred feet above the valleys. Hopewell has a level surface, and the same may be said mainly of Manchester. Naples has an elevated upland, with deep, narrow valleys. Hills rise six hundred to one thousand feet above the lake surface. The highest summits are High Point and Hatch Hill. Phelps has a rolling surface; Richmond is hilly; Seneca is much like Phelps. South Bristol is almost mountainous; it is divided into four ranges. Declivities are precipitous, and lake bluffs rise three hundred to four hundred feet. West Bloomfield is undulating, and Victor is occupied by drift ridges.

The soil is a composition of clay, sand, and gravel, formed from the drift deposits. The valleys and the rolling regions extending through the central and north parts of the county contain a deep, rich loam, which forms one of the finest farming sections in the State. The hills had been regarded as of poor productive capacity, but experience has shown that some of the most valuable agricultural farms are found in such locations. The soil is a disintegrated shale and slate, forming an excellent grazing section. The drift hills in the west, covered by a deep, light sand, are moderately fertile. The gradual crumbling of the shale upon the hills, swept down and ground to sand and clay, has contributed to maintain the soil in its productiveness in the valleys. The southern part of Farmington has a clay soil, and to the northward is a marshy region, but the general summary of Ontario soil is that of more than ordinary productiveness. The scenery, supplied by uneven surface and varied soil, is beautiful. The eye may rest upon distant hills, and in the interval see other hills, with checkered farms, woodlands, fields of grain, and comfortable dwellings. Ontario County had known an Indian tillage for centuries, and there was a time when wide areas were destitute of timber; but when the pioneers of 1789 came in, they found an almost unbroken forest stretching interminably westward to Erie and northward to Ontario. Magnificent forest-trees towered skywards; the oaks presented trunks with sixty feet of rail-cuts to the limbs; the sugar-maple was rich with the juices of spring's rising sap; the cucumber, with highly colored fruit; the birch, from which the *Senecas* formed the coverings of the canoes which skimmed the surface of Seneca, Canandaigua, and the lesser lakes; the sassafras, well known for healthful drink in spring-time; the slippery elm, with valued inner bark; the butternut, whose fibres gave color to the domestic cloths, and whose oval nuts were gathered for the winter's evening; the bass-wood, early used for puncheoned floor; the hickory, whose bark made torches, carried to protect from wolves or light for evening household labor; and besides these were strips of noble pine and an intermingled growth of chestnut, cherry, and walnut, buttonwood, ash, white-wood, and many another species valuable now, were they standing, but then indicative of fertility, and regarded as an incubus. Upon the bluffs along the Canandaigua grew the red cedar, while the dark pines and hemlock were seen upon the banks of streams in the southern towns of Naples, Canadice, and Bristol. At Wilder's Point, Geneva, and other points, were orchards of the peach and apple, grown from time undated by the earlier occupants; plums, varied in kind and delicious of flavor, were common to the swales, and the crab-apple offered its pungent fruit. From the hard maple the settler soon learned to make the sugar still held in great repute, and Morris early writes of a fine loaf sugar, excellent and pure, manufactured by the

pioneers. Williamson names the wild fruits as "the plum, cherry, mulberry, grape, raspberry, blackberry, huckleberry, gooseberry, cranberry, strawberry, and black haw." From the histories of towns we learn of apple-seeds brought on and planted by the first pioneers, and of young trees brought from Wilder's and the orchard at Geneva. The fruit was indifferent, but its cultivation was heavily prosecuted. The tavern-keepers occasionally purchased barrels of cider, and a dance in the ball-room of Pitts, Wilder, and others furnished enjoyment and relaxation from the toil of farm and household.

The war of 1812 opened a way of profit to the settlers; orchards multiplied, and cider, brandy, and whisky were produced in large quantities. In 1810, there were full seventy-six distilleries located within the limits of Ontario. The growth of the apple is a present industry, and orchards, old and new, are found on most farms, whose yield finds ready sale at remunerative prices. The wild grape has been eulogized, by old settlers, as the equal of present varieties, but the absence of a comparison, and the needs of the times, made all fruit seem palatable, and time has heightened the remembrance. Efforts have been made to grow the vine, and the hill-sides of Naples are becoming known as the location of large and profitable vineyards. At annual fairs fine fruit in great variety is exhibited, and the industry, spurred by success, extends its area until the hill-sides are dotted by vineyards, numerous and extensive. The vicinity of Geneva has grown famous as the seat of nurseries begun thirty odd years ago,—enlarging as to the original planters, and the example emulated by others, until at this time the number and size of the Geneva nurseries may well attract the attention of the writer, as well as the visitor, for trees to stock the orchard grounds of near and distant States. Lakes, streams, and springs diversify the scenery and promote the healthfulness of Ontario's territory. East of the town of Geneva lies the foot of Seneca lake. This body of water occupies a deep valley between ridges, and has a varied depth. Its length is about thirty-eight miles, while its width varies from one to four miles. It has been asserted that the lake has never been entirely frozen over, but observations noted have proved this otherwise, although the presence of springs, subaqueous and of large volume, tend to counteract the influences of atmospheric temperature. The greatest depth of the lake is about six hundred and thirty feet, and the mean temperature about 54°.

Canandaigua lake is almost exclusively included in Ontario. Its surface is six hundred and sixty-eight feet above tide. It is about fourteen miles long, and has an average width of about a mile. The towns of Richmond and Canadice contain the Canadice and the Honeoye, while on the west of Canadice lies the Hemlock lake,—small bodies of water extending north and south, and lying in valleys surrounded by high hills and bluffs, towering upwards from five hundred to seven hundred feet. These lakes, from shape, location, waters, and surroundings, present an attractive view, and are popular resorts, for the native and the visitor, during the heated months of summer and fall. Not a little of the celebrity which attaches to central New York is contributed by the presence in Ontario of her beautiful lakes, with pure waters and healthful influences. From the foot of Canandaigua flows the outlet bearing the same name as the lake; its course is northward to Manchester, east to the eastern limits of Phelps, then northward into Wayne county. Mud creek takes its rise among the defiles of South Bristol, flows north through Bristol, East Bloomfield, and Victor, and, with the Canandaigua outlet, forms tributaries of the Clyde. The outlets of Hemlock and Honeoye join in northern Richmond, and then, known by the latter name, flow northward as a tributary of the Genesee. Egypt brook is tributary to Honeoye outlet, while Mud creek receives the waters of Hog Hollow, Fish, and Beaver creeks. In the northwest corner of Victor are found the head branches of Irondequoit creek, while Keshong creek and Burrall's and Castle creeks find their way to Seneca lake in the southeast. Numerous springs, bursting from wild, romantic, rocky defiles, feed the rills which give these creeks their flow. The noted springs of Ontario are named in town history. The principal of these are the sulphur springs on Canandaigua outlet, especially those at Clifton Springs, and the gas springs of Bristol, East Bloomfield, and Richmond. The springs at Clifton, before manipulation by the hand of art for medical uses, were described as follows: "The sulphur springs break ground in two or three different places, then almost immediately uniting, expand almost as speedily over a rough pavement of limestone, and pass quickly off to the marsh below, where they become almost stagnated. Between the spring head and the rocky channel was a mass of pure sulphur, some five or six feet deep, and in so soft a state that the incautious have bogged themselves in it breast high." It is said that discouraged early settlers, returning east, spoke of the locality as an opening to the infernal regions; loads of sulphur have been drawn from these according to statements of residents, and a strong sulphuric odor pervades this stream. It is asserted that on the first discovery of the spring many curious petrifications were found in the channel, and among them the nests of the wasp and the hornet.

The history of Manchester deals further concerning this interesting locality.

PLATE X



CANANDAIGUA HOTEL,
CANANDAIGUA, NEW YORK.

The waters of the lakes and creeks abounded with fine fish. A settler had brought a seine net west with him, and at one draw in Mud creek, made in July, 1800, he took twenty-two Oswego bass, two suckers, and one perch. A second haul gave seventeen bass, two suckers, and a perch; the bass weighed on an average three pounds each. A bass was taken that weighed eleven pounds, and a settler averred that he had seen one weighing sixteen pounds. A trout was caught in Canandaigua lake in May, 1824, which weighed twenty-nine pounds, and another which weighed twenty-seven pounds. Salmon used to ascend the Canandaigua outlet as far up as Shortsville before the erection of mill-dams. The efforts to restock the lakes proved a success. The lesser game made up in number for their diminutive size. The quails were flushed from their coverts, the ducks fed in flocks upon the marshes about the lakes, and pigeons built their nests in roosts of miles in length. The squirrel—the red, the black, and the gray species—early attracted the notice of the tourist. The red and the gray were rare, but the black squirrel was so numerous in 1800 that on one occasion two bands, of five young men each, set out in contrary directions, to return at an appointed hour to a feast to be provided by the party bringing in the fewest squirrels. Three hundred squirrels were killed—all black but one, and that a gray squirrel. In 1818, these squirrels were so abundant that in a corn-field eighteen or twenty were seen upon a tree, and any tolerable marksman could go out to Fort Hill of a morning and bring in as many as he could conveniently carry, before breakfast. While the destruction of game and wild beasts had made night travel secure and driven out the hunter class, or impelled them to agriculture, yet it is on record that a panther weighing ninety-four pounds was killed in the town of Seneca as late as 1825. There is yet one denizen of the rocky shelves of Naples, and other localities, deserving mention here. The rattlesnake, once common, is now rarely if ever met. In the early day the hay-makers frequently heard the warning rattle, and killed the reptile with greater alacrity than they would a wasp. It has been asserted that during the summer of 1793 the scarcity of provisions was such that the rattlesnake was used for food, and was said to be good eating. The venomous snake is free from the fetid odor so repulsive in the harmless varieties. The hog prefers the rattlesnake to all others. In the early day the hogs driven by the settlers,—not the choice breeds found now upon the farms, but gaunt, agile creatures,—sometimes straying to the woods, became wild and dangerous, and when the trail of a snake was crossed, the brute followed on to secure his victim. The rattlesnake has been exterminated, choice stock crop the herbage, and quiet industry enhances the value of the lands which in the memory of many living were seen wild, strange, and forbidding. We close our chapter with extracts of a letter penned by one of Canandaigua's distinguished citizens, advising his father of events and advantages in the Genesee country, so plainly and graphically expressed and of so early a date as to be a valuable contribution to local history:

“CANANDAIGUA, October 10, 1795.

“HONORED SIR,—I am now settled in the seat of litigation for the western-most county of the State of New York, called Ontario. The county town is situated in the midst of a large tract of country, the most fertile I ever beheld, and probably the most fertile yet explored in America. The country is beautifully interspersed with lakes, some of them near a hundred miles in circumference. Most have outlets leading into Lake Ontario—their ocean. The land rises from the lakes in gentle swells, so that there is not a hill but what is arable. It is a common affair to have thirty bushels of wheat and sixty bushels of corn to the acre. Canandaigua, named from a lake at the bottom of which it stands, contains sixty houses, more elegant in their structure than those of any village I know in Connecticut, Litchfield excepted. Acre lots fronting on Main street sell at from one to two hundred dollars; house lots beyond them, from twenty to forty dollars; farm lots within three miles, at ten dollars; and all good land within ten miles, at five dollars. Six years ago the land was bought of Massachusetts by Gorham and Phelps, at less than a shilling currency per acre. The whole country is about as large as Connecticut. It is expected to be divided at the next session of the Legislature, so that the southern townships will make a new county. I shall remain in the northern part, which has the better soil. The only practicing lawyer here at present is Peter Porter, a classmate and fellow law-student. A son of Robert Morris, who has made a fortune here, is very hospitable, and I look for success in this agreeable settlement. Severe hardships have been borne without ill consequences to health. The northern part of the county is settled by a hardy, enterprising set of New England farmers and speculators, and is to be preferred to settlements in northern Pennsylvania. The houses are mostly framed, and improvements are making round them very rapidly. A temporary increase of prosperity will arise from the demands of the settlers on the Connecticut Lake Erie lands for provisions. A canal by the side of Niagara Falls is frequently spoken of as a project to be consummated after the surrender of the western posts. Augustus Porter, chief surveyor of Phelps and Gorham

from the beginning of the settlement, has viewed the level lands along the falls, and told me that by digging a canal eight miles long a very convenient passage could be effected. Mr. Porter has written home to his father at Salisbury, to interest himself heavily in the new Connecticut lands, and I, with all deference, yet earnestness, advise you to do the same. A canal being opened between Erie and Ontario, the settlers around Lake Erie will have access to the ocean by the river St. Lawrence, or at least to Montreal or Quebec, if the British will not suffer them to go farther. The commerce will be to Albany by Oswego river into Oneida lake; thence up Wood creek to the landing, between which and the headwaters of the Mohawk, a distance of a mile and a half, a canal will be cut next summer. A fur-trader, met the other day, told me that apples and peaches were as plenty at Detroit as at Albany. I was lately privy to a sale of wild lands in this country at eight dollars and fifty cents an acre, but it was at the mouth of the Genesee river on Lake Ontario, and promises in time to be a place of trade. Nathaniel Gorham, when he purchased wild lands here, is well known not to have been worth five hundred dollars, and is now a man of immense fortune. Such opportunities still offer. A farm of most excellent land, containing by accurate measurement three hundred and seventy-two acres, lies on the outlet of Canandaigua lake, sixteen miles from this town, known on the map as Canadaguay. The farm was bought by a tavern-keeper of the town, from Phelps and Gorham, at a quarter of a dollar an acre, six years ago. The man's name is Sanburn. He being the first, and for some time the only tavern-keeper here, the proprietors lived with him and allowed him his choice. He is now in want of money to fulfill contracts, and offers the farm for cash down at thirty shillings per acre. I suppose he will not take less than three dollars and a half per acre. Part of the tract is flat land overflowed annually, and sometimes twice a year, by the outlet. The farm is surrounded by settlements, and will in three years time be worth a half-joe an acre. This country is no longer a wilderness; here are good inhabitants—far better than those of New London—and fine farms, the cleared parts of which are clothed with the most luxuriant herbage. The wild grass on the banks of some of the streams grows so high that a man on horseback cannot see over it without rising on his stirrups. This is not gasconade. Mr. Channing bought a farm three years ago on the Niagara road at four shillings lawful money per acre, for which he may now take four dollars an acre.

“Your dutiful son,

“D. SALTONSTALL.

“CAPTAIN DUDLEY SALTONSTALL.”

CHAPTER XVIII.

AGRICULTURE: GRAINS, STOCK, BUILDINGS, AND FARM STATISTICS—FAIRS—
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY—NURSERIES.”

“THE farmer is king” is a laconic verity. The farm has been the basis of all wealth. On the tiller of the soil the massed population of cities depend for food; upon the cultivator the trade and the profession rest their hopes of advancement. When the crop is abundant there is prosperity, and failure is a calamity. Our chapter reviews the past, notes the present, and anticipates the future. In all references to the earliest settlers, intelligence has been ascribed to them especially in reference to their first clearings. Were the old times returned when the car was not imagined and the canal unplanned, when roads were blazed and plows had wooden mold-boards, the settler would repeat the actions of that time. Entering on his land, the brush was cut and piled in one long row, trees were skillfully felled from either side to rest and commingle their branches and limbs, and twigs dry as tinder, fired with favoring wind, swept in one red conflagration to the end. On the warm, rich earth, among the charred logs, the wheat was scattered and rudely covered; it grew almost spontaneously and gave abundant yield. As years went by, choppers were hired during the season, at low rates, to deaden timber or to cut the trees in logging lengths.

The culture of corn had been carried on by the *Senecas* for centuries, and the white race supplemented this by grain and vegetables. Between the months of June and October, 1789, the first wheat was sown in Ontario County. It has been generally understood and handed down to the present that Abner Barlow sowed the first wheat west of Cayuga lake, and the place was a lot in the village of Canandaigua. Moses Atwater, in a communication to the *Ontario Repository*, in 1817, says, “By the request of several gentlemen, and to convince the farmer that the natural soil of this county is composed of fossil substances that are durable and prolific in the production of wheat, the subscriber is induced to state the following facts: that in 1789 he cleared and sowed with wheat the front part of

his village lot, No. 2, in Canandaigua, being the first wheat sown in the county; that since that time the same land has been constantly improved; that part of the premises he prepared and sowed with bearded wheat, in October, 1816, and in August, 1817, after careful processes in gathering, cleaning, and weighing, the crop was found to weigh sixty pounds to the bushel, and to produce *sixty-nine and one-third bushels* to the acre." Signed, MOSES ATWATER, September 12, 1817.

This village lot fronted Main street, where the new Union school building stands, and extended west to contain ten or more acres. The honor will remain to Mr. Barlow, whose portrait in the court-room of the court-house in Canandaigua is encircled by the golden grain wreath.

The grain is known to have given heavy yield, but there were two great difficulties attending the crop: the *harvest* and the *sale*. The fields often stood long uncut, and the reapers who went forth early to labor with the thermometer at ninety-five degrees were long in cutting down the crop; when this work was done the flail or the cattle's hoofs threshed it out, the winnowing was done, and it was ready for market. Grain was hauled to Albany and goods brought back; the cost of transportation deducted from the market price left little to encourage the producer. The make-shifts of the early farmer will never be fully known. There were periods of privation, when the trap and rifle alone prevented suffering. Rye was grown for the distillation of whisky, which held a known price, and the settler was fain to gather up his ashes for sale at the rude asheries that, with knowledge of the profits, rapidly sprang up in various localities.

That all were not content to do as their fathers had done is evidenced by the action of a Canandaigua farmer of 1806. Deeply interested in agricultural improvement, he improved *seed corn*. His practice was to select the best ears for seed, and he found his crop to improve annually. A neighbor ridiculed the plan; a test was made; adjoining fields of like soil were planted, and tilled alike, and at the same time. The neighbor raised forty bushels per acre, while the progressive farmer received nearly sixty bushels from selected seed. This farmer selected for good, clean *seed wheat*, sheaves of the best growth in his field; he spread them on the barn floor and drew out the best and heaviest heads, and thereby secured the best kernels free from fowl seeds. He plowed deep furrows in breaking fallow grounds, to secure depth of soil, and thereby obtained heavier grain and longer straw. Such examples as these demonstrate that the famous wheat of the Genesee valley combined in its production intelligence of the farmer and fertility of his fields.

Debt was punished by imprisonment, and grain knew no cash value. In this extremity, various were the endeavors to find new channels of remunerative trade. Sheep were raised by the thousand, till the depreciation in price caused many to leave the business, when it would again revive; cattle were driven to Albany, and the drover was early and long recognized as an auxiliary of the farmer, by whom he was well paid in the scale of price between purchase and sale. The culture of the hop, the vine, and the fruit-tree are a trio of interests, successful in localities and dependent upon patience, skill, and capital. The products of the dairy have from early years maintained a prominent place in the resources of the husbandmen.

The lesson taught by the settlers to the present farmer, and a lesson learned with profit, has been that of self-dependence. Step by step needs were met and changes made, until in dwellings, fences, fields, crops, stock, and machinery, the intelligent Ontario farmer stands out as an independent, progressive man.

The prices of various products in 1801 were as follows: Wheat, seventy-five cents; corn, three shillings; rye, fifty cents; hay, six to twelve dollars per ton; butter and cheese, eleven to sixteen cents a pound; salt pork, eight to ten dollars per cwt.; whisky found ready sale at fifty to seventy-five cents per gallon; salt was five dollars per barrel; sheep, two to four dollars per head; cattle for driving, three to four dollars per cwt.; milch cows, sixteen to twenty-five dollars a head; horses, one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per span; working oxen, from fifty to eighty dollars per yoke; laborers' wages were from ten to fifteen dollars per month, including board. A home-made suit of clothes brought four to five dollars; and shoes were one dollar and seventy-five cents to two dollars and fifty cents per pair.

Prior to the completion of the Erie canal, produce was taken to Albany, at first by sleighs in winter and boats in summer, and later enormous wagons with several spans of horses were used in the carrying trade. Spafford says of farmers of Ontario in 1810, "Agriculture, already very respectable, is rapidly improving under the general and progressive exertions of hardy industry, and the enlightened and patriotic exertions of men of wealth, talents, and influence. There are but few portions of this State that display more of agricultural opulence than the country between Canandaigua and Genesee river, a tract of country abounding alike with superior richness and fertility of soil. Great care and attention have marked the efforts of farmers in this county to improve the breeds of domes-

tic stock; the merino has been introduced, with the choicest breeds of horned cattle. A Mr. Wadsworth, of Honeoye, an extensive and enterprising farmer, has near three thousand sheep of his own flocks."

The price of grain throughout the war, from 1812 to 1815, gave life to trade; but on the declaration of peace prices fell flat, only to recover with the diminished cost of conveyance. In the fall of 1812, Augustus Porter advertised, through his agents, to pay one dollar per bushel for wheat, to be delivered at various mills through the country. In 1813 this grain was worth eleven shillings per bushel; and in 1814 it sold for one dollar and twenty-five cents, and rye brought one dollar. As late as August, 1821, the stagnation in prices is indicated by an offer of James Lyon to pay four shillings per bushel for ten thousand bushels of first quality of wheat, delivered at Chapin's Mills, "in goods or cash debts." The Hessian fly damaged the wheat crop materially in 1824, and the next year the price had recovered to seven shillings per bushel. A change has swept over products, prices, machinery, and methods. The utensils of the past—the sickle, hoe, maul, and wedge, the oven and irons, spinning-wheels, and tall clocks—have disappeared from sight, and in their place stand reaper, drill, sower, and buggy rake; in the household, the sewing-machine, the wringer, and washer; and in the pleasant parlor, the organ or piano. The growing of wheat, from the first grains scattered by Barlow down to the present, has been a staple industry of the farmer. To some extent, attention has been given to the raising of spring wheat, but winter wheat is still the preference. The crop of 1864 was six hundred and fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and seventy bushels. It is unfortunate that the Canada thistle has effected a lodgment on the farms of the county.

In 1815, Mr. Wood went to Albany with a load of produce; he there fed his horses hay from the wagon-box. On his return home the hay was thrown out, and up sprang the thistles, which have defied every effort at their extirpation, and proved a pest to the harvester and thresher.

Of oats, there were harvested in 1864, 410,301 bushels. Rye is now raised to a limited extent; while barley, from 190,854 bushels in 1865, has shown a heavy increase. Our statistics date back to 1864, when there was raised, of corn, 874,349 bushels; potatoes, 359,126 bushels; apples, 694,512 bushels; milch cows, 13,411; butter, pounds, 1,110,592; sheep shorn in that year, 195,450; pounds of wool, 921,568; the value of poultry owned was \$44,554.30; eggs sold, \$27,218.86; trees in fruit, 268,539; hops, 178,164 pounds; hay, tons, 58,182.

In association, society, and fair, the agricultural interests have been considered, and the heavy farmers of Ontario have confirmed the theories of the scientific and generally-diffused individual discoveries. The growth amid the logs, of rye, wheat, and corn, with rank, healthful stalk, led the farmer to forget that ultimately his soil would become exhausted. The lesson, early and later, has been generally taught, and with rotation, fallow, and clover has come a use—destined to increase—of fertilizers. Farming by hand with rude tools, and permitting a growth of weeds to ripen when the crop was harvested, entailed an injury to succeeding harvests and depreciation of fertility. An enumeration of the farmer's foes gives pigeon-weed, chess, wild mustard, cockle, thistle, daisy, dock, mayweed, and bindweed; and besides there are the sorrel, mullein, and burdock.

Observation of the farm dwellings of to-day presents us with individual instances of fine residences, and comfortable barns for grain and stock; but generally simple comfort and commodious homes are seen, while in the hillier regions the log house holds its ancient and permanent seat. While Ontario is old in years, wealthy in lands, and respected for intelligent direction of industry, her farms present evidences of a varied population. The long lists, the choice varieties, the frequent competitions, all attest a class of farmers first and foremost in the growth of superior breeds of stock and the practice of advanced modes of cultivation.

All varieties of sheep have been brought on to Ontario, but from the first the merino has had the preference. The war of the Rebellion, requiring woolen uniforms for a million men, gave a stimulus to production of wool, and the raising of sheep knew a brief revival.

The fair was early projected and made successful by Williamson. It was in 1807 that fairs began to be held in this part of Ontario. A notice appeared in the press of Geneva that there would be exhibited for sale in that village, on the second Tuesday in October, a great number of fat and lean cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, cattle, etc., with samples of wheat and other grains from all parts of the Genesee country. A fair was appointed for the first Tuesday in May, 1808, and the same was to be continued semi-annually as designated from year to year. Efforts having their origin in local enterprise continued to occupy attention, and the desire to improve upon these agricultural assemblages became general.

County agricultural societies began to be established through the New England States about 1807, and a report was submitted to the Legislature of New York on March 5, 1818, advising an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for the benefit of all counties in the State, for premiums on agriculture and manufacture. One

thousand of this was apportioned to Ontario, on the basis of twenty dollars to each thousand inhabitants.

In January, 1819, the board of supervisors published a call to meet at the court-house, on February 18 following, to consider the project of forming an agricultural society in this county. Agreeable to the notice, a meeting was held, and the county court, then in session, adjourned to accommodate the agricultural meeting. Hon. John Nichols was selected chairman, and Myron Holley was chosen clerk. Earnest resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the first "Ontario County Agricultural Society" was formed. Annual dues of members were fixed at one dollar per member. Hon. John Nichols was elected president; William Wadsworth, Darius Comstock, Philetus Swift, Gideon Granger, and Moses Atwater, vice-presidents; John Greig, secretary; and Thomas Beals, treasurer. The town managers selected were, for Canandaigua, Thaddeus Chapin; Phelps, Thaddeus Oaks; Penfield, Daniel Penfield; Lima, Matthew Warner; Benton, Truman Spencer; Genesee, William H. Spencer; Victor, Israel Marsh; Italy, Timothy Burns; Lyons, William Patten; Farmington, Jonathan Smith; Avon, William S. Homer; Sparta, William McCartney; Palmyra, Daniel White; Groveland, William Fitzhugh; Rush, Anthony Case; Brighton, Oliver Culver; Richmond, Gideon Pitts; Perrinton, Simeon Bristol; Milo, Benedict Robinson; Henrietta, Jacob Stevens; Naples, Joseph Clark; Livonia, Ruel Blake; Williamson, Jacob W. Hallett; Middlesex, David Sutherland; Seneca, John Collins; Sodus, Enos Moore; Bloomfield, Clark Peck; Gorham, John Price; Mendon, Timothy Barnard; Bristol, George Coddington; Pittsford, John Hartwell; Jerusalem, George Brown; Ontario, Jonathan Boyington; Springwater, Alvah Southard.

The county of Ontario then embraced thirty-four towns within her boundaries, and the names given may stand as those of leading agriculturists of that period. At this meeting the time of annual election was fixed, and a provision made that any person, upon payment of fifteen dollars to the treasurer, might become a life-member without subsequent payment of annual subscription. The officers of the society held their first meeting on Tuesday, April 13, 1819. They prepared a premium list and adjourned to meet in August at the court-house, to complete arrangements for their first "show" in October. The amount of the premiums reached one thousand dollars.

On October 18, 1819, a cattle-show, an exhibition of manufactures, and a plowing-match were advertised to take place in Canandaigua. The committee of arrangements for the first two parts of the programme was composed of Moses Atwater, John Greig, and Thomas Beals. Cattle, swine, and sheep were exhibited in a field opposite Hart's tavern. The plowing-match was at 11 A.M. At 2 P.M., refreshments were provided for members. At 3 P.M., a procession was formed by the society, who marched to the court-house, under direction of William H. Adams, and an address written by the president was read by Nathaniel W. Howell.

This, the first agricultural fair held in Ontario, was pronounced a grand success, and a determination was evinced to continue the annual exhibition and farmers' holiday. For president, the second year, Gideon Granger was chosen; vice-presidents, William Wadsworth, Darius Comstock, Philetus Swift, N. Allen, and M. Atwater. The secretary and treasurer were re-elected. Thirty-four town managers were appointed. This fair reflected credit upon its officers in its conduct. Snow and rain made the day unpleasant; there was no set place to house the animals or exhibit the goods. Members of the society wore, as a badge, "well-selected ears of wheat, handsomely tied with blue ribbon, upon their hats." The large concourse of farmers bespoke the interest felt.

November 1, 1819, an exhibition of domestic manufacture was held at the court-house, and premiums on cloths were awarded to Peter Smith and James Harland, of Farmington; Jonathan Buell, A. Munson, Joel Steele, Martha Gould, and Herman Chapin, of East Bloomfield; Harvey Steele, of Canandaigua; Sally Warner, Lima; Samuel Hewett, George Peck, and Miranda Peck, of West Bloomfield; Elisha Higby, Gorham; Joshua A. Carpenter, Sparta; and Jonas Allen, of Mendon. The first winter meeting was held at the court-house, February, 1820.

Notice was given April 4, 1820, by John Greig, Esq., of an official meeting to be held on April 11, to prepare a premium list, and to consider the propriety of offering a premium for the best cultivated farm in the county. The premium list was published in May, and on July 4 the examination of farms was made by the committee.

On October 3, 1820, the second fair was held in the meadow of Judge Atwater, adjoining the State road, west of the sand hill. Wm. H. Adams was marshal of the day. An agricultural ball was given, and G. Granger, president, addressed the society at the court-house. The following owners of farms were awarded a premium of ten dollars each for best cultivation: Bloomfield, Daniel Rice; Bristol, George Coddington; Canandaigua, Harvey Steele; Farmington, Jonathan Smith; Groveland, John Harrison; Gorham, Robert S. Culver; Italy, Wm. Clark, Jr.; Jerusalem, Joel Dorman; Lima, Asabel Warner; Milo, M. F.

Shepard; Middlesex, Elias Gilbert; Mendon, Timothy Barnard; Naples, John L. Clark; Phelps, Wells Whitmore; Palmyra, Asa B. Smith; Perrinton, G. Ramsdell; Pittsford, John Hartwell; Sodus, Wm. N. Loomis; and in Victor, Jared Boughton. In the remaining towns there was no competition. Edgcomb Chappel took the first premium on the greatest quantity of good quality of wheat raised upon one acre, which was *eighty bushels, eleven pounds, and thirteen ounces*. The committee on publication were Walter Hubbell and Mark H. Sibley. At the winter meeting, held February, 1821, Bayze Baker, of Bloomfield, was awarded first premium for the largest quantity of potatoes raised upon one acre of land, which quantity was *five hundred and nine and one-half bushels*, and Hon. Robert Troup, of Geneva, presented the society fifty-four dollars in behalf of the Pulteney estate. The exhibition in 1823 included the counties of Wayne and Yates. The fair continued to exist for a number of years, John Greig serving as president. At one of these annual gatherings, where toasts or sentiments were given, the following was offered: "More draining of lands, and less draining of bottles;" and also, "The farmer's cardinal points—good tools, strong teams, neat farms, and smart wives."

THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY dates its preliminary organization from a horticultural meeting at Blossom's Hotel, September 27, 1838. J. Greig, F. Granger, J. D. Bemis, A. Duncan, and W. Blossom, were committee of arrangements. Notice of the first meeting of the Ontario Agricultural Society was given for October 20, 1840, by order of John Greig, president, and Oliver Phelps and William W. Gorham, secretaries.

The fair was held. John Rankine delivered the address. A large attendance of farmers was present, and the occasion was highly creditable to all. The officers elected in 1840, at this first fair, were: John Greig, president; Gideon Lee, of Seneca, Herman Chapin, Bloomfield, Peter Mitchell, Manchester, Joseph Fellows, Geneva, Wm. Ottley, Phelps, Irving Metcalf, Gorham, vice-presidents; Oliver Phelps, corresponding, and William W. Gorham, recording secretary; and James D. Bemis, treasurer. The following town committees were also selected: Canandaigua, John McConnell, Chas. Shepard, Henry Howard; Canadice, Hiram Colgrove, Josiah Jackson, Sylvester Austin; East Bloomfield, F. J. Bronson, B. Bradley, Myron Adams; West Bloomfield, Reynold Peck, Jasper C. Peck, Bazaleel C. Taft; Bristol, Francis Mason, Erastus H. Crow, Anson Packard; South Bristol, Franklin Crooker, Allen Brown, James Parmerly, Jr.; Gorham, Ephraim Blodgett, Nathaniel Smith, David Pickett; Hopewell, Theodore Crosby, Eli Benham (2d), George Caward, Jr.; Manchester, Nicholas Howland, Edmund B. Dewey, Abner Barlow, Jr.; Naples, Alanson Watkins, E. W. Cleveland, James L. Monier; Farmington, Russell M. Rush, Wilmarth Smith, Perez Hathaway; Richmond, Hiram Pitts, Hiram Ashley, Leonard B. Briggs; Phelps, Elias Cost, Wm. Dickinson, Spencer Hildreth; Seneca, Abram A. Post, Charles Godfrey, George Fordon; Victor, Samuel Rawson, Henry Pardee, and Jared H. Boughton. Until about 1852, Hon. John Greig was continued president, O. Phelps and W. W. Gorham secretaries, and J. D. Bemis treasurer.

Fairs, to the number of thirteen, were held down to 1852. They were mainly held in October, and were generally successful. The citizens of Geneva desired that fairs should occasionally be held at that village, and their wishes were regarded. This fair was held September 28 and 29, 1853, upon eight acres of ground, inclosed by the citizens, who erected tents, and provided many conveniences. James L. Monier, of Naples, was president; William H. Lamport and Henry Howe, secretaries. The fair was self-sustaining. Town societies were now formed, and a union agricultural society by Phelps and Manchester held a fair at Clifton Springs, October 11, 1853, which was a splendid affair. To centralize the interest, and render it permanent, Gideon Granger and John S. Bates took steps to purchase and inclose a fair-ground. It was at a special meeting held February 21, 1854, "Resolved, That the annual exhibitions of the society be held hereafter at Canandaigua; provided, a field of not less than six acres, for the use of the society, can be purchased and paid from the proceeds of the sale of life-memberships, at ten dollars each." The constitution was amended, and vice-presidents were increased from six to fifteen. On May 4, a committee of five were appointed to purchase needed grounds. This committee was composed of G. Granger, James S. Cooley, John S. Bates, and H. N. Jervis. The selection was the present grounds. The following were the purchases: One acre, three rods, $34\frac{50}{100}$ rods, of James Lyon, for \$593.65; three acres, $\frac{64}{100}$ of N. Gorham, for \$728; and, in 1855-56, two acres, one hundred and thirty-five rods, of Isaac Webster, for \$676.75; and one acre, thirty-four rods, of Dr. Edwin Carr, for \$413.76. Buildings, sheds, and amphitheatre were erected, and the fair is held in high repute. Wm. Hildreth served as president in 1854-55; Wm. Johnson, 1856-57; William H. Lamport, 1858-59; Wm. S. Clark, 1860; Lindley W. Smith, 1861; E. Bronson, 1862; David Pickett, 1863; Wm. Johnson, 1864; E. B. Pottle, 1865; S. H. Ainsworth, 1866-67; S. A. Coddington, 1868; Harvey

Stone, 1869; Harvey Padelford, 1870-71; Cooper Sayre, 1872; Homer Chase, 1875; James S. Hikok, in 1876. The fair held in the fall of 1875 did credit to the farmers of Ontario. Of cattle, Alderney and Durham were fully represented. Of sheep, the names of C. E. Shepard, Geo. B. Sackett, and Bronson and Monier are found as those of principal exhibitors. Of long-wooled sheep, Cooper Sayer, Joel Landon, W. N. Perry, Homer Chase, and A. Stearns are leading raisers. Of middle wools, A. B. Cooley was sole exhibitor. The entries of poultry, many and fine, speak great interest in that direction. Horses were shown of such pedigree as indicates pride in that noble animal. Prominently the county fair does and should occupy attention; but in Bristol, Naples, and other points, various fairs, intended to incite to effort in leading pursuits, are annually and successfully held, and no farmer of the county has any excuse for ignorance of his calling.

In 1874, a movement almost simultaneous took place all through the Republic among the farming class to unite and secure to themselves relief from exactions of transportation, co-operation in the purchase of agricultural instruments, and the advantages of sociality. The Grangers multiplied their lodges in Ontario as well as elsewhere, and derive the same advantages.

The first grange in Ontario was constituted at a meeting of farmers of the south part of Canandaigua and South Bristol, held at the academy school-house on June 19, 1874. A lodge known as Patrons of Husbandry was organized by George Sprague of Lockport, secretary of the State Grange. The following-named officers were duly elected and installed: John B. Hall, master; Edson Haskell, overseer; Lute C. Mather, lecturer; John A. McJanneth, steward; A. A. Stetson, assistant-steward; Gilbert E. Haskell, chaplain; William W. Barnum, treasurer; and Kelly W. Green, secretary. With less occasion for formation than their brethren of the west, the Ontario farmers have been prompt to support a beneficial measure and intelligent to perceive and lay hold of obvious advantages.

The nurseries of Ontario, locally written, are likewise deserving of mention here as the seat of a large and important industry. Geneva nursery was established by William, Thomas and Edward Smith, in 1846. In 1863, Edward Smith retired from the firm to engage in growing fruit for the New York market. He planted eighty acres in pears, plums, and apples. In 1864, Messrs. W. and T. Smith enlarged their business, which already extended over three hundred acres. They built green and packing houses and constructed a root cellar. They added one hundred and fifty acres to their nursery to supply a constant and growing demand. From fifty to one hundred men are employed during the summer season. From twelve to sixteen horses are kept constantly at work upon the lands. From fifty to one hundred agents are employed in sale of goods. Wholesaleing has become a main feature of the business. Near one hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber are required yearly for boxes, and seventy-five tons of moss for packing roots of trees. Five large farms have been underdrained to such an extent that were the tile placed in direct line its extent would exceed four hundred miles. The cost has exceeded \$32,000. This underdraining is in excess of any other firm in the county.

E. A. Bronson began business in 1867, on ten acres, and now has one hundred and fifty under cultivation. Employs twenty-five men. Sells in twenty States. Atwood, Root & Co. commenced in 1870, and have two hundred acres in trees. Thirty hands are engaged in summer. Richardson & Nicholas, from five acres in 1870, have now one hundred and twelve in trees.

R. G. Chase & Co. have one hundred men on the road, and are heavy salesmen. T. C. Maxwell & Bros. began in Geneva, in the spring of 1848, with six and one-half acres. They now own one thousand acres of the best land about Geneva. Fruit, ornamental, and shade-trees, in great variety and choice species, are largely grown, and the nursery business, steadily enlarging as worthy enterprise finds encouragement, has become one of the leading features of earth tillage. It may be conclusively said, that the Ontario farmer endeavors to secure the greatest needed product with the least exhaustion to his lands, and the result has been a prosperous and diversified employment, according to soil, surface and locality.

CHAPTER XIX.

GEOLOGY OF ONTARIO COUNTY.

THE geology of Ontario, opposed to general impression, has a basis simple, reasonable, and full of interest to the inquiring mind. This chapter derives its matter from papers published by Noah T. Clarke in the *Ontario Times*, and but an outline of his work here finds preservation.

Ontario county is peculiar and rich in its geological character. Lying between

the sandstone of the great lake "ridge" and the coal measures of Pennsylvania, and grounded upon the old Silurian rocks upon whose slaty leaves are written so beautifully the wonderful records of that early dawn in our earth's life, before ferns, flowers, or fruits had existence, it presents a variety of geological features unusual in so small an area. Upon the north, and running nearly east and west, we have the "gypsum ridge," a reservoir for untold ages to fertilize our clayey and slaty soil; three or four miles south and parallel is the "limestone ridge," supplying builders with the best of mortar; then farther south we strike the slates of the Portage rocks, which form the palisades of the Canandaigua lake.

The surface of the county is strangely configured, from the downs or hummocks of Victor to the mountain ridges and parallel valleys of the southern towns. The configuration of the surface gives the highest ridges and the deepest valleys in South Ontario. There lie the lakes, the pools,—left by the subsidence of flowing waters. The points on these lakes denote the contributions from the hills, destined ultimately to fill their beds with sand, gravel, and clay, and furnish sites for best of farms.

ROCK FORMATIONS.

Divest the earth of loose surface material, and it would show a comparatively smooth area of compact, stratified rock. These strata lie in courses, such that he who travels from the southern shore of Lake Ontario, south, would pass in order Medina sandstone, Clinton group, Niagara group, Onondaga salt group, Helderberg series, Hamilton group, Tully limestone, Portage group, Chemung group, and coal measures. The upper Silurian are included in the five first named; the remainder, save the last, belong to the Devonian. These beds of rock have a dip southward. Notice the rock so shelving that from Lake Ontario to the south line of Victor and Farmington, a distance of some twenty miles, one would cross the outcrop of the Silurian rocks, whose thickness is some five thousand feet. From this last line, sixty miles to the border of Pennsylvania, one crosses the Devonian groups, which have a thickness of above twelve thousand feet. Ontario County rests upon four of these formations. The north half of Victor, Farmington, Manchester, and Phelps, with the east part of Phelps and the northeast part of Geneva, are upon the Onondaga salt group. A belt of land, some three miles wide, comes down the south line of Farmington; it rests upon the Helderberg series. A belt six miles wide, comprising East and West Bloomfield, Canandaigua, Hopewell, and portions of Gorham, Phelps, and Seneca, rests upon the Hamilton rocks, while the towns south are upon the Portage rocks.

The Onondaga salt group (named from the salt wells of that county in this rock) consists of clayey sandstones, drab-colored limestone, and gypsum, overlaid by hydraulic limestone. In this county the group, some three miles wide, consists mostly of gypsum, which is inexhaustible in the towns mentioned. The Helderberg series, next met, consists of thick, compact limestone strata. The lower beds of this series, resting immediately on the Onondaga series, are known as water-lime. The upper beds of limestone proper terminate westward with the county line. "Gidding's" lime and the rocks forming the banks of the outlet below Chapinville are of this formation. Here the color is a bluish-gray, while in Onondaga it is dark-gray, takes polish, and has extensive use as a building stone. Specimens of this stone form foundation walls and steps of the courthouse, and specimens of the Gidding's limestone are seen in the Episcopal church and the Congregational chapel of Canandaigua. The Hamilton rocks, underlying the tier of towns east and west, with Canandaigua, consist of shales, flags, and other limestone beds. Beneath the village of Canandaigua lies Hamilton limestone, varying in hue from light-blue-green to almost black, the latter indicating the presence of sulphur. Southward are shales and slates of the group. Upon the Hamilton lies the Genesee shale, black and to an extent bituminous. South of the Hamilton and including the south half of the county are the Portage rocks, finely shown in the ravines and gullies of Bristol and Naples. These rocks contain little, if any lime, and inclose occasional beds of mud. Their thickness is from one to two thousand feet.

FOSSIL CHARACTERISTICS OF OUR ROCKS.

In northern Ontario few vegetable forms are found, and these are like marine plants. Forms of animal life are abundant and various, all belonging to the classes of mollusks, radiates, and articulates. Amidst the Devonian rocks are found sea-weeds, land-plants, insects, and fishes. Vertebrate fossils distinguish these rocks from those beneath them. Additional to fossil remains, large quantities of petrified moss are found, most abundant in Bristol, but also in other towns. This is a petrification by lime, and becomes hard, compact, and immobile as a building stone. It is of rich cream color, and is found in marshes upon limestone. Along the lake shore, and especially at Seneca Point, lie abundance of "turtle stones" or petrified "Indian heads." These are stones of segregate structure. The mass of the stone, which is of slate, or clay and iron, is first



HOME-GROUNDS OF W. & T. SMITH,

PROPRIETORS OF GENEVA NURSERY, GENEVA, N.Y. ESTABLISHED IN 1846. FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, BULBS, CUT-FLOWERS AT WHOLESALE, DEALERS & NURSERYMEN SUPPLIED TRUE TO NAME.
NO PERSON ALLOWED TO TAKE ORDERS IN OUR NAME, WITHOUT OUR CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY.

formed. In drying, the inner portion is cracked and filled with carbonate of lime, and at times there is a cavity in which is mineral oil. These stones are called *Septaria*, from *septum*,—division, because the stone has a division like parts of a skull. Some strikingly remind one of the turtle, and others bear close resemblance to a human head. These *Septaria* are formed in the mountains, rounded by aqueous action, and fringe the lake shore, because their weight enables them to resist the ebb and flow of the lake.

The *theory* of organic remains presents five points, enumerated as follows: The entire continent was once under water, and subsequently and at different times portions of the continent became elevated above the water. The Silurian period marks the epoch of the introduction of animal life, which was wholly of marine origin. At the end of the Silurian there was a great change. Many species of sea-life were destroyed. New forms of matter were introduced, among which were notably vertebrate fishes and insects and land-plants. No part of the United States south of central Pennsylvania, except a part of the Ohio valley and the termini of the Apalachian system, were under water at the end of the Devonian epoch, and, finally, the rocks of this county belong to the oldest of the stratified rocks of our globe, and their fossil remains represent the earliest forms of animal and vegetable life.

CHAPTER XX.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF ONTARIO—HER OFFICIALS, POPULATION, AND POPULAR VOTE.

THE history of parties from the close of the Revolution to the present time exhibits two great political organizations, based upon State and national jurisdiction, and known at different periods by changing appellations. The Division and anti-Division parties contended for members of assembly; the Masonic and anti-Masonic fought—the one to live, the other to extirpate. The canal project found in Ontario ardent supporters and bitter enemies. These were all subsidiary to the two great embodiments of a State's-rights and a national control. It began in the conflicting claims to the lands of the Genesee, and the solution of the problem is found in a healthful conservatism, a constant vigilance, and a slow gravitation to a condition of permanence. In the arena of debate and upon the great questions of the day the representatives of old Ontario have originated and enhanced her reputation, and the mention of their names recalls their political career and their measures for the public welfare. During the period from 1789 to 1876, Ontario has known the following political divisions and representation:

STATE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Under the first constitution of the State, Ontario was attached to the western district. By the second, adopted in 1821, the State was divided into eight senatorial districts, each of which was entitled to four senators; and Ontario was attached to the seventh district. The constitution of 1846 divided the State into thirty-two districts, each of which was entitled to one senator. Under the apportionment made by the constitution, Ontario and Livingston constituted district number twenty-nine. Under the apportionment of 1857, based upon the census of 1855, Ontario, Seneca, and Yates were joined as number twenty-six, which district still exists, never having been disturbed by subsequent apportionments.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The first division of the State of New York into congressional districts was made by the legislative "act of January 27, 1789." The districts were not numbered, but the last one named consisted of the counties of Herkimer, Montgomery, Ontario, Otsego, Tioga, and a part of Albany. The second division was legislated December 18, 1792, and then districts were named, not numbered; and the district last organized consisted of Herkimer, Montgomery, Onondaga, Ontario, Otsego, and Tioga. At a third apportionment, made March 23, 1797, the districts received the numbers which they have since preserved. At that time Ontario was assigned to the tenth district. In 1802 she was placed in the seventeenth district; in 1808, in the fifteenth district; in 1812, in the twenty-first; in 1822, in the twenty-sixth. For the only time in her history she formed a complete congressional district in and of herself under the apportionment of 1832, which gave to her the same number as that of which she had previously formed a part. In 1842, Ontario was attached to the twenty-ninth district; in 1851, to the twenty-sixth, again; in 1862, to the twenty-fifth, and in 1872 to the twenty-seventh district, to which she at present belongs.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Under the first constitution the State was not judicially districted as at present, but under the provisions of the second constitution the State was divided by legislative act, passed April 17, 1823, into eight circuits, and Ontario became a part of the seventh. By the constitution of 1846 the same arrangement was retained, save a change of name from circuit to district. Under recent amendments to the constitution the State is formed into four general departments, which in their turn are subdivided into districts. Ontario belongs to the seventh district of the fourth department.

A brief recital of political or civil divisions is properly followed by a roll of those who have represented the county in State and national councils. Primarily, then, are named State officers selected from Ontario's citizens for the high honors and great responsibility of official position.

Executive Department.—Governor, Myron H. Clark, of the village of Canandaigua, held the office of governor during the years 1855–56.

Council of Appointment.—The first constitution provided for a council of appointment, which was composed of one senator from each district, openly nominated and appointed by the assembly. The governor was the presiding officer of the council, and had a casting vote. The power and duties of the council are plainly indicated by its name. The following-named senators, residents of Ontario, were duly chosen as members of this body, and served during the years indicated: Thomas Morris, 1797; Lemuel Chipman, 1802; John Nicholas, 1807; Amos Hall, 1810; Philetus Swift, 1811, and Stephen Bates, 1819.

Secretary of State, John C. Spencer, appointed February 4, 1839.

Comptroller, Thomas Hillhouse, elected November 7, 1865.

Canal Commissioners, Myron Holley, appointed April 17, 1816, and William W. Wright, elected November 5, 1861.

Adjutant-Generals, Levi Hubbell and Thomas Hillhouse, appointed, the former June 4, 1833, the latter August 19, 1861.

Bank Commissioner, James Rees, appointed February 1, 1830.

Inspector of State's Prison, Jared Wilson, appointed May 10, 1835.

State Engineer, Charles B. Stewart, elected November 2, 1847.

Regents of the University, John Greig, appointed January 12, 1825, and William H. Goodwin, appointed June 24, 1865.

Judiciary Department.—Judges of Court of Appeals, Samuel A. Foote, elected April 11, 1851, and Charles J. Folger, elected May 17, 1870; Justices of the Supreme Court, Henry W. Taylor, appointed March 27, 1850, *vice* Maynard, deceased; James C. Smith, appointed May 23, 1862, *vice* Knox, resigned. Mr. Smith has held uninterrupted possession of the office up to the present time, having been twice re-elected to the position. *Puisne* Justice of the Supreme Court, Jacob Sutherland, appointed January 29, 1823; Circuit Judge, Bowen Whiting, appointed April 7, 1844.

Constitutional Conventions.—The convention of 1801 was organized "to settle the controversy which had arisen regarding the relative powers of the governor and council of appointment respecting nominations for office." Ontario County was represented by Moses Atwater. The convention of 1821 framed the second constitution of the State. To assist in its deliberations, Ontario sent Micah Brooks, John Price, David Sutherland, Philetus Swift, and Joshua Van Fleet. The third State constitution was framed by the convention of 1846. To this body the delegates of this county were Robert C. Nicholas and Alvah Worden.

Once more a convention was called to frame a new constitution. The work of this convention of 1867 was but partially approved by the people, the judiciary article alone being ratified at the polls. Henry O. Chesebro, Angus McDonald, Eldridge G. Lapham, and Charles J. Folger represented this county.

Legislative Department.—State senators. The constitution of 1777 divided the State into four senatorial districts,—the southern, middle, eastern, and western. These districts were varied from time to time as population increased, Ontario being always in the western district. During the period of this constitution the county was represented in the State Assembly by the following-named senators:

Thomas Morris, served from 1797 to 1801; Lemuel Chipman, 1801–5; John Nicholas, 1805–9; Amos Hall, 1809–13; Philetus Swift, 1813–15; Stephen Bates, 1815–16; Philetus Swift, 1816–17; Stephen Bates, 1817–19, and Gideon Granger, 1819–21. The constitution of 1821 designated the respective senatorial districts by numbers, and that system has been retained. Since Ontario County has ever been but a part of a senatorial district, we can but name those who, representing the district to which she belonged, were themselves citizens of the county: John C. Spencer, 1825–28; Chester Loomis, 1835–38; Robert C. Nicholas, 1839–42; Mark H. Sibley, 1840–41; Albert Lester, 1844–47; Myron H. Clark, 1854; Wm. H. Goodman, 1855; Thomas Hillhouse, 1860–61; Charles J. Folger, 1862–68; Stephen H. Hammond, 1875.

Messrs. Bates, Granger, Clark, Morris, Lester, and Sibley, were from Canan-

daigua; Messrs. John and Robert C. Nicholas, Folger, Goodwin, Hillhouse, and Hammond, were from Geneva; Chipman was a resident of the town of Ontario, now in Wayne; Hall was of Palmyra, also of Wayne; Loomis was from Rushville, and Swift from Phelps.

Members of Assembly.—In the year 1820, John C. Spencer was speaker of this body. There seems to have been no member from Ontario until 1796. Its territory was then extensive. The assembly district until 1802 was composed of Ontario and Steuben. Lemuel Chipman served in 1797; Amos Hall, 1798–99; Nathaniel Norton, 1800; N. Norton and L. Chipman, 1801; P. B. Porter and Dan. Chapin, 1802. Genesee and Ontario assemblymen were: Thaddeus Chapin and Augustus Porter, in 1803; Nat. M. Howell and Amos Hall, 1804; Amos Hall and Daniel W. Lewis, 1805, and D. W. Lewis, 1806. Allegany, Genesee, and Ontario were represented in the assembly in 1807 by Philetus Swift and Asahel Warner, and in 1808 by Amos Hall, A. Warner, and Philetus Swift.

ONTARIO ASSEMBLYMEN FROM 1809 TO 1876.

1809, Micah Brooks, Samuel Lawrence, Richard Leach, Hugh McNair, and Wm. Rogers; 1810, Valentine Brother, Israel Chapin, Daniel Dorsey, Wm. Markham, and Gideon Pitts; 1811, Septimus Evans, Reuben Hart, Hugh McNair, Stephon Phelps, and Asahel Warner; 1812, Nathl. Allen, V. Brother, David Sutherland, Joshua Van Fleet, and Ezra Waite; 1813, Abraham Dox, Gilbert Howell, Hugh McNair, D. Sutherland, and A. Warner; 1814, Hugh McNair, Stephen Phelps, D. Sutherland, J. Van Fleet, and A. Warner; 1815, Peter Allen, John Price, Ira Selby, James Roseburgh, and D. Sutherland; 1816, Peter Allen (brief time), Henry Fellows, I. Chapin, J. Child, M. Holley, A. Kelsey, F. Lee, and R. Sprague; 1817, J. Child, P. Allen, Byron Green, Caleb Hopkins, Joshua Lee, Jas. Roseburgh, and N. Whitney; 1818, Phineas P. Bates, Nathaniel Case, Samuel Lawrence, James Roseburgh, Ira Selby, John Van Topen, and Ezra Waite; 1819, William Billingham, Byron Green, Eli Hill, William McCartney, Elijah Spencer, John A. Stevens, and Asahel Warner; 1820, Byron Green, V. Brother, John Price, John C. Spencer, Elisha B. Strong, John Van Topen, and Matthew Warner; 1821, Claudius V. Boughton, William Cornwall, Oliver Culver, Truman Hart, Myron Holley, J. C. Spencer, and Wm. H. Spencer; 1822, Birdseye Brooks, Byram Green, Isaac Moore, Aaron Remer, and David White; 1823, B. Brooks, Richard Hogarth, Jacob Leach, A. Remer, Ira Selby, and P. Swift; 1824, Daniel Ashley, Gideon Pitts, and Bowen Whiting; 1825, Claudius V. Boughton, G. Pitts, and B. Whiting; 1826, C. V. Boughton, Fr. Granger, and Gideon Pitts; 1827, Fr. Granger, Lemuel Morse, and Nathan Parke; 1828, Fr. Granger, Heman Chapin, and Robert C. Nicholas; 1829, John Dickson, Walter Hubbell, and R. C. Nicholas; 1830, John Dickson, Fr. Granger, and R. C. Nicholas; 1831, Thomas Otley, Samuel Rawson, and John C. Spencer; 1832, Francis Granger, Jeremiah Mason, and R. C. Nicholas; 1833, Ephraim W. Cleveland, J. C. Spencer, and James H. Woods; 1834, Peter Mitchell, Oliver Phelps, and Aaron Younglove; 1835, Ariel Hendee, William Hildreth, and Mark H. Sibley; 1836, Amos Jones, Henry Pardee, and M. H. Sibley; 1837, Amos Jones, H. Pardee, and Henry W. Taylor; 1838, Jonathan Buel, David Hudson, H. W. Taylor; 1839, Augustus Sawyer, Z. Barton Stout, H. W. Taylor; 1840, Reynold Peck, Abraham A. Post, H. W. Taylor; 1841, Isaac Mills, Daniel O. Robinson, Alvah Worden; 1842, Peter M. Dox, Staats Green, Joseph C. Shelton; 1843, Sylvester Austin, James C. Brown, Jedediah Dewey, Jr.; 1844, Lorenzo Clark, Israel Huntington, Henry Pardee; 1845, Timothy Buell, Jr., I. Huntington, Alvah Worden; 1846, Elias Cost, Joseph C. Shelton, Alvah Worden; 1847, Emory B. Pottle, Ezra Pierce; 1848, Charles S. Brother, Hiram Ashley; 1849, Dolphus Stevenson, Josiah Porter; 1850, John L. Dox, Josiah Porter; 1851, Thomas J. McLouth, Henry Pardee; 1852, William R. Pettit, Elnathan C. Simmons; 1853, Marcus Parsons, Hiram Ashley; 1854, Jesse Cost, Stephen V. R. Mallory; 1855, William H. Lamport, Oliver Case; 1856, Oliver Case, Samuel A. Foot; 1857, Samuel A. Foot, Zoroaster Paul; 1858, Volney Edgerton, Ira R. Peck; 1859, Ulysses Warner, Shotwell Powell; 1860, Shotwell Powell, Lewis Peck; 1861, Peter B. Field, Stephen H. Ainsworth; 1862, David Pickett, Francis O. Mason; 1863, Perez H. Field, Lanson Dewey; 1864, Lanson Dewey, Perez H. Field; 1865, Volney Edgerton, Edward Brunson; 1866, Edward Brunson, Hiram Shutt; 1867, Samuel H. Torrey, Hiram Shutt; 1868, Henry Ray, Samuel H. Torrey; 1869, George Cook, Henry Ray; 1870, Henry Ray, David E. Wilson; 1871, David E. Wilson, George W. Nicholas; 1872, Ambrose L. Van Dusen, Cyrille S. Lincoln; 1873, A. L. Van Dusen, C. S. Lincoln; 1874, C. S. Lincoln, Stephen H. Hammond; 1875, Stephen H. Hammond, C. S. Lincoln; 1876, Seth Stanley, Hiram Maxfield.

Presidential Electors for different electoral colleges have been as follows: Hugh Jamison, 1808; Wm. Burnett, 1812; Nathaniel Rochester, 1816; Philetus Swift, 1820; Micah Brooks, 1824; William Hildreth, 1828; Oliver Phelps,

1832; Jared Willson, 1836; Gideon Lee, 1840; John Lapham, 1844; Jedediah Dewey, 1864; William C. Dryer, 1868.

Officer of Electoral College.—John C. Spencer, Messenger to Washington, 1808.

Postmaster-General.—Francis Granger, appointed in 1841, and Gideon Granger, appointed under Thomas Jefferson's administration, and held until the succession of Madison.

Assistant United States Treasurer.—Charles J. Folger and Thomas Hillhouse.

United States Commissioners.—Thomas W. Howell and George B. Dusinger.

Pension Agent.—L. M. Drury.

United States Deputy Marshals.—George W. Bemis, James M. Palmer, William Hildreth, and David V. Benham.

Representatives to Congress.

Thomas Morris	7th	Congress, 1801–3.
Oliver Phelps	8th	" 1803–5.
Nathaniel W. Howell	13th	" 1813–15.
Micah Brooks	14th	" 1815–17.
John C. Spencer	15th	" 1817–19.
Nathaniel Allen	16th	" 1819–21.
John Dickson	22d and 23d	" 1831–35.
Francis Granger	24th	" 1835–37.
Mark H. Sibley	25th	" 1837–39.
Francis Granger, resigned March 3, 1841	26th and 27th	" 1839–41.
John Greig, elected to fill vacancy, resigned September 25, 1841	27th	" 1841.
Robert L. Rose	30th and 31st	" 1847–51.
Emory B. Pottle	35th and 36th	" 1857–61.
William H. Lamport	42d and 43d	" 1871–75.
Elbridge G. Lapham	44th	" 1875–77.

COUNTY JUDGES.

The County judges were appointed by the council from 1777 to 1822; by the governor and senate from 1822 to 1846. One of the number was styled first judge, and the others were known as associates. The pioneer judge of Ontario was Oliver Phelps, who continued in office from May 5, 1789, until October 5, 1793, when Timothy Hosmer was appointed to the office, and held it until June, 1805, when, constitutionally disqualified by age for longer exercise of official duty, he retired to private life. He was succeeded by John Nicholas, appointed January 27, 1803, and who retained the office for sixteen years, when he resigned its honors and responsibilities into the hands of Nathaniel W. Howell, who served from the date of his appointment, March 13, 1819, until 1833. The various incumbents of the office since the later date have been Oliver Phelps, appointed April 30, 1833; Bowen Whiting, July 17, 1838; Charles J. Folger, May 7, 1844; E. Fitch Smith, February 10, 1845; Mark H. Sibley, elected June, 1847; C. J. Folger, November, 1851; Peter M. Dox, November, 1855; John M. Bradford, appointed March 18, 1856; H. W. Folger, elected November, 1856; George B. Dusinger, 1857; William H. Smith, 1868, and Francis O. Mason, 1872.

SURROGATES.

Under the first State constitution, surrogates were appointed for unlimited periods. Under this system the office was filled in Ontario by the following, with date of appointment: John Cooper, May 5, 1789; Samuel Mellish, March 22, 1792; Israel Chapin, Jr., March 18, 1795; Amos Hall, February 23, 1796; Dudley Saltonstall, January 25, 1798; Reuben Hart, February 16, 1809; Eliphalet Taylor, February 13, 1810; Reuben Hart, February 5, 1811; E. Taylor, March 9, 1813; R. Hart, March 17, 1815; Stephen Phelps, April 10, 1817, and Ira Selby, March 5, 1821. Under the second constitution the surrogate's term was four years. The office was filled by appointment by governor and State senate. The following-named were so appointed:

Jared Wilcox, March 31, 1823; Jared Willson, March 31, 1837; Orson Benjamin, June 29, 1840, and George R. Burburt, April 10, 1844. The constitution of 1846 abolished the office, except in such counties as were possessed of a population exceeding forty thousand. In such counties as were embraced in this exception, the Legislature, at option, might authorize the election of surrogates. When so elected, it was for a term of two years, which has since been increased to four years. Under these provisions, Ontario did not contain sufficient population until 1851, until which time the duties of the office were filled by the county judge. In 1851, the Legislature authorized the people of Ontario to elect a surrogate, and the right has been exercised until the present, as follows: George

Willson, Jr., November 2, 1851; Orson Benjamin, December 2, 1852; Samuel Salsbury, February 18, 1853; John N. Whiting, November, 1855; O. Benjamin, November, 1857; Elihu M. Morse, appointed October 11, 1861, elected November, 1861, and re-elected November, 1865; Isaac R. Purcell, elected 1869; Charles A. Richardson was elected November, 1873, and is the present incumbent. Nathaniel W. Howell was appointed assistant attorney-general on February 9, 1797. Ontario was then part of the sixth of seven districts into which New York was divided. The office is known as district attorney since April 4, 1801. The number of districts was increased to thirteen as new ones were formed. Ontario was connected with the seventh, and then the tenth district. Two citizens of Ontario were honored by appointments to this office during the continuance of this plan,—Daniel W. Lewis, appointed March 9, 1810, and John C. Spencer, February 18, 1815. On April 21, 1818, a law was passed making each county a separate district; since then the following have been appointed to 1847, and subsequently elected:

John C. Spencer, June 11, 1818.	James C. Brown, August 23, 1849.
Abraham P. Vosburg, March 31, 1821.	Stephen R. Mallory, October 2, 1849.
Bowen Whiting, January 1, 1823.	Jacob B. Faurot, November, 1850.
Henry F. Penfield, May 16, 1832.	Thomas O. Perkins, November, 1855.
George W. Clinton, May 19, 1835.	Edwin Hicks, appointed March 7, 1857.
Nathan Parke, August 16, 1836.	Wm. H. Smith, elected November, 1857.
Thomas M. Howell, May 23, 1840.	Edwin Hicks, November, 1863.
B. Slosson, elected June, 1847.	Frank Rice, November, 1875.

COUNTY CLERKS.

Since the organization of the county the following have served:

Nathaniel Gorham, Jr., May 5, 1789.	Charles Crane, November, 1831.
John Wickham, March 18, 1795.	John D. Dox, November, 1834.
Peter B. Porter, January 20, 1797.	Thomas Hall, November, 1837.
Sylvester Tiffany, July 3, 1804.	Alex. H. Howell, November, 1843.
James B. Mower, March 21, 1808.	Reuben Murray, Jr., November, 1849.
Myron Holley, February 13, 1810.	John J. Lyon, November, 1852.
James B. Mower, February 5, 1811.	Elnathan W. Simmons, Nov., 1858.
Hugh McNair, March 17, 1815.	Jefferson J. Whitney, November, 1861.
John Van Fossen, July 3, 1819.	Nathan J. Milliken, November, 1864.
Gavin L. Nicholas, March 5, 1821.	Frederick W. Prince, November, 1867.
G. L. Nicholas, elected November, 1822.	Walter Marks, November, 1870.
Ralph Lester, November, 1825.	W. L. Hicks, November, 1873.

SHERIFFS.

The office of sheriff, probably next to county judge the most important in the county, has had the following succession:

Judah Colt, appointed April 7, 1790.	Jonathan Buell, November, 1828.
Nathaniel Norton, June 29, 1794.	Jonas M. Wheeler, November, 1831.
Roger Sprague, June 23, 1798.	J. Garlinghouse, November, 1834.
Benjamin Barton, February 16, 1802.	Myron H. Clark, November, 1837.
Stephen Bates, March 13, 1806.	John Lamport, November, 1840.
James R. Guernsey, March 26, 1807.	E. Densmore, November, 1843.
Stephen Bates, February 8, 1808.	Phineas Kent, November, 1846.
James Rees, February 13, 1810.	Wm. H. Lamport, November, 1849.
S. Bates, February 5, 1811.	Owen Edmonsten, November, 1852.
Wm. Shepard, February 23, 1813.	Henry C. Swift, November, 1855.
Nathaniel Allen, March 17, 1816.	Wm. Hildreth, November, 1858.
Phineas P. Bates, February 13, 1819.	Harlow Munson, November, 1861.
Samuel Laurence, March 10, 1821.	John Whitwell, November, 1864.
P. F. Bates, elected November, 1822.	Wm. W. Clarke, November, 1867.
Joseph Garlinghouse, November, 1825.	Darwin Cheney, November, 1870.
Nathaniel R. Boswell, November, 1873.	

COUNTY TREASURER.

The office was created by the constitution of 1846, is elective, and was filled for the terms indicated by Henry K. Sanger, 1848; Ralph Chapin, 1851; Wm. H. Phelps, 1854; Jacob J. Matteson, 1855; Spencer Gooding, 1858; Charles A. Richardson, 1864; George N. Williams, 1870.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

Thomas Ottley, Edward P. Parrish, and Edward Herendeen were elected in November, 1848. Ottley was re-elected 1849 and 1852, and Herendeen 1850 and 1853; George Rice was elected 1851, 1854; John Q. Groesbeck, 1855; John Lapham, 1856; Simeon R. Wheeler, 1857, 1860, 1863, 1866, 1869, and 1872; Jonathan Pratt, 1858; Daniel Arnold, 1859; Ambrose L. Van Dusen, 1861,

1864, 1867, and 1870; Leeman P. Miller, 1863, 1866, 1868; John H. Benham, 1871, 1874; Warren B. Witter, 1873, and Charles E. Shepard, 1875.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

This office finds records in the county archives in 1857; prior to that date, the duties were filled by town commissioners. Under the present system, each assembly district elects a school commissioner for a term of three years. In the first assembly district, Luther B. Antisdale was elected in 1857, and re-elected in 1860. He was succeeded by Jacob A. Wader, who was elected in 1863, and re-elected in 1866; Ezra J. Peck was elected in 1869; Hyland C. Kirk in 1872, and George V. Chapin in 1875. In the second assembly district, William M. McLaughlin was elected in 1857. Before the expiration of official term, he removed from the county, and David E. Wilson was elected to fill the vacancy in 1859, and re-elected for a full term in 1860; Gilbert W. Sutphen was elected in 1863, Henry J. Wemett in 1866, Robert B. Simmons in 1869 and 1872, and Lucius L. Pierce, the present officer, in 1875.

LOAN COMMISSIONERS.

The office was established in 1837. It is filled by appointments made by the governor, and confirmed by the senate. The present incumbents are Messrs. A. L. Dewey and Henry Padelford. The following have filled the office: James Bogart, Oliver Case, Ralph Chapin, Nathaniel K. Cole, Lyman Cummings, Waldo Curtiss, Albert L. Dewey, Jedediah Dewey, Jr., Bolivar Ellis, Scott Hicks, Edgar H. Hurd, John Lapham, Peter Mitchell, John Mosher, Reuben J. Murray, George N. Reed, and Stephen Saxton.

JUSTICE OF SESSIONS.

The office was created in 1846, and the following have been its incumbents to the present:

Elkanah Andrews, 1870-71.	Isaac R. Parcell, 1862.
Levi C. Aylworth, 1854.	Ira Parker, 1868.
John H. Benham, 1869.	John W. Parker, 1874-75.
Robert Chapin, 1862.	James Parmelee, 1869.
Lyman Clark, 1853, '54, 1871.	Ezra Pierce, 1859-60.
E. W. Cleveland, 1849-50.	Josiah Porter, 1847.
D. L. Covill, 1870.	Jas. M. Pulver, 1855, '56, 1873.
Justus H. Dawley, 1857.	Hiram Shutt, 1861.
John C. Dox, 1864-65.	Wm. Leavy, 1860.
B. Ellis, 1863-67.	Richmond Simmonds, 1865-67.
C. J. Folger, 1849-50.	S. W. Smith, 1851-52.
J. N. Granger, 1847-52.	John P. Spear, 1874-75.
D. R. Hawks, 1858.	Geo. W. Stearns, 1856, '57, 1859, 1861.
Benj. Hicks, 1872.	Henry C. Swift, 1851.
A. Jones, 1855.	S. H. Torrey, 1858.
Wm. H. Warfield, 1872-73.	Ulysses Warner, 1853, 1863, '64, 1866, 1868.

CORONERS.

The official term is three years. Our record is complete from 1843. Jedediah Dewey, 1843, 1846, 1847, 1850, 1853; Robert Royce, 1844, 1847, 1850, and 1853; Imly Prescott, 1845; Harvey Jewett, 1845 and 1851; John Q. Howe, 1848, 1856, and 1859; William Ball and Buell H. Bartlett, 1854; Hiram A. Potter, 1853; R. R. Gregg, 1856; Amos Crandall, 1857; D. F. Webster and Anson Wheeler, 1857 and 1860; Carlton H. Wood, 1859, 1866, and 1872; Aaron Young, 1848, 1851, 1854, 1861, and 1863; John F. Rogers, 1862, 1865; Hiram Jennings and John N. Dox, 1862; Daniel Durgan and Marcus Perkins, 1863; Hiram N. Eastman, James A. Hawley, and J. W. Palmer, 1866; J. B. Hayes, 1869 and 1872; Henry K. Clark, James F. Draper, and Albert J. Crittenden, 1869; N. Bryant, 1872; Nelson B. Covert, 1872 and 1875; John A. Shannon and Wm. R. Townsend, 1875.

THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY,

which for many years had been but a synonym for party strife, was short-lived in New York, and the owners soon gave their attention to freeing themselves from an incumbrance from which there was no profit. All that relates to servitude is become history. It is curious now to read that Dudley Saltonstall offered ten dollars reward "for the return of a mulatto slave girl, named Judith, commonly called Jude, who disguised herself in male apparel and ran away from him." Of a "negro slave named Lindy Moody, aged eighteen, ran away from D. B. Ferguson, in Phelps," and a reward of fifteen dollars was offered for her capture. Looking upon the barbarism as remote and but recently extinct, it seems novel to read from a newspaper of the olden day: "For Sale.—A negro wench with a child

one year old. She is healthy, and capable of doing all kinds of housework. Enquire at this office, May 28, 1810." And again, "A negro girl about fifteen years old for sale. Enquire of the printer, March 3, 1814." In the town records of Canandaigua is found the following in relation to slaves: "Sally, a female child, born of Lin, a negro woman, slave to John Clark, October 10, 1807, recorded 3d March, 1808. Eliphalet Saylor, Town Clerk." John C. Spencer recorded his ownership and right to a female child named Sylvia, born of his slave Phœbe, on September 27, 1811; and, on June 3, 1812, a male child named William was born of Vin, the property of Freeman Atwater. His name was received for record April 28, 1813, by Abner Bunnell, town clerk. Phœbe, a colored woman, was a slave to Daniel Dorsey; her children were chattels of her master, though her husband, James Colbert, was free. Lloyd Colbert, born in 1784, was sold, December 7, 1812, to Nathaniel W. Howell. The following relic is of interest in this connection:

"We, Phineas Bates and Ambrose Phelps, overseers of the poor of the town of Canandaigua, County of Ontario, State of New York, do certify that a negro man-slave, named Lloyd Colbert, commonly called Lloyd, now owned by Nathaniel W. Howell, who resides in the said town, appears to be under the age of forty-five years, and of sufficient ability to provide for himself. Given under our hands, at Canandaigua, October 18, 1814.

"PHINEAS BATES,
"AMBROSE PHELPS.

Witness, WALTER HUBBELL."

By the 3d section of the act entitled, "An act concerning slaves and servants," 2d Vol. page 202, Revised Laws, it was the overseer's duty to give such certificate as the above. There was no contest upon this subject of slavery in this State, where involuntary servitude was not remunerative; accordingly, we find a law passed March 31, 1817, for the final and total abolition of slavery in the State, and declared to take place July 4, 1827. All negroes, mulattoes, and mustees within the State, born before that date, were to be free, and all of the same classes born after July 4, 1799, were to be free—males at the age of twenty-three, and females at the age of twenty-five years.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

Ontario, prior to 1875, has been known as a Republican county. The county is very nearly equally divided upon the questions of the day, and the strength of the two great parties is fairly exhibited by the official canvass of 1875 for secretary of state. In the general election held in Ontario, November 2, 1875, John Bigelow, Democrat, received four thousand five hundred and ninety-nine votes; Frederick W. Seward, Republican, four thousand five hundred and seventy-four votes, and G. B. Dusenberre, Prohibition candidate, three hundred and ninety-eight votes, from a total of nine thousand five hundred and seventy-one votes polled.

POPULATION.

The following tabular statement, given on recurring decades, indicates the progress of the county in that regard. In July, 1790, the census of the county of Ontario, then embracing the entire Genesee country, was taken by General Amos Hall, and there were found 205 families and 1081 persons, of whom 98 families and 451 persons were settled within its present limits. The population in 1800 of present towns was 8466; in 1810, 22,088; in 1820, 35,292; in 1830, 40,288; in 1840, 43,501; in 1850, 43,929; in 1860, 44,563; in 1870, 45,108, and by the census of 1875, 48,031. The population of towns at intervals is thus given:

FORMED		1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1875
1789	Bristol.....	2953	1953	1733	1657	1551	1597
1829	Canadice.....	1379	1341	1075	1026	905	832
1789	Canandaigua.....	5162	5652	6143	7075	7274	7799
1789	East Bloomfield.....	3861	1986	2262	2163	2250	2416
1789	Farmington.....	1773	2122	1876	1858	1896	1946
1789	Gorham.....	2981	2779	2645	2537	2389	2428
	Geneva (in Seneca).....	*	*	*	*	*	7822
1822	Hopewell.....	2193	1976	1923	1970	1863	1915
1821	Manchester.....	2811	2912	2940	3280	3546	3737
1789	Naples.....	1941	2345	2376	2067	2188	2482
1789	Phelps.....	4876	5563	5542	5586	5130	5257
1789	Richmond.....	1876	1937	1852	1650	1622	1659
1789	Seneca (includes Geneva).....	6207	7073	8505	1448	9188	2674
1838	South Bristol.....		1375	1129	1216	1218	1251
1812	Victor.....	2270	2393	2230	2404	2437	2640
1833	West Bloomfield.....		2094	1698	1646	1651	1576

CHAPTER XXI.

TRACES, ROADS, AND TURNPIKES—STAGE LINES AND MAIL ROUTES—POST-OFFICES AND CANALS.

THE *Iroquois*, like the later Americans, made use of the natural routes through the country. The name *trace* is associated with a narrow path, ill marked, and of occasional use. The truth is, that intercourse between villages, and travel upon the great central trail from the present site of Albany to that of Buffalo, was frequent and general. Indians had no wheeled vehicles and no commerce. Their traces were well chosen and sufficient for their use. From Hudson to Lake Erie, an Indian highway crossed the finest portions of New York, and along its track came the successive improved roads of the white man. Referring the reader to the "League of the *Iroquois*" for a full description of this ancient and notable trail, we outline only its course through the bounds of Ontario County. It entered Ontario along the beach at the foot of Seneca lake, and from the present site of Geneva ascended Geneva creek to the Indian village of *Ganundasaga*, the most eastern in the lands of the *Senecas*. Thence its course lay through the towns of Seneca and Hopewell to *Ganun-da-gua*, at the foot of our Canandaigua lake. From Canandaigua two trails led. One passed southwest through Bristol to the foot of Honeoye lake. It crossed the outlet, and extended westward through Richmond, over the hill within view of Hemlock lake, and led to the north end of the Connesus lake, and on westward to the village of Little Beard, the largest of the tribe. The other and the main trail led from Canandaigua along the "north road," over the lands of West Bloomfield across the Honeoye outlet, and proceeded to an Indian village, now the site of Lima. This trail, in width from a foot to eighteen inches, was deeply worn into the ground. The depth varied, according to the consistency of the soil, from three to even twelve inches.

Upon the trees adjacent were frequent incisions by the hatchet of an unknown antiquity; it was surprisingly direct, and exercised a controlling influence in the location of settlements now become villages and cities. Along the trails of the *Iroquois* came the Pitts, the Comstocks, the Wadsworths, and thousands of the early settlers of the Genesee valley, bringing with them cattle, household goods, upon the sled or sleigh. For years this trail was the sole line of travel.

A *Cayuga* chief thus recounts his claim to mention in the history of this region:

"The Empire State was once laced by our trails from Albany to Buffalo,—trails that we had trod for centuries,—trails worn so deep by the feet of the *Iroquois* that they became your roads of travel as your possessions gradually ate into those of my people. Your roads still traverse those same lines of communication which bound one part of the Long House to the other."

While the Indian trails gave a clue to travel, they knew no labor. The settler was often checked for hours at the steep banks of a miry stream, to construct a temporary bridge. Parties were compelled to travel together to obtain mutual help in crossing streams, swamps, hills, and ravines. In town history, reference is made to large land-owners who constructed roads at very early date to facilitate the settlement of their tracts. In March, 1794, a State road was established by law from Utica, via Cayuga Ferry and Canandaigua, to the Geneva river at Avon. Three commissioners were employed to lay it out six rods wide, and direct as practicable. At first little better than an Indian trail, it was gradually improved, so that a stage which set out from Utica September 30, 1799, arrived at Genesee on the afternoon of the third day, and from that time on a regular stage passed along this route.

In 1800 a law was passed making this a turnpike road; its construction was immediately begun, and completion soon followed. During the year named, a road was made from Avon to Ganson's settlement, now Leroy, and at the same time another road was commenced eastward from Buffalo to connect with it, thus constituting a continuous road from Utica to Buffalo.

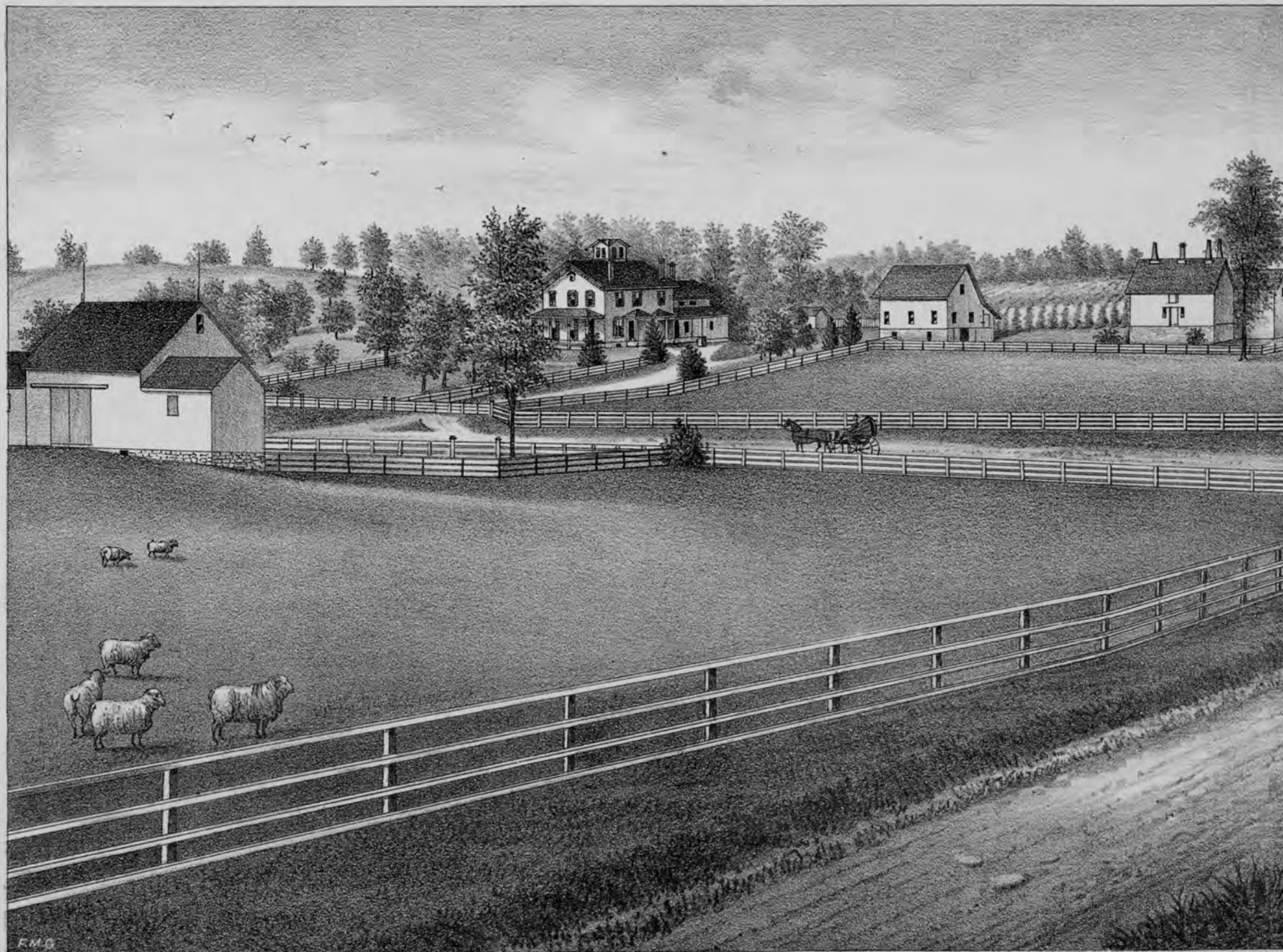
The long period consumed in making the journey to the lands of the Genesee was not caused by ox-teams employed and distance, but by obstructions and frequent quagmires, illustrated in the journeys noted. This rude condition of roads was changed; they were advanced successively towards perfection, and from the old trail resulted the broad traveled pike. The various steps upon the roads now grown old had been the survey, the cutting of brush, the turning aside of fallen timber from a roadway winding in course, and the blazing of trees. Later, trees were chopped down and removed; corduroy was built over swampy tracts, and the concentrated travel to Cayuga lake stimulated the erection of long and costly bridges, over which for years the endless columns of emigration poured. There were horse- and ox-teams, wagons covered with canvas, marked Ohio, or other Western points, men on horseback and on foot, singly and in parties, flocks of sheep, droves of cattle, and a caravan whose tolls and tavern bills made many rich.



DAVID A. PIERPONT.



CAPT. JOSHUA PHILLIPS.



RES. OF D. A. PIERPONT, RICHMOND, ONTARIO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

Important improvements made in turnpike roads of western New York were greatly attributable to the enterprise of Geneva and Canandaigua citizens. In 1802, an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the formation of a stock company to open a turnpike road from Canandaigua to Bath. Subscription books for shares in the stock were opened in June, 1803, by John Swift, of Palmyra, Moses Atwater and Abner Barlow, of Canandaigua, and William Kersey and Henry A. Townsend, of Bath. In 1806, a company was formed to build a turnpike from the Susquehanna river to the town of Bath. The president of the company was John Johnson, Esq., of Geneva. Illustrative of the character of those turnpikes so numerous in time, yet so unremunerative to their builders, we note the conditions of contract upon the Bath and Susquehanna road. "The road must be opened four rods wide, and be thirty-three feet between the ditches on each side; twenty-five feet thereof, when necessary, should be bedded with stone, gravel, sound wood, or other hard substance, well compacted together, and of sufficient depth to secure a good and solid foundation. The greatest ascent should not exceed fourteen inches in any one rod. The bridges to be twenty-four feet wide, and covered with good white oak, white pine, or hemlock plank, clear of sap, and three inches thick." In the estimate, toll-houses, gates, mile-stones, and guide-boards were included, and ten miles was the extreme limit of a single contract. It was at this time that the Seneca Turnpike Company prepared to build their road, and it was expected that teams leaving Canandaigua and Geneva could carry loads one-third heavier than previously, and every team returning light from Utica or Albany might bring a return load of salt, thereby reducing to the inhabitants of Ontario the price of that necessary article. A project was started in 1810 for opening a turnpike road from the court-house, in Canandaigua, through Farmington and Palmyra to Putneyville, on Lake Ontario. On November 3, 1813, a grant was asked to incorporate a company for the construction of a road from Canandaigua direct to the new bridge at the Falls of the Genesee, and to intersect the "ridge road." These are but examples of the mania for speculation in the construction of roads, which had so developed in 1810 that the nominal stock in turnpike and toll-bridge charters was then over eight million dollars. Many lateral roads branched from the main road, and while investments in stock became worthless, the model of construction for the great network of roads to be constructed was of much benefit. The public interest in roads was heartily revived about 1850, and plank roads multiplied as the turnpikes had done. The plank was not durable, the repairs were not kept up, stock depreciated, and the roads, abandoned by the companies, have been divided among road districts as public highways. A single instance will suffice to recall the era of plank roads. The Palmyra and Canandaigua plank road ceased to pay a dividend from May, 1857. The plank was worn out, and no funds provided for its renewal. The road was, like others, a great convenience to the traveling public, but not fully appreciated. It was customary to shun the toll-gates wherever practicable, and the idea seemed fixed that roadways should be free. Upon the bed of the plank gravel was carted, and most excellent roads have resulted; such has been the case of the road used as an illustration, which has long been one of the best in the State. With the abandonment of associative control has come the extinction of offices of turnpike and plank road inspectors, who were chosen to the number of from three to five from persons having no interest in the roads, and whose duties were to protect the public from the imposition of tolls upon neglected roads.

STAGE LINES

were once a great feature of the carrying trade, but the stage of ante-railroad date is known only to the memory of the aged, and preserved but in the files of a few old newspapers. A stage line was established by Levi Stevens, of Geneva, on May 14, 1804, to run once a week from Canandaigua to Albany. He asserts, in making known his enterprise, that "he has been at great pains and expense to fit up his stages for the accommodation of his passengers." Seats were procurable by application at Taylor's hotel, Canandaigua, or Powell's, Geneva. The rates charged were five cents per mile. Within a short time Stevens increased his business to two stages per week. A western mail stage was started May, 1808, by John Metcalf. It left Canandaigua on Monday at six A.M. for Niagara, *via* Buffalo, and returned by Sunday at 5 P.M., thus occupying three days each way. Fare was six cents per mile, and fourteen pounds of baggage were allowed each passenger. Progress in stage traffic is seen in the establishment of a daily line known as the Canandaigua and Utica stage line, opened July 5, 1813, by William Powell. Few are left to-day who saw the stage drawn up at Taylor's every morning for its passengers, and then start off with crack of whip and rumble of wheels down the street. The rate diminished with increase of distance till a steady gait was taken, and then on for hours, looking out upon the growing villages, the passing travel, conversing with pleasant companions, or settling to a nap, unconscious of jar or jolt, time or distance. A new line was established October 20, 1813, *via* Cherry Valley, Cazenovia, and Manlius, from Albany to

Canandaigua, with a fare for the trip of eight dollars. The office at Albany was at what was known as the Connecticut coffee-house. The proprietors of this route were Messrs. Martin & Branch, Beach & Conde, Beach & Chamberlain, and Z. Patch. A tri-weekly mail stage left the village of Canandaigua for the west in the year 1814. A line starting at the same village on July 20, 1815, *via* Geneva and Auburn, went through in two days. E. B. Dewey was a proprietor, and seats were obtainable at Coe's stage house. Samuel Hildreth ran a bi-weekly stage, beginning January 4, 1816, between Rochester and this village. A line of stages began August, 1817, to run *via* East Bloomfield, Mendon, and Pittsford to Rochester. Oliver Phelps & Co. opened a stage business in May, 1818, leaving Canandaigua tri-weekly for Newburg, which place was reached in three days. The fare from Utica to Albany, ninety-six miles, and from Canandaigua to Buffalo, ninety miles, was in each case but two dollars. Messrs. Faulkner & Fenton began, August 2, 1822, to run a stage coach daily from Gooding's hotel, Canandaigua, to Montezuma, to connect with the canal-packet "Echo," which conveyed passengers to the "Oneida Chief," on the Erie canal, and the stage also made connection with the steamer "Enterprise," then running on Cayuga lake. The stage business increased in extent, and various parties engaged in its conduct during 1822. F. Powell & Co., J. Parker & Co., John M. Sherwood, and B. D. Coe, on January 20, 1823, consolidated their lines, and put the fare down to two cents per mile. C. H. Coe & Co. commenced staging January 1, 1826. The firm consisted of C. H. Coe, B. D. Coe, and Samuel Greenleaf, and continued until the death of Chauncey H. Coe, in 1836, when Captain Asa Nowlen, of Avon, bought the Coes' interest, and the firm was changed to S. Greenleaf & Co. This firm ran a number of stages until the completion of the Rochester and Auburn railroad. In connection with this last and most notable firm it is pleasant to observe that, in 1840, Mr. Greenleaf had started a stage-drivers' reading-room and library for his employees. The effort was salutary, and characterized as a godsend to the stage-drivers. A handsome whip was presented on June 4 to the driver who had read most in the Bible during the last year, by Mr. Greenleaf.

POST-OFFICES, POST-RIDERS, AND POST-ROUTES

were subjects of local and general interest in the ante-railroad days. A suspension of the mail facilities now, for a period equal to the intervals of mail reception in the early days, would be little less than a calamity, so closely has this agency entwined itself in all that concerns commercial intercourse. The inception of mail facilities was the work of private enterprise. In 1791, Luther Cole was employed by Oliver Phelps and others to carry letters from Canandaigua to Whitestown. He sometimes went on horseback, and often on foot. A week was required to go, and a like period was consumed by the return. This was the first "news carrying" done in the Genesee country. When the first mail that was ever received in Canandaigua arrived, Augustus Porter stood at the side door of Moses Atwater's house, and he asked a friend at a later day, "How do you think it was brought?" Answering his own query, he said, "Luther Cole brought it from Utica in a large morocco pocket-book, which he carried in the breast-pocket of his coat." Who would contract at this day to bring the mail from Utica in that way? In 1797, mail was brought from Albany once in two weeks on horseback. Post-riders were engaged later to deliver mail matter and newspapers at the houses of the settlers. Among those post-riders, who usually traveled on horseback on different routes at an early day, were Elisha Nye, Joseph Becket, and William Badgrow. Jonathan Blakely was one of the early news carriers. The establishment of a post-office was of later date.

The only post-office in all the Genesee country in the year 1803 was at Canandaigua. The extensive region embraced in the circuit of delivery is shown by the advertisement of letters addressed to persons in Northfield, Government House, Head of Lake Ontario, Sodus, Friend's Settlement, Big Tree, Sodus, Williamsburg, Geneva, and like remote localities. Post-routes were contingent upon the ability of the people to support them. A new post-route was established in the latter part of 1816 from Canandaigua to Lewistown, along the whole extent of the ridge road, and a post-office was established at Black Rock. In the year following, routes were formed from Canandaigua *via* Richmond, Bristol, Livonia, Genesee, and Warsaw to Sheldon, and from Bath to Naples. In 1822 a route was established from Canandaigua to Penn Yan; and a mail-route from the former place to Manchester, Palmyra, South Williamson, Williamson, and Pultneyville was contracted in January, to run once in two weeks.

The navigation of the inland lakes, within or bordering upon the lands of Ontario, was an early enterprise. Upon Seneca lake Captain Williamson had a large sloop of forty tons engaged in a carrying trade, and a vessel of the same character was an object of curiosity to the settlers along the banks of Canandaigua lake. The first vessel propelled by steam on Seneca lake was built and owned by the Rumsey brothers. She was named the "Seneca Chief," and was

officered by Captain H. C. Swan; First Engineer, Aaron Stout; Pilot, Fred. King; Second Pilot, William Roe; the agent was John R. Johnson. She was furnished with four plain cylinder boilers, and a cylinder eighteen inches in diameter with a seven-foot stroke. Her average speed was ten miles per hour. The builders ran her a few years, and sold to John R. Johnson and Richard Stevens of Hoboken, New Jersey. During the winter of 1831-32 she was rebuilt and enlarged, and her name changed to the "Geneva," or, familiarly, "Aunt Betsy." In 1835 the "Richard Stevens" was built for a passenger boat. Among others of the old steamboats on Seneca were the "Chemung," "Canadesaga," "Seneca," and "Ben Loder,"—the last built in 1848, at a cost of \$75,000. The first steamboat built on Canandaigua lake was launched during the summer of 1823. An association was formed, stock subscribed, and this boat, christened "Lady of the Lake" by John Greig, was constructed to run on the lake; Isaac Parrish was her captain, and Moore was engineer. She was in use but a few years and was then laid up, went to pieces, and her engine was sold for other use. A second boat was built by citizens of Naples in 1845, and in September so far completed as to allow her hull to be floated down the lake to the wharf at this village, where her engine was to be obtained. Want of funds delayed her completion until 1846. A third boat was known as the "Joseph Wood." A fourth, built by the Standish brothers, is named the "Ontario," and a fifth, the "Canandaigua." These last-named boats are well patronized by parties of pleasure, and enhance the attractions of the lake and surrounding scenery. On June 23, 1874, a tiny steamboat, named the "Seth Green," was launched on Hemlock lake. She was built at Buffalo; her length is forty feet; width, eight. She has a six-power engine, and can carry forty passengers. Pleasure-seekers can find no more attractive spot than this beautiful Hemlock lake,—its clear waters abounding in fish, its picturesque location among steep, woody hills, amidst whose ravines are living springs of clear, cold water, presenting a refreshing picture, delightful to the eye of the tourist escaping from the close air of the cities during the summer.

THE ERIE CANAL.

Touching the county of Ontario, in the northeast corner of the town of Manchester, at a point appropriately designated and known as Port Gibson, is the Erie canal. No work before or since excited such opposition and expectation, gave more satisfaction, or contributed to such a development of the internal resources of the State; and a place in the history of this county, for a record of the inception and progress of the undertaking, is requisite to an understanding of the early prosperity of the Genesee country. The bill authorizing the project became a law on April 15, 1817. Ground was first broken at the village of Rome, on the 4th of July of the same year. The occasion was marked by the roar of artillery, and the cheer of a large concourse drawn to the spot by feelings of curiosity and interest. The work was known in three divisions. The labor upon the middle section ended with its completion in 1819. The western section was finished in October, 1822, from the Genesee river east, and boats ran from Rochester to Little Falls during that month; while the eastern section was completed in October, 1823, and boats passed from the canal into the Hudson at Troy. The aqueduct at Rochester, over the Genesee, was finished in 1823, and boats proceeded west to Holly or Brockport. During the year following, the canal was opened to the foot of the high rocky ridge at Lockport. The difficulties here met and surmounted illustrate the energy and perseverance of its builders, led by canal commissioner Hon. William C. Bouck, and finally, in the fall of 1825, the route was opened between the ocean and great inland lakes. As in the cable beneath the sea, and like great achievements, the disbelief in ability to do this great work was shared by many who have lived to realize much of their prosperity as a direct result. In arranging for a grand celebration all along the line, the terminus at Buffalo was made the initial point. At the close of October 24, 1825, the last work was done, the guard-gates were raised, and the water began its flow upon its artificial channel, from Erie towards the Hudson. Cannon which had reverberated in action of September, 1813, on Lake Erie, were placed at intervals of ten or fifteen miles along the entire distance to announce a triumph of intellect over obstacles of nature. On the morning of October 26, a procession formed in front of the court-house at Buffalo, then a flourishing village, and, headed by the brass band, and consisting of a military company, civic societies, and citizens, marched down Main street to the head of the canal, where Governor De Witt Clinton, with the State officers, embarked on the "Seneca Chief," drawn by four gray horses gaily caparisoned, and set out upon the expedition. As the boat gained headway, a signal-gun was fired from her deck, a gun in the distance responded, one farther on repeated the signal, and so within eighty minutes the citizens of New York knew that the fleet had started. In the wake of the pioneer boat came the "Perry," the "Superior," and the "Buffalo," loaded with officers, delegates, and citizens. The fleet was joined at Lockport by the "William C. Bouck," "Albany," and other boats. Crowds gathered along the line, cannon boomed at

intervals, and bonfires by night illuminated the scene. A grand celebration at Rochester greeted the arrival of the fleet, and Canandaigua was there represented by a delegation led by Hon. John C. Spencer, who made a speech on the occasion. "The Young Lion of the West" joined the flotilla at this place, and the boats, meeting ovations at various points, reached Albany November 2. On the morning following, three boats, the "Seneca Chief," "Niagara," and the Rochester boat, were towed by steamers down the Hudson to New York, which was reached next day at daylight. At 9 A.M., the boats were en-route for the ocean, accompanied by a fleet of steam and sail vessels; on their arrival at Sandy Hook a circle was formed, and within its centre lay the "Seneca Chief," having on board Governor Clinton and other officers. In expectation, many eyes watched the governor as he mounted the deck, and poured from a keg water taken from Lake Erie to mingle with that of the Atlantic. The keg was re-filled with ocean water, the return made to Buffalo, and on November 23, this representative water of old ocean was mingled with the fresh volume of the inland sea. Thus was completed a thoroughfare which diverted the tide of emigration, insured the permanence of villages upon its route, and opened up a market to the grain-raisers of the Genesee.

The *Ontario Canal Company* is a remembrance of a vigorous but unfruitful effort. The history of the attempted often more fully illustrates local energy than the accomplished. A meeting was held by Canandaigua villagers at Mill's hotel, on August 24, 1820, to consider the propriety of making a "lateral canal" from Canandaigua lake to the grand canal. A committee upon route consisted of John C. Spencer, James D. Bemis, Asa Stanley, Dudley Marvin, and William H. Adams. A report was made December 21, 1820, that the length of the canal would be nineteen and one-half miles. Its terminus northward, at the Erie canal, was to be three and one-half miles west of Palmyra village. The descent from the foot of the lake to Mud creek at Garnet's Mill was found to be two hundred and twenty-five feet, which required twenty-three locks. The entire cost was estimated not to exceed sixty-eight thousand dollars. The following committee of fifteen was appointed: N. Gorham, D. Marvin, F. Granger, T. Short, William H. Adams, D. Comstock, R. M. Williams, M. A. Francisco, J. Clark, G. Coddington, H. Chapin, J. Birdsey, Chester Loomis, Asa Stanley, and Peter Mitchell, who were to petition the Legislature for act of incorporation for a canal to connect the points designated. The association was named "The Ontario Canal Company," with a proposed capital of one hundred thousand dollars. An act was passed March 31, 1821, incorporating the company, and books for subscription opened on May 23, at B. Coe's hotel, by commissioners N. Gorham, Z. Seymour, A. Stanley, P. P. Bates, and William H. Adams. The subscription by June 12 was twenty thousand dollars. At a later meeting it was announced that fifty thousand dollars—a sufficient amount—had been raised, and a meeting for the election of nine directors was called at Mead's hotel, January 20, 1824. The following were elected: Evan Johns, H. B. Gibson, Israel Chapin, Asa Stanley, J. C. Spencer, Mark H. Sibley, Robert Pomeroy, and H. M. Mead. The canal was not dug, and a cheap, if slow, means of communication was lost when the measure seemed nearest its consummation.

CHAPTER XXII.

RAILROADS OF ONTARIO COUNTY: AUBURN AND ROCHESTER, BATAVIA BRANCH OF N. Y. CENTRAL, NORTHERN CENTRAL, GENEVA AND ITHACA, SODUS POINT AND SOUTHERN.

THE railroad has been the lever to advance civilization, enhance values, and develop a diversified industry. Along new lines to-day villages are springing into being, and advancing towards maturity with a rapidity that leaves the record of the past shaded and obscured. To the Empire State belongs the honor of early encouraging this great agency of commerce, and the railroad, in truth, has been a mighty power, conducing to prosperity. In 1826, the first charter in New York to build a railroad was granted to the Hudson River Railroad Company to construct a road from Albany to Schenectady, a distance of sixteen miles. Commencement was made in 1830, and completion effected in 1831. The cars placed upon the track were drawn by horses. During the year 1831 an engine, named "John Bull," was brought over from England, placed on the track, and operated by John Hampson, an English engineer. The first steam railroad passenger train in America was run upon this road. The engine weighed four tons. There were two coaches and fifteen passengers. The coaches were modeled after the old stage-bodies, hung above the truck upon leather braces, and contained compartments and seats within and without. Tickets were sold at shops and stores. Brakemen used hand-levers to stop the train. Horses were used to draw the cars up the ascent

in Albany, where the engine was coupled on, and at Schenectady there were two tracks, and a stationary engine at the top of the hill; strong ropes were used to haul up one train as the other was let down. The road was finished to Utica in 1837.

THE AUBURN AND ROCHESTER RAILROAD

was authorized by legislative act passed May 13, 1836. The people along the proposed route regarded it as a doubtful experiment, and were not easily convinced that it would be beneficial to the towns through which it passed, or a good investment to stockholders. The capital stock was \$2,000,000, which was in shares of \$100, and each share was to be deemed personal property. Eleven commissioners were appointed to open books and receive subscriptions to the capital stock, viz.: Nathaniel Garrow and Asaph D. Leonard, of Auburn; Samuel I. Bayard, of Seneca Falls; Samuel Birdsall, of Waterloo; Henry Dwight, of Geneva; David McNeil, of Vienna; David Short, of Manchester; Francis Granger and Oliver Phelps, of Canandaigua, and James Seymour and Abraham M. Schemerhorn, of Rochester. These proved to be good men for the place. Acts of amendment relative to charges, amounts paid, and extension of time were passed January 26, 1837, April 18, 1838, and May 10, 1841, and the company were allowed to connect with the Auburn and Syracuse road, at Auburn. The first officers of the road were Henry B. Gibson, president, and Charles Seymour, secretary and treasurer. Installments on shares were made as low as \$2.50 to \$5.00. A desperate effort was made on the line to secure the amount necessary to make a survey, and this succeeded by selecting the route along the Canandaigua outlet to Phelps, thereby accommodating mill-owners and business men upon that stream. The directors employed Robert Higham as chief engineer, who at once began the survey and location of the road from Rochester to Canandaigua. The contract for grading the first seventeen miles east of Rochester was let to Vedder & Co., who broke ground in 1838 at "Slab Hollow," now called Railroad Mills. Hiram Darrow, of the town of Seneca, was foreman of the workmen, and afterwards a conductor on the road. James Biggins, agent at Fisher's Station, boarded the men. Bart. Vrooman was foreman and track-layer. A "pony engine," named the "Young Lion," built at the Norris shops, was the first locomotive placed on the road. It was brought on a canal-boat to Cartersville, as were the second and third engines, the "Ontario," run by William Hart, and the "Columbus," by Mr. Newell. Mr. Vrooman, conductor of the train used in construction, advanced with the completion of the grading, and laid the ties, sleepers, and strap rails. In June, 1840, the annual report of the directors was published, and the early completion of the enterprise promised. The iron for the distance between Rochester and Canandaigua had been procured at one-half less than it could have been in 1836, and the cost per mile of this section was not to exceed \$14,000. The estimated income of this twenty-nine miles was put down at \$7000 per mile. On September 7, 1840, Mr. Vrooman, in charge of his train, fell from a platform car under the wheels, which terribly crushed one of his legs. He survived the accident. William Wood, of Farmington, refused right of way, and the company for some time ran trains upon the track around his farm. By September 9, the road between the two villages was completed, and the *Ontario Repository* of the 16th, 1840, has the following editorial:

"*The Railroad.*—A train of cars (composed of the engine Young Lion and one baggage and one passenger car) left Rochester for this place on Thursday, September 10, but did not get through, owing to some hindrances on an unfinished part of the track. On Saturday evening the locomotive, with three cars, came in, and left for Rochester on Monday morning."

On September 22 the time-table was issued; there were "for freight and passengers three daily lines." A rude depot was built west of H. B. Gibson's residence at Canandaigua. The old Tonawanda railroad depot was near the United States Hotel, and the Auburn and Rochester depot stood on the site of the present depot. The Rochester depot was a wooden structure, and the engine and four passenger coaches were stored therein at nights for months. The turn-table was at this depot. The first conductor upon the road was William Failing, and the first baggage-man was Heman G. Miller. The first baggage-man and depot-master at Canandaigua was Walter Corcoran. The fare to Rochester was, at first, nine shillings, then five, and again advanced to six. Each car had three compartments, and when another coach was added, passengers then, as now, sought seats at the rear end of the train. Incidental to running the first trains, it is said of Mr. Gibson, president of the road, that he was always at the depot to meet the train, and one day, excited, he told the engineer to "blow his bell and ring his whistle," to let the town's people know the train was coming. The train stopped one day at Freedom Station and took on "somebody's wood." Next day, when rushing along at ten miles an hour, the express was halted by a woman waving her apron and standing near that station. Failing asked "what was up?" The woman said the "conductor owed two dollars for wood." She was paid, and, as the train moved on, she cried after, "When you are out of wood, call again." Proposals to complete the road

to Geneva by May 15, 1841, were next in order. The work was carried rapidly forward, and the first passenger train east from Canandaigua was an excursion to the terminus at Seneca Falls, on July 4, 1841. The bridge over Cayuga lake was finished the last of September, and during November the road was completed to Auburn. A gravel train was occupied during the winter of 1840-41 filling the Padelford embankment, which was at first crossed on trestle-work. Two tracks were built between Canandaigua and Geneva. One was soon taken up, and the other, the old "strap rail," was found sufficient for the business. Later, the Auburn and Rochester and Auburn and Syracuse roads consolidated. In 1853, the direct line from Rochester to Syracuse was completed: at first a single track, then consolidations, and a double track. Another consolidation, and the "New York Central" was established, and yet another, and Buffalo was linked with New York city, under the grand consolidation of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, with many lateral branches all along the line.

THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

originated as the Canandaigua and Corning Railroad. On March 12, 1845, publication was made of application for incorporation. The bill passed May 11, 1845. The capital was to be one million six hundred thousand dollars. Time was extended April 16, 1847, and again March 24, 1849. An adjourned meeting was held at the town-house at Canandaigua on May 30, 1845. J. M. Wheeler, M. H. Sibley, Jared Wilson, John A. Granger, and Oliver Phelps, a committee appointed February 27, submitted a favorable report, and another committee was appointed to procure a survey of the route. Marvin Porter was the engineer employed, and his work was completed in July. The total cost of building and furnishing the road was estimated at nine hundred and fifty thousand one hundred dollars. It long remained doubtful if the amount required could be raised. Meantime, meetings were held and the subject kept in mind. At an election held in 1849, among the directors are found the names of Francis W. Paul, W. M. Oliver, E. Smith, James Harris, and Judge Phelps. In 1850 the contract for the construction of the whole road was let to John S. King, who agreed to take one hundred and fifty thousand dollars stock in part payment. The breaking of ground towards the commencement of work took place at Penn Yan on July 4, 1850. In 1851 the enterprise was under full headway. On June 25 one thousand men were employed laying rails from Penn Yan to Jefferson, and grading near Canandaigua. The road was opened from Canandaigua to Jefferson (now Watkins) in September, 1851, the New York and Erie Railroad furnishing engines, cars, etc., for a specified rate per mile. The first engine, No. 94, with passenger cars attached, was run over the road, a distance of forty-six and seventy-four one-hundredths miles, on September 15. Time, two hours. Marvin Potter was the first superintendent, and three trains per day were run each way. A depot building was erected by Judge Phelps at Canandaigua, and this, on December 23, was burnt in a large conflagration which destroyed much valuable property. The road connected with the Chemung Railroad at Jefferson, and changed name September 11, 1852, to Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad. The directors met at Penn Yan during September to appoint employees and to arrange to run the road on their own account. They appointed Coddington, of Canandaigua, and Gillett and Congden, of Elmira, conductors on the passenger trains. A. Crozier was conductor of the freight train, and the baggage-masters were Samuel Chissom and John Wakeman. William G. Lapham was the superintendent, and proved an energetic and efficient officer. On January 1, 1853, the company began to run their own trains. They had purchased six engines and a sufficient number of cars. The Chemung road was leased and under their control for an indefinite period. Two passenger and two freight trains were run the round trip daily. The road was sold to parties in Elmira, Penn Yan, and Providence, R. I., on April 23, 1857, and possession given May 1. Price, thirty-five thousand dollars, subject to half a million dollars due bondholders. The name was changed to Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad. The total cost of the road, equipments, and other expenses, September 30, 1858, was two hundred thousand dollars. Earnings, seventeen thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-six cents. Transportation expenses, eleven thousand nine hundred and forty-seven dollars. During the year, fifteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-two passengers had been carried, and four thousand two hundred and ninety-three tons of freight. The road is now run as a part of the Northern Central, terminus being at Canandaigua.

THE BATAVIA BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL

was originally known as the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad. A meeting was held on March 4, 1851, at Lima, relative to the construction of a railroad having six feet gauge, from Canandaigua to Niagara Falls, distance ninety-eight and one-half miles. The capital stock was to be one million dollars. At this meeting Henry Allen was chosen chairman, and E. S. Gregory, of Canandaigua,

secretary. Articles of association were drawn up, and stock to the amount of \$100,000 being subscribed, ten per cent. was paid in. The following was the first board of directors: Of New York City, Wm. H. Townsend, E. C. Hamilton, Moses Maynard, Jr., H. A. Johnson, I. P. G. Foster, and John I. Fisk; Isaac Seymour, of Peekskill; Augustus S. Porter, of Niagara Falls; Benjamin Pringle, of Batavia; Samuel Rand, Mendon; Francis W. Paul, Canandaigua; George Wright, East Bloomfield; and Ira Godfrey, Lima. William H. Townsend was chosen president, and Isaac Seymour, treasurer. Marvin Potter was appointed superintendent on December 10, 1851. Various notices of the road appear in the State press. The country along the line is eulogized, and the route is especially noticed as direct. The average grade along the whole distance is seventeen feet to the mile. The estimated entire cost was two million five hundred thousand dollars. On March 18, 1852, a new board of directors elected Benjamin Pringle, president; Wm. H. Townsend, vice-president; Samuel Rand, secretary, and Isaac Seymour, treasurer. The road was opened to Batavia, fifty miles, January 1, 1853. Messrs. Douglas & Co., of Buffalo, took the contract from the Genesee river to Batavia, and broke ground at Stafford. The road was completed to Niagara Falls July 1, 1853, and to Suspension Bridge, one and one-half miles, on April 1, 1854. The first passenger train ran as an excursion train over the completed road on July 28, 1853. The passengers were the invited guests of John S. King & Co. Speeches were made on the occasion by various parties, of whom Lapham, of Canandaigua, seemed to be the most eloquent, and whose remarks were printed in the papers of that day. The road was sold March 22, 1857, to James M. Brown and others, and the name changed to Niagara Bridge and Canandaigua Railroad. It is now leased and run by the New York Central Railroad, and designated as the Batavia Branch.

THE GENEVA AND ITHACA RAILROAD COMPANY

was organized at Ovid, May 6, 1870. Nestor Woodworth, of Covert, was chairman. The following directors were chosen: Thomas Hillhouse, William Hall, and Frederick W. Prince, of Geneva; Robert J. Swan, of Fayette; C. H. Sayre, of Varick; R. M. Steele, of Romulus; I. N. Johnson, of Ovid; C. H. Parshall and J. C. Hall, of Covert; N. Noble, of Ulysses, and C. M. Titus, A. H. Gregg, and John Rumsey, of Ithaca. Although the line of road is not in Ontario, yet its terminus at Geneva reaps the full measure of the enterprise, as was anticipated by its projectors. Work was begun and continued from Ithaca and Geneva until September 13, 1873, the working gangs met at Romulus, Seneca county. Trains ran to this point from both villages; the ceremony of driving the last spike was performed by C. M. Titus, president of the road. W. B. Dusinger and F. Prince, of Geneva, were of the notables present. The first accident transpired October 9, 1873, at Romulus. Two construction trains collided, whereby several platform cars were smashed, and several persons made narrow escapes.

THE SODUS POINT AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD

was projected in the fall of 1851, from Great Sodus Bay to Seneca, a distance of thirty-four miles. Survey was made, directors appointed, and Dr. Cook was president. The difficulty attending the enterprise prevented its consummation, but the parties interested kept it alive until, during the summer of 1876, the work was completed, and trains placed on the track.

THE GENEVA AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD

has had an experience similar to the pioneer roads of the county. The grading is well along, and the work approaches completion. The road, beginning at Geneva, traverses Middlesex in Yates, Naples in Ontario, and continues southwestward to Hornellsville, on the western border of Steuben county. While these roads have been built, and thereby enhanced the valuation of real estate, other projects have, from time to time, been canvassed and dropped. It speaks volumes for the enterprise of Canandaigua and Geneva that so many efforts, partially successful, should have been made to link them to other thriving villages.

CHAPTER XXIII.

ONTARIO BANKS: STATE, INDIVIDUAL, NATIONAL, AND SAVING.

BANKS are to business what the heart is to the body,—the reservoir of surplus vitality, and the means of its dissemination. The system has been in vogue in the State of New York since the incorporation of its first bank, in New York city, on March 22, 1791. The capital was \$900,000. Its charter was thrice extended, and it expired January 1, 1853.

The pioneer bank of Ontario County was organized at Canandaigua, on March 13, 1813, as the "Ontario Bank," one of the most successful institutions during its existence of its class, and a highly lucrative investment. Preliminary to its operation, Stephen Bates, Asahel Warner, Ebenezer F. Norton, James B. Mower, Oliver L. Phelps, Micah Brooks, Lemuel Chipman, Phineas T. Bates, Thaddeus Chapin, Reuben Hart, John A. Stevens, John C. Spencer, Matthew Warner, John Griffin, John Greig, and John Brocklebank gave notice of application to the Legislature, asking a charter for the Ontario Farmers' Bank, to be located in Canandaigua. No action followed. Again, on December 1 of 1812, notice was published, signed mostly by the same persons, for the incorporation of the Ontario Bank, with a capital of half a million. The act of incorporation passed March 13, 1813, and the charter continued until January 1, 1856. Nathaniel Gorham was elected president, and William Kibbe cashier. The bank opened for the transaction of business in October, 1813, and appointed Tuesdays and Fridays as discount days. The first discount given at this bank was taken by Ebenezer Hale, the money being employed in building a house, which stood upon the site of the Congregational chapel. Mr. Kibbe was succeeded as cashier by Henry B. Gibson, in 1821. The affairs of the bank were found in a troubled state, but Mr. Gibson, who had been attached to a bank at Utica, and to Manhattan Bank, New York city, soon infused new life into the institution, and so revived business relations and combinations that Canandaigua became the reputed home of wealth and prosperity. John A. Granger was elected director, on March 23, 1852, and was chosen vice-president. The company was allowed to establish a branch at Utica, on April 10, 1815, and this continued, until the charter expired, as the Ontario Branch Bank of Utica. Up to 1830 the bank paid no taxes on its capital. The village trustees consulted John C. Spencer, and asked from him a written opinion of the bank's liability to pay taxes. He affirmed the trustees' right to levy a tax upon the bank, which resisted, and appealed to the Supreme Court. Mr. Spencer was sustained, and the bank after that paid taxes. The building used for the transaction of the bank business is yet standing on Upper Main street, and is occupied as a residence by the widow of Henry B. Gibson.

The Utica Branch Bank was established in Canandaigua as the result of an application made by the same parties who applied for the Ontario Bank, together with others. Notice was given December 1, 1812, by James S. Kipp, on behalf of these gentlemen and the Bank of Utica, that such an application would be made. Bank opened April 10, 1815. The institution was known as associate, and continued in successful business for a number of years, under the direction of William B. Welles and H. K. Sanger.

The Ontario Savings Bank was incorporated on April 30, 1830. The incorporators were N. W. Howell, H. F. Penfield, John Greig, Jared Willson, William B. Welles, John C. Spencer, Oliver Phelps, Phineas P. Bates, and Walter Hubbell. In 1832 Thomas Beals became treasurer, and under his management the institution flourished until 1855, when it was wound up, and Mr. Beals continued the business of banking as an individual until his death, in 1864.

Geneva National Bank was first incorporated on March 28, 1817, as the Safety Fund Bank of Geneva, with four hundred thousand dollars capital. Henry Dwight was the first president, and James Reese the first cashier. The charter expired December 31, 1852, and on the following day, January 1, 1853, a new organization was effected, with a capital of two hundred and five thousand dollars. It was changed to a national bank April 1, 1865. The following is a list of the officers of this institution from formation to the present: Presidents, Henry Dwight, Charles A. Cook, William E. Sill, William T. Scott, S. H. Ver Planck; Cashiers, James Reese, Benjamin Day, Charles A. Cook, William E. Sill, William F. Scott, S. H. Ver Planck, Samuel Southworth, and M. S. Sanford. Operations were commenced in the building now occupied by Z. T. Case as a dwelling, immediately south of Trinity church. It was afterwards moved to the present residence of the Misses Sutherland, on the south side of the square, and subsequently located in the building now occupied by Dr. Dorchester on Main street. In 1863 it was changed to its present location, on the corner of Seneca and Exchange streets. This bank was one of the most important institutions in western New York, and tradesmen of Rochester and Auburn, then scarcely villages, transacted business at the old Geneva Bank.

The First National Bank of Geneva was organized November 17, 1863, with fifty thousand dollars capital; William Richardson president, and Thomas Raines (subsequently State treasurer) cashier. In April, 1864, a controlling interest was purchased by A. L. Chew, Congdon Wheat, and Phineas Prouty. Mr. Chew became president, and Mr. Raines remained cashier till 1865, when he was succeeded by the present cashier, William T. Scott. This bank has been a prosperous and paying institution since its organization. Stockholders have received a dividend of ten to twelve per cent. annually, while a surplus of twenty thousand dollars has accumulated.

Among banks which have closed their career prior to the inauguration of

COLONEL LANSON DEWEY, of East Victor.

ISOLATED examples are no criterion from which to draw conclusions of American progression. One from the ranks fitly represents the life and career of the citizen of to-day. Lanson Dewey, born April 2, 1805, was the oldest son in a family of nine children. His father, Thomas Dewey, born April, 1777, and his mother, Polly Fox, were natives of Hartford county, Connecticut. A farmer by occupation, Mr. Dewey, having little upon which to depend aside from the labor of his hands, early taught his children to take their part in farm work. The family lived in Smithfield, Madison county, from 1814 till many years later. Lanson engaged in farm labor and in lumbering until the spring of 1825, when he came to Hopewell, Ontario County, and worked for a brother-in-law. His term of service expired in the fall, and he set out penniless to "win his way." He was not strong physically, but tenacious and determined of purpose. His first public position was that of constable and collector in the town of Victor, to which he was elected in the spring of 1829. In the spring of 1834 he removed with his wife Mary Ann, daughter of Jabez Felt, to East Victor, and located upon the farm at present occupied by him. His children are all living. Bernard, the oldest, is a doctor in Iowa; the others, Eugene, Gertrude, Ellen, and Ida, are settled in the vicinity of the homestead. Life to Colonel Dewey has been beyond his anticipation, and retrospection is attended with few regrets. In healthfulness and in property he has been prospered, and amid clouded and bright days the latter have been most numerous. Two traits are indices of his character, patient industry and strict



temperance. In early manhood, subject to temptation, he never indulged in the use of liquor, and a sound mind in a healthy body are the legacies of early to later years. From circumstances rather than choice, employment has been more than aught else of a political character. There have been few town's offices he has not been repeatedly called to fill, and during the last forty years Colonel Dewey has been more or less active in public life. Affiliating with the Whig, and then the Republican party, he has been energetic in official duty, and labored heartily for the welfare of the community and the good of the nation. He may be regarded as an actor rather than speaker, and whether as magistrate, supervisor, or assemblyman, he is recalled more for what he was than for what he may have said. Eleven years a supervisor, six years chairman of the board, the most earnest efforts were put forth to recruit the national army and fill the quotas of the town. He has for the past forty years been a member of the Universalist society, to which he has given of his means, and whose principles he heartily endorses.

During the period from 1833 to 1840, when militia organizations were in vogue, Lanson Dewey rose rapidly by promotions till, as the commander of a regiment, he received a title generally bestowed. He has freely tendered to his children advantages of higher education furnished by academy and college, and, a patron of the press, keeps well informed upon the events of the times. Whether at home or at county and State conventions, Colonel Dewey is a man whose opinion is regarded and whose influence is felt. He is honored in the home circle and popular with the public,—a kind parent, a patriot citizen.

LEMAN B HOTCHKISS.

THE subject of this sketch was born in the village of "Vienna," now Phelps, February 3, 1813. He early attended the district schools, and though the educational advantages of those primitive days were meagre, still he improved every opportunity, and there laid the foundation for his future successful career. He finished a common school education at Orleans, in this county, under the tutorship of Richard P. Marvin, a present justice of the supreme court of this State. Mr. Hotchkiss early manifested a desire for mercantile pursuits, and at the close of his school days, in 1831, then eighteen years of age, he commenced business in the village of Phelps.

May 1, 1844, he united in marriage with Lucretia, daughter of the late Thaddeus Oaks, of Oaks' Corners. They had five children, viz.: Thaddeus O., Nathan, William B., Fannie T., and Alice L., all residing in Phelps, except Nathan, who was killed by falling from a tree, October 14, 1861.

The eldest son, Thaddeus O., is a successful banker,



L. B. Hotchkiss

and the present supervisor of the town. Lemman Hotchkiss, the father of the subject of this sketch, was one of the pioneer merchants of Ontario County. He commenced the mercantile business in 1810, and died in 1826.

In 1857, Mr. Hotchkiss began the banking business in Phelps, and continued until 1869, when he was succeeded by his son. He is largely engaged in the manufacture and distillation of oil of peppermint and other essential oils, and ships this commodity to all parts of Europe. In this department of industry, as well as in others, success has attended his efforts. This business is conducted on a large scale, and is one of the most important concerns of the kind in the country. Lemman B. Hotchkiss is a self-made man. In the various enterprises in which he has been engaged he has ever been found ready for every emergency, and through his remarkable capacity for large business transactions, coupled with perseverance and an indomitable will, he has succeeded in accumulating a portion of this world's goods.

the national system, and which once contributed to supply the country with the current paper of the day, a few are briefly recalled. The Farmers' Bank of Geneva, an associated institution, began business with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars on July 18, 1839, at Geneva. The Merchants' Bank of Ontario County, located at Naples, was conducted as an individual concern from March, 1846, till its closure. At the same village the White Plains Bank began June, 1844, as an individual enterprise, was in 1860 closed, and its notes redeemed by the banking department. The Ontario County Bank, at Phelps, began business in November, 1855. On October 13, 1857, all the banks of New York city failed, with the sole exception of the Chemical Bank, and this was speedily followed by the suspension and failure of the State banks generally. Specie payment was resumed in sixty days, but the Phelps bank was of brief existence, its failure having occurred March, 1858. Its bills were redeemable at par until August 11, 1864, at the Union Bank, Albany.

The national banking system marks an era unexcelled for convenience and security. Adverse to the ruinous speculation of a former date, the currency of the present, redeemable in "greenbacks," and secured by bonds deposited, while it affords material for political opinion, answers as none ever did before it,—the design of a circulating medium.

The First National Bank of Canandaigua was established during the early part of 1864. Articles of association were drawn February 17, to carry on the business of banking under act of Congress, entitled, "an act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863. The name and title of the association is the "First National Bank of Canandaigua," and the place of business is No. 180 Sibley's block, Main street. A board was formed consisting of thirteen stockholders. The first meeting for the election of directors was held February 3. The annual meetings thereafter were appointed for the second Tuesday in January. The capital stock of the bank is seventy-five thousand dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each. There is a surplus fund of twenty-five thousand dollars. The circulation is sixty-seven thousand five hundred dollars. The first board of directors, nine in number, are named as follows: E. G. Lapham, E. G. Tyler, N. Grimes, Harvey Jewett, M. Lewis, R. D. Cook, M. D. Munger, H. W. Hamlin, and George Cook. The last-named was elected president, E. G. Tyler, vice-president, and M. D. Munger, cashier. Duties connected with Brigham Hall compelled a resignation of Mr. Cook on February 8, 1869; he was succeeded by Lucius Wilcox, in January, 1870; then Edward G. Tyler became president, March 10, 1873, and still holds the position. On the resignation by Mr. Tyler of the office of vice-president the place was filled by the election of Robert Chapin. There has been no change in the office of cashier.

Banking houses have been established at convenient points throughout the county. The office of John C. Draper was located within a building erected by him during 1871, upon the corner of Main and Chapin streets, where he conducts a general banking business.

The George N. Williams' banking house was originally conducted by G. N. Williams and Emery B. Remington, as the firm of Williams & Remington. They began the business of banking in 1868, within the present office, located in Jackson block, Main street. Mr. Remington died on April 19, 1875. Mr. Williams, senior member, succeeded to the business, which he still continues as banker, and Myron H. Clark (ex-governor) has been cashier since 1874. Interest is paid on deposits, collections made on all points, and a general banking business is transacted.

The banking office of William C. Moore, formerly and for ten years a banker in Rochester, was started during 1870, where now is Whalling's store, in Victor village. In 1872, Mr. Moore completed the large brick block on whose first floor he located and carries on the business indicated. The building, erected by Mr. Moore at a cost of about seventeen thousand dollars, is an ornament to the village and a credit to the projector.

CHAPTER XXIV.

EARLY AND LATER MANUFACTORIES AND PRODUCTS.

THE colonists depended for machinery and goods upon the mother-country. She was no "alma mater" to them, and denied to their tradesmen the exercise of their calling. When the restraint was removed, associations and establishments sprang into being, and a commencement was made of that American invention and production which has given the republic a name among all nations. The early settlers of Ontario, consulting convenience, gave their attention chiefly to tillage

of the soil, and therein found their greatest profit. From the earth was drawn food and clothing. Flax from the field, wool from flock, and cotton from the south, were manufactured into cloth by the industrious matrons and maidens of the early day. In 1810 there were fourteen thousand families residing in Ontario County, and distributed among this population were nineteen hundred and three looms. There were twenty fulling-mills and clothieries, twenty-two carding-machines, and thirty-seven tanneries. The household manufactures in that year produced five hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred and thirty yards of woolen, linen, cotton, and mixed cloths. There a diffusion of labor in household manufacture, which resulted in the aggregate shown, but which was opposed to successful tillage. Those parties who have invested capital, and sought to localize products needed in the community, are deserving of encomium and mention. Ontario, while containing no extensive factories, has many of moderate size, and a summary gives a creditable showing. The forerunners of manufacture were the blacksmiths' shops, rude mills, and humble tanneries. Wherever a fall of water could be obtained, there saw- and grist-mills were erected, and the town of Manchester was fortunate in having within her limits this natural power. Theophilus Short, in 1804, became the pioneer of lumber and flour manufacture at the place which bears his name. In 1822, the business warranted the erection of a large flouring-mill. During 1811, William Grimes erected, near Short's mill, a woolen-mill. It was fifty by thirty-six feet on the ground, two stories, and contained sixty-four spindles. Eight workmen were employed. In 1818, Stephen Brewster became the purchaser. By him the capacity was doubled, and a durable and lucrative business conducted.

THE ONTARIO MANUFACTURING COMPANY

was organized in 1811, by residents of Manchester village and vicinity, for the erection of a woolen-factory. Lands and water-power were purchased September 18. The first trustees of the association were Joseph Colt, Nathan Comstock, Jr., Jonathan Smith, Ananias Wells, and Isaac Lapham. Buildings were erected and ready for operation by the fall of 1813. The main building was about sixty feet square and three stories high. Within this structure were placed one spinning-jenny with seventy-five spindles, one jack with forty spindles, six looms worked by hand, with rooms for fulling, dyeing, and other accessories to the production of finished cloths. The factory at one time employed thirty to forty hands. After three or four years' activity the enterprise, proving a loss, was closed out. The buildings were sold to T. Short and others, and rented to Stephen Brewster and Addison Buck. The latter became sole owner, and remained in business until the property was consumed by fire in 1824. They were not rebuilt.

A PAPER-MILL

was established in 1817, by E. K. Case, Jet Abbey, and Alvin West. Their mill was the one now known as the Jones property. The business first employed eight hands. Exclusive attention was given to the manufacture of writing-paper. The process was effected by hand, in a laborious and crude manner. Stephen Brewster became one of the proprietors, and during his connection with it the Mormon Bible was printed from paper made here.

IRON-WORKS

were started in 1819. A stock company was organized, and buildings erected. J. N. Stebbins was manager. Business was done only four or five years, but during that time there was no lack of energy. Nearly a score of workmen were kept employed night and day at the works. Teams were employed mainly in winter to draw ore from the Ontario mines, twenty-four miles distant. Thirty to forty loads were often brought in one day. Pig iron and various descriptions of hollow iron ware were produced.

HONEOYE WOOLEN-MILLS,

at the Honeoye Falls, passed from the hands of A. C. Allen to the control of the Hunt brothers, who, from 1867 until 1875, had been running a mill at North Bloomfield. Their mill is supplied with two sets of machinery and eight hundred and thirty-two spindles. A variety of goods there finds manufacture.

J. & A. McKECHNIE'S BREWERY,

at Canandaigua, is one of the largest in the State of New York. James and Alexander McKechnie emigrated to Canada in 1830, to Rochester in 1837, and in 1843 came to Canandaigua, and purchased a small brewery built some sixty years ago by Mr. Wagoner. The capacity was about 500 barrels yearly. In 1871, all buildings were reconstructed. The malt floors cover an area of 40,000 square feet; the kiln floors, 6000 square feet. There is a capacity for storing and malting 100,000 bushels of grain. The brewery consumes 70,000 bushels of malt and 30 tons of hops annually. Six hundred tons of coal and 500 cords of wood are

used in the furnaces. Within three ice-houses, 60 by 60 feet, 100 by 40, and 20 by 20 feet, are annually stored 2000 tons of ice. The total cost of material is over \$80,000. The buildings cover over five acres of land, and consist of the brewery and storage block, four-storied, and 58 by 112 feet; malt-houses, 170 by 60, and 90 by 40 feet; cooper-shop, wood-sheds, barn, and stabling for ten span of horses. Over fifty hands are employed, whose annual wages reach \$25,000. To keep up the establishment requires the growth from 5000 acres of barley and 60 acres of hops. The capital in real estate is \$50,000; the machinery, fixtures, and apparatus, \$20,000. The motive machinery is a fine twenty-five-horse-power engine; boilers, two fifty-horse-power. The capacity of the brewery is 1000 barrels per week. About 5000 barrels are kept on hand. About 200 barrels are sent to Rochester each week. The brewing of lager beer was begun in March, 1875, and promises a heavy increase of facility and consequent capacity.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.

From the census of 1865 we find the following statistics of manufacture:

Agricultural tool and instrument manufactories—Rakes, at Phelps, \$2000 capital; value of product, \$3000. Sowers—East Bloomfield, capital, \$5000; product, \$5000. Manchester, \$13,000; product, \$19,000. Manufacture of metals, thirto-two establishments; capital, \$15,000; product, \$28,000. There were three iron-foundries at Canandaigua, Richmond, and Seneca. Their capital, \$33,500; value of product, \$202,000. Tinsmithing had six establishments, whose product is valued at \$21,000. There were fifteen carriage and wagon shops, two spoke and hub factories, thirty-two grist-mills, thirty-five lumber-mills. The total number of establishments was one hundred and ninety. There were 699 persons employed: men, 592; women, 56; boys under eighteen, 44, and girls under eighteen, 7. Four men were employed at \$18 per month, 90 at \$35, 50 at \$40, 55 at \$50, and 2 at \$65. Thirty-one grist- and flouring-mills reported an invested capital of \$244,300. Twenty-eight of these report the cost of grain ground at \$689,371. The mills employed about 70 men, and had over 100 run of stone. The census of 1875 gives agricultural implement manufacture at the town of Manchester as an important and growing interest. The report of some forty miscellaneous manufacturing establishments in Ontario gives a capital invested of over \$176,000. Value of income therefrom derived, over \$200,000. In these establishments 184 men, 19 women, and 30 boys are employed.

CHAPTER XXV.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AND CHURCH STATISTICS.

DIFFERING in name, but a unit in purpose, missionaries from the eastern churches traveled the hills and plains of Ontario to recall members to their duty, to organize societies, and to augment their ranks from skeptical neighbors by powerful revivals. Ontario was long a great missionary field, yet the erection of meeting-houses is almost cotemporary with the earliest settlement. By legislative enactment, of date April, 1804, any religious denomination was authorized to appoint trustees, and form a body corporate capable of legal transactions. The history of a church generally dates from this action. Yet, in general, a deserted log house, a school-building, the open air, and the private dwelling witnessed many an act of adoration, resounded with many a cry for mercy and shout of gladness. Religious toleration has been a notable feature of Ontario churches. Union churches were erected and amicably occupied. A Presbyterian society is cheerfully invited to occupy a Methodist church, pending the erection of a building; and an Episcopal society invites a Methodist to become their rector, and he, complying with their forms, accepts and serves them. The erection of buildings and the payment of salaries were great difficulties encountered by feeble organizations, and it is interesting in church histories to note the patience shown, and success resultant in a generality of instances. A new country was a crucial test of genuine religion. There were many infidel in belief; there were those who, professedly pious in the east, left their religion behind them when they came west; and there were many devoted men, with heroic wives, whose self-denying labors for the support of the gospel could, in recital, recount a chapter excelled by no other cause. In the histories of towns and villages is found the individual church record, while here is attempted but an outline of denominations and a summary of churches, value of property, membership, and other matters calculated to embody evidences of growth and strength, and furnish a basis for a future comparison.

METHODIST CHURCHES

are numerous, wealthy, and prosperous. Early in the field, their faithful circuit-riders rode everywhere, and while there were no organized churches, there were

bands scattered all through the community. The division of the society was into classes, societies, quarterly conferences, circuits, districts, and annual and general conferences. Wherever a few Methodists came together they were formed into a class, and a leader appointed. When a class became sufficiently strong, it was organized into a church or society. The quarterly conference consisted of official members of the church, who were the class-leaders, stewards, and trustees. The presiding elder acted as chairman. A circuit consisted of several charges, to which, generally, two ministers were assigned for two years. A district composed several circuits, over which a presiding elder was placed for a term of four years. An annual conference was composed of all the ministers of a designated number of districts, over which a bishop presided. The general conference was made up from all the annual conferences in the United States. The Genesee conference embraced all the territory from Ontario lake to one hundred miles south of Elmira, into Pennsylvania, and from Cayuga to Buffalo. The Ontario circuit was of vast extent. Joseph Jewell was presiding elder in 1805. Among the pioneer preachers were David Dunham, Benjamin Bidlack, Smith Weeks, and Roger Benton. The last-named recently deceased at Newark, Wayne county. In 1808, Rev. James Herron was presiding elder, Wm. B. Lacey and James Mitchell, preachers. The first quarterly conference was held July 9, 1808, at Boughton, town of Bloomfield, where the following-named were present: Elder Herron, Revs. Wm. B. Lacey, Jas. Mitchell, Smith Weeks, Abijah Wright, John Baggerly, Stiles Parker, William Smith, Moses Hall, Jonah Davis, Ambrose Phelps, Isaac Van Orman, Nathaniel Jenkins, Nathan Loughborough, and John Rose. Petitions were presented,—Palmyra asking that an exhorter's license be granted to Abram Albridge; Canandaigua praying that Moses Hull, of Farmington, be licensed to preach the gospel; Penfield asking license for Eli Walker, and one from Victor, for Parker Buell. All were granted. The conference adjourned to meet at Charleston, near Lima Corners, in 1809. The meagre salaries and the weakness of the society financially is shown at this meeting, where the presiding elder received \$4, Rev. B. Lacy, Ex., \$2, quarterage, \$16, and Jas. Mitchell, Ex., \$1.50, quarterage, \$16.89. Total, \$40.89. Proceedings show a rigid discipline to sustain the church in purity, with a kindly effort at reclaiming those who fell below the standard. Rev. Gideon Draper was appointed to the district. The preachers on the circuit were Revs. Lacey, Henry, Monteath, and John Kimberlin. The first quarterly meeting was held at Pittsford, second at Norton's (now Honeoye's Falls), the third, Phelps town, and the fourth, near Sulphur Springs (Clifton). In 1810 the Genesee conference was formed. The meeting was held near Lyons village, in Squire Davy's barn. Rev. G. Draper still continued in charge of this, the Susquehanna district. Revs. George Thomas, G. W. Densmore, and Noah Bigelow were preachers. The next quarterly conference was held at the house of Esquire Root, at "Number Nine," and the public services in his barn. People crowded to these assemblages, and the barn or the grove were the only places to accommodate them.

In February, 1811, the officers of the circuit were classified as follows: Reverends Hall, Jenkins, and Abel White; circuit stewards, N. Loughborough and R. Root; class-leaders, Levi Ferguson, Thomas Powers, Levi Wood, Peter Baggerly, S. Booth, and Isaac Marsh; exhorters, six; class-leaders, ten. Total, twenty-six. In 1811-12, Thomas Wright, Joseph Kincaid, and Peregrine Hollett were the circuit preachers.

The arraignment during this year of a local preacher "for drinking spirituous liquors to excess," his present acquittal and subsequent revocation of license for repeated offense, evidence the decided position taken by the Methodist Episcopal church in the cause of temperance.

The style of preaching adopted was argumentative and exhortatory. Strong appeals were made to the heart. Abijah Wright so preached in a barn in Victor, that a horror came upon the unconverted. Some fell, others leaped into the bog and fled away fearing to remain. It is related that people left their hay uncut, their ripe grain unharvested, when it was known that "preaching" was to be held in the neighborhood.

In 1816 the eccentric but devoted Lorenzo Dow visited Ontario, and filled a series of appointments at various points. The young regarded him with fear, and the old with curiosity, and crowds attended his meetings.

In 1821 there were six hundred and twenty-one members in the Ontario circuit, and in 1865 there were over three thousand members upon only a part of this territory. There were long discourses in those times, as it is recorded that one Peiffer preached *three hours* from Isaiah v., 3, 4. As numbers increased, the circuit was divided and sub-divided until the present status has been reached.

In 1837-38 a dissension arose regarding the word *episcopal* in some localities, and a branch was formed which was known as Methodists.

During the winter of 1842-43, came the disorders engendered by the Millerite excitement. Certain men, studying the prophecies, concluded that the time for Christ's second advent was the spring of 1843. Lecturers traveled and taught

the doctrine. Ministers, thinking to utilize the idea, gave it their support, and there ensued a wild, universal excitement injurious to the church,—a warning for all coming time.

Up to 1865, there had been in the district, since 1805, twenty presiding elders. There had been eighty-one different ministers on one charge, for periods of a year or so each. The strength of the Methodist churches in 1875 is given as follows:

TOWNS.	No. Churches.	Value of Churches and Lots.	Value of Real Estate.	Seating Capacity.	Average Attendance.	Members.	Salary of Clergymen.
Manchester.....	1	\$10,000	\$1,400	350	175	110	\$700
Naples.....	1	4,000	6,500	350	250	267	800
Richmond.....	1	3,100	2,500	200	150	73	600
Seneca.....	1	3,500	1,800	300	100	98	400
Victor.....	1	22,000	5,000*	500	300	130	1,200
West Bloomfield.....	1	2,000	.....	200	130	85	500
Manchester.....	1	2,000	.....	300	125	80	600
Manchester.....	1	15,000	3,000	450	300	150	1,100
Bristol.....	1	4,000	800	250	70	54	600
Canadice.....	1	3,000	250	250	150	50	400
Canandaigua.....	1	25,000	5,000	650	500	300	1,500
East Bloomfield.....	1	7,000	2,000	600	200	70	800
Gorham.....	1	5,000	1,200	300	200	95	1,000
Gorham.....	1	20,000	12,000	800	400	250	1,500
Geneva.....	1	20,000	8,000	750	400	340	1,200
Hopewell, Chapinville.....	1	2,750	3,000	200	150	22	300
Hopewell.....	1	5,000	2,000	350	150	70	500
Hopewell.....	1	4,000	.....	250	200	120	500
Total.....	18	\$157,350	\$55,450	7,050	3,950	2,362	\$13,400

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST

denomination was formed in May, 1843, from the Methodist Episcopal church. This organization differs from others by rejecting the official classification of ministers as bishops, elders, and deacons. The church at Farmington reports the value of church, \$2000; real estate, \$1000; seats, 200; attendance, 50; members, 26; salary, \$200.

In localities where sparse population and remoteness prevents strict denominational societies, Union churches were formed. Two of these at present exist; one in Phelps, the other in Canandaigua at Academy. The statistics will be found in the summary.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES

had their origin in the ephemeral but still primal organization effected by Rev. John Smith, about 1792, at Canandaigua. The Lord's Supper was celebrated, and the little society of pioneers, called from remote clearings and unacquainted, probably never met again. The church in East Bloomfield, organized in 1796, and again in 1799, became the source from which those of Victor, North Bristol, and West Bloomfield had origin. The name of Jedediah Chapman is given as that of the first Presbyterian minister resident of western New York. He settled at Geneva in 1800, and alternated in church and missionary work until his death, in 1813. The Congregationalist, of one heart, and nearly of one mind, cordially united with the Presbyterian, and their early history is closely commingled. The presbytery of Albany, in 1802, was divided into three presbyteries, and in 1803 was constituted the synod of Albany. In 1805, one of the presbyteries, that of Oneida, was divided and the Geneva presbytery was organized, and then embraced the entire State west of Oneida and Chenango counties. The ministers were Rev. J. Chapman, Geneva; John Lindsley, Ovid; Samuel Leacock, of Gorham, and J. Chadwick, of Milton. There were, at the time, eight churches in the new presbytery, of which Geneva and Gorham were two. Twelve years rolled away, and the church had grown to twenty-nine ministers, seven licentiates, and forty-five churches. A meeting was held February, 1817, and the presbytery of Geneva was divided into four presbyteries, named Bath, Niagara, Geneva, and Ontario. The church greatly prospered after this division. A large number of settlers were coming in, and members, churches, and ministers were greatly increased. In 1819, Niagara presbytery had grown from seven to thirty-two churches, and from three to ten ministers. Ontario, from thirteen had twenty-three churches, and her nine ministers had increased to twenty. Geneva, from seventeen had increased to twenty-three churches, and its ministers ten to seventeen. The year 1799 was characterized as that of the great revival. Bristol, Victor, Bloomfield, and other parts of Ontario were swept by the holy influences; people crowded to hear preaching, and four hundred persons congregated at one place. Each of the years from 1822 to 1827 were marked by revivals under circumstances the most memorable. In 1831, an extensive and powerful revival swept through the United States; the presbytery of western New

* Old, \$1000.

York received thousands of hopeful conversions. Many of those converted were of persons old and young, attending Bible-class and Sunday-school. To secure interest, no questionable expedients were employed; the name "protracted meetings" was given to exercises—consisting of preaching, with pointed, severe application, exhortation, and prayer. Preachers most qualified for revival work were called evangelists; conversion of sinners was their one object. The first of this class in western New York was Rev. Chas. G. Finney, about 1826, and again in 1831; Rev. Jedediah Burchard was such a preacher in 1833-34; Augustus Littlejohn was famous among the people, and meetings attended by many. He was deposed March 18, 1841, and excommunicated for acts opposed to Christian conduct. The Genesee Missionary Society had its origin during January of the year 1810, at where now Phelps village is located. The first suggestions were received from Deacon Abiel Lindsley, of Prattsburg, to Rev. James N. Hotchkin, at the semi-annual meeting of the Ontario association, relative to raising funds for the distribution of Bibles and tracts to the destitute. A society was formed, a constitution adopted, and officers were elected. Rev. Chapman, of the Geneva presbytery, was elected president of the society, which was, later, legally incorporated.

Among other organizations having their origin in the necessities of the people and the cause of religion was that of the Western Education Society at Utica, in 1817. It was confined to no one church, but the Presbyterians were its principal supporters. Its object was the education of indigent young men for the ministry. Rev. A. G. Baldwin and Colonel Robt. Troup, of Geneva, were vice-presidents. During 1817, Rev. Henry Smith was made agent for solicitation of funds. He obtained from Ontario three thousand two hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty-nine cents. Sabbath-schools have been early instituted and maintained with interest. A Sabbath-school Union was formed at Rochester in 1827, and comprised thirteen counties. In the next year a county union was formed. Most ministers of the Presbyterian church early became supporters of the temperance cause.

As an evidence of the growth and present prosperity of the Presbyterian church within the limits of Ontario, we present the following statistics, derived from the census of 1875:

TOWNS.	No. Churches.	Value of Churches and Lots.	Value of Real Estate.	Seating Capacity.	Average Attendance.	Regular Members.	Salary of Clergy.
Naples.....	1	\$16,000	.....	400	200	145	\$800
Phelps.....	1	5,000	\$1,000	250	100	82	500
Seneca, Pres. of Castleton.....	1	6,000	4,000	400	200	108	900
Manchester, Shortsville.....	1	4,500	2,500	300	150	80	1,000
Canandaigua Village.....	1	40,000	.....	800	400	230	2,450
Gorham Village.....	1	500	1,500	265	200	96	1,100
Geneva, North Presbyt'n Ch.†	1	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Reformed Church.....	1	25,000	.....	800	200	200	1,500
“ 1st Presbyt'n Church.....	1	40,000	10,000	1,000	400	400	2,500
“ North Presbyt'n Ch. . . .	1	6,000	12,000	300	250	.....	2,500
Total.....	10	\$144,000	\$31,000	4,515	2,100	1,339	\$13,250

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES

were the first established societies in the county. Rev. Zadoc Hunn organized a church of this order in East Bloomfield during the year 1796. Elisha Wade instituted public service in West Bloomfield during the same year, but died before the organization of the church, three years afterwards. In December, 1796, John Rolph and Rev. Hunn formed a church at South Bristol. The church in Richmond dates 1801, and prior to this, in 1799, three churches had origin,—Victor, Canandaigua, and North Bristol. In 1800, Middletown, now Naples, was formed, and Augusta (Rushville) in 1802.

The church at Bristol was the first house erected for worship in the Genesee country. It was of round logs, and had a gallery. The society became the largest and most promising in western New York. Accessions of population brought a percentage of professors of religion, and those of Congregational faith harmonized and labored with the Presbyterians, making their early history synonymous. The Ontario association was the oldest ecclesiastical body in western New York. In 1804 its ministers were Joseph Grover, John Rolph, Reuben Parmele, Timothy Field, Eleazer Fairbanks, James H. Hotchken, and Abijah Warren. The association was composed of ten churches.

On January 10, 1810, Canandaigua church seceded and became independent. In 1812 the association discussed the subject of a union with the presbytery of Geneva, and on May 25, at Prattsburg, formally dissolved and connected themselves with that body.

† Vacant.

For a number of years no Congregational organization of churches or ministers existed in the State west of the east line of the military tract. About 1817, Rev. John Taylor located at Mendon, then in Ontario. He was a talented and influential man, and a rigid Congregationalist. By his efforts Congregationalism resumed its individuality, and the Genesee consociation was organized in 1818. The churches of this religious order in Ontario are partly unassociated; others belong to the Ontario association. The following statistics exhibit present strength:

ORGANIZED.	NAME.	Valuation of Churches.	Valuation of Real Estate.	Seating Capacity.	Attendance.	Members.	Salary of Clergymen.	Benefvolent Contributions for 1875.
Nov., 1854.....	First Cong., Honeoye	\$7,500	.....	300	250	95	\$1,000	.....
March 4, 1843.	Reed's Corners.....	3,000	.....	296	100	30	300	.....
	Victor	15,000	\$5,000	400	150	160	1,200	.....
April 5, 1843...	West Bloomfield	15,000	1,400	300	175	120	1,000	\$35
June, 1835.....	Bristol	3,000	2,000	500	100	50	700	.....
Feb. 25, 1799..	Canandaigua.....	40,000	6,000	700	500	339	2,000	1,520
Nov. 15, 1796..	East Bloomfield.....	10,000	4,000	450	250	180	1,500	.....
	Total	\$93,500	\$18,400	2,946	1,525	974	\$7,700	1,555

THE FRIENDS,

or Quakers, have, since 1827, been separated into two distinct branches, known generally as Hicksite and Orthodox. The former have a general meeting for the Republic and for Canada. This is divided into yearly, quarterly, and monthly meetings. New York State is embraced within the New York and Genesee yearly meetings. In New York there are seven quarterly and thirty-one monthly meetings, and of the Genesee two quarterly and eight monthly meetings. The Orthodox branch in New York have one half-yearly, fifteen quarterly, and forty-three monthly meetings. The quarterly meetings in Farmington, this county, were established in 1810, and the number of monthly meetings is five. The first meeting within New York was established in 1656 at Oyster Bay, by Richard Smith and others, who had been banished from Boston. The pioneer Friends were primarily disowned, but received back in 1794, organized a meeting which was long the only one west of Utica, and erected a meeting-house. The Hicksites' church property is valued at four thousand three hundred dollars. Seating capacity of one building, two thousand five hundred; of the smaller, two hundred. The attendance is about one-third the membership, which is about one hundred and sixty. The Orthodox branch have a house valued at three thousand dollars, seats for four hundred, and a membership of one hundred and forty-five. The Friends are proverbially peaceful and temperate, and the county has no class whose lives better illustrate their practical faith.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

develop a growth late but vigorous. The societies have had harmonious co-operation and constant progression. The student of history has been attracted by the migration upon the same lines of the population westward. The void left by the removal of families has been filled by those from farther east, and with these changes has come in a class faithful to the Catholic church. The order has grown in numbers and, as will be seen, holds a strong position in regard to wealth:

NAME.	Value of Churches.	Seating Capacity.	Members.	Salary of Clergymen.
St. Mary's, Richmond.....	\$2,300	200	100	\$400
St. Patrick's, Victor.....	10,000	300	170	.....
West Bloomfield.....	2,500	250	.....	.....
St. Agnes', Manchester	7,400	270	207	400
St. Mary's, Canandaigua.....	23,000	650	1,300	600
St. Bridget's, East Bloomfield	1,600	500	400	600
Geneva	40,000	1,200	1,200	1,000
Total.....	\$87,300	3,370	3,377	\$3,000

In addition to their values, the denomination have school property of value not less than twenty thousand dollars, and the future has much of promise.

THE BAPTIST CHURCHES

of Ontario County have an origin not as early as some others, but their record is honorable, and deserving of full expression. The earliest records, dating towards the commencement of the century, embrace the result of councils convened for purposes of organization. So far as has been learned, the leading pioneer minister of the order was Elder Daniel Irish, whose presence is invariably noted in the

assemblies for church formation. As soon as the "two or three were met together," and services had been held, the advisability of constituting a society was mooted. The council was held, and the project received sanction. The church of Bloomfield, organized June 13, 1796, with seventeen members, has priority. A church was built in 1803. The church of Bristol was organized February 7, 1805, with Solomon Goodale, elder; and a second church of Bristol originated in 1821. At the re-establishment of the First Baptist church in Phelps, during 1808, references are made which confirm the impression that a society there had been formed among the first. The society lived up to the religious spirit of the age, and kindly reproof was invariably bestowed upon the erring. The earliest and most interesting history of the society is lost in obscurity: that period which indicates trial and effort, the attempts to build houses of worship, and the succession of ministers. Gradually, as time went by, these difficulties have been met, the seed has taken root, and the growth has been a permanence. The fifty-first annual report of the Baptist Missionary Convention, of date October, 1858, gives the date of organization of the denomination in Ontario at 1814. The church is then credited in this county with nineteen societies, as many ministers, and one thousand five hundred and forty-four members. The statistics of 1875 are as follows:

NAME OF LOCATION.	Value of Churches.	Value of Real Estate.	Seating Capacity.	Attendance.	Members.	Salary of Ministers.
Naples, Naples Village	\$6,000	.....	350	75	80	\$600
Manchester, Manchester	6,000	\$1,200	400	250	155	750
Phelps, Clifton Springs.....	4,000	1,000	200	150	86	750
Bristol, Bristol.....	2,000	500	400	100	50	none.
Canandaigua Village.....	10,000	.....	500	300	250	1,500
Free Will Union Society.....	5,000	.....	300	150	.....	250
Gorham, Gorham	5,000	1,500	400	200	77	850
Gorham, Reed's Corners.....	3,500	800	300	150	50	400
Geneva Village.....	5,000	.....	400	170	200	1,200
Total.....	\$46,500	\$5,000	3,250	1,545	948	\$6,300

THE UNIVERSALISTS

have several societies in Ontario County. The statistics of the denomination are thus shown:

NAME.	Value of Churches and Lots.	Valuation of Real Estate.	Seating Capacity.	Attendance.	Members.	Salary of Ministers.
Victor, First Universalist Society...	\$10,000	\$4,000	250	100	120	\$1,200
Manchester, First Universalist, Clifton Springs	8,000	.....	260	115	47	900
Bristol, First Universalist Society..	4,500	2,500	300	150	40	1,000
Geneva Universalist	6,000	.....	600	150	.....	600
Total	\$28,500	\$6,500	1,410	515	207	\$3,700

There is a *Christian* church located at Naples, whose church property has a valuation of four thousand two hundred dollars; a seating capacity of two hundred, with forty members. Minister's salary, four hundred dollars.

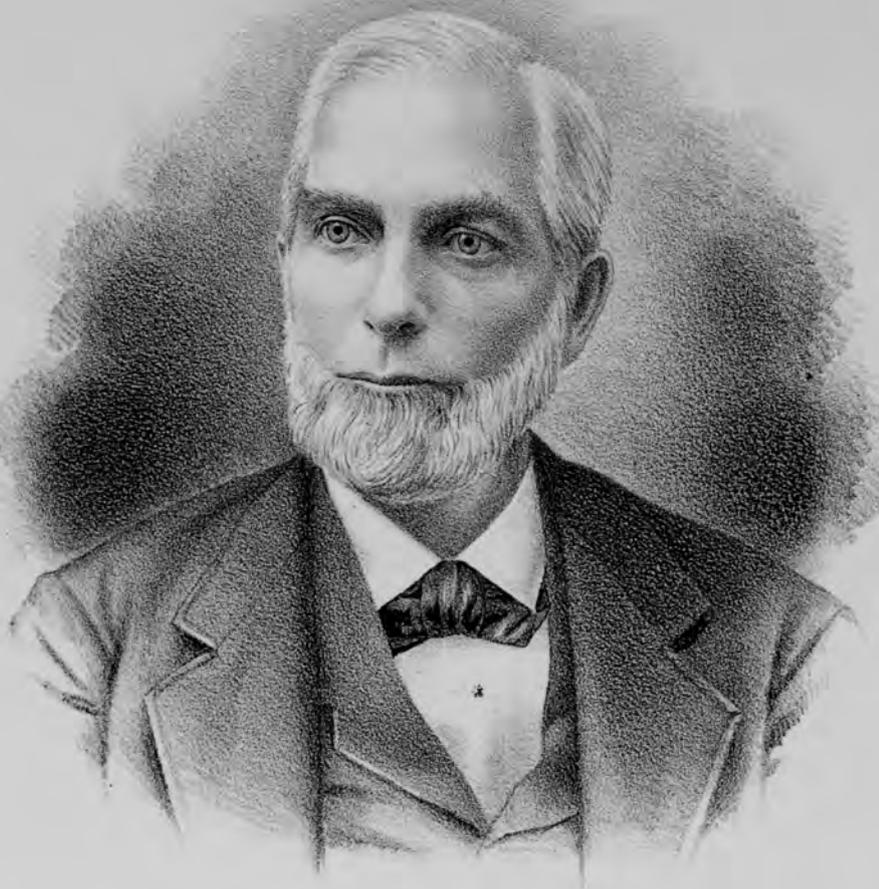
EPISCOPAL CHURCHES

early effected a lodgment, and not without the trying experiences of other denominations. The Rev. Davenport Phelps located at Geneva at a primitive period of settlement, and was the first clergyman at that point. The history of Hobart College and the excellent records kept by the churches require no further mention in this connection than the tabular statement given:

LOCATION AND NAME.	Value of Churches.	Value of Real Estate.	Seating Capacity.	Attendance.	Members.	Salary of Ministers.
Phelps, St. Paul's, Mission.....	\$3,200	.....	200	75	40	.....
Richmond, St. Paul's.....	5,500	.....	300	30	50	\$400
Victor, Mission Church.....	4,000	.....	150	50	25	.....
Manchester, St. John's.....	4,000	3,650	150	100	74	900
Canandaigua, St. John's.....	50,000	5,000	580	300	250	1,200
East Bloomfield, St. Peter's	5,000	500	200	100	50	900
Geneva, St. Peter's.....	40,000	5,000	500	300	165	700
Geneva, Trinity.....	50,000	7,000	600	350	454	2,000
Total.....	\$161,700	\$21,150	2,680	1,305	1,108	\$6,100

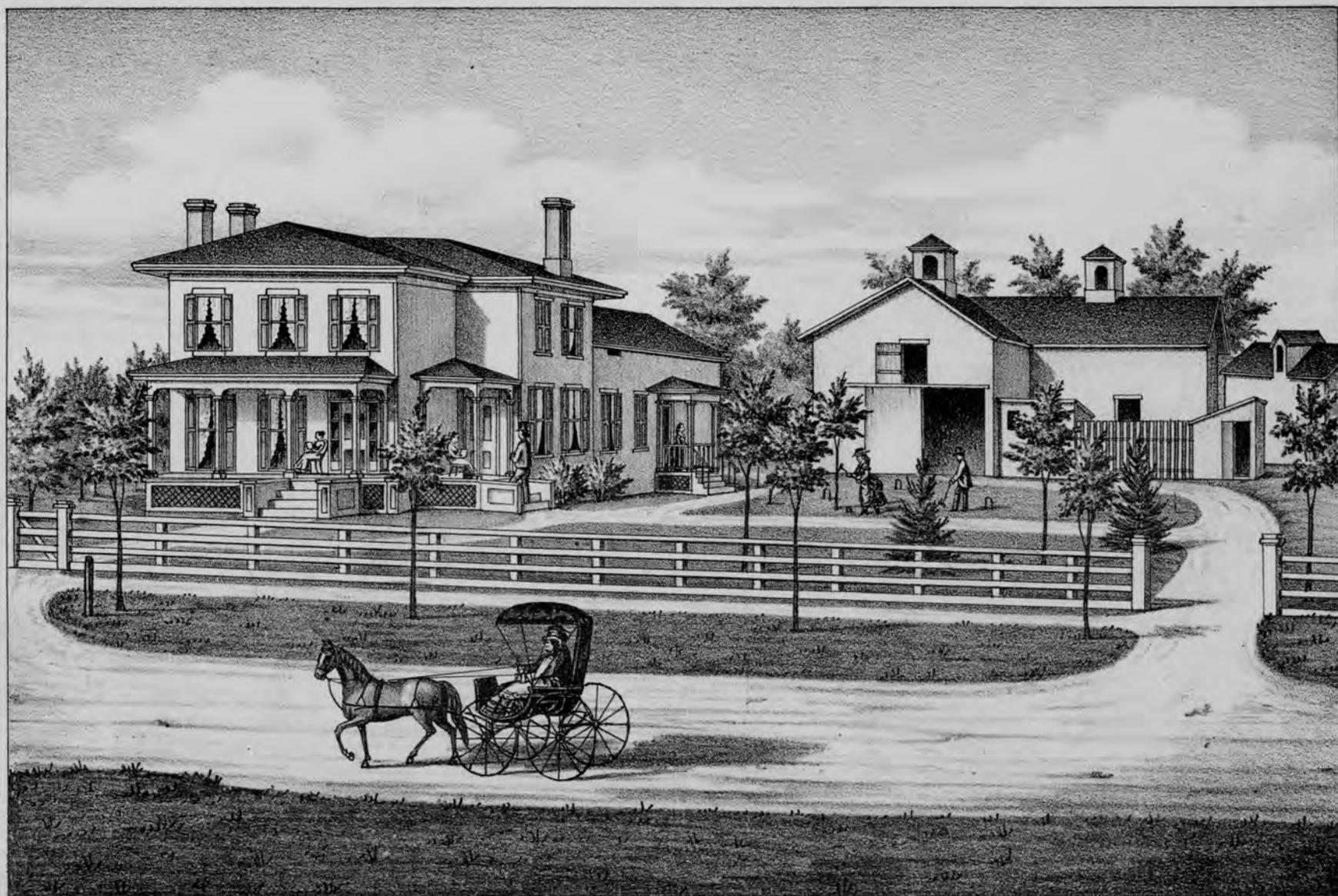
HON. SETH STANLEY.

SETH STANLEY, son of Lucius Stanley, was born in the town of Seneca in the year 1831. He remained with his father until thirteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to the printing business, in the office of the *Geneva Courier*, then published by Ira Merrill. He remained there three years, and then entered the office of the *Syracuse Daily Journal*, where he continued some time, and then worked in the office of the *Seneca County Courier*, and from thence went to Mayville, where he stayed but a short time, and went into the office of the *Buffalo Express*. He also at different times worked in the office of the *Geneva Gazette*. At the age of twenty-one years he left the vocation of the printer and entered the employ of the Canandaigua and Elmira Railway Company, and soon after met with a severe accident while coupling cars, from the effects of which he never recovered. About five years afterwards he entered the employ of George F. Marshall, of Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained but a short time, and returned to his native county. He served as town collector three terms, though the town was largely Republican. Twice he



has held the office of supervisor of Seneca. The popularity of Mr. Stanley was clearly exhibited in 1875, when he was elected to the Legislature by a majority of three hundred and ninety-two. His opponent, Volney Edgerton, of Hopewell, was a very popular man, and one of the influential men of the district. Mr. Stanley received a very flattering vote in his own town, which gave him seventy-one more votes than Mr. Edgerton, while the Republican State ticket received a majority of fifty-four. He was actively engaged in the coal and lumber business during the last twelve years of his life. September 17, 1861, he married Margaret A. Nichol, of Alabama, Genesee county, New York, who died Christmas-day, 1870, leaving two children, Bell Boyd, now eleven years of age, and George N., ten years. He was again married in the fall of 1874, to Julia Mulligan, of Parma, Monroe county. Mr. Stanley took an active interest in all public affairs, and was one of the prominent and estimable citizens of the county. A gentleman speaking of Mr. S. at Albany, says, "In the House he was quietly attentive to his duties, and made a good record as a minority member." He died August 25, 1876.

SETH STANLEY.



RES. OF SETH STANLEY, STANLEY, N. Y.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

for Ontario churches in 1865 gave as follows: The number of churches of all sects, 75; value of churches and lots, \$382,150; other real estate, \$32,870; seating capacity, 29,078; number attending, 13,480; number of members, 9,152; salaries of clergymen, including use of real estate, \$36,780. We give the summary of 1875:

No. Churches.	DENOMINATION.	Value of Churches and Lots.	Other Real Estate.	Seating Capacity.	Attendance.	Members.	Salary of Ministers.
10	Presbyterian.....	\$144,000	\$31,000	4,515	2,100	1,339	\$13,250
18	Methodist.....	157,350	55,450	7,050	3,950	2,362	13,400
7	Catholic.....	81,900	35,400	3,970	3,040	2,177	3,000
7	Congregational.....	97,500	22,200	2,946	1,525	985	7,600
9	Baptist.....	46,500	5,000	3,250	1,545	948	6,300
8	Episcopal.....	161,700	21,150	2,680	1,305	1,108	6,100
4	Universalist.....	28,500	6,500	1,410	515	207	3,700
3	Friends.....	7,300	300	800	200	303	.....
2	Union.....	2,700	.....	450	85	12	125
1	Christian.....	3,000	1,200	200	40	40	400
1	Wesleyan.....	2,000	1,000	250	50	26	.....
70	Total.....	\$732,450	\$179,200	27,521	14,355	9,507	\$53,875

THE COUNTY SABBATH-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION,

which held its session at Victor, on June 20, 1876, proved conclusively the cooperative and powerful feeling of interest in this department of religious culture. The report of the corresponding secretary gives 65 schools, 943 teachers, 5067 scholars, and 1834 in adult Bible-classes, making a total of 7844; conversions, 250; volumes in library, 14,000; amount of money raised for all purposes, \$5101. A retrospective view of the exclusive and hostile spirit of early times, compared with present concord and sympathy, must be cheering to the minds of all true Christians, as indicative of a progress towards perfect union.

CHAPTER XXVI.

LITERARY AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

THE principle of strength in unity and mutual benefit, by act of association, has long been of full acknowledgment, but incomplete practice. The history of every notable enterprise which has engaged the attention of Ontario citizens has brought into prominence, uniformly, a certain class to which present prosperity is greatly to be ascribed. Whether in the formation of associations to secure canals or railways, banks and public buildings, academies and colleges, support of the needy, or help to the orphan, the sick, or the deranged, the forethought of the citizen has resulted in the establishment of such institutions under such guidance as are efficient to the object sought. The files of old-time papers are filled with notices of a multitude of organizations, short-lived, many of them, but subserving some degree of good, and teaching by their failure the method of a future prosperity and stability.

Agriculture, in all its branches, has had its representative element. Religion early originated its Bible and missionary societies. Temperance has had its uncompromising advocates, and fraternity the anciently-derived rules for its conduct and enjoyment. The change of climate, and the destitution of remedial agents, the exhalations of miasma from the soil, opened to the direct evaporative influences of a sun, whose beams had been heretofore arrested by forest growth, and the sickness resultant, made the presence of the doctor greatly desired.

COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The labors of pioneer physicians were extremely arduous, and universal testimony is corroborative of their ability and humanity. In accordance with an act passed by the Legislature, of date April 4, 1806, to incorporate medical societies in the State, and regulate the practice of physic and surgery, a meeting of the physicians of Ontario was held at the court-house in Canandaigua, on July 1 of the same year, to form such society for this county, and, at that time, Dr. Moses Atwater was chosen president, Dr. Jacob Dyer, vice-president, Dr. Daniel Goodwin, treasurer, and Dr. Richard Wells, secretary. The State society was formed February 5, 1807, and Reuben Hart was selected to represent the county society at Albany. The time for holding annual meetings was set for July, and the following were constituted the first censors: Drs. Dyer, Hart, Wells, and James Car-

ter. The society met on July 12, 1814, and elected Dr. Nathaniel Jacobs, president, the second executive officer of the society. At the same time, Dr. Charles Little was chosen vice-president, Dr. Jeremiah Atwater, treasurer, and Dr. R. Wells, secretary. The censors at this time were Drs. Stephen Aldrich, Gain Robinson, James White, Isaac Smith, and Daniel Brainard, Jr. The numbers of the society were augmented by the admission to membership of Drs. Joseph Lormer, Joseph Mallory, Samuel B. Bradley, Philetus and David Sprague, and Wyllis F. Clark. A revision of by-laws, as presented by a committee to that duty assigned, and consisting of Drs. Wilcox, Jacobs, and Wells, was adopted in full. Dudley Marvin, of Canandaigua, and Nathan Parke, of Geneva, were selected as attorneys for the society. The organization met annually to transact business, and to take counsel upon matters of professional interest, and we will merely record the officials elected on July 8, 1817. For President, Gain Robinson; Vice-President, Charles Bingham; Secretary, Richard Wells; Treasurer, Jeremiah Atwater; and for Censors, Drs. N. Jacob, 2d, Augustus Torrey, Charles Bingham, Erastus B. Woodworth, and Benjamin Loomis.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

was introduced into the United States from England, and the first regular lodge opened at Baltimore, in 1819. A reference to the different town histories presents the origin and success of this noble order. Eloquently and truthfully its three pillars, "Friendship, Love, and Truth," are portrayed by an expounder of the principles held. "At creation's dawn," says he, "before Nature had fixed the trembling land, or gathered the swelling floods; before the vesper dew had been flung from her golden urn, Friendship had woven her silken bonds. Before the glimmering stars were hung around the sky, or the sun had marked the circling hours; before the first intelligences had strung their golden harps to sing the mighty cause whence their existence sprung, Love had breathed forth her strains of mutual sympathy and confiding tenderness. Ere light had shone to brighten the pathway of faltering footsteps seeking right, Truth all around had shone effulgent, pure, unsullied as the ways that emanate from the throne of God." Members associate as brothers, and labor for philanthropic objects. As indicated, the order is strong in numbers in Canandaigua, Geneva, and other localities, and growing rapidly.

THE FRATERNITY OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

established their first lodge within the State of New York in 1757, and to it was given the title of St. John's, No. 1. The Grand Lodge of the State dates from 1785, when Robert R. Livingston was elected Grand Master. The order in 1826 numbered in the State 360 lodges and 22,000 members. Ten years later, and the lodges were but 75, and the members but 4000; yet again has the order entered upon a new growth, and its progress has been uninterrupted.

ONTARIO LODGE, No. 23,

the pioneer lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Ontario County, had its origin in a petition made for a charter by nine brethren of Canandaigua to the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. Application was made October 31, 1791, by Timothy Hosmer, Samuel Mellish, Judah Colt, Otho J. Taylor, John Chapin, Jr., Benjamin Wells, Seth Meed, William Adams, and Thomas Morris. The petition was recommended by Wooster Lodge, No. 15, Colchester, New London county, Connecticut. The prayer of the petition was granted, and Timothy Hosmer was made Master of Ontario Lodge, No. 23, whose warrant was received October 12, 1792. In June, 1800, the Grand Lodge, desiring to amend the constitution, sent copies of the changes proposed to every lodge, desiring its assent by resolution of the lodge. If ratified by two-thirds of the several lodges, the rules and regulations "should be considered as the constitution of the Grand Lodge."

Ontario Lodge, No. 23, under date of November 15, 1800, returned reply "that the adoption of the proposed new constitution would be inexpedient and unadvisable." The lodge recommended Albany as an eligible place for session of the Grand Lodge, and opposed the formation of two Grand Lodges within the State. The response was signed by John Clark, Master; Wm. Shepard, Senior Warden; Ezra Platt, Junior Warden; and by Dudley Saltonstall and Peter B. Porter, brethren. The new constitution was rejected. On November 5, 1804, the Grand Lodge was informed that Ontario Lodge had been frequently called upon, especially by travelers, for aid, and during a period of twelve years had bestowed in charitable donations two hundred and fifty dollars. The members of the lodge were often transient residents, and the moneys loaned, from their places of removal being unknown, were often lost, so that the losses were set down as two hundred dollars. The lodge procured its furniture at heavy expense on account of its distance from the supply, and its place of meeting proved expensive, so that it had become poor, and its treasury account reduced to two hundred

dollars. In consideration of the circumstances, it was asked that the customary fees be remitted, and thirty dollars sent be received in lieu thereof. Financial troubles of the present in the erection of new Masonic halls were the same fifty years ago.

In the spring of 1819 the lodge found it unpleasant and inconvenient to continue in former rooms, and, having accumulated somewhat of means, thought best to build a Masonic hall. The work was commenced and progressed considerably. A loan of one thousand dollars was secured on the property, and five hundred dollars was asked of the Grand Lodge to enable the lodge to finish the structure. The request was denied, from inability, and the lodge, struggling on, accomplished its purpose. The first return, from November 19, 1804, to January 2, 1809, gives the names of twenty-seven members. From 1809 to 1811 no return was made. In the return from December 26, 1811, to December, 1815, there were thirty new members and twenty-one old, a total of fifty-one. The return of 1817-18 gives twenty-two old and twelve new members; total, thirty-four. In 1819 there were six new members, and Millard Flint died. In this year H. Seymour was Master; Wm. Goodwin, S. W.; P. B. Underhill, J. W.; Manning Goodwin, Secretary; and Jasper Parrish, Treasurer. In 1820 Richard Wells was Master; in 1823 John Greig, and in 1824-25 Nicholas G. Chesebro, were Masters.

The last return was made in 1825, and the warrant of the lodge was declared forfeited in 1832, and, not having been surrendered previous to June, 1840, could not be revived. The papers from which the above has been gathered were copied by the Secretary of the Grand Lodge, and are on file at the Canandaigua Lodge. The petition for remission of dues and for loan to complete building, present the lodge in the light of a self-sacrificing and benevolent association,—a fit example for the present searchers after wisdom and instruction.

A statement made by the lodges of Ontario County, which forms part of the Twenty-first Masonic District, to Thomas H. Bennett, D. D. G. M., presents the following summary:

No.	Lodge.	Location.	Time of Meeting.	Members.		Master.	Secretary.
				1875.	1876.		
33	Ark.	Geneva.	1st and 3d Wednesdays.	123	126	Wm. P. Durrant.	S. N. Anthony.
133	Naples.	Naples.	1st and 3d Fridays.	80	72	Simeon C. Lyon.	George Peck.
139	Milnor.	Victor.	2d and 4th Thursdays.	100	91	Bolivar Ellis.	S. P. Crocker.
200	Sincerity.	Phelps.	1st and 3d Tuesdays.	134	132	F. D. Vanderhoof.	Edw. S. Corbin.
294	Canandaigua.	Canandaigua.	1st and 3d Mondays.	151	173	H. B. Ferguson.	J. J. Stebbins.
619	Eagle.	Honeoye.	1st and 3d Mondays.	48	46	L. F. Wilbur.	M. P. Worthy.
				636	640		

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

have from time to time had existence in Geneva and Canandaigua, and such still exist and are of public benefit. In 1798 a public library was instituted at Geneva, by a meeting held at the hotel kept by Powell. The trustees appointed to look after its interests were P. B. Wizner, Ezra Patterson, David Cook, and Samuel Colt. The Canandaigua Library was established at the academy in 1812, and was in charge of H. U. Onderdonk, Nathaniel Jacob, Asa Stanley, and John C. Spencer, as trustees.

Its interests began to decline during the summer of 1819, and the board was authorized by stockholders to sell the books and other property at auction; which was done September 14, 1819. On July 10, 1820, J. D. Bemis & Co. established a circulating library at their book-store in Canandaigua. An apprentices' library was established February 27, 1821, for young men, and James L. Cole, S. C. Ward, and J. H. Mower were committee of the same.

THE "WOOD LIBRARY ASSOCIATION"

had its inception in an advertisement during the winter of 1858 by Dr. Jewett and E. M. Morse, Esq., in the village press, of a call to the citizens for a meeting to organize a town library. The first meeting was attended by E. M. Morse, Dr. Jewett, George Gorham, and Moses Atwater. So little interest was manifest that it was deemed advisable to address a note to leading citizens to meet at the office of Thomas M. Howell, Esq., without stating the object of meeting. A large assembly convened. Discussion ensued and opposition proved formidable, yet organization was effected, and citizens were invited to contribute from their private libraries. A room was secured, and the present Wood Library fairly inaugurated. A meeting was held on April 12, 1859, at the office of Messrs. Morse and Mason. H. C. Swift was called to the chair, and E. M. Morse was made secretary. It was determined to raise four hundred dollars by subscription, and a committee composed of J. J. Lyon, O. H. Smith, Dr. H. Jewett, G. Gorham, and E. M. Morse was appointed to solicit subscriptions.

On May 5, a public meeting was called at the old court-house to organize an association and secure rooms. L. Wilcox was chairman, and J. J. Gregory, sec-

retary of the meeting. A favorable report was received from the committee on subscription, and among the by-laws adopted is found article first, which designates the society as the "Wood Library Association," in honor of William Wood, an old and honored citizen, a man whose life was made up of benevolent and charitable acts. On the evening of May 6 an election was held, and the following-named first officers chosen. Dr. H. Bennett, president; F. C. Bennett, vice-president; J. G. Gregory, secretary, and H. J. Messenger, treasurer. Five trustees were elected, namely: Francis Granger, H. O. Chesebro, Lucius Wilcox, Chester Coleman, and O. H. Smith. The old grand-jury room was secured for meetings, fitted up, and first opened for use June 28, 1859. On June 9, 1875, amendments to the constitution were made, at which time Dr. H. Jewett was president, and John S. Coe, secretary. Many valuable books are upon shelves in this reading-room, papers are at hand for the reader, and a museum of curiosities has been gathered. The institution is worthy; its originators did a good work.

CLIFTON SPRINGS SANITARIUM

is located in the village of Clifton Springs, town of Manchester. The village lies on the New York Central Railroad, midway between Geneva and Canandaigua, and is one of the most healthy spots in the State. At this place are two kinds of springs, fresh water and white sulphur, the latter being most numerous. The sulphur springs contain carbonic acid in large quantities, which, in conjunction with lime, magnesia, and soda, constitutes elements favorable to successful treatment of chronic diseases. Dr. Henry Foster came to the spot in 1849. He found a wild wood and a morass, where for centuries the waters had gushed forth and ran their course. Knowing the efficacy of water as a curative agent, Dr. Foster, in partnership with Rev. E. S. Davis, purchased ten acres, which included the springs, and which had been reserved by Oliver Phelps as a possession of value. The proprietors erected a double building of three stories, both structures under a common roof, and this was finished and patients received in 1850. During the first year thirty patients had been treated, and the number began rapidly to increase. In January, 1850, a company known as the Clifton Springs Water-Cure Association was formed, with a nominal stock of ten thousand five hundred dollars, which was paid in by the original stockholders. The cost of the building, aside from that of furniture and the introduction of water, far exceeded the capital, and an oppressive debt was incurred equal to the original stock. Dr. Foster meanwhile was not disheartened, but proceeded with the erection of a gymnasium and a sulphur bath-house, and to these added a chapel and a few dormitories. The grounds were laid out, graded, and drained. The mineral water was secured, and, with artistic design, ponds, lawns, walks, and flower-plats were constructed. With increased accommodations came greater patronage, and not only was the debt lifted, but a reasonable dividend paid the stockholders. An act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature on April 5, 1854, under the title, "The Clifton Springs Water-Cure Company." Up to July, 1856, with the erection of buildings, the original cost had reached the sum of forty-one thousand dollars, all of which had been paid but seven thousand dollars. The improvements made, the expense of the institution, and the erection of buildings called for a constant outlay of money, which from time to time was advanced by the doctor to the company until March 16, 1867, when, in accord with an amendatory act "to authorize such company to convey and transfer real and personal property on certain lands," the interest became vested in Dr. Foster. The doctor now announced his intention to endow the institution with a fund, whose income would defray expenses of the medical faculty and steward. The wealthy have always been received on equitable charges, while the minister and the poor have their treatment at the lowest possible rates. On the 25th of July, 1856, the formal dedication of the water-cure took place. The audience was called to order by Rev. L. P. Hikok, D.D., of Union College, and the Hon. A. C. Paige, of Schenectady, was called to the chair. Rev. B. F. Tefft, then recently president of Genesee College, delivered the dedicatory address. In the afternoon of the same day, the assembly re-convened and listened to the dedicatory sermon from Rev. M. L. P. Thompson, D.D., of Buffalo. The chapel was occupied in the evening, and an address delivered by Judge Paige, president of the day.

The buildings of the establishment are of ample area and height. They are the result of successive efforts. A west wing was built next the wood building; it was soon raised a story with attics. In 1870, the wood building was removed and the main building constructed, and improvements are still going forward. Purchases of adjacent grounds have been made until sixty acres are now owned in connection with the Cure. The valuation of property had been augmented so that it is estimated to be worth not less than a quarter of a million dollars. The building presents a front of two hundred and thirty-five feet, four and five stories in height, the east wing being one hundred and the west wing three hundred feet deep. Bathing arrangements and gymnasium are of superior character.

Upon the first floor of the main building is a dining-room with a capacity to

seat three hundred and sixty persons; a drawing-room thirty-eight by forty-eight feet, a library and reading-room, medical office and reception-room, and bath-rooms, five in number. Here is expensive machinery, and Turkish, electro and electro-chemical, Russian, compressed air, and vapor baths are taken. Upon the second floor are two medical offices, three bath-rooms, rooms for patients, and a beautiful chapel, furnished with taste and supplied with a fine organ. Other floors are devoted to guests. There are rooms for two hundred and seventy patients, and many receiving treatment board at the hotels and boarding-houses in the village. An elevator is in constant use. The gymnasium is in dimension forty by one hundred feet. There are three engines used for pumping water, and these are supplied with four boilers. An ice-house has a capacity of one hundred tons; gas-works supply not only the institution, but the village. Shops, barns, laundries, and other buildings are located upon the grounds.

The faculty consists of Dr. Henry Foster, general superintendent, assisted by Dr. James Gault, Dr. Prince, and Mrs. Mary Dunbar. Rev. Lewis Bodwell has been chaplain since 1870. The number of employees in the establishment is seventy-five. These are classed in nine departments, each having a chief, who is responsible for the order of the division. It is estimated that the number of patients during the twenty-six years past has exceeded fifty thousand. Within the last few years the average constant number of patients is three hundred. The institution does not depend for its growth upon advertising, but upon the good will and reports of patients, and by these means the reputation of the Cure has steadily increased. On the 6th of April, 1871, the name was changed to Clifton Spring Sanitarium, which name it now bears.

A building known as Clifton Spring Hotel was purchased by a stock company, organized with a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars, and an extensive air-cure established. It went into operation May 1, 1867, and met success. It was destroyed by fire in 1870, and the property, including thirty acres of land, was purchased in 1872 by Dr. H. Foster with the intent to erect thereon a building to cost one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This is to be used as a non-sectarian female college. School opens in the fall of 1876 in the Foster House, under charge of Dr. George H. Lewis, D.D., president. The realization of this scheme will make Clifton Springs a place more than ever desirable as a residence.

BRIGHAM HALL,

a hospital for the insane, owes its existence to private enterprise. In 1854, Messrs. Robert D. and George Cook made their first visit to the village of Canandaigua, in search of a suitable location for their purpose. They went out upon Main street on the morning after their arrival, and were shown by an old and prominent citizen the place so well suited to the design of the founders of the asylum. During the day the premises were inspected, and proved satisfactory. A stone building, known as the Brigham Place, was yet in process of construction, and showed solid and substantial. It was of rural gothic build, fronted eastward, and forms the present centre of the structure. The location is upon a site magnificently adorned by the hand of nature, and made yet more lovely by the refining influence of art. From there a view is presented of village, valley, and lake. Spring-water is unailing, and the railroad station is but a mile distant. The vicinity of Canandaigua lake as a place for boating and fishing made the place especially attractive, and excursions upon the clear and beautiful sheet of water have exerted a salutary and healing influence upon patients. The purchase was made in June, 1855, and possession taken in July. The unfinished stone building was completed in October, and rooms prepared for the reception of ten patients. Early in the spring of 1856, in accordance with plans prepared, work was begun upon the north brick wing, which has a front of about one hundred and thirty feet, with rear extension; the latter has halls and rooms for a small number of excited patients. It is two-storied, with partition-walls of brick, and has a capacity for thirty-five patients. To provide adequate drainage, eight hundred feet of brick sewer were constructed, and pipes for water and gas were laid through the whole buildings. The south wing was built in 1860, in size and style like the north wing. The entire building has a front of three hundred and twenty feet, with a rear extension of one hundred and thirty feet, for kitchen, laundry, and engine-rooms. The building has been erected and furnished with the one purpose constantly in view,—the comfort and welfare of inmates. Supply of water is unailing. A reservoir twenty by thirty, and eight feet deep, has been built at the spring. The walls are laid in brick and cement, and covered in for purity. A suction-pipe three inches in diameter extends from the reservoir to the pump, which is propelled by steam power, and thence water is forced to large tanks in the attic. Gas-works were constructed in 1866, and have been changed as found desirable. Crude petroleum produces a good quality of gas at moderate cost. The original purchase was of seventy acres. In 1865, thirty acres, between the hospital grounds and Parrish street, were purchased, increasing the acreage to one hundred. Streets bound the grounds on all sides, and give security against en-

croachment. The forest-trees of fifteen acres about the hospital have been left standing, and evergreen and other trees have been planted. The objects of the institution have been the cure of every patient who may be cured, and the provision to the incurable of all the care, peace, comfort, and enjoyment within their reach. The proportion of recoveries to the number treated has been large, and the freedom from irksome restraint has made life more enjoyable. Since the opening of the hospital in 1855, one thousand and thirty-four patients have been admitted; three hundred and twenty-one of these have been discharged fully recovered; two hundred and forty-six improved; two hundred and eighteen unimproved; eighty-eight were inebriates; ninety have died, and seventy-one remained under care December 31, 1875. During the last ten months of the year no death occurred. The fact is developed that before the larger number of patients are brought here, they have passed beyond the reach of curative agency. The board of managers consists of Robert D. Cook, Esq., William G. Wayne, Esq., and John B. Chapin, M.D. Dr. Harvey Jewett, consulting physician, is constantly referred to as a person of extended experience and of unvarying courtesy. It was a noteworthy fact that for more than twenty years the founders of the hospital continued to administer its affairs. Dr. George Cook, a man of noble nature and generous impulses, of quiet manner, but strong influence, took exclusive management of the business, financial and medical. The unfortunate were sent to his care by relatives with confidence, and the citizens of Canandaigua held the doctor as one whom they delighted to honor. He died a martyr to the cause of humanity, by a knife-stroke inflicted by a patient. The assault was made on June 12, 1876, and in his death the unfortunate lost a valuable friend.

ONTARIO ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This institution is located at the head of Main street, in the village of Canandaigua, just outside the corporation limits, in the midst of a beautiful grove of forest-trees, having four acres of land attached.

On the 14th of May, 1863, a public meeting was held at the town hall in said village, in pursuance of a call from the patriotic and benevolent ladies of the county, to provide a suitable home for destitute and orphan children, with especial reference to those whose fathers might be lost in the service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion. A society was duly organized, which afterwards became incorporated by the Legislature. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, providing for the annual election of a president, treasurer, two secretaries, four directresses, twenty-four managers (subsequently increased to forty-four), all from the ladies of the society.

A suitable house and grounds were purchased for \$5000, a matron and teacher secured, and the doors were opened for the reception of inmates. Twenty-five thousand dollars was received from the State; occasional appropriations have been generously voted by the supervisors of the county, authorized by the Legislature; small legacies have been realized from Mrs. Isabella Fulton, of Phelps, and Mrs. E. S. Cobb and Mrs. James Lyon, of Canandaigua, while the liberal and continuous support of its patrons has thus far contributed to make a success of this noble charity. Several legacies of considerable amount have done much towards placing the asylum on a permanent basis, yet its maintenance is largely dependent on the liberality of its friends.

In 1868, the supervisors of Yates county made arrangements to transfer their dependent children to this asylum from their county-house, while recent legislation has more fully provided for the removal of pauper children to this and similar institutions.

The edifice is a three-story brick building, having a basement and mansard roof, with a spacious veranda in front; the whole having been greatly enlarged and improved in 1870, at an expense of \$13,581.61, making the total cost of the real estate \$19,581.61, the entire sum having been raised by the individual exertions of the ladies, and the property is entirely free from incumbrance.

There are now about sixty children in the asylum, which will accommodate a hundred. Over three hundred have been received since its commencement.

One of the most interesting features of the institution is the asylum school. The neatness, decorum, and good order which prevail reflect much credit upon matron and teacher, while the intellectual progress of the children will challenge competition with those of same age who are blessed with better fortune. Suitable homes are provided for the pauper children when practicable, whose future welfare is strictly guarded by proper indentures.

There is also a board of trustees, seven in number, chosen annually from the male members of the society, who hold in trust, for the benefit of the asylum, the title to the real and personal property.

List of Funded Legacies.

June 1, 1867, Miss Betsey Chapin.....	\$4,000
October 9, 1871, Mrs. Clarissa M. Davis.....	2,000
October 25, 1875, John Post.....	20,000
March 8, 1876, Perez H. Field.....	1,000
	\$27,000



RES. OF THE HON. S. H. HAMMOND, GENEVA, NEW YORK.



RES. OF AMI WHITNEY, SENECA TP., ONTARIO CO., N. Y.

Geneva. To him the present is indebted for reminiscences of Geneva of the early day, both interesting and instructive. The *Gazette* was now published by John Greives and J. C. Merrill until 1836, when Greives sold his interest to his partner, who soon wearied of the responsibility, and in the spring of 1837 sold to J. J. Mattison. The office was soon disposed of to J. Taylor Bradt, a brother-in-law of Mattison, and its interests were fathered by him till 1839, when sale was made to Messrs. Stowe and Frazee. The enterprise ceased to be profitable and was discontinued. John Greive died in 1839. Merrill removed to Auburn and published a paper called the *New Era*, and thence went to Rochester, where he died. Bradt became county superintendent of schools in Broome county, established a female seminary in Virginia, and is now a resident of West Virginia. The *Gazette* was revived January, 1845, by Ira and Stephen H. Parker. George M. Horton was for a time interested in the establishment, but it ultimately passed into the hands of S. H. Parker, who carried on its publication till May 1, 1862, when he leased the paper to Edgar Parker, by whom its conduct was assumed up to May 1, 1866. Mr. Parker then resumed the editorship, and has continued the editor and publisher to the present date. The office was destroyed by fire in 1871. The *Gazette* has been Democratic and a consistent advocate of the interests and principles of that party. The office employs a steam power cylinder press and two jobbers. The circulation is large and the jobbing business is extensive. The paper has long been influential, and has become so by earning the confidence of the people.

Among short-lived publications in Geneva has been the *Geneva Palladium*, started in 1816 by Messrs. Young and Crosby, who were followed successively by S. P. Hull, John T. Wilson, and Mr. Connelly. The paper, after a varied existence comprised in a period of a dozen years, was discontinued, and nothing of it remains but the unconscious influences derived from the perusal of its now extinct numbers. The *Independent American* was ushered into being during 1831, and was offered to the patronage of Geneva citizens by C. Strong; and the *Geneva American*, published by Frank Cowdry, in 1830. The *Geneva Chronicle* began existence in 1828, under the charge of Mr. Jackson; and two years was the duration of its issue. The experience of these publications is being renewed by thousands to-day, and the theory of "survival of the fittest" finds here ample illustration.

The *Geneva Courier* has well-nigh reached the half-century of its existence. It made its first appearance in 1830, as the venture of John C. Merrell, by whom it was edited and published until 1835. James Craft engaged in the work of editing during 1837, but withdrew, and Ira Merrell, father of John, took the matter in charge, and supplied its columns with the medley of information suited to the different wants of its patrons. In 1839, S. C. Snow and Mr. Williams, in company, relieved Mr. Merrell temporarily, and then the latter transferred his interest to Messrs. Howlett and Van Valkenburg. How long they remained in possession is not known, but S. C. Cleveland and J. B. Look were the next proprietors, who sold to Winthrop Atwell, by whom it was brought forward to October, 1854. Mr. Look is yet remembered as the writer of many fine pieces, and bears a reputation of some degree of local celebrity. William Johnson became the publisher of the *Courier* in 1854, and identified himself with it by ownership and labor upon its columns until February 13, 1866, when he sold out to Look and Fay. These gentlemen in turn sold to Rodney L. Adams & Son on September 5, 1866. In the fall of 1872 Mr. Adams withdrew, leaving his son in charge, and when the former died, in 1873, the establishment came into possession of Frederick Bennett, who was both publisher and editor. One more change was made when, in the spring of 1876, James Malette, relieving Mr. Bennett, took charge of the paper, and conducts its issue. The paper had been an organ of the Whig party during the continuance of that organization, and has never swerved from the advocacy of those principles which have continued the Republican party in power and promoted the welfare of the country. The various departments of politics, news, and locals, have been conducted with vigor, and pains are taken to make each number valuable and interesting.

The *Herald of Truth* was started by Messrs. Prescott & Chase, at Geneva, in 1834, but after the lapse of three years was removed to Rochester. The paper was published in the interests of the Universalist denomination.

The *Geneva Democrat* was issued by Stowe & Frazee during the campaign of 1840. During the same year Francis Dwight began at Geneva the publication of a monthly, entitled *The District School Journal*, which, in 1841, was removed to Albany.

The *Geneva Advertiser and Mechanic's Advocate*, semi-weekly, was started in 1841 by S. Merrill & Co., and survived a year. There were short-lived papers published in some of the established offices in the county, to subserve temporary purposes. Such was the *Geneva Budget*, by Messrs. Sproul and Tanner, from 1852 to 1854, printed in the office of the *Repository*. The *Geneva Daily Union* was started in May, 1858, by W. K. Fowle, and soon perished. The *New York*

State Intelligencer, having the advantage of a stately name, was published in 1848, and the *Ontario Whig*, issued semi-weekly, by William C. Busted, from 1850, suspended in 1852. The *Geneva Independent and Freeman's Gazette* was started by W. K. Fowle in 1851. Four years later, H. S. Moore succeeded Fowle, and continued the paper till June, 1857. Mr. Fowle finally resumed possession, changed the name to *Geneva Ledger*, and discontinued publication in 1859.

Various papers, generally forgotten, have from time to time shone dimly upon the political and literary firmament, and then gone out. Such was the *Republican*, commenced by T. M. Barnum, at Canandaigua, in 1824. The *Ontario Phoenix*, issued in 1827, by W. W. Phelps, as an anti-masonic sheet; bought by Robert Royce and published as the *Freeman*, and, in 1836, bought by the *Repository*. The *Clay Club* campaign paper, issued during 1844, and the *Seminarian*, published in the *Repository* office. The latter was a literary monthly, edited by students connected with the Ontario Female Seminary.

The *Ontario County Times* has been in existence somewhat more than a quarter of a century, and continues to be published by its original projector and proprietor. The Free Soil wing of the old Whig party, desiring an organ in Canandaigua, invited N. J. Milliken, a previous editor of the *Seneca County Courier and Free Soil Union*, to remove hither and publish a paper expressive of this party's views. The request was acceded to, and the *Ontario County Times* was established at Canandaigua about the 1st of January, 1852. The paper was printed upon a single hand-press, in a room known as Uterpean Hall, Dailey's block, on east side of Main street. Within a year the circulation had reached a thousand, and for several years it was conducted by the founder. The establishment was sold in 1855 to Wilson Miller, by whom it was continued as the *Ontario Times* until February, 1856, when the office was burned. It was re-established May 1, 1856, by Mr. Milliken, in Lyon block, and later, in the old Bemus building. In 1858 permanent quarters were taken in the Phoenix block, where it was published until January 1, 1873, when it was removed to its present location in the Bennett block. On January 1, 1876, Charles F. Milliken became associated with his father in the editorial department of the business. It may be said of Mr. Milliken that with lengthening experience has been joined an enterprise manifest in influence, circulation, and material, creditable and profitable; illustrative of its verity, the list of patrons exceeds two thousand; it is a leading exponent and advocate of the Republican party, and it has done much to secure the history of the county, and for years its columns have been enriched with the records of early settlement, and made invaluable for future reference. Mr. Milliken was the first to use a power press in Ontario County. In 1854, a Northrup cylinder press was procured and worked by hand. A caloric engine was introduced in 1869, and a steam engine in 1872. The office is supplied with all modern fixtures and machinery, and affords excellent facilities for job work, having a cylinder press, a universal medium, and Gordon quarto. A book-bindery is attached to the office, and the establishment employs from seven to ten hands.

The *Ontario County Journal*, published at Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York, by George D. A. Bridgman, editor and proprietor, was established, and the first number issued by its present publisher on the second day of January, 1874, as an independent liberal newspaper. In the same year, at the opening of the political campaign, the *Journal* espoused the Republican cause and supported the candidates of the Republican party, and has continued in the same course as a Republican newspaper to this time.

The size of the *Journal* as first published was twenty-four by thirty-six inches—rather unpretending, but quite as large as the circumstances and the limited support promised would appear to warrant. It seemed a hazardous undertaking, and many citizens predicted that the enterprise would be short-lived, as it came in direct competition with two old and well-established journals.

In April, 1875, the *Journal* was enlarged to eight columns to the page, and printed on a sheet of twenty-six by forty inches. This enlargement was rendered necessary by the rapidly increasing advertising patronage and subscription list. Up to the first of July, 1875, a Washington hand-press was used upon which to print the *Journal*; but its augmenting business demanded better facilities for serving its patrons. At this time a new and splendid Cottrell & Babcock power printing-press was added, and the journal placed on a par with the first-class country printing establishments of this part of the State. The paper has made gradual and steady progress, increasing its business and enlarging its circulation, until it stands second in Ontario.

The *Ontario Citizen* had its foundation laid in the *Vienna Republican*, which originated at Vienna, now Phelps, in January, 1831. Its proprietors were C. H. Lowre and A. Kilmer. A year went by, and James O. Balch had become its publisher, and two years later, Egbert N. Phelps had assumed its publication, and changed its name to the *Phelps Journal*. Soon afterward the sheet was rechristened the *Phelps Journal and Vienna Advertiser*. In 1838 the title was

the *Phelps Democrat*, and in 1845 the *Western Atlas*. The interval, till 1856, was filled by Washington Shaw, Dillen & Phelps. William Dillen having joined with Mr. Phelps and W. W. Redfield, it was changed to the *Ontario Free Press*, and in 1861 C. S. Pleasants assumed publication, and gave the name of *Ontario Citizen*. A. V. Cooper purchased the paper in 1863, and four years after sold to J. W. Neighbor. Whilst published by Mr. Neighbor, the *Clifton Springs News* was issued on a separate sheet. Mr. Neighbor sold to W. S. Drysdale, and the latter publishes the joint papers as the *Ontario Citizen and News*. Politically, it is independent, and its character entitles it to the patronage of the community of which it is the organ in local news and general expression.

Neighbor's Home Mail was begun by John W. Neighbor in 1874, and this enterprising publisher also issues a semi-weekly sheet entitled the *Phelps Advertiser*. The *Phelps New Democratic Star* was published by E. N. Phelps from September 3, 1858, for some years, and then discontinued.

The village of Naples has not been without its press, neither have publishers found wealth in the edition of papers in that locality. The *Naples Free Press* was carried from 1832 to 1834 by Messrs. Waterman & Coleman. They took neutral grounds during the brief term of issue. The *Neapolitan* was inaugurated by David Fairchild in 1840, and by him conducted until 1845, when he sold to Phelps, by whom the name was changed to the *Naples Visitor*, which did not long survive. The *Village Record* was a paper of 1842, and R. Denton published the *Naples Journal* from 1851 to 1853. The *Naples Record* was commenced in 1870, and is published by S. S. DeGo and Robert M. McJannet. This paper is a success. Its matter is fresh and interesting, and the circulation of over fifteen hundred attests the estimation in which it is held. Considering the age of the county, the number of brief papers has not been unusual, and the old and experienced publishers, like Parker, Mattison, and Milliken, have an influence and patronage resulting from years of patient, unintermitting toil.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE HISTORY OF HOBART COLLEGE, GENEVA, N. Y.*

EARLY in the present century, the academy at Fairfield, in Herkimer county, was among the most flourishing educational institutions in the State west of Albany. In the year 1806, the Rev. Amos G. Baldwin, who had just received deacon's orders at Utica, from the hands of the Right Reverend Benjamin Moore, D.D., on his first visitation of western New York, began missionary labors in Fairfield, there being at that time in the whole of the State now comprised in the dioceses of western and central New York but two clergymen of the church. These were the Rev. Davenport Phelps, of Geneva, and the Rev. Jonathan Judd, deacon, officiating in Utica and Paris. The conviction was forced upon the mind of the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, in the midst of his extended labors, that there was a "necessity of training up 'the sons of the soil' in our institutions, in order to secure them to the church, and provide ministers for her altars."† "At that time," continues Mr. Baldwin, "the schools were everywhere in the hands of non-Episcopalians, and we had few clergymen near the academies which were flourishing in western New York, and there was not a chartered college in this part of the State."

The Fairfield academy occupied a large building erected for the double purpose of serving as a house of worship and a school. In this academy the worthy missionary officiated on occasional Sundays, and speedily secured the support of a large portion of the community. Perceiving the advantages likely to accrue to the church from the possession of the academy, after the organization of the parish had been effected and its prosperity assured, Mr. Baldwin sought, in 1811, to obtain the aid of Trinity church, New York, to sustain a clergyman at Fairfield, the "application being grounded on the influence which the services of a clergyman would have on the minds of the youth educated in the academy there."‡ Writing to Bishop Moore under date of October 8, 1811, Mr. Baldwin proceeds: "We do feel, my venerable diocesan, that in asking aid for the church in Fairfield, we are pleading the cause of the church in the western district of this State. The academy in that place is very flourishing, and were a clergyman of learning and piety settled there, the young men educated in that seminary would have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the church, and the advantages to the church would be great."§ It was with this far-sighted vision that the excellent Mr. Baldwin took the initiatory steps which resulted in the foundation of Hobart College in Geneva.

A vacancy in the headship of the Fairfield academy occurring within a few months subsequent to the writing of this letter, immediate measures were taken to fill the vacancy with a clergyman of the church. Petitions soliciting the aid of Trinity church, New York, were drawn up, and finally a plan was digested by the indefatigable Baldwin, which was communicated to the Rev. Professor Bowden, D.D., of Columbia College, a leading clergyman of New York, and interested in the missionary operations of the Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning, in that city. The plan was as follows: "The trustees of the academy authorize me to say that they will give the principal thereof \$550 per annum, and allow him to instruct four divinity scholars free of charges for tuition. The other part of the plan is that Trinity church gives to the church at Fairfield \$250 per annum, and to the clergyman that may be settled there \$250, as theological instructor in the institution, and that he divide among the divinity scholars \$50 per annum, in the proportion he may think proper."|| In resolutions adopted by the trustees of the academy, the plan of obtaining a collegiate charter was proposed, it being stipulated in the event of securing the aid desired from Trinity church, "that the president of said college, if a charter should be obtained, shall forever thereafter be an Episcopal clergyman."

The plan thus warmly advocated by Mr. Baldwin and the Fairfield trustees received the favorable notice of the leading members of the corporation of Trinity church. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Beach, the Honorable Messrs. Robert Troup and Peter Augustus Jay, Thomas L. Ogden, Esq., together with Professor Bowden and Bishop Hobart, who had succeeded to the episcopate of the State, won by the importunity of the earnest and far-sighted Baldwin, entered heartily into the scheme proposed, and the grant from Trinity church, by means of which Fairfield academy was secured to the church, was obtained. Subsequently the original grant of \$500 per annum was increased to \$750, so as to provide for an assistant in the work of instruction, it being a condition of the gift "that eight students shall always receive the whole course of their classical and literary education, and afterwards of their theological instruction, free of any charges of tuition."¶

The Rev. Bethel Judd was the first principal appointed under this new arrangement, but in consequence of his removal to Connecticut, he failed to "fulfill his contract."**

The Rev. Virgil H. Barber subsequently entered upon the charge of the academy, being succeeded in January, 1817, by the Rev. Daniel McDonald, at that time rector of St. Peter's, Auburn. With his incumbency began a new epoch in the history of the institution founded by the labors of Baldwin, and shortly to be developed, on its transplanting to another site, into the free "college" planned by the Fairfield academy trustees at the time of their first application for the aid of Trinity church, New York.

In the year 1817, the subject of theological education, which had been brought prominently before the church as a matter of vital importance, received the careful consideration of the triennial general convention, and measures were taken for the establishment of a "general theological seminary." The following general convention, in 1820, ordered the removal of this school from New York to New Haven, Connecticut. In the autumn of the same year the diocesan convention of New York proceeded to make provision for theological education, and instituted "The Protestant Episcopal Theological Education Society in the State of New York."†† To this society was intrusted the power of establishing a theological school or schools, professorships and scholarships, and, in fact, the adoption of any measures that might tend to the promotion of the theological education. The bishop, in his address, had indicated the policy of affording "facilities for a retired and for a public education for the ministry." To secure this the bishop suggested that "it may be wise to make theological endowments both in the country and in the city." To this idea the bishop again and again recurred, and it was the strong conviction forced upon him by his wide experience, of the necessity for the provision of the means of theological education at various centres of population and influence, that secured for Geneva College the bishop's unvarying friendship and support.

Before the next convention, measures had been taken, under the auspices of the new Theological Educational Society, with the approval of Trinity church, and at the suggestion of the bishop, by which a "branch" of the theological school established in New York city was instituted at Geneva. The vestry of Trinity, on the 8th of January, 1821, resolved to transfer the annual grant to Fairfield to the Geneva school; and, a month later, the managers of the society definitely selected Geneva as the site of the "branch" seminary, on condition that the inhabitants of this village would erect a suitable building for the accommodation

* William Stevens Perry, D.D., LL.D., President.

† Baldwin MSS., in College Archives.

‡ Ibid.

§ Ibid.

|| Baldwin MSS.

¶ Thos. D. Burrall's Report and Memoranda, 1868, p. 7.

** Baldwin MSS.

†† Journal of N. Y. Diocesan Convention, 1820, p. 25.

of the theological students. The same month, under date of February 15, 1821, the following subscription paper was circulated in the village of Geneva, viz.:

"The vestry of Trinity church, in the city of New York, having heretofore liberally endowed the academy at Fairfield, in Montgomery county, on certain conditions, have recently agreed to transfer the endowment to the academy established at Geneva,* in the county of Ontario, with the intent to use all practicable

* We give, as of special interest in this connection, from the originals preserved among the papers of Hobart College, the list of "Subscriptions to Geneva Academy, 11th January, 1813," and a copy of the charter of the institution, thus merged into Geneva College, as stated in the text:

SUBSCRIPTION PAPER.

"Whereas, the general diffusion of knowledge, in a country where the government emanates immediately from the people, is of the utmost importance to the preservation of liberty, and an academy having for many years been established in the village of Geneva, and been in a considerable degree useful; and, whereas, we the subscribers are confident its usefulness and respectability may be much promoted by an increase of its funds, and the procuring its incorporation under the regents of the University of the State of New York, and becoming subject to the visitation of the said regents,—

"We, the subscribers, for the purpose of increasing the funds of the said academy, promise severally and not jointly to pay to the trustees, hereafter to be appointed for the said academy, for the use of the said academy, the sums opposite our respective names, or to secure said sum by mortgage on sufficient real estate to the said trustees and their successors forever, so that the interest thereof shall be annually paid to the said trustees and their successors forever, for the use of the said academy, and, in default thereof, the real estate so mortgaged, on which said interest has not been paid, may be sold by the said trustees or their successors, and the said sum of money, with the interest so secured by said mortgage, retained by said trustees, with the costs, for the use of the said academy.

"[Signed] January 11th, 1813.

Polydore B. Wisner.....	One hundred dollars.
* H. H. Bogert.....	do.
* R. W. Stoddard.....	Fifty dollars.
* Samuel Colt.....	One hundred dollars.
* William Hortsen.....	Fifty dollars.
do.....	do.
* Jonathan Doane.....	One hundred dollars.
* Thomas Lowthrop & Co.....	do.
* James Rees.....	do.
* James Carter.....	do.
* John Nicholas.....	do.
* David Cook.....	do.
* John Woods.....	do.
* Thomas D. Burrall.....	Fifty dollars.
Joseph Stow.....	do.
* Walter Grieve.....	do.
* Robert Scot.....	do.
* F. A. De Zeng.....	Fifty dollars on demand.
* William Tippetts.....	Fifty dollars.
Abner Cole.....	do.
* A. Dox.....	One hundred dollars.
One thousand six hundred dollars.	

"Mortgages have been received from all except three, not marked, agreeable to the written arrangement.

"June 24, 1822.

H. H. B., late Treasurer."

"The Regents of the University of the State of New York.

"To all to whom these presents shall or may come, greeting:

"Whereas, Jedediah Chapman, Samuel Colt, Polydore B. Wisner, John Nicholas, Davenport Phelps, James Rees, H. H. Bogert, Walter Grieve, Robert Scot, F. A. De Zeng, Thomas Lowthrop, John Woods, William Hortsen, David Cook, Jonathan Doane, William Tippetts, Abner Cole, Thomas D. Burrall, R. W. Stoddard, A. Dox, by an instrument in writing, under their hands and seals, bearing date the twelfth day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, after stating that they had contributed more than one-half in value of the real and personal property and estate, collected or appropriated for the use and benefit of the academy erected at the village of Geneva, in the county of Ontario, did make application to us, the said regents, that the said academy might be incorporated and become subject to the visitation of us and our successors, and that the Rev. Jedediah Chapman, Polydore B. Wisner, James Rees, Samuel Colt, John Nicholas, Herman H. Bogert, Robert Scot, David Cook, Thomas Lowthrop, Jonathan Doane, Walter Grieve, William Tippetts, and Frederick A. De Zeng might be trustees of the said academy, by the name of 'The trustees of the Geneva academy.'

"Now, know ye that we, the said regents, having inquired into the allegations contained in the instrument aforesaid and found the same to be true, and that a proper building for said academy has been erected and finished and paid for, and that funds have been obtained and well secured, producing an annual net income of at least one hundred dollars, and conceiving the said academy calculated for the promotion of literature, do by these presents, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, signify our approbation of the incorporation of the said Reverend Jedediah Chapman, Polydore B. Wisner, James Rees, Samuel Colt, Thomas Lowthrop, John Nicholas, Herman H. Bogert, Albert Scot, David Cook, Jonathan Doane, Walter Grieve, William Tippetts, and Frederick A. De Zeng, by the name of 'The trustees of the Geneva academy,' being the name mentioned in and by the said request in writing, on condition that the principal or estate producing the said income shall never be diminished or otherwise appropriated, and that the said income shall be applied only to the maintenance or salaries of the professors or tutors of the academy.

"In testimony whereof, we have caused our common seal to be hereunto affixed, the twentieth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

{L. S.}

"[Signed]

"DANIEL D. TOMPKINS."

Endorsed,

"Charter of the Geneva Academy.

"State of New York, Secretary's Office, Recorded in Lib. Deeds

"Fees, \$1, paid by

"M.R.R., page 482, etc., the 25th day of February, 1814.

"Mr. Bogert.

[Signed]

"ARCH'D. CAMPBELL, Dep. Secretary."

means to raise the academy to the highly useful station of a college; the transfer, however, to be subject to the reasonable condition that the inhabitants of the village of Geneva and its vicinity shall furnish at their own expense a suitable lot of land and building thereon. Now, we, the subscribers, in consideration of the premises, and to secure the transfer of the said endowment to the trustees of the Geneva academy, do hereby severally promise and agree to and with the said trustees, to pay them the sums of money set opposite to our names respectively, and to do and perform the several acts and undertakings hereafter promised by us respectively, at such times and in such manner as shall be required of us by the said trustees for the purposes aforesaid."

To this paper were affixed the names of Samuel Colt, James Rees, F. A. De Zeng, Abraham Dox, William Hortsen, J. Dox, Robert W. Stoddard, Thos. D. Burrall, H. H. Bogart, H. Dwight, Nicholas Ayrault, David Hudson, and others, resident in the village of Geneva.

In the month of February, 1821, Bishop Hobart "visited the western part of the State, induced to this journey at this unfavorable season principally with a view to consecrate the churches at Rochester and Buffalo, and to make arrangements with respect to the branch theological school which had been fixed at Geneva."† On the 25th of April the school was formally established at Geneva, under the charge of the Rev. Daniel McDonald, D.D., who had been the head of the Fairfield academy, and with the co-operation and assistance of the Rev. Orin Clark, D.D., the able and learned rector of Trinity church, Geneva.

On the 11th of June the branch theological school was opened in the vestry school-house belonging to Trinity church, Geneva, and standing in the rear of the church, and nine young men were reported as in attendance, with the prospect of a speedy increase in numbers.

In his address to the convention of the diocese, in 1821, Bishop Hobart thus refers to the measures which had been taken in furtherance of his plan for the promotion of theological education:

"The Protestant Episcopal Theological Education Society, established by the last convention, has gone into operation, and the report of the trustees, which will be laid before you, will inform you of their proceedings, and of the present state of the schools which they have founded. The principal theological school is placed in the city of New York, and a branch of it in the village of Geneva, in the western part of the State. The reasons for this arrangement, by which are secured to the candidates for orders the advantages of a retired and of a more public education for the ministry, having been detailed in my address to the last convention, it is unnecessary to repeat them. It is proper, however, to observe, that it is not designed to consider these institutions as entirely distinct, but to afford to those students who, from preference or from circumstances of peculiar convenience, have pursued their studies in the branch school at Geneva, an opportunity of completing or revising their course in the theological school in the city of New York. By this arrangement they will enjoy the advantages which retirement affords for diligent application, and for the formation of those serious dispositions and habits which are essential to the ministry, as well as the benefits resulting from the theological establishment in New York, where the number of the clergy and the congregations of the church, and the opportunity of more extended social intercourse, will afford to the candidates for orders peculiar facilities for strengthening and refining their minds for obtaining that knowledge of human nature which is so important and useful, and for improving themselves in the performance of the various offices of the desk and the pulpit.

"In the city of New York, Columbia College, which is constantly rising in reputation, affords advantages inferior to no other institution in the Union, for the studies preparatory to the ministry; and the corporation of Trinity church having transferred the annuity granted to the academy at Fairfield to a similar institution at Geneva, opportunities will be thus furnished for these preparatory studies.

"The handsome stone building which is erecting for the use of the academy, in which also accommodations are to be afforded for the theological school, is situated in the village of Geneva, immediately on the bank of the Seneca lake, commanding a view of this extensive and beautiful sheet of water, of the cultivated shores that confine it, and of the mountains that bound the distant prospect. It is considered by all who have viewed it as one of the most interesting situations which are anywhere to be found.

"Its relative advantages are not less important. Geneva is situated in the midst of a very populous, fertile, and highly cultivated country, having a water communication of a few miles with the grand canal which passes through the State, and being thus of easy access from the extensive countries watered by the western lakes, and from those on the Atlantic border. And, indulging the reasonable expectation that the academy there will, at some future period, be

† Address to Convention, Journal 1821, p. 14.

advanced to the privileges of a college, we must be forcibly struck with the immense advantages of the contiguity of our theological school to an institution of this description. The principal school in the city of New York, and the branch school at Geneva, both enjoying the advantages of colleges in which there will be no influence unfriendly to the church, will be placed under as commanding circumstances as could well be expected.”*

At the same convention the board of managers of the Theological Education Society reported as follows:

“In the course of the last winter, several communications were received from the vestry of the church and the academy at Fairfield, and from the rector, vestry, and the academy at Geneva—also from the corporation of Trinity church, New York, expressing their willingness to transfer a certain annual grant from the institution in Fairfield to one in Geneva, should the board deem it expedient to fix their interior school at the latter place. On mature consideration this change was determined upon, and the western branch of the seminary was permanently located at that village, and is styled the ‘Interior School of Geneva.’

“The professorships for the Interior School of Geneva are as follows:

“A Professorship of the Interpretation of Scripture, of Ecclesiastical History, and of the Nature, Ministry, and Polity of the Church.

“A Professorship of Biblical Learning.

“A Professorship of Systematic Divinity and Pastoral Theology.

“As soon as the funds of the society admit, the salaries of these professors will be at least \$800 per annum; and in the mean time, and while they are engaged in other duties and receiving other emoluments, their salaries are to be fixed by the board of managers, as circumstances may render expedient.

“The office of librarian for the Interior School is also instituted, with the same duties as are assigned to the librarian of the school in the city of New York.

“Until statutes shall be prescribed for the regulation of the two schools respectively, they are to be governed by such rules as the professors in each, with the approbation of the bishop, shall adopt.

“The following professors have been appointed for the seminary in this city, viz.: The Right Rev. John Henry Hobart, Professor of Systematic Divinity and Pastoral Theology; Mr. Clement C. Moore, Professor of Biblical Learning, the department of Interpretation of Scripture being added; Mr. Gulian C. Verplanck, Professor of the Evidences of Revealed Religion, and of Moral Science in its Relations to Theology; and the Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, Professor of the Nature, Ministry, and Polity of the Church, the department of Ecclesiastical History being annexed; and the Rev. Henry J. Feltus is the librarian. For the Interior School of Geneva, the following are the appointments made by this board, viz.: The Rev. Daniel M'Donald, Professor of the Interpretation of Scripture, Ecclesiastical History, and the Nature, Ministry, and Polity of the Church, and librarian; the Rev. John Reed, Professor of Biblical Learning; and the Rev. Orin Clark, Professor of Systematic Divinity and Pastoral Theology.”

From a report of the professors in Geneva, it appears that two of them commenced their duties in June last, that there are now ten students under their care, and that a building is in progress which will contain thirty rooms for students and a chapel, to “be ready for the reception of theological and classical students on the first of May next.” The report of these professors is also added:

“*Report of the Professors of the Branch Theological School at Geneva.*

“To the Right Rev. Bishop Hobart, president of the board of managers of the Protestant Episcopal Theological Education Society, in the diocese of New York, the professors in the branch theological school at Geneva respectfully report that—

“The branch theological school was opened in the vestry school-house of Trinity church, Geneva, on the 11th day of June last, and the following young gentlemen, intending to enter the ministry of the church, have been admitted members of the school, viz.: Marvin Cady, Richard Salmon, William W. Bostwick, Orsamus H. Smith, Burton H. Hickox, John A. Clark, John Gavott, Thaddeus Garlick, and Ira White. In addition to which, Henry Gregory, Alanson Bennett, and Seth Davis are daily expected.

“The trustees of Geneva academy are now erecting, in an eligible situation on the bank of Seneca lake, a commodious stone building,† containing thirty rooms for students, besides a convenient chapel. The building will be ready for the reception of theological and classical students on the first of next May.

“DANIEL McDONALD, *Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Scripture Interpretation.*

“ORIN CLARK, *Professor of Systematic Theology.*

“The board of managers have also directed their attention to the munificent bequest of the late Mr. Sherred. They have made arrangements for appropriating it in such manner as shall most securely effect the objects intended by the liberal donor. Twenty thousand dollars are appropriated to the support of a professorship in the school of the city of New York, which shall bear his name; \$10,000 to the support of a professorship in the branch interior school at Geneva, also to bear his name. And further (should the board of trustees approve the measure), two sums of \$5000 each are appropriated to complete the establishment of the two first professorships of \$20,000 each, towards each of which \$15,000 shall be paid by any congregation or society, or individual or association of individuals, in the city of New York, on or before the 1st of May, 1822, and two further sums of \$3000 each (should the board of trustees approve) are appropriated to complete the establishment of the two first professorships of \$10,000 each in the interior school at Geneva, towards each of which \$7000 shall be paid by any congregation or society, or individual or association of individuals, not resident in the city of New York, on or before the 1st of May, 1822: the interest only of these sums to be applied to the above objects respectively.”

In furtherance of the measures already taken by the Education Society, or indicated as of importance in their report, the convention

“*Resolved*, That the proceedings of the said society, in the establishment, under the authority of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State, of the seminary for theological education in this diocese, and in the organization of two schools for this purpose, one in the city of New York, and the other at Geneva, as detailed in the said report, be, and they are hereby, approved and confirmed by this convention.”

The convention at the same time

“*Resolved*, that this convention will concur in any proper plan for consolidating the said seminary with any seminary, for the like purpose, which the general convention may, in its wisdom, see fit to establish and permanently fix within this diocese; all the essential provisions and regulations of the seminary now established, under the authority of the convention of this State, being preserved, and a just influence in the management and control of the general institution being secured to each diocese within which contributions may be obtained, or donations made towards its funds. Provided, that the terms of such consolidation be approved by the bishop of this diocese, and the clerical and lay deputies from the convention of the church in this State to the approaching special General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; and that those terms be submitted to, and also approved, by the trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Theological Education Society in the State of New York, or the board of managers acting under their authority.”

A special general convention was called to determine the questions arising from the “Sherred bequest,” referred to above. This convention was held at Philadelphia, October 30, 1821, and on the 2d of November a compromise of the conflicting interests was effected: the general theological seminary was removed to New York, and permanently established in that city, while the “Interior School of Geneva,” by the terms of the compromise, became a “branch” of the Geneva Theological Seminary of the American church.

The success which had attended the establishment of the theological school at Geneva emboldened the friends of the church in this village to secure a college of their own. An interesting letter from the Rev. Drs. McDonald and Clark, to the bishop of the diocese, gives us the inner history of this incipient movement towards a college and theological school combined. We print it from the Hobart MSS. in the possession of the general convention of the church:

“GENEVA, 8th December, 1821.

“RT. REV. SIR,—We take the liberty of stating to you the present situation of our academic school, the difficulties which meet us, and what we suppose to be the best means of procuring relief. We have tried the experiment of the academy since June last, and have not found the results to answer our expectations. Not more than eight scholars, on an average, have attended the school, besides the theological students. The receipts for tuition have been only about fifty-seven dollars, leaving a deficit of about two hundred and seventy dollars to be paid by the trustees, who have a full call for all the funds that they can raise to finish the academy; so that unless some plan can be devised for our relief, the academic school must of necessity cease. The following causes tend to prevent us from having more scholars: 1. It is industriously insinuated that this is exclusively a theological school, thus some are prevented from attending. 2. It is also insinuated that we will receive none but language scholars. 3. An opposition school is maintained in the village. You can readily judge what class of religionists try to do us this harm. To counteract the evil of these obstructions, we propose to appoint an assistant teacher, who shall keep a regular day school for reading, spelling, arithmetic, and writing, and admit quite young scholars. Such a course,

* Journal of Convention, 1821, pp. 20, 21.

† Now called “Geneva Hall,” the oldest of the college buildings.



PLATE XVI.



A.G.S.

RES. OF FRANCIS MASON, BRISTOL, ONTARIO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

we think (and we have the concurrent opinion of the chief churchmen here), would repel the insinuation that we are merely a theological school, and must have everything Episcopal; that we refuse all English studies below collegiate; would break up the opposition school, and, what is of great importance, would be a nursery always at hand and under our own direction to form somewhat of a supply of scholars for the classical department. But as this school will do no more than defray its own expenses, and must be adopted at present for self-defense, we think it necessary that some different division of the principal's time should be made, and a different source be provided from which he can derive a part of his salary. It is proposed that he should devote half of each day to the classical department, and the other half to the theological; and that the theological school in New York permit him to draw upon their treasurer for two hundred and fifty dollars per annum in lieu of the same sum now charged upon the trustees of Geneva academy. The salary will then be paid as follows: five hundred dollars from Trinity church; two hundred and fifty from the theological fund, and two hundred and fifty from the trustees of the Geneva academy. Such an arrangement would leave the academy the following annual expenses: two hundred and fifty to the principal, two hundred and fifty to the assistant, five hundred,—together with repairs and incidental expenses; and we believe that the academy can do no more, certainly not at present, than meet these demands. We, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting to you, as president, and through you to the trustees of the theological school, their committee of finance, or any other committee that can take cognizance of the proposition, that they will direct the principal of the Geneva academy, as being professor in the branch theological school, that he devote one-half of his time to hearing theological recitations, explaining or lecturing before the theological class, in conformity with the duties of his office as professor, and receive from the theological fund two hundred and fifty dollars per annum in lieu of the same sum now paid to him by the trustees of the Geneva academy. The advantages of devoting so much time to the theological scholars are: We have found, by experience and observation, that our lectures should not be before the school of unconcerned students. If before the school, many idle remarks will be retailed by such students as are not churchmen; for it is impossible, before the theological class, not to call in question the opinions of others, and jealousy is much alive on such points. The expense that devolves on theological students being considerable, seems to demand that they should have as much of the professors' time and attention as can well be spared. By making the proposed arrangement, we can probably proceed one year (until the funds are all called into action), without being very burdensome to the theological treasury, less burdensome than if we proceed as we now are; because the academical part does find it extremely difficult to be supported, while the academy is unfinished and the debts unpaid.

"Further, we would remark that we conceive our plan to be a reasonable one, when it is considered that the trustees could hardly have suspected that any expense would have to be incurred by them during the building of the academy, save for the building; and this remark is of more weight when it is recollected that scarcely none but churchmen have subscribed anything, and that some persons, not churchmen, have manifested a disposition not to pay their subscriptions, alleging that the thing is altogether Episcopal, in which thing they claim to have been deceived. Now we know from what source all this springs, but still the burden lies hard on the churchmen; they will do what they promised, and they can do no more. The academy will cost seven thousand, and the land is worth two thousand more; nine thousand, all of which, save about five hundred, comes of churchmen. We hope you will give us an immediate answer, or at least your opinion of what we may safely expect, for we must commence on some different plan from the present one, in the first week in January next.

"We are laboring with a project for a college here, but not having mastered any plan, we say but little now; hereafter, and that soon, we will send you a detailed account of our scheme. In the mean time we hope a few of your thoughts, and those of our energetic friend, Mr. Verplanck, will be turned to the subject of an Episcopal college at Geneva.

"We are, etc., most respectfully,

[Signed] "DANIEL McDONALD.
[Signed] "ORIN CLARK."

Recurring to the matter referred to at the close of this interesting letter, the two professors were shortly ready with their plan for Geneva College.

"GENEVA, December 13, 1821.

"RT. REV. SIR,—We take the liberty of communicating to you our views relative to a college in this place. The necessity of having one west of Clinton is obvious, and some other place will soon advance pretenses to it if we do not. We shall say nothing to a person as well acquainted with the west as you are, rela-

tive to our claims, founded on local circumstances. But the necessity of our having a college is pressing. A college gives great weight and influence to that denomination that has it and manages it well. We could educate more young men, and better, too, in a college than in an academy; because it would be popular, and possessed of better discipline. Such is the charm of a diploma to a youth, that he will ever prefer a college to an academy. Hence some will leave us. A diploma, like an oath in disputes, cuts off all controversy, and the possessor is admitted by the world as competent, without further examination. But what is worthy of deep attention in ecclesiastical concerns is this: he that goes to college must, and thinks he must, proceed through regularly. He that is a member of an academy thinks himself at liberty to study as much as he pleases and no more. Hence a college is indispensably necessary to us if we mean to have a learned clergy. Fifty thousand dollars, exclusive of academy buildings and lot, will be required by the regents, before they will permit us to exercise college functions. To obtain this sum to the satisfaction of the regents, we propose: 1st. To get the regents to accept of the Sherred professorship as a part of the required fund (if acceded to by the trustees of the theological school), which is \$10,000. 2d. We hope Trinity church would, in case we could obtain a charter, convert her donation into an annuity, which would count \$11,000 more. 3d. We would hope to have another professorship here, \$10,000 more, making \$31,000. We think \$9000 could be filled with subscriptions of lands, and some lands might perhaps be obtained from the State. And \$10,000, the remainder, must be solicited through the county, secured on property, where the principal was not paid down.

"The professors in the theological school might be officers in the college. Thus, the president might receive the stipend from Trinity church. There might be a professor of divinity, as in New Haven; and the professor of ecclesiastical history might be professor of languages and history generally. The professor of divinity might also be professor of logic and rhetoric.

"We press, and think there is more need of pressure, upon this point of a college from this consideration: Without flattery, we think that the whole weight of the theological branch here rests upon you. Sir, you are its author and supporter. But what guaranty have we of your life, of the good will of your successor, or of the favorable views of other States towards us after your exertions shall have ceased by the course of nature? But if we had a college with the proper professors, sanctioned by the trustees of the theological school, we should be safe, and always have the means of educating young men ourselves. Party feelings could do little mischief to a college, but might destroy a branch theological school.

"This winter seems to present a combination of favorable circumstances for us to apply. Mr. Verplanck is in the Legislature; no application of the kind is pending. The census is recent, by which the importance of this western world is fresh in the minds of all; and the west is favorable to the majority in politics. Our friends here are decidedly for making an application this winter. Colonel Troup thinks there will be no difficulty in obtaining a charter. There will probably be difficulties in obtaining the charter *as we want it*. We want it to be our own, but the property given must secure the control of it.

"We hope to hear from you touching this point; in the mean time we shall open communication with Mr. Verplanck, with whom we trust you will consult, and assist us to do so. The legal course of procedure in the actual application is pointed out in the statutes, but we wish to have the thing well understood by the church before we move, that there may be unity in motion.

"We are, with great respect and obedience,

"Your much obliged and dutiful presbyters,

[Signed]

"D. McDONALD.

[Signed]

"ORIN CLARK."

With the bishop's approval, and in accordance with the views so ably expressed in the letters written by Professors McDonald and Clark to their diocesan on the 22d of January, 1822, the trustees of the Geneva academy petitioned the regents of the university for a college charter. The petition was as follows:

"To the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

"The petition of the trustees of the Geneva academy most respectfully sheweth: That your petitioners, solicitous for the prosperity of the institution with whose interests they are intrusted, and satisfied that the step they contemplate is the only effectual means of securing the ends for which it was established, have determined to make an effort to procure for it such endowments as they trust may, in the estimation of your honorable body, entitle it to the important powers and privileges of a college.

"The necessity of such an institution in this part of the country cannot but be obvious to all who have the least acquaintance with the extent, resources, and population of the western counties of this State. The simple fact that there are, in the contemplated district of country, more than half a million of people whose

average distance from any college is more than one hundred miles, is sufficient, it is presumed, to put this point beyond question. Another instance of a population of equal extent who are so far removed from the advantages of such an institution does not, it is confidently believed, exist in the United States.

"Your petitioners are aware of the prevalence of an opinion that the multiplication of colleges is unfavorable to the advancement of literature and science, and that the number already chartered is sufficient for all the purposes of public education. But this idea is certainly incorrect, except in places where they are located so near as to interfere with each other, and cannot apply in the case under consideration, as Geneva is situated at such a distance from Clinton as must preclude the apprehension of any injury to the college at that place by the establishment of a like institution at Geneva.

"In a general view the idea is at variance with both reason and fact. No principle can be more obvious than that the diffusion of knowledge and the advantages of learning will be in proportion to the facilities afforded for acquiring them. But the fact that the most flourishing and respectable colleges in the Union are situated in those States whose population is far less than that of the contemplated district, is an ample refutation of the objection.

"Your petitioners, sensible that private and local interest ought ever to yield to considerations of public good, have been guided solely by a regard to this object in naming Geneva as the proper place for a college in the western district, and they assert, without fear of contradiction, that no spot more eligible in all respects can be selected within its limits. It possesses all the local advantages that can be desired for a literary institution. In its position it is central, and is easily accessible, by means of the lakes and Erie canal, to a vast population. It is surrounded by a country of great fertility, abundant in every production that can contribute to the wealth and comfort of its inhabitants, and in beauty and healthfulness is not surpassed by any place in this or any other country.

"Upon the whole, your petitioners are confident that when your honorable body shall take into consideration the destitute situation of this part of our State, its great and increasing population, and the great advantages to be derived to it from a well regulated and liberally endowed college, the only question which will present itself to your deliberation will be whether we have a reasonable prospect of raising funds sufficient to render such an institution useful and respectable. As to this point, your petitioners beg leave to state that they entertain no fears, and they would cherish the hope that what they have already done may be viewed as a pledge of their success in the accomplishment of this important object.

They have, as trustees of the academy, property, well secured, to the amount of	\$1,500
Also a lot, for buildings, of eight acres, valued at	2,500
On which they have erected a large stone edifice, containing a chapel and rooms for the accommodation of sixty students	7,000
They also receive an annuity from the corporation of Trinity church, New York, of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, for the support of a principal and assistant in the academy, which, it is expected, would be rendered permanent to the president of the college, and which arises from a principal of not less than	10,714
	<u>\$21,714</u>

"In addition to which they have encouragement of aid from other sources, from which they feel justified in calculating with confidence upon raising funds within the term of three years to the amount of more than fifty thousand dollars, and which shall produce annually more than three thousand dollars.

"Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray your honorable body to grant them college powers, to take effect at the expiration of three years from the date of the grant, provided your petitioners within that period shall acquire permanent funds as your honorable body shall deem sufficient for the important objects of collegiate education.

"And your petitioners will ever pray.

"By order of the board of trustees of Geneva academy.

[Signed]

"JAMES REES,

"Senior Trustee.*

"GENEVA, January 22, 1822."

The result of this application appears in the following document on file among the college archives:

"In pursuance of a resolution of the regents of the University of the State of New York, passed April 10, 1822, it is hereby certified that the regents have declared their approbation of the plan on which it is intended to found and provide for a college at Geneva, in the county of Ontario, and that the term of three years be allowed for completing the same; and if at the expiration of that time it shall

appear to the satisfaction of the regents that the said plan has been executed, and that permanent funds, producing annually the sum of *four thousand dollars* or upwards, for the benefit of said institution, have been properly secured, the said regents have further declared that the said institution shall thereupon be incorporated as a college according to the laws of the State and the regulations of the regents.

"In witness whereof the seal of the said regents is hereunto affixed at the city of Albany, the 16th day of April, 1823.

"Attest:

[L.S.]

[Signed]

"GIDEON HAWLEY,
"Secretary.

"N.B.—The term of three years commenced on the 10th day of April, 1822.

[L.S.]

"G. HAWLEY, Secretary."

A hurried letter† from the Rev. William B. Lacey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's, Albany, to Bishop Hobart, gives the secret history of this step:

"ALBANY, April 10, 1822.

"RT. REV. SIR,—The regents have this moment decided (five against three) to grant the Geneva petition, on condition that the corporation raise a fund that shall produce an annual income of four thousand dollars. So I trust we shall have an Episcopal college in the State of New York."

A letter written the following day by the Hon. William A. Duer to the bishop intimates that in the case of the Ithaca petition, granted on the same terms, the pecuniary requirement was considered as effectually precluding the possibility of the petitioners' success. In view of the strenuous opposition made to the Geneva project, to which the Hobart correspondence bears ample testimony, it may be that there were hopes that a like failure might attend both projects.

An interesting letter from the bishop, which we give from the original MS. preserved among the college files, throws further light upon the history of this interesting period:

"NEW YORK, April 15, 1822.

"MY DEAR SIR,—You must not suppose because you have not heard from me that I have been indifferent to the application from Geneva for a college. The moment I heard of it I took all the measures in my power to promote its success, and addressed letters to several of the regents, and in some cases, I believe, with effect. You are much indebted for the success of the application to Mr. Duer and Mr. Verplanck, particularly the former, who brought in the report to the regents; and I think it would be well for yourself and Mr. Clark and some of the friends of the church at Geneva to write to him a letter of thanks. It is unfortunate that Ithaca is connected with you. But there was no help for it. They will find it difficult, I should think, to raise four thousand dollars *per annum*, and I am afraid this will be a difficulty with you. Means, however, *must* be devised for surmounting it.

"You, who know how much I have thought and how much I have planned and labored for this object, can readily conceive my gratification at seeing it thus far accomplished,—sooner, indeed, than I could have expected. Providence has favored us. I am the more gratified, inasmuch as I have found it difficult to make the clergy and others in this quarter feel as I have felt on the subject. And even now M. and W., etc., seem to care little about it. It will give unfeigned pleasure, however, to Bishop Bowen, of South Carolina, who recently wrote to me, expressing, as he has often done, his deep sense of the importance of our having a college, and wishing success to the plan in relation to Geneva. . . .

"The branch theological school is, as you may suppose, not popular with many, and it was not an easy matter to obtain for it the arrangements which have been made. As our income will this year fall short of our expenditures, I have been afraid to press more for Geneva than has been obtained. . . .

"The organization of the college, particularly with regard to the trustees who are to be appointed, and other matters, will require a great deal of deliberation, as much will depend on these measures. I expect, God willing, to be at the westward this summer, and conclude it will be well for me to spend some days at Geneva. . . .

"The Rev. Dr. McDONALD."

"Very truly and affectionately yours,

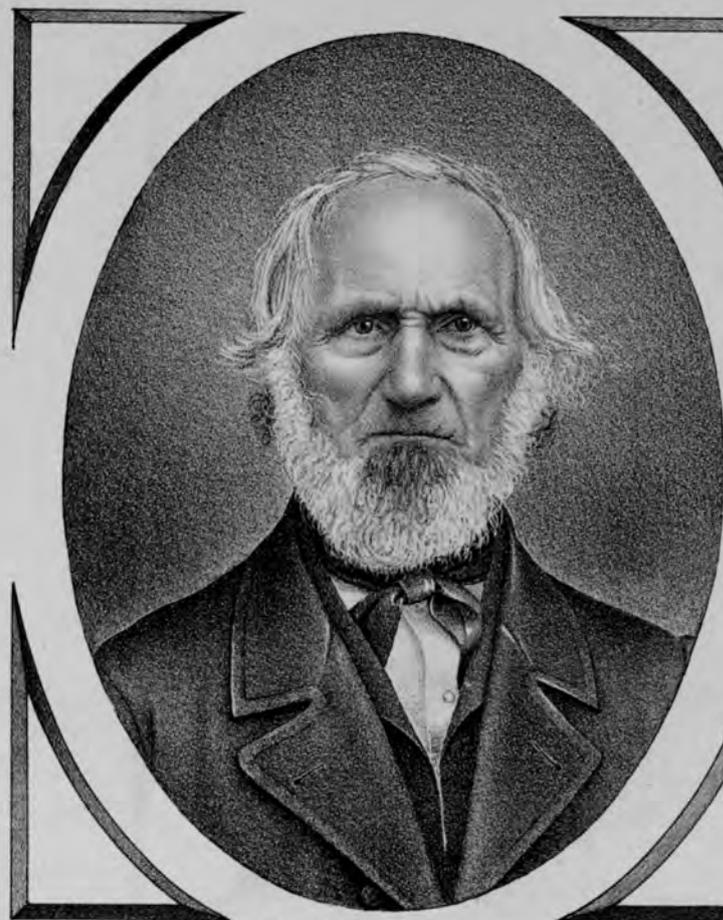
"J. H. HOBART.

In the report on the state of the church, at the next general convention in 1823, it is referred to as a matter of public congratulation to the whole church, "that there is now a prospect of securing at Geneva, in this diocese (New York), *what has so long been a desideratum in our church—a college, to be under the management and direction of its members.*"

Warmly as Bishop Hobart had espoused the scheme of a "branch" theological seminary at Geneva, the plan was not generally "popular," as the bishop frankly confessed, and the next general convention in 1823 recommended to the trustees "to reduce the expenses of the seminary by abolishing the branch school at

* College archives.

† From the unpublished Hobart MSS. in the keeping of the general convention of the church.



COL. AUGUSTINE SACKETT.



MRS. AUGUSTINE SACKETT



RES. OF COL. AUGUSTINE SACKETT, CANANDAIGUA, ONTARIO Co., NEW YORK.

Geneva.”* This could not properly be done without some equivalent; and to enable the trustees of the general theological seminary to effect it, the trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York, in February, 1824, agreed to advance to the trustees of the seminary eight thousand dollars, or to secure the annual interest of that sum. The trustees of the seminary received from the several parties concerned at Geneva, a formal renunciation of all claims on the seminary, secured the annual interest of eight thousand dollars at six per cent. towards the endowment of the proposed college, and in return to the Protestant Episcopal Society, gave to its trustees four scholarships in the seminary.†

This instrument of renunciation we append in full, as it forms one of the important links in the chain connecting Hobart College with the venerable Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning, from which it has received so many proofs of interest and support.

“To all to whom these presents shall come or may concern:

“We, the trustees of the Geneva academy, the rector, churchwardens, and vestrymen of Trinity church at Geneva, Orin Clark, rector of the said church and professor in the branch theological school heretofore established at Geneva, in connection with the general theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, Daniel McDonald, lately principal of the Geneva academy, and professor in the same branch theological school, and Samuel Colt and William S. De Zeng, a committee charged with the collection of funds for the permanent endowment of the new college at Geneva, send greeting.

“Whereas, by a certain instrument of writing under our seals, dated the twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, we the several parties above named, acting for ourselves and on behalf of all others interested in the branch theological school above mentioned, did forever renounce all connection between the said general seminary and branch school, and all claims and demands by or on the part of the said branch school upon the said general seminary, on condition that the said general seminary should cause the sum of eight thousand dollars to be appropriated towards the permanent endowment of the new college then proposed to be established at Geneva, or should secure to its use and benefit the interest of that sum perpetually, in half-yearly payments, at the rate of six per centum per annum.

“And whereas, the said then-proposed college has since been incorporated, and the said general theological seminary has since caused the yearly interest of eight thousand dollars, payable half-yearly, at the rate of six per centum per annum, to be secured to the use and benefit of the said college by means of a grant for that purpose made by the Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York, and an appropriation of real estate satisfactorily assuring the due payment of the said interest, which grant and appropriation we have accepted and do accept as a full performance of the condition above mentioned by and on the part of the said general seminary. Now, therefore, know ye that we, the several parties above named, acting for ourselves respectively, and for and on behalf of all other persons and bodies corporate in any wise interested or concerned in the premises, in consideration of the said grant and appropriation, and of the sum of one dollar to each of us in hand, paid by the trustees of the general theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, have, and each of us hath, ratified and confirmed, and by these presents do, and each of us doth, fully and unconditionally ratify and confirm, the instruments of renunciation and release hereinbefore recited and referred to.

“In witness whereof, we the trustees of the Geneva academy, and we the rector, churchwardens, and vestrymen of Trinity church at Geneva, have caused our respective seals to be affixed to these presents; and we the said Orin Clark, Daniel McDonald, Samuel Colt, and William S. De Zeng have to these presents affixed our hands and seals this twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

“By order of the trustees of the Geneva academy.

[Signed] “JAMES REES, Chairman and Acting Clerk, [L.S.]

“By order of the rector, churchwardens, and vestrymen of Trinity church, Geneva.

[Signed] “DAVID HUDSON, Clerk of Vestry, [L.S.]

[Signed] “ORIN CLARK, [L.S.]

[Signed] “DANIEL McDONALD, [L.S.]

[Signed] “SAMUEL COLT, [L.S.]

[Signed] “W. S. DE ZENG. [L.S.]

Sealed and delivered in presence of

[Signed] “D. S. HALL.

[Signed] “C. SHEKELL.”

Prior to the execution of this release, the first of a series of compromise measures by which the college has surrendered from time to time prospective advantages or actual rights for the purpose of meeting a pressing present want,—the charter had been secured, though by no means without difficulty. We transcribe from the original manuscript in the college archives the statement of these funds, as it was presented to the regents of the university.

The funds of the college now consist:

1. Of the old academy fund of \$1800, of which the sum of \$1500 is secured by bonds and mortgages yielding an annual interest of 7 per cent.; and \$300 is secured by contracts given on the sales of the old academy lot, also yielding an annual interest of 7 per cent.	\$1,800.00
2. The donation made by the society in New York for the promotion of religion and learning, which now yields a semi-annual interest of 6 per cent.	20,500.00
3. A donation from Bishop Hobart out of the Startin legacy, so called, which is secured by bonds and mortgages bearing a semi-annual interest of 7 per cent.	5,000.00
4. Amount collected from various subscriptions and donations, and secured by bonds and mortgages, about \$25,000 of which is subject to a semi-annual interest of 7 per cent., and the remainder annual interest at 7 per cent.	33,800.00
	\$61,100.00

RECAPITULATION.

1. Academy fund of \$1800, at 7 per cent., producing	\$126.00
2. New York donation of \$20,500, at 6 per cent.	1,230.00
3. Startin legacy \$5000, at 7 per cent.	350.00
4. Amount collected from various sources, and producing 7 per cent., \$33,800	2,366.00
	\$4,072.00

In addition to the funds which have been invested and secured, subject to interest as above, there is a considerable amount of notes and subscriptions, including several subscriptions for land. It has heretofore been estimated by the committee under whose agency and direction the college funds were obtained, that about ten thousand dollars would be realized from this source. But it is impossible to estimate at this time with any precision the value of these subscriptions, as many of them are bad.‡

Thus the charter was obtained, and the work, whose small beginning we have so minutely traced, brought to that point whence a rapid progress was comparatively sure.

On the 24th of May, 1825, the organization of the college under its charter was effected, a meeting for that purpose having been called at the academy building. On motion of the Hon. John C. Spencer, LL.D.,§ the proper officers were appointed, James Rees, Esq., the senior trustee, being elected chairman, and the Hon. Bowen Whiting, the secretary of the board of trustees. Thus the new college was fairly launched before the world.

One feature in its proposed educational work demands our especial notice. In a circular issued in anticipation of the full organization of the college classes under date of March 1, 1824, the following outlines of an “English course” are sketched, at a time, we believe, when this feature of collegiate education was elsewhere untried, if not unthought of:

“That the blessings of civil liberty—real blessings only when shared equally among all ranks of people—may be extended as far as possible, and continued as long as possible, a general diffusion of useful knowledge seems indispensably necessary. This is so universally acknowledged by all enlightened politicians, and is so universally received in these United States, both theoretically and practically, that it needs no enforcement from any single institution of learning. But there is another light in which the diffusion of knowledge may be viewed as of the highest importance to the community at large. It is where practical information is communicated to citizens in all stations of life, enabling them to add pleasure to business, and extend their exertions for the means of domestic comfort into fields of research hitherto confined to the philosopher.

“The present extensive application of the discoveries in chemistry to improvements in agriculture and the various manufactures, convenient or necessary to human life, demonstrate in the fullest manner the utility of diffusing a practical knowledge of the arts and sciences among all ranks of citizens, rather than confine that knowledge to the closet of the philosopher.

“For these reasons it is proposed, should the plan receive the approbation of the honorable the regents of the university, to institute in the Geneva College, besides the regular course of study pursued in similar institutions, a totally distinct course, in direct reference to the practical business of life, by which the agriculturist, the merchant, and the mechanic may receive a practical knowledge of what genius and experience have discovered, without passing through a tedious course of classical studies.

“Students of certain qualifications and age shall be admitted members of the college, with all the privileges of it, to pursue a full course of the following studies under the appointed instructors:

‡ College MS. files.

§ Subsequently Secretary of the Navy, a life-long friend of the church and of the college of which he was trustee, 1825–1840.

* Journal of the General Convention, 1823, p. 53.

† Proceedings of the Trustees of the General Theological Seminary, July, 1824, pp. 7–9.

"1. Under the English professor they shall study the Philosophy of English Grammar, Geography, Rhetoric, History, English Composition, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Metaphysics, Evidences of Christianity, and shall practice public speaking.

"2. Under the professor of mathematics they shall study Geometry, Trigonometry, Land Surveying, theoretical and practical; Mensuration, generally; Navigation Leveling, with reference to canals and aqueducts; Hydraulics, as applied to machinery driven by water power; Steam Power, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy, with the use of Mathematical Instruments, the principles of Architectural proportions and Bridge Building, Drawing of Plans, etc.

"3. Under the professor of chemistry shall be studied Chemistry; the principles of Dyeing, Bleaching, etc.; the nature and use of different Earths and Soils; the fertilizing qualities and effects of different substances; Mineralogy and Botany.

"4. This course of study shall consume at least two years, and the students shall be classed by years, as in the classical departments of the college.

"5. Students pursuing this course shall be subject to the same number of public examinations in every year as are the classical students, and shall equally conform to all the by-laws of the college.

"6. Upon the expiration of the prescribed term of study, such students in this minor course as shall appear, upon public examination, to merit it, shall receive from the president on commencement day, if the president be so authorized by the honorable the regents of the university, an English diploma, signed by the president and professors of the college, and which shall be considered an honorary testimony of application to practical studies, as the other diploma of the college is of classical and theoretical studies."

Thus broadly did the founders of Geneva College lay the foundations of their educational course, perceiving at the outset the wisdom of furnishing that parallel course of scientific instruction which, up to the date of this circular,*—in the wording and theories of which we cannot fail to recognize the style and mental grasp of the accomplished McDonald,—no other institution of collegiate learning had introduced.

The following year the Rev. Jasper Adams, D.D., at that time president of the college in Charleston, South Carolina, was chosen to the presidency of Geneva College. Prior to this choice, efforts had been made in vain to secure the services of the present Bishop of New York, the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L. Oxon., at that time a professor in Washington (now Trinity) College, Hartford, Connecticut. Dr. Potter visited Geneva, and it was only on personal and family grounds that he quite reluctantly declined the invitation. The venerable Rev. Dr. John Reed, of Poughkeepsie, New York, was also elected to this post, which, after deliberation, he refused, on the ground of a lack of special adaptation to collegiate work.

Prior to the entrance of Dr. Adams upon his work, the first class had been graduated at the commencement, 1826, consisting of the following gentlemen, all of whom became clergymen, and of whom one only, the Rev. Orsamus H. Smith, residing at Paterson, New Jersey, is at present (1876), after the lapse of a half-century, living and engaged in his life-work of the sacred ministry:

Henry Gregory, B.A., subsequently M.A. and S.T.D., and a tutor and trustee of the college.

Ulysses M. Wheeler, B.A. and M.A.

William W. Bostwick, B.A. and M.A.

Burton H. Hickox, B.A.

Richard Salmon, B.A. and M.A.

Orsamus H. Smith, B.A.

The Rev. Dr. Adams delivered his inaugural in Trinity church, Geneva, at the commencement, August, 1826. A copy of this discourse was published,† and gives abundant proof of the wide reading and thorough scholarship of the accomplished author. At this time, as appears from the "Catalogue of the Trustees, Faculty, and Students of Geneva College, December 28, 1826,"‡ the first of a long series of catalogues which have been issued, with an occasional exception; annually, from 1837 to the present time, the faculty consisted of the President, Rev. Dr. Adams; the Rev. Daniel McDonald, S.T.D., Professor of Languages; Mr. Horace Webster, A.M., subsequently LL.D., and President of the College of the City of New York, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Mr. Joseph N. Faribault, Professor of the French Language, and Mr. Henry Gregory, A.B., Tutor. The latter gentleman had succeeded the Rev. John S. Stone, A.B., subsequently D.D., and lately the head of the theological school of the Protest-

ant Episcopal church at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the father of a president of Hobart in later years. In the senior class there were five, of which two were students of the English course. In the junior class there were two, both English students. The sophomore class numbered fourteen, eight being English students; and the freshman class, wholly classical, numbered eight.

In April, 1828, Dr. Adams, who had amply proved his ability as the head of the college, and had won golden opinions from the students, accepted an invitation to resume his position at the south, being influenced, to some extent, in this decision by the fact that his health was not sufficient to endure the rigors of our northern climate. The presidency was then offered to the Rev. John Churchill Rudd, D.D., of Auburn, a name inseparably connected with the history of the church in western New York; but Dr. Rudd declined the post. Efforts made to secure the place for the Rev. Dr. McDonald, to whom the college owed more, doubtless, than to any other man, failed, if we may believe the MS. letter of the time,§ in consequence of his uncompromising churchmanship; and finally the choice fell upon the Rev. Richard S. Mason, D.D., an eminent scholar and a most conscientious and devoted clergyman. His term of office covered five eventful years, during a portion of which he fulfilled the duties of rector of Trinity church, Geneva, the mother-church with which the college had from the first sustained the closest relations. Almost coincident upon the inauguration of Dr. Mason was the death of the gifted and energetic McDonald, a loss well-nigh irreparable. In the same year, all too soon for the interests of the college he had founded and nursed with infinite care and pains, the venerable Bishop of New York entered into rest, and Geneva College, in the loss of the wise counsels and constant support of Hobart, seemed indeed cast down and well-nigh destroyed. Toward the close of Dr. Mason's term of office a medical school was established in connection with the college, which subsequently attained an honorable position among the medical institutions of the land, and was finally transferred to the Syracuse University, a few years since, only in view of the attraction of students to the great centres, where they could naturally secure greater opportunities for improving in their specialty. In 1835, the needs of the college had become so pressing that the trustees sought relief in their extremity at the hands of the Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning. At a meeting of the trustees of this society, in July, 1836, further aid was granted to the college, accompanied by the declaration, "That the intent of the grant about to be made to Geneva College is to advance and secure the fundamental object for which this society was established and endowed, viz.: the promotion of religion and learning in the State of New York, in connection with the interests of the Protestant Episcopal church; and that the trustees of this society rely on the honor and good faith of the trustees of Geneva College and their successors, that in all future time this intent will be scrupulously observed."

Further stipulations were annexed to this grant. It was required that the president should always be a communicant of the church, as he had always been, in fact, not only a communicant but also a *clergyman* of the church. There seems in this provision an evident purpose to prepare the way for a possible necessity of intrusting the headship of the college to lay hands, as had been so successfully tried at Columbia College. Other requirements with reference to free scholarships were added; and on these terms the society became again the benefactor of the sorely-straitened college. At the same time, on the entrance upon the presidency of the Rev. Benjamin Hale, D.D., in 1836, on the resignation of the amiable Mason, a new epoch in the history of Geneva College was begun.

For twenty-three years this venerated man—whose name will ever live, in view of the patient toil, the abundant sacrifices, and the ceaseless devotion, rendered so freely, and at the cost of health and strength—gave himself to the arduous duties of his charge. Order was established; harmony secured; the narrow means nursed and augmented, often by personal gifts and the results of most generous self-denial on the part of him who, in giving himself to the college, gave all that he was and all he had. A life more noble than that of Benjamin Hale cannot be conceived. Not for himself, but for others, he labored; and when spent with the untiring exertions of laborious years, and rejoicing at last in beholding the fruits of his labors, he retired from the post he had filled with singular devotion and success, throughout the length and breadth of the land, in the sacred ministry and in every walk of life, there were intellectual sons of his who could and did rise up to call him—their beloved instructor—blessed.

As a most valued and honored coadjutor to the devoted Hale, there was added to the staff of professors, at his incoming, David Prentice, LL.D., succeeding the Rev. Dr. McDonald in the chair of languages, and for eleven years, and till failing health required a relaxation of labor, maintaining a most brilliant reputation for high scholarship, singular devotion to his work, and unusual success in imparting the stores of a most richly-furnished and cultivated mind. For an even longer

* The same ideas are brought out more fully, but evidently from the same pen, in one of the earliest printed pamphlets relating to Hobart College, viz.: "Observations upon the Project of Establishing Geneva College." 8vo, New York, 1824, p. 8.

† An Inaugural Discourse, delivered in Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y., August 1, 1827, by Rev. J. Adams, President of Geneva College. Geneva: Printed by James Bogert, September, 1827. 8vo, pp. 56.

‡ Printed by James Bogert, 1827. 8vo, pp. 8.

§ Preserved among the Hobart MSS.

COLONEL MELANCTON LEWIS.

To sympathize with the oppressed, to break down the barriers of social caste, and to give equal chance, right, and privilege to all, is the true spirit of the philanthropist and the republican. Viewed in this light, the life and character of Colonel Melancton Lewis is a fit illustration of these types of genuine manhood. He is a native of New England, the son of Benjamin Lewis and Ruth Tillotson, during life, residents of West Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. On November 3, 1795, Melancton, the second in a family of three, was born. His father, a farmer in moderate circumstances, was a thorough-going, practical man, fond of his calling and desirous that his sons should choose the same vocation for life. When fourteen, Melancton became desirous of attending the academy, but finding this opposed to his father's wishes, he abandoned his plan and conformed to parental direction. He revolved thought as he turned the furrow, and so gained in the esteem of his townsmen as to be sent by them as their representative in the legislatures of 1827 and 1831. He was married, September 21, 1820, to Emeline Moffit, and in 1822, nineteen years after the mother's death, his father, dying, bequeathed the farm to the subject of this sketch.

In the spring of 1836, Colonel Lewis went to Ashtabula county, Ohio, thence removed to Rochester in the year following, and in 1838 came to the village of Victor. Here he purchased commodious and pleasantly-situated property, which has ever since been his home.

In 1844 he engaged in partnership with Albert Simmons, in the mercantile pursuit, and continued in business for thirteen years. Not a taste for this pursuit, but a regard for



COL. MELANCTON LEWIS.

the welfare of his son Melancton, and his advancement in life, actuated Colonel Lewis to become a merchant. The son began as a clerk, and became a partner, and both father and son retired from the firm in the fall of 1857. In 1861 the son resumed business in the old store with his former partner and remained there till his death, February 27, 1864. Subsequent years were employed by Colonel Lewis in the settlement of accounts and the closing up of business. The character and popular estimation of Colonel Lewis may be gathered by a consideration of official rank, private opinion, and social relation. As a soldier, during that provident period when a well-organized militia was regarded as essential to security, he rose to the command of a regiment. As a man of judgment, he was magistrate for nine years, and served on the Board of State Valuation in 1831. A believer in religion, he has been for thirty-four years a trustee in the Congregational church. A firm and honest friend to the down-trodden and enslaved, and a believer in the great principles of liberty and equality, he has sought the greatest good to the greatest number; and firm as an Abolitionist, he was no less independent as a Republican. He is a friend to the free-school system, in the belief that general education, by lessening crime and imparting skill to effort, is an ample return for the burdens of taxation. In language he is exact and comprehensive; in manner, engaging. Abroad, he is social; at home, cheerful and pleasant. He receives life as an experience, and regards the ordering of human events as ultimately designed for man's welfare. The past is contemplated in general with satisfaction, and the future is awaited with tranquil mind.



RES. OF COL. MELANCTON LEWIS, VICTOR, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.

period, from 1831 to 1845, the college enjoyed the efficient and valued services of General Joseph G. Swift, LL.D., as Professor of Statistics and Civil Engineering. General Swift, who will be remembered in military annals as the post-graduate of the West Point Military Academy, in giving his labor to the college, could not fail to inspire the students with admiration of a character at once so noble and so attractive as his own, while the zeal with which he engaged in the work of his department made him a beloved and worthy fellow-worker of Hale and his other compeers.

Our brief allusions to the staff of professors during these early days of Geneva College would be sadly incomplete without full recognition of the able and long-continued services of the late president, Horace Webster, LL.D., whose term of office equaled in years, though it was not coterminous in point of time, the incumbency of Dr. Hale. In the darkest days of Geneva College the zeal and interest of Dr. Webster knew no possibility of failure; and it was a touching tribute to the love he bore to the college he had so faithfully and acceptably served, and the village where he had spent so many useful, laborious, and happy years, that after attaining the highest honors in his walk in life in the metropolis of the State, he returned to Geneva to close within the sound of the college and church bells his mortal career. To these noted names should be added that of David Bates Douglas, LL.D., ex-president of Kenyon College, and for a year professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Geneva College. Rarely have higher hopes been excited than by his coming to Geneva. Rarely has there been a greater disappointment than at his sudden decease. The name of Theodore Irving, LL.D., for ten years (1837-47) professor of Modern Languages, History, and Belles Lettres, will recall his charming contributions to the romantic history of his country in his "Conquest of Florida," while the devotional reader will not readily forget "The Fountain of Living Waters," in which, with transparent style and deep fervor of piety, he has given to our religious literature a work that should not be forgotten. The name of Dr. Edward Cutbush, as professor of Chemistry, Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts, and that of a distinguished foreigner, General Henry L. DuCoudray Holstein, as professor of Modern Languages, should be added to the galaxy of gifted men whose names have honored, as their services have adorned, the institution to which they gave much of their valued lives.

In 1836 the middle college building was erected for the use of the medical department. In 1837 the new college building was erected, now known as Trinity Hall. In 1838 the State granted the college an annuity of \$6000 per annum, which was continued until 1846, when the grant was held to be inoperative by the amendment to the constitution made in that year. In 1841 the medical college building, to the erection of which the State had granted the sum of \$15,000, was added to the number of college edifices, and the middle college building was appropriated to the use of the academic department. In 1848 the small building then used for lectures, and now known as the Philosophical Room, was fitted up as a chapel. In 1849, the sum of \$15,000 having been raised for that purpose, chiefly in the diocese of Western New York, the "Hobart Professorship" was established and assigned to the department of the Classical Languages; and on the completion of their foundation, the society for the "Promotion of Religion and Learning" gave the college, in 1851, the interest of a similar sum for the endowment of a professorship.*

On the 12th of May, 1848, the following minute and resolutions were adopted by the corporation of Trinity church:

"The vestry then considered the resolution heretofore submitted by the committee, to whom was referred the application of Geneva College, together with their report and the accompanying statement of the Bishop of Western New York; and the same having been discussed it was, therefore,

"Resolved, That, for the purpose of promoting religious education in connection with the church in this State, it is expedient to endow the college at Geneva, in the diocese of Western New York, with an annuity of \$6000, to commence on the 1st of May, 1866; such sum to be thereafter annually expended in the support of professors and tutors, and upon terms, conditions, and provisos, and with checks to be hereafter settled, so as to insure its application to the uses intended, *provided* the college shall raise, by subscription or other grants, a sufficient sum to insure the continuance of the institution in its late efficiency, until the endowment of this church shall be available.

"And it was referred to the same committee to consider and report the proper terms, conditions, provisos, and checks aforesaid."

The cessation of the State grant, however, created an immediate and pressing need, and application was made to Trinity church, New York, for relief. How that venerable corporation responded may be best inferred by the following extract from its minutes:

"NOVEMBER 14, 1851.

"Resolved, That the promised endowment to Geneva College made by this vestry on the 12th of May, 1848, of \$6000 per annum, to commence on the 1st of May, 1866, be so modified as to allow instead thereof \$3000 per annum in perpetuity, payable quarterly, to commence from the first day of the present college term, *provided* that the trustees of Geneva College assent to such modification."

This grant was qualified by certain conditions, which were accepted and fulfilled: and among them was one, that the college should assume the name of the revered Hobart, a fitting tribute to distinguished zeal and service in the work and welfare of the college; and another, to the effect that any necessitous young man should receive his education and lodging in the college without any charge, thus making this institution of the church *free* to all.

This arrangement, concluded under the beloved and wise Bishop De Lancey, was the salvation of the college. Trinity church and Bishop Hobart must be gratefully regarded as its founders; and the college has had abundant proof that the parent has never forgotten, and will not forget, her offspring. But the endowment of \$100,000, which would otherwise have been received in 1866, is by the terms of this compromise now only \$50,000, at 6 per cent., and the values of money are so changed that, practically, even this sum is greatly diminished. It may be hoped, if not confidently anticipated, that "Trinity" will from its abundance eventually make good its original purpose.

The retirement of Dr. Hale, full of years and honors, was succeeded, in 1858, by the inauguration of the Rev. Abner Jackson, D.D., LL.D., at that time Professor in Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut.

During these nine years of abundant and successful work, there were associated with President Jackson men of like spirit, and hardly less renown as scholars, as those who shared the work and honors of the excellent Dr. Hale. Foremost among these—alas! that he has passed away from earth—should be mentioned the late Kendrick Metcalf, S.T.D., who, for nearly a quarter of a century, as professor in more than one department, as senior professor, and from time to time acting president, and, finally, when worn out in the work, as deservedly *emeritus* professor, gave to the college a life's devotion and all the varied powers of a singularly gifted mind. Nor should the name of Edward Bourns, LL.D., subsequently President of Norwich University, in Vermont, who was long a successful professor of languages here, be forgotten. The Rev. William Dexter Wilson, D.D., LL.D., L.H.D., now of Cornell University, and Professor John Towler, M.A., M.D., the honored and beloved senior professor of the present faculty, are still happily living. Their worth and praise every graduate or friend of "Hobart" will attest.

In 1860-61, the efforts of President Jackson to increase the endowment of the college added about sixty-seven thousand dollars to the general funds of the institution. The beautiful chapel, built after designs by the Messrs. Upjohn and Son, at the sole charge of Mr. William B. Douglas, of Geneva, was consecrated on the 29th of October, 1863, by the Right Rev. Bishop De Lancey, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L. Oxon., the life-long friend and supporter of the college. The sermon on this interesting occasion was preached by the Rev. Morgan Dix, S.T.D., rector of Trinity church, New York. The Rev. Henry A. Neely, D.D., now Bishop of Maine, was the first incumbent of the chaplaincy. He was succeeded by the Rev. Pelham Williams, D.D., now rector of the Church of the Messiah, Boston, Massachusetts, and, after a lengthened interval, he in turn was succeeded by the present incumbent, the Rev. Walter Ayrault, D.D., an alumnus of the college over whose religious interest he is called to preside.

On the retirement of Dr. Jackson from the presidency of Hobart, the Rev. James Kent Stone, D.D., son of the first tutor of the college, the Rev. John S. Stone, D.D., was called to the position, which he filled but a single year, but little of which, in consequence of family affliction, he was able to spend in actual collegiate work. The vacancy created by Dr. Stone's retirement was filled by the appointment of the Rev. James Rankine, D.D., rector of St. Peter's memorial church, Geneva, and head of the De Lancey training school. Dr. Rankine's incumbency extended over two years, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Maunsell Van Rensselaer, D.D., late President of Deveau College, Suspension Bridge, New York, whose term of office was terminated early in the present (1876) year. During the presidency of Drs. Rankine and Van Rensselaer, mainly through the exertions of the bishop of the diocese, the Right Rev. Dr. Coxe, assisted by the presidents and the local Geneva clergy and trustees, the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars was added to the funds of the college, while various improvements, such as the purchase of valuable philosophical apparatus; the erection of an observatory, and the purchase of a fine telescope, with other subsidiary appliances for the practical study of astronomy; the fitting-up of a college reading-room; the increase and arrangement of the college library of thirteen thousand volumes, etc., etc., prove that the college is not standing still.

On the 11th of May the Rev. William Stevens Perry, D.D., LL.D., who had

* Historical notices prefixed to the "Triennial" catalogue of 1856.

been elected on the 20th of the preceding month, entered upon the presidency of the college. On the 31st of May the newly-chosen president was unanimously elected to the episcopate of the diocese of Iowa. The circumstances of the diocese and of the election being such that there could be no doubt as to the question of duty in the case, Dr. Perry tendered his resignation to the trustees of the college on the 21st of June, which was accepted by the board, after the adoption of complimentary resolutions, to take effect on his consecration to the episcopate. A committee was empowered to nominate a new president, who will enter upon his duties on the removal of Dr. Perry to his future home.

At present the following gentlemen form the faculty and lecturers of Hobart College for 1876 :

The Rev. William Stevens Perry (Harvard College), D.D. (Trinity), LL.D. (William and Mary), President, Trinity Professor of Christian Ethics, Startin Professor of the Evidences of Christianity, and Acting Professor of Intellectual Philosophy; John Towler, M.A. (University of Cambridge, England), M.D. (Hobart), Professor of Civil Engineering and of Chemistry, and Acting Professor of Mathematics and Modern Languages; Hamilton L. Smith, M.A. (Yale College), LL.D. (Trinity), Prendergast Professor of Astronomy and Natural Philosophy; Joseph H. McDaniels, M.A. (Harvard College), Professor of the Greek Language and Literature; the Rev. George F. Siegmund (graduate of the Universities of Halle and Berlin, Germany), M.A. (Hobart), Hobart Professor of the Latin Language and Literature; Charles D. Vail, M.A. (Hobart College), Adjunct Horace White Professor of Rhetoric and Elocution, and of the English Language and Literature; the Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe (University of New York), D.D. (Trinity), LL.D. (Kenyon), Lecturer on English Literature and History; the Hon. Samuel A. Foot, M.A. (Union College), LL.D. (Hobart), Lecturer on Constitutional Law; the Rev. Walter Ayrault, M.A. (Hobart College), D.D. (Hobart), Chaplain and Pastor on the Swift Foundation; Charles D. Vail, M.A. (Hobart), Librarian.

Hobart College is the college of the five dioceses of the State of New York. The five bishops of these dioceses are all visitors. Three of them have consented to serve as trustees; and the rector of Trinity church, in New York, is also a visitor and a trustee.

The church possesses in this college :

(a) Endowments, inclusive of value of buildings (\$53,000), amounting to \$266,000. Total of college property, \$333,000.

(b) Income from all sources, \$13,700.

(c) A corps of eminent scientific and classical professors, whose names and college honors we have given above, all laboring to give the highest tone and character to the scholarship of the college, the standard of which is not surpassed by any college in the State, and elsewhere only by the two great universities of the land.

(d) An incomparable site on the banks of the beautiful Seneca lake, in a healthy and beautiful village, where the social and religious influences are of the happiest kind.

(e) A historic character, shown in this sketch, which is always valuable to an American college, and is a guaranty of perpetuity.

(f) A community of relations and claims that never can be shared by any future institution, growing out of the common history of the five dioceses of the State of New York.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE ONTARIO FEMALE SEMINARY—THE GENEVA UNION SCHOOL—THE CANANDAIGUA ACADEMY.

THE ONTARIO FEMALE SEMINARY.*

In a history of the educational institutions of Ontario County, the Ontario Female Seminary should have a prominent place. This is due to its successful career for so long a period, and to its position, in its early years, as a pioneer in the modern movement in behalf of a higher education for females.

Its beginning was as follows: December 8, 1824, James D. Bemis, Nathaniel Jacobs, Walter Hubbell, Jared Willson, and Mark H. Sibley, gave public notice that they would make application to the Legislature for an act incorporating the Ontario Female Seminary, which was then being established. Land for the seminary was deeded by Henry B. Gibson, July 28, 1825. March 4, 1825,

* By Edward G. Tyler.

notice was given for proposals to erect a building for the use of the institution, the building to be of brick, seventy-five feet front and fifty feet deep, two stories high, with a basement of four feet above the ground. This was the main central building, and furnished adequate accommodations for a very few years, until a south wing of thirty by fifty feet was erected, for the purpose of supplying a school-room and recitation-rooms, while the main building should be devoted wholly to the accommodation of the boarding department. During the first five years of its existence the institution had a varying history, with successive changes of principals, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Whittlesey, whose name was widely associated with the *Mother's Magazine*.

In October, 1830, Miss Hannah Upham and Miss Arabella Smith, from New Hampshire, were made principals of the institution, and from this time it began to take on a steady growth and permanent prosperity. In the year 1835 they assumed, by request of the trustees, full charge of the boarding department, and the almost entire control and responsibility of the institution. Under their wise management the number of pupils increased, the reputation of the institution extended, pupils from a distance multiplied, and larger accommodations for the boarding department became requisite, until the north wing of thirty by fifty feet, two stories high, was erected to supply the needed rooms for dormitories. Miss Upham and Miss Smith continued as associate principals until the summer of 1842, when Miss Smith died, and Miss Upham continued sole principal, except as assisted by her nieces, until July, 1848, when she retired from the institution, after a connection with it of eighteen years of successful management. After resigning her charge, she spent a few years with relatives in New England, after which she returned to Canandaigua, and in the midst of endeared friends and associations passed the remaining years of her life. She died August 20, 1868, in the eightieth year of her age. In conformity with her request, her remains were taken to the family cemetery, at Portsmouth, N. H. In commemoration of her character and life-work, her pupils erected in her name a rich memorial window in the new Congregational chapel at Canandaigua.

In the words of a well-drawn biographical sketch, taken from the minutes of the University Convocation of the State of New York, August, 1869,—

"Miss Upham was a woman of rare gifts. With great strength of mind, the most thorough culture, and the acuteness of a logician, there was combined a most delicate refinement and the sweet simplicity of a child. As a teacher she wonderfully impressed herself upon her pupils, or, rather, she reproduced herself in them. She moulded their characters and planted in their hearts seeds of spiritual life, which have blossomed and borne fruit in countless Christian homes; and even when the infirmities of age gathered upon her, she wore upon her brow that coronet of tranquil joys accorded only to those whose life and being have been consecrated to the Lord. Her ruling principle was love. Every pupil was to her as a child of her affections, and to fit her for Christian usefulness was her most earnest endeavor. Her school was a delighted family—many, very many of whose members have already with her entered into that divine joy to which she led them."

In July, 1848, Miss Upham was succeeded by Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Tyler, who had previously been connected as associate principals with the Young Ladies' Institute of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The institution continued to prosper until the accommodations both for day and boarding pupils became too limited, and in the summer of 1852 its capacity was enlarged by the addition to the south wing of a two-story building, with dimensions of forty by sixty feet, furnishing an elegant school-room and chapel, and additional lodging-rooms. The institution thus had come to have a capacity for accommodating a large day school and a boarding school of eighty pupils, and twelve or fifteen teachers, together with a full complement of domestics.

In July, 1854, Mr. and Mrs. Tyler were succeeded in the principalship by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Richards, then recently from the Female Collegiate Institute at Barhamville, S. C.

From 1860 to 1867, Mr. Tyler and Mr. Richards were associated in the management of the institution.

From 1867 to 1875, Mr. and Mrs. Richards had entire charge of the seminary. Thus the institution filled up and completed the half-century of its existence.

During its later years it encountered difficulties arising from the weakness of its financial condition, it having never been endowed, and having started on a subscription of about sixteen thousand dollars only, thus leaving the expense of buildings and improvements to be provided for, chiefly by incurring a permanent indebtedness. Also there has come upon our country recently the era of large and richly-endowed female schools and colleges, thus drawing away patronage from the older seminaries of more limited accommodations and humbler pretensions.

Whether, from these causes, the Ontario Female Seminary has closed its work, or, on the other hand, has a mission still to accomplish, its past at least is secure.

PLATE XIX.



RES. OF CAPT GEORGE HICKOX, CANANDAIGUA, NEW YORK.

Its half-century record is made up, and its history is replete with precious and enduring memorials. Like the Troy Female Seminary, founded about the same time, it was a pioneer, leading the way in the new era of an advanced education for women. It was "the mother" of female schools and colleges over the land, and thus still lives. It has sent out hundreds of well-educated teachers, many of whom have risen to high positions in first-class seminaries and colleges for women. It has furnished many successful writers and authors. It has educated probably not less than five thousand pupils, many of whom have gone to enrich and adorn happy Christian homes in distant States, while for its own town and county and region it has done a work of inestimable value,—a work not only literary and intellectual, but also social and religious, for it ought to be recorded that the institution was earnestly Christian, but not sectarian, the different denominations being represented in its board of trustees, its corps of teachers, and its list of pupils.

THE UNION SCHOOL OF GENEVA,

now incorporated as the Geneva Classical and Union School, is one of the first institutions of the kind established in the State. The plan was first proposed by Mr. Francis Dwight, so well known for his deep interest in the cause of education in our State, and was submitted to Messrs. C. A. Cook, Perez Hastings, and Aaron Young.

After long consultation the plan was proposed to the public, and a meeting of the citizens was called. There was for a time strong opposition to the enterprise on the part of tax-payers; but the object was at last obtained, a large majority of the citizens voting for it, and in time those most opposed to the plan became its warmest supporters. For a long time this institution was taken as a model for others, and delegations frequently came from other towns in the State to witness the operation of the school, in order to form others on the same plan.

On the 24th day of April, 1839, Philo Bronson, Charles S. Brother, and S. D. Tillman, commissioners of common schools for the town of Seneca (now Geneva and Seneca), pursuant to previous notice to each of said commissioners, met at the office of S. D. Tillman, in the village of Geneva, and unanimously resolved that the old school districts, Nos. 1 and 19, comprising the corporate bounds of the village of Geneva, are hereby annulled, and that a new district, to be called No. 1, be formed from the same, together with a certain tract or territory lying north of the corporate bounds of Geneva.

On the 26th day of April, 1839, Aaron Young, William W. Greene, and S. Greene, trustees of old district No. 1, and Clark Morrison and William Barker, trustees of old district No. 19, consented in writing to the annulment of the old districts and the formation of the new.

On the 11th day of May following, by order of the commissioners, a meeting of the taxable inhabitants of the new district was held at the Mansion House, on Seneca street, in the village of Geneva, for the purpose of electing district officers and transacting such other business as might be deemed necessary in the organization of the district. At this meeting Bowen Whiting was chosen moderator, and Francis Dwight clerk *pro tempore*. The meeting elected as trustees of district No. 1, Bowen Whiting, Richard Hogarth, and Francis Dwight. James Gillespie was chosen clerk, and Jacob Marshall collector. An effort was made to raise by tax two thousand dollars to build a new school-house, but was unsuccessful, and the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

A special meeting was called on the thirtieth of the same month, at the Presbyterian lecture-room, in the village of Geneva, and a sum not exceeding three thousand six hundred dollars was voted for purchasing a site and erecting thereon a suitable building.

The site was purchased on Milton street, and a very commodious building erected on it in 1839, having four rooms, accommodating about three hundred pupils, and employing five teachers.

On the 9th day of May, 1840, at the annual meeting held at the new school-house, and presided over by Benjamin Hale, D.D., Messrs. Whiting, Hogarth, and Dwight were unanimously re-elected trustees.

Mr. Isaac Swift was the first principal of this institution, and held his position, with honor to himself and profit to the district, for thirteen years. In 1841 the sum of six hundred dollars was voted for the purpose of procuring a bell for the new school-house. In 1842 the building was found insufficient, and a wing on the east of the main building was erected.

In 1852, Mr. J. E. Dexter succeeded Mr. Swift, and in the spring of 1853 Mr. William H. Vrooman became connected with the school as assistant teacher, having charge of the boys of the senior department.

During the summer of 1853 a west wing was erected to the main building, and all the rooms rearranged and newly furnished; also three branch school-houses, known as the North and South branches, and colored school. The main building then accommodated two grades of scholars,—seniors and juniors.

Scholars were transferred from the branch schools to the junior department, and from the junior to the senior, on passing a certain prescribed examination. By an act passed April 15, 1853, incorporating Geneva Union school, and authorizing a classical department, it became subject to the regents of the University of the State of New York, and entitled to a distributive share of the literature fund. This academic department has enjoyed, and still enjoys, an excellent reputation.

During the year 1853, and incorporated in the same act above referred to, the board of education was increased from three to five members,—one to be elected annually, and to hold his office for five years. In 1854 another branch building was erected on Lewis street, called the middle branch.

In 1855, Mr. E. M. Hutchins was selected as principal, and in 1857 Mr. B. I. Bristol.

In 1859, Mr. William H. Vrooman was elected principal and superintendent, and still has charge of the schools. When Mr. Vrooman took charge of the schools, the board of education was composed of the following gentlemen, viz.: George B. Dusenberre, Perez H. Field, Phineas Prouty, James M. Soverhill, and Corydon Wheat. Messrs. Dusenberre and Soverhill were elected members of the board in 1856, Mr. C. Wheat in 1857, Mr. Phineas Prouty in 1858, and Mr. Perez H. Field in 1859. In this place permit us to say that no school ever had a more acceptable, efficient, and excellent board, and that no board of trustees was ever more devoted to the interests of a school.

The fact that a larger number has been in attendance each succeeding year is pleasing evidence of the growing popularity of the school and the competency of the board of trustees to direct in its successful management. The Union school building, on Milton street, known as the main or academic building, was destroyed by fire on the 17th of December, 1868, and with it the large and valuable library, astronomical, chemical, electrical, and philosophical apparatus, pictures, piano, furniture, books of teachers and pupils,—all lost. Apartments were immediately secured and furnished, and the school reopened on the 4th of January, 1869. Union or Dunn's Hall was occupied by the senior department, and rooms at the foot of Castle street, owned by Mr. James M. Soverhill, by the junior department. On the 16th of March, 1869, an act was passed legalizing all former acts of the board of trustees, and, among other things, making "Geneva Classical and Union School" the corporate name of the institution. At an annual meeting, held in Union Hall, December 26, 1868, it was resolved that the trustees be authorized to procure estimates and plans for rebuilding the school-house, and submit the same on the 30th of January, 1869, to which time the meeting adjourned. The trustees not being prepared to report, the meeting again adjourned. Messrs. Angus McDonald and S. D. Robison were associated with the board of trustees, and authorized to examine new sites on which to erect a house. After several adjourned meetings, it was finally resolved, on March 20, 1869, after hearing the report of the trustees, etc., "that we proceed to build a new school-house, and to build it on the old site, and large enough to accommodate at least six hundred pupils, and that it be furnished with single desks, and of the most approved styles. Mr. A. J. Warner was the architect who drew the plan of the building, and it was built, furnished, and heated with steam at a cost of about thirty-eight thousand dollars. On the 20th day of October, 1870, the building was ready to be occupied by the school, and was formally delivered into the hands of the pupils by the president of the board, Mr. Corydon Wheat. The school was immediately graded and put in good working order.

In 1871, Mr. James M. Soverhill having declined a re-election as trustee, Colonel Frederick A. Prince offered the following resolution, viz.:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the tax-payers of this school district be tendered to James M. Soverhill for his long and faithful services and unswerving devotion to the interests of its schools, extending over a period of fifteen years, as one of its trustees."

The resolution passed unanimously. Mr. Joseph S. Lewis was then elected trustee for five years. This is the first and only change in the board of trustees since 1859. On the 2d day of September, 1872, the board of education met at the office of Hon. George B. Dusenberre, tidings having been received that the steamer "Metis" was lost, and that one of their number, Hon. P. H. Field, was drowned, and adopted the following, viz.:

"Resolved, That we attend his funeral in a body; that all the public schools in the village be closed at the time appointed for his funeral; that a copy of the memorial be furnished the family of the deceased, and that the same be published in the Geneva papers.

[Signed]

"C. WHEAT,

"P. PROUTY,

"J. S. LEWIS,

"GEO. B. DUSENBERRE,

"Trustees."

On this same day, at a meeting of the teachers of the Geneva Classical and Union School, held at the new school building, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the teachers of Geneva Classical and Union School, in token of respect to the memory of one who has been a zealous and steadfast friend of this institution, attend, in a body, the funeral obsequies of the late Hon. Perez H. Field.
"WM. H. VROOMAN, *Principal*."

On the 5th day of October, 1872, Mr. John Post, supervisor of the town, appointed George W. Field, M.D., trustee of the school, in place of Hon. Perez H. Field, deceased. Mr. Field acted as trustee until the day of his death, which occurred on the 20th of March, 1875. At a special meeting of the trustees of Geneva Classical and Union School, held March 22, 1875, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, We have learned of the death of our esteemed associate, George W. Field, M.D., which occurred in the city of New York on the 20th day of March, 1875; therefore be it

"Resolved, That in his death we recognize the loss of a faithful, influential, and cultivated associate, who has endeared himself to us by his noble acts and unswerving fidelity to duty.

"Resolved, That we, in token of respect, attend his funeral in a body; that all the public schools of the village be closed at the time appointed for the funeral; that we extend to the relatives of the deceased our deepest sympathy; that a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family of the deceased, and that the same be published in the village papers.

"CORYDON WHEAT,
"PHINEAS PROUTY,
"GEO. B. DUSENBERRE,
"JOSEPH S. LEWIS,
"Trustees."

Also the following, viz.: "In the sad event of the death of George W. Field, M.D., one of the trustees of Geneva Classical and Union School, the teachers of the institution, feeling that the school has lost a faithful and efficient officer, education a cultivated scholar, and they a genial friend, met in the school chapel, March 23, 1875, and adopted the following:

"Resolved, That we, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, attend his funeral obsequies in a body; that we tender our sympathy to the widow and relatives; that a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family of the deceased, and that the same be printed in the village papers.

"WM. H. VROOMAN, *Principal*."

On the 20th of April, 1875, John J. Doolittle, supervisor of the town, appointed Arthur P. Rose, Esq., trustee in place of George W. Field, M.D., deceased.

On the 13th of June, 1876, Mr. Arthur P. Rose tendered his resignation as trustee of the school.

This resignation having been accepted, the supervisor, on the 18th of July, 1876, appointed Mr. John W. Smith trustee, in place of Arthur P. Rose, resigned.

The changes noted in this sketch are the only ones in the board of education during a period of twenty years. The teachers connected with the school are kept as long as they are found faithful and efficient, or until they signify a desire to leave. The board of education has ever been watchful, economical, and devoted to the interests of the school; never conceited, fickle, hasty, jealous, selfish, and tyrannical; never biased by politics or religion; always united and pulling together, taking for their motto, "In union there is strength," "United we stand; divided we fall." Hence, the school has steadily grown and increased, and teachers, pupils, and patrons have been benefited and made happy.

The Geneva Classical and Union School accommodates from nine hundred to one thousand pupils, and employs from twenty to twenty-two teachers. The schools are all carefully classed and graded, and embrace a complete common school and academic education.

The primary or branch schools embrace a three-years' course; then the pupils are, on examination, admitted to the intermediate department, where they spend another three years, and are, on examination, admitted to the senior common school department, which requires three years more. The academic department has three separate divisions in its course of study, viz., classical, mixed, English, each requiring a three-years' course. The schools are free of charge to all residing in the district, and the best of teachers are employed. The Geneva Classical and Union School is designated also to instruct a normal class under the regents of the University. It has fitted many young men for college, many for teachers, and sent abroad many more to occupy places of trust and honor. As it was the first institution of the kind in its organization, so now it is one of the first in moral and intellectual improvement.

HISTORY OF CANANDAIGUA ACADEMY.*

The history of Canandaigua Academy is closely connected with that of the Phelps and Gorham purchase, in western New York. Judge Phelps and Judge Gorham, the main purchasers of this tract, were men of great enterprise and ability. They were also men of culture and education, and hence among their first acts was the setting apart of a large tract of land for the purposes of an academy or seminary, and that of a high order.

The deed of conveyance was made January 28, 1791, reciting that "We, Nathaniel Gorham, of Charlestown, in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and Oliver Phelps, of Suffield, in the State of Connecticut, of our own pleasure and divers considerations moving thereunto, do give, etc., six thousand acres of land in the county of Ontario, and State of New York, for the purpose of establishing an academy or seminary of learning in said county, at township No. 10, in the third range, which said township lies on the north end of Canandaigua lake, and adjoining thereon, which land is made subject to the management and direction of His Excellency, George Clinton, Governor of the State of New York, and Robert Morris, of the city of Philadelphia, Esqr., to us the said Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps, Esqrs., to the Rev. John Smith, of Dighton, of the commonwealth aforesaid, and the first learned minister of the church and religion who shall be settled in the work of the ministry at the aforesaid township No. 10, where the proposed school of learning is to be fixed, and to his successors in the work of the ministry, etc."

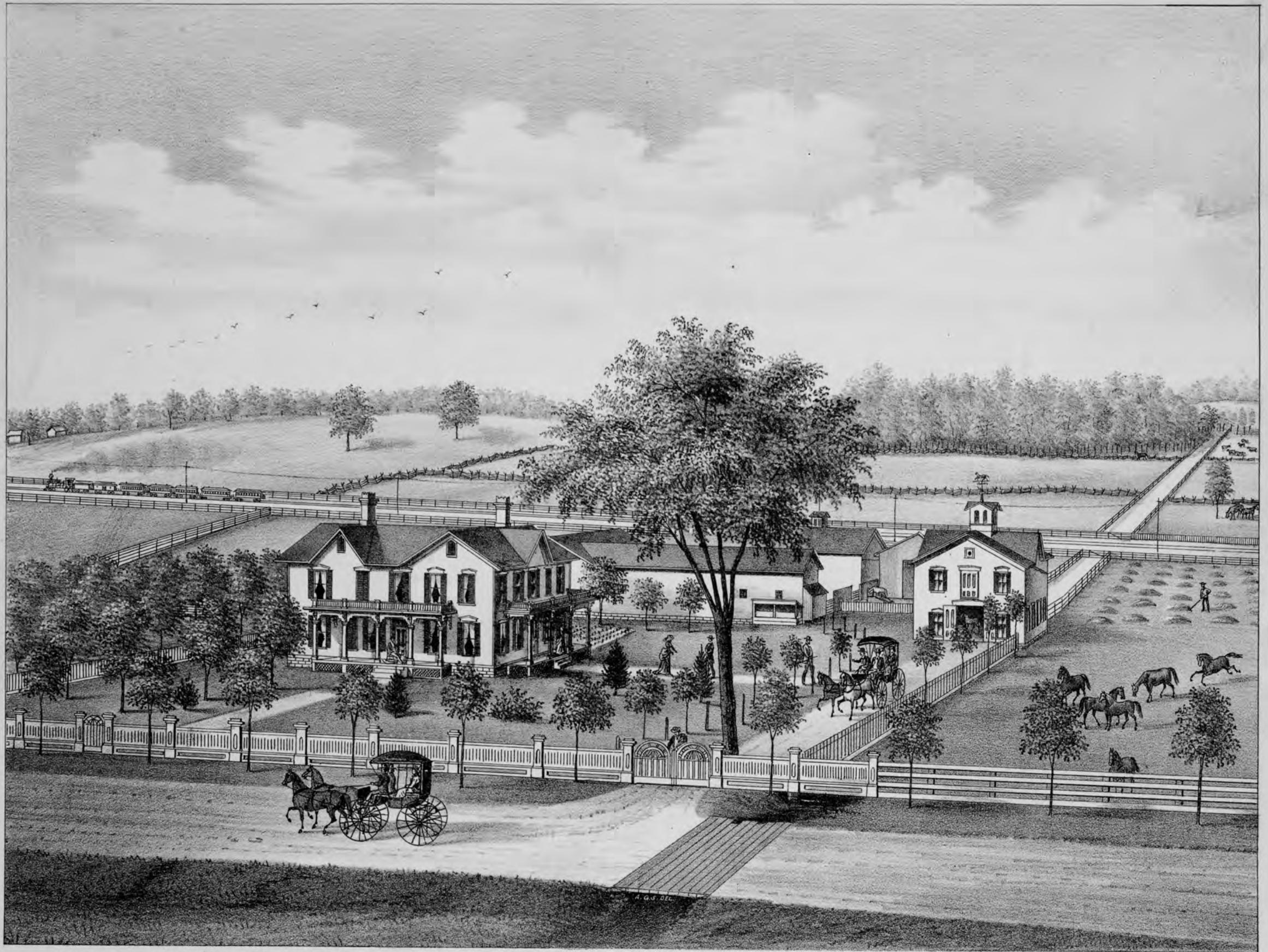
On the 12th day of February, 1795, Oliver Phelps, Nathaniel Gorham, Arnold Potter, and Nathaniel Gorham, Jr., applied to the regents of the University of this State for an act of incorporation, stating "That they are founders and benefactors of an academy about to be erected and established at *Canadaque*, in the county of Ontario, for the instruction of youth in *the languages and other branches of useful learning*, and that they have contributed more than one-half in value of the real and personal property and estate collected or appropriated for the use and benefit of the same."

The act of incorporation was granted, bearing date March 4, 1795, with the following trustees: Nathaniel Gorham, Oliver Phelps, Israel Chapin, Nathaniel Gorham, Jr., Thomas Morris, Arnold Potter, John Smith, Timothy Hosmer, Charles Williamson, James Wadsworth, Oliver Leicester Phelps, Daniel Penfield, Ambrose Hull, John Codding, John Wickham, Moses Atwater, Judah Colt, Israel Chapin, Jr., and Amos Hall. The act of incorporation bears the signatures of George Clinton, Chancellor, and De Witt Clinton, Secretary. In a subsequent deed, dated January 1, 1799, explanatory of the former deed of conveyance, and signed by Oliver Phelps, it is declared that it "was the original intention and mutual agreement of Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham that part of the lands conveyed in the aforesaid deed should be exclusively appropriated to the purpose of promoting in the minds of the youth to be educated at said academy an ardent attachment to rational liberty and the just rights of man, and also to the purpose of assisting to raise up humble merit, depressed by poverty, to the condition of extensive usefulness to the community"; therefore it was provided that out of the income from certain lands mentioned "there should be set apart by the said trustees and their successors yearly the sum of *twenty dollars*, as a premium, to be given to that youth, being a student of said academy, who shall compose, and at the yearly commencement of said academy deliver and pronounce publicly in the presence of a majority of the trustees present, *the best oration* on "The Transcendent Excellence of a Genuine Representative Republican Government, Effectually Securing Equal Liberty, Founded on the Rights of Man;" and that the residue of the annual profits which shall arise from the said lands shall be exclusively applied towards educating in said academy such young men as, having bright intellects and amiable dispositions, bid fair to be useful members of the community, but, from the incompetency of their resources, are unable without assistance from the fund hereby appropriated to acquire a suitable share of literary information to enable them to do extensive good to their fellow-men." The first recorded meeting of the trustees was held July 12, 1796, at the house of Nathaniel Sanborn, inn-holder; and the first official act was to elect two trustees—Nathaniel W. Howell, in the place of Israel Chapin, and Dudley Saltonstall, in the place of Nathaniel Gorham, both deceased. A committee was also appointed to solicit subscriptions for the benefit of the institution, and another to superintend the erection of a building and to employ an instructor. A subscription was accordingly opened for the new academy, and the paper bears the names of forty persons, which names, as a matter of some local interest, are here given,—

Oliver Phelps, 6000 acres of land, 4000 for himself, and 2000 in behalf of Nathaniel Gorham, deceased; Gad Wadsworth, \$100; Ebenezer Merry, \$15; Frederick Hosmer, \$25; Reuben Thayer, £100; Arnold Potter, 200 acres of land;

* By N. T. Clarke, Principal.

PLATE XX



FARM & RES. OF DR JOHN W. POTTER, MAIN STREET, CANANDAIGUA, NEW YORK.

Nathaniel Gorham, by Oliver Phelps, £100; Timothy Hosmer, 100 acres of land; Thomas Morris, the legal interest of \$1000 annually; Charles Williamson, £500; Moses Atwater, legal interest of £100 annually; Amos Hall, legal interest of £100 annually; Nathaniel W. Howell, \$100; Nathaniel Norton, £100; Nathan Elliot and James K. Guernsey, \$70; Nathaniel Perry, \$100; Lemuel Chipman, \$100; Phineas Bates, \$100; Thaddeus Chapin, £50; Israel Chapin, £50; Luther Cole, \$10; Samuel Abbey, \$10; Peter B. Porter, \$25; Judah Colt, \$250; William A. Williams, \$100; Nathaniel Sanborn, \$50; Stephen Bates, \$10; Ezra Platt, \$20; John Warren, \$10; Daniel Brainard, \$10; Jacob Bradley, \$30; James Austin, \$10; John Keyes, \$6; Daniel Gates, \$15; Elijah Murry, \$15; Elijah Morgan, \$10; Herman Ely, \$10; Theodore Sheppard, \$10; Joseph Hill, \$5.

These subscriptions, excepting the first two, were collected by Judge Hosmer. Hence it appears that the sum total of the subscription amounted to 6300 acres of land, \$1216, and £800, and the legal interest on \$1000 and £200, converting it all into currency, the land at twenty cents per acre; the whole amounted to \$4581.

From the few records which are preserved, it appears that a building was begun in 1796, and a school was organized the same year, but under what teacher is not known.

In the record of the meeting held November 17, 1804, it appears that a committee was appointed to employ some suitable person to teach a grammar school in the academy.

Among the earlier records of the board of trustees are the following: Voted, November 17, 1804, that the board next proceed to fill the vacancy occurred by the removal of Ambrose Hull out of the United States, he having removed to Florida.

Voted, June 25, 1806, that Israel Chapin, Moses Atwater, and N. W. Howell, be a committee to dispose of some of the most salable lands, whereof the absolute fee simple is in this corporation, to such an amount as will finish and paint the academy.

Voted, July 30, 1810, that John Greig, John C. Spencer, and Luther Cole be trustees to fill certain vacancies then existing.

Voted, that Moses Atwater, Nathaniel W. Howell, John C. Spencer, William Williams, and John Greig be a committee to superintend the instruction in said academy, with authority to establish a system of education to be pursued therein and a code of rules and regulations for the government thereof; to determine on the qualifications of such as may be admitted as students, and from time to time to visit and inspect the school, and see that the rules and regulations adopted for the government and instruction thereof be enforced.

Voted, November 19, 1810, that Mr. Gorham be a committee to see that the school be constantly supplied with firewood for the ensuing winter.

September 7, 1811, that the committee of repairs be authorized and requested to complete the second story of the academy building as soon as possible; and that the school committee be authorized to employ an assistant teacher in the academy.

December 3, 1811, that Mr. Howell be authorized to pay the sum of twenty dollars to Reuben Orris, one of the students of the academy, being the premium awarded to him for composing and publicly pronouncing, at the late annual commencement of the academy, the best oration on the transcendent excellence of republican government, in pursuance of a limitation in the deed of conveyance executed to this corporation by Oliver Phelps, deceased.

May 23, 1812, that John Greig, John C. Spencer, and Myron Holley, be a committee to memorialize the Legislature, stating the claims of the academy to be erected into a college.

Voted, November 19, 1810, that, on recommendation of John C. Spencer, Nathaniel Jacob, Jr., be employed as principal of the academy for one year at a salary of six hundred dollars, payable quarterly.

September 15, 1813, that the school committee be directed to engage Rev. Mr. Howes to instruct the academy at least for one year upon the terms agreed upon with Dr. Jacob; also that the school committee be authorized to purchase and distribute such prizes as they may think proper on examination and exhibition days, to be paid for out of the funds of the institution, provided such purchases do not exceed the sum of twenty dollars.

December 6, 1813, that Rev. Mr. Howes be informed that it is desirable that he should eat at the same table with the pupils, that he take such oversight of the wood delivered at the academy for the use of the school as may be necessary to prevent any improper use or loss of it, and that he be at liberty to keep a fire in his lodging-room provided he defray the expense thereof. July 18, 1814, that the thanks of the board be tendered Rev. Ezra Witter for the impressive and appropriate address just delivered by him in the school-room, etc.

October 20, 1817, that the resignation of Mr. Witter be accepted, to take place on the first of May next. At the same meeting it was voted that the building

committee be authorized to procure materials and prepare for the accommodation of a principal of the academy and of a steward, and to contract for the erection of such a building.

Voted, April 20, 1818, that the board secure the services of the Rev. James Stevenson, of the city of New York, as principal of the academy, at a salary of eight hundred dollars a year, together with a dwelling and the use of the academy lot, and that two hundred dollars additional be given to him in token of their regard, and to assist him to remove his family to this place.

Voted, October 3, 1818, that public notice be given that the academy will open for the reception of students on Monday, the 12th of October, instant, and that the price of board shall not exceed one dollar and seventy-five cents per week, and washing fifty cents per dozen, the students to furnish their own beds and furniture, and their proportion of fuel, and that the tuition be five dollars per quarter. These records have been recited here mainly to give some idea of the working of the academy in its early history.

From these records it would appear that a building (of wood) was erected in 1796, and so much of its lower story finished as to admit of its use for that year; that a school was opened; that during the next six or eight years the academy was completed and painted, and that the school was in the second story, the lower rooms being used by the preceptor and his family; that originally the two sexes were educated together; that among the first teachers were,—Dudley Saltonstall (probably), Rev. Eliphalet Coleman, Thomas Beals, Rev. Mr. Chapman, Rev. Mr. Howes, Rev. Ezra Witter, and Rev. James Stevenson.

It is probable that Dudley Saltonstall was the first teacher in the academy. His name is cherished by our old people with great respect. He seems to have been a genial man, much beloved by his pupils, and much respected by the trustees, of which board he was some time a member. He was not unlike the village schoolmaster described by Goldsmith.

“A man severe he was and stern to view,
Yet he was kind, or if severe in aught
The love he bore to learning was in fault.”

There are no records to show the success of the school until the accession of Mr. Stevenson in 1818, although there is abundant evidence of the struggle through which the academy had to pass previous to that time, and the school was kept in operation only by loans or by subscriptions on the part of its friends, and during the four years of Mr. Stevenson's administration it was not self-supporting. The sum total of receipts for tuition, board, wood, and washing, during the first year of Mr. Stevenson's was one thousand three hundred and seventy-nine dollars and eleven cents, and expenses were one thousand three hundred and eighty-two dollars and twenty-three cents, leaving a deficit of three dollars and twelve cents; and the last year, 1822, the sum total of all receipts for tuition was six hundred and ninety-nine dollars and ten cents, and Mr. Stevenson's eight hundred dollars, showing a deficit of one hundred dollars and ninety cents. Ichabod Spencer, afterwards Rev. Dr. Spencer, of Brooklyn, succeeded Mr. Stevenson, and was principal for two or three years. He was succeeded by Mr. George Willson, afterwards the author of Willson's Arithmetic and Class Reader. In the spring of 1828, Mr. Henry Howe, a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, then recently from Pompey Hill Academy, in Onondaga county, was elected principal, and he entered at once upon his labors. Very soon, under his efficient management, the old wooden building became too strait to meet the demands of the school; and so in 1834-35 the building was entirely remodeled and enlarged. It was inclosed with brick, raised one story, and extended east and west by new and spacious additions, taking the form it has to-day. It was considered at the time a building of fine proportions, and well arranged for school and family purposes; and although it has not the style and finish of many modern school buildings, yet for beauty of location, for arrangement and convenience of school-rooms, and apartments for the family of the principal, it ranks among the best academies of the State; and as to its sanitary condition, it is unsurpassed.

Up to the time of Mr. Howe's administration, the academy had never been self-supporting. It had depended entirely upon home patronage, with but few exceptions. He came soon to see that if the school ever became prosperous, it must command and receive patronage from abroad; hence the necessity of a well-planned and well-conducted boarding department, and that under the charge of the principal instead of a steward, as it had before been done.

He therefore began to take boys from abroad into his own private family, and soon found so many applications, that he asked of the trustees the enlargement of the academy, as described above.

In this enlargement, the building was fitted up for the accommodation of some thirty or forty boarders, who could be in the family of the principal, and under his immediate care. Mr. Howe had, in the seven or eight years that he had been in the academy, awakened a good deal of interest in educational matters. He had traveled through the towns lecturing upon various topics of interest, intro-

ducing blackboards into the common schools, organizing associations of teachers and becoming personally acquainted with them, and ascertaining the educational needs of the schools in the vicinity; so that when the new building was opened in 1834, it was filled to its utmost capacity almost at once. The record of the summer term of 1830 (the earliest found among Mr. Howe's papers) shows an attendance of fifty-five students, of whom twenty-six were from abroad. Among those names, and who will be recognized by many among us, were H. Channing Beals, Jacob Morris, John Greig Howell, Selden Marion, Edmund Chesebro, Ambrose Spencer, Elnathan Simmons, George Willson, and others. The attendance increased regularly, so that during the last term in the old academy, ending April, 1833, the number in attendance was seventy-five. On the 22d of July of that year the school was removed to the old court-house, with an attendance of sixty-six. On the 15th of May, 1834, the school was opened in the new academy building, with an attendance of ninety-six, sixty-two of whom were from abroad. In the term ending October 5, 1836, the attendance was one hundred and fifty-nine, and the term following, one hundred and eighty-six.

My acquaintance with the academy began in the spring of 1837. I had heard of its good name, and having finished my second winter's school, I found myself on the 29th of May enrolled among the students of the academy. My name stood on the roll one hundred and thirty-two, only nine more coming in that quarter after me. The school year was then divided into two terms of five months each, with a month's vacation between them, each term being divided into two quarters of eleven weeks each. During the term in which I entered the academy there were in the academic department one hundred and sixty-three students, and forty-nine in the primary department, making in all two hundred and twelve. Among the young men whom I found as students were, Samuel H. Torrey, Gorham; Thomas S. Beals, Thomas F. Rochester, Rochester; Fernando Jones, Chicago; Charles C. Fitzhugh, Genesee; Walter S. Hubbell, Philip Spencer, John and James Rankine, Richard Church, Angelica; James G. Shepard; and in the primary department were such boys as George Cheney, Thomas B. Carr, William B. Duncan, Albion Ellis, Richard Pierson, Edward Shepard, Dwight Munger. The teachers I found in the academy were, Henry Howe, principal; Horatio N. Robinson, A.M., professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry; Samuel S. Howe, A.M., Robert McNeil, A.B., professors of the Greek and Latin Languages; Louis Provost, teacher of the French Language; Jacob T. Hotchkiss, A.B., Daniel Willis, teachers of English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, and Penmanship.

The trustees of the academy at this time were, Oliver Phelps, Moses Atwater, Nathaniel W. Howell, Thomas Beals, Evan Johns, John C. Spencer, Walter Hubbell, Francis Granger, Jared Willson, James D. Bemis, Thaddeus Chapin, Alexander Duncan. From a statement of the trustees, it appears that the plan of the academy embraced a thorough and extended course of English and mathematical study, instruction in the Latin and Greek classics to an advanced standing of one or two years in college, the teaching of the French language, and a department for the education of common-school teachers.

The charges for tuition were four dollars a quarter, and board was one dollar and sixty-four cents per week. There was also a "Family Organization," and Mr. Howe took boys into his family for one hundred and thirty-five dollars a year. The building was arranged for five teachers, and for the accommodation of about one hundred and fifty scholars, averaging about thirty scholars to a teacher. The trustees believed that a school of that size, or a little less, was the most desirable in every point of view; that it could do more thorough and more satisfactory work than if it were much larger,—an opinion which the subsequent history of the academy has abundantly confirmed. Mr. Howe continued in the charge of the academy until March, 1849, when from failing health he resigned the principalship, and retired upon a farm some two miles from the village, where he remained until his death, June 6, 1865.

It is fitting that a brief notice of Mr. Howe should be introduced here, for to him more than to any other one man is the academy indebted for its permanent foundation and subsequent prosperity. Henry Howe was born in Shoreham, Vermont, in 1797. He was educated at Middlebury College. After graduating, he was tutor in the college for two years, then was principal of Castleton Seminary, and subsequently principal of the academy at Pompey Hill, in Onondaga county of this State. He came to Canandaigua in the spring of 1828, to take charge of the academy here. He found it in a very unpromising condition. The building was small, with no conveniences for a school or family; but with a singleness of purpose, and with great hopefulness, he entered upon the work which, although he did not then know it, proved to be the work of his life. Under his energy the school began to show unmistakable evidences of a real prosperity. The number of pupils largely increased, and prejudices and opposition to a liberal education began to give way. He traveled through the country, as has already been stated, and by his labors created much interest in the education of our youth.

From the first he identified himself with every improvement relating to the village or county, and he soon had the satisfaction of seeing great numbers of young men gathered around him for instruction. Mr. Howe continued in charge of the academy for twenty-one years, and then, in 1849, retired to his farm, in the management of which he became greatly interested, and by which his health was to a good degree restored.

But it was ere long apparent that his best energies had been spent, just as he was most glad they had been, in bringing the young men, only not of this community, but of many others, to the privileges of a refined and liberal education, and who now, all over the land, rise up and call him blessed. I speak from a sense of personal attachment to him, which grew up in the intercourse of teacher and pupil. He seemed to me to become personally interested in his pupils, and to enter largely into their sympathies and aims, and to unite, in a remarkable degree, the qualifications of a good teacher with the kindness of parental regard. It is true he did not amass very much of this world's goods (faithful, earnest, self-denying teachers rarely do), but he did a noble work, and one which will outlive his own time, and result in untold blessings to other generations. His work was that of a most pure and sincere Christian teacher, and his memory is fragrant with the odor of faith and love.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Howe, Mr. George Willson and myself conducted the academy as a day school for the spring term, when Mr. Marcuis Willson, who had been a former student in the academy, and at which he prepared for Union College, was elected principal, and entered upon his labor in the fall of 1849.

During the four years of Mr. Willson's administration, the course of instruction was considerably modified by the introduction of more extended historical study, and by a great enlargement of the department of the natural sciences. Upon Mr. Willson's resignation, in 1853, I was chosen principal, which position I accepted, and have occupied without intermission until now, having just entered upon my twenty-fourth year of service in this relation. During the first six years I resided in the building, and had the entire charge of the school in all its departments; but for the last seventeen years I have resided out of the building, and have intrusted the care of the building, premises, and boarding department to an associate or resident principal, Mr. Wm. M. McLaughlin serving as such six years; Mr. Chas. S. Halsey, seven years; Mr. E. J. Peck, two years, and Mr. E. S. Hall, two years.

It does not become me to speak very much in detail of the academy while it has been under my charge, any further than to give some of the results of that term of service.

During this time there have been associated with me, in the work of instruction, seventy-two teachers, fourteen in the classical and higher English, ten in the modern languages, and thirty-nine in the English department. The number of students in attendance, taking the sum of the yearly rolls, during those twenty-three years, is four thousand two hundred and one, and the whole number since 1837, the time of my first acquaintance with the academy, is seven thousand five hundred and seventy-five.

The average attendance during the last twelve years of Mr. Howe's administration was two hundred and twenty-four; during the four years of Mr. Willson's was one hundred and seventy-one, and during the term of my service is one hundred and eighty-three. The largest attendance during Mr. Howe's time was three hundred and twenty in 1838, in Mr. Willson's was one hundred and ninety in 1850; in mine, was two hundred and sixty-two in 1866. Of those four thousand two hundred and one students above referred to, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine were from abroad, and of the whole seven thousand five hundred and seventy-five since 1837, three thousand five hundred and ninety-four, or forty-six per cent. of the whole, were from out of town. Hence, it appears that the academy has had a large support from those outside our village and town, from all sections of the country, especially from the great West.

In these twenty-three years two hundred and fifteen young men, or about ten a year, have gone from the academy to college, or to higher professional schools, and of most of them it can be said that they have reflected great credit upon the academy in which their preparatory studies were pursued. Adding to the seven thousand five hundred and seventy-five, the whole number above mentioned, one thousand four hundred and forty, about the number in attendance during the first nine years of Mr. Howe's service, makes a total of nine thousand and fifteen. I have no means of knowing the number of pupils during the preceding thirty-three years of the academy, but it would be safe to say that it could not have been less than two thousand; so that without doubt, if the records of the academy could all be restored, there would be found upon them as yearly totals the names of over eleven thousand pupils, making probably more than seven thousand different individuals, of whom more than five hundred have gone from the academy to college, or to higher professional schools.

In closing this recital of facts we are justified in the inquiry, After this eighty

DAVID CROOKS, the father of David K., whose portrait appears here, was a native of Blanford, Massachusetts, from which place he emigrated to western New York. His first visit to Richmond occurred in 1799, while returning from a prospecting tour through Ohio. He reached the valley of the Honeoye in the midst of one of those beautiful Indian Summers which used so uniformly to prevail throughout this section during the late autumn months, and which rendered the country delightful beyond measure by lighting up the dense forests, in valley and upon hill-top, with hues as bright and varied as ever fell upon the vision of man. His dreams of a home in Ohio at once vanished, and he immediately purchased the farm now owned by the Wright heirs at Richmond Centre, and long known as the "Deacon Gilbert place." He settled there in February of the following year, and upon the 2d day of the next September was born the subject of this sketch,—at present the oldest native-born citizen of the township.

After living upon this place for several years, the father sold to Deacon Elias Gilbert, and purchased of Judge Oliver Phelps a grist-mill and a saw-mill erected by him upon Mill creek, and seven hundred acres of land lying adjacent. Here the son learned something of milling as well as farming, and remembers well, at this late day, not only of bestowing upon the Indians for their porridge the daily sweepings of the mill, but recalls holding the trees, when a mere lad, while setting out the orchard yet standing east of the residence of Mr. Myron Blackmore. His school days, which were somewhat limited, were passed in a log school-house opposite the Dennis Pennell residence, and at a select school taught in the basement of his father's house.

At the age of twelve, his father died in consequence of an injury received at the grist-mill, and four years later, through an imperfect title, the farm and mills became the property of strangers. During these great calamities the sterling worth of the mother became manifest. With the firmness and decision of her great uncle, General Knox, she kept the family together until, with characters well formed under home influences, they entered earnestly and successfully upon the battle of life.

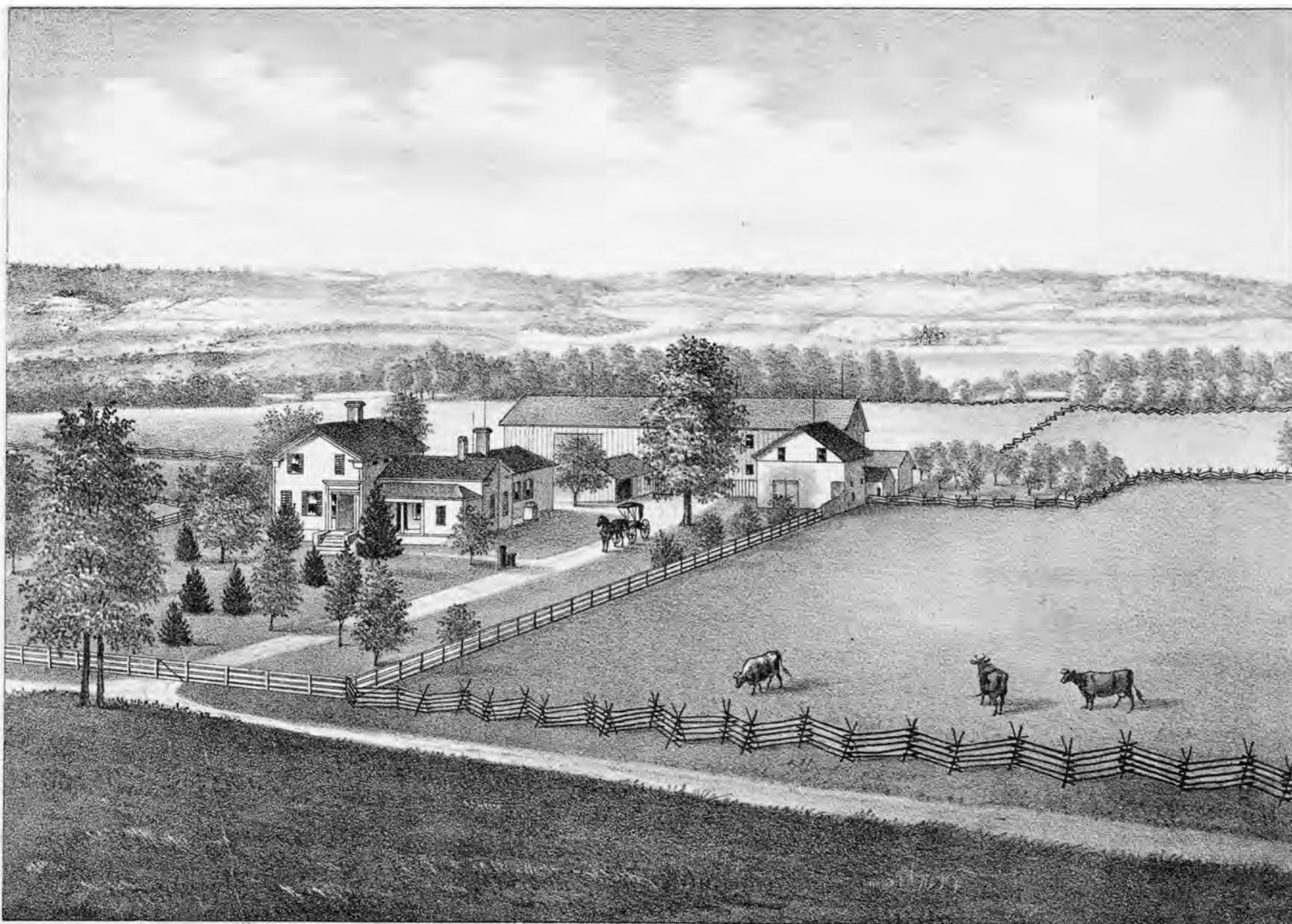
In 1822, Mr. Crooks married the eldest daughter of John Abbey,



DAVID K. CROOKS.

Esq., an early pioneer; and in 1829, having somewhat recuperated his fortune, he purchased and settled upon a farm in Oakland county, Michigan. In consequence of the unhealthfulness of the climate his stay there was brief, and he returned to his native township, purchasing the farm now owned by Mr. John Abbey, and known as the Lemuel Hazen place, and three years subsequently buying of his father-in-law one hundred and forty acres more upon which he now resides. He made these purchases largely on credit, and at high prices for the times, and although the energy and economy of his wife and himself are proverbial, he did not complete his payments and erect the house in which he now lives until the year 1850. Yet, notwithstanding a score of years passed in the harassing grasp of debt, he and his faithful companion, in the decline of life, have already been blessed with a longer period of peace and quiet "under their own vine and fig-tree."

His life has been a long, active, and blameless one, in which the "golden rule" has been the guiding principle. With his neighbors he has always lived in harmony, never having been known to differ seriously with any; still his strength of will, physical and moral courage, and persistence of purpose are quite remarkable. As an early illustration of these peculiarities, when but a boy thirteen years of age, and unaccompanied by any one, he drew from Reed's Mill in Richmond, with a sleigh and double ox-team, seventeen barrels of flour to the United States army in camp at Buffalo; and upon his return loaded with munitions of war for the arsenal at Batavia! In politics, although an ardent Democrat, and having voted that ticket for over half a century, he has had but little to do with office, and with office-seeking *nothing*, as this he has ever most *heartily despised*. During the Rebellion he was a war-Democrat, and hailed with joy the restoration of that Union for which his ancestors fought. In the church to which he belongs (Protestant Episcopal) he is an earnest and consistent member, always giving liberally to advance the cause of his Master. He is still hale and hearty, quite six feet in height, and as erect as a youth of twenty; living quietly, yet industriously, beside his two sons (who are his only offspring), patiently awaiting that summons which comes sooner or later to all.



RES. OF DAVID K. CROOKS, TOWN OF RICHMOND, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.

years of service, what has Canandaigua Academy accomplished? I have already referred to the number of pupils who have been taught here, and I believe I can say, without fear of contradiction, that the academy has maintained a reputation for sound and substantial instruction in contradistinction to that which is superficial and showy; thoroughness in all the departments of an English and classical course of study has been secured, though with how much labor none but a teacher can have any adequate conception. The tendency of the times (and it has been increasing of late) is to haste and unsoundness in school-work. The times are fast, and boys must be ready for business at twelve or fourteen; hence, time is too valuable to be spent in school, and consequently many of its better schools, including even the high schools of the cities, are made up in their higher grades of men-children; hence the multiplication of simple text-books, keys, and translations to make the road short and easy: and to hold a steady hand against this tide of popular feeling has been no easy task.

The education of the day has been fast becoming showy and demonstrative in its character. Exhibitions, parades, class-excursions to watering-places and to Europe, class-suppers, and expensive social organizations, including ball- and boating clubs, and the like, make up considerable of the work of many of our schools. Extravagance of outfit in buildings, apparatus, and furniture, with all the paraphernalia which looks to a grand show, makes no small part of the educational policy of the day. The same spirit shows itself, though not in so marked a degree, in our religious work. The churches are working very much by conventions, by mammoth sea-side and lake gatherings, where, amid display and show, with music and banners, demonstrations are made in behalf of the Most High. I would not wholly condemn these things, but so far as they divert the mind from earnest individual and personal work they are an evil which ought to be expurgated from our religious and educational systems. In this respect our academy has been truly conservative, and nothing has been allowed to interfere with its proper and legitimate work, and there is no one thing which to-day affords the friends of the institution more profound satisfaction than this feature of our academic labor.

The academy has ever been a patriotic institution. Its very foundations were laid in a patriotic devotion to the new government, whose origin was coeval with its own, and a special provision was made for promoting in the minds of the youth to be educated here an ardent attachment to national liberty and the just rights of man; and nobly has it ever responded to the spirit of these provisions. When the great rebellion of 1861 broke out, the academy was first and foremost among the schools of the State in a voluntary service to support the flag and to preserve the integrity of the government. The young men gathered here at that time were stirred with patriotic impulses, and it was not in my heart to forbid them. I readily yielded to their desire to enter the service, and so many left school for that purpose that during a portion of one year it had scarcely any young men left. Teachers and scholars went together, and one class which I had formed with great satisfaction went bodily, and left but a single member, and he remained only because he was too young to enlist. During the years 1862 and 1863 the number of pupils was considerably lessened by the war, but in 1864 the number was greatly increased, and in 1866 we were overwhelmed with pupils so that we had not sufficient place for them. Two of our teachers that year, Major C. S. Aldrich and Lieutenant E. C. Clarke, and twenty-three pupils, were returned soldiers. In our annual catalogue of 1864 there was published a "roll of honor" containing the names of one hundred and twenty-five who had gone into the service and who had been students in the academy during my administration, or the ten years previous, which list did not probably include more than half of the actual number, or the names of any who had been students previous to 1853, who are reckoned by hundreds, and who poured out their blood like water upon nearly every battle-field of the war. Among those who fell in that conflict we recall the names of Henry Willson, Captain Charles Wheeler, Sergeant Augustus T. Wilder, one of our teachers, Edward Chipman, Captain Herendeen, Frederic Jeffrey, James and Greig Mulligan, and many others who gave promise of eminent usefulness, and whose deaths show to us the cost of that sacrifice by which we preserve our national life.

In pursuance of a resolution offered in the University Convocation, which meets annually in Albany, by General Prosper M. Wetmore, of New York, a committee was appointed to secure from the colleges and academies of the State the names and a brief history of those who had gone into the service from their institutions. As one of that committee I undertook the gathering of such a history of our students; and, although it is not yet completed, I have done considerable in collecting brief records of their military life, a labor in which I have taken a great though a sad pleasure. I have in this record one hundred and thirty-seven names, and I design to extend it so as to embrace the names of all who represented us in the army during the war.

Another feature of our academic labor which should be mentioned, is its normal labor in the education of teachers. The preparation of teachers for our common

schools has for many years engaged the attention of the leading educators of the State and country, and more than forty years ago special provision was made by the Legislature of this State for this purpose. The academy was among the first eight selected for this work, and the appointment has been renewed almost without interruption till the present time. In the catalogue of 1848, the principal, Mr. Howe, reported that "a teachers' class was first organized in the academy in 1830, and that since that time five hundred young men have entered that department." And in the twenty-three years of my service here as principal more than four hundred more have been members of the teachers' class; so that during the forty years of the working of this department more than a thousand young men have been aided in their preparation for the teachers' work.

It is proper to allude to what it has done in the matter of *gratuitous instruction*. As has been stated, it was in the original plan of the academy that provision should be made for aiding meritorious young men or lads who, by reason of poverty, were hindered from pursuing such a course of study as they would be glad to do, and hence the academy has always granted her tuition to such as seem to need it and were worthy of it. During the twenty-three years of my service as principal a considerable number each year have thus been aided, many of whom have been the sons of poor but patriotic men who fell or were broken down in health in the conflict of the great rebellion.

It would not be inappropriate to close this brief sketch of the academy by a reference to some of those teachers who are best remembered, and those students who subsequently achieved a fair renown in some field of human labor. Among the former, in addition to those already referred to, may be mentioned Mr. Marcus Willson, who, as principal, succeeded Mr. Howe in 1849. He entered the academy in 1830 as a student, prepared for Union College, at which he graduated, and afterwards taught in New York and New Jersey before he assumed the charge of the academy. He was very successful as a teacher, a man of great culture and of ripe scholarship, the author of "Willson's Histories" and "Willson's Readers," the most beautifully illustrated books of the kind that have probably ever been published in this country, and from the sale of which he is receiving a handsome income.

His present residence is at Vineland, New Jersey, upon a plantation devoted to fruit-culture, for which he has great taste, and in the management of which, and in literary labors, he finds his time occupied.

Among other classical teachers may be mentioned Alvan Lothrop, John M. Greene, now pastor of a Congregational church at Lowell, Massachusetts; A. S. Zeike, late pastor of St. Peter's church, of Rochester; assistant principal Wm. M. M'Laughlin, since principal of the Mexico Academy, and at present principal of an academy in Connecticut; Mr. Chas. S. Halsey, now principal of the High School at Schenectady, New York.

Of the teachers in the mathematics and the natural sciences, H. N. Robinson, the author of Robinson's mathematical works, is best remembered by students thirty or forty years ago. Later, Moses H. Wells, now a pastor of a Congregational church in New Hampshire, was very much beloved as a teacher and as a man.

Among those whose names are cherished with great affection as teachers in the intermediate department since my own connection with the academy are Frederic S. Jewell, Daniel L. Kiehle, the former of whom is a clergyman of the Episcopal church, and the latter of the Presbyterian church, in Wisconsin, Major C. S. Aldrich, now a merchant of Bloomington, Illinois, Lieutenant E. C. Clarke, now of Naples, New York, and Frank H. Wisewell, now secretary of the New York department of Missions of the American Sunday-School Union.

Of students, I have already mentioned Marcus Willson, who entered the academy November 15, 1830, and remained there until he completed his preparatory studies to college.

A few days later, Stephen A. Douglas, from Brandon, Vermont, at the age of seventeen, became a student, and remained until the last of December, 1832, or about two years. Mrs. Douglas, the mother of Stephen, was a widow, and married a Mr. Granger, of Manchester, in this county, and hence made that her future home, bringing her son and daughter, afterwards Mrs. Julius N. Granger, with her. The record shows Douglas to have studied, in the two years he was in the academy, Latin grammar, Latin reader, ten books of Virgil, Greek grammar, Greek reader, six Cicero's orations, algebra, etc. After leaving the academy he entered the law-office of Walter Hubbell, Esq., where he remained until June, 1833, when (I copy from a letter of his to his former teacher, Mr. Howe, dated Jacksonville, Illinois, January 14, 1836) "I left for Cleveland, where a few weeks after I was taken sick with bilious fever, and was confined to my bed until some time in October, when I took a boat to Cincinnati, thence to Louisville, St. Louis, and to this place, where I have since remained. Upon my arrival here I was reduced in funds to less than five dollars, and was under the necessity of teaching a common school for one quarter, at the expiration

of which time I obtained a license to practice law, and opened my office in March, 1834. I pursued my profession with sufficient success to yield me a handsome support until February, 1835, when I was elected by the State Legislature to the office of State's Attorney, which station I now occupy." With Mr. Douglas' subsequent history all are familiar, as he rose to a commanding position among his fellow-men, being the recognized leader of the Democratic party of the country for many years, and the candidate of that party for the presidency in 1860. Mr. Douglas as a student was earnest, industrious, and thorough; more distinguished as a debater, however, than a scholar; and in the struggles of his early manhood furnishes a fair picture of the means by which, and through which, young men of purpose and ability rise to distinction and honor. As classmates of Mr. Douglas may be mentioned Elbridge G. Lapham, of Farmington, who afterwards became a distinguished lawyer, and is now the representative in Congress, and Rollin Germain, afterwards a lawyer of distinction at Black Rock. These were students in the old building. Among those a little later were Gideon Granger and George Willson, the former a graduate of Yale, and the latter of Union, whose deaths in early manhood were felt in the community as an affliction of unusual severity. Of the same time may be mentioned James Rankine, now Rev. James Rankine, D.D., formerly president of Hobart College, and now rector of the Memorial church of Seneca; Edmund B. Hunt, afterwards Lieutenant Hunt, of the government service, and a prominent member of the Coast Survey Corps. In later times still, and since my connection with the academy, may be mentioned Benjamin T. Gue, of Farmington, since lieutenant-governor of Iowa; William W. Howe, son of Mr. Henry Howe, since a member of the Supreme Bench of Missouri, and now a prominent lawyer in New Orleans; D. Fernand Henry, now City Engineer of Detroit, who is favorably known both at home and abroad as the inventor of an apparatus for determining the amount of water discharged by rivers, etc.; Charles E. Cheney, since the assistant bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church; George A. Forsyth, who, during the late war, as also subsequently among the Indians, was a member of General Sheridan's staff, and who was an apt disciple of his master in all that relates to dashing and brilliant warfare. But this list will increase by hundreds if I repeat the names of but a tithe of those who have been found among the eminent and noble men of many a community in our broad land, or who are just coming into the activities of young manhood with the brightest promise for the future. It will belong to some future historian to write up the records of the academy in these later years, and with such an one I am content to leave it.

CHAPTER XXX.

ONTARIO IN THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

WHEN the tidings of Fort Sumter's fall came flashing along the telegraph wires, and, close following, the call by President Lincoln for men to put down organized rebellion, the patriotic spirit of old Ontario was most thoroughly aroused. Feeling was deep, intense, and painful; then it found vent, not alone in Canandaigua and Geneva, but in every village and town in the county. Thousands of dollars were subscribed as a volunteer fund. A splendid banner was prepared by the ladies of Canandaigua for the Ontario regiment. Flags were everywhere thrown to the breeze. The young men formed in companies, martial bands paraded the streets, and the din of preparation everywhere resounded. The history of events in Ontario would fill volumes—the heroism of the soldiers, the liberality of the citizens, and the noble efforts early instituted of the "Ladies' Army Hospital Aid Society" and kindred organizations. To furnish supplies for the sick and wounded there was no effort neglected, no sacrifice not cheerfully made; and whether on the field of battle contending with the enemies of the country, or at home awaiting with untold anxiety the dread report of mighty battles, the pulse of this noble old county has always beat time to the music of the Union. Within a brief interval companies of volunteers had been recruited, officered, and placed at the service of the government. War was the all-absorbing topic, and the feelings there and then aroused never found rest till, with joy too deep for expression, the tidings came of Lee surrendered and the Union saved. Limited in space, but brief record can here be given of the soldiers of Ontario; but so far as possible the various organizations shall have fitting mention, and this in extent according to the numbers from this county.

The Eighteenth New York was the first regiment to enroll in its ranks the foremost company of Ontario. By April 26 a company had been formed, of which Henry Faurot was captain, James H. Morgan first lieutenant, Wm. H. Ellis, Jr., ensign. On May 9, 1861, they set out to rendezvous at Albany, where the regiment was organized to serve two years, and mustered into the United

States service May 17, 1861. The company was designated Company G. On May 27 the regiment, under Colonel Wm. A. Jackson, received marching orders, and in June had encamped at Washington. It left Camp Myers, Alexandria, Virginia, on July 16, to take part in the advance upon Richmond. It was in the advance next day, and a slight skirmish occurred whereby a loss of five wounded was sustained and a like loss inflicted upon the enemy. On the 18th, Centreville was reached, and a brisk skirmish ensued, the advance having the worst of it. On the 21st of July the Eighteenth was held in reserve and was not engaged; upon the retreat it was made part of the rear-guard, marched all night, and by the close of the month was back in its former camp near Alexandria. The repulse at Bull Run convinced the North that something more than brave hearts was needed by the soldier, and long months passed away, when it grew into a proverb, "All quiet along the Potomac," and the army had become a well-drilled, equipped, and mighty force. An advance was made on Manassas, which the enemy had abandoned. McClellan then determined upon the advance, *via* Yorktown, upon Richmond, and thither conveyed his troops. The Eighteenth left Alexandria April 18, on board the steamboat "Long Branch," and was landed opposite Yorktown. Bearing their part in the events which transpired in the advance upon Richmond, in the battles following the retreat to James river, the regiment acquitted itself with honor to the State which sent it forth, and on July 4 a report was made of three killed, eight wounded, and eleven missing from Company G. Sick with fever, Captain Faurot led his company at Gaines' Mills, and during the day, being injured by a shell, fell and was taken to the rear. Lieutenant Green was ill, and Lieutenant Ellis took charge of the company in the retreat to Harrison's Landing, on the James river. The regiment was mustered out on May 28, 1863, and a large portion of the men again went to the field as new organizations were formed and the peril of their old comrades invoked their aid.

The Twenty-Seventh Regiment was organized at Elmira, to serve for two years. It was mustered into service May 21, 1861. In its first engagement at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, it was under command of Henry W. Slocum. In this engagement J. W. Butler, of East Bloomfield, was killed. He was a member of Company G, partly raised in the county of Ontario. In the battle of Gaines' Mills Captain H. S. Hall was wounded, one man killed, sixteen wounded, and three missing. The roll of honor bears the names Bull Run, Gaines' Mills, Seven Days' Battle, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Marye's Heights—a long list this for the first two years of the war. The muster-out took place May 21, 1863.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, raised at Albany, N. Y., to serve for two years, was mustered into the United States service May 22, 1861. To this regiment, commanded by Colonel Dudley Donnelly, was attached the company of Captain Theodore Fitzgerald, J. J. Whitney, first lieutenant, and Harvey Padelford, ensign of the same. In assigning the companies place, the Ontario company was known as "E." Its men were young and enthusiastic, and of the best material for soldiers. The regiment was ordered to Washington, where in June it went into camp, and from there was ordered to join General Patterson's division at Martinsburg, Virginia. Many of the men had been school-teachers. The regiment numbered seven hundred and eighty men, was well drilled, and carried the U. S. rifles of 1851. It left Washington July 6, and arrived at Hagerstown on the 7th; thence it marched to Martinsburg, where foraging occupied the attention of the command, and taught them the lessons by which they were ultimately to profit. Months passed idly, and with the coming of spring expectations of winning distinction in the field were indulged in without realization, until on the 7th of April the Twenty-eighth arrived near Woodstock, Virginia, and went into camp. On the 17th the citizens of Columbia Furnace, a hamlet about eight miles distant, sent a request to Colonel Donnelly, in command of the first brigade, to detach a force for their protection. Captain Fitzgerald with Company E was of the detachment, which consisted of eight companies of infantry, two of cavalry, and a howitzer. Next day a party of five out on a scout captured two cavalymen, and learned that their company was quartered eight miles up the valley, by a church. A guide was procured, and at midnight of the 15th an expedition set out to capture them. Captain Fitzgerald, with thirty men of Company E, took the advance, and, marching along a circuitous route a distance of thirteen miles, halted near the church. Half an hour passed, and thirty men of the Fifth Connecticut came up; the remainder of the force, two hundred strong, did not appear, and the sixty men were formed within forty rods of the church. The rebels were completely surprised, and surrendered at discretion. Three officers and fifty-eight privates, with horses, were the fruits of this creditable enterprise. In the afternoon of May 24, orders came to Colonel Donnelly to march his brigade with all haste to Strasburg. Here was learned news of the battle at Front Royal, and a retreat began, leaving much property behind. Before half the eighteen miles which lie between Strasburg and Winchester had been passed over, the enemy had attacked the Union rear. Eight miles from Winchester the Twenty-eighth was ordered to the rear to reinforce



SHOTWELL POWELL.

SHOTWELL POWELL, son of James and Martha Powell, was born in Clinton, Dutchess county, New York, October 2, 1808. He spent some time with his uncle, H. Townsend, in New Jersey, and at the age of fifteen years returned and lived with his mother. He made good use of the district school, and was soon qualified for teaching. He actively engaged in agricultural pursuits during the summer, and spent the winter in teaching school. In 1832 he went to Michigan, then a territory, and purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land for the small sum of four hundred dollars, lying adjacent to the village of Adrian. In consequence of ague he removed to Dutchess county, and purchased sixty acres at thirty dollars per acre, and in 1844 sold the same for three thousand dollars, and came west and located in South Bristol. When in Canandaigua, en route to Bristol, he was told that he "ought to be ashamed of himself to go there, as they could raise nothing but a little spring wheat." But thirty years has demonstrated the fallacy of that remark, as Mr. Powell's threshing bill last year amounted to one hundred and twenty dollars.

Mr. Powell was educated to believe slavery the sum of all villainies, war but blindfold mutual butcheries, intemperance a crime, and the legalized rum traffic



MRS. SHOTWELL POWELL.

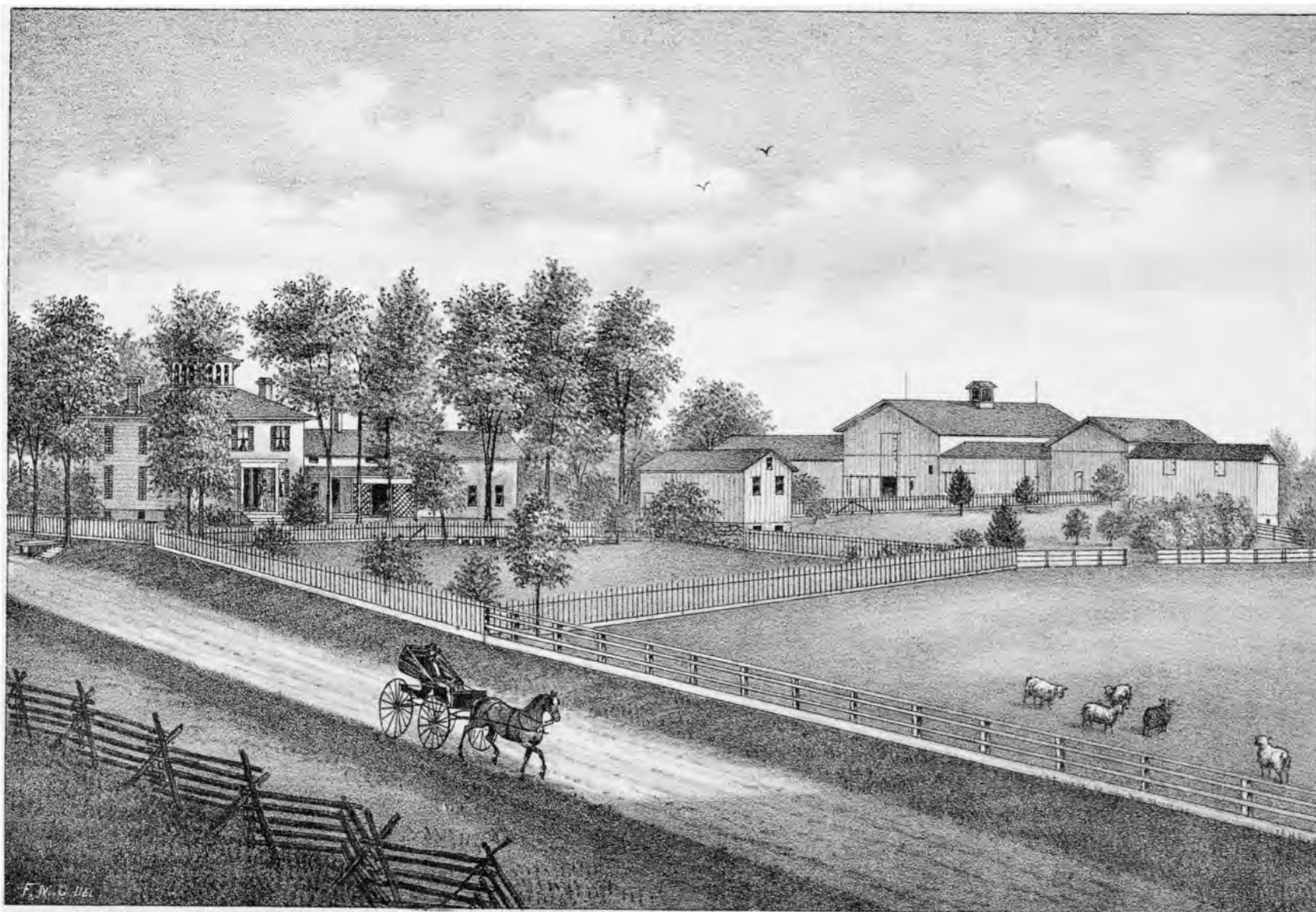
the curse of all curses, and capital punishment judicial murder. He has occupied many official positions, and among them that of member of the legislature of this State. While in the legislature he was active in the performance of his duty, and introduced bills to prevent slave-hunting; also for the repeal of capital punishment, and various others. He opposed the corruptions of the legislature in city railroads, ferry bills, and other schemes for plunder. He was a member of the Whig party, and subsequently became a Republican, and remained with that organization until it became an ally of the rum power, when he abandoned it, and espoused the prohibition cause, and became an active member of that party. He has successively received from the Prohibition party the nomination for member of assembly, senator, and canal commissioner. Mr. Powell has a home in Virginia, where he spends the inclement season of the year. He was married to Sarah G. Clapp in 1835. Their eldest son, T. J. Powell, was born in 1837, and has invented several important improvements for unloading hay. I. M. Powell was born in 1839, and is the occupant and owner of the farm and a practical agriculturist. Their daughter, born in 1841, is the wife of William E. Lincoln, also a successful farmer.



MRS. EDITH POWELL.



J. M. POWELL.



RES. OF I. M. POWELL, SOUTH BRISTOL, ONTARIO CO., N.Y.

the forces covering the retreat, but did not become engaged. At 11 P.M. the regiment entered Winchester and the men laid upon their arms.

Fighting began early on the 25th. At daylight, a perfect shower of missiles was hurled upon the Union lines. Seven thousand men for four hours checked, and at times repulsed, from two to three times their number. The right wing gave way, and Colonel Donnelly drew back his forces in good order. The Forty-sixth Pennsylvania separated from the First brigade and marched through Williamsport with the Third brigade. The Twenty-eighth New York and Fifth Connecticut kept together, and gallantly withstood a galling fire for hours. The rebel marksmen threw their shot into the retiring ranks, yet few shells exploded and scarcely a man was injured. Colonel Donnelly, by changing the direction of the line of march, obtained temporary exemption from the rebel fire. The regiment marched forty-seven miles and crossed the river at Dam No. 4, eleven miles below Williamsport. Company E had none injured and three missing at the morning report. The men, nowise disheartened, were ready to return again to dispute possession of the Shenandoah. The regiment took part in the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862; they were engaged at Antietam, and shortly after the engagement under Hooker at Chancellorsville set out on their return home, and were mustered out June 2, 1863. Few of the old veterans of this command but enlisted again to stem the tide of rebel advances.

The *Thirty-third Regiment* was organized at Elmira, New York, to serve for two years. It was mustered into the service of the United States May 22, 1861. Three companies went from Ontario: one, under Captain John R. Cutler, from Canandaigua, and two from Geneva, respectively commanded by Captain Walker and Captain Waterford. This large proportion of troops from this county gave to the regiment the appellation "Ontario Regiment," and to its soldiers was presented the beautiful banner prepared by the ladies of Canandaigua for that purpose. The officers at organization were: Robt. F. Taylor, colonel; Calvin Walker, of Geneva, lieutenant-colonel; Robt. J. Mann, major; and Chas. T. Sutton, adjutant. July 8, the regiment was *en route* for Washington. At Camp Granger, near the city, E. Backerstose, of Company H, was accidentally shot. This was the first death in the regiment. The regiment remained to guard Washington, and was not engaged at Bull Run. On July 6, it was brigaded with the Third Vermont and Sixth Maine, under Colonel W. T. Smith. September 15, it was attached to the Third brigade, composed of itself, the Forty-ninth and Seventy-ninth New York, and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, commanded by Colonel Stevens. Divisions were formed, and General Smith, promoted from colonel, was placed over this command. The division of Smith advanced upon Vienna on September 29, and a spirited artillery duel was carried on with no casualties, and the force returned to camp. The Thirty-third were embarked on transports March 23, and taken to Old Point Comfort. When the army advanced upon Yorktown, Smith's division was, on April 5, in position in front of Lee's Mills. Here the Thirty-third were thrown forward as skirmishers, and engaged the enemy, and were under fire for fifty-four hours continuously. Closing in upon Yorktown, the regiment labored hard upon earthworks, and when preparing with others to storm the rebel position, tidings came of evacuation. Pursuit of the retiring enemy was immediately begun, and on May 4, Smith's division had reached the rebel works, two miles from Williamsburg. These works consisted of Fort Magruder and a number of earthworks placed at intervals across the peninsula, and occupied by the rebel rear-guard. The Union troops lay upon their arms, and at early morning advanced upon the forts. Hooker's force was resisted and repulsed. About noon Hancock was ordered to take his own and the Third brigade to flank the position. The Thirty-third had been halted some eight miles back, and had not begun its advance till 5 P.M., and came up just in time to join in this movement. The columns marched two miles to the right, near York river, then bearing off to the left, crossed King's creek, on the embankment of a dam built to overflow the ground fronting a portion of the rebel lines, and came upon strong works deserted. Near the dam, Companies B, G, and K, of the Thirty-third, were left to guard the forks, and, the force having crossed, Major Platner, in command, marched them into the nearest fort. Hancock, moving half a mile to the left, halted by a deserted redoubt near the rebel position. Lieutenant-Colonel Corning was ordered to occupy this work with Companies A, D, and F, with the colors and the color-guard. The remainder of the regiment was at once deployed as skirmishers, and advanced to the front and right. Two batteries, supported by a brigade, opened upon Fort Magruder with shell. The attack after some time ceased, and all was quiet in this part of the field, while away to the left heavy firing indicated a heavy engagement. Night was approaching, and the men were turning their thoughts to supper and rest, when it was announced that a body of rebel troops were coming up from Williamsburg. The enemy soon deployed his columns in line of battle, and advanced steadily and with apparent confidence. Arrangements were rapidly made for their reception. Hancock ordered his batteries and infantry into position, and the three companies

of the Thirty-third were withdrawn from the redoubt to take their place in line, leaving the colors and their guard in the work. The enemy moved determinedly forward in the face of a continuous fire, and greeted the Union lines with derisive yells. The line wavered, and the artillery began to be withdrawn by the dam; a disastrous retreat seemed inevitable, and the hostile force had come within seventy yards, when Colonel Taylor, fresh from the skirmish line, drew his sword, and gave command to charge. The order was cheerfully repeated by Lieutenant-Colonel Corning, and forward, upon the double-quick, this fragment of a regiment charged to check the advance of two or more brigades. It was the turning-point of the battle. Other regiments joined in the charge, and the astonished rebels broke and ran, while the Union fire pursued them to their works. Advancing over the ground of their advance, full two hundred of the rebels were found lying dead or wounded, and among them a number of their officers. The Thirty-third, although scattered, fought the enemy wherever it found them, whether themselves on the skirmish line or in battle array. The four companies deployed on the left had opened fire as soon as range was obtained, and had slowly fallen back, and the rebel charging column passed through without regarding them. Captain Root, sent forward with a supporting party, found himself surrounded, and, retracing his steps some forty rods, halted to look about him. A party of rebels were seen near by, and upon these his little command opened fire, and compelled their surrender. Captain Root, with twenty-seven men, came in with forty prisoners. As the enemy passed through Company H, several of the men were swept away, and soon a force returning attacked the company, and Captain Drake and a score of his men were captured. The soldierly conduct of all the companies in this action won a personal encomium from General McClellan, highly gratifying and fully deserved.

The enemy continued his retreat, followed closely, and on May 9 the regiment advanced fifteen miles. On the following day cast-away arms, clothing, supplies, and other evidences of a hurried retreat were observed strewn all along the road, and the spirits of the men were buoyant of hope in a speedy triumph. Arriving at the White House, on the Pamunkey, the left wing was detailed for picket, and in trying to find the line advanced a mile beyond the cavalry vidette and stampeded a rebel patrol, who doubtless awoke the rebel camps with tidings of a night movement in force. On May 21, Smith's division was within eleven miles of the rebel capital. Three days later, and a portion of the Thirty-third upon the skirmish line encountered the enemy at Mechanicsville. Line of battle was formed in their rear, and both sides opening with artillery, they were placed between two fires. A solid shot sped past between Major Platner and Captain Guion as they stood conversing. The enemy had taken advantage of a group of buildings, into which the Union regiments poured a heavy fire, compelling an evacuation with loss. A charge being opportunely made, the enemy fled in disorder, casting aside their knapsacks and blankets as impediments to their escape. It has been affirmed with good reason that had Davidson been ordered forward, and properly supported, Richmond would have been taken. Davidson's brigade are next reported at "Gaines' Farm," on fatigue and picket duty. The battle of Seven Pines was followed by that of Fair Oaks, and bravely the national forces contended for a victory put beyond their grasp. An advance of three miles was made on June 5 by the division, and the Thirty-third was halted by Colonel Taylor within six miles of Richmond, and a thousand yards from the rebel lines. Here they remained till June 28, and here the Twentieth New York was attached to the brigade. The enemy's sharpshooters kept up a constant fire upon our men, who were busily engaged in constructing works and bridges, the latter destined to a good purpose as a means of escape, when the right wing of the army was assailed by the rebel armies. McClellan had laid in the swamps of the Chickahominy with one hundred and fifteen thousand men fit for duty until Lee, succeeding Johnson, uniting with the redoubtable Jackson, came down upon the Union right at Mechanicsville. For long hours the men of Ontario regiments battled with desperate valor against overpowering numbers at Gaines' Farm, and when the last shot of myriads had been fired at midnight of June 27, nine thousand Union soldiers had been killed, wounded, or taken to Richmond. To McClellan were presented two alternatives—to gather up all his forces and risk all upon a fierce, decisive battle, or fall back to the protection of the gunboats upon the James, abandoning his wounded, blowing up his war material, and burning his immense supplies. He decided on the latter, and the retreat began. On the morning of June 28, Colonel Taylor, ordered by General Smith, advanced a portion of the Thirty-third to relieve the picket line, then but forty rods from the enemy; the remainder of the regiment, under Acting Adjutant Tyler, meantime made preparations for retreat. Suddenly, with a crash, the rebels opened with a score of cannon, and a shower of shot and shell swept through the camp, riddling tents, firing supplies, and driving all in haste to the breastwork. This earthen rampart was repeatedly struck; shells fell within the trench, and soldiers, at their peril, seized them and flung them over the works, where they exploded harmlessly. For an

hour the tempest raged unanswered, as our artillery had been withdrawn, and then an ominous silence was broken by the rebel advance upon the picket line. The skirmishers retired slowly, firing steadily, and joined the main body at the breastwork. Now came a second silence as the hostile lines closed in upon the intrenchment, behind which a long line of leveled rifles was held ready for the word of command. With a yell, once heard never forgotten, the enemy came sweeping full upon the works, when a deadly discharge from the Thirty-third smote down the foremost. Another volley, yet another, and the enemy wavered, turned, and took to flight, pursued till beyond range by the same withering fire from the rude defenses. Reformed, the rebels again advanced to encounter a like terrible experience, and once more fell back. Colonel Lamar, of the Eighth Georgia, was seen conspicuous as he incited his men to a third charge. A volley from the works struck him down as a section of Mott's battery, opportunely opening an enflading fire upon them, drove them from the field. In this assault the Seventh and Eighth Georgia lost ninety-one killed, many wounded, and fifty prisoners, among whom were Colonel Lamar and Lieutenant-Colonel Tower. The Thirty-third lost few, and these mainly in falling back from the picket line. The thousands of McClellan, with heavy siege-trains, were in full retreat. The right wing was marching along the west bank of the Chickahominy towards White Oak Swamp; thence the living tide moved on towards its goal—Harrison's Bar. Three nights of vigil for the right wing of the Thirty-third, the last of the three, June 28, being passed upon the picket line to deceive the enemy, while regiment after regiment disappeared in the distance and in the darkness.

Far from support, liable to attack at any moment, the men stood at their posts and longed for the order to withdraw. A heavy fog came opportunely, and shrouded their movements in obscurity. At one A.M. of the 29th, Companies A and F relieved C, D, and I, and a few hours later these companies were withdrawn, and the Thirty-third rejoined the division. At Savage Station an immense accumulation of war material was fired. Here was a general hospital, where thousands of sick and wounded had congregated. They were abandoned to the tender mercies of the enemy, while many a brave fellow, ghastrly with the suffering of fearful wounds or the inroads of disease, struggled on upon that terrible retreat, and sank down exhausted at the river. Davidson's brigade marched to the rear of the station, and, finding abundance of abandoned clothing, soon drew each for himself a new suit. An attack being made, the brigade returned to the station at a double-quick, and, till an hour after sunset, bore part in the battle into which they immediately entered. A detail, including ten men from the Thirty-third, was sent to bury the dead, and was captured. The march was begun about ten P.M. towards White Oak Swamp, and just before day the brigade reached the bridge. Men were standing, torch in hand, to fire the structure should the enemy appear. An hour of anxious waiting passed by, and then the Thirty-third crossed over, marched over a hill-crest, and halted in line of battle. At eleven the bridge was fired, and soon was burning furiously. The Thirty-third soldiers were busy drawing rations, when, unheralded by any warning shot, a heavy fire from a number of batteries planted in the dense wood, at close range, was opened upon the Union position. A partial panic ensued. A regiment in front of the Thirty-third stampeded, and the men were brought back into line by officers of the Ontario regiment. General Davidson, sun-struck, resigned command of the brigade to Colonel Taylor; and Major Platner, commanding the regiment, being ordered to report to General Hancock, was placed by him in line upon the extreme right, accompanying the order with the remark, "Major, you have the post of honor; hold the position at all hazards, and add new laurels to those already won by the Thirty-third."

The rebel infantry came out upon the farther bank, and both sides opened a heavy and constant fire. Several attempts were made to cross the swamp, and each was received with a pitiless fire, which made success impossible. At 8.30 P.M. the enemy ceased firing, and soon after the division silently withdrew.

General Davidson, by special order, reported Captain C. H. Cole, of Company C, for promotion for distinguished services, as well as Major John S. Platner and James McNair, of Company F.

Pickets had been placed as the troops withdrew, and it was morning before the enemy became aware of the Union withdrawal. The division was now constituted the rear-guard, and held position at the swamp all day. As it set out for the river, tidings came that the enemy under Huger had secured the road in the rear and confidently awaited its coming. To men who had already done so much, this was disheartening news. It was but seven miles direct to the river, but Smith, turning from the road, made a circuit of twenty-two miles, and passed the enemy in safety. Human endurance had reached its limit, and the men, falling asleep on the march, moved along mechanically. An hour before day, Malvern was reached, and gladly an hour's sleep was taken. The Thirty-third was then ordered on picket. Major Platner deployed the line, and each alternate man was then permitted to sleep. To the rear lay the army in line awaiting attack. A

Vermont brigade slashed the timber between the picket and the line and made a strong abattis, through which, no openings being left, the men relieved at three of the next morning found their way in amid the darkness and obstructions. A few hours' rest were given, and then the regiment was ordered to the front as support to Ayer's battery. The battle of Malvern Hill was fought, and the enemy repulsed with great loss. At two in the afternoon the regiment, having joined the brigade, had reached Harrison's Landing, where were found food and rest.

At this place the Thirty-third assisted to build a heavy work mounting several thirty-two pound cannon. Wells were dug by the various companies, and the healthfulness and comfort of pure water were enjoyed. Soft bread was issued, and the men fared well.

At midnight, July 31, the enemy, from three batteries posted on the high bank of the river, opened a sharp fire upon the camp and shipping, but were soon repulsed. Upon the army of General Pope, which had moved southward from Washington, the enemy now concentrated his forces, and McClellan was ordered to bring forward his command to his assistance. This was all too tardily done. While preparing for retreat, Hooker led a force to Malvern Hill, which was temporarily re-occupied, straw effigies and logs mounted as cannon were placed on the fort, and the immense army was again upon the move. On August 16, Smith's division took its place in a column reaching forty miles,—the rear at Harrison's Landing, the advance at Williamsburg. The Thirty-third marched on the 17th seventeen miles. Colonel Vegesack, of the Twentieth New York, took command of the brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Corning returned to the regiment. The march took the men by the old battle-field at Fort Magruder, reviving the stirring events of that locality, and, reaching Fortress Monroe, the regiment was taken on board a steamer and brought to Aquia Creek, thence to Alexandria, where, on August 24, the force went into camp. The rebel generals had assumed the offensive, and were endeavoring to crush the army of General Pope. Cedar Mountain and other battles followed. A hard battle was fought upon the old Manassas ground, while Porter's splendid corps lay within hearing of the musketry and gave no help to the heroic soldiery who fought with unexcelled devotion. The second Bull Run was lost, Pope defeated, personal spite won its barren victory, and homes were made desolate in vain. There are dark pages in the history of the Army of the Potomac here, and the intelligent soldiery, refusing longer to be sacrificed, gave way and centered near the capital. The Thirty-third was employed to stop and return stragglers; relieved, it marched to Centreville, and took place in line to cover the retreat.

Pope, at his own request, was relieved and McClellan reinstated. Lee crossed the Potomac, and the army of the North advanced to encounter him in Maryland. The Thirty-third, without knapsacks, moved forward with the rest, and on September 13, crossing Monocacy bridge, received orders in conjunction with the Seventieth New York to drive the enemy from Jefferson's Pass. This service was gallantly performed without loss. The enemy held Turner's and Crampton's Passes; Slocum and Brooks were ordered to take the latter. The column of Brooks marched direct upon the enemy, charged a battery, captured a section and many prisoners, among whom the Thirty-third found their old foe, Colonel Lamar. The Thirty-third was of the regiments in support of Brooks' column.

Preparations were now being made to relieve the force at Harper's Ferry, where lay the new One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York, when tidings of surrender were made known. The battle of Antietam was fought September 17, and was a Union victory unimproved. Hooker opened the fight with impetuosity and temporary success. The masses of Lee concentrated to repel his advances. Mansfield arrived, and the two forces held their ground for hours. Sumner came up and joined battle, and Lee sent heavy columns to force him back. The hard-beset Union lines were giving way, when Franklin, coming up with two divisions, restored firmness, and placed the enemy upon the defensive. Since early dawn these divisions had been marching, always nearer the roar of battle, and as they swept on with stern, resistless front, the veteran ranks of gray gave way, and the regimental flags were planted far in the advance. Here fell fifty killed and wounded in the Thirty-third. Sergeant-Major G. W. Barrett was shot dead after bearing Lieutenant-Mix, badly wounded, from the field. The advance ground was held, and a picket detail from the Thirty-third, advancing close upon the rebel position, discovered signs of a retreat and sent back word, but Lee made good his escape, and the opportunity was lost. September 19, Smith was ordered to join Couch, as the enemy was reported recrossing. A body of cavalry had forded the river, but retired on finding the Union troops in force. On the 23d the regiment moved near Bakersville, and went into camp. October 6, Lieutenants Roach and Rosier arrived with two hundred recruits for the Thirty-third. Part of these men was made Company D, that company having been disbanded, and the rest were apportioned among the other companies. The lull in warfare, the delightful scenery, the accession of numbers, all united to inspirit the men, and made the time pass pleasantly. The regiment was placed upon picket service along the

Potomac, about the middle of October, while Stuart made his raid around our army, and Lee fell back behind the Rappahannock. October 29, the regiment joined the Third brigade, and marched to Berlin, where Colonel Taylor, Lieutenant-Colonel Corning, and over two hundred recruits arrived. McClellan was removed, and Burnside given the command. The army was organized in three grand divisions, and directed upon Fredericksburg. Valuable time was lost; Lee established his lines upon the heights and awaited attack. Burnside resolved to cross at Fredericksburg, and, as a feint, sent the left grand division down the stream, and a force was sent by Lee to resist a crossing. On the night of December 11, the batteries of the national army were planted upon the bluff above the river bank; the pontoons were brought down and all made ready for crossing. The history of the Fiftieth Engineers relates how well their part was done. Then followed the tremendous cannonade, the crossing in boats of the Seventh Michigan and Nineteenth Massachusetts, the capture of the rebel sharpshooters, the crossing of the army, and, meantime, the enemy looked down from their works and bided their time. Howe's division had bivouacked in the woods, and during the 12th the troops of Hooker and Franklin had been crossing. On Saturday, December 13, warm as a spring day, the battle of Fredericksburg was fought and lost. By half-past seven, Howe's division was in line; the Thirty-third was placed in support of a battery, and batteries opening fire the advance of the Union troops began. The particulars of that desperate assault are fully recorded, where thousands of our bravest fell before an enemy protected behind stone walls and earthen bank. For hours the regiment lay close by the battery, receiving the fire of the enemy in silence, and with little loss. With night came relief, and the Thirty-third fell back to the second line. The wish of Burnside to renew the struggle at the head of his favorite corps was not received with favor by commanders, and the army withdrew across the river unassailed. December 19, the regiment marched back to White Oak Church, and built winter quarters. Many promotions followed, and among them, Captain G. M. Guion, of A, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York.

On January 20 another movement was in progress, when a storm arose whose violence was memorable. The trains became mired in a sea of mud, and gladly the Thirty-third once more returned to its old camp. Burnside resigned and Hooker took command.

In February, 1863, the Thirty-third was brigaded with the Forty-ninth and the One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania, under Colonel Taylor. Winter went by, and the last of April saw the army across the Rappahannock and in position at Chancellorsville. Then followed Jackson's onslaught upon and dispersal of the Eleventh corps, the night attack by Hooker, the assault, the repulse, and the recrossing of the historic river.

On Sunday, May 3, a courier brought Sedgwick orders to storm the heights of Fredericksburg and push on towards Chancellorsville. Lee had left what he deemed sufficient force to hold the hills, under command of Barksdale. The Sixth corps had broken camp, marched to the river, distant about five miles, and two bridges having been thrown across, a division had been sent over to protect them. On the afternoon of Saturday the remainder of the corps had crossed and formed line to the right of the troops already there. Darkness came on, and the Thirty-third, detailed for picket, was deployed some distance in front of the division. Morning dawned, and the men were drawn in and ordered to take position directly to the rear of Cowan's battery. The order above noted was promptly obeyed. A column of twenty-four regiments was detailed to the task. The left of this column was led by Neill's brigade, the Thirty-third in front. Let one who was in that encounter tell the story in his own graphic style: "It came in whispers along the lines, that preparatory order, 'Unslung knapsacks!' Too well we knew what it meant. We threw them quickly off, formed our line, and awaited the order to charge. Hark! the general commands, 'Forward! guide centre.' An awful silence prevails; the deafening roar of artillery seems to be momentarily hushed; every heart beat high, every breath is drawn with the full consciousness that it may be our last; on every face can be seen the shadow of a stern resolve; every ear is intent to catch that final word which is to seal the fate of so many loyal hearts, 'March!' Now we advance, common time at first, which is gradually changed into quick, and that again, as the men become warmed up to the work before them, is succeeded by a double-quick step, which soon brings us to the spot where the fire of two rebel batteries converges. As the point is reached, with roar, hiss, and scream, shell, grape, and canister fill the air, men fall wounded, dying, and dead, and still the line sweeps bravely on. The firing of the enemy now grows more rapid, and the troops seem enveloped in the iron storm, but still we press forward; now over a knoll, then through a gully and up a hill, and the first battery is taken without a struggle, for the enemy has fled. 'Rest a moment, boys!' is spoken, and we throw ourselves upon the ground, and at a glance learn our position. We are on the flank of the only battery the rebels have left, and that must now be taken. 'Fall in!' how promptly each man obeys! Moving by

the right flank, we pass down through a deep ravine, and form a line at the base of the hill, on the crest of which is the objective battery. The forward movement begins. 'Steady!' is the order as the men climb the hill, economizing strength for the time when it will be needed. The enemy, unaware of this danger, is directing his attention to the Vermonters coming in on his right. The hill-side, along our advance, is covered with underbrush, and the line has become broken. The foremost reach the top as the rebels are seen hitching up to retire. Time is precious; without waiting for command, a scattering, irregular volley is discharged among them, and they fly, and THE GUNS ARE OURS! Suddenly a destructive volley is poured into us from the rebel reserve, and for two-thirds of an hour the battle rages. The line is wavering as reinforcements arrive, deliver their fire, and rout the enemy. The fruits of victory were thirteen rifled cannon, two brass howitzers, a stand of colors, several hundred prisoners, and possession of the Heights of Fredericksburg."

The works were left without a garrison, and reoccupied by the enemy before next morning. The corps advanced rapidly towards Chancellorsville, and at a distance of four miles encountered Lee's army, and received a heavy fire, which was resisted until night closed the contest. The Thirty-third, replenishing cartridge-boxes, set out to follow the corps, and soon heard the sharp rattle of musketry, which grew in volume as the brigades came into action. Night came and found the regiment covering the left flank, resting well satisfied with the day's work.

The men were breakfasting upon their coffee, hard-tack, and pork next morning, when the rebels were seen marching along a hill-crest half a mile distant, and towards the Union rear. The Thirty-third fell in, and marched rapidly in the same direction. It was greeted by a severe artillery fire until, passing to a protected spot, line was formed and a company deployed as skirmishers. The rebel infantry came down, and an action of three-quarters of an hour followed, resulting in their repulse. Neill's brigade threw up works. It was about noon when another attempt was made to break the Union lines. It was repulsed, with a rebel loss of a stand of colors and two hundred men. Hours passed, and it was late in the day, when the enemy made a desperate attempt to drive the corps into the river, a mile and a half to the rear. Neill's brigade was in the first line of battle, formed in an arc, with extremes resting upon the river, inclosing the bridges. The rebels came down in two lines of battle on our left, centre, and right, with heavy reserve. The centre advanced with shrill yells upon the brigade, which bore the brunt undismayed, and drove back the first line in great disorder. The second line came up, threw in a cross-fire, and compelled retirement to a new position, in line with a Vermont brigade. An hour's desperate fighting ensued, and the enemy were checked, not repulsed, and the position was seen to be untenable longer. During the night the corps crossed the river, and at 8 A.M. the Thirty-third crossed over and went into camp on the north bank of the river. The regiment took four hundred and seventy-five men, all told, into the fight. Of these, two hundred and seventeen were killed, wounded, or missing, six color-corporals were shot, and the color-bearer came through safe. On May 12, term of service having expired, the regiment was discharged, and ordered to Elmira for muster-out. The brigade, division, and corps commanders, in special order, circular, and general order, gave high testimonial of gallant and meritorious service. From an extract of special orders No. 120: "They have enjoyed the respect and confidence of their companions and commanders, they have illustrated their term of service by gallant deeds, and have won for themselves a reputation *not surpassed in the Army of the Potomac*, and have nobly earned the gratitude of the general. By command of Major-General Sedgwick, commanding Sixth army corps." The recruits were formed in one company, and attached to the Forty-ninth New York. The regiment met a noble reception at Geneva and Canandaigua. E. G. Lapham, Esq., J. P. Faurot, and A. H. Howell addressed the soldiers. Colonel Taylor, Lieutenant-Colonel Corning, and Rev. A. H. Lung, chaplain, replied for the regiment. The flag of the Ontario regiment was returned by the colonel unsullied to the ladies who, two years before, had bestowed it with their prayers and blessings. The regiment left Elmira nine hundred strong; they returned with three hundred and fifty, and crowned with honor. They were mustered out at Geneva, June 2, and the work of the organization was completed.

The Thirty-eighth Regiment.—This regiment was organized in New York city, to serve two years. In it was Company H from Geneva, commanded by Captain W. H. Baird. The muster into United States service took place in June, 1861. The Geneva company behaved with great gallantry in the fight at Bull's Run. John Orman, of Geneva, was killed, eleven men were wounded, and four missing. The regiment was under fire half an hour before the Fire Zouaves, and an hour before the Sixty-ninth. Repeatedly repulsed, the Thirty-eighth again and again rallied under fire. They recaptured Griffin's battery, and, repulsed with heavy loss, attempted to retake it. The loss in killed, wounded, and missing to the regiment was two hun-

dred and one men. On December 23, 1862, the Thirty-eighth and Fifty-fifth were consolidated. The two-years' men were mustered out on expiration of term of service, and recruits were transferred to the Fortieth New York Volunteers. The list of its engagements gives Bull Run, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Blackburn's Ford, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville.

The Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, called the People's Ellsworth Regiment, was to be composed of young men taken from every county in the State; selections being made of those having superior fitness for military service. The regiment was fairly represented from Ontario County, and the men did not disappoint expectation. The regiment was organized at Albany, from August 30 to October 29, 1861, and was mustered out of service October 11, 1864. The veterans and recruits were transferred to the One Hundred and Fortieth and the One Hundred and Forty-sixth New York Volunteers. On the departure of the regiment for the seat of war, during October, a beautiful flag was presented to them at the hands of Mrs. Erastus Corning, and its preservation was a test of their devotion. When, on July 3, the great battle of Gettysburg turned the wavering balance on the Union side, the Forty-fourth fought hard to win victory, and the heavy list of casualties indicates peril boldly encountered. A brief record is all that we can give of their career. The well-known care taken during the first months of the war not to trespass upon private property, even of a known enemy, and the guarding with strict orders of a rail-fence and a patch of potatoes, were at variance with the ideas of soldiers, who could not see that property was more sacred than person, and regarded confiscation as right and commendable. Hence they viewed with approbation the dispatch of an expedition, in charge of Quartermaster Mundy, upon the soil of Virginia, and gleaned from the plantations one hundred and thirty-two wagon-loads of corn, hay, and oats. For a time the regiment lay in camp at Hall's Hill, Virginia, studious of discipline and in daily practice of the evolutions and art of war, perfecting that system which merges the individual in the mass and makes the force formidable. The quiet monotony of camp was broken on the evening of March 9, 1862, by the pleasant tidings of orders to prepare to march on the morrow. At one A.M., March 10, the Army of the Potomac was on the move. The Forty-fourth marched out from their home-like camp, and advanced in the direction of Manassas *via* Fairfax and Centreville. The Ellsworths had the advance of the right of the grand army—the post of honor. Their course lay over fields of mud and through patches of timber, to Fairfax. Here they were joined by their colonel, and with loud cheers moved out upon the road to Centreville, which place they were first to enter. "An hour's rest, and on to Manassas," was the order, and had it been carried out, a march of thirty-four miles would have signalized the first day's service. Manassas had been evacuated, and the movement was made too late. Countermarching, a return was made to Fairfax, where the regiment lay till the 15th, when it proceeded to Alexandria, where it lay in camp till the 21st. Porter's division, in which was the Forty-fourth, was taken upon a fleet of twenty-four steamers, guarded by two gunboats, and transported to Fortress Monroe. On the morning of March 24 the division disembarked, and marched within five miles of Big Bethel. A reconnoissance in force was made, with the Forty-fourth in advance. The men were deployed as they came in sight of the rebel position, and saw before them a line of rifle-pits a mile and a half in extent, wherein were men in gray busily at work. The line advanced under cover of a close picket-fence, which was leveled, and at a double-quick the regiment reached the ground, to find the rebels fled, with camp-fires burning. The forces under General Porter, on May 27, attacked the enemy at Hanover Court-House, and after four hours' hard fighting drove them from the field. The Forty-fourth left camp at two A.M., and marched some fifteen miles in a northwest direction, through a region of swamps,—mud to the knee, and rain falling constantly. Having arrived at a cross-roads four miles from the court-house, Allen's Fifth Massachusetts and Martin's Third Rhode Island batteries were put in position, and the Forty-fourth placed in support and in reserve. Meanwhile, Martindale's brigade and Berdan's Sharpshooters, pushing forward, engaged sharply, and the enemy yielding in the front, swung round upon the rear, and prepared to profit by the situation. The Forty-fourth advanced to the support of a section of Allen's battery, as the presence of the rebels became known. Four companies, deployed to guard the left flank, were fired upon, while a North Carolina regiment was seen upon open ground advancing upon the Union artillery. The skirmishers were gathered in at a double-quick, and the regiment drawn up to receive them. The enemy turned to the right-about and retired to the woods. Presently a hot fire was opened in front and on the right, and the regiment retiring to the road, lay there for an hour and a half exposed to a severe cross-fire. The Ellsworths and the Second Maine maintained a galling fire, and kept the enemy at bay. Wounded and dying, the soldiers gave utterance to expressions of fealty to the flag, and manifested heroic devotion. The men became wearied, and the fire upon

them redoubled in severity, when a few scattering shots, then a ripping volley, and finally a continuous crackling of musketry, told the glad story that the rebels were attacked by our returning troops, and speedily the action was at an end. Five hundred men went into action; nineteen were killed and sixty-five wounded, eight of whom died. The colors were pierced by forty-three balls, and the staff by one, making the number of the regiment. Not a man had left the ranks, and men when wounded continued to fire their muskets. Upon the ground occupied by the enemy lay two hundred killed and wounded men, as evidence of the accuracy of the Union riflemen. On June 7 the regiment had advanced to the eastern bank of the Chickahominy, and took their turn upon the picket line. Those familiar with the history of the regiment know that it bore the brunt of many a battle, and sustained its name with honor. They were discharged upon the expiration of their term of service, September 30, 1864. Out of one thousand of the best youth of the State who went out to support the Union cause three years before, but about one hundred were left to be mustered out.

The Fiftieth New York Engineers.—This famous regiment was organized during the summer and fall of 1861, at Elmira, New York, by General Charles B. Stewart, of Geneva, formerly chief engineer in the navy. Captains Wm. O. Smalley and Porteus C. Gilbert, Lieutenants James L. Robbins and Thomas F. Langdon, and a large number of men from Ontario went into this regiment. The organization was recruited, by direction of the Secretary of War, as a regiment of engineers, pontoniers, sappers, and miners, and was mustered into service on September 18, as "Stewart's Independent Volunteers."

At the breaking out of the rebellion there was but a battalion of engineers in the service, belonging to our small regular army, and it was soon seen that the command was inadequate to the duties of their branch of the service. General Stewart was empowered to raise a regiment for this duty from the ranks of men qualified by their occupations. The organized regiment had men qualified to build railroads, run locomotives, conduct trains, and ranged from common laborers to first-class engineers.

Starting for the seat of war September 18, 1861, the engineers were quartered for a few days on the Battery, at New York, to receive arms and equipments, then transported to Washington. Quartermasters' supplies were obtained at Meridian Hill; thence they marched through Georgetown to Fort Corcoran, and pitched their first camp on rebel soil. Here arose a serious difficulty. Enlisted for a special service, and promised the allowances pertaining, the war department had made no provision for this class of soldiers, and the men were ordered into the field as infantry. Severe reflections were made upon those who had promised what they could not fulfill. Subsequently, a special act of Congress was passed, which placed the regiment upon its proper footing.

Orders were received to proceed to Hall's Hill, Virginia, and report to General Butterfield, then in command of a brigade in Fitz-John Porter's division. This force, under General McClellan's favorite officer, was composed largely of regulars, and contained many of the best regiments in the service. General Butterfield gave the regiment constant exercise in the routine of duty. There were drills by squad, company, regiment, and battalion, accompanied by guard and picket duty, while recitations in military tactics were the order for the night. During this time four reviews were instituted,—once by General Porter and three times by McClellan.

About November 1, the engineers were ordered to Washington to receive instruction in special duties of their branch, and, going into camp near the navy yard, the practice of bridge-building by the French ponton system was begun. Thorough instruction was given in the construction of field fortifications, to military roads, and to war appliances, such as gabions, fascines, chevaux-de-frise, stockades, palisades, sap-rollers, and block-houses. Early in the spring of 1862 the regiment moved into Virginia, under command of General Woodbury, of the regular engineers, and was assigned to General McDowell's corps, then covering Washington. Marching to Manassas, past the formidable Quaker guns, which were the occasion of mirth and cheer, the command proceeded to Bristoe Station, where Captain John B. Muncy was directed to deploy a portion of K' company, under Lieutenant McDonald, to skirmish the road in advance, as hostile cavalry had been seen hovering on our flank. While thus advancing, expecting to meet the enemy, a halt was sounded and an order read from General McClellan, directing the return of the engineer brigade, to join his force at Yorktown. Loudly cheering at the prospect of active service under the commanding officer, the men countermarched at quick time for Alexandria.

April 10, the steamer "Louisiana" took the Fiftieth on board, and conveyed it to Cheeseman's Landing, near Yorktown, on the 13th, when duty at once began in the trenches, under fire of the rebel batteries. The ponton boats were ordered up and bridges thrown across the various streams that obstructed free communication, and roads were opened for the passage of heavy artillery. It is difficult to realize the firmness required to perform these hazardous duties under the de-



"WILLOW BROOK," SUMMER COTTAGE OF JAMES M^c KECHNIE, SENECA POINT, CANANDAIGUA LAKE, N. Y.



RES. OF ALEXANDER M^c KECHNIE, CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.

PLATE XXV.



CANANDAIGUA BREWERY,
J. & A. McKECHNIE.
CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.

moralizing influence of large shells constantly exploding in their midst. An immense battery for ten thirteen-inch mortars was constructed by the regiment, and was made ready to open on the enemy.

On the pleasant Sabbath morning of May 4, while the men in camps awaited in suspense the opening of the mortar battery with its one-hundred-pound shells, the news spread rapidly that Yorktown was abandoned and the enemy in retreat. Gathering up the siege material, bridge trains, and tools used in investment, the regiment followed in pursuit of the enemy up the peninsula, *via* Pamunkey River. The march was continued from West Point on this stream to the White House, thence to the Chickahominy river near New Cold Harbor. Bridges were at once commenced across this treacherous stream. At Bottom's Bridge a portion of the structure had been left standing, and it was rapidly rebuilt for the passage of Casey's division to its battle-field of Seven Pines.

The Chickahominy, near Richmond, during dry weather is a mere brook, with marsh to a greater or less extent on either side, and is often not more than ten to twenty yards wide. But on the night of March 30, while attempting to build a timber bridge across the stream at a point near Gaines' house, it rose so rapidly during the prevalence of a heavy rain that the approaches to the bridge were entirely under water, and in five hours the stream had widened to ten times its ordinary channel. The opinion prevailed for a time that the enemy had created a dam above, and had now let out the accumulated water to destroy the bridges. It seemed a crisis for effort, and the engineers, in water waist-deep, worked like beavers, in momentary expectation that the enemy would open on them from the wood beyond. Anxiously waiting to cross this bridge was the Forty-fourth Regiment, of Butterfield's brigade, which had taken the place vacated by the engineer regiment the year before at Hall's Hill, and were fresh from the fight at Mechanicsville.

At six different points bridges were rapidly constructed, covering a distance of six miles from one to the other extreme, and these bridges became officially known as Sumner's, Woodbury's, Duane's, Alexander's, the Grape Vine, and New Bridges, near Cold Harbor. By command of General Porter the bridges along his front were destroyed on June 26, and during the battle of Gaines' Mills next day the pontoons were taken up and a portion of the regiment ordered forward, while companies were placed at different bridges to blow them up as soon as the troops should cross from the battle then raging. Pushing on rapidly during the night, Captain Spaulding and Lieutenant McDonald built two bridges at White Oak Swamp in time for Keyes' corps, which had the advance towards the James on that occasion. These two bridges were next day destroyed by General French, in command of the rear-guard, just before the arrival of Jackson's corps at the swamp. The men pressed forward through the woods, with muskets slung, and, plying their axes with vigor, opened parallel roads for the immense trains of heavy artillery hurrying on to Glendale and Malvern Hill. At this latter place the regiment slashed the woods for a long distance to enable the gunboats to open on the enemy during the expected battle there, and rendered very effective service in placing formidable obstructions along the right of the line, where the rebels subsequently attempted to capture our batteries. While here the Ontario soldiers of the Thirty-third exchanged greetings with the men of the Fiftieth. The engineers, pressing forward with their bridges, encountered great difficulties from the crowd of fugitives from our army while laying the bridges over the swollen streams on the route, and not until General Kearney had ordered the cavalry to clear the way did the engineers succeed in finishing the last crossing that landed our heavy trains at Harrison's Landing. While at the landing a demonstration was made by the enemy, and the engineers were ordered up to take part in the expected fight. The men responded promptly, but, the movement proving a feint, the command returned to more legitimate duties. An attack being expected, McClellan ordered bridges built over Herring creek and the smaller streams for rapid concentration of the different corps, then holding a line some five miles in extent. While the bulk of the army seemed at rest, this regiment was constantly on duty, strengthening the defenses of the camp and facilitating communication by opening new roads for the passage of supply trains from the landing to the troops on the distant outposts. On August 13 the regiment was divided into detachments and sent to prepare bridges for the crossing of the Chickahominy. At Barnett's Ferry a ponton bridge nearly sixteen hundred feet long was laid, and for three days and nights was occupied by the passage of the army and its interminable supply trains. On the morning of the 19th, General Pleasanton came up with the rear-guard, and two gunboats took position to keep back the enemy while the bridge was dismantled. The bridge equipage was taken to Fortress Monroe, thence to Alexandria. On September 3 the engineers set out for Aquia Creek to bridge for Burnside, then about to evacuate Fredericksburg. September 7, the men were ordered to the fortress, thence to Washington. September 20, the engineers set out for Harper's Ferry with bridges to replace those destroyed by Lee on his retreat after Antietam. About the 25th of September

a ponton bridge was laid across the Potomac at Berlin, six miles below Harper's Ferry, and along that causeway the Army of the Potomac once more crossed into Virginia. Later came an order to proceed to Washington to take part in the campaign which culminated in the assault at Fredericksburg. The failure there has been unjustly ascribed to the delay of the ponton bridges, and justice to Ontario soldiers requires a statement of the facts in the case. On November 13, 1862, Major Spaulding, commanding the battalion at Harper's Ferry and Berlin, was ordered to proceed to Washington and there make up large bridge trains to operate on the Rappahannock, near Fredericksburg. The order bore date, "Headquarters Army of the Potomac, near Front Royal, November 7,"—the very day McClellan was relieved of command. Major Spaulding called Captain McDonald to witness the reception of the order six days since its issue. Proceeding by rail, the engineers arrived at Washington, made up the desired bridge equipage, and started, November 19, for the Rappahannock, with fifty ponton boats, by land, it requiring nearly a thousand animals to draw this great train of bridge material.

Alexandria had scarcely been reached when a rain set in, and the roads soon became a succession of quagmires. Heavy hills were surmounted only by attaching drag-ropes to the boats, while the men drew them to the top. Six days and nights of constant toil, in rain and mud, were occupied in this effort, the wagons being lifted from the deep ruts by the men, and the advance being pushed with all possible dispatch. Major Spaulding saw men and horses giving out, and the roads impassable; and bridging the Occoquan, the boats were made into rafts, and taken *via* the Potomac to Belle Plain, in tow of a large tug. Again loaded on wagons, the train moved near and opposite Fredericksburg, November 25, full a fortnight before the crossing was attempted. In camp a few days at Lacey House, and then ordered into camp at White Oak Church. A week in December was passed in reconnoitering for a crossing some ten miles below the city. Roads were repaired, and miles of corduroy laid through swamps approaching the river, along routes hidden from the enemy. After a few days the plan was changed, and it was determined to cross opposite the city. Captain McDonald was designated to throw a bridge across the river at a point some three hundred yards below the railroad bridge.

At one o'clock of December 11 the engineers were in position, while a dense fog lent its protection to shroud their movements. A detail of bridge-builders was made, and the work went rapidly forward. Each man acted with celerity and precision, and but thirty yards were wanting of the bridge to complete the work, when from behind a stone wall, some forty rods in front, came a deadly volley of bullets among the men clustered on the bridge, killing, wounding, and driving the rest on shore. Again McDonald led a detail down to the terminus, but scarcely had work begun when another murderous discharge ensued, and again the men were driven to the shore. These two attempts having failed, and McDonald having been wounded, Lieutenant McGrath made a desperate attempt to finish the bridge, with a like result. A body of infantry was now ferried over by the engineers, the force of the enemy captured, and the bridge finished. After crossing the army, and back again to the Falmouth side, the bridges were removed, and the men went into camp.

Bridges were laid April 29 below Fredericksburg, June 5 at Franklin's Crossing, and after Chancellorsville the engineers marched to Washington. On June 6, trains were taken to Harper's Ferry. Infantry was ferried across to drive off the enemy, and bridges laid to connect Loudon, Bolivar, and Maryland Heights. Moving to Berlin, bridges were laid where McClellan had crossed, and here Meade's victorious army marched yet again into Virginia on the 18th and 20th of July. Until the 26th the men guarded the bridge from the southern side, then, dismantling, moved to Washington *via* canal, and thence were ordered to Rappahannock Station to take charge of all the bridges on the river.

During August the river was bridged at Beverly's and Kelly's Fords, and at the station. Early in October, Lee began to menace our lines along the Rapidan, and the engineers were kept busy marching, building and renewing bridges, and, finally, constructing a fortified camp at Rappahannock Station, went into winter quarters. On April 12, 1864, the battalions were assigned to different corps, and entered upon arduous service. At short notice bridges were laid, corps crossed, then dismantling and loading, rapid and fatiguing marches were made, and the process again and again repeated. The engineers seemed empowered with ubiquity. At one time a bridge two hundred feet long is laid in fifty minutes, a battalion marches to take part in the battle of the Wilderness, a bridge at Ely's Ford to cross wounded; then at Fredericksburg, and on to the Pamunkey river at Hanover town. Again, June 12, that familiar stream, the Chickahominy, is reached, the position reconnoitered, and a small hostile force found on the opposite bank. At dark, the engineers launching boats, cross with a charging party; then on to Cole's Ferry, on the Lower Chickahominy, and lay a bridge of sixty boats, making a structure twelve hundred feet in length. Formed into rafts, the boats were towed down to the James, then up to City Point. A sheltered camp

was formed July 1, within which the bridges were left, under a guard, and the men were distributed along the lines, and engaged in the construction of forts with magazines, bomb-proofs, and traverses.

October 1, an extension to the left required the construction of a chain of forts within short artillery range, and the Fiftieth found ample employment thereon. Important service was rendered in repairing roads and extricating ammunition-trains, during the last of March, in the movement on Five Forks. Petersburg fell, and the need of pontoons ceased. At Farmersville, on the Appomattox, was constructed the last ponton-bridge used against the enemy by the Army of the Potomac. The army of Lee surrendered. The long bridge over Staunton river was rebuilt, and other services rendered, when one evening, engaged in preparing supper, it was spread through the camps that Colonel Spaulding had received a dispatch from General Meade, saying that the Army of the Potomac would pass in review through Richmond next day, and if the engineers could reach the city in time the next morning, they would be placed at the head of the column. The news was heard with cheers, and in an exalted, exultant mood, the march was begun and completed. As the Fiftieth passed the old One Hundred and Forty-eighth in line, loud cheers went up from the ranks of each. Pursuing their way with long bridge trains, the Fiftieth reached the river at Fredericksburg, and laid bridges at the old points. Here was crossed the army of Sherman on its way to Washington. The bridges were then removed, and marching to Fort Berry, near Long Bridge, the regiment went into camp on June 1, 1855.

At the grand review, the Fiftieth had the right of the column; then, their labors done, there remained only a return home, a muster-out, and a resumption of those civil duties whose steady pursuit had shown them not only approved soldiers, but industrious and excellent citizens.

The Eighty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers.—Troops from which this regiment was organized had been in camp some months prior to the final muster into the United States service on the 13th of December, 1861, for a term of three years. Uriah L. Davis was commissioned colonel, and John S. Belknap lieutenant-colonel. Two companies were from Ontario County.

Early in the war, William W. Clark, of Naples, an active and patriotic man, had taken the lead in enlistment of volunteers for service, and on the organization of Company B, he was chosen captain, C. S. Aldrich was first lieutenant, and Amos Brunson second lieutenant. Company G was raised at Geneva by John Raines, who was made captain, with Lieutenants George W. Munger and Thomas Alsop. The men remained for some time at Elmira, which was finally left on the 3d of December, 1861.

The regiment was conveyed upon two trains of cattle-cars, and was not fully supplied with rations,—troubles slight to those afterward endured by most of the command. Camp was made a mile and a half northeast of the capitol, on Bladensburg Hill, and the Eighty-fifth was placed in Casey's division in a brigade with four other regiments,—the Eighty-seventh and Seventy-seventh New York, and the Ninth New Jersey, under temporary command of Brigadier-General Allen. The division was designated as the third in General Keyes' corps.

On the last of March, 1862, orders were gladly received to embark for the Yorktown peninsula. The men had been supplied with a variety of needed articles, sent by friends at Canandaigua, and this home remembrance and kindness was fully felt and appreciated by these citizen soldiers. Lieutenant Aldrich was here appointed adjutant, and Orderly Sergeant Spencer Martin was promoted to the vacancy. Camp was temporarily made on April 12 near Newport News, and orders were awaited to join the corps near Yorktown.

On the 16th the regiment set out upon a memorable march of fourteen miles. It was not the distance, but the load carried, which so exhausted the men. The sun was hot, the roads were full of dust from the long trains, and the first stage of seven miles was a toilsome effort. Wagon-loads of clothing were thrown away, and still the remaining loads were too great for endurance. The body was girt about with accoutrements: the cartridge-box, containing forty rounds, the haversack filled with rations, the canteen with water or coffee, upon the back a knapsack of weight from twenty-five to thirty pounds, and on the shoulder a ten-pound rifle. What wonder that the body wearied and the spirits sank as the miles seemed to lengthen? Finally a rest was sounded, and the boys sank down by the wayside and enjoyed the brief respite as only tired soldiers can. The march was then continued for five miles, when the goal was found to have been removed by the advance of the division to Young's Mills, yet two miles farther on. The men, discouraged, fell out, lay down by the roadside, and fell asleep; a reduced regiment went into camp at the mills, but of the Ontario boys few had fallen out.

Arrived at Yorktown, the Eighty-fifth was set to work constructing roads to facilitate communication. Constant duty was required under repeated exposure, and the enemy had been confronted and skirmished with from the evacuation of Yorktown up the peninsula, across the Chickahominy, and out three

miles beyond; here, on Saturday, May 29, the Eighty-fifth were tried by a terrible fire, and found not wanting.

Company D had gone upon picket on Friday night, to remain twenty-four hours; E and F went out with axes on Saturday morning to slash the timber, to give range to siege guns which were being put in position. The division of Casey was far in advance, and to their rear lay the division of Couch. About noon a shell whizzed into the camp of the Eighty-fifth, then another and another, and then by volley and distinct shots the pickets opened fire. The troops were ordered into line. The Eighty-fifth took position behind a continuous rifle trench in its front; the Eighty-first and Ninety-second on the right, and on the right of the road; the Ninety-eighth on the left, a section of the First Artillery with the right, and Captain Bates' battery of twelve-pound Napoleons in the rear of the Eighty-fifth.

Battery H, commanded by Lieutenant Hart, formerly of Naples, opened upon an advancing brigade of the enemy with grape and canister, doing some execution; but as the advance was continued, the men left their pieces,—the last shot fired, it is said, by Lieutenant Hart himself. As the rebels came within easy range, a volley was poured into their ranks, which showed some confusion, but which rallied and advanced to within one hundred and fifty yards under the rapid and deadly fire of the regiment. Here they halted for half an hour, unable to advance, not willing to retreat. Finally the enemy began to retire, and halted behind a fence some two hundred and fifty yards distant. As the retrograde movement was observed, the Eighty-fifth raised a cheer and sprang from the pit to charge, but were called back, as regiments on both sides were nearly on the flanks. The rebel flag lay upon the field, and Albert Bancroft begged permission to go and get it, but the danger was too great and he was refused.

Meanwhile, Lieutenant-Colonel Wellman was wounded and had retired. W. W. Clarke was left in command, and sought to avoid coming ruin. The enemy concentrated a fearful fusillade upon the regiment, which kept up a rapid and undismayed fire. Edgar Steele, a brave boy, fell, shot in the head. Boswell Insee, of Bristol, was twice struck, and still the boys saw no defeat. A full South Carolina regiment was within forty rods of the left, and on a line twenty rods in the rear. Two or three regiments had passed on the right nearly as far to the rear, when Clarke ordered the men to fall back, to avoid being surrounded. The Eighty-fifth reluctantly left their pit between a three-sided fire, and fell back to the slashings above the camp of Couch. The fragment of a shell struck Clarke to the ground, but he was up in a moment and directing the retreat. The regiment became scattered, and suffered from want of command. The men were anxious to fight, and line officers did all that was possible to check the advance of the rebels. Many joined other regiments and fought with them until dark. The camp was pillaged by the enemy, and the men left only with their arms. Casey's division held a force in check for hours, which later broke through Couch's encampment, aided as that division was by Casey's men and thousands of reinforcements. This was the first battle for the Eighty-fifth. They repulsed a superior force, and fought and fell until the close of the engagement. The loss was nine killed, forty-nine wounded, and twenty-four missing. The division lost a total of two thousand.

Next day was passed in reconnoissances; the men slept on their arms at night, and were called up before daylight to repel an expected attack, and stood two hours under arms in a heavy rain, without a blanket in the regiment. At six A.M. the men were ordered to move four miles; they waded much of the way in water two feet deep, and crossed a stream holding to a rope, where the current was strong and the water up to the shoulders. The Eighty-fifth moved into camp near White Oak Swamp, and early in June was employed in guarding several fords, and was drawn up in line at three A.M. each day. Lieutenant Brunson died about this time, after a brief illness.

In the fall of 1862, the Eighty-fifth was ordered to Suffolk, and exchanged greetings with their comrades of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth; they fell back to Portsmouth, and took position behind breastworks about two miles in the rear of the city. Drill and picket was the only duty. Expecting to pass the winter here, log houses were built, and a town of the earlier day seemed to have arisen. The enemy occupied Suffolk in force, and there was skirmishing on the Blackwater. General Foster, in command of the department of North Carolina, organized an expedition to cut the Weldon railroad, and set out the 1st of November. By feints in various directions the enemy were mystified, while the columns moved towards Kinston. Near the bridge across the Neuse leading into that place, the rebels fought desperately. An attempt was made to turn the flank of the army where the Eighty-fifth was posted. Two South Carolina regiments took part in this movement, and were near their coveted position when Company B, under Captain Clarke, was deployed as skirmishers, and, turning their flank as the line opened fire, caused a hurried retreat. Our line advancing rapidly, captured several hundred prisoners. The bridge, saturated with turpentine, was set on fire and

burned fiercely. The New York Third Artillery opened a heavy fire, and drove the rebels from the opposite bank, when the flames of the bridge were extinguished and troops were crossed over. Three pieces of artillery, baggage, and stores were taken. The Eighty-fifth passed through Kinston and encamped just outside of the town. The Union loss was about seventy killed and two hundred wounded. Although in the advance brigade from Newbern, the regiment had only three wounded. As an instance of good fortune, it is noted, that early in the action, as the Eighty-fifth deployed into a field to support the Ninth New Jersey, a solid shot, striking in front, bounded harmlessly over the line, and five minutes after the regiment had left the place it was completely swept by a shower of grape. The return to Newbern was made by the 20th, and for some time the regiment remained quietly in camp.

The Eighty-fifth joined in the various expeditions of conquest into North Carolina until April 20, 1864, when the enemy attacked Plymouth. The first attack was made on Sunday. A hard fight took place, and lasted three days, when the post was surrendered, together with the entire brigade. The rebel ram came down, ran into the "Southfield," and sank her in five minutes, and in two hours had cleaned the river. General Wessels, commanding at Plymouth, still held the place, although entirely surrounded, and sustained assault after assault for a day and a half after the ram had command of the town. The men were resolved not to give up, and repelled a severe attack after the general had ordered a surrender. Of Company B, Seymour Smith, of Bristol, and B. G. Popple, of Springwater, were killed, and J. Perkey, Daniel L. Reed, and Franklin E. Wilcox were wounded. This company was one of the nine which surrendered after a brave but hopeless resistance. The men broke swords and guns, tore into shreds their regimental flags, and carried the pieces secretly with them to their Southern prisons, where more than half languished and died. Of those brave fellows who went to endure those terrible sufferings at Andersonville, *not one ever complained*, and they suffered and died as they had battled before,—like heroes as they were. About twelve of Company B survived and returned to their homes.

An escape from Dixie was made by a party of five, namely, Captains Aldrich, of Canandaigua; Langworthy, of the Eighty-fifth; G. H. Starr, of the One Hundred and Fourth; Lieutenant Terwillager, of the Eighty-fifth, and Lieutenant Hastings, of the Twenty-fourth New York battery. They were quartered in an open field near Columbia, and guarded by a double line of pickets about one hundred feet apart. Resolving to escape, they chose a dark night on October 11, and made their way out unseen. Marching by night, a pocket compass obtained by one of the party proved invaluable. They first struck a westerly course, following the south bank of the Saluda until, reaching Ninety-six, they bore off northwestward, following a railroad track towards the North Carolina boundary. On the second night out they learned that fox- and blood-hounds were on their track, but, after being chased by them several miles, threw them off the scent by smearing their shoes and clothing with turpentine. They started with the intention to see no white men, and saw but three negroes while in South Carolina. Their only food was sweet potatoes, beans, and corn, gathered in the fields and roasted as they had an opportunity of making fires. They traveled entirely by night, hiding in the thickest woods by day, and leaving behind no traces of their presence. Transylvania county, North Carolina, was almost entirely occupied by Union men, one of whom harbored the soldiers for days in a ravine, where he supplied them with food at night to last six days, and gave directions to reach another Unionist twenty miles on. Here they met another party of escaped officers, and, joined by a band of Union refugees, the band was increased to twenty-nine. Three were shot dead, by a gang of rebel militia, at a house where the party was waiting for some bread to be baked. A Unionist volunteered as a guide, and led them through within our lines at East Tennessee. Their clothing in rags, their feet shoeless, blistered, and swollen, yet they were *free*, and at Chattanooga they received from the Sanitary Commission clothing and everything needed for comfort.

The last engagement of the Eighty-fifth closed their career in victory. The battles of March 8 and 10, near Kinston, North Carolina, under General Schofield, wherein some of the regiment engaged while yet but a week from having been exchanged, is thus recounted. On the 9th of March the enemy were seen preparing to attack, and the regiment, with bayonet, cup, and plate, hurried to fortify its position. Late in the day the skirmish line was assailed, but held its ground. The preparations on the morning of the 10th betokened serious work. The men were drawn up behind works built during the night, in four ranks: the front line to fire, the others to load. Artillery took part in the rear, and an ominous silence prevailed; all old soldiers have experienced it,—they know what it means. The position of the Eighty-fifth before Kinston was on the extreme left of an irregular square of rifle-pits in the pine woods. The line, six miles in extent, rested,—the right on the Neuse, the left on the Trent road. The woods in front of the works had been slashed for about eighty yards. At

ten the enemy advanced upon the skirmish line, which fell slowly back to the works. The rebels' came close after, in long line, yelling loudly and moving straight forward. At the edge of the slashing the artillery opened with grape and spherical-case, and the hate-inspiring cheers were renewed as the foe came on with a rush. Then came the command, "Steady! Fire low; Fire!" and all along the line began a fire of musketry, which, for a time, was constant; the heavier crash of cannon sounded the bass in this murderous war-music. The firing ceased, the smoke lifted, and the enemy who could had fallen back. A ringing Union cheer broke out, and was carried far away to the right. A skirmish line thrown out gathered up about two hundred prisoners, and the wounded were being brought in, when a desperate charge was made on the right and the works entered. A Western division held the line and drove them out again. A charge on the right near by was repulsed, when a rebel section opened with shell a quarter-mile in front. At a call for volunteers to take the guns, Company A responded; shot all the horses, drove off or killed the gunners, but failed to get the cannon. The rebels left at night, crossed the Neuse, and burned the bridge. Hoke took nine companies at Plymouth, but the tenth helped to whip him at Kinston. The war ended, and the Eighty-fifth, returning to New York, was mustered out June 27, 1865. When, December 3, 1861, it left for Washington, one thousand men marched in its ranks; during the term of service two hundred recruits were received. Its soldiers laid down their lives upon battle-fields, in the swamps of Virginia and North Carolina, and in the prisons of Andersonville, Macon, and Florence, until less than two hundred and eighty officers and men could be found to receive their discharges from the government they loved and served so well.

The Ninety-eighth Regiment.—By December 25 some five hundred men had gone into camp at Lyons, Wayne county, and so many had enlisted from that county that it received the appellation of the Wayne County Regiment. The organization was mustered into the United States service from January 25 to February 8, 1862. The commanding officer was Colonel William Dutton. Two companies of the Ninety-eighth were from Ontario. Lieutenant Adams and Lieutenant Williams each engaged in recruiting service, and were promoted to captaincies. The regiment was ordered to Washington, where it was placed in the Third brigade of Casey's division. On the 29th of March, 1862, the winter having been passed in the discipline of drill and the routine of the camp, the Ninety-eighth marched to Alexandria, and, on the last of the month, embarked upon the "Elm City" steamer with five companies of the Eighty-fifth, and were conveyed to Fortress Monroe, disembarked, and marched inland, going into camp about five miles from Hampton. Passing over the evacuation of Yorktown and the battle of Williamsburg, we find the Ninety-eighth crossing the Chickahominy river at Bottom's Bridge, and going into camp three miles beyond. Next morning, in the midst of a steady rain, the First and Third brigades were ordered upon a reconnoissance. A mile and a half northward the skirmishers became engaged, and the troops hastened forward. Near the West Point and Richmond Railroad the artillery wheeled about with pieces ready for action, the infantry was formed directly in the rear, and the men ordered to lie down. A wreath of rich white smoke curled upward from a gap in the woods in front; a boom, a hiss, and a shell burst near General Naglee, in command. Faster and hotter came the shells, leveling trees, tearing up the ground, and mangling the artillery horses. For two hours the Ninety-eighth lay exposed to this fire, and then the force on the left gave way. The Ninety-eighth then heard the command to advance; and this it did with such spirit that the retreating troops at once rallied, turned, and joined in the forward movement. The rebels retreated, leaving on the field sixty-four killed and fourteen wounded. On May 29, Casey's division was located far in advance, in an open field, with woods in front occupied by the enemy in force. Two miles to the rear lay Couch, posted in a line of woods. The masses of the rebel army were rapidly gathered, and at one o'clock, from out the woods in front, the unprepared soldiers saw the long, heavy lines of the enemy advancing. It was an unequal fight, forty thousand against six thousand; and they seeing their first battle, yet for three long hours did this division, unsustained, maintain their ground until completely flanked and threatened with annihilation; then only did it retire as best it could. The Ninety-eighth might with pride inscribe "Seven Pines" upon their banner, to have been of those who so long withstood the brunt of action with the flower of the rebel army. At White Oak Swamp the regiment fought bravely to check the rebel attempt upon the line of retreat, and with the army fell back to Malvern Hill, and thence once more to Northern Virginia. The command was engaged at Petersburg, Cold Harbor, Chapin's Farm, and in the attack upon Fort Darling. On the expiration of the term of service the non-veterans were mustered out, and the regiment, composed of veterans and recruits, was retained in the army until August 31, 1865, when, in accordance with orders from the war department, the men were mustered out, and once again returned to the pursuits and comforts of civil and peaceful avocations.

One Hundred and Second Regiment.—The fresh call for troops, and the exigency of the country, aroused the sentiment of patriotism in some who had done well their part for a term, and had retired again to their civil life, and with them went others whose going was a *dernier ressort* to save the land from impending ruin. Among these was Captain M. E. Cornell, who had nobly served from April 19, 1861, a three months' term in the Cleveland Light Artillery, in which he was promoted lieutenant, and given command of a section. Aided by his brothers George and Stephen, a company was recruited, during the winter of 1861–62, from the western part of Ontario and eastern of Livingston county. Early in the spring of 1862, the company entered the service in the One Hundred and Second regiment, Van Buren's Light Infantry, commanded by Colonel Thos. B. Van Buren. The regiment was organized for three years, and the last company was mustered into service in April, 1862.

The regiment was ordered to Virginia, where it was attached to the army corps of General Banks. While the regiment was in the Shenandoah valley, Captain Cornell performed the duties of major. On August 9, the terrible battle of Cedar Mountain was fought, in which the One Hundred and Second took a prominent and active part, having many men killed and wounded. When the army retreated from the Rapidan the regiment proceeded to Washington, where, in the reorganization of troops, the One Hundred and Second formed part of the grand army upon which devolved the task of driving the rebel legions from Maryland soil.

As a part of Franklin's corps, the One Hundred and Second went into the great battle of Antietam. Early in the day the brigade of General Green, to which the One Hundred and Second belonged, was ordered to dislodge a rebel force posted in a piece of woods, from which they were seriously annoying our troops.

The brigade consisted of four regiments, the One Hundred and Second New York, the Third Maryland, and the One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania. They advanced until close to the woods, when the rebels poured a deadly volley into their very faces. The whole line was thrown into confusion. Captain Cornell sprang to the front, and exhorted his men to rally and advance. The brigade recovered, and, advancing, drove the enemy through and beyond the woods, and held the ground; but Cornell, struck in the forehead, "foremost fighting, fell." The regiment was engaged at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, in the East; and under Grant fought at Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold; and upon the Atlanta campaign, in Hooker's Star Corps, at Resaca, May 15, 1864, Dallas, Altoona, Pine Hill, and in the siege of Atlanta. The final muster-out of veterans and recruits took place upon July 21, 1865.

The *One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Volunteers* was recruited in Ontario, Yates, and Seneca counties, and companies for this regiment went into camp at Geneva early in August, 1862. The regiment was organized on August 20, and two days later mustered into the United States service. Of regimental officers from Ontario, there were Colonel E. Sherrill, of Geneva; Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Bull, of Canandaigua; Major W. H. Baird and Sergeant-Major D. C. Farrington, of Geneva.

Company D was recruited in western Ontario. The first enlistment was July 22, and company organization dates August 9. A reward of two hundred dollars for the first company raised in Ontario County for the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, was paid Company D by H. B. Gibson, of Canandaigua. The original line officers were Captain Philo D. Phillips, Lieutenant Charles A. Richardson, and Lieutenant Spencer F. Lincoln.

Company E was principally raised at Geneva, and was organized August 14; with Henry D. Kipp, captain; George E. Pritchett, first lieutenant; and John H. Brough, second lieutenant.

Company F was raised but in part in Ontario County. Captain Isaac Shimer recruited a part of the company at Geneva, First Lieutenant Ira Munson, a part in Seneca county, and a third part was raised in western Ontario, by Second Lieutenant Ten Eyck Munson.

Company G was raised throughout the district. Captain John F. Aikins recruited in Seneca, Lieutenant Frederick Stewart in Yates, and Lieutenant Sanford H. Platt in Ontario, and organized August 15.

Company H was recruited in eastern Ontario, within the towns of Phelps and Manchester. The first line officers were Captain Orin J. Herendeen, First Lieutenant George N. Redfield, Second Lieutenant Alfred R. Clapp.

Company K was enlisted in Ontario. A part were recruited at Canandaigua, by Captain Charles M. Wheeler and First Lieutenant H. Clay Lawrence, and the remainder at Naples, by Second Lieutenant Isaac A. Seamans.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth took cars for Baltimore, which was reached August 21, and reported to General Wool, who sent the command to Harper's Ferry for duty and discipline. General Lee having resolved on carrying the war into the north, advanced rapidly in that direction, making Harper's

Ferry an objective point. His plan of operations opportunely fell into McClellan's hands, but he failed to prevent such a concentration of the enemy at that point as, in command of an officer like Colonel Miles, with thousands of new troops, brave, but inexperienced, insured its surrender, and the consequent temporary loss to the service of what later proved to be the best troops in the service. The indignation felt by the loyal masses against Colonel Miles was great for permitting the enemy to occupy Maryland Heights, and a misdirected public opinion threw the blame upon the new Ontario regiment; and it was made to smart under the stigma of cowardice, when it should have been lauded for a bravery and resolution honorable to a veteran regiment.

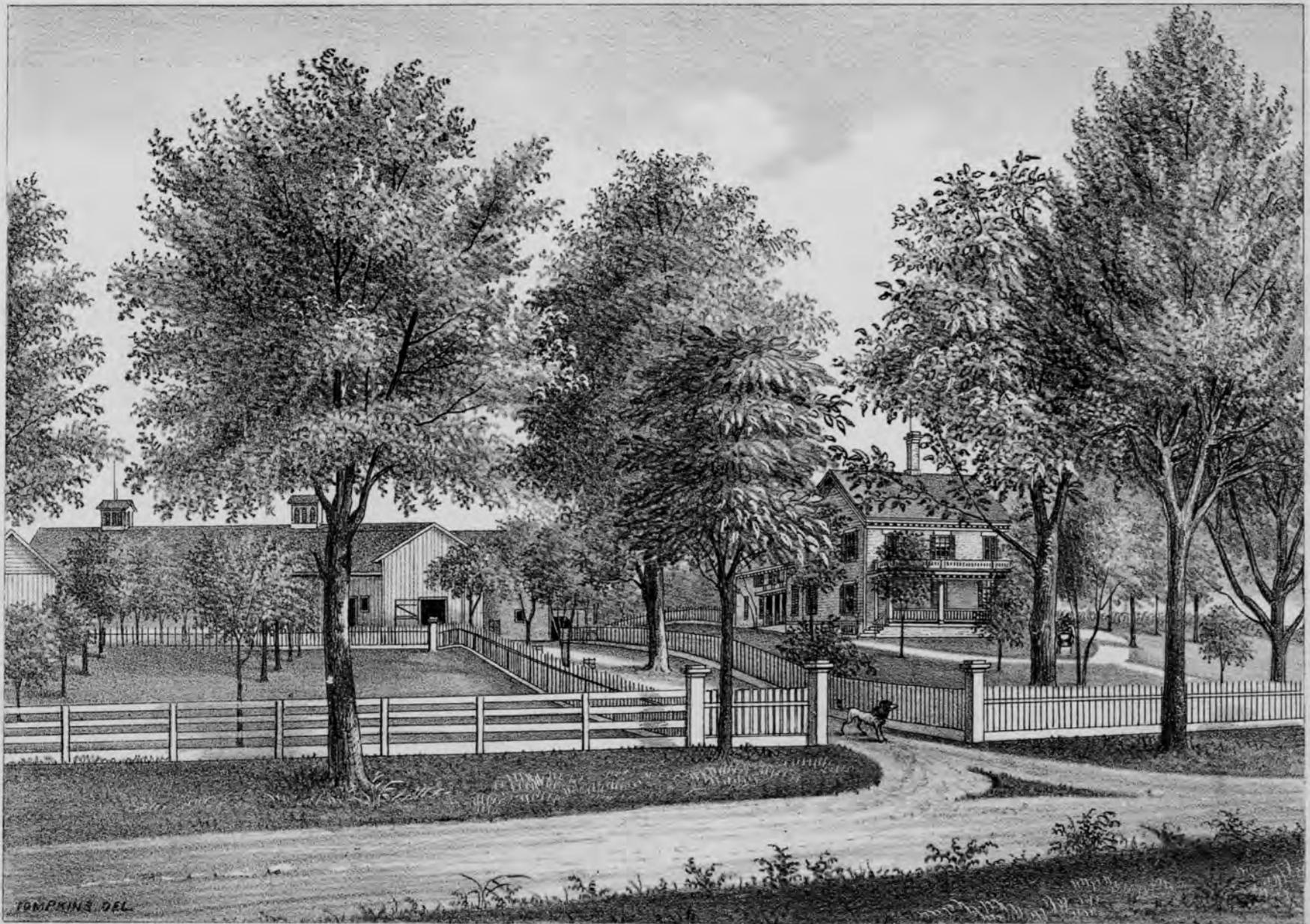
On September 12, Maryland Heights were held by the Thirty-second Ohio, two companies of the Thirty-ninth New York, and a few Maryland troops, all under command of Colonel Ford, who having heard that a strong force of the enemy, under McLaws and Barksdale, were moving on his position, called for reinforcements. The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth was supplied with a day's rations, eighty rounds of ammunition, and ordered to his aid. The regiment reached the Heights on the afternoon of the day, after a rapid, toilsome march. A and F were left to guard approach by the Sandy Hook road; D, I, and C, were halted about half-way up the slope, while the left wing, under Colonel Sherrill, deploying on the ridge, became immediately engaged with the enemy, who had gained the crest by Solomon's Gap. Skirmishing increased in severity, so that C and I were moved up to give their aid. Night came on and closed the action. With the approach of daylight, the enemy came up in strong force, delivering their fire and flanking the Union troops, who were ordered behind the defenses. The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York and part of the Thirty-second Ohio were well posted, and Company D having been brought up, the line was in readiness for the attack. After a pause, the rebel forces advanced to the abatis, and from both sides heavy discharges were delivered. Finally the rebel attack slackened, and it was evident that a flanking movement was in progress. Captain Phillips, acting as major, was ordered by Colonel Sherrill to deploy D and C on the double-quick diagonally down the mountain side. In executing the order, a body of the enemy were met, slowly working their way up, and an action began in which the rebels were kept at bay. In the conflict, two men were mortally and five severely wounded. The enemy now renewed their efforts in front with resolution, and the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth returned their fire with vigor and great steadiness. Colonel Sherrill, regardless of safety, stood upon the logs exposed to the enemy, directing and encouraging his men. A shot struck him in the face, and he was carried to the rear, while the men, aroused to avenge their loss, and confident of their strength, continued the engagement. An order came from Colonel Ford to withdraw. Captain Phillips refused to obey, as it was given verbally. The other regiments receiving the order retired, and the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth had then no option and fell back steadily to the rear of the Lookout. Here the line was reformed across the ridge and over the declivity, and Colonel Sammons came up from the ferry with his regiment as a reinforcement. The companies of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth on the left knew nothing of what was transpiring, and hearing the enemy giving orders at the breastworks, Lieutenants Richardson and Redfield went up far enough to see that the intrenchment was in rebel possession, and then rejoining their commands, led them by a detour to the rear of McGrath's battery, which opened with shell upon the enemy at the abandoned breastworks. The withdrawal was not at once improved by the enemy, who feared to advance upon the new, unknown position, fearing strategic movement, and weakened by a heavy force sent to defend Crampton's Pass against General Franklin's advance upon South Mountain. The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth being without a regimental officer, chose Captain Phillips to command, and stood ready for action, when at three P.M. a peremptory order came to return to Bolivar Heights. With deep surprise the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth obeyed. McGrath's battery was thrown down the mountain, and a position abandoned which, held, might have been fraught with events of the highest value to the Union cause. Upon such accidents hinge the lives and destinies of nations!

All reliable accounts corroborate the statement that the regiment behaved well, and with proper management could have held their advantageous position and averted disaster; but bravery was futile where the commander was imbecile. The corps of Franklin was but five miles away; the Army of the Potomac was marching to the rescue, and a few hours would have brought relief, but Jackson knew his peril, massed his forces, planted his batteries, and sent in an order to surrender. The cavalry, refused permission from Miles, dashed out upon the Sharpsburg road, captured a wagon train and a body of the enemy, and rejoined our forces. General Franklin, unconscious of the momentous necessity, delayed advance, and so Jackson had time to complete his arrangements, open his batteries, and compel a surrender of well-nigh twelve thousand men.

With sadness the paroled men set out for Annapolis, one hundred miles dis-



RES. OF **JOSEPH F. SALISBURY**, OAKS CORNERS, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.



RES. OF **NATHAN OAKS**, OAKS CORNERS, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.

tant. On the 17th of September, they heard the thunder of the guns at Antietam, and indulged in reflections of what might have been with a brave and efficient commander on Maryland Heights. Ordered to Camp Douglas, Chicago, the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth therein took up their abode, with no happy experience, for a period of two months. Taunted with cowardice when they had burned with indignation at a compelled retreat, ordered to drill when they had given their parole of honor not to do any act militating against the Confederacy, the men resented these imputations and refused to do duty, while many, unjustly recorded as deserters, sought their homes till such time as their exchange should once more set them free. The regiment suffered much from sickness, many died, and on October 19 the sick list of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth numbered one hundred and eighty names.

The glad tidings of exchange were received on November 19, and four days later came orders for a start next day for Washington, there to be armed and equipped to resume duty. Joyfully the discomforts of Camp Douglas were left, but behind them were one hundred sick comrades. Assigned to Casey's division, Twenty-second corps, they went into camp at Arlington Heights, drew tents, and December 20, receiving arms, went on picket duty, which service was continued until the 24th of June, when the brigade composed of the Eleventh, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, Thirty-ninth, and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York regiments, was sent to join Hancock as his Third brigade, Third division of the Second army corps. Again Lee had swept northward, up into Pennsylvania, and Meade had been placed in command of the old Potomac army. The advance of each army had encountered at Gettysburg, and to this point the commanders gathered their forces; Lee, holding back to make his plan a certainty, permitting the distant corps of Meade to come up into position. The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth saw troops almost innumerable marching by, while its sick were removed, its surplus baggage sent off, and then, on the 26th of June, it marched to Gum Springs and camped with the division. Then a long, hard march was made, and on June 30 a distance of thirty-three miles was traveled, and next day reaching Taneytown, the distant thud of cannon told of a battle impending. Not now as when Antietam was being fought, but free-hearted, full of ardor, and determined to wipe out by one heroic action the foul aspersion upon their good name, the Third brigade marched to the great battle-field, and tired, but resolved, took their place in line, to the left of the cemetery at Gettysburg. Next day the brigade was placed as support for two batteries fronting Meade's headquarters, near the northern extremity of the ridge, and the men looked excitedly upon Hood's contest with Vincent's division of Sykes' corps for the possession of Little Round Top. Sickles had advanced with temerity to high ground, some distance beyond the general line, and ere he could withdraw an attack by Lee in heavy force made it next to impossible. He met the assault, and sent back cry for help. All the forces sent by Meade were in vain; the line was broken, and Sickles was wounded. Humphreys and Birney fought nobly. Hancock, taking command, ordered in one body of troops after another, and again the imperative call for reinforcement came back. Then the Third brigade gladly heard and quickly obeyed the orders, "Fix bayonets; shoulder arms; left face; forward, march!" A mile southward, towards Round Top, was swiftly passed over; then halting, facing westward, the line was formed: on the left, the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth; in the centre, the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth; on the right, the One Hundred and Eleventh, and in reserve, the Thirty-ninth. The tide of battle and disaster poured towards them. From a ravine, concealed by tree and brush till near at hand, poured forth the routed Excelsior brigade, closely pursued by Barksdale's brigade, McLaw's division, of the corps of Longstreet. The Third brigade charged down the slope, giving and receiving a deadly volley, and pressing through the woods to the opening beyond, where the confused and staggered rebels were desperately attempting to hold their ground. The loss was fearful, and the line was wavering, when in front was heard a voice uttering maledictions, and urging on the enemy. The men knew it to be Barksdale, and it recalled the deeply-venomed sting of "Harper's Ferry Cowards." "Harper's Ferry!" was the battle-cry as the furious brigade swept madly but grandly forward. Barksdale fell, riddled by musket-balls; his men, lately exultant, were cut down by scores, driven before the bayonet, while many threw themselves prone upon the ground, and threw up their hands in token of surrender. A rebel battery now opened at short range and cut great gashes in the line, which closed up and kept steadily on. No halt was made till the order was given, and then, proudly, grandly, the diminished line, in beautiful alignment, retired over that body-strewn field, bearing with them recaptured artillery and a brass cannon, the prize of C and A. Colonel Willard, commanding the brigade, was killed by a cannon-ball. Colonel Sherrill took his place, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bull assumed command of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth.

This notable charge restored the Union lines, and gave opportunity for the Third army corps to fall back from its exposed position to its proper place in the

general array. The contest just outlined was a subject of much comment by National and Confederate writers, and all agree that the carnage was terrible, involving great loss of officers and men. The brigade held its ground till night-fall, and then marched back to Cemetery Hill, to the right of the previous position.

Early July 3, Captains Scott, Shimer, Wheeler, and Herendeen, and their companies, were detailed to skirmish with the enemy in front. The enemy had a heavy line of good marksmen, and the work was of the most trying character. Three of these four captains were killed. Lieutenant Brown, of C, was wounded, and many of the men were killed or wounded. Towards noon it became plain that a great movement was in progress, and every part of our lines being prepared, all lay by their post in suspense. It was near one P.M., when two cannon-shots broke the silence, and then from one hundred and thirty long-range cannon came an appalling roar, preceded at the Union position by a deluge of iron, riddling the tree, earth, horse, man, and even tearing up the sods upon the graves in the cemetery as lightning-bolts rend the forest-trees.

Well the troops, besides officers, knew from experience that this storm of artillery presaged the charge, and, while the ranks lay close, well-nigh one hundred Union cannon sent back their stern reply. The batteries lost many men, and of a number of volunteers called from the brigade to work the guns a portion were killed. Ninety long minutes this unnatural storm lasted, and the Union cannoniers, by order, diminished their fire, and then the artillery ceased. From Seminary Hill, a mile and a half in front, came in sight Pickett's veteran Virginians, behind them Pettigrew's Carolinians, a charging array of eighteen thousand men. Our men looked upon their sweeping, well-adjusted lines with admiration. The three-fold line came on as if upon parade, and their steady, serried ranks betokened a mortal contest when they struck the expectant line. The Union artillery awoke to startling life, and, double-shotting their guns, poured a decimating storm of missiles through the advancing array, which closed each gap and moved unflinchingly forward. Three lines, each a mile in length, came within range of the Second and Third divisions of the Second army corps, which yet remained silent. Within twenty rods, and the Union infantry opened so hot, so murderous a fire that the rebel array was broken and routed, over thirty stand of colors were taken, thousands of prisoners were captured, and the ground thickly strewn with dying and the dead. The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth captured five stand of colors. Colonel Sherrill was mortally wounded, and died early next day. Colonel McDougal, of the One Hundred and Eleventh, next in command, was wounded, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bull succeeded to brigade command. Major Phillips was dangerously ill at Washington, and Captain Coleman led the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, which lost sixty killed, two hundred wounded, captured twice their own number of prisoners, killed and wounded equal to their number, and covered its name with honor. At night, Lee began his retreat. On July 4 the rebel sharpshooters were vigilant, and fired at everything that moved. Within a stone barn, with narrow windows, a party found protection, and annoyed the Union lines so that General Hays ordered the barn to be taken. Colonel Bull, commanding the Third brigade, called for volunteers from the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth. Jno. B. Geddis, Lieutenant of Company D, responded and led the movement, followed by most of the regiment. In crossing a rail-fence five men were shot, yet the rest pushed on along a fence extending towards the barn. The rebels now concentrated so deadly a fire that the attempt was abandoned, and a return was made, bringing in the wounded, and last of the band came Geddis, bringing up the rear. For gallantry, Lieutenant Geddis was later brevetted major, and had a commission as lieutenant-colonel, but was not mustered in through the reduced numbers of the regiment. On the night of the 4th, Captain Munson was in charge of the picket line. Then began the pursuit of Lee, through rain and mud. July 10 saw the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth guard to a train, the 11th on picket, and recalled to join a force sent out to learn the whereabouts of the enemy. The regiment passed through Crampton's Gap, and, amid rain and in the darkness, passed the night in building a breastwork of rails and earth. A mail was here received,—the first for weeks. Preparations were completed on the 13th for a battle, but all remained quiet, and the news came next day that the enemy had made good his retreat into Virginia. On the 26th, the Third brigade had reached White Plains, where some of the regiment, while out gathering blackberries, were captured by guerrilla bands, taken to southern prisons, and there perished in suffering. The army lay a month at rest. A dress parade was held on August 22, 1863, when two hundred men were in line, while Company B came out with but five men. General Longstreet was sent to aid Bragg, and turned the tide against Rosecrans at Chickamauga. General Meade, learning of Lee's weakened army, advanced to occupy Culpepper. The Third brigade, marching around Cedar Mountain to Robertson's river, went on picket duty there for several days. The Army of the Potomac was now reduced by transferring the Eleventh and Twelfth army corps, under Hooker, to Grant, at Chat-

tanooga, and other troops to New York city, to quell a disgraceful riot there raging.

General Lee again menaced Washington, and on October 8 had begun a flank movement. The Union army fell back to interpose its forces. On October 10, the Second corps formed line of battle two miles west of Culpepper. Trains of stores and of the sick were hurried towards the capital, and Meade gave orders to concentrate for a stand at Centreville, while the enemy strove to intercept and fall upon the divisions en route.

On the morning of October 14, while the division was crossing the ford of Cedar Run, the Third brigade, leading, was attacked both front and rear by artillery and dismounted cavalry, concealed in the woods. General Hays ordered forward the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and part of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, to clear the woods and gain the road. The regiment deployed in a field under a sharp fire from unseen foes. Presently a body of rebel cavalry emerging from the cover of the forest, formed for a charge, and the hostile forces were seen advancing at thirty rods' distance. The right engaged at close quarters briefly, and killed several of the cavalry, including their leader, and captured an adjutant and a score of men. The regiment continued its advance and gained the position sought, having sustained a loss of four killed and nineteen wounded, and having won a decided compliment from General Hays.

The regiment continued to guard the column, as flankers, to Catlett's Station. The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth were left for an hour on picket and then relieved. It was four P.M. when the advance of the Second corps reached Bristoe. The rear of the Fifth corps, under Sykes, had just forded Broad Run at the railroad crossing. The enemy had come into position to attack the rear of Sykes, and now opened heavily upon the command of Warren. Sykes, refusing to give any help, kept on towards Centreville, and the Second corps was left to rely upon itself. As the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth came near the station a rebel line of battle was seen on the left flank, in the edge of the woods on the opposite side of the railroad. The column was moving by the right flank, when General Hays, galloping down the column, called out, "By the left flank, double-quick, march!" Each regiment dashed forward over an open plain some fifty rods wide, and, without firing a shot, reached the railroad, cut ahead of the enemy, and, cheering, opened upon the rebels with terrible effect. Arnold's Rhode Island Battery, posted upon high ground in the rear, converged its aim upon the heaviest bodies and tore them in fragments. While the Third and Second brigades engaged in front, the First brigade, moving upon their right flank, drove them in disorder, and with loss. A battery of five guns was abandoned on a hill, and one company from each of the regiments of the Third brigade was sent to bring off the prize. Two flags and four hundred and fifty prisoners were the fruits of this action. Later, another line advanced from the woods, and, as the Union batteries opened, lay down and remained till after dark. At sunset two rebel batteries opened, and a noisy, harmless duel was fought for an hour or more. At nine o'clock the march was resumed and continued all night. Bull Run was crossed at three A.M., and the Second corps joined the main army. Lee having torn up the railroad to the Rappahannock, retired to the farther bank, and occupied Culpepper and its vicinity.

On November 26, Meade moved his five corps to the Rapidan, Warren crossed and marched southward, and, reaching a point called Locust Ridge, the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth were placed upon the picket line for the night. The army now moved up, and the enemy withdrew behind his works at Mine Run. Each side expected and awaited attack from the other, and so the day went by. Again the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth passed the night as pickets. Warren was sent to turn the rebel position, and reached a favorable point as darkness came on. All night long the enemy labored, and, by morning, batteries, masses of infantry, abatis, and breastworks awaited the Union assault. General Warren withheld the order to attack, and the act received the indorsement of General Meade. Again, a third night, the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth was on the picket line, and when morning came the army marched back to former camps, and the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth gladly entered its camp, December 2, after this exhaustive and fruitless effort.

Winter quarters were now built near Stevensburg, and a long rest ensued. A reconnoissance was made February 6, 1864, at Morton's Ford, on the Rapidan, wherein the One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth received, with the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and Thirty-ninth, the post of honor, as the advance of the corps. A squad of about thirty prisoners was taken at the crossing. The brigade having reached the farther bank, deployed, advanced, and fearlessly moved close upon the rebel batteries, where at dark a heavy attack was firmly met, assisted as they were by the opportune arrival of another brigade. The force was successfully withdrawn, and the conduct of the troops won hearty encomium from commanding officers. A grand review was held on February 23, 1864, and five days later the corps were reduced to three,—

Fifth, Second, and Sixth. Warren, Hancock, and Sedgwick were the respective commanders. The Third brigade was augmented by three regiments, and changed from Third to First division of the Second corps. The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth was three hundred strong when, on April 5, Captain Richard A. Basset and Lieutenant F. E. Munson, with five sergeants, eight corporals, and eighty-seven privates, were detailed as provost guard at headquarters, May, 1864. Grant, as general, commanded all the Union armies, and directed simultaneous and co-operative effort. Sherman was to move upon Atlanta; Meade to follow Lee.

On May 5 the Second army corps crossed Ely's Ford, and bivouacked unopposed at Chancellorsville. In the constant succession of battles following, the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth fought with its usual bravery, and lost a part of its veteran band. During the prevalence of a fog, on the morning of May 12, the Second corps, under Hancock, charged an angle of the rebel works, and captured four thousand prisoners and two general officers, E. Johnson and G. H. Stewart. Adjutant Lincoln, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, one of the first within the rebel works, himself wheeled about a loaded cannon and discharged it upon its late owners. It is well known with what desperate valor the enemy fought to recover lost ground, and how with equal resolution the Union veterans stubbornly clung to their advantage. The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth had now in its depleted ranks but eighty officers and seventy-two men. Passing over the events of weeks of hot and memorable days, we find Warren's advance attacked by a division of Ewell's corps, on May 30, at Tolopotomoy creek. Barlow's division drove back the rebel skirmish line, captured their rifle-pits, and held them all night. In this engagement the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth lost a heavy percentage of their number, but the few were as undaunted as when charging upon the enemy at Gettysburg and driving the victors like chaff before them.

At Cold Harbor the regiment was in reserve, and so speedily was the advance repulsed, and so decidedly, that the supports were not called up. The men placed in front excavated rifle-pits, and wherever a hand or head was shown, a bullet whistled near or through it. Constantly in the front or in support, the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, on September 26, in command of Captain Geddis, had to report but eight officers and sixty men, and these were on duty at Deep Bottom as part of the supporting line. The rolls showed the strength of the regiment to be twenty officers and four hundred and eighteen men. Recruits had not been received, and were not expected. The provost guard was kept constantly employed in guarding prisoners, checking stragglers, and in police duties at headquarters. On October 6 the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth stood behind their works in front of Petersburg, watchful and ready for attack,—one moment all quiet, and the next a ripping of musketry, a crash of shells, calling each, gun in hand, to the breastworks. So passed not days but months. The regimental organization was still kept up, but the companies were all together, and Company K was represented only by John Barrett, of Allen's Hill. Captain Ira H. Wilder was transferred to command another regiment of the brigade, and Lieutenant J. W. Randolph was adjutant.

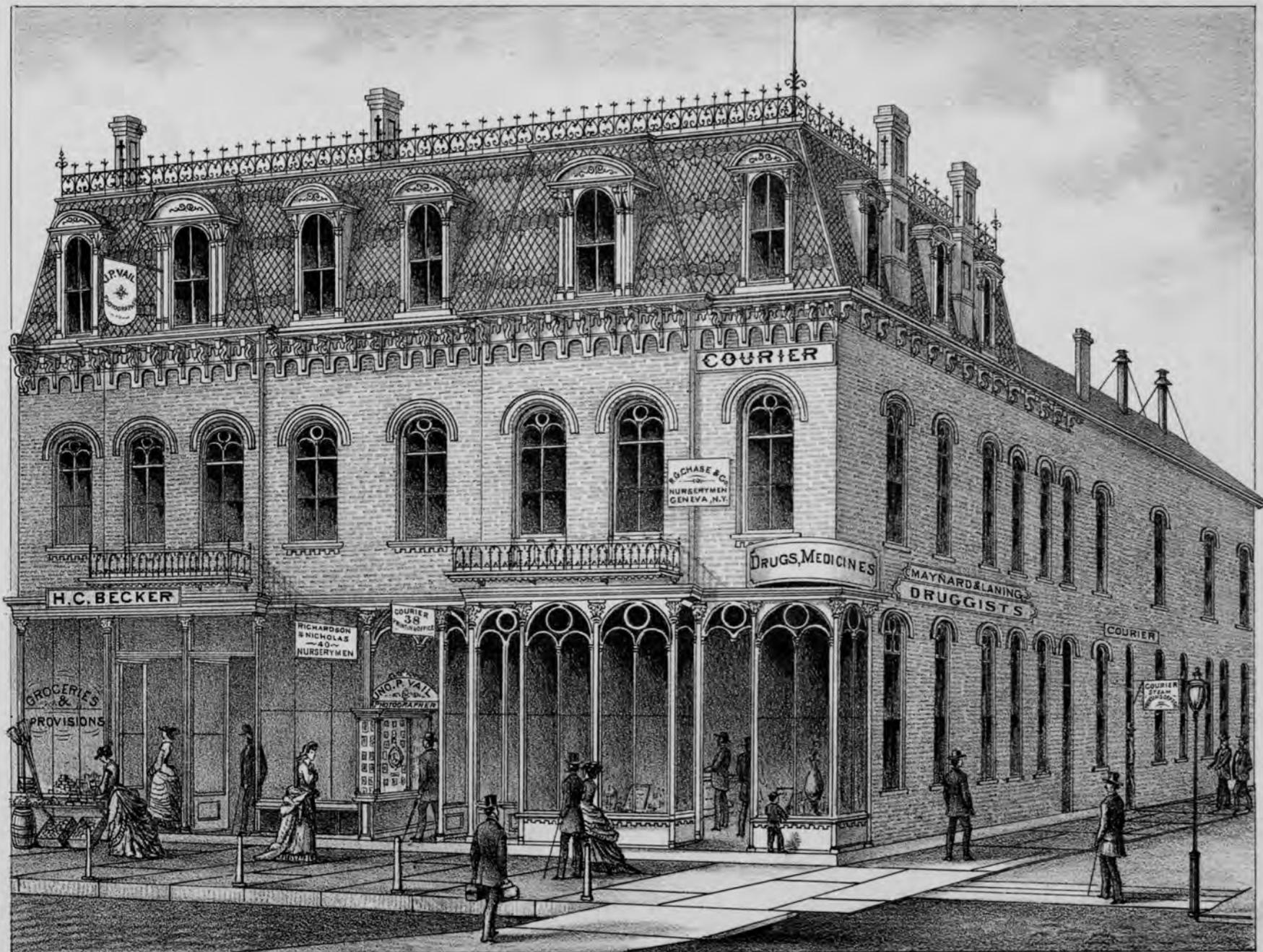
All through the winter, and along in the spring of 1865, the lines about Richmond and Petersburg held fast, and each day the forces of Lee grew weaker and the demonstrations on the left of the Union army more decided. Atlanta had fallen, Hood had been defeated at Nashville, Savannah had been taken, and now Sherman's columns, advancing through the Carolinas, proclaimed the end approaching. Few of the old One Hundred and Twenty-sixth were left, but to them and the brave Second corps was to fall the honor of the capture of the Army of Northern Virginia. Lee charged and captured Fort Steadman, on March 25, to mask an attempt to withdraw his army to form a junction with Johnston. The fort was speedily retaken under the eye of President Lincoln, then at City Point. During the afternoon of the same day the line of the Third brigade was advanced, with a loss in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth of two killed and several wounded. The command was complimented in an order read on dress-parade, in which General Madill, speaking in high terms of gallant conduct, acknowledges and appreciates meritorious services. "On the 27th, the men were ordered to have cartridges, four days' rations in haversacks, and to send surplus baggage to City Point." Captain J. B. Geddis, senior officer present, took command of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, and at nine A.M., March 29, the march towards Five Forks was begun. The regiment was soon at old work on the skirmish line, where it remained two days; then followed the battle of Five Forks, wherein the Third brigade won themselves much honor. Here Pierson, of I, was killed, and Captain Geddis and Lieutenants Hopper and Parks and many men were wounded. The regiment bivouacked among the pines at night, and next day the Third brigade, part of Sheridan's cavalry, and two divisions of the Fifth army corps were sent to dislodge a rebel division from Sutherland's Depot, on the Southside Railroad, where they were strongly intrenched. Led by Madill, the brigade charged repeatedly but fruitlessly. The enemy, behind good works and provided with artillery, held



RES. OF H. B. ROGERS, PHELPS, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.



RES. OF W^M. B. DUNNING, GENEVA, NEW YORK.



W^M. SMITH'S BLOCK, GENEVA, NEW YORK.

their position bravely. Madill was wounded, and McDougal assumed command. A ball broke his arm, but he kept his saddle and led a final successful attack, which carried the works, cut the Southside Railroad, and resulted in the capture of infantry and a number of cannon. In one of the charges made, the brigade flag was lost by the disabling of the bearer, who was shot from his horse. The enemy tore the flag from his grasp, and ordered him to the rear; he refused, and in a charge quickly following was rescued by his comrades. This heroic soldier was Hermon Fox, of Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth. The brigade took position north of the railroad, and at night the national artillery opened with tremendous roar all along the miles of works; then before day lit up the scene the whole army charged forward, and the lines were won. Lee was in full retreat, and Union pursuit was immediate and rapid.

On May 3 the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth was detailed guard of trains, and, marching with the wagons, corduroyed the roads for long distances with rails from adjacent fences. The capture of a supply-train, numbering four hundred wagons, gave our men a good meal. On May 6 a battle took place, and over six thousand prisoners were captured. Close following the rebel rear marched the Second army corps, compelling the abandonment of sixteen heavy cannon and requiring a halt to intrench. An attack followed, and the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, fighting behind trees, met no loss, and, as the enemy again gave way, followed after as flankers for the brigade. Lee surrendered, and the triumph came at last. Camp was made at Rice's Station May 20; the brigade then marched north, and, May 23, took part in the grand review. The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth was represented by eighty men. The order for muster-out came June 2, and two weeks later two hundred and twenty-one men of the original one thousand were discharged. Where were the rest? Harper's Ferry saw sixteen killed, thirty-nine wounded. At Gettysburg thirty officers and four hundred and seventy-seven men were engaged: there were killed, six officers and fifty-five men; wounded, seven officers and one hundred and sixty-one men. At Auburn Ford the loss was five killed, seventeen wounded; Bristoe Station, six were killed and thirteen wounded; Morton's Ford, February 6, 1864, three killed and nineteen wounded. From May to June 6, the loss was eight officers and one hundred and twenty-one men. Before Petersburg, from June 15 to 22, the losses were seven. During service, sixteen commissioned officers were killed in battle or died of wounds,—a greater numerical loss than any other regiment from the State had sustained,—and Ontario, in her One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, had a regiment whose record may well, from Harper's Ferry to Appomattox, give her pride in her soldiery.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment.—This regiment was mustered into the United States service at Geneva, New York, on September 14, 1862. The field officers were: Colonel, William Johnson, Seneca Falls; Lieutenant-Colonel, G. Murray Guion; Major, John B. Murray; Adjutant, Henry T. Noyes; Surgeon, E. W. Simmons, Canandaigua. The regiment, twelve hundred strong, and composed of as fine a body of men as had yet been organized, was raised in the twenty-sixth senatorial district—Yates, Seneca, and Ontario. Companies C, G, I, and L were raised in Ontario, and officered by Captains D. E. Clapp, E. A. Griswald, H. Moore, and H. Schutt; while parts of F and D were raised in Ontario, and the remainder in Yates and Seneca counties. Harvey R. Gardiner was placed in command of F, and E. Darwin Gage of D. The regiment left Geneva September 22, and three days later arrived at Washington, going at once into camp on Capitol Hill. From Washington the regiment was ordered to Suffolk, Virginia, arriving there on the 29th, and remaining until October 11, when it was ordered to Portsmouth, Virginia, and went into camp. A course of drill and instruction, thorough and effective, was here instituted and maintained, which, later, gained for the regiment its excellent reputation for discipline and steadiness in action. From Portsmouth the regiment was ordered to Norfolk, where it remained from the 12th of July to October 9, on garrison duty. While at this post, a portion of the regiment was detailed for the garrison of Fort Norfolk; while other detachments were stationed at Kempsville, Cape Henry, and like important positions. Frequent expeditions were sent out to different points of the adjoining country, and much effective work was accomplished by the regiment. On the 9th of October, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth was ordered to Yorktown, and there remained in charge of the fortifications of that historic location until the commencement of active operations in the spring of 1864. During February of that year was made the famous march to Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy, accomplishing one hundred and thirty-four miles in one hundred hours. While at Yorktown, in November, 1863, a battalion of the regiment, consisting of four hundred and fifty men, with the gunboat "Morse," was sent on an expedition into Matthews county, on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. The command disembarked on Mobjack Bay, and, marching to Gwynn's Island, surprised and captured a battalion of coast guards, with arms and supplies.

In April, 1864, the regiment left Yorktown in company with a heavy force under command of General "Baldy" Smith. They went into camp on the Wil-

liamsburg battle-ground, where, in 1862, the gallant Thirty-third New York had so gallantly won fame. Here the column was organized, and equipped for active service, and on the 5th of May embarked on transports, and moved up the James river to City Point, where the One Hundred and Forty-eighth was brigaded with the Second and Twelfth New Hampshire and Eleventh Connecticut. The advance upon Fort Darling, at Drury's Bluff, began on the 12th; it was followed by the sharp engagement at Clover Hill, which resulted in the enemy being driven steadily back to his strongly-intrenched line eight miles from Richmond. On the morning of the 16th the line of battle was as follows: Heckman's brigade was drawn up just below Fort Darling, with its right resting on the James. Next in order came Wistar's brigade, with the One Hundred and Forty-eighth on its right, and joining Heckman's left. Belger's battery came next, and the rest of the troops were in line extending still farther to the left. During the previous night the One Hundred and Forty-eighth had erected a hastily-constructed breastwork of timber, and covered its immediate front. A quantity of wire from the Richmond and Petersburg telegraph line had also been cut from the poles and securely fastened among the stumps, about thirty yards in advance. As morning dawned a dense fog had arisen, and at an early hour an overwhelming Confederate force was suddenly thrown with great fury upon Heckman, driving his line in great confusion. Again forming in column and taking a new position, the entire rebel force was hurled upon the brigade to the left of Wistar, throwing it into disorder, forcing it to the rear, and capturing one of Belger's guns. Seizing this gun, the enemy opened a flank fire upon Wistar's brigade, compelling three of his regiments to retire, thus leaving the One Hundred and Forty-eighth alone and unprotected to face a Confederate force flushed with success and outnumbering it twenty to one. The enemy immediately opened a severe fire of artillery and musketry from his front, while the captured gun was sending rapid discharges of grape and canister from its position on the left. And now, as the fog began to lift, a dense column of the enemy was massed about two hundred and fifty yards in front, and thrown like an ocean billow upon the One Hundred and Forty-eighth. Calmly, to outward appearance, the men lay upon their arms awaiting the attack. Strong men grew pale, but they were no cravens. It was simply from the realization brought home to their minds that within the next few moments would be decided not only their own fate, but perhaps that of the little army behind them. The moments of suspense passed on while the gray masses came sweeping over the cleared space between it and the slight breastwork behind which lay the expectant One Hundred and Forty-eighth. From the left came grape-shot hurtling and humming along the line, while from the Confederate batteries posted in rear of the column of assault, and from the heavy guns of the fort on the right, a rapid discharge was maintained upon the silent line of the regiment. Another moment and the front line of the enemy had struck the telegraph wire, and as it went down and was crowded upon by the rear ranks, a simultaneous volley was poured among them from all along the hitherto silent line of breastwork, and leaving behind the dead and the dying, the enemy fell back confusedly, and in full belief that a heavy force, many times the true number, had arrested their exultant advance. Holding this position until a new line of battle had been formed in its rear, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth, deploying as skirmishers, fell back and joined the main body. For their gallant conduct in this action the regiment received much credit.

On the 29th of May, the Eighteenth army corps having been ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth moved down to City Point from its position at Bermuda Hundred, and, embarking on transports, steamed down the James and up the York, and from thence into the Pamunkey, finally disembarking at White House Landing; and on the 1st of June marched to the old Cold Harbor battle-ground, going immediately into action on the right of the Sixth army corps. In the final charge at Cold Harbor, on June 3, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth held the post of honor in Smith's division, being placed at the head of the storming column. This column was ordered to charge across an open space upon the inner angle formed by the convergence of two lines of the enemy's works. This objective point, perhaps the most impregnable in the entire line of works, was defended by two full batteries, amply protected by some of the best rebel regiments. The column formed under shelter of a piece of woods, and at five o'clock on the morning of the memorable 3d of June emerged into the open ground, and immediately received a tremendous volley from the enemy's rifle-pits.

The quiet prevailing to this moment was further broken by the opening peal and steady roar of cannon. Volley followed volley in quick succession, and the rush of bullets was continuous. Grape and canister came in murderous blasts. Shells burst all about, and the air seemed clouded with missiles. Never, perhaps, during the entire war was so terrible a fire concentrated upon a column of assault as in this particular instance. Although men fell by scores, the ranks pressed forward, and as the troops reached the breastwork the enemy redoubled their fire.

Never quailing, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth here exhibited the perfection of splendid and invincible bravery. Two-thirds of the field had already been crossed, in the face of this deadly rain of shot and shell, when the rear of the column, impeded in its advance by the hundreds of the dead and dying who had fallen in its front, wavered for an instant, and directly the main body began to fall back. Not so, however, with the gallant but rapidly decreasing band which led the attack. The men of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth were too near the prize to think for a moment of retreat, but finding themselves deserted by their comrades, with numbers too sadly decimated to hope to carry the works, right there, in the open field, under the concentrated fire of the enemy, threw themselves upon the ground, and with their bayonets, tin plates and cups from their haversacks, began to throw up the sand in front as a protection. Thus, in an almost incredibly short space of time, they were screened from the bullets of their foes, and now began an annoying fire upon the Confederate works. This position was held by the regiment until the coming of night, when intrenching tools having been obtained from the rear, the line already begun was strengthened and enlarged, so that before daylight next morning, with fresh troops brought forward, the line was permanently established. During this engagement the One Hundred and Forty-eighth lost one hundred and nine men in killed and wounded.

On the 11th of June the regiment moved out of the trenches where it had remained under fire for eight days, and marching back to White House, the entire corps again embarked; and, on the 14th, the regiment once more landed at City Point. Thus ended two weeks' campaign with the Army of the Potomac.

When the movement against Petersburg commenced, on the 15th of June, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth was with the advance under General Smith, and the 18th of that month found the regiment at a point but little more than a mile from the city. A strong body of Confederates was posted on the crest of a hill, and for a time held the Federal advance in check. Two regiments had been successively ordered to charge the position, but, although displaying great bravery, had both been repulsed. At this juncture, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth was directed to carry the position. Rapidly moving through the underbrush, it deployed in the open field, at the foot of the ascent, and, with a ringing cheer, rushed up the slope on the double-quick, driving the enemy from his intrenched positions and his gunners from their works. Passing rapidly over the hill, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth followed hard after the retreating rebel line, capturing many prisoners, and continuing the pursuit until the main line of defense was reached, and the "Siege of Petersburg" was begun.

From this time on, the regiment was constantly in the trenches, enduring with unflinching fortitude the hardships entailed by the position. Always under fire, with little opportunity for rest, constantly exposed to the burning sun by day, and with no protection from the heavy Virginia dews by night, the regiment remained in this position for more than two months. During this time it suffered much from the great scarcity of water, no rain having fallen from the 2d of June to the 19th of July, and as a consequence the air was constantly filled with clouds of fine sand, which at times became almost unendurable.

On the 29th of September, the regiment having been transferred to the First brigade, Second division, the entire Eighteenth and Tenth army corps were ordered to cross the James, and at one o'clock on the morning of that day the One Hundred and Forty-eighth marched over the ponton-bridge at Aiken's Landing, and was soon in action, driving the enemy back to his strong fortifications at Chapin's Farm, and taking an active part in the storming and capture of Fort Harrison,—a formidable earthwork in the outer line of the Richmond defenses.

The 26th of October found the One Hundred and Forty-eighth attached to the First brigade, Second division, Twenty-fourth army corps, and in occupation of Fort Harrison, where it had been since the taking of this formidable defense. This was the nearest point to Richmond occupied by our forces. On the evening of October 26, orders came to move out to the rear of the fort and join the Third brigade of the division. Next morning the force moved around to the right towards Fair Oaks, which point was reached about nine A.M. The command struck the Williamsburg pike, near the old hospital grounds occupied by McClellan in 1862, and moved directly up the pike towards Richmond, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth in the advance. When within eight hundred yards of the hostile lines, the enemy opened with a battery that commanded the pike, and the regiment on the run formed in line of battle on the south side of the road. The Eleventh Vermont, a regiment one thousand strong, formed and took the advance with the expressed design of leading the assault, but the order to charge being directed to the One Hundred and Forty-eighth, that regiment had the honor of making an advance wherein the loss compared with the number engaged is almost unparalleled. Two hundred and fifteen men went into this charge, and but ninety-eight returned. One hundred and two had been cut down, killed or wounded, and fifteen captured. Among the killed was the lieutenant-colonel, and many of the bravest and best men of the command. The charge was unsuccess-

cessful from a failure to promptly send forward the supports. During this engagement, the major of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth, in command of the sharpshooters, had pushed forward close upon the rebel line, when the fire became so severe that an order was given to take cover. The major, together with a score of his men, found shelter behind a wood-pile. To retire over the ridge in such close quarters was almost sure death; to remain was capture. The rebels called on them to come in. The major inquired the terms, and the sight of the telescopic rifles with which the men were armed caused a profusion of promises. A woman at a house close by offered to come and escort the major to the rebel lines, saying, "We'uns won't fire on you'ens while I am with you." When the old lady reached the wood-pile she was seized by the gallant major, who, interposing her between himself and the enemy, called on the men to retire, and began his own retreat. The rebels set up a yell but did not open fire, and amid the cheers and laughter of our men the major and his escort reached our lines. The night of the 27th the regiment returned to Fort Harrison, where they remained a few days, when they were selected, together with a few other regiments, to accompany the general commanding to New York to aid in keeping peace in that city during the presidential election. This duty done, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth again returned to the front, and was stationed on the right of our line at Deep Bottom during the winter of 1864-65. Here the men were engaged in picket duty until March 27, when they moved with the corps under Ord to Hatcher's Run. The regiment was immediately placed in charge of the division picket line, with instructions to be ready at any moment to advance upon the Confederate picket line. On the morning of March 31, the men, responding promptly to orders, advanced and captured three hundred and ten men, which was an excess over their own force. On the morning of April 2, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth broke through the rebel line simultaneously with the advance of the Sixth army corps. On entering the intrenched lines the One Hundred and Forty-eighth swung round to the left, crossed Hatcher's Run, and captured one general officer, several officers of the line, and three hundred and fifty men. The regiment also captured a full battery of Whitworth guns, horses and equipage complete, together with three battle-flags and one camp and garrison flag. The One Hundred and Forty-eighth then faced about and marched towards Petersburg. At Forts Baldwin and Gregg the enemy were engaged, and the regiment took part in the capture of the former. These forts had been manned by picked men from the best of Lee's army, and the orders were to hold them at all hazards, to enable the Confederates to escape with a part of their supplies. It may be said that at no place during the war did the rebels fight with greater desperation than in these strongholds. The plain in front of the former fort was literally strown with the killed and wounded of the Union army, and in the fort lay two hundred and seventy-five rebels, killed or badly wounded. They did not surrender, but fell fighting. Their heroism accomplished its purpose, detaining our army long enough to allow Lee to get out of Petersburg. The One Hundred and Forty-eighth lay on their arms till the morning of the 3d, when it was found that Lee's army had started towards Barksville Junction. The Twenty-fourth army corps started to head them off, keeping well to the rebel left flank; and now the result became a question of endurance between the two armies. Four days the two divisions led the corps, and the One Hundred and Forty-eighth was in the van most of that time. Near night the enemy were struck, and a short engagement resulted in a loss to the regiment of one killed and four wounded. Darkness came on, and Lee kept upon the road to Lynchburg. The race was renewed near High Bridge. Sheridan now passed the infantry, and began to harass the rebel advance. On the morning of the 9th, about three o'clock, a halt for an hour was made at Appomattox Station; the advance was then renewed, and our lines swung around to the rebel front, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth being on the extreme left of the line. It was thought that Lee would undertake to break through on the left, and the men were ordered to be ready, and with uncommon spirit the line drew up and moved forward. In passing through the woods in front of the rebel position, a shell from one of their batteries exploded in the centre of the regiment, wounded one man, tore off several knapsacks, and damaged several guns,—it was the last shot fired from Lee's army, for before they could reload their pieces they were captured and the men dispersed. While reforming to follow up the advantage loud cheers came from the right, and soon the cry came down to them, "Lee has surrendered!" Such a glad shout as went up from those battle-scarred veterans was never before heard on this continent. Guns were discharged in the air and thrown on the ground. Men laughed, shouted, and embraced, so exuberant was the joy. The regiment remained at Appomattox until the surrender was accomplished and the *débris* of the rebel army cleared away, then turned to Richmond, where it remained till June 28, when they were mustered out, conveyed to Elmira, and paid off July 3. On July 4 the men arrived at Seneca Falls, and met a royal welcome.

Little need be said in reference to either the bravery or patriotism of the One

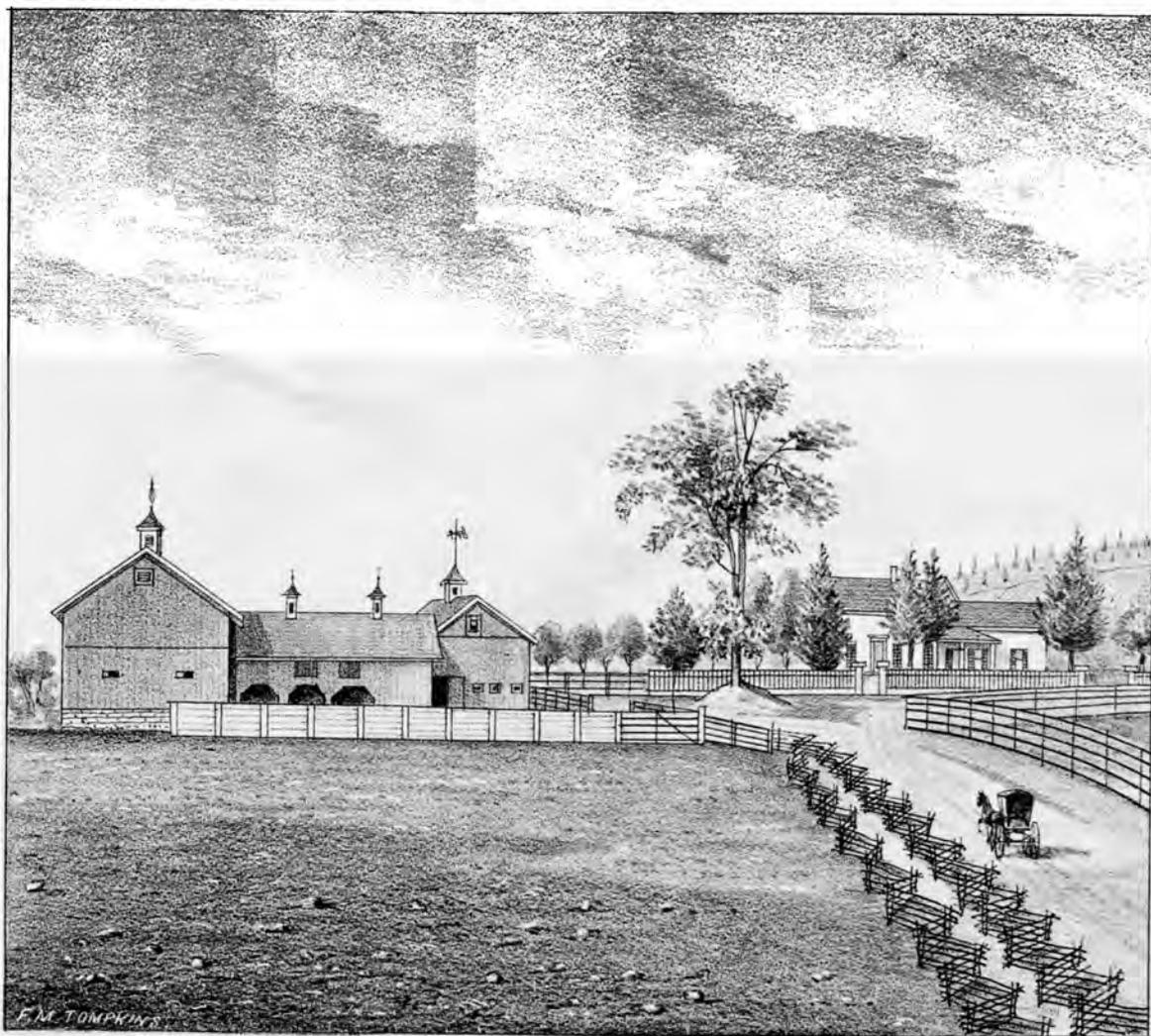
PLATE XXVIII.



CAPT. GEORGE HICKOX.



RES. OF WM. ANTIS, CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.



RES. OF THE LATE SAMUEL VALENTINE, VALENTINE CORNERS,
VICTOR, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.



DANFORD BOOTH.
(MANCHESTER, N. Y.)

Hundred and Forty-eighth. Its noble record as a regiment has become a matter of history. The regiment was composed of able, intelligent, and influential men, who had left farm, office, and business, not for pay or bounty, but from a feeling that the country needed their services, and that the time had arrived when home attractions became of secondary importance. The battle-roll of the regiment enumerates eleven actions, namely: Swift Creek, on May 9, 1864; Clover Hill, May 15; Drury's Bluff, May 16; Port Walthall, May 26; Cold Harbor, June 15; Rowlett's House, same as last; siege of Petersburg, June 18 to August 25; Fort Harrison, September 29; Fair Oaks, October 27; Hatcher's Run, March 31, 1865; and Appomattox Court-House, April 9. The lists of casualties are found as appendices to the various histories of towns, and are so many silent witnesses to the devotion of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth to their country.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth New York Volunteers.—The One Hundred and Sixtieth New York Infantry was a three-years' regiment. It was organized in New York city, and mustered into service November 1, 1862. Company E of this regiment was mainly raised in the vicinity of Geneva, where it was organized on September 3, 1862. The company officers were: Henry Moore, captain; James Gray, first lieutenant; and Nicholas McDonough, second lieutenant. Previous to their arrival at New York a handsome stand of colors was presented by the ladies of Auburn. General Banks' expedition sailed from New York under sealed orders, and among the regiments was the One Hundred and Sixtieth. For twenty-one days the novel experience of an ocean voyage was had by most who saw the illimitable expanse of water for the first time. Landing at Carrollton, six miles above New Orleans, the regiment, going into camp, passed several weeks in drilling and perfecting a discipline which later stood them in good service. Christmas-day was made memorable by a dinner of mush and molasses, and the serving out to the men their first forty rounds of ammunition. Despite the change of climate, health and spirits continued to be excellent. On December 16, 1862, General N. P. Banks had succeeded General Butler, and proceeded to organize the Nineteenth corps, composed of four divisions. The One Hundred and Sixtieth received orders about the 1st of January to report to General Weitzel, who was placed in command of the One Hundred and Sixtieth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, and Seventy-fifth New York, the Eighth Vermont, and the Twelfth Connecticut, which were known as the Second brigade, First division, General Augur commanding. The first engagement took place on January 13 and 14, 1863, near Pattersonville, Louisiana. The Atchafalaya river, at a point known as Butte-la-Nore, was held by a strong rebel work, and the Bayou Teche, just above its confluence, was defended by an iron-clad old river steamer called the "John K. Cotton" and by a strong earthwork. To Weitzel's brigade was intrusted the capture of the boat and work, preparatory to further operations. Embarked on gunboats, the troops were taken up the Atchafalaya, and, debarking at the mouth of Bayou Teche, formed in line of battle, the One Hundred and Sixtieth in the centre, the Seventy-fifth on the right, by the river, and the Twelfth Connecticut on the left. The cavalry were advanced; met and skirmished with the enemy, who made a stand at the Teche. The infantry, coming up, gave them a volley, the accompanying battery fired a round, and the rebels fled hastily. Next morning the Seventy-fifth engaged the gunboat, while the brigade advanced on the earthwork. Between the opposing forces lay a broad cane-field crossed by wide ditches, and adapted to use as rifle-pits; within these the soldiers of both forces took shelter. The One Hundred and Sixtieth, with the other regiments, speedily formed plan of action. At the word they rose, ran to the next ditch in front, and the rebels promptly evacuated and fell back. The movement was repeated, but with each repetition the resistance increased, and, reaching the "last ditch," the enemy made a stubborn stand, and could not be dispossessed. Night came, and the line fell back, and just before daylight, the gunboat being seen on fire, the expedition returned to camp.

On February 6, the One Hundred and Sixtieth and Seventy-fifth were ordered to Brashear City to relieve the Twenty-first Indiana and the Twenty-third Connecticut. For some time the regiment was occupied in drill, picket duty, and expeditions. General Banks now resolved to penetrate the Red River country, and attempt the capture of vast quantities of cotton known to be stored in that region. General Richard Taylor had gathered up scattered forces and taken position with not far from ten thousand men at Fort Birland, and had greatly strengthened the earthwork, and to it added a long line of formidable breastworks. The force under Banks was about twenty thousand strong. On the morning of April 12, the Seventy-Fifth was sent forward upon the skirmish line. The One Hundred and Sixtieth New York had the right of the line, and drove the rebel pickets back upon their main line. At three p.m. line of battle was formed, with the One Hundred and Sixtieth and Seventy-fifth in the centre. By the end of two hours three miles had been traversed under constant resistance, and the brigade, accompanied by artillery, had approached a row of cane-shocks within plain sight of the rebel lines, and distant therefrom from a half to three-quarters of a mile. Weitzel sus-

pected that these shocks, carelessly left, had been placed as marks of distance, and his opinion was confirmed, when, as they were reached, from works, fort, and the gunboat "Diana," a storm of shells, followed by grape and canister, hurtled through the air, and plowed up the earth on all sides. The brigade sought shelter in the nearest trench, and the Union artillery opening, a cannonade was kept up on both sides until sundown, when the firing gradually ceased; the brigade was withdrawn, and the rebel band struck up the "Bonny Blue Flag." Early on Monday morning the Twenty-first Indiana opened with two thirty-pound rifled guns upon the enemy's boats and on the rebel fort. The gunboat was driven back and afterwards destroyed; but the fort kept up its fire. About three p.m., the brigade, exclusive of the Seventy-fifth, which had been sent in on the flank, advanced steadily within a half-mile of the intrenchments, when the artillery fire on both sides became very lively. It was here, while the One Hundred and Sixtieth were supporting the Sixth Massachusetts battery, that Barney McGraw was killed by a piece of shell which struck his forehead as the order came to lie down.

The line remained in their position during the afternoon. Companies G and D, on the skirmish line, one hundred yards in advance, kept up a constant fire until withdrawn. Movements being made threatening his rear, Taylor evacuated during the night, and on the following morning the army advanced to Franklin. The march was continued to Opelousas, which was reached on April 20. For two weeks vehicles and vessels were employed to transport cotton to New Orleans. The One Hundred and Sixtieth was sent to New Iberia with cotton and prisoners, and returned to Opelousas to take part in the advance to Alexandria. The march thither was made rapidly. From that city, the Weitzel brigade was ordered to continue on up the river, and advanced about twenty miles, when, as the men lay at rest, a courier arrived ordering their return, and Alexandria was again reached. General Grant called on Banks to aid in the attack upon Vicksburg, but the latter resolved to attempt the reduction of Port Hudson, and removed his army thither. The lines were formed on May 26, with orders to assault next morning. Four companies of the right wing of the One Hundred and Sixtieth were detailed to guard two steamboats taken from the rebels. The other six companies were promptly in line, and advanced with the reserve brigade, on the second line into the woods. The place was naturally very strong, and General Gardner, the rebel commander, had lost no opportunity to make his defenses more formidable. At the farther edge of the woods the rebel skirmishers were strongly posted, and well supported by batteries on the hill beyond. The first line lay down as the rebel fire became severe, and past them came Weitzel's brigade down into a ravine among felled trees, into a jungle of obstruction, then up towards the rebel earthworks.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth never flinched, and was one of the first under the parapets. Company E, led by Second Lieutenant Nicholas McDonough, reaching the rebel works, dug foot-holes with their bayonets, waiting, but in vain, for the order to go over. John C. Brennan, of Bristol, had his left hand shot away; but the loss of the regiment was very small.

On the evening of June 13, Colonel Van Petten received orders to have the One Hundred and Sixtieth in line at twelve p.m., to make part of an assaulting party. Sixty rounds were issued to each man, and the brigades of the division were brought close to the point of attack. Delays occurred, and the enemy becoming aroused, strengthened his front. In the plan of attack, the Seventy-fifth New York and Twelfth Connecticut were to advance deployed as skirmishers; the Ninety-first New York was armed with hand-grenades; the Twenty-fourth Connecticut carried bags of cotton to fill the ditches; while in column came the Eighth Vermont, the One Hundred and Fourteenth and the One Hundred and Sixtieth New York. The advance met a tremendous fire, but, supported by the Ninety-first New York and Twenty-fourth Connecticut, they opened so rapid a return fire as to drive every rebel to cover. Weitzel brought up his remaining regiments. As Company E crossed a hill-crest, Captain Jordon and others were wounded. Captain Moore was wounded when close to the works. Three weeks of investment followed, and July 7, the tidings of the fall of Vicksburg having been received by the rebel general, he surrendered with six thousand one hundred men. The spoils included twenty heavy cannon and thirty-one field-pieces, together with a large quantity of ammunition. In recognition of gallant service, Weitzel's brigade was placed at the head of the column as the army entered Port Hudson. Night came, and the regiment, together with others of Augur's division, embarking on transports, went down the river. Within a week the battle of Donaldsonville was fought, and then ensued a period of rest.

Banks now determined to make a campaign against Texas, and set out for Sabine Pass. General Franklin embarked a large force, including Weitzel's brigade, and the fleet reached the Pass, where a small rebel force and a battery of field-guns defeated the attempt. The armament returned to their former camp.

The Red River campaign of 1864 was a notable example of the futility of effort by the bravest, when not governed by united and concentrated action.

When the retreat began, April 9, at Sabine Cross-Roads and at Pleasant Hill, the One Hundred and Sixtieth materially aided to hold the enemy in check. On April 24, at Cane River, and at Manassas Plains, the regiment was engaged, and it was said of the organization by General Weitzel, an officer well qualified to judge, and not given to extravagant phrases, that the One Hundred and Sixtieth was "an excellent fighting regiment, embracing, among officers and men, material of the highest order, so far as character and intelligence are concerned." For soldierly conduct and valuable services rendered at the battle of Pleasant Hill, the regiment received the special thanks of Generals Banks, Franklin, and Emory. The brigade was ordered north, and was engaged at Snicker's Ford, July 19; Opequan Creek, near Winchester, September 10; Fisher's Hill, September 22; New Market, September 24; New Town, October 12, and Cedar Creek, October 19. They were sent to Savannah, and the months passed quietly by without other than police duty. In July, 1865, on account of some disturbances in the interior of Georgia, the One Hundred and Sixtieth and the Seventy-fifth were sent thither to restore order. Their sojourn was transient. Order soon came for a return to Savannah, where the organization was mustered out on November 1, 1865, and the survivors, returning to their homes, sought out employment, and are to-day found active in civil as they have been brave and patriotic in their full term of military life.

Fourth New York Heavy Artillery.—Originally consisting of eight companies, the Fourth New York Artillery was organized in New York city, and its muster into United States service, for a term of three years, dates from December 13, 1861, to October 25, 1862. Company H was known as an Ontario company, and was sent to garrison one of the chain of heavy forts about Washington, and there remained during the earlier stages of the war.

On September 1, 1862, about dark, Company H left Fort Corcoran, as did Company A; the latter company for Fort Franklin, and the former for Fort Pennsylvania. Headed by the regimental brass band, the companies marched in fine style across the aqueduct bridge to Georgetown, and "fetched up" at night at "Battery Vermont," whose guns commanded "Chain Bridge." On Monday following, H had occupied Fort Pennsylvania, situated two miles out from Georgetown. Lee moved into Maryland. Pope was driven back on Washington. The artillerymen lay by their guns at night, while by day, the men watching clouds of smoke far away, as evidences of battle, were in constant expectation. September 7, the Eighteenth, Twenty-eighth, and Thirty-third Regiments had passed northward. The Twenty-eighth, starting out eight hundred strong, numbered two hundred. Captain Faurot's company was in command of Lieutenant Ellis, with a corporal for orderly, and thirteen men. Such were the ravages in the ranks by the battles before Richmond, and the brave, unavailing resistance at the second Bull Run. By the 20th of October, the works had been extended, heavy guns shifted, and preparations made for planting one-hundred-pound Parrott guns, to command the roads diverging from the city. By November 20, the Fourth Heavy Artillery had assurance that they were to constitute a portion of the permanent garrison of the vicinity of the capital. Company H lay in camp near Fort Marcy, half a mile above Chain Bridge, enjoying excellent health; the men were busily engaged in stockading for the approaching winter.

On January 9, 1863, the company was pleasantly encamped just without Fort Marcy, their tents roomy, warmed by stoves of cone shape, and altogether comfortable, while drill and instruction were daily and thoroughly given. A few men had died, and several, who ought never to have been enlisted, were discharged. At the last date, January 9, Company H numbered one hundred and forty men. To this time, Lieutenant George W. Bemis had been in command. The captaincy had been, in Colonel George Bliss, Jr., assigned to the staff of Governor Morgan. With the new year came the promotion of Lieutenant William Arthur, Jr. The regiment won commendation at this time from General Abercrombie, a veteran officer, who, on a review, pronounced the Fourth as the best volunteer regiment he had seen.

An attempt had been made to raise a regiment, to be known as the Eleventh Heavy Artillery, and the organization was effected with fair prospects; but on occasion of muster-in, the officer, Colonel Marshall, rejected three hundred men as over or under age, or for physical disability. The four companies, under W. B. Barnes, mustered as major, were assigned to the Fourth Artillery on June 21, 1863, and were made the Third battalion, July 25, following. Quietly and efficiently duty was performed at the forts, while the war-worn veterans of the Army of the Potomac drove or were driven; and then came the battle of Gettysburg, where the disastrous failure of Lee placed a seal upon the cherished plan of the Confederacy to dictate peace upon northern soil.

The winter went slowly by. The victories of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, the defeat of Longstreet at Knoxville, raised higher the fame of Grant, and to him was given command of the army of the Union. He resolved to keep the enemy so employed in his front as to insure comparative security to his rear, and

gathered up all available forces for his final movement across the Rapidan in the early days of May, 1864. The Fourth Heavy Artillery, such now in name, but serving as infantry, and containing in its ranks many a veteran soldier, was one of the regiments which bore part in the deadly fusillade known as the battle of the Wilderness. On May 18, five companies, A, B, F, G, and H, were engaged in a charge upon the rebel works at Spottsylvania. The men fought with great bravery, losing from these companies one hundred and fifteen men in killed and wounded, but the position proved too strong and was not carried. The ear became accustomed to the sound of skirmishing and the noise of cannonading, and the men lived in an atmosphere of smoke and battle. On May 23 the scene of action had been transferred to the North Anna, and six days later the contested ground was near the Tolopotomy, where, as H lay in the rifle-pits exchanging shots with the enemy, Gay and Shortsleves were wounded. On May 30 the fighting was severe and continued all along the line. The creek was crossed, and the heights beyond carried and temporarily held. Sharp skirmishing continued day after day, and battles followed in rapid succession. On the 8th of June the company had eighteen men wounded, and after the heavy fighting at Cold Harbor, where Sergeant Edwin O. Gates was wounded, the army being crossed over the James, the Fourth had reached and taken part in the advance on Petersburg, near which, on June 19, the regiment lay behind intrenchments. Augustus C. Brown, commissioned December 17, 1863, was then in command of the company. The regiment remained before Petersburg until about the middle of August, when the Second army corps embarked on transports, and on the morning of August 14 was landed near Deep Bottom Bridge upon familiar ground. The Fourth Artillery took part in the movements which prevented the reinforcement of the rebel army in the Shenandoah, and withdrew attention from the Weldon Railroad. The enemy made an attack upon the Union lines at Deep Bottom, and were repulsed with heavy loss to both sides. On August 20 the regiment set out for Ream's Station, on the Weldon Railroad. On the 23d the troops engaged in tearing up the road, and a number of the Fourth were taken prisoners. Intrenching at Ream's Station, the destruction of the road was continued through the day, Wednesday; but the enemy had now learned the full purport of our movement, and, marching heavy bodies of troops to the vicinity, amused our troops by skirmishing till about four P.M. of Thursday, when an attack was made in force. The first blow struck Miles' division, and was repulsed. Hill sent Heth under severe artillery fire to renew the attempt, with orders to carry the position at all hazards. At a fourth charge the enemy were successful, and, capturing three batteries, swept off as prisoners a great number of soldiers, including many of the Fourth Artillery, and among them about forty men of Company H. The regiment took part in the siege of Petersburg during the fall and winter, and bore its part in the closing scenes in the capture of Richmond. Companies G, H, I, and K, of the Eighth New York Artillery, one hundred and seventy-six men of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Infantry, and two hundred and forty-two of the One Hundred and Eleventh New York, were transferred to this regiment in June, 1865. The final muster-out of service dates September 26, 1865. Commencing their military experiences in the semi-comforts of life in camp with months of drill, in charge of heavy cannon, they changed to the most active and exhaustive service in the field. While at Washington they looked curiously upon the war-worn veterans of Sumner, and observed with interest the rising of clouds betokening the presence of the enemy miles away; now they lay day and night in rifle-trenches within short range of strong works manned by the flower of the rebel army. They bore with bravery and steadiness the shock of battle, and when the rebels, charging at Ream's Station, in their sheer desperation broke our lines, the captives endured with heroism the trying and health-destroying life in Southern prisons, too well known to require rehearsal. The nation does not forget her defenders, and thousands cherish with pride the recollection of their deeds in arms, and the lovers of a united and free country everywhere feel an honest and laudable pride in the Fourth Heavy Artillery and kindred organizations, before whose patient persistent lines the Army of Northern Virginia dashed itself in vain, and to whom, in despair of escape, their surrender was finally made.

The Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery.—The Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery was raised throughout the State, and mustered into United States service at periods from September 28, 1863, up to the last company on January 28, 1864. The colonel was Joseph J. Morison, who continued as such till the final muster-out on August 21, 1865. One battery for this regiment was recruited at Canandaigua by Captain Isaac S. Green, who, on its arrival at Elmira, found the regiment full and a complement of batteries mustered in. The men were distributed among other batteries. Some went in the First Mounted Rifles, some in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth, some in the Tenth Artillery, but a majority of the Ontario County men were assigned to Battery H, commanded by Captain Henry C. Thompson, Lieutenants Eugene T. Curtis, of Rochester, and Gregoire

PLATE XXIX.



RES. OF WM THOMAS, BRISTOL, ONTARIO CO., N.Y.



WM THOMAS.



THE ESTATE BELONGING TO THE HEIRS OF JEROME LOOMIS, GENEVA, ONTARIO CO., N.Y.



JEROME LOOMIS.

Inse, of Bristol. Mr. Green was commissioned first lieutenant of Battery F. There were forty-four men from Ontario in this command; fourteen of these had seen service in the Thirty-third and other regiments. Frederick W. Prince, of Geneva, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel on June 22, 1865, but not mustered in. The regiment was connected with the Tenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-fourth army corps, and, during 1864, took part in the following-named actions: West Point, Virginia, June 20; Dutch Gap, August 9 to 15; Deep Bottom, August 13; Cox's Landing, James river, August 15; Petersburg, August 15 and 25, to September 24; Signal Hill, September 29; Chapin's Farm, September 29; Laurel Hill, October 7; Darbytown Road, October 13; and Charles City Cross-Roads, October 27 to 28.

Transferred to North Carolina, they were engaged during the early part of 1865 at Fort Fisher, January 13-15 inclusive; on the trenches, Cape Fear river, February 12; Fort Anderson, February 22; and at Northeast Branch, Cape Fear river, on February 23. One who writes of the intelligence of the men, says, "There were two hundred and one men in Battery H, and all but two could read and write, and those two were not from Ontario County." The Sixteenth Artillery was mustered out of the service at Alexandria, Virginia, August 21, 1865, and three days later received their discharge at Hart's Island, New York.

First Regiment Veteran Cavalry.—This regiment was organized at Geneva, New York, to serve three years, and was composed of men from Ontario, Seneca, Wayne, Monroe, Erie, and Chemung. By the last of September, 1863, eight hundred men had rendezvoused at Camp Sherrill. Of these, about three hundred were of the Seventeenth New York Cavalry, consolidated with Taylor's veterans, and with them about one hundred men recruited at Rochester for the Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, but transferred to this command. The regiment was mustered Saturday, October 24, and contained ten full companies and one thousand one hundred and forty men. The list of regimental officers gives the following: Robert Taylor, former colonel of the Thirty-third, colonel; John S. Platner, who was major in the Thirty-third, lieutenant-colonel; Charles A. Wells and James E. Williams, majors; DeEstain Dickinson, surgeon; Albert H. Nash, adjutant; and Henry N. Alexander, quartermaster. J. S. Platner was promoted colonel, brevetted brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services, and remained with the regiment till its muster-out. The regiment was sent to Virginia, and rode over ground familiar to many of them as places to and from which they had marched during service as infantry. Their first encounter was with a band of Mosby's guerillas, in the valley of the Shenandoah. A post held by about forty men from Companies L and M was surprised on the morning of March 10, 1864, by an attack from about one hundred and fifty of the guerillas; a lively skirmish ensued; reinforcements speedily arrived, and the enemy was driven off. On the 8th of April the First Veteran Cavalry was transferred to the command of General Averill, and set out in the midst of a heavy storm for Martinsburg. Ten days later, three hundred picked men joined Averill's command for a raid through Western Virginia. On the 29th, the Army of the Shenandoah advanced up the valley. On May 9, the First Veterans reached Cedar Creek, the scene of Banks' earlier discomfiture. The Veterans advanced upon Woodstock, then held by the enemy, and drove them from the town. They pursued, and by the 13th had possession of Mount Jackson. A force led by John C. Breckenridge began to move down the valley, and General Sigel, who desired to prevent his junction with the commands of Imboden and Gilmore, made an effort to attack and rout the latter before the former could come up. The attempt was not successful, and when, on May 15, General Sigel deployed his columns, and posted his artillery at New Market, the combined forces of the enemy, embracing over eleven thousand veteran infantry, promptly accepted the gage of battle, and the engagement began with the usual cannonade and contest of the skirmish lines. The Union troops battled bravely, but were overpowered. All the infantry were placed in line, and the batteries were supported by the cavalry. Company K, of the First Veterans, was divided. Half, under Captain Brett, were placed on the extreme left, in advance, and the rest on the extreme right of the line of battle. These positions were held during the day without loss. The rebel batteries, with accurate aim, made many a gap in the ranks of the infantry, and finally ceased their fire. The finale was reached when the rebel infantry advanced in three magnificent lines of battle upon our position. Our infantry broke and fled disorderly, while the cavalry brought off the artillery and covered the retreat.

On the 29th of May, while Captain Brett with a party of eighty-five men was escorting a train of sixteen wagons laden with medical stores for General Hunter's headquarters, he was assailed at Newtown by a body of one hundred and fifty of Gilmore's cavalry who were carrying the day, when a force of infantry came up and turned the scale in our favor. In this action Captain Brett was killed while leading his men, and his body was sent home to Waterloo for interment. Retreating down the valley, Sigel was relieved by Hunter, who faced the men about and began a march up the Shenandoah. By June 3 the cavalry had advanced to

Harrisonburg, where, after a two-hours' skirmish, the command of Imboden was driven through town to a fortified position. Next morning Colonel Platner moved the regiment seven miles to the right, and attacked the enemy on his left flank, and drew his attention while our trains and troops, moving past his right, gained the road to Port Hudson and caused the evacuation of the position. Advancing on the morrow, the ground was disputed by Imboden, who gradually fell back to Mount Hope, where he was joined by General Jones, with infantry and artillery from the army at Richmond. The Union line moved forward, and our artillery opened the battle of Mount Hope. Preluded by a vicious artillery fire of a couple of hours, our infantry were advanced in three splendid lines upon the enemy posted in a long strip of woods upon a gentle rise. The contest was severe, and a varying fortune hung in the scale, when, with a cheer heard loud above the roar of cannon, our lines swept forward and gained the position. A lull prevailing, the enemy were seen massing for a grand charge upon our right to recover their lost ground. The cavalry were dismounted and thrown into the woods to strengthen the line of infantry, and soon, with that shrill, yelping cry, once heard never forgotten, the gray ranks moved to the attack, but were turned back in confusion. A Union charge followed, the infantry moving down the centre, while the cavalry, with cheers and drawn sabres, galloped upon the flanks. The enemy gave way and began a retreat. The cavalry followed hard upon their rear-guard, who threw a rain of leaden sleet in the faces of our men, and, then giving way, blended their numbers with those of the main body and hastened the retreat. The loss to the veterans was twenty-three killed, forty-four wounded, and twenty-seven missing; total loss, ninety-four. Staunton was occupied, then the railroad was destroyed, and Crook's and Averill's commands joined Hunter. The First Veterans and the Twenty-eighth Ohio infantry were sent on June 1 across the mountains in charge of twelve hundred "gray-backs," and a motley crowd of our men accompanied the force. The distance, one hundred and ten miles to Beverly, was made in four days; thence the journey lay some forty or fifty miles along the railroad. The prisoners were left in charge of the infantry at Webster Station, and the cavalry were taken by rail to Martinsburg. On the 25th of June an immense wagon-train loaded with supplies set out for Hunter's army under strong guard. In the advance of this train was the First Cavalry under Platner. Tidings came of trouble in front; Hunter was reported to have been unable to hold his position. The train halted. Soon the report was confirmed that the army was retreating, and the train returned. The veterans were ordered to Smithfield, while Mosby raided upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and escaped pursuit. The whole Union line had fallen back by June 29 to within seven miles of Martinsburg, while the cavalry lay some distance in their front. On the 2d of July the rebel advance opened suddenly on the pickets of the First brigade. The men were soon in the saddle, and within two hours had driven the enemy three miles. About ten A.M. a force of two thousand men advanced upon the veterans, numbering about seven hundred. The latter fell back slowly, showing front when pressed, to Martinsburg, where they found that our forces had retreated. The cavalry then retired to a position on the east side of Maryland Heights. The enemy came on, and, capturing Bolivar Heights, occupied Harper's Ferry. Skirmishing with the rebels, the cavalry were kept active till July 9, when all became quiet in Pleasant Valley. In October the regiment is found in quarters at Camp Piatt, West Virginia, guarding the salt-works of Kanawha, and the remainder of their term is connected with the monotonous and more peaceful duties of the camp. Several hundred recruits here joined the regiment and saw little of service. On the 8th of January the regiment is found in camp at Gauley Bridge, at the head-waters of Kanawha river. "K" had lost in 1864 by death, four; missing, one; discharged, two; and deserted, 4; total, eleven; and had received eighteen recruits. Again, on April 8, 1865, we find the First Veteran Cavalry at Loup creek, West Virginia, at Kanawha June 8, and about the last of July they are returned to the State and mustered out.

New York Harris Light Cavalry.—This regiment was organized to serve three years. It contained companies from Indiana, Connecticut, and from eastern New York, and was mustered into United States service from August 9 to October 8, 1861. The original members were mustered out September 10, 1864, and the veterans and recruits formed into four companies. During the fall months of 1864 eight new companies were recruited in Ontario, Onondaga, and Cortland, to serve one year. What was known as Company K enlisted at Canandaigua, in September, 1864, for the First Veteran New York Cavalry, and was transferred to "Harris Light Cavalry." The company joined the regiment at Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 22, 1864. Engaged the rebels at Cedar Creek, November 12, Mount Jackson, November 22, and at Lacy Springs, December 22, 1864. They went into winter quarters, January 1, 1865, on the Romney pike, three and a half miles from Winchester, and at the base of Round Top mountain. On the 27th of February commenced the celebrated raid of Sheridan up the valley, which resulted in the destruction of Early's army and the ruin of railroads and of the

James River canal, leading from Lynchburg to Richmond, on which was conveyed a large portion of the supplies required for the Army of Northern Virginia. The spring campaign found the Harris Light Cavalry daily in the saddle. One action followed another in rapid succession, and the troops foresaw the beginning of the end. The first action was at Waynesboro', on March 2, then at Ashland, March 25, at Dinwiddie's Court-House, April 1, then engagements on April 3 and 6, and finally at Appomattox Station, April 8 and 9. The surrender of Lee to Grant closed the scene, and the regiment marched to Petersburg, indulging in the hope that days of danger, marching, and fighting were forever ended. The command was aroused by orders to set out for North Carolina, on April 24, to take part in reducing to terms the forces of Johnson. But Sherman was equal to the task, and when within a few miles of Danville orders came to return, and with the command came tidings that the rebel army in North Carolina had surrendered.

Second Lieutenant Charles Watson was promoted captain of Company K in February, 1865. The company left Winchester, February 27, with fifty-eight men, well equipped and able for duty, and closed the campaign with seventeen. The most of the men were a credit to the county, and their captain was held in high esteem by the entire regiment. The regiment formed part of General Custer's Third cavalry division, and what reputation his command had gained is well attested by the general expression of regret at his defeat and death in the Indian country, battling with the far-outnumbering *Sioux* under Sitting Bull.

The *Eighth Regiment New York Cavalry* was organized at Rochester early in the fall of 1861, to serve three years. The original members were mustered out on expiration of their term of service. The veterans and recruits were held till June 27, 1865, and then discharged. The regiment was at first familiarly known as the Crooks regiment, from its commander, Colonel Samuel Crooks, and afterwards as the Rochester regiment, from the place of organization. The companies of which it was composed were recruited in the counties of Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, Wayne, Orleans, Niagara, Chenango, and Oneida. Men went from most of the towns of Ontario into the different companies, and among the companies in which they enlisted were H, M, B, G, and D. The regiment was ordered to Washington in the fall of 1861, and went into winter quarters at Camp Seldon, near that city. The command was not mounted as yet, and was employed in drill and camp duty, and nearly a year of service expired before they assumed their proper position. A prejudice existed against cavalry, which wore off, and was supplanted by admiration when the achievements of Sheridan, Grierson, and Kilpatrick became known. The regiment was armed with muskets, but so strong was the feeling against this arm of service that in but one case were they called to do duty with them. This was picketing the canal from Harper's Ferry to Washington. In time the command was supplied with Hall's carbines,—a poor weapon,—and sent in the spring of 1862 to serve under General Banks, in the valley of the Shenandoah. His defeat and disastrous retreat well-nigh involved the regiment in ruin. The Eighth was placed dismounted where mounted men should have been, and, as a result, was much cut up and many taken prisoners. Those who made an escape fell back to the mountains of the Blue Ridge, and from thence were ordered to the Relay House. Colonel Crooks resigned February 21, 1862, and Benjamin F. Davis, a captain in the regular army, was commissioned, June 6, as colonel, and took the command, much to the pleasure and profit of the men. A strict disciplinarian, Colonel Davis was also careful to secure ability to serve; hence horses were soon obtained, and the men took on new life and spirit. On September 1 the Eighth Cavalry was ordered to Harper's Ferry, and when the imbecile commander of that important stronghold, having ordered the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Volunteers from their vantage-ground on Maryland Heights, held some eleven thousand men ready to surrender whenever Jackson should send his summons, the Rochester regiment asked the privilege of cutting their way out. A refusal was returned, and Colonel Davis calling his officers together on the night of September 14, told them to prepare their men, and at midnight led them across the ponton bridge, and as soon as they had reached the Maryland bank the regiment broke into a gallop along the rocky road, right through the centre of that portion of the rebel army then closed in upon Harper's Ferry, and passed themselves as rebel cavalry. At daylight they came upon Longstreet's ammunition train, captured and took it with them to Greencastle, which place was reached by noon on the 15th.

The Eighth reached the battle-ground of Antietam during the afternoon of the 17th, and took an active part until darkness closed the engagement. As Lee retreated the Eighth followed, and was in action at Sharpsburg. A few days' rest was taken at Hagerstown, and, October 1, the cavalry pursuing, the retiring army skirmished at Snicker's Gap, and then following in daily succession, beginning with Philamont, November 1, came the actions of Union, Upperville, Barber's Cross-Roads, and Amosville, in which quite a loss in killed and wounded was sustained. The weather had grown cold; tents were not provided, and their need

was urgent. The regiment remained a few days in camp at Belle Plains, where clothing and rations were drawn, and was then sent to picket the Rappahannock, which service continued until after December 13, 1863, when the command was ordered to Stafford Court-House, where winter quarters were built and occupied until April 13. During the winter a regular routine of picket and patrol duty had been followed. The regiment patrolled a distance of twenty miles, to the vicinity of Dumfries, a locality wild and lonely, covered with second-growth pine, sparsely settled, and infested by bushwhackers, familiar with the ground, sudden in attack, and merciless with their prisoners. With the approach of warm weather hostilities were renewed. A sharp fight, lasting several hours, took place April 14 at Freeman's Ford, and again on May 4 the Eighth Cavalry repelled an attempt made by a large force of the enemy to carry the bridge over the Rapidan. At Chancellorsville, fighting under General Pleasanton, the loss was heavy. From then no action occurred until June 9, when a sharp engagement took place at Beverly Ford, on the Rappahannock. The Eighth New York took a prominent part, being the lead of the division and the first to cross the river just at daybreak. Nearly the first shot fired by the enemy took effect in Lieutenant Cutler, of Company B, killing him almost instantly. Having passed the river, the regiment formed, and at the word of command from Colonel Davis charged upon the enemy occupying the woods in front. The rebels fell back a short distance, their reserve joined them, and with drawn sabres they came dashing upon the squadrons of the Eighth Cavalry. The fight lasted all day and till late at night. At times the lines of the Gray and the Blue were so commingled that it seemed wonderful that they could recover their positions. The Eighth New York was ordered to charge the enemy, to prevent his cutting through the Union forces and gaining possession of the ford. The regiment was led by Colonel Davis, and drove the enemy as desired, but the effort cost the life of the commander, who was shot through the head, and incurred a loss of sixty killed and wounded. The regiment recrossed the stream late at night unmolested.

Lee now began his march through Maryland into Pennsylvania. His advance was closely followed by the cavalry division to which the Eighth was attached, and skirmishes took place June 20 and 21 at Middleburg and at Upperville. General Early entering Gettysburg demanded a ransom or he would fire the village, and ere the time expired the Union cavalry came up and occupied the place. The first shots at the battle of Gettysburg were fired by the Eighth Cavalry, who fought both mounted and dismounted, repelling the enemy until our infantry could form in line, and to their courage at one time was owing the safety of an entire Union corps. General John Buford, commanding Third division of cavalry, to which the Eighth belonged, dismounted his men and fought them on foot. The Second and Eleventh corps were being driven when the cavalry was ordered to cover retreat and expose flanks. Buford took post on Seminary Hill, and the enemy came on three lines deep; when close at hand, the Spencer seven-shooters opened a steady fire, before which the troops in front recoiled time and again. A fourth advance turned the flanks, but the infantry had withdrawn, and the cavalry fell back to Cemetery Hill under a heavy and destructive fire. The retreat of Lee was the signal for the Union cavalry to pursue and harass their columns. Skirmishes occurred at Williamsport, July 6; at Boonsboro', July 8 and 9; at Funkstown, the 10th; at Falling Waters, the 13th; at Chester Gap, the 22d; at Brandy Plains, August 1 and 3; and at Culpepper September 13, where one squadron of the Eighth New York, led by Lieutenant Compson, was ordered by General Buford to charge a rebel battery. The charge was made, the guns were taken; but before they could be removed, General Hampton with his legion swept down upon and surrounded the Union troopers, who fought hard and cut their way out, losing in killed, wounded, and prisoners. On September 14, at Raccoon Ford; the 22d, at Jack Shop; October 10, at Germania Ford; the 11th, at Stevensburg; and again at Brandy Plains, October 13; at Oak Hill, October 15; Belton Station, the 26th; Muddy Run, November 8; and at Locust Grove, the 27th.

The regiment went into winter quarters at Culpepper Court-House, remaining there until the spring of 1864. Then came the successive and destructive battles of the Wilderness. The Eighth New York, after taking part in them, fought at Barnett's Ford, February 6, 1864.

On the death of Buford, Wilson was assigned to the Third division cavalry, and commanded in action at Cregg's Church, May 5. The Eighth New York accompanied Sheridan on the Richmond raid, and twelve miles from the city encountered the forces of Stuart, on May 11, at Yellow Tavern, and engaged them throughout the day. Finally, Sheridan massing his three divisions, charged desperately and scattered the enemy in dismay, and mortally wounded their leader. The Eighth New York was complimented by Sheridan for gallantry. At midnight the regiment took up the line of march, and daylight found them within the outer defenses of Richmond. Torpedoes placed in the roads were exploded by the hoofs of horses, and the rebels rallying gave the cavalry "a warm reception."



RES. OF N. W. RANDALL, BRISTOL, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.



RES. OF W. A. HERENDEEN, FARMINGTON, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.

Several charges were made to break through to release the captives at Libby Prison, but the resistance from forts and works was too formidable. Fighting continued till two P.M., when bridges having been built across the Chickahominy, the whole force, save killed and wounded, had crossed by five P.M. Actions in which the Eighth was engaged occurred at Hawes' Shop, June 3, White Oak Swamp, 13th, and at Malvern Hill, on the 15th. The command then moved to Petersburg, and picketed the vicinity of Prince George's Court-House until the date of Wilson's raid, in which the Eighth lost most heavily in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The command was sent to cut and destroy all railroads leading to Richmond. Previous raids had taught the enemy to be prepared, and the expedition saw hard service. Sharp fights took place with the rebel cavalry at Not-taway Court-House, June 23, Roanoke Station, the 25th, and at Stony Creek, the 28th. Returning, the enemy was found in force intrenched. Firing was kept up all night; signal-guns were fired by Wilson, and rockets sent up, to call for assistance from our troops about Petersburg. Help was sent, but arrived too late; the enemy surrounded the division during the night, and at daylight closed in upon it, striking the Eighth New York first. A brief, desperate fight resulted, and a part of the command, led by Majors Moore and Compson, charged through the enemy, but failed to reach their horses. Cut off from the command of General Koutz, the men betook themselves to the woods, closely followed and repeatedly attacked by the enemy, whom they were able to repulse. Left alone, the prospect was considered, and the band set out northwestward for the Union lines, fifty miles distant; and, stumbling upon a rebel camp, its occupants, like angry hornets, swarmed out, charged upon them, and captured five officers and thirty-five men; the rest escaped into the woods, and were almost in despair, when a mounted trooper came in sight. They asked him to what command he belonged. "Sheridan's," was the reply, and the Union lines had been regained. The men were taken in wagons to where their regiment had encamped at Light-House Point, Virginia. During this raid the Eighth lost one hundred and twenty-nine in killed, wounded, and taken. The regiment was engaged nearly all day in action at Winchester, August 16, and pursued the enemy at night; fighting them later at Kearney's town, August 25; Opequan, September 19; Front Royal, 21st; Milford, 23d; Fishersville, 30th; Jones' Brook, October 9; and then, supposing the enemy completely defeated, Sheridan rode to Winchester, and his army lay in position at Cedar Creek.

On the morning of October 19 the enemy had passed the Union left flank, and, massing, moved upon the unsuspecting troops, and despite all efforts to form and resist, drove two corps, the Eighth and Nineteenth, back to and beyond the Winchester road. General Custer led the Third division in a charge upon the enemy, and induced a temporary check. Sheridan appeared, and changed a rout to a victory, a result greatly owing to the spirit of the cavalry.

The following order from Custer indicates his estimation of the Eighth New York:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY CORPS, M.M.D., October 21, 1864.

SOLDIERS OF THE THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION:

With pride and gratification your commanding general congratulates you upon your brilliant achievements of the past few days. On the ninth of the present month you attacked a vastly superior force of the enemy's cavalry, strongly posted, with artillery in position, and commanded by that famous "Savior of the Valley," Rosser. Notwithstanding the enemy's superiority in numbers and position, you drove him twenty miles, capturing his artillery,—six pieces in all, also his entire train of wagons and ambulances, and a large number of prisoners. Again, during the memorable engagement of the 19th instant your conduct throughout was sublimely heroic and without a parallel in the annals of warfare. In the early part of the day, when disaster and defeat seemed to threaten our noble army upon all sides, your calm and determined bearing, while exposed to a terrible fire from the enemy's guns, added not a little to restore confidence to that portion of our army already broken and driven back on the right. Afterwards, rapidly transferred from the right flank to the extreme left, you materially and successfully assisted in defeating the enemy in his attempt to turn the left flank of our army. Again ordered on the right flank, you attacked and defeated a division of the enemy's cavalry, driving him in confusion across Cedar Creek, then changing your front to the left at a gallop, you charged and turned the left flank of the enemy's line of battle, and pursued his broken and demoralized army a distance of five miles. Night alone put an end to your pursuit. Among the substantial fruits of this great victory, you can boast of having captured five battle-flags, a large number of prisoners, including Major-General Ramseur and forty-five of the forty-eight pieces of artillery taken from the enemy on that day, thus making fifty-one pieces of artillery which you have captured from the enemy within the short period of ten days. This is a record of which you may well be proud,—a record won and established by your gallantry and perseverance. You have surrounded

the name of the Third cavalry division with a halo as enduring as time. The history of this war, when truthfully written, will contain no brighter page than that upon which is recorded the chivalrous deeds, the glorious triumphs, of the soldiers of the Third division.

G. A. CUSTER,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Official: Charles Siebert, *A. A. A. General.*

On the 12th of November, the regiment, which had gone into winter quarters near Winchester, was suddenly attacked by Rosser's cavalry, who charged the pickets, and, driving, followed them directly into the camp. Five minutes from the moment of alarm, horses were saddled, mounted, and the regiment out in line. Five minutes from that time, the enemy had been met, halted, and held in check until more of our forces arrived, when the tables were turned, and night found the enemy seeking safety south of Cedar Creek. During the closing days of 1864, the cavalry marched up the Shenandoah valley, the Eighth led by Major Compson. The enemy made a night attack December 31, and the men fought hand to hand. The number wounded by sabre-stroke was in excess of any other time during the service. The command returned to camp. On the morning of February 27, 1865, the Eighth set out with the corps of which it formed part, and marched south from Winchester. Staunton was passed, then filing left, they pursued the narrow road leading to Waynesboro', which was reached at noon March 2. Here was posted the army of General Early behind breastworks. The Eighth New York being on the advance of Custer's division, was ordered to charge upon a battery obstructing the road. Major H. B. Compson in command, was given the Twenty-second New York cavalry, which he divided, and placed on either flank, and posted the Eighth in the centre on the road. Calling Sergeant Kehoe, color-bearer, to his side, Compson said, "Sergeant, we'll lose the flag this time, or bring more flags back along with us!" At the word, the regiment charged rapidly full in the face of the guns. Two almost harmless volleys and the troopers were on and over them, with one man killed and twenty wounded. Ten battle-flags, six cannon, one thousand three hundred prisoners, and trains were fruits of this exploit. Major Compson was sent with seventeen battle-flags to Washington. He received a medal of honor, voted by Congress, and a brief furlough. In a subsequent raid the Eighth routed the command of Colonel Morgan, proceeded to White House Landing, and thence marched to Petersburg. One day of rest, and then General Sheridan led his cavalry, accompanied by three corps of infantry, around the rebel extreme right, and on April 1, Wells' cavalry brigade, including the Eighth, was ordered to charge the enemy, posted behind works, about three miles west of Dinwiddie Court-House. The Eighth, in command of Major Bliss, led the advance, and lost its color-bearer and many men, but the enemy was routed and a large number of prisoners taken. Petersburg fell, Richmond was evacuated, and Lee in full retreat. Sheridan led his cavalry on April 8, by wide detour from the left flank, and reached the front of the rebel army at Appomattox Station about sundown and checked further advance. Trains of cars loaded with supplies were captured, and thirty-nine pieces of artillery fell into their hands. The infantry, miles away, were marching rapidly, while Sheridan's troopers lay down and slept undisturbed in the front of Lee's reduced, but still powerful, force. The infantry arrived and formed line during the night, and morning found the Army of Northern Virginia completely surrounded. A flag of truce was received by the Eighth, which was on the skirmish line, and at four P.M., April 9, 1865, the war was virtually ended by Lee's surrender. The army returned to Petersburg, and then the cavalry started to join Sherman, but at Halifax Court-House met a courier bearing intelligence of Johnston's surrender. The cavalry returned. The Eighth New York took part in the grand review, May 22, at Washington; returned to Rochester, and was mustered out of service July 3, 1865. The Third cavalry division captured in battle one hundred and eleven pieces of field artillery, sixty-five battle-flags, and upwards of ten thousand prisoners of war. A noble and most honorable record, challenging the admiration of friend or foe.

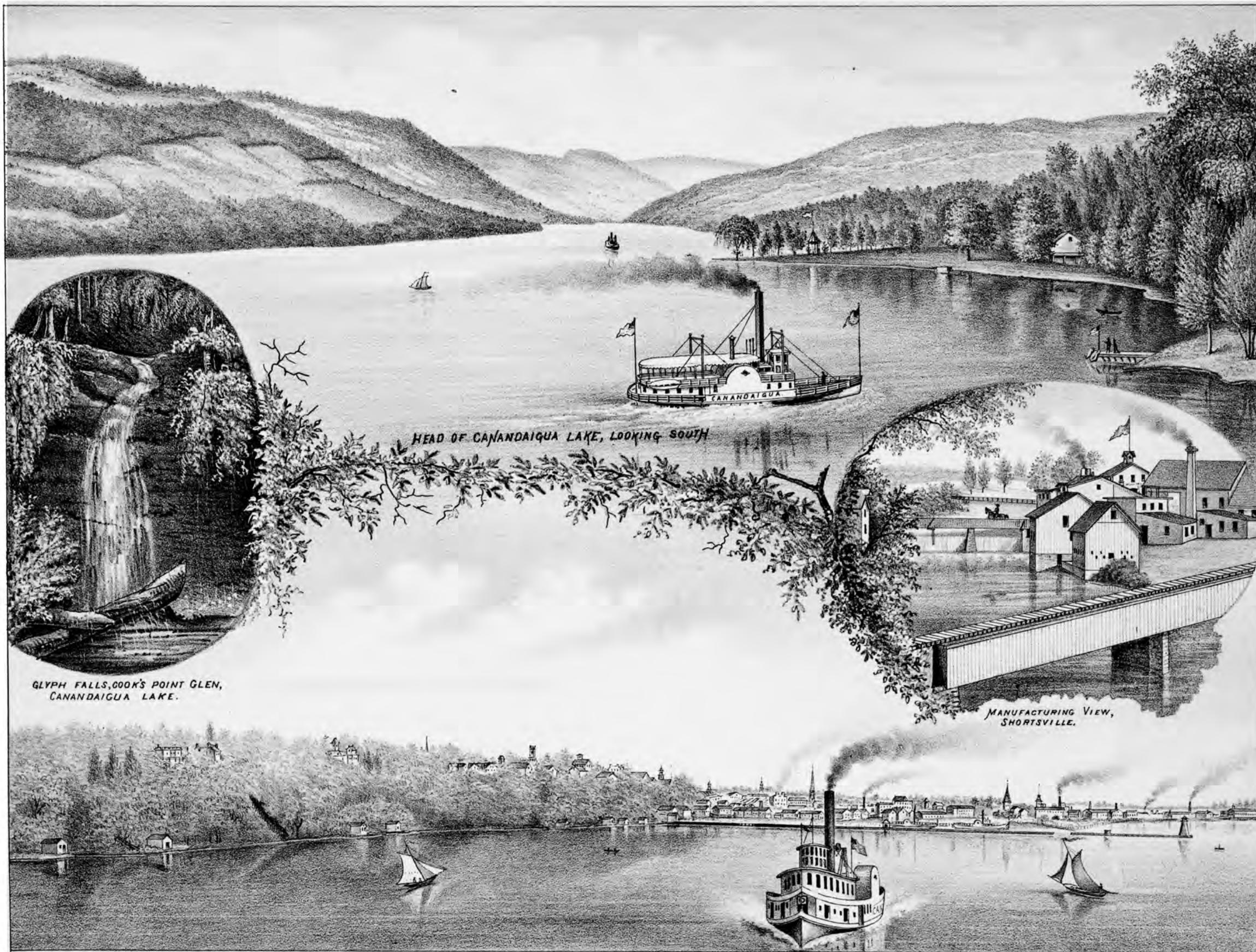
Twenty-fourth Regiment Volunteer Cavalry.—This regiment was organized at Auburn to serve three years. Its companies were raised in the counties of Oswego, Erie, Monroe, Chemung, Oneida, Otsego, Ontario, Onondaga, Livingston, and Albany. Company L was almost exclusively composed of Ontario citizens. It was recruited by Captain F. T. Brown, Lieutenant William F. Jessup, and Byron F. Crain, at Canandaigua. The regiment was mustered into United States service on the 19th of January, 1864, and remained in barracks until the latter part of February, when ordered to Washington, and, with the Second Regiment New York Mounted Rifles and the Twenty-second New York Cavalry, placed in command of Colonel McIntosh. Carbines and sabres were supplied, but no horses, and as time for spring service arrived, the command was astonished to receive orders to turn in their arms, in exchange for muskets ultimately replaced by

Springfield rifles. The men refused to do duty as infantry, and finally a compromise resulted. The men resumed carbines, and entered upon the campaign dismounted, but with the understanding that they were to be mounted as soon as the government could obtain horses. Marching orders came April 24, and the regiment proceeded through Fairfax, Centreville, and other places to Warrenton Junction, where orders were received to report to General Burnside at Culpepper. Crossing the north fork of the Rapidan at Kelley's ford, the regiment reached its destination on the afternoon of May 3. Here it became permanently attached to the Ninth corps, and assigned to duty in the Third brigade, Third division, commanded by General Wilcox. The next day the campaign of 1864 was commenced by a movement in two columns of the Army of the Potomac against Lee's chosen position south of the Rapidan. One column crossed at Germania ford, the other at Ely's ford. During this initiatory movement, Burnside's Ninth corps was held in reserve, and was the last to cross the river. The Twenty-fourth crossed Ely's ford on the night of May 4, and marched next day to the vicinity of Wilderness Tavern. In the battle of the Wilderness, the regiment was not seriously engaged, although several times under fire. The regiment moved by the Orange and Chancellorsville roads to Spottsylvania Court-House. Here, during the first day's fight, the second squadron, consisting of Companies E and L, under command of Captain Brown, first battalion of the Twenty-fourth, was detached, and sent to support a section of Battery A of the Eighteenth Artillery. The battery had taken position upon a knoll about midway between the Spottsylvania road and the extreme Union right, and on the left flank of the Sixth corps. It was hotly engaged for several hours, during which the squadron received its baptism of shot and shell, but owing to a sheltered position in rear of the battery below the hill-crest, the enemy's missiles ricocheted over the line into the low ground below. At nightfall the squadron returned, and rejoining the regiment, lay in the trenches to the right of the Spottsylvania road. Next day the Twenty-fourth skirmished heavily to the left of the road; few were injured, and none of these in L. The army marched to the North Anna. The Twenty-fourth crossed the river at Oxford on May 23, and at nightfall retraced its march. The army moved by the left flank, and approached the old battle-ground of Cold Harbor. The Ninth and Fifth corps moving with great caution, unearthed the enemy at Bethesda Church, where Ewell made an impetuous and gallant assault upon Warren. Burnside's troops were in line upon his right, and the rebel column, extending beyond Warren, came in front of Burnside's left. Captain Brown led the second squadron on the skirmish line. An impassable morass in front prevented a bayonet charge such as was made along Warren's front, but a heavy fire of musketry was continued until night closed the action. On June 2, the Ninth corps marched towards Cold Harbor and encountered the enemy at Shady Grove. Here Company L lost its first man, Corporal W. J. Bancroft, killed in action. On the road from North Anna, Lieutenant Crain resigned and returned home. Immediately after the fight at Cold Harbor, Lieutenant Jessup also resigned, and Captain Brown being disabled by a wound at Bethesda Church, the company was left without a commissioned officer. Captain Brown recommended Sergeant Michael McGraw to fill the vacancy, and daily expecting a commission, the latter assumed command.

At Cold Harbor the Ninth corps, beyond heavy skirmishing, was not engaged on the 3d, and on the morning of the 4th it was withdrawn, and posted between the Fifth and Eighteenth corps, where it met and repelled a night attack, on June 6; but being intrenched, the Twenty-fourth lost few men, and Company L none. From here the Ninth corps moved southward on June 10, crossed the Chickahominy at Jones' bridge on the 12th, and reached Charles City Court-House on the evening of the same day. At this point the army was massed, preparatory to crossing the James river. General Burnside's troops passed over on the night of the 15th, and by noon next day was in position on Hancock's left, in front of Petersburg. On the night of the 16th a combined assault was made on the rebel works by the Second and Fifth corps, but Lee's veterans had reached

the place, and a counter-assault was made by them upon the Ninth corps. Vigorous charges were handsomely repulsed, and next morning Burnside determined to advance his line. General Potter's brigade, in which was the Twenty-fourth, was ordered to take the rebel works along its front. The columns were formed at daylight, and at the command rushed forward, with a prolonged cheer, and after a half-hour's conflict won the first line, the enemy retiring to his second line. The action was bravely fought, and when Ledlie's brigade relieved Potter, the command took to the rear as trophies of victory four pieces of artillery, several battle-flags, and many prisoners. Desultory fighting continued all day, and at night the enemy, strongly reinforced, assaulted and recaptured a part of his front line. On the morning of June 18, Grant gave orders for a general attack, which was not successful. In this assault the Twenty-fourth lost heavily in killed and wounded. During the three days Company L lost five killed and eight wounded. The digging and explosion of the mine beneath the rebel works was the next duty with which the Twenty-fourth was connected. It was in the Third division, Ninth corps, and formed part of one of the supporting columns which did not become seriously engaged. From this time the regiment performed its full share of duty during the siege of Petersburg, and meantime received a number of recruits from New York. Lieutenant McGraw, slightly wounded in the first attack on Petersburg, after thirty days' absence returned, and resumed command of the company, but in the skirmishes around the Yellow Tavern was captured, and confined in prison until the war closed. At the virtual close of the campaign of 1864 and while the army lay in winter quarters, the horses long awaited were furnished and the regiment was immediately detached from the Ninth corps and assigned to Crook's division of cavalry, and lay in the rear of the army until the opening of the spring campaign of 1865. Captain Brown had so far recovered from his wound that, on February 25, he resumed command of his company. During the memorable twelve days' campaign which ended the war, the Twenty-fourth was constantly on the move, and was engaged at Dinwiddie Court-House, Five Forks, White Oak road, Sutherland's, Sailor's Creek, Farmerville, and Appomattox. In this brief final campaign Company L lost three killed and eight wounded. After the surrender, the Twenty-fourth returned to Nottoway Court-House. A movement was made to head off Johnston, but the news of his surrender was soon received, and nothing remained but the review, and then home. The regiment went into camp at Cloud's Mills, Virginia. In the latter part of June, 1865, by order of the war department, the Twenty-fourth was consolidated with the Tenth New York Cavalry. The men expected to be sent on the Indian frontier, but were finally mustered out of service, and returned to peaceful pursuits.

Brief records these of Ontario soldiers, but sufficient to prove their devotion and bravery, their self-sacrificing spirit; and the county has not failed to perpetuate their memory by monument and tablet, which shall endure when citizen and soldier shall have passed away. Our limits permit no detail of home-work: the exertions by self-denying women in securing supplies to sick and wounded soldiers, the presentation of colors, and the welcome of returning troops. With the fervent and devout expression, "Thank God!" the people of Canandaigua and vicinity met on the square of the village, and gave general expression to joy over the close of a war whose proportions, so enormous, had left many a "vacant chair." And then so quietly did the soldier merge into the civilian that, but for the bronzed visage, the martial bearing, the steady stride, few would suspect the presence in the population of so large a proportion of veteran soldiers. Years pass, and the reunions assemble, constantly diminishing bands; but when the last survivor shall be "mustered out," the sun will yet shine upon a free and glorious Union of well-nigh forty States, no star erased, no evidence of decay, and a cherished memory retained of the Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion.



HEAD OF CANANDAIGUA LAKE, LOOKING SOUTH

GLYPH FALLS, COOK'S POINT GLEN,
CANANDAIGUA LAKE.

MANUFACTURING VIEW,
SHORTSVILLE.

GENEVA, FROM SENECA LAKE.

Mrs. Ralph. Norris.

HISTORY OF THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES

OF

ONTARIO COUNTY.

CANANDAIGUA VILLAGE.

"THERE is no new thing under the sun" is exemplified in the early occupation of this village site by a former, to us unknown, people. Although when first visited by the purchaser the locality had become a part of the common forest,—the upland thinly timbered with a growth of oak and hickory; the lowland with ash, elm, and bass-wood; still, beyond the traces of Indians and presence of forest beasts, there were the mute monuments of an ancient race. Eight forts and embankments exist in close proximity, and within the area of the village. Their location upon high, commanding ground, overlooking the adjacent country, and their construction, evidence a high degree of intelligence. The work upon what is known as Fort Hill is incomplete. The foundation of a stone chimney was observed, and within a receptacle a small quantity of corn had been preserved. Of all these earthworks, but one showed evidence of a burial-ground. This work, west of the village, contained a number of graves laid in regular order. Phelps and Gorham made their land purchase of Massachusetts on the 1st of April, 1788; held their treaty with the Indians early in July following; purchased their rights, and employed Hugh Maxwell to survey the tracts into townships.

Originally Mr. Phelps had fixed upon Kanadesaga (Geneva) as the site upon which to build a city, but, finding the locality not upon his purchase, according to the old pre-emption, his next choice was Canandaigua. An original map, recorded in folio 1, page 106, exhibits the following entry: "No. 10 reserved by Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps, as a county town for their own use." The selection of the foot of Canandaigua lake as an eligible village site was made both on account of beautiful location and convenient access. The site being settled, was found to be in No. 10, in the third range. The next thing in order was the survey of the tract into lots. Two-acre lots were first run out and then rejected. After various measures, a line was finally run, beginning at the foot of the lake, running north, thirty-five degrees west up what is known as Main street, a distance of two miles, with the public square near the centre. Lots begin with one, and count north and south on east and west sides of the main street, beginning at the public square. The public square was deeded to the county for the purpose of erecting buildings thereon, and for no other use, except a school-house lot given for a town school to Canandaigua. Any other buildings being erected upon this square would cause it to revert with its building to the original owners. Other streets parallel to Main were laid out. The work of improvement was begun on the part of Benjamin Walker, the agent of Phelps and Gorham, by taking lot No. 1, east side of Main street, south of the square, and hiring John Decker Robinson to build for him a house of hewed logs upon it. This was the first house built in Canandaigua. Robinson was to have forty pounds, payable in provisions, for himself and hands while at work on the building, and the remainder of his payment was to be in land, at two shillings per acre, with choice of locality; and we find that Robinson soon became a heavy land-owner in the town of Sullivan, later called Phelps. Two other houses, same in size as the first, were built the same season; one for James D. Fish, on the lot afterwards owned by James G. Smedley, and the other for Joseph Smith, on the hill near the lake, on the east side of Main street. A road was imperative, and parties from Geneva were engaged to cut the underbrush and extend a track from the terminus of a sleigh-road on Flint creek to the foot of the lake, along the old Indian trail. Four years later this road was only a little improved the first five miles from Geneva, while the remaining eleven miles were through heavy timber forest. In all that distance but two families had settled. A track was made to the head of navigation of Canandaigua outlet. The place was abandoned for the winter. Low prices, good title, and excellent land induced many New Englanders to emigrate, and the next season there were many purchases and settlements in other parts of the county as well as at Canandaigua. Moving from Geneva with his

family early in the spring of 1789, while snow yet lay upon the ground, Joseph Smith took possession of his dwelling. Anticipating patronage from many who would be sure to visit this locality, this pioneer of Canandaigua resolved to open a tavern. Indispensable to this end a supply of spirituous liquors was required, and Smith set out to obtain a stock from Niagara, Upper Canada. The journey from the mouth of Genesee river was made by canoe. His weak craft was foundered in a gale at the mouth of Oak Orchard creek, but the liquors were saved and transported on pack-horses to the village. During the spring parties arriving found the simple accommodation of the tavern very convenient; but Smith, who had been a captive among the Indians, and had learned their language, made a brief sojourn at Canandaigua, and was subsequently known as an interpreter. About the 1st of May, General Israel Chapin came with a party of eight or ten persons to Canandaigua, and there erecting a log house near the outlet, took up his residence. General Chapin was made the local agent of the *Six Nations* by General Knox, Secretary of War; and while he was influential in restraining the Indians from war, he was greatly admired by them, and mourned at his death. His presence at Canandaigua, more than any other cause, prevented the *Six Nations* from taking up the hatchet.

With General Chapin came Nathaniel Gorham, Jr., Frederick Saxton, Benjamin Gardner, and Daniel Gates, parties connected with surveys and land sales. Within a brief time a second party arrived, under leadership of Benjamin Walker, who, as agent of Phelps and Gorham, built and opened a log land office, the first regular land office for the sale of land to settlers ever established in America. Others came in during the summer, some to stay, others adventurers, but by the coming of winter, 1789, there was a good beginning of a settlement. As an evidence of growth, it was remarked by John H. Jones, one of the party engaged fourteen months previously in opening up the road between Geneva and Canandaigua, that in August there had grown a lively place, full of people,—settlers, land-hunters, and speculators. Early in the spring of 1790, Nathaniel Sanborn, wife and family, came from the east to Schenectady. At that point, Judah Colt joined to charter a boat, in which they came finally to the cabin home at Canandaigua outlet. As an indication of the paucity of settlement and the discomforts of journeying, the experience of Mrs. Sanborn is here related.

Leaving Schenectady, the journey was made to Utica, where there was one habitation, a small log house. Mrs. Sanborn spread a bed upon the floor for herself, husband, and children. Several boatmen were quartered for the night at this tavern, and esteemed it a privilege to be permitted to lay their heads upon the borders of the bed. The journey thence was but the experience of thousands, camping on the approach of night, and resuming their journey with the coming of day. On the Oswego, possession was taken of a deserted camp; supper was prepared, when there came to the group two stalwart Indians, who angrily ordered the settlers away from what they claimed as their camp. A parley ensued and the dispute was settled, but this first interview was not calculated to make pleasurable anticipations of a life among the Indians. The family moved first to the Robinson neighborhood, in Phelps town, but the locality seemed too lonesome, and a removal was made to Canandaigua, and there were found Joseph Smith, Daniel Brainard, Captain Martin Dudley, James D. Fish, and General Chapin. The general had built for his family a small framed house, near the site of the Bemis block. Temporarily occupying this house till a small frame house could be built upon what is known as the Atwater Corner, Mr. Sanborn on its completion opened therein a tavern, which, save Smith's, was the first one west of Seneca lake, and the only one for a period of four years. To this came a motley array of guests, the rude and the cultured, white men and red, emigrant and settler. Here were republican equality and pioneer simplicity,—emigrants pushing forward, and here

halting to rest before striking off along roads cut as they went to their township and lot, and guests of rank, prominence, and royalty.

The first store was opened by Samuel Gardner in a log building, and was of the pioneer order in regard to stock and trade. Thaddeus Chapin was the next to engage in merchandising, while the house owned by the heirs of Albert Daniels, and now occupied by E. M. Morse, Esq., was the first general assortment store in Canandaigua, and was conducted by the firm of Norton & Richards, whose supply of goods was brought from Albany by ox-teams. The time occupied in going and returning was three weeks. Isaac Davis was an early merchant at Canandaigua, as was Thomas Beals, who, engaging in the mercantile business in 1803, extended his trade widely, and won esteem as an honest, fair dealer. Luther Cole was an early and enterprising storekeeper. In winter he went with a sleigh to Whitesboro' and sold goods there, purchased in Canandaigua, and later became the proprietor of a large crockery store in the house owned by the late Albert Daniels, on Main street. The Gorham House, on the corner of Main and Gorham streets, was built as a store and dwelling combined, the north half being occupied by Underhill & Seymour for a number of years. While the store was the resort of the settler for supplies, the tavern was an essential to prospective settlement. Mr. Sanborn built, prior to 1800, on the lot known as the Sibley place, now owned by a Mr. Wilcox. Dudley's tavern stood on Main street, near the lake, while Dotey kept in the framed house opposite the foundry and the old barracks. The high grade of the two houses just south of the foundry is caused by the old earth wall of the barrack inclosure. The tavern of Freeman Atwater, where meetings were appointed and held, was a noted inn of those days, and stood upon the site of the present Ontario House. Church's tavern was upon Main street, and existed before 1800. Phineas Bates, of Durham, Connecticut, was out in this country with Wilder in 1789. He walked to Connecticut in the fall, and in the spring of 1790 came out with Stephen, his son, Orange Brace, a son-in-law, and others, having a sled and yoke of oxen, provision and household goods. At Onondaga Mr. Bates bought a half-bushel of potatoes, brought them to this village and planted them in a village lot he had purchased. During this summer he cleared ground, and in fall sowed to wheat. Another weary walk to Connecticut, and a return in February, 1791, by sleigh, and his thus became the seventh family settled in the village. He opened a tavern where Perry's Nurseries now are, and became a prominent as he was a worthy citizen. He died in 1829. His son, Phineas P. Bates, succeeded his father as a landlord in Canandaigua, and served a number of terms as deputy sheriff and as sheriff of Ontario. Members of the family became known in positions of trust here and elsewhere. Stephen was a farmer in the town of Gorham, served as sheriff, member of Assembly, and senator, and others have been favorably circumstanced, and their history is full of interest.

In 1790 occurred the death of Caleb Walker, who was attended by Dr. Adams, of Geneva. The sickness which quickly attacked the pioneers on their arrival produced a gloomy, anxious feeling, and the arrival at the village during 1791 of Dr. Moses Atwater was a source of much gratification to its few families. The doctor had an extensive practice, and was of incalculable service to the community. He was an early judge of Ontario, and died in 1848, aged eighty-two years. A second early physician was his brother, Jeremiah Atwater, who lived to an advanced age. Samuel Dungan, a student with Dr. Wistar, settled in Canandaigua in 1797. His skill as a surgeon was more than common, and extended his fame throughout the settlements. Dr. William A. Williams, of Connecticut, a graduate of Yale College at the age of sixteen years, came into the village in 1793, and entered upon a long and highly successful practice. It was said of him by a man who knew him well, "In day or night time, in sunshine or in storm, whether his patients were rich or poor, he was the same indefatigable, faithful physician and good neighbor." The home of Dr. Williams was on the lot now owned by John Rankin, Esq. William Antis was the early gunsmith, and was employed by Indian and white sportsmen in the repair of rifles. His son William succeeded him, and continued the business till his death, in 1843. Abijah Peters was the first tailor in the place. He came in from Naples, where he had moved in 1796 with his family; left them there; came here, and rented a room in the tavern of Captain Dudley, where he remained for a year. It is said that he shot a bear from his shop window. James D. Fish, the first town clerk, and Joseph Smith kept store in 1797 in a small frame building attached to a log house once occupied by M. J. Lyon. The first school was taught in 1792, by Major Wallis, and dancing and military schools were established soon after, and well patronized. The first framed house was built by Oliver Phelps, and the second, filled in with brick and completed in 1793, was the residence of Thomas Morris, spoken of in county history. The deaths, in 1793, of a Mr. Miles, from what is now Lima, and of a citizen of Canada, in the streets of the village while on their way east, are thus noted: "They were riding into the village, and had reached within a few rods of Main street, when a tree, turned out by the roots, fell upon the travelers, killing them both, and one of the horses. The affair was

singular from the fact that it was raining moderately at the time, and there was no wind." A court-house was erected in front of the Ontario House in 1794 by Elijah Murray. A clerk's office was also built, and soon thereafter the operations of the courts were carried on in this structure. The first jail was a log house, standing just in front of what is now Torry's coal-yard.

CANANDAIGUA IN 1795

is thus described by Duke Liancourt, then on a tour through the country: "The houses, although built of wood, are much better than any of that description I have hitherto seen. They consist mostly of joiner's work, and are prettily painted. In front of some of them are small courts, surrounded with neat railings. There are two inns in the town, and several shops, where commodities are sold, and shoes and other articles made." The character and respectability of the families locating and settled in the place made it a desirable resort for those seeking a pleasant home and good society. Tea-parties were in vogue, and an assembly of this character held at Sanborn's tavern in 1794 is all the more distinguished by the serving at tea of the first currants grown in the place. In 1794, Main street was a long opening cut through the woods. Most of the trees had been cut down; some girdled were left standing, and down the avenue were seen the numerous stumps. Nathaniel Sanborn lived upon the lot of Lucius Wilcox. Abner Barlow had a house on ground now owned by the Presbyterian church, and Moses Atwater had a story-and-a-half framed house upon the site of Atwater Hall. Phineas Bates had a house and clearing on the lot of Mr. Perry, opposite the Granger homestead. The lot where Brockelbank lived contained upon it a house, as did the land now owned by the heirs of William Jeudevine. The Indian trail from Buffalo entered Main street through an open grove of white-oaks, near the house of Walter S. Hubbell, nearly opposite the west end of Howell street. Down this trail came the *Senecas* to the treaty to be held on the square, and a wild and savage scene was that of Canandaigua in 1794.

But this was not to continue. The village was the capital of a wide expanse of country; hither came the fur-trader, the land-speculator, and here gathered the families to rest before pushing on to their homes on Ganargo, Honeoye, and the Genesee. The demands of trade found many eager to supply, and no interest was neglected. Preparations for educational facilities were made on the 28th of January, 1791, by the conveyance, on the part of Phelps and Gorham, of six thousand acres of land in the county of Ontario, "to establish and support an academy or seminary of learning." February 12, 1795, the Canandaigua Academy was incorporated, and entered upon its noble work, sending from its halls many of the ablest and best in the land. The first church organization was of St. Matthew's, established in February, 1799. The meeting was held at Sanborn's house. The Rev. Philander Chase, then in deacon's orders, officiated for several years as rector. The first Congregational church was organized contemporary with the Episcopal, with Rev. Timothy Field pastor. The Methodists were a few years later, and built on Chapel street, whence the present name of the district. In 1803 two newspapers were published in Canandaigua, and their jottings are valuable aids to memory. The one was edited by Lucius Carey, who, at this date, was succeeded by James K. Gould and Russel E. Post, and bore the name of *Western Repository*. The other was established by Sylvester Tiffany as the *Ontario Freeman*. Both of long-continued usefulness and prosperity, and the former the oldest existing paper published in western New York.

CANANDAIGUA OF OLDEN TIMES.

There was life and activity, hope and expectancy, on the part of the Canandaigua of the past. There were scenes strange for the later villages to look upon. Two long rows of log houses, at wide intervals, fronted on Main street. The taverns were crowded and accommodations limited. A dozen persons lodged in a single room. The stores found little else than the barter for produce, and unfortunate debtors boarded themselves in the old jail.

In connection with this barbarous system of penalty by imprisonment for unfortunate indebtedness was the bane of our republic,—the system of slavery. Few were the number of slaves, but, as will be seen hereafter, sufficient to develop evil influences.

From John Crane, born upon the lot now owned by M. Owen, on August 30, 1792, is gained the following of the early village residents' homes and business. Commencing at the lake, on the east side of Main street, the first house was that of Major Hooker, colored; next to him, near the old elm, dwelt L. Younglove, a shoemaker, and his neighbor was Timothy Younglove, following the business of manufacturing hats. Then came the log house of Elan Crane, and beyond him lived Jasper Parrish, a man accustomed to the border, and useful in dealings with the Indians. The tavern stand of Benjamin Wells was next, at the intersection

of Phelps with Main street, and his rival for patronage, Cap. Dudley, occupied the property more recently owned by Mrs. Foster. The house beyond was built by Saltonstall, and next on the corner stood the log-built blacksmith-shop of Nichols. The log tavern of Captain Pratt intervened between Nichols and a rival blacksmith-shop wherein worked Moseby, who also built a house upon the site of the Phoenix block. The residence of Oliver Phelps, Sr., came next, and was as durable as it was then regarded handsome. The career of Mr. Phelps has been outlined; often a building characterizes the man as it develops, and carries about it a semblance of its owner. Where stands the Ontario House, Freeman Atwater had his residence and carried on a tin-shop. The present church of the Presbyterians stands upon the site of Abner Barlow's home, and Dr. Duncan's dwelling was near the double brown house of Theodore Hart. Next north of the doctor dwelt Robert Spencer, a shoemaker, and then the place of Judge N. W. Howell. The lot owned by John Rankin, Esq., was the property of Dr. William Williams, and William Kibbe lived north of the academy. North of McKechnie's Corners lived Samuel Brockelbank and his brother, and beyond were the native woods. Returning southward, on the west side of Main street, stood the residence of General Taylor, which was afterwards owned by William Blossom. Next south was the stand of Phineas Bates, and beyond him was the residence of Augustus Porter, near the present mansion of Mrs. Greig, one of the most elegant in the village. The next building was the residence of Peter B. Porter,—a part of the original house is the present property of E. G. Lapham. Next were two houses and the land office of Zachariah Seymour, and adjacent was the residence of Attorney Burt. The present property of Walter S. Hubbell, Esq., was then owned by Esquire Penfield, who had upon it a residence and office. Next was Sanborn's well-known place, where Lucius Wilcox now resides. Thomas Morris lived in the house elsewhere noted, and the present property of Hon. Henry W. Taylor. At Atwater Hall, the lawyer's block of Canandaigua, lived Moses Atwater, and Thaddeus Chapin, Sr., had a dwelling on the site of the Hubbell block. Israel Chapin resided near the junction of Coy with Main street. Green's store stood on the corner, upon the site of Paul's drug-store; he had built a house where now stands the Hale block. Upon the storing lot of P. H. Rose stood the house of John Clark, surrounded at the period of its construction by the heavy growth of the original forest. A small house stood near Robinson's foundry, and there lived and labored Derrick Spoor at his trade of shoemaker. John Reed erected a small house where, in 1819, Jasper Parrish built the large frame now owned by Murrey. On the lot of Thomas Moran a log house had been built by Caleb Clark, and south of him James D. Fish had a log cabin on the lot formerly owned by Thomas J. Lyon, and more recently by Mr. Ball. Old William Antis first settled on Bristol street, where John Andrews resides. The vicinity was then a black-ash swamp, and the street was known as Antis' lane, that of Antis being the only house on the lane. John Clark built the first tannery, where Jesse Mason lives. Clark came in with Mr. Phelps. His trade was that of tanner and currier, and the first leather he manufactured in the Genesee country was from the hides of cattle brought on to supply beef for the Indians assembled to hold the treaty. His vats were an illustration of science contending with difficulty, and were made by sawing off sections of hollow trees. This was the beginning of a business in shoes and leather which made him well known through a wide circuit. The distillery of this locality stood east of the present jail, and was the property of Mr. Green. Nearly opposite Mason's was a small frame house, erected as a headquarters for the Indians on their semi-annual meetings to receive presents and annuities, and here they held their dances and pow-wows. The growth of Canandaigua is indicated by her population. The census of 1790 gave 106, and in 1810 it had increased to 1153.

A State arsenal was built on land donated by Moses Atwater in 1808, and a thousand stand of arms ordered to be stored in it. The war of 1812 found the people alert, and when the express-rider galloped through her street scattering the hand-bills announcing war, the citizens were aroused, and all classes prepared for action. Troops were quartered in the village, other troops marched through, and hither came the militia from the eastern counties of Seneca and Cayuga when the tidings of Buffalo's disaster spread abroad. When a destitute population driven from their homes appealed for aid, the citizens were prompt in their response in sympathy and means.

CANANDAIGUA IN 1810.

Spafford, in his "Gazetteer of New York," published in 1813, says of the village: "Canandaigua is finely situated in the east part of the town, near the outlet of Canandaigua lake, and on the gentle ascent from the lake, of which it commands a fine view, at the distance of a half-mile. There are one hundred and thirty-seven houses and stores, the county buildings, an arsenal belonging to the State, and a large three-story academy, besides many other buildings, with several very elegant private mansions. The principal street is nearly two miles

in length, in which are almost all the above buildings. The court-house, and a fireproof office for the clerk of the court, are finely situated on an open square in the centre of the village. There are two weekly gazettes issued here, and the village is well supplied with mechanics and artisans. The academy was founded by the liberal donations of Messrs. Phelps and Gorham, and is now very flourishing. Canandaigua has a great amount of business, and promises to become the metropolis of the western counties. It is situated in north latitude 42° 48' 41," and 3° 20' west longitude from New York. Distant from Albany, two hundred and eight miles; from Utica, one hundred and eleven; from Buffalo, eighty-eight; Niagara Falls, one hundred and eight; Sodus bay, on Lake Ontario, thirty-five; from Philadelphia, three hundred; and from Washington City, three hundred and ninety-five." Elkanah Watson said of Canandaigua, in 1818, "It is a considerable village, having splendid residences, occupied by a wealthy and genteel population." Here resides Gideon Granger, late postmaster-general, eminent for lofty and diversified intellectual endowments. Hotel accommodations were bad, the house was crowded, and Watson slept in the third story, on the floor, upon a buffalo-robe. Time has changed all this. The crudities and expedients with facilities have evolved harmony and comfort, though not perfection. The village has steadily grown and prospered. Her taverns, her hotels, her stage-lines, and her railways, her academy, seminary, and public schools, her asylums for the orphan and for the insane, her banks, her press, and her churches, her band, and her fire department, her library, civic associations, public buildings and manufactures, her beautiful location, and her intelligent population, are all themes of interest worthy of record. In Canandaigua the apprentice learned his trade, whether gunsmith with William Antis, tanner with Clark, or printer with Bemis. To the village came the farmer with his produce, the speculator in search of a field of operation, and here were brought for trial the Universal Friend, Jemima Wilkinson, in 1796; William Morgan, the apostate Mason, in 1826; and Susan B. Anthony in 1872,—the last convicted of having voted at Rochester, and sentenced to pay a fine. In the war of 1812 Canandaigua was a depot of supplies; here were established barracks and recruiting offices, and her citizens were notably active in patriotic expression and provision of means for the panic-stricken refugees from the British Indians.

Without conflict or dissent, the various interests of the community early established have continued, with changing agents in men, buildings, and facilities, down to the present. Within a few years Canandaigua had within her limits all the organizations whose development presents us with the village of to-day. No one trade, project, or society took the lead. Taverns gave way to hotels more capacious and more costly. Business retiring from the north clung tenaciously to the upper end of Lower Main street, and all the various stores, shops, and saloons changed owners at intervals without attracting notice. Now and then a fire broke out, raged with virulence, and swept out of existence some of the best buildings and many of the inferior class; then the enterprise of a McKechnie, a Gates, a Beals, or a Howell, erected business blocks, hotels, or other desired buildings. The incipient steps having been taken, and the elements of the place existing, a brief tracing of chief industries will suffice for the further history of the old and quiet capital of Ontario.

TAVERNS AND HOTELS.

County and town history have shown a constant resort to expediency and a readiness to profit from an original necessity. Visitors, travelers, and prospective settlers constantly arriving made places of public entertainment necessary. Primarily little accommodation was received, and Watson would have chosen more than once the open air, while the Duke could not forget his experience at Naples; but eventually special buildings, spacious and elegant, with experienced proprietors, changed the name of *tavern* to the more pretentious one of *hotel*.

A record of the principal and permanent taverns and hotels begins with the Dudley Tavern. Sanborn had, as noted, been a tavern-keeper where Atwater Hall now stands; but, in 1796, Captain Dudley had become proprietor of a tavern which was situated on the lot now owned by Mrs. Foster, on the east side of Main street. Here was held the tea-party; the bear pot-pie was enjoyed; and in the old ball-room Mr. Adjutant called off "Money Musk" and other olden dances. In 1803, Taylor had become the landlord, and Taylor's hotel was the principal one in the village and was widely and favorably known as *the hotel* of Canandaigua. In 1813, Reuben Lamberton was the landlord.

Freeman Atwater kept a noted tavern in the early; day here were held public meetings, and its proprietor was a leading citizen. The same building, just north of the Canandaigua Hotel, is now known as the Ontario House.

Blossom's hotel was built and furnished by Belah D. Coe, in 1815. It was kept first by Elisha Mills for two or three years, who resigned the house to Mr. Coe, who was more successful. Coe was succeeded by Amos Mead, who kept the house until 1824, when it passed into the hands of Colonel William Blossom,

who informed the citizens through the press "that he would be 'at home' on Monday, December 13, 1824, at eleven A.M., when he would be happy to see his friends," and invited them to "partake of a collation provided for the occasion." As souvenirs of the esteemed landlord and of the well-known house, we copy from an old newspaper the advertisement announcing the opening of the *Canandaigua Hotel*:

"William Blossom respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the well-established 'hotel' lately purchased, repaired, and enlarged by Isaac Collins, of New York, and formerly kept by Amos Mead; and having kept large establishments in the cities of New York and New Haven, flatters himself that his exertions may result in general satisfaction to such as may patronize his house."

Notice was given June 20, 1825, that he had received from New York, via "Grand canal" and Palmyra, *two fine green turtles*, which he proposed to serve up to the citizens of Canandaigua.

After keeping the house for eighteen years, Colonel Blossom announced that his lease would expire August 1, 1842, and a sale of all personal property would be made. Among articles named was a "bell" on top of the hotel, which he said was claimed by some persons as having "regulated most of the domestic affairs of the village." Colonel Blossom was a man of fine personal appearance, and his suavity of manners early established his reputation as a landlord, not excelled between Albany and Buffalo. William H. Blossom, nephew to the colonel, became proprietor of the hotel March 10, 1845. Charges were one dollar per day, and two shillings per meal.

The Board of Excise of Canandaigua licensed Blossom's hotel, the Franklin House, and Church's tavern, and refused licenses to the Northern Retreat and Lake Tavern, during the spring of 1845.

The old Canandaigua Hotel was famous as a stage-house, and crowds gathered to observe the arrival of the four-horse stages, whose weary teams were invariably aroused to a spirt as they wheeled into position before the door. Ambrose Worthington succeeded W. H. Blossom in the hotel, which was burned on the 23d of December, 1851. The present Canandaigua Hotel is a fine building, and an ornament to the town, erected upon the site of the previous house.

In February, 1852, a company of gentlemen, consisting of John Greig, Francis Granger, Henry B. Gibson, John A. Granger, Mark H. Sibley, Leander M. Drury, and Gideon Granger, entered into an arrangement with Thomas Beals and John Benham, the owners of the land, to erect a new hotel. These latter gentlemen put in the land at seven thousand dollars, and the former subscribed the sum of twenty thousand dollars. This falling far short of the amount found necessary, they increased their subscriptions to forty-eight thousand dollars, making the cost of the building and grounds fifty-five thousand dollars. A further subscription of fifteen thousand dollars was made by John Greig, H. B. Gibson, and Francis Granger, for furniture; and, in the summer of 1853, the hotel was opened by John Thomas, an experienced landlord. Successive landlords have been: Thomas F. Spencer, successor to Thomas; then Messrs. Reeves and Cleveland; Reeves retired, and Cleveland was later succeeded by A. Worthington. Gunn Brothers, L. B. and W. P., were twice in charge, and in the interval George Ewins and John A. Sherman were landlords.

In May, 1875, Colonel Robert D. Cook purchased the house, revamped and re-furnished it, and offers handsome and convenient rooms to those frequenting this place for business or pleasure. The house is built of brick, and founded on the solid rock. The main front on the square is one hundred and thirty-six feet; the front on the railroad is one hundred and eighteen feet. The building has five stories including basement.

THE WEBSTER HOUSE

is a large, handsome structure, located on the west side of South Main street. About 1800, the site of this block was occupied by a building in use as a hotel and jail in one, and kept by Elijah Tillotson as landlord and sheriff. A new jail was built in 1815, and the old jail was thereafter used as a tavern until that and the adjoining property were bought by Thomas Beals, who, in 1827-28, built what was known as the Franklin House. The proprietors of the house in order were: Mr. Washburn, Lawrence Lynch, Samuel Pitts, Oliver Rose, B. C. Liscomb, L. B. Garlinghouse, Walstein Failing, William Failing, A. W. Bogart, and the Gunn brothers. The building was destroyed by fire February 11, 1860, and upon the site the Webster House was at once erected. This block is a fine four-story brick building; has a front dimension of one hundred and thirty-five feet, and cost between thirty thousand and forty thousand dollars. Upon a portion of the ground-floor are four stores; the rest of the house is used for hotel purposes. The landlords of this house have been the Gunn brothers, William Failing, and, mainly from 1865 to 1876, F. O. Chamberlain, who retired in 1876, and gave place to S. Farnsworth and James H. Chamberlain.

THE MASSETH HOTEL,

built by the Masseth brothers upon a lot upon the south side of the railroad opposite the Canandaigua Hotel, is of fine proportions and in the attractive style of modern architecture. It is of three stories above the basement. The main building is forty-three by seventy feet, with an addition on one side of thirty-five by forty feet, of the same height. A veranda two stories high is built in front of the main building. On the first floor one finds office, hall, reading-room, dining-hall, and other rooms. On the second floor are two suites of rooms, ten sleeping-apartments, and a large and a small parlor. On the third story are nineteen sleeping-apartments. The first story is twelve feet high, the second and third are each ten feet. The cost was about thirty thousand dollars. The house was opened to the public in March, 1875. Besides these, there are the Washington Hotel, the Tracey House, and the Lake Breeze House; the latter a frame building, situated close by the foot of the lake.

EARLY BUSINESS MEN OF CANANDAIGUA.

The business men of the village in 1803 were: Thompson & Benjamin, watch-makers and jewelers; Elijah Moseby, blacksmith; John W. Stoughton, tailor; Robert Spencer, boot- and shoe-maker; Ishmael Brickley, barber and hair-dresser; John Hall, saddle- and harness-maker; James Sibley, watchmaker and jeweler; William Antis, gunsmith; Samuel Abby, carpenter and joiner; Augustus Porter & Co., merchants; Freeman, Atwater, and John Cochrane, tinware; and Thompson & Benedict, whose business is not noted. In 1804 the business men of the place were increased by the advent of Peter Brown, cabinet- and chair-maker; Little & Hawley, hatters; Jonathan M. Beach, blacksmith; Nehemiah Newings, brick- and stone-mason; Joel Andrews, Windsor-chair- and settee-maker; Jonathan Phelps, boot- and shoe-maker; Elijah Warren, reed-maker; Luther Cole, merchant; Ira Blake, merchant. A book and stationery store was opened in November of the year by Whiting, Bemis & Co., who advertised gamuts for use of singing-schools. Norton & Richards were merchants and grain dealers. Clark & Stanley were tanners, and engaged in the leather business. Thomas Beals built and kept a dry-goods store on the spot where he continued business during his life as a merchant, and from the year 1832 as a banker. He died in 1864, and was succeeded in business and in the ownership of the property by his son Thomas S. Beals. Asa W. Wheeler was a tailor; Charles Cameron and William Johnson were merchants; Aaron Crane was a hatter, and Robert Boyce started a tailor-shop in 1807. On August 4, 1808, the firm of Beals, Johnson & Tiffany, merchants, dissolved partnership, and the first named continuing the mercantile business, dealt also in lumber. N. Gould & Co. carried on saddle- and harness-making, and their advertisement is found in the *Repository*, where they ask for a large quantity of "deer's hair." Luther Cole offered a brewery and distillery for sale in March, 1809. Reuben Padelford began the boot and shoe business, and on May 30, Ebenezer Hale paid ten cents a bushel, in goods, for house ashes delivered at his ashery in Canandaigua. During this year of 1809 a fancy goods store was opened by a Miss Peck, at the house of Mrs. Whalley, where were offered for sale straw bonnets, morocco shoes, turtle-shell combs, and other articles, which are now looked upon with interest as souvenirs of a past age. The year 1810 was marked by the opening of a butcher's stall in the village by N. R. Hamilton. T. Mead started a tannery opposite the jail. John Clark started a brick-yard, and B. Stillman opened an inspected medical store. Isaac Legore was the first cooper in the village, and as he still resides here at the age of eighty-five years, his advertisement has unusual interest. "*Coopering*.—Isaac Legore respectfully informs the inhabitants of Canandaigua and vicinity that he has commenced the coopering business at the lower end of the village, one door south of Captain Parri-h, where he intends to keep on hand a constant supply of articles in his line. Set work, made of the best material, may at all times be had. A good journeyman wanted." Dated April 29, 1814.

It has become so common to the present generation to see the stove and not the fireplace, that the arrival of a car-load of stoves would not attract the attention which was bestowed upon a half-dozen different sized cast-iron stoves which were offered for sale, in September, 1814, by John W. Beals, the proprietor of a copper-, sheet-iron-, and tin-shop, which stood near the meeting-house.

The hat business seems to have been lucrative, from the number engaged in this manufacture. In 1814, Stocking & Bull advertised for twelve first-rate journeymen hatters, and so indicate quite a manufactory.

A meat market was opened on February 27, 1815, on the public square, near the clerk's office, by J. & D. Taylor. Utility was then considered of greater moment than the prospective.

The first horse-farrier and veterinary surgeon in the place was Samuel Skerritt.

On December 17, 1814, Elisha B. Strong, as agent for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, opened the first insurance office in Canandaigua.

Orson Benjamin, in May, 1819, opened an insurance office for the Hartford Company, and at that date those beneficent institutions were existent and available as a fire protection. The citizens seem to have considered the capital withdrawn to support such insurance companies as a local loss, and hence we find a company, known as "The Western Fire Insurance Company," established in Canandaigua in June, 1824. N. W. Howell was president, and J. Van Rensselaer secretary.

BUSINESS INTERESTS OF TO-DAY.

A synopsis of Canandaigua of to-day gives us a place whose population in 1875 was seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine. There are now four dry-goods stores, two fancy stores, five hardware stores, four drug stores, fifteen groceries, one crockery, two book, four jewelry, two candy, and three hat stores. There are five meat markets, three bakeries, three furniture stores, seven gentlemen's furnishing and clothing stores, one sash and blind and one paperware factory, one steam-mill, two planing-mills, a hub and spoke factory, a brewery, four banks, and six hotels.

A brief history of the hardware trade is given. Thomas Channing was the first merchant to conduct a distinctive hardware business in the village. He occupied a frame building on East Main, north of the entrance to Anderson's livery-stables, with a not over-extensive stock, as early as 1820. About 1834, Jacob S. Woodruff came from Corning's establishment, in Albany, and located where a meat market was recently established. He was followed, at the same place, by Messrs. Parrish & Pierson, and afterwards by Messrs. Howell & Parrish, in the same store. Alexander H. Howell and Stephen Parrish discontinued in 1856. In 1841, Myron H. Clark and Elijah S. Gregory opened a hardware store in the old Bull block, where Edwin Lines later had a shoe store. M. H. Clark & Co. moved, in 1844, to the Phoenix block. In 1857, Clark sold to his partner, who conducted the business alone until 1859, when he sold out to Messrs. Morse, Antis & Pierce.

James S. Cooley commenced business in company with Frank Gage, in February, 1851. The firm opened "Agricultural Hall" in the building occupied by S. V. Lines & Sons, boot and shoe dealers, and William Hayton, harness dealer, and gave attention to the sale of agricultural implements. In the fall, Mr. Cooley bought his partner's interest, and soon admitted N. N. Cooley, his brother, to partnership. The firm continued as S. Cooley & Co. until January, 1867, when J. S. Cooley became sole proprietor, and has so continued to date. In April, 1859, stock was removed to the north store in the Phoenix block, which was then purchased by the firm. Three stories are fully occupied by the business, and a number of mechanics find constant employment.

Henry S. Pierce conducts a business which originated in 1851. The original firm was composed of J. H. Morse, R. H. Pierson, and L. Phelps. They occupied a store in the Bull block, which was situated on West Main, north of Bristol street. In the spring of 1858, William G. Antis bought the interest of Pierson, and the firm name continued until 1855 as Morse, Antis & Phelps, when sale was made to E. S. Gregory. In the spring of 1856 stock was moved to the Hale block. In 1859, Messrs. Morse, Antis & Pierce bought out Gregory's stores in the Phoenix and the Hale blocks. Morse retired in March, 1862, and Antis in 1869, leaving Pierce sole proprietor of a popular store.

John Rockwood, next door south of Cooley, has been in the hardware trade for twenty-five years. The firm of Rockwood & Reed was formed in 1869, in the present quarters. In 1870, Frank Reed sold his interest to William Gorham. The firm dissolved partnership in March, 1875, and Rockwood remained sole proprietor of a general hardware store.

Mrs. P. H. Rose controls a business established by her husband in 1849. His entire attention was given to the stove trade. He had ten or twelve men engaged in peddling his wares. His business enlarged, and, in 1853, he moved to Jobson block, on Main street. He died recently, and the business, as said, is owned by his widow.

Hudson & Brother began business in 1865, on West Main, in the south store of the Linnell block. In 1870 they moved to new quarters in the old Antis block, and there continued till March, 1874, when that building was destroyed by fire. A new building was erected September, 1875, and J. G. Hudson, reopening alone, conducts a safe and growing business in stoves and tinware.

Mrs. C. M. Mattice carries on a business begun by M. M. Mattice, her husband, on East Main, within a building then located where now stands the McKechnie block. The business was removed during the same year, 1865, to its present location. Mr. Mattice died January, 1866, and it is continued by Mrs. Mattice.

A hardware store was opened in 1867 by Henro Kelly, who, dying in 1874, left the business to his brother, John Kelly, who has been successful, and has done a large business in buying paper rags through employees placed upon the road.

DRY-GOODS TRADE.

George B. Anderson, in the Hubbell block, West Main, is known as "the first dry-goods store below the railroad." Has maintained a large stock and is a liberal advertiser.

Hubbell & Gillett are successors to John C. Draper in a growing and well-established trade. They are reputed honorable dealers, and well worthy the patronage extensively bestowed.

T. A. Ehrlich is a pioneer of a large trade in fancy articles.

Ellis & Parmalee occupy the store north of the National Bank. They deal heavily in fancy and staple dry goods of all descriptions.

The New York store, of which Simon S. Vorreuter is proprietor, makes a specialty of millinery and fancy goods of all descriptions.

The Boston store, a few doors above the Webster House, is owned by J. D. Patterson, dealer in dry goods. His store is resorted to by people from the farming districts, who find it to their advantage to bestow upon him their patronage.

THE GROCERY TRADE

is heavily carried on in the village. Mention is made of some of those engaged in the business.

S. B. Gaylord, in Bemis block, West Main, a grocer of over twenty-five years' experience.

N. Grimes & Son is a firm conducting one of the most extensive and one of the oldest grocery houses in town.

Warren Fake, Evander Sly, J. S. McClure, George Moss, Davis & Dwey, successors to J. J. Sidway, on the corner of Main and Beeman streets, C. & T. Coyle, and John Crowley are individuals and firms in the grocery trade. Joshua Tracy, A. S. Lincoln, and Jacob Corson are old and well-known traders.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORES.

Frederick Maggs is one of the oldest and most prosperous merchants.

I. Danziger & Co. is one of the largest firms in the village, and deals in ready-made clothing.

D. Shafer & Co. confine themselves to a custom trade. Shafer is well and favorably known among the oldest business men, and his partner is an energetic, popular man.

L. S. Sprague, Thomas O. Grady, Jr., Frederick Leiser, C. Y. Supplee, and E. Weisenbeck are engaged in this business. Messrs. Potter & Slingerland are popular dealers, and deserve the trade received. The latter has become well known as the leader of the Canandaigua Cornet Band.

The "Great Wardrobe" is conducted by Messrs. Burch & Curtiss. They are the heaviest clothing dealers in the place. Their stock is varied and extensive; their sales are made at small margins, and their goods are of superior quality to those usually found in ready-made clothing stores.

MILLS AND MANUFACTURES.

Elsewhere have been noted pioneer mills; more recent structures claim attention. Isaac Legore advertised June 12, 1820, that the mill on the outlet at the foot of the lake, near the bridge, was in complete repair, and that flouring would be well done at the shortest notice. A great improvement had been made in the water-wheel by the proprietor, who offered for sale rights on the same. In the spring of 1825, Nathaniel Gorham and Robert Pomeroy commenced building a steam mill at the foot of Main street. The mechanics were among the best in the county, and their work was done in more than ordinary workmanlike manner. The building was of three stories; the main building fifty feet by sixty feet. It was supplied with six run of the best stone, bolts, and the best style of motive-power. Six cylinder boilers parallel, two and a half feet in diameter and twenty feet long, consumed about fourteen cords of wood in twelve hours. The engine was large, heavy, and valuable. The cost of the structure was sixty thousand dollars. It was finished in the fall of 1826. It ran a year and failed. The assignees allowed it to lie idle one year, and then employed one of their number as agent to overhaul and set the mill in order. In August, 1828, the mill was again in operation. A man had left his pipe one day in the loft; fire caught and destroyed the mill and adjacent buildings. About this time H. M. Mead put up a building for a distillery at the mouth of Sucker brook, and had it nearly completed for that purpose, when the mill, as noted, burned, and the building was made to subserve the double purpose of mill and distillery. The building was large, had three stories, and was well finished. Mead failed, and assigned to Messrs. Hammond & Town, who ran it a short time and then let it remain idle for years. Desirous of realizing something, the machinery was removed, taken to Palmyra, and there sold. Finally, the structure became tenanted by Joseph Rogers, then engaged in a trade in pulled wool. He used the rooms for storing

and drying purposes. Wool was low in price; the stock was insured, and one night the building was consumed by fire. Isaac Legore noticing that the first mill would not grind for farmers, conceived the idea of a windmill to be used for custom grinding. He therefore went to Canada, saw mills in operation, returned, and in 1827 erected a mill on the ground now occupied by the house of Mrs. McCormick. He experimented a few years, and assigned it to creditors. They had it run by renters for some time. One day a gale came up, the machinery ran with frightful velocity, and ended by projecting the runner through the building on a tangent. The mill was circular in form, and had a tower of fifty feet. At first two run of stone were employed; one became useless for want of repairs. It was sold in 1838 to Stephen Saxton for one hundred dollars. He undermined one side and overturned it, then sold the material at a profit. In 1840, Messrs. Robert Higham and Francis W. Paul bought the lot now occupied by Edwin Powell's factory, and put up a steam saw-mill to cut timber for bridging on the Auburn and Rochester Railroad. Within a short time they sold to John M. Terrell, a contractor on the road. He added a small grist-mill, and started a dry-goods store. A flue burst and permitted water to reach the fire, which was thrown against the wood-work, and burned the mill. The premises were bought by Saxton, and used as a lumber-yard; sold to Combs and Cross, and by them to Powell. The triangular lot which had served as the mill site was bought by Ambrose Church, who, in 1848, built thereon a saw-mill. S. B. Garlinghouse became a purchaser, added a distillery, and ran both in connection. The buildings finally went to ruin and were pulled down. A steam grist-mill erected in 1870 on the Tillotson lot, between Main and Pleasant streets, is run by Richmond & Miller. A "conical" mill built about 1860 proved a failure; it was occupied as a paint-shop, and recently as a paper-pail factory.

THE CANANDAIGUA SPOKE FACTORY

is one of the most important manufactures. A twenty-five-horse-power engine furnishes motive-power for circular saws, spoke planers, and other machinery. The works are capable of turning out about two thousand finished spokes per day, or about seven thousand sets of spokes during the year of ten months. A set sells at an average of three dollars. The sets are of some eighteen regular sizes. In addition to the spoke trade, Edwin Powell has extensively engaged in the sale of Whitewater and Jackson farm wagons.

The McKechnie brewery is described in county history, under head of "Manufactures." It is one of the largest in New York, and has had a constantly increasing growth from its origin in 1843. The firm, James and Alexander McKechnie, have employed their earnings in the erection of buildings not only connected with their immense establishment, but in the business part of the town, and are regarded as safe, enterprising, and energetic men.

OLDEN-TIME AMUSEMENTS.

A live elephant was exhibited at Steven Bates' hotel on October 1 and 2, 1806. Price of admission, twenty-five cents; children half-price. The second elephant introduced into this country was advertised as follows: "Now or Never!" (cut of elephant.) "A living elephant to be seen at Abbey's, in Lima, August 2, 1813; at Griswold's, in Livonia, August 3; at Gideon Pitts', in Honeoye, the 4th; at West Bloomfield, the 5th; at Boughton's, in Phelps, the 6th; at Boughton Hill, the 7th." This elephant was thirteen years old, measured upwards of twenty feet from the tip of the trunk to the end of the tail, upwards of eight feet high, twelve feet around the body, and weighed over five thousand pounds. While this animal was being exhibited at Canandaigua, a lad named David Hudson (an apprentice to Freeman Atwater, in the tin business) presented her with a cracker within which was concealed a quid of tobacco. The enraged animal struck and severely injured the thoughtless youth; and August 21, the proprietor announced, at Geneva, that the day's profits should be given to the wounded young man.

The first theatre in the village was at the court-house, July 17, 1815, by the Albany Dramatic Company. Canandaigua had a band of music, which gave a concert on the evening of April 9, 1817, at Mills' hotel. The avails were to defray expenses of the instruction of the band. "A live African lion" was exhibited in 1817, during successive days of July, at Mr. Roots', in Phelps; Judge Phelps', in Palmyra; Mr. Bristol's, in Manchester; E. C. Kingsley's hotel, in Canandaigua; E. Berrent's, in Victor; and Samuel Hildreth's, in Pittsford. This animal was the first exhibited in this section of country, and was the survivor of a pair brought on board the brig "William" from the Bengal river. The first exhibition of wax figures in the village began December 4, 1820, at the old Jail Tavern, and continued a week. It was advertised as "Stowell & Bishop's Museum." It consisted of thirty-four life-sized wax figures, and a temple of industry, or grand mechanical panorama, consisting of thirty-six moving figures, all working

at their several occupations. Nitrous oxide, an exhilarating gas, was first exhibited, by Dr. P. Hayes, at Mills' hotel, February 21, 1821, where commodious seats were prepared for ladies. On September 7, 1825, the proprietor of a circus returned thanks to the citizens for liberal patronage. The show, now grown commonplace, was then an event of great interest to all. A musical association was formed in 1803, of which Elijah Mosely was clerk. A reading-room was established in the winter of 1806-7; and in the winter of 1858 the Wood Library Association was organized, and has a library and museum at the town-hall.

PRESS, BANKS, ARSENAL, SEMINARY, AND ASYLUM.

Canandaigua has three newspapers. The *Ontario Freeman* was established in 1803, by Sylvester Tiffany. His successor, John A. Stevens, began in 1806 the publication of the *Ontario Messenger*, which, in 1862, was consolidated with the *Repository*, and since then the *Repository and Messenger*. The *Ontario County Times*, established in 1852, and the *Ontario County Journal*, have been published weekly. These papers are ably edited, have a good circulation, and are entitled to the prosperity severally enjoyed.

THE ONTARIO BANK

was organized in 1813, and the Utica branch bank at a later period, and both did a successful business during their existence. There are now four banking institutions in the village,—one national and three savings' banks,—whose origin is detailed in county history.

AN ARSENAL,

now entirely forsaken, stands on a hill near the village. Isaac Legore had long been in charge of the building. All the windows and doors have been boarded up. An entrance was made by the youth of the village, by prying out the brick below one of the windows. It is now regarded as a memento of the past.

ONTARIO FEMALE SEMINARY.

In 1825 the Ontario Female Seminary entered upon its field of labor, and advanced prosperously for half a century. The fame won by this institution is the heritage of Hannah Upham, whose remembrance is a pleasant memory in many a happy home.

THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

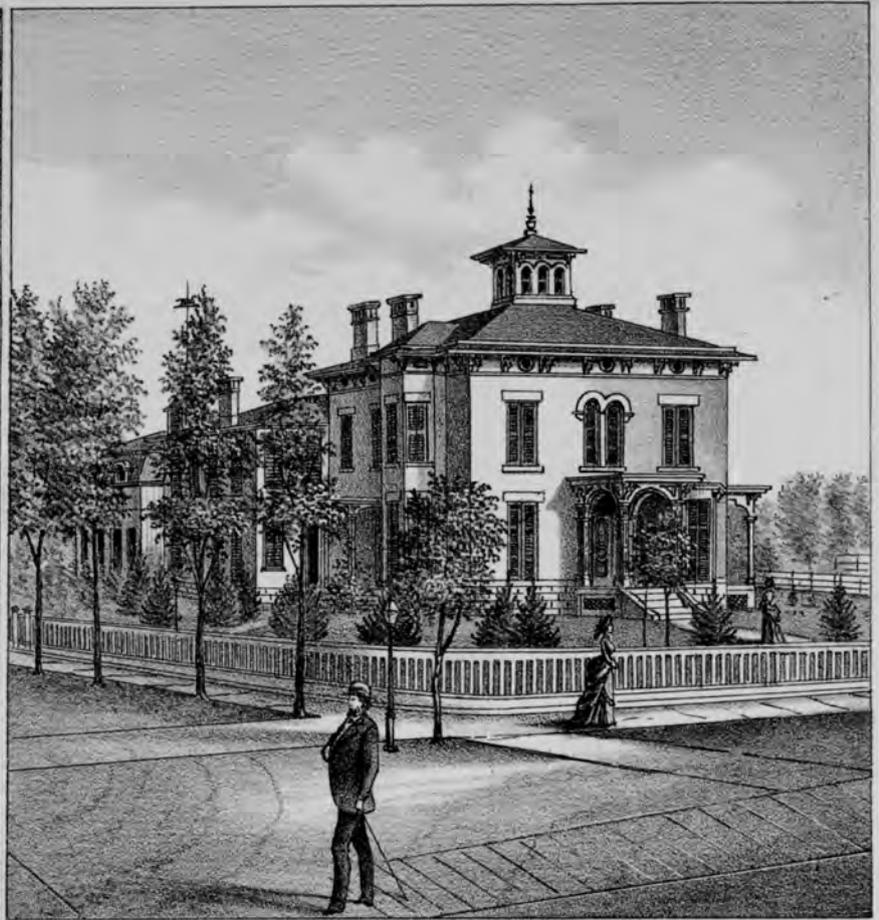
an institution destined to preserve unwithered the memory of its beneficent founder, Dr. George Cook, was incorporated in 1859, and has been a home of kindness to those who are sorely afflicted. In May, 1863, the Ontario County Orphan Asylum was incorporated under a special act, and, under the fostering care of the noblest women of the village and county, has entered upon a prosperity full of promise to those who personally superintend and those who contribute to its maintenance. The Catholics have here an asylum and school for children, and have recently purchased and removed to the grounds and dwelling of Mr. Granger, where, in the future, a fine church will be upraised.

INCORPORATION OF CANANDAIGUA.

As early as 1811 a meeting was called at the court-house to consider the propriety of asking the Legislature to pass an act incorporating the village, and thereby establish measures to prevent fires, improve sidewalks, and carry forward other essential measures. The measure slumbered until December 20, 1814, when Jasper Parrish, James Smedley, John Greig, John A. Stevens, and Elisha B. Strong gave notice that an application would be made to the Legislature for an act of incorporation. The village was incorporated April 18, 1815, with the following boundaries: "The district of country in the town of Canandaigua, county of Ontario, comprised in the following bounds, that is to say: west by the west line of West street; north by the north line of village lots; east by the east line of East street, and to continue the same in a right line till it intersects the south side of the south turnpike; and south by a right line drawn across the north of Canandaigua lake to a point formed by the northeast corner of back lot No. 10, west of Main, on the west shore of said lake, and thence along the north line of said back lot No. 10 until it intersects the said West street." On the first Tuesday in June, 1815, the first meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the village was held at the court-house. At that meeting Moses Atwater, then justice for the peace, was chosen president, and John Greig clerk. James Smedley, Thaddeus Chapin, Moses Atwater, Nathaniel W. Howell, and Phineas P. Bates were elected trustees; Jasper Parrish, Asa Stanley, Freeman Atwater, Abner Barlow, and John A. Stevens were elected assessors; Thomas Beals, treasurer; and Benjamin Waldron, collector. The first meeting of trustees was held on June 13, 1815, at the office of Judge Atwater; N. W. Howell was chosen



RES. OF MRS. E. F. COLEMAN,
GIBSON ST., CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.



RES. OF A. S. NEWMAN,
CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.



RES. OF L. H. TILLOTSON, CANANDAIGUA, NEW YORK.

president, and Myron Holly was appointed clerk. The village owes much of its beauty, health, and reputation to the efforts of these named and subsequent boards. And in this connection the memory of William Wood is revived. He became a citizen of the village in 1826. By his advice broad sidewalks were laid out and shade-trees planted. "Lawns and winding paths were marked and trimmed in shape; all which would tend to the future beauty of our homes was suggested to us, and even sometimes done without our knowledge." The village steadily increased its population, and, despite the lack of local advantages, continues a healthy growth. The population in 1810 was one thousand one hundred and fifty-three; in 1820 it was four thousand six hundred and eighty; in 1830 it was five thousand one hundred and sixty-two; in 1840 it was five thousand six hundred and fifty-two; in 1850 it was six thousand one hundred and forty-three; in 1860 it was about seven thousand; and in 1875 it was seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

COMMUNICATION.

As the village manifested healthful progress, the travel along her streets became an almost endless caravan. Stage routes had been established from Albany to Buffalo, and coaches came and went full. The first stage route—laid out in 1810—from Albany terminated at Canandaigua. An opposition line was started by Samuel Greenleaf and others in 1816. From that date until 1840 this line had about four hundred stages on the road, and from this village to Geneva, sixteen four-horse teams were constantly in harness. Passengers were safely taken through to Albany in two and a half days.

A charter was granted by the Legislature for a railroad from Auburn to Rochester at their session in 1836. The survey was made, and followed the course of heaviest subscription, while the deep bend southward to Canandaigua indicates the influence exerted by her solid and influential citizens. Trains ran between Canandaigua and Rochester in the fall of 1840, and the first passenger train east from Canandaigua ran on July 4, 1841, to Seneca Falls. Not then was the canal-boat or stage laid aside. Distrust and inconveniences attending a new system required time to remedy, but finally, with improvements has come patronage. The shriek of the whistle, the cough of the engine, the hiss of the escaping steam, night and day, are familiar sounds to the old-time residents, who view with the indifference grown of years of observation the crowds which leave the trains at the depot for a trip up the lake or a brief sojourn in the place. Not only does the Auburn branch of the New York Central Railroad pass through here, but the old Canandaigua and Niagara Falls road, now leased by the Central, starts from here, where the Northern Central terminates. Besides these railroad facilities, Canandaigua lake bears two steamboats, which convey the tourist and the traveler from point to point, and reveal a fruitful, pleasant country.

CANANDAIGUA OF TO-DAY.

The village of to-day has in it much of natural and artistic beauty. It is a quiet place, the chosen home of many a family, who cherish its associations, and indulge strong local attachments. As seen in its history, it is not the seat of manufacture nor the busy mart of trade. A short distance on Main street, south of the railroad, contains the business portion, and elsewhere are seen the growth of nature, the embellishment of art, the public and private residence, the temple of justice, the site of learning, and churches coeval with the century. Magnificent residences, on well-kept premises, are located above the business portion of the town. At the head of Main street, west side, is the elegant residence of Alexander McKechnie, erected about 1861, upon a heretofore vacant lot owned by Dr. Atwater. On the east side, on high land, stands the present residence of William T. Swartz, erected about 1818, by Rev. Evan Johns, pastor of the First Congregational church till his death. The home of Rev. A. M. Stowe is notable as one of the oldest in the village, and was the former property of Jeremiah Atwater. Next McKechnie, and on the same side, is the first residence of Francis Granger, subsequently purchased by Mrs. Mary Jackson, sister of O. Phelps, and occupied by descendants.

A large two-story frame building, erected in southern style, and considered, when built, as the finest in Ontario, has been recently purchased by the projectors of a female seminary soon to be inaugurated. On spacious and ornamental grounds back from the west side of the street stands the mansion of Mrs. Greig, notable as having given its hospitality to General La Fayette on occasion of his famed visit to Canandaigua while on his tour of the United States. An old and remodeled building, erected by Thomas Burt, and long occupied by Henry Penfield, Esq., is the present residence of Judge James C. Smith, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the State. The present residence of Walter S. Hubbell was erected about 1818, and occupied by Walter Hubbell, a distinguished member of the Ontario bar. Upon the corner of Howell and Main streets stands the

dwelling of James McKechnie, erected about 1856, by Mr. Lyon, county clerk. On the west side of Main street stands the residence of Levi Tillotson, one of the oldest citizens of Canandaigua; it was erected by Ebenezer Hale, in 1816. A large two-story wooden building, built in unique style, with extended wings, is the residence of Henry W. Taylor, a member of the Ontario bar, and an ex-justice of the Supreme Court of New York State. This house was put up by Timothy Morris; purchased by John Clark, father-in-law of Mr. Sibley; and sold to Francis W. T. Phelps, grandson of Oliver Phelps, and by him disposed of to the present owner. The building now occupied by the widow of Henry B. Gibson was formerly in use as the Ontario Bank. On the corner of Greig and Main streets, where the handsome school building of Districts Nos. 11 and 13 approaches completion, stood a two-story brick, built by M. Atwater, and formerly occupied by Jeremiah Jenkins, a son-in-law, as a dwelling and post-office. Where Dr. Moses Atwater lived in the earliest days, on August 23, 1850, Thomas M. Howell began the erection of the well-known Atwater block. This building, having three stories and a wing, was designed, and is in use, as a law building. William Wood took great interest in its construction, and at his request a large boulder from the farm of N. W. Howell, through which Howell street was afterwards surveyed, was used as a corner-stone. It was placed in the southeast corner of the building. Beneath the stone Mr. Wood deposited a tin box, inclosing documents that he considered entombed for generations. In May, 1875, the present proprietor, F. F. Thompson, Esq., removed the boulder while enlarging a basement window, and in the tin box was a paper with the

"MEMORANDA FOR POSTERITY.

"This box and contents is, this 18th September, deposited in the southeast corner of the lot formerly owned by Moses Atwater, one of the first settlers of the village of Canandaigua, and upon which his dwelling-house was erected, which he occupied until the day of his death, and which lot is now occupied by Thomas Morris Howell, son of his Honor Nathaniel W. Howell, who now, eighty-one years of age, is watching the erection of the building thereon, and scolding in regard to the erection. Amen.

"W. WOOD."

The box being partially destroyed, the contents were placed in a glass bottle; a memorandum was added that Messrs. Wood, Howell, and all the old residents at that time had been removed by death, and the bottle was sealed and replaced in the corner, there to remain for future ages.

On the corner of Gorham and Main streets stands a mansion erected by Nathaniel Gorham, Jr. It is four-storied on Gorham street. The south part was used as a dwelling, and in the north part was the store of Norton & Co. The property is now owned and occupied by Walter Hurd, agent of the Pulteney estate. Of the houses which stand as they stood in 1800, there are but few left. The old Chapin house, on Coy street, is almost cut off from its ancient lights by new dwellings and stores; the Cleveland house, on Chapel street, the Jackson house, on Main, built first for a tavern, the house now owned by T. F. Starks, also built for a tavern, and the Antis house, on Bristol street, stand almost alone as relics of the last century.

On July 28, 1794, William Antis received a deed from Oliver Phelps of lot No. 4, on West Main, south of Bristol street. On March 2, 1811, William Antis (2d), his father having died in 1810, conveyed, for forty-five dollars, "forty-five equal undivided fiftieth parts" of a portion of this lot, with liberty of building a school-house therein, and for no other purpose. A school-house was built of brick, and is now standing, owned by Robert W. Walker, and occupied as a wagon-shop. Not one of those named in the deed are now living, although familiar to the aged as household words.

The following are the names: Nathaniel Gorham, Moses Atwater, William Shepard, Virtue Bronson, O. L. Phelps, F. Atwater, T. Chapin, I. Chapin, J. D. Bemis, N. Gould & Co., Peter Lyon, Ezekiel Taylor, Lewis Butler (colored), Jasper Parrish, Elisha Younglove, James Smedley, Asa Stanley, Timothy Younglove, Frederick Rifford, Daniel Davis, Jonathan Phelps, Richard Wells, Joseph S. Porter, James R. Mower, Freeman Mead, Swift & Jones, Ebenezer Hale, Jonathan Hart, Charles Cameron, Erastus Stanley, Daniel Bernard, Abijah Peters, John Hall, and Benjamin Waldron.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

On April 22, 1816, the village trustees "ordained and enacted" that a company of firemen should be formed, and firemen appointed by the president. On the 25th of the month John W. Beals, Charles Underhill, Walter Hubbell, P. B. Underhill, Ebenezer Ely, Spencer Chapin, N. G. Chesebro, Charles Hill, Manning Gooding, Joseph Bull, George H. Boughton, George Clark, James Lyon, M. H. Sibley, S. T. Kibbe, Hiram S. Day, J. F. Jenkins, W. M. Jenkins, John Clark, and Abraham H. Bennett were appointed firemen. This was the old ENGINE COMPANY No. 1.

On June 13, the sum of six hundred dollars, in addition to one hundred dollars, firemen initiation fees, was appropriated by the trustees to the purchase of a fire-engine. The engine was obtained, and was the first used west of Utica.

On the first Tuesday of June, 1817, it was voted "that an engine-house be erected, and the sum of two hundred dollars be raised by tax for the purpose of defraying the expense of the same." Ebenezer Hovey contracted to build the engine-house. This house was erected shortly after, and stood on the site now occupied by the office in the southeast corner of the lot of Walter S. Hubbell, on the west side of Main street, opposite Howell street.

On May 4, 1822, by order of the trustees, it was moved down-street and placed in the garden of Judge Gorham, about ten rods east of the old oak-tree now standing in front of the court-house, and which stood in the southwest corner of Judge Gorham's front yard. About 1857 it was moved down to Beeman street.

On June 5, 1830, the following additional firemen were appointed: Ira G. Thompson, Edward P. Parrish, Abner Antis, Benjamin S. Day, Edward Parmele, Chauncey H. Coe, Levi Tillotson, Elnathan W. Lewis; and on June 11, Reuben Town, Levi Hubbell, Walter Whitcomb, Andrew Berryhill, Horatio G. Wolcott, William R. Brewster, Hiram Hubbard, Bartley Palmer, Hamlet D. Scranton, Porter Carson, and Thomas McNutt.

FIRE COMPANY No. 2 was formed, and a meeting held at the old Franklin House, on June 24, 1830. Reuben Town was the first secretary. He was succeeded by O. E. Sibley, who held the office till he left the village in 1848.

The following is the roll of members as existing January 1, 1831: Joseph Bull, A. Berryhill, O. E. Sibley, J. Corson, J. B. Stout, Reuben Town, G. Gregory, Joseph Poor, J. W. Bacon, W. M. Gibbs, W. M. Wyvill, O. A. Branch, W. M. Chipman, D. C. M. Rupp, A. Francis, Jr., Charles W. Chesebro, A. Granger, B. Palmer, T. McNutt, J. L. Woodruff, J. B. Hayes, L. L. Morse, A. O. Leland, Jesse Mason, John Reznor, George Bull, Ambrose Church, Jr., John Pinch, Jr., Charles Coy, D. H. Rugar, L. L. Boon, Henry Hyde, and Benjamin P. Frazer. Most of these men are dead, but three or four are residents of the village.

On November 9, 1830, the trustees of the village voted to erect a new engine-house for Engine Company No. 2 on the public square, west side of Main street, south of court-house (now town hall). November 18, 1830, the president announced to the board of trustees that the supervisors of the county would not allow it to be placed there, but would consent to have it erected near the west end of the court-house. Neither trustees nor firemen were suited with that proposed location.

Immediately south of what was known as the Masonic lot, the southeast corner of lot No. 4, there was a vacant lot, and thereon the engine-house of No. 2 was erected.

The building containing the Masonic hall was burned in 1832, and some time after engine-house No. 2 was moved down-street and placed upon the former prohibited site, and from thence its location was changed to Chapin street.

On May 4, 1822, the trustees of the village appointed William Kibbe and Jared Willson a committee to purchase hooks and ladders for village fire purposes. Then these agencies for fires were operated by the citizens, and were stored under the old court-house. As the village increased, the necessity for an organized body of men was seen. Application to the Legislature resulted in an act, passed April 13, 1832, authorizing the trustees to form a company not exceeding twenty members, to be appointed by the village president. On May 23, the following were designated: John A. Granger, Wm. H. Ellis, Hovey K. Clark, E. S. Cobb, Geo. W. Bemis, E. Jackson, B. W. Farnum, Asa Spaulding, Henry G. Chapin, S. W. Ellis, A. G. Murray, D. W. Stanley, Caleb Morgan, Seth Aldrich, Moses Roberts, M. N. Collins, Charles Taylor, C. G. Brewster, A. M. Church, and T. Chapin. The hooks and ladders were clumsy, and the company had no rooms. The old company disbanded, and the present company was organized January 1, 1859. Edward Pierson was president; J. P. Faber, vice-president; Rev. C. M. Nickerson, chaplain; Warren Parrish, foreman; Edgar Oatman, first assistant; Charles R. Paul, second assistant; W. A. Hildreth, secretary and treasurer; and J. Thaler, steward. December 15, 1875, the following were members: G. Stannard, Ed. Anderson, Thos. Stevenson, G. B. Anderson, C. B. Welton, Frank Boswell, E. Herendeen, L. Sprague, Wm. Orr, Edward Conklin, Mack Smith, Winfield Smith, James Reed, Geo. Herendeen, B. R. Dingley, Ed. Lawrence, S. W. Bowen, C. W. Deys, Chas. Green, A. R. Stannard, Morris Bowns, Aug. Cooley, Wm. Bridgman, Chas. M. Fisher, Henry Beeman, Wm. Johnson, G. Burling, J. H. Chamberlain, E. C. Church, S. A. Sherwood, H. Cook, C. F. Milliken, D. G. Smith, W. L. Rhodes, and Wm. Clark, porter.

For years the citizens in the upper part of the village were without protection in case of fire. Before an engine could arrive, a building would be consumed. On December 26, 1843, a fire company, to be called "Ontario, No. 3," held its first meeting. Its organization took place in the office of Francis Granger. An

enrollment was made, and F. B. Hahn was chosen foreman; A. Fairbanks, assistant; John S. Bates, secretary and treasurer; Chapin Wilson, steward. The following persons signed the pledge of membership: D. Wright, G. C. Sheldon, A. L. Dwight, Wm. Kennedy, Robert Saul, S. Brockelbank, H. McVeigh, M. M. Cleveland, B. S. Billings, J. B. Coheacy, Jas. Service, A. J. Hayward, James Orr, M. Coyle, Wm. Jeudevine, Jr., C. B. Ackley, N. C. Foster, A. Cleveland, C. L. Huntley, H. Stevens, G. Nelson, H. Hayward, Jr., C. Root, A. P. Howell, S. Pierce, J. Tompkinson, J. Fisk, J. Ashley, G. Granger, H. N. Jarvis, M. Carroll, John McHugh, A. Persons, M. White, D. C. Crofut, P. Carson, J. Johnson, W. E. Blossom, and John T. Abbey. A fire-engine was purchased by the trustees, and the engine-house erected where it now stands. Ontario, No. 3, was a volunteer company until April 16, 1845. An act of Legislature was passed authorizing the creation of an increase in the number of firemen, not exceeding twenty-four, and May 31 certificates were issued, and a new company formed.

STEAMER ENGINE COMPANY No. 1 was organized in 1870, and took possession of the neat two-story brick engine-house on Niagara street, October 4, 1874. Thomas G. Wyville, foreman; William Blanchard, assistant foreman; John J. Dwyer, engineer; D. Hair, first assistant engineer; George Booth, second assistant engineer; Henry H. Day, secretary; H. N. Grimes, treasurer; H. S. Squires, steward.

STEAMER ENGINE COMPANY No. 3 received their new steamer the summer of 1875. It took the place of Hand-Engine No. 3. George W. McKechnie, foreman; Benj. Swarthout, first assistant foreman; E. W. McCabe, second assistant foreman; John H. Johnson, secretary and treasurer; James O. Potter, engineer.

During the summer of 1875, with the consent of the trustees, a body of young men formed a volunteer fire company under the name of "Protection Company, No. 2," and took the old Hand-Engine No. 2. At various fires they have done essential service, notably so at the Webster barn fire, where they saved the "Star Building," and at the Masseth fire saved the ice-house. The following were officers: J. L. Rockwell, foreman; G. R. West, first assistant foreman; H. Ackley, second assistant foreman; J. Johnson, treasurer; and C. Forshay, secretary.

The fire department elected October 4, 1875, consists of Oscar N. Crane, chief engineer; George Warner, assistant engineer; Harrison D. Ferguson, secretary and treasurer; fire wardens, Samuel A. Torrey, upper district; Joseph Masseth, middle district; Frank O. Chamberlain and Charles G. Fisher, lower district. Canandaigua may well feel pride in her fire department, fire and hook and ladder companies and steamers, hand-engine, and apparatus.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

For all time, societies have been formed having in view the welfare of the race and development of the intellect. One of the most ancient is the order of Free and Accepted Masons. The ONTARIO MARK MASTER'S LODGE of Canandaigua was installed at the house of Richard Wells, on the 13th of April, 1809, at ten A.M. An invitation had previously been extended to brethren of the degree to be present. Jared Willson was Master in 1817. The lodge met prior to 1819 within a hall in the upper story of the brick house then the property of James Sibley, now owned by Mrs. Paul. In 1819 they purchased of William Kibbe a lot on West Main street, now partly covered by a house built by Thomas Beals, and recently rented to Dwight Munger. They purchased right of way north of their lot. Upon their land they erected, in 1819-20, a large three-story brick building, the north wall windowless. The front was on line with the street. The first story was occupied by Henry Howard as a store, the second story was used as his dwelling, while the third story contained the hall for "The Freemasons." The building was destroyed by fire in 1831 or 1832. The Morgan difficulty, in 1826, resulted in the dissolution of the lodge, none of whose original members are known to be living.

CANANDAIGUA LODGE, No. 294, was granted a dispensation January 8, 1853. This expired May 25, 1853, and on June 11 following a charter was received from the Grand Lodge of the State of New York instituting this lodge, with the following-named first officers: Samuel W. Salisbury, Master; Jacob J. Matteson, S. W.; J. R. Pratt, J. W.; M. Beeman, Treasurer; James Stevenson, S. D.; Benjamin H. Ackley, J. D., and Joseph Poncett, Tyler. William Bryant and Richard P. Pethoric complete the original roll of nine members. J. J. Matteson, William Bryant, and J. R. Pratt are the present survivors. The lodge first met in the hall of the I. O. O. F. They removed to the upper story of the Atwater block, and finally secured rooms in the third story of the McKechnie block, located on the east side of Main street. These rooms have been permanently occupied since January, 1872. The assembly-room is spacious, and handsomely furnished. A narrow dais extends along the sides of the room and widens at the ends, where rich canopies extend over the officers' chairs. In the centre of the room is a costly

altar, of skillful workmanship and fine material, while the floor is covered by heavy carpeting. The lodge is remarkably prosperous and stable. It is influential and central. The nine members of 1853 have increased in 1876 to one hundred and seventy-three. The present officers are: Harrison B. Ferguson, Master; Edward Parsons, S. W.; William S. McKechnie, J. W.; Solomon Jones, Treasurer; J. J. Stebbins, Secretary; Charles F. Robertson, S. D.; E. R. Hyatt, J. D.; James McEnelly, Chaplain; John Raines, Jr., Marshal; E. B. Lewis, Organist; C. T. Mitchell, S. M. C.; F. W. Beal, J. M. C.; and E. K. Smith, Tyler.

I. O. O. F., No. 116, of Canandaigua, is existent only upon the records, from which the following is taken: "Know all men that brothers John P. Veeder, William Sheridan, J. W. Brockelbank, E. C. Chesebro, W. H. Goodwin, M. R. Lyon, M. Beeman, and George R. Parburt, in behalf of themselves, having formally applied for a charter for a lodge to be located in the village of Canandaigua, county of Ontario, and hailed and entitled 'Ontario Lodge;' and the R. W. Grand Lodge having conceded the application so made, a charter was to be granted." The dispensation was signed by E. Wainwright, Grand Master, May 16, 1844. The charter was granted, and the lodge instituted on July 24, 1844, as Ontario Lodge, No. 116. The officers were: William H. Goodwin, P. G.; George R. Parburt, N. G.; Thomas J. Dryer, V. G.; Eldridge G. Lapham, P. S.; Horace Manly, A. S.; Marvin Beeman, Treas.; Jno. W. Brockelbank, C.; Wm. M. Wyoll, W.; Charles W. Chesebro, O. G.; Harrison B. Ackley, I. G.; Charles D. Little, R. S. N. G.; and M. R. Lyon, S. V. R. Malloney, William Sheridan, Charles Palmer, Charles V. Bush, Thomas B. Hahn, J. M. Schermerhorn, Almon Gage, Frederick Bunnell, William Hildreth, J. W. McBride, H. C. Swift, George A. Lester, L. W. Cole, and B. R. Bronson, members,—twenty-six in number. The lodge was very prosperous for a time, taking in during its existence one hundred and ninety-two members. The organization disbanded in 1857.

CANANDAIGUA LODGE, No. 236, I. O. O. F. of the State of New York, was instituted May 18, 1870, at McKechnie's Hall, now occupied by the Masonic fraternity. The charter members were O. N. Crane, C. A. Runyan, A. Widman, C. M. Marsh, and C. H. Marsh. A. Widman was N. G.; C. A. Marsh, V. G.; C. A. Runyan, Sec.; C. M. Marsh, Treas.; and O. N. Crane, Warden. A. Widman was the first District Deputy G. M. C. A. Runyan, his successor, was elected to a second term, at whose expiration he was succeeded by O. W. Crane, who likewise held for two years. Various other lodges have branched from No. 236, which is at present very prosperous and growing in popularity. Among present officers are, C. A. Runyan, N. G.; S. A. Tozer, V. G.; William Wilson, R. Sec.; E. Weisenbeck, F. Sec.; S. F. Ambler, Treas.; J. Kershaw, C.; O. N. Crane, R. S. N. G.; W. M. Spangle, L. S. N. G.; H. C. Murray, R. S. V. G.; G. D. A. Bridgman, L. S. V. G.; George Wickam, R. S. S.; S. Pentenny, L. S. S.; William Durbit, O. G. and J.; James Parks, O. G.; S. Hendricks, Chaplain; and H. C. Murray, Organist.

SCHOOLS OF CANANDAIGUA.

The institution of schools began with the ability to provide for their maintenance. As in other public interests, we find them originating as a private enterprise, and maintained as a necessity. The earliest record of a school in Canandaigua gives us the year 1792. The building in which it was held is not known, but the name of the teacher was Major Wallis. In 1804, Mrs. Whalley opened a boarding-school for young misses at her house, a few doors north of the courthouse, and advertised to teach sewing, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar, at two dollars per quarter, and limited her class to twenty pupils. A brick school-house was erected in the village during 1810. James Smedley and James D. Bemis were the proprietors. It stood on the public square, directly north of the present town-house, and was built from brick manufactured on a lot then owned by Saltonstall, and since known as the Beals lot. Among the first teachers was a Mr. Hyde. A second school-house, also of brick, and still existing, was built in 1812, on lot No. 4, south of Bristol street, on land deeded by William Antis (2d), on March 2, 1811, to forty-five persons. The building was completed and a school opened in March, 1813, with Mr. Powell, teacher. H. D. Chipman taught a term, beginning October, 1813.

The village of Canandaigua was, in 1813, composed of three school districts, numbered respectively as Nos. 11, 12, and 13. The bounds of No. 11, now No. 10, include the lots from Nos. 3 on both sides of Main street south to Nos. 12, and out-lots on the east, from 4 to 11, inclusive.

SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 10.

The first meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants was called by John G. Spencer, school commissioner, for October 2, 1813. Notification was made by James D. Bemis. At this meeting James Smedley was appointed moderator, and James D. Bemis clerk. Adjourned till October 4, when the inhabitants met in the brick school-house and elected J. D. Bemis district clerk, and Asa Stanley,

James Smedley, and Eliphalet Tayler, trustees. Benjamin Waldron was elected collector. It was agreed that the school-house occupied a favorable position for the district, and that house and lot should be purchased. To this end a tax of \$750, with five per cent. for collection, was voted and duly collected. The trustees met the committee appointed by the proprietors on March 23, 1816, and agreed upon \$586.50 as the price of the premises. Meanwhile, a Mr. Bills had been teaching a school limited to fifty pupils, and permitting each proprietor to send a scholar to each share owned. Erastus Stanley being collector in 1817, was authorized to collect all moneys due the instructor, or for other purposes. In 1818, \$80 were voted to repair the school-house, and trustees were authorized to exempt the poor from paying tuition at their option. In the following year a tax of \$50 was voted for the purchase of a stove and pipe for school-house use. Annually a tax was levied for repairing the house and furnishing wood.

The teachers, in 1822, were Messrs. Newcomb and Gooding, the former of whom received \$5, public money, and the latter, \$15. The first recorded report to the commissioners by the trustees was made March 31, 1823. School had been taught eight months and twenty-five days. Cash from commissioners for tuition, \$76.12. All expended. The number of children residents of the district was 153. Joseph Ryan, Ira Weston, Edson Carr, B. Stall, and Thomas Sellman were teachers in 1823. In 1825, the district became known as No. 10, by communication from the commissioner to the trustees, and as such placed on file.

On March 26, 1838, a meeting was held at the old school-house, to consider the question of taking it down and erecting a new one on the site. This was considered inexpedient, and on motion of William Antis, Jr., a committee of three, namely, S. F. Andrews, Peter Townsend, Jr., and William Antis, Jr., was appointed to report on a new site for a building. Other committees were likewise appointed on site and cost of building. Finally a site was bought for \$105, and \$840 tax voted to build thereon a school-house. For the tax, 20, against, 5. The building to be completed and ready for occupation by October 1, 1839. A tax of \$200 additional was required to finish the building. A book-case was provided, and a tax for purchase of a library made. The old school-house was sold for \$154.47. The new house cost \$1069.38. Teachers' wages for year ending September, 1841, \$327.54. Total expenses of district for the year, \$1658.55, show the growth of wealth and educational interest. Rate schools were still in vogue, and deficiencies in rate bills were raised by taxation. On September 3, 1851, the school building was found too small, and an addition was voted, for which a tax of \$800 was provided. The building committee was composed of Merrick Munger, O. H. Smith, and William McClure. As years went by, large sums were expended for various purposes, and, in 1867, a direct tax of \$950.89 was levied. Mrs. Jones was elected librarian for the year, and for her services received \$10. In 1869, the district raised by tax \$1803.93; public money, \$615.45; total, \$2419.38. Teachers' wages, \$2000; incidentals, \$419.38; total, \$2419.38. At a meeting held November 9, 1869, the front part of the school building was pronounced unsafe, and it was decided that it be taken down. A committee of three, William H. Lamport, J. J. Mattison, and William Hildreth, was appointed to consider, among various matters, the establishment of a union school.

On March 1, 1870, J. F. Brown, G. A. Moss, and L. M. Smith were appointed to draft a plan of a school-house to contain four departments. They reported in favor of a building to be composed of stone and brick; in dimensions fifty by eighty feet; four rooms on each floor; a hall seven feet wide the whole length of the building, which was to be twenty-four feet high; stone basement six feet; school-rooms to be eighteen feet high, with glass partitions. It was voted and rescinded to raise by tax two thousand six hundred dollars, and pay same for the Noonan, Leavenworth, Gates, and Saxton lots, with right of way to Bristol street. The district decided to build on their own site, and to that end voted a tax of six thousand dollars. This was rescinded, and eight thousand dollars voted for a new site on the Foster lot, and the proposed building. June 11 this was rescinded, and five thousand dollars was voted by forty-five ayes to thirty-three nays, showing the diverse opinions existing. By a legal opinion, expressed on reference to Tho. B. Weaver, State superintendent, that a school-house site cannot be changed only by special meeting, called for that purpose, the district was exempted from purchase of the lot. At a meeting held February 9, 1875, the subject of a consolidation with No. 11 was discussed, but no action taken. In May the consolidation was effected, and a new one-story school building was voted to be erected at a cost of two thousand dollars. The teachers in the school have been many; among the principals, Gilbert W. Sutphen, Cornelius Andrews, A. J. Jones, and Messrs. Antisdale and Simmons have served.

SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 11.

The record of school district No. 11 begins with a meeting held at Mills' hotel on April 8, 1816, at which time the district was known as No. 12. The noti-

fication of a meeting had been made by James Sibley; William Kibbe was chosen clerk; Robert Spencer, collector; and James D. Bemis, Ellis Doty, and Punder-son B. Underhill, trustees. The site of the old school-house "on the square near the clerk's office, being the same designated in Messrs. Phelps and Gorham's deed of the square, and therein reserved for the use of a school-house," was voted as the place on which to build a one-story house without cupola, and a tax of one thousand dollars to be raised for that purpose. At a subsequent meeting, Moses Atwater, Esq., having proposed to sell the trustees a lot situated on Cross street, opposite the burial-ground, a bargain was made, and by November, 1816, the house was finished, and a meeting of the freeholders convened therein. The building was constructed of brick, at a cost, as exhibited by Ellis Doty, the superintendent appointed by the trustees, of one thousand two hundred and thirty-one dollars. Three hundred dollars, exclusive of collection fees, were voted to liquidate debt and provide a contingent fund. At a meeting held October 6, 1817, James Sibley was chosen clerk; Thaddeus Chapin, Robert Royce, and Owen Hall, trustees; and William Gooding, collector. The poor were exonerated from the payment of tuition, and the deficiency was made good from contingent fund. The names of persons thus exonerated are given, and the inhabitants so provide funds as to maintain a surplus in the treasury. A stove and pipe are purchased in 1819 at a cost of forty dollars, and the teachers' rate bills are presented for collection to the proper officer. A report was made March 29, 1821, to the common school commissioners of Canandaigua by Oliver Phelps, clerk of the district, wherein it is seen that school had been kept by a legally qualified teacher for "three quarters and three-fourths of a quarter." Cash from commissioners during the year, fifty-three dollars and seventy cents, all expended in payment of teachers' wages. The children taught during the year were one hundred and twenty; the number in the district January 1, 1821, was one hundred and nine. There was too much light, or view, given by the windows of the school-house, since October 1, 1821, "it was voted that the two front windows be boarded to the upper tier of lights." It is noticeable that the tax for a number of years was uniformly fifty dollars, and the exemption of the poor finds mention on each annual record. No. 12 was changed in 1825 to No. 11. In 1837, the tax was raised to one hundred dollars, and the same amount was levied in 1838. A report was made January 1, 1839, to the school commissioners, by William Axtell and Henry Chapin, trustees. No library money was reported received, and no volumes were in the library. The number of children reported was one hundred and fifty; of two hundred and eighteen residents, eleven were blacks. The school was not visited by the inspector, and the district apportionment was one hundred and nine dollars and thirty cents. January 1, 1840, school had been in session eleven months of the previous year; one hundred and ninety-five dollars were paid for teachers' wages, and one hundred and eighty-seven pupils over five and under sixteen had been in attendance. Thos. Hall and T. E. Hart were trustees, and one visit had been made by a school inspector. In 1842, *no visits* by any officer were made. The text-books in use in this school at that date were, Willson's Class Reader, Analytical Reader, Child's Guide, Cobb's Reader No. 2, Elementary Spelling Book, Willson's, Smith's, and Adams' Arithmetics, Olney's and Mitchell's Geographies, and Brown's Grammar. During the year five select schools were taught in the district. The teacher's salary in 1843 was four hundred dollars, and tuition of the school-going class was reduced to one dollar each. Outline maps and apparatus were purchased, and premiums given as incentives to good behavior. Mr. James C. Cross was teacher at this period, and in 1846 was voted fifty dollars additional to employ an assistant teacher. On October 21, 1846, it was unanimously voted to build a new school-house. J. M. Wheeler, A. H. Howell, and C. Kelsey were building committee. An attempt was made to levy a tax of three thousand dollars, to build a house in connection with a town-hall, to be upon the public square, and failed. A site was purchased of C. Kelsey, on the south side of Greig street, a building erected, and the old house was sold for one hundred dollars. In October, 1851, the salary of J. C. Cross, teacher, was raised to four hundred and fifty dollars, and himself appointed collector. In 1852 the salary was made five hundred dollars, and in 1853 a vote of thanks for services as teacher was placed upon record. On the motion of A. H. Howell, one hundred and seventy-five dollars were voted to purchase and hang a bell in the school-house. In 1868 the amounts raised annually had reached one thousand five hundred dollars; repairs had been made upon school building, and an organ had been purchased. Want of room is apparent from the various measures taken for relief. Expenditures rapidly increased, and October 13, 1874, they amounted for the year to three thousand three hundred and seventy-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents. Steps were taken towards a union with No. 10, to form a new district, known as Consolidated District No. 11. Among principals of the school have been Messrs. Antisdale, Sutphen, Fisk, Chas. Aldrich, Wm. Van Dusen, Ira D. Durgy, who was in charge seven years, and L. N. Beebe, for the last four years.

SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 13.

The bounds of No. 13 are given, "Duncan's and Seymour's to Granger's and George Willson's, inclusive." The first recorded meeting was held October 10, 1832. An old school-house and site were to be sold, and a new house and site obtained. J. A. Stevens was elected clerk; Seth Aldrich, Holloway Hayward, and Asa Spaulding, trustees; and Ashbury Christian, collector for said district. A building committee was selected, to consist of E. S. Gregory, Stephen Wood, and Colonel A. Bunnel. A brick house, twenty-three by thirty-six feet, was built on the old site, at a cost of four hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty-four cents. Benjamin Canfield, contractor, was allowed fifty dollars in addition to his contract price, but the action was subsequently rescinded. A sale was made October 25, 1834, by public auction, held at the Northern Retreat, kept by Holloway Maynard, of a school-house, late the property of school district No. 16, for twenty-one dollars and sixty-eight cents. The teacher during 1835 was Hiram Blanchard, who receipts to William Kibbe one dollar and fifty-six cents for black-board furnished. The first recorded report to commissioners gives the number of children in the district January 1, 1835, at one hundred and fifty, and *no school visitation*. George B. Northrup received one hundred dollars for teaching a term of four months, from November 7, 1836, to March 8, 1837. Abigail Munger taught a short summer term for sixteen dollars and fifty-three cents. Bennett Munger was the next winter teacher. The rate bills occasion trouble, and deficiencies are made good by tax. On October 3, 1848, a vote of thanks was tendered William Wood for the present of a clock and set of maps to the school. A colored school was in operation in 1848 in the district, and O. L. Crosier was the teacher, followed in 1849 by S. A. Sloat. Male teachers have been as follows in the schools of district No. 13: Messrs. Oakley, Haskall, in 1843; Marshall Finley to 1848; Alanson R. Simmons, 1849; M. L. Rawson, 1851; M. A. Greenleaf, 1853; Charles B. Hemingway, 1854; N. L. Robert, 1856; Charles T. Smith, 1862; Henry M. Davis, 1864; Michael Dunnigan, 1865; and Charles Latham, in 1868. Of lady teachers were Caroline C. Hayward, Sarah Bishop, Hannah L. Jeudevine, experienced and popular, Mary Hubbell, Harriet P. Jacobs, Nancy Beebe, E. H. Crofut, T. M. Thompson, and Julia Heminway.

CONSOLIDATED DISTRICT No. 11.

With consolidation in 1875 came vigorous action to place the public schools upon a high basis. To this end a generous outlay of money was appropriated, and steps for the erection of a central high school building taken. A committee, of which Hon. William H. Lamport was chairman, reported at a meeting held in May, 1875, in favor of the purchase of the Bennett property. The purchase was made at a cost of eleven thousand dollars. The contract for a new school-building, to be built between September 1, 1875, and same date, 1876, was taken by Hugh King, at thirty-two thousand nine hundred dollars. This beautiful and commodious structure, August, 1876, approaches completion. The dimensions of the building are, length, one hundred and fourteen feet; width, seventy-nine feet. It is three-storied, built of brick of the best quality, of which nine hundred and eighty-two thousand are required. It has four towers. The main tower has a bell turret on the top of the ridge. The height to the top of this tower is one hundred and twelve feet. The first story contains five school-rooms twenty-five by thirty-three feet, twelve feet high, and is provided with halls and stairways. The second story is a duplicate of the first. The third story has a hall full size of the building. The hall proper is sixty by seventy feet; a stage is twenty-four by thirty-eight feet. This story is twenty feet high. A casement extends under the entire building. The occupation of the house will mark a new era in the public schools of the village. In 1875, No. 11 employed twelve teachers, at a cost of four thousand five hundred and thirty-six dollars. Of these, Levi N. Beebe is principal. He is well qualified as an organizer, and the experience of past years augurs well for the schools when they shall have come, as eventually they will, under one management.

CHURCHES.

ST. JOHN'S PARISH, of Canandaigua, formed as St. Matthew's, was one of the earliest organizations of the original county of Ontario. In 1796 there was no Episcopal clergyman within the limits of the present diocese of Western New York. In this year was founded the Diocesan Society for propagating the gospel in this region. Its first missionary, Robert A. Wetmore, was sent out in 1796-97, and its second, Philander Chase (afterwards successively bishop of Ohio and Illinois), early in 1798. Of Wetmore little is known. In 1798-99 Mr. Chase traversed the greater part of the present diocese, from Utica to Sheldon; he baptized some four hundred adults and infants, and organized parishes, some of which still exist.

Among those founded was ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, of Canandaigua, on February 4, 1799. Pursuant to a notice previously given, a meeting to establish

a Protestant Episcopal church was held at the date given, for the purpose of electing a vestry according to law. Ezra Platt was chairman; Rev. Philander Chase read prayers. An election of two churchwardens and eight vestrymen was then held. Ezra Platt and Joseph Colt were chosen wardens. John Clark, Augustus Porter, John Hickox, Nathaniel Sanborn, Benjamin Wells, James Fields, Moses Atwater, and Aaron Flint were vestrymen. It was "voted that 'St. Matthew's Church, in the town of Canandaigua, and State of New York,' shall be the name, style, or title by which this church or congregation shall be hereafter known and recognized by law." This organization became extinct shortly after the departure of Rev. Chase, which took place within a few months.

On September 27, 1814, the initial meeting was held to organize the present parish. The proceedings are thus recorded: "At a meeting of the following individuals, who, by a joint act between themselves and the Rev. Orin Clark, rector of Trinity church, in the village of Geneva, have attached themselves to the Protestant Episcopal church, in the United States of America, to wit: Nathaniel Jacobs (2d), M. Atwater, Jeremiah F. Jenkins, Isaac Davis, Richard Wells, Punderson B. Underhill, Bennett Stillman, Lot Rew, John A. Stevens, Charles Underhill, and John C. Spencer, held at the office of M. Atwater, September 27, 1814, it was unanimously resolved that this meeting do incorporate by the name and style of 'The Wardens and Vestrymen of St. John's Church in Canandaigua.'" M. Atwater and P. B. Underhill were duly elected wardens. N. Jacobs (2d), John C. Spencer, John A. Stevens, Ellis Doty, Jeremiah F. Jenkins, Richard Wells, Bennett Stillman, and Lot Rew, vestrymen. Rev. Alanson Welton officiated for the society until September, 1815, and an individual subscription of one thousand dollars for his support shows a generosity for those times. Father Phelps is remembered as having labored at this missionary station. A vacancy in the rectorship was speedily filled by Bishop Hobart, who sent hither Dr. Henry U. Onderdonk, who had left the more lucrative profession of medicine for the service of the altar. His entrance upon duty was characterized by prompt action.

On March 28, 1816, it was resolved to build a church. On May 6, less than two months later, the corner-stone was laid, and in seven months thereafter all was completed. The church was consecrated on December 12, and at this ceremony Bishop Hobart was present. The building was considered a model of ecclesiastical architecture, but was not completed without the incurrence of an oppressive debt. Soon after consecration, Dr. Onderdonk became rector, receiving for his support the income from the pews and a stipend from the diocese. During his rectorship eighty-five names were on the list of communicants. On his resignation, November, 1819, the vestry notified Rev. William Barlow, then minister of the village Methodist church, that on his obtaining deacon's orders in the P. E. church he would receive a call to the charge of St. John's church. Rev. Barlow was ordained deacon January 17, 1820, and entered on his duties with a salary, derived from pew rent, estimated at seven hundred dollars. At the close of his ministry in October, 1822, the parish was almost hopelessly involved in debt. In July, 1820, the vestry resolved "to enter upon and seize" twelve pews upon which assessments were unpaid. This measure was a frequent but unavailable resort in early years. In 1822, the church was advertised for sale under foreclosure of mortgage; but the efforts of the vestry, and especially of John C. Spencer, senior warden, averted this loss. He wrote in the name of the vestry to the corporation of Trinity church, New York, asking that fifteen hundred dollars, loaned to the parish, be made a gift. The request was granted on condition that all debts be canceled within twelve months. A subscription was headed by John C. Spencer with one hundred and fifty dollars. The names of O. Seymour, E. Hale, N. G. Chesebro, P. P. Bates, M. Atwater, John Greig, Mark H. Sibley, executor of L. Seymour, and H. Richmond follow with one hundred dollars each. The required sum, five thousand dollars, was subscribed, but whether not paid in or further debt was incurred, a vote is on record confessing judgment in favor of the bank of Utica. Amid these difficulties, Rev. James P. F. Clark succeeded Mr. Barlow, but remained less than a year, owing to inability to raise his salary of six hundred dollars. The Rev. Burton H. Hickox, the next named on the records, was more successful than his predecessors. In the year 1826, a fourth confirmation, held at St. John's, included the names of fifty-nine persons. Rev. Hickox served three and a half years, and resigned. Eight months' interval without a pastor was followed, January, 1828, by the Rev. John Sellon's assuming charge of the parish, with a salary of eight hundred dollars. Those who recall Mr. Sellon speak with enthusiasm of his brilliancy as a preacher, his fine reading of the service, and his scholarly attainments. He resigned in September, 1829, on a plea of ill health, and the Rev. Ravard Kearney began his ministration in January following. He was invited to become rector, but in the course of his services, which did not terminate until August, 1832, unhappy dissensions between him and the parish disturbed and rendered nugatory his services. The parish now remained a year without a rector. The Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse (afterwards bishop of

Illinois), and the Rev. John Murray Foster, D.D., now of New York, each declined a call. The parish promised the former a salary of one thousand dollars, which, to their credit, was declined. Finally, in August, 1833, the Rev. Richard D. Shimeall accepted a call, his salary, based on pew rents, estimated at eight hundred and forty dollars. At a meeting held September 13, 1834, the following, offered by Mr. Spencer, was unanimously adopted: "Whereas, John Greig, Esq., has given the vestry the dwelling-house lately occupied by him, which is worth eight hundred dollars, and Henry B. Gibson, Esq., has also presented a lot worth six hundred dollars, on which to place said house, conveyance of which has been executed and recorded, Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this vestry, in behalf of themselves and the congregation of St. John's church, be returned to those donors for their liberality, and a record of the act be placed on the minutes of the vestry." The house was afterwards sold, and the present rectory built next the church. In 1836, Rev. Augustine P. Provost, then a young man just admitted to deacon's orders, became rector. He was modest, serious, and earnest. His seven years' administration were marked by love, gentleness, devotion, and a whole-hearted discharge of every pastoral duty. Then came a time when the light of his eye failed and the hue of health left his cheek. A few months more and his work was closed; and Bishop De Lancey mingled his tears with all those in the house as he uttered the words, "Let me die the death of the righteous, let my last end be like his." After the death of Mr. Provost, Rev. John Williams (now bishop of Connecticut) was called and declined. The Rev. John Wayland, D.D., accepted a call, and remained five years. The entrance of Rev. Alfred B. Beach upon the rectorship in September, 1848, begins the list of ministrations of clergymen yet living. Mr. Beach was succeeded, July, 1853, by Rev. George I. Rider, then in deacon's orders. He was admitted to the priesthood April 23, 1854. An interval of a year preceded the advent to this ministry of Rev. Walter Ayrault, D.D., in the fall of 1856. Dr. Ayrault resigned June 16, 1862, and Rev. Amos B. Beach, D.D., began duty as rector August 17 following. In April, 1863, his successor was Rev. C. S. Leffingwell, who resigned in 1868, to take charge of the church in Gardiner, Maine, where he remains. In August, 1869, Rev. C. M. Nickison assumed charge, and remained until the autumn of 1875, when, having been called to the charge of the Epiphany church, Rochester, he was succeeded by the Rev. J. H. Lee, the present rector.

The present church was completed in 1873. The first movement towards its erection was made March 13, 1867, when the measure was proposed by Manning C. Wells. A fund was gradually acquired from weekly offerings, but no immediate action was contemplated, since in the fall an addition to the old church was made. At a vestry meeting, November 6, 1871, a resolution by Chas. B. Meek was, without dissent, adopted: "That a subscription to build a new church and enlarge the present, or purchase a new site, at an expense of at least \$30,000, be started and circulated at once." The new church building fund amounted at this time to \$3731.63, and, including the subscription, realized \$26,462.63.

The work of building was begun in the following spring. The old wooden church, thoroughly built, was demolished with no small labor. Pending the erection of the church, services were held in the United States court-room. The completed church involved the society in a debt, which they found necessary to fund. Principal and interest have been promptly met, and at an early date the debt will be extinguished. The late Chas. B. Meek was a prime mover in the work of building. His name heads the subscription list. Daily he watched, with a declining strength, the growth of the building. It was not for him to see it completed, but his lifeless body was borne into the still unfinished church, and the first words of divine service heard within its walls were these: "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

The wardens of the church have succeeded as follows: Moses Atwater and P. B. Underhill, 1814 to 1815; Ellis Doty and N. Jacobs (2d), 1816; John C. Spencer served from 1817 to 1839, when he was succeeded by Chauncey Moore, who, in 1843, was followed by Orson Benjamin, who discharged the duties of the office until 1862; then E. Hale, until 1871, when Charles E. Shepard, a present warden, was chosen. Zachariah Seymour served from 1817 to 1823; N. Jacob, 1823; Asa Stanley, 1824 to 1827; H. F. Penfield, 1827 to 1836; H. K. Sanger, 1836; Alexr. Duncan, 1837; E. W. Cheney, 1838 to 1842; Charles Seymour, 1842 to 1858; Charles B. Meek, 1858 to 1873; and Jonathan K. Wells, 1873, and yet serving. The number of infant baptisms in the church have been 731; of adults, 199; total, 930. There have been 573 confirmations, 320 marriages, and 515 burials.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH of Canandaigua was organized in 1799, by Rev. Zadock Hunn and Rev. John Rolph, and in the presence of three licentiates, Jedediah Bushnell, Amasa Jerome, and Timothy Field. The incorporation of the society took place according to the statute law of the State on February 25 of

the year named. Six trustees were chosen, viz.: Othniel Taylor, Seth Holcomb, Thaddeus Chapin, Abner Barlow, Dudley Saltonstall, and Phineas Bates. "The style, name, and title by which the trustees and their successors shall forever hereafter be known in law is, 'The First Congregational Church, in the town of Canandaigua.'" The following were the eighteen original members: Enos Hawley, Abraham Root, Phineas Bates, William Shepard, Thaddeus Chapin, Israel Chapin, Wm. A. Williams, Harvey Steel, Joshua Giddings, Esther Bates, Dorothy Taylor, Abigail Warren, Abigail Chapin, Betsey Williams, Susannah Hubbard, ——— Mather, Naomi Bates, and Phœbe Steele. A grant was made on July 30, 1799, by Oliver Phelps, Esq., to this corporation of the burial-ground previously used in Canandaigua. In December it was determined at a meeting of "the male part of the congregation assembled at the school-house" (which stood near the corner of Main and Cross streets), that Rev. Timothy Field, who had preached to the congregation since June, should be requested to assume the pastoral office, and a majority of four-fifths of the subscribers to ministerial support pledged a salary of five hundred dollars a year. Considered in regard to the times, and the means of the community, the salary was a liberal one. The invitation was accepted, and this, the first pastor of the church, was ordained by council in February, 1800. He was dismissed at his own request by the Ontario Association, June 12, 1805, and died February 22, 1844. It was some time before a regular pastor succeeded Mr. Field, the church being furnished with stated supplies. An effort was made in 1807 to insure to a pastor a regular and liberal support, and to that end a subscription was made of sums to be paid *each year*, so long as subscribers continued to reside in town. The number of subscribers was ninety-six, and the amount of five hundred and thirty-five dollars and five cents was raised. The Rev. Henry Channing, called in January, 1803, entered upon the duties of the office in the following June, and resigned May, 1811. He was a gentleman of extensive learning and respectable talents, and died in New York in 1840.

In 1810 the church declared itself independent, as a Congregational church, and has so continued to the present time. For a number of years public worship was held in the old court-house; but on October 5, 1810, a meeting was called at the said court-house for the purpose of considering and agreeing on measures looking to the building of a meeting-house. The Rev. Wm. F. Torry was ordained February 9, 1813, and resigned his charge here January 5, 1817. He died in Madison, Ohio, November 29, 1861, in his seventy-sixth year.

The house of worship was built of brick during 1812, and on October 30 of that year, William Shepard, clerk of the society, sold at public auction the pews therein. This meeting-house was dedicated March 10, 1813. The Rev. Evan Johns was installed pastor October 22, 1817, and, at his own request, dismissed by council, June 9, 1823. He died in this village May 6, 1849, aged eighty-six years. The Rev. Ansel D. Eddy, D.D., was installed pastor of the church by council, January 1, 1824. The introductory prayer was by Rev. Mr. Merrill, installing prayer by Rev. Mr. Taylor, sermon by Rev. Mr. Lansing, charge to pastor by Rev. Mr. Fitch, right hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr. Taylor, charge to church and people by Rev. Mr. Axtell, concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Steele. In the evening, an address was delivered by John C. Spencer, Esq., and a sermon by Rev. Mr. Eddy. Mr. Eddy was dismissed, at his own request, on July 3, 1835. The society, numbering two hundred and sixty members in 1829, had increased under Mr. Eddy to three hundred and ten. The successor of Mr. Eddy was the Rev. M. L. R. P. Thompson, D.D., who was installed in the spring of 1836, and having resigned his charge in May, 1844, was dismissed by the same council which installed his successor. The Rev. Oliver E. Daggett, D.D., was duly installed on January 30, 1845. During the year 1848 the church was enlarged to its present size. He remained for a period of over twenty-two years, and was finally dismissed, at his own request, on October 16, 1867. The Rev. Frederick B. Allen was ordained and installed by council, April 2, 1868, and, at his request, dismissal was granted on April 2, 1873. The Rev. Frank T. Bayley, the present pastor, was ordained and installed September 3, 1873.

Deacons.—The first deacon of the church, and the only one from its organization till his death, August 11, 1807, was Enos Hawley, who died in his eightieth year. Israel Chapin was elected June 24, 1810, and died August 31, 1833. William Shepard and Harvey Steele were elected January 11, 1809. They were ordained with the laying on of hands. The former died July 13, 1823, and the latter removed from the village. Walter Hubbell was elected January 18, 1824; died March 25, 1848. Henry W. Taylor was elected November 28, 1828; removed, and on his return re-elected, January 10, 1849. Robert Antis and Samuel H. Andrews were elected April 29, 1837; Francis J. Castle, February 28, 1845; George Willson (2d), Noah T. Clarke and W. Mynderse Chipman, June 30, 1848. Willson died December 30, 1852, and Chipman, March 14, 1856; Edward G. Tyler, December 30, 1853. Joseph B. Hayes was elected January 2, 1863, and ordained March 1 following, with the laying on of hands, and Levi B. Gaylord was elected December 30, 1870. The list of membership in 1874 includes three

hundred and fifty names. The number of deceased members from January 30, 1845, to April 27, 1874, was one hundred and forty-five. The oldest of these was Abigail Beals, widow of Thomas. She died August 9, 1872, aged eighty-eight years. In 1848 a chapel had been built for a Sabbath-school and weekly evening service. Time had rendered it dilapidated, and on May 8, 1871, the society held a meeting in the old building to consider the matter of better accommodations. The proposition to enlarge and rebuild the old chapel was rejected, from the limited space in the rear of the church. A proposal to purchase the lot and building adjoining the church on the north was received with favor. Meetings were held June 6 and 13, when the trustees were directed to make purchase of this property and procure plans for a chapel building. A committee to procure subscriptions soon raised ten thousand dollars. The lot was bought, June 15, for six thousand five hundred dollars. Samuel J. F. Thayer, of Boston, drew plans and specifications, which were adopted March 4, 1872. The proposal of Albion Ellis of the village to build was accepted April 1, and a building of stone was to be erected for the sum of eleven thousand two hundred and three dollars. A meeting of April 16 approved the action of trustees, appointed additional subscription committee, and five thousand seven hundred dollars additional was raised. The foundation was laid, and the work went on till completed, January, 1873. The chapel was dedicated February 12, 1873, by appropriate services, conducted by Rev. Frederick B. Allen, pastor, and Rev. Mr. Beard, of Syracuse. The entire cost of the chapel aggregated twenty-four thousand three hundred dollars. The present superintendent of the Sunday-school is Levi B. Gaylord.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Canandaigua was formed from persons previously members of the Congregational church. On April 26, 1870, a public meeting was held at the court-house to consider the question of organizing a church of the Presbyterian faith and polity. Anticipating such movement, the lot on the corner of Main and Gibson streets had been purchased, March 16, as the location of the new church edifice. On May 7 a second meeting was held in the same place as the first, and the means for the support of the gospel for a year were there pledged. On the evening of May 7 the first prayer-meeting of the friends of the enterprise was held at the house of Rev. A. M. Stowe. It was largely attended and of great interest. The next day, Sunday, Rev. S. M. Campbell, D.D., pastor of the Central church of Rochester, preached the first sermon to the congregation assembled in the court-house. On Sunday, May 15, Rev. E. A. Huntington, D.D., professor in the Auburn Theological Seminary, preached in the morning; and public worship concluded, himself presiding, the organization of the First Presbyterian church of Canandaigua was effected. Four ministers took part in the exercises, A. M. Stowe, H. W. Brown, D. C. Sackett, and J. Alabaster, the last named pastor of the Methodist church of Canandaigua. Forty-six persons presented letters of dismissal from the Congregational church of this village, and nine from other churches. These, with Alfred M. and Sarah G. Nott, who made profession of faith, were received in the formation of the church,—fifty-seven persons in all. Three persons, each of whom had served as such in other churches, were chosen elders; namely, John S. Worth, Harlow L. Comstock, and William H. Lamport. Two deacons, George Hills and Daniel F. Alverson, were chosen, and ordained according to the constitution of this church.

On May 16, Rev. Dr. Huntington was engaged as stated supply till a pastor could be provided. In November, Rev. Samuel H. Thompson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., received a call from this church. He accepted, and was installed February 2, 1871, in the Methodist church, by the presbytery of Geneva. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Huntington, the charge to the pastor was given by Rev. Dr. S. H. Gridley, and that to the people by Rev. Dr. A. A. Wood. On January 11 of this year, two elders were elected,—James T. Wisner and Noah T. Clarke. The former was already an elder, the latter was ordained on the next Sabbath. On May 30 the corner-stone of a church edifice was laid, with proper exercises and ceremonies; and on January 16, 1872, the building was completed, and dedicated to the worship of God. From organization till the completion of the church—a period of nineteen months—religious services were held in the chapel of the Methodist Episcopal church of this village, the building having been kindly and freely tendered to them for that purpose.

On January 30, 1873, Rev. S. H. Thompson, at his request, was dismissed, and on March 14 a unanimous call was extended to Rev. George C. Curtis, D.D., to become their pastor. The call was accepted, and installation took place October 16, 1873. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. S. M. Campbell, charges by Rev. B. M. Goldsmith and Rev. Dr. T. F. White. Rev. Curtis is the present efficient and estimable pastor.

August 30, 1873, James S. Hickox, Charles Robinson, Levi N. Beebe, and E. Ransom Page were elected elders; the first two were ordained, and the others installed, on September 28, after morning service. The membership in 1875 was

two hundred and thirty. A Sunday-school was organized May 15, 1870, just after the services of church formation. William H. Lamport was elected superintendent, and John S. McClure, secretary and librarian. There were six teachers and twenty-three scholars. Two Bible-classes were also formed. One of these classes was conducted by Judge Comstock, the other by Charles Robinson. On May 15, 1876, there were twenty-four classes, and a membership, officers and teachers, of three hundred. Eighteen scholars joined the church in the spring of 1876. Within six years there have been fifty-seven teachers and five hundred scholars. The contributions by the school have been fifteen hundred dollars; eight hundred volumes in library, one hundred and fifty copies of papers taken. Noah T. Clarke is the present superintendent.

METHODISM IN CANANDAIGUA.—The first class was formed about five miles southwest of the village in 1796, where later the Cokesbury chapel was built. The class numbered five members: Roswell Root, Ambrose and Lydia Phelps, Sarah Morse, and Hezekiah Root. The minister who organized the class was named Hamilton Jefferson. The first minister to occupy the new church was James Gilmore. Under his administration, and that of most of his successors, there were more or less revivals, but by far the largest was in connection with Zirner J. Buck, when about one hundred and fifty were converted. At a very early day, Bishop Asbury, passing through Canandaigua, preached at the chapel. As early as 1811 a Methodist minister preached in Canandaigua village, in the "Old Star Building," then the court-house.

The first class was formed about 1814 or 1815, in the upper room of a tin-shop, then standing on Buffalo street, and owned by Sylvester Wilson. David Benham and wife were among the first members, and the only married people in the class. In time the loft became too strait for the class, who exchanged for a school-house on Chapel street. During this period occasional services were held in the court-house, and, shortly after the class began to meet in the school-house, six persons were baptized,—Phoebe Balcom, David and Silas Benham, Eliza Ruff, and Mrs. Benham; the name of the sixth is lost. These were the first Methodists baptized in the village.

The first preacher in charge at Canandaigua was Rev. Benjamin Paddock, in 1817, but the station was not independent, since Hopewell and Cokesbury chapel formed the Ontario circuit, and had probably done so for some years. The wife of Samuel Brockelbank, who came from Connecticut in 1791, did much for the Methodists, and soon joined them. In the winter of 1817 the society began the erection of an edifice on Chapel street, at a cost of seven thousand dollars, Rev. Benjamin G. Paddock being pastor. Nathan Loofborough, Joel Gillet, Aaron Sprener, and Roswell Root were trustees for the circuit. The church was a year and a half in building. It was dedicated July 26, 1818, Rev. Wm. Barlow officiating. The following year he became pastor. Succeeding him were Loring Grant, in 1821; George Hasmon, 1822 and 1823; Gideon Lanning, 1824; James Hall, 1825; Seth Mattison, 1826; Gideon Lanning, 1827; Richard Wright, 1828; Ira Fairbanks, 1829 and 1830; John Parker, circuit 1831 and 1832; John Easter, 1833; and Wilbur Hoag, 1834 and 1835.

In 1834, arrangements were made for moving the church edifice to its present site. In February, 1823, under George Hasmon, the society in Canandaigua was incorporated, under the title "The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Canandaigua." To this time its property had been held by the trustees of the Ontario circuit. Among those who were members during the first year of its history were Levi Brockelbank, Joseph Canfield, Wm. Boughton, John Brockelbank, Wm. Goodling, Jas. S. Woodard, Abram Bunnell, Wm. Wyckoff, and not a few godly women. In 1876 one only of the original members survives,—Mrs. Sarah Benham, born in 1794.

During 1831 a remarkable revival, lasting three months, added one hundred and fifty persons to the church. Difficulties in securing an eligible church site were surmounted through the aid and influence of Rev. John Raines, an English local preacher of wealth.

Following Mr. Hoag, the list of pastors has been as follows: P. E. Brown, 1836; Gideon D. Perry, 1837; Thos. Carlton, 1838–39; Thos. Castello, 1840; W. H. Goodwin, 1842–43; John Copeland, 1844; Wm. R. Babcock, 1845; Jno. Parker, 1846–47; J. T. Arnold, 1848–49,—during his stay the church edifice was enlarged, bricked, and otherwise improved, and at a sale of seats every one was sold for ten years,—Manly Tooker, 1850–51; E. G. Townsend, who remained one year and then took the Bible agency for Western New York; S. W. Allen, 1853–54; J. T. Arnold, 1855–56; K. P. Jervis, 1857–58,—he was a popular preacher in and among friends out of the church,—P. McKinstry, 1859; F. G. Hibbard, 1860,—he was a fine Biblical scholar, and gentleman in bearing, which gave good standing to the church,—J. K. Tuttle, 1861; D. D. Buck, 1862–63; Mr. Hib-

bard returned, and served acceptably from 1864 to 1866, inclusive; John Alabaster, 1867–69,—during this pastorate a large revival was enjoyed, and the church edifice was repaired,—C. Z. Case, 1870; A. W. Green, 1871–73,—some seventy were added to the church during Mr. Green's term,—and George Van Alstyne, 1874, and now in charge. During Mr. Van Alstyne's pastorate the church has shown a healthy progress. This minister is a close student and an eloquent speaker, and has many friends, not only including his charge, but in the village.

Among class-leaders in the church were David Benham, Joseph Canfield, L. B. Wood, J. Fisk, A. Parsons, J. Raines, Geo. Kimber, J. B. Voak, and L. Wilcox.

In conference relation it formed part of the "Ontario circuit." It was from 1821 to 1823 in the Geneva circuit. In 1860 Cokesbury chapel was sold, and its members joined at Canandaigua. From 1817 to 1836 Canandaigua was included in Ontario district. It was in Rochester district till 1846, when East Rochester district was organized, and of that it formed part till 1851, when it was put into the Bath district, till 1855. At a readjustment, it was made part of Rochester district, and three years later was made the head of Canandaigua district, which continued till 1863, when it became, and still continues, part of Geneva district. Three sessions of conference have been held here,—the Genesee, 1834; East Genesee, 1855; and Central New York, in 1875.

The Sunday-school was organized about the time the church was built on Chapel street. Rev. John Parker was its superintendent, and procured for it its first library. For some time the pastors served as superintendents. Among the laymen who have acted in this capacity are O. M. Smith, Mr. Aldrich, and L. Wilcox.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF CANANDAIGUA was organized at Centrefield on June 21, 1826. At a council held to recognize the organization, Elder Solomon Goodale acted as chairman, and Elder E. W. Martin as clerk. The roll of original members includes fifteen names, as follows: David Tower, Joel Crane, Wm. H. Straight, O. N. Sage, Jesse Carpenter, I. M. Booth, Mary Seley, Mary Straight, Hannah Shaw, Sarah Andrews, Amy Carpenter, Sarah Hand, Huldah Hart, Triphena Miller, and Ellen Crane.

The pastors, until meetings were held in Canandaigua, were Thomas Baker, settled July 8, 1827, and Anson Sha, February 1, 1830. The following-named ministers preached as supply, at intervals, until August 2, 1834: Revs. Bentley, Eli Haskell, Samuel Carpenter, Bennett, Eli Stone, M. Allen, Israel Roberts, S. Goodale, Orsamus Allen, John B. Potter, John Sears, Simmons, and Elmore.

A Sabbath-school, organized in 1827, has been continued until the present.

On January 24, 1833, the church voted to remove to Canandaigua village. The first meeting was held in the town-house on January 24, following. Steps were taken to procure a site for a meeting-house, and resulted in the purchase of the present site, on east side of South Main street. Here a building was erected, and its completion was marked by appropriate opening exercises, held December 3, 1835, by Rev. Elon Galusha, of Rochester, who preached the dedicatory sermon. The building then erected is yet in use, and carries one back to forty years ago. Without, all about are the business blocks among which it stands, a souvenir of the early day; within, are the sloping side-galleries, and on the east end is a high platform, without desk. The old building has many pleasant associations, and fully answers the wishes of the society. There are many more pretentious and costly structures, but the society prefers the present structure and freedom from the crushing influence of debt. The following is the list of pastors to date: Marvin Allen, settled August 2, 1834; Lewis Ransted, October 8, 1837; J. G. L. Hoskins, January 4, 1840; Wm. R. Webb, December 27, 1840; Peter Colgrove, 1841; Samuel Wood, supply, April, 1843; Samuel Adsit, January 7, 1844; David Bernard, September, 1845; Leonard Whitney, supply, November 2, 1845; A. S. Kneeland, May 15, 1847; Wm. H. Douglass, December 2, 1849; William Phillips, July 18, 1852; A. G. Bowles, May, 1854; M. P. Forbes, January 15, 1856; A. H. Lung, May, 1857; S. W. Titus, February 1, 1865; J. N. Tolman, October 28, 1866; Robert McArthur, supply, June 7, 1869; Andrew Wilkins, September 25, 1870; J. W. Ford, supply, October 19, 1873, and pastor since March 29, 1874.

Additions were made every year, more or less, to the society, but no notable revival until the spring and summer of 1837, when Elder Marvin, assisted by Elder Jacob Knapp, began a series of meetings, which largely increased the membership. In 1840, Wm. R. Webb, assisted by Elder Montague, aroused an interest which greatly strengthened the church. Revivals have taken place also in 1849–50, in the spring of 1860, in 1870, and during the present pastorate, which have brought many into fellowship with the church. The present number of members is two hundred and thirteen, and the church is regarded as well established and quite prosperous.

TOWN OF CANANDAIGUA.

ANOTHER and a warlike race had risen to battle and the chase. Their favorite resort had been the shores of Canandaigua lake and the forests on the north. There they lived in security till the raid of the American army, laying waste with fire and sword, aroused the fires of a revenge which they were impotent to accomplish. Retreating along the foot of the lake, squaws and children were secreted upon an island, which since bears the name Squaw Island. It was comprised in an area of about two acres, and heavily timbered. The squaws peered from their leafy recesses upon the passing soldiery, and when the last had gone betook themselves to the broader shelter of the northern woods. While game was most abundant on the land, the waters of the lake teemed with the choicest fish. Here, then, not only when the *Senecas* were lords of the soil, but many years after, their camp-fires blazed and burned low, while the inmates of lodges prepared their dainty meal and gave themselves up to repose.

We have grown familiar with the many circumstances connected with treaty, purchase, and primary settlement of the county of Ontario. We have noted the arrivals at Geneva and Manchester and the succeeding journeys to the county seat, and now our interest rests on the town of Canandaigua as it was formed on January 27, 1789. It lies along the north and west shores of Canandaigua lake, and is the central part of the county. It may be known as consisting of three portions, designated Town 10, Range 3, No. 9, and Academy tract. Southward the surface is hilly, but to the north changes to a more level character. The altitude of the highest ridges does not exceed six hundred feet. The soil is a clay loam in the north, and a gravelly loam in the south, and in its fertility ranks high by comparison with other parts of the State. Its lands are watered by Canandaigua outlet, Beaver creek, and Steven's brook. Within its limits are located the handsome old village of Canandaigua, situated at the foot of the lake, Cheshire in the south part, Centrefield on the west border, Academy near the south line, and Padelford station to the north.

Close following upon organization came the town meetings in most cases; but the paucity of population prevented any action until April, 1791, when a meeting was held at Canandaigua, of which we have elsewhere spoken. In April, 1792, a second town meeting was held in "Canandarque." It was "opened and inspected by Israel Chapin and Moses Atwater, Esqs." Previous officers were re-elected, and Mr. Chapin continued to be supervisor and James D. Fish the town clerk. Wolf bounties were continued at thirty shillings per scalp. Eighty pounds were raised to meet the expenses of the town.

The record of an early road from the house of Joseph Kilbourn to Canandarque lake, and other of the first roads laid out in the district of Canandarque, were from the square in the village of Canandarque, by Hugh Jameson, to the west side of the town; to the bank of a brook opposite a new grist-mill in No. 11, 3d range, by Nathan Comstock; to the home of George Coddings in No. 9, 4th range; besides a number of others centering in the shire village, or leading to the various mills. The road commissioners were Othniel Taylor, Ephraim Wilder, and John Swift. The surveyors were Jairus Rose, Alexander Ewings, Eber Norton, Jabez French, Jonathan Edwards, Roger Sprague, Gideon Pitts, and Joel Phelps.

The third town meeting was held at a school-house in the village, on the first Tuesday of April, 1793. Difficulty with the hogs seems to have been met, since fence-viewers are instructed to examine the hog-yokes. The bounty for destroying wolves was raised to five dollars, and Samuel Gardner, town clerk, was designated as the person to attend to recording "wolf scalps." Twelve wolves were taken during the year, five of them by Theophilus Allen. A public road was surveyed by Seth Dean in March, 1793, from the outlet to the east line of the county, from the fording-place, below Chapin's Mills, to the Sulphur Springs; across Flint creek, in Phelps, to Snail brook; thence to Bennett's brook and to the Military road. Wolves continued to be troublesome, as is shown by the payment of thirty dollars to Othniel Taylor for six scalps. Chapin was succeeded in 1795, as supervisor, by Abner Barlow.

These records are useful as showing the important affairs in a town of which official notice needed to be taken. The construction of roads to places of resort, the attention to rights in the matter of stock, and the premium upon the wolf, are matters exclusively pioneer in their character. The record of ear-marks shows a

wonderful variety and fertility of invention, and recalls the days when the cattle ran common and browsed in the woods; the many bells proclaimed their locality, and the peculiar sound directed each barefoot boy or girl where to find the ones they were sent after.

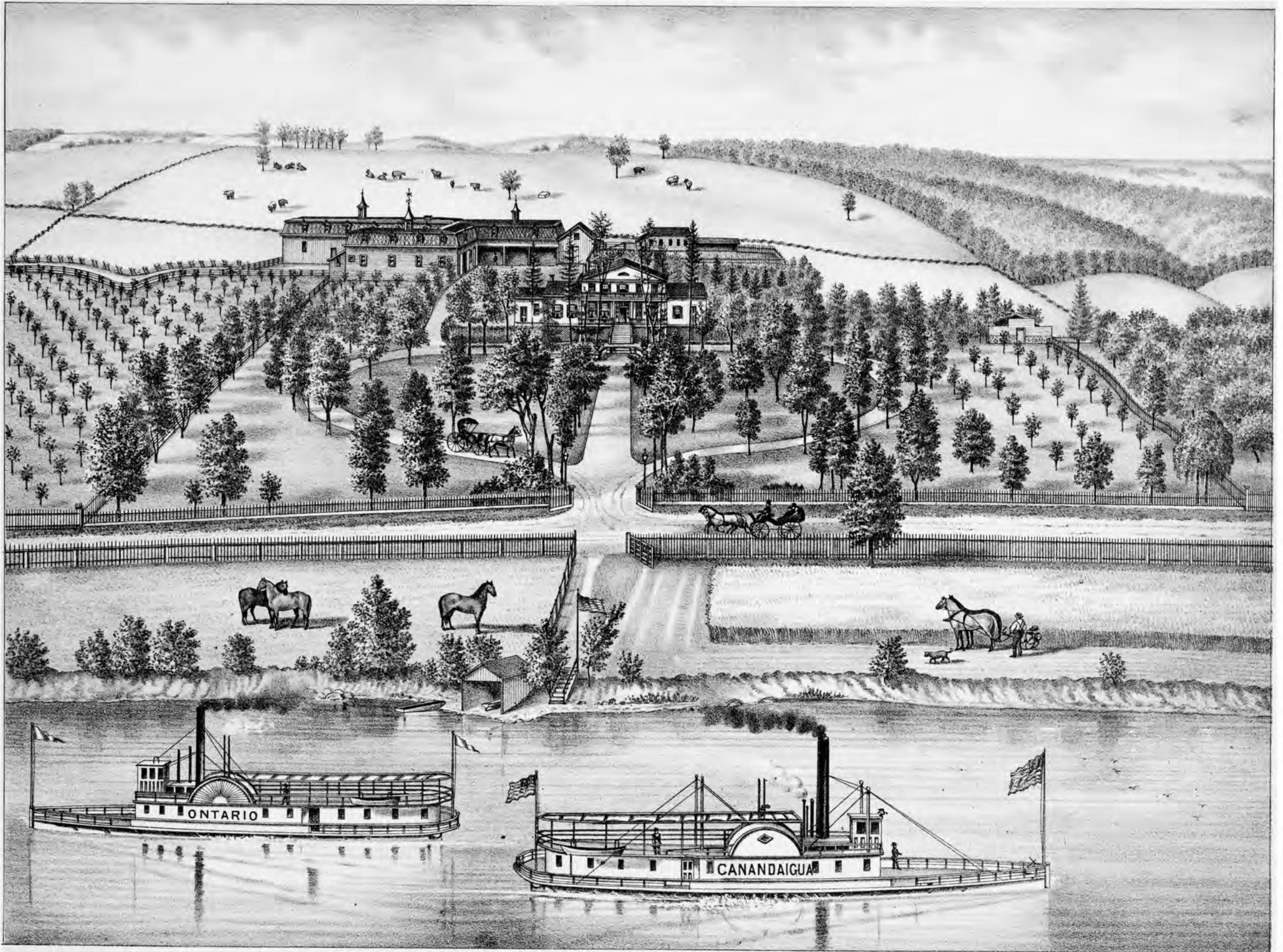
While the store-keeper, the tavern-keeper, and the land-agent found themselves a home in Canandaigua, and scattered log huts along Main street evidenced an intention to make a permanent sojourn, the mills and distilleries were speedily in demand as the first settlers in the woods found a surplus of wheat, corn, and rye. Ambrose Phelps donated a church lot to the settlers of "No. 9," and a meeting-house was erected on the hill just west of the Durand place. Long the old frame occupied its site; and, finally, about 1870, it was moved into Canandaigua, and used as a store-house. The current of water from the lake, flowing north, gave but slight fall, and to obtain sufficient power a site for the pioneer mill of this locality was obtained down the outlet, at a place called Littleville. Here Oliver Phelps, Sr., erected a grist-mill, which bore his name. It was of pigmy dimensions as compared with the steam-mills erected at Canandaigua at a later period; but, crude as it was, knew no lack of patronage. The pioneers came here to get their grists from long distances, in all directions. Samuel Day was engaged to run the mill, and had no very arduous task. The machinery consisted of a single run of stone and a bolt, while the flour was conveyed along a short spout from the stone to the bolt. Some time in 1798, a grist-mill, known as "Chapin's Mill," was built in Hopewell, on the outlet. This institution had two run of rock stone, the dam was about one hundred rods above the present, and the water was brought to the wheel in troughs. In this small structure Mr. Fleming was the miller. Upon the Thayer farm, now owned by the heirs of Nathaniel Cooley, stood a saw-mill a few rods to the east of the farm-house. The water to run this mill was conveyed from the farm of Charles Chapin along a ditch cut for that purpose. All residents of the vicinity know that a canal heads from near the foot of Main street in a northerly and easterly direction, and that farther to the east is the outlet, trending eastward, and then mainly northward, uniting its waters with those of the canal about a mile and a half from the foot of the lake. The construction of this canal was the pioneer enterprise of this section. The lake at this time was far lower than it had been before or has been since, and it was required that power should be gained to run the small grist-mills which had been erected down the outlet. In accordance with the custom of those days, whenever united effort was requisite, a bee was announced to open the present canal by plowing and scraping, and so opening a water-course of depth sufficient to allow the passage of water when the current induced would wash out the present channel.

At the time appointed, the little band of pioneers assembled with ox-teams, plows, and scrapers, and accomplished their task. Shortly after this work was made successful, a small structure called the Mud-mill was built near the bridge; but not proving remunerative, was changed to a carding machine, and as such operated by a Mr. Grimes. A saw-mill once stood within the corporate limits of Canandaigua, upon Sucker brook, just west of the residence of L. Wilcox, and at this late date the outlines of the race may be seen.

A pottery was located at the foot of the lake, and rendered good service in furnishing crocks, plates, platters, and such wares for the old-time housekeepers. The parties engaged in operating this pottery were known as the firm of Wagstaff & Rifford. Turning from the improvements to provide food, lumber, and household utensils, let the attention revert to those in whose interest they were made to the pioneers of Canandaigua so far as their location has been possible.

Joint District No. 10 is composed of that portion of the town lying east of the lower portion of the lake and north of Gorham; but two residences exist in the tract. A former resident of the Beeman estate was a man named Samuel Rogers. North of Rogers and his neighbor dwelt Artemus Lincoln; his widow is a resident of Hopewell, on the turnpike. Upon the island formed by lake, canal, and outlet lived a German named Rifford, one of the firm engaged in the manufacture of earthenware. The business was continued a number of years. He had three log structures: one for the preparation of the clay, which was ground by horse-power; one for his ovens, to bake the ware; and the third as a dwelling.

PLATE XXXIII



RESIDENCE OF MAJOR FRANK O. CHAMBERLAIN, CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.

He died on the Saltonstall lot. Surviving pioneers tell us that this land, now denuded, was once a handsome tract, covered with fine timber, and travelers, viewing the village removed from the lake, deplored the omission to have founded it here. Men of wealth, having control of the mills down the stream, dammed the water, and in its reflow it covered and made useless for habitation the whole area. On the lot now owned by J. F. Dubois lived Charles Grimes, who ran his carding-machine after the failure of the mill, and engaged in fulling cloth. He left before 1818, and was succeeded by John Van Orman, who kept a public house in the village, and later erected a small frame east of the outlet. Subsequently a brick addition was built and a tavern-stand opened. Little prominence can attach to the majority of what we term taverns, from their lack of prime necessities, food and lodgings, but the emigrant was glad to shelter his family beneath a roof, be it ever so humble. Next east on the turnpike lived Liberty Day, in a house framed and yet standing. Day engaged in making brick, and, to judge by the material of which many of the old houses in the village were composed, he was an efficient workman. Like many another mechanic and tradesman, to his trade as a brickmaker he united that of landlord and farmer. From one or all of these sources money flowed in, and he became wealthy, and in time died on the farm. Upon the Cooley place lived Elihu Tupper, where in the days of travel on the turnpike he opened a tavern, acquired a three-horse team and a wagon, and made journeys to and from Albany with grain and goods. During his absence his wife looked to the interests of the tavern.

In *Joint District No. 1*, Lyman and Arnold Hays were farmers in this vicinity. The former had a clothery, and, when the water was high, carried on the business of carding and fulling; at other times labored upon his farm. It is said that not a few of those who became settlers in the west were addicted to intemperance, and that its penalties differed little from those of to-day.

District No. 17, adjacent to the village on the northeast, was early of settlement. Judah Colt, who had been living a short time in Canandaigua, first settled upon and partly cleared up the farm owned by Charles E. Shepard, Jr. His father, C. E. Shepard, Sr., purchased the farm about 1810, and at that time Colt was living in a small, framed, red-painted house, near Shepard's present dwelling. The younger Shepard is a bachelor, and both father and son have been prominent men of the district. They have held, and the son still holds, the office of supervisor, and in addition is superintendent of the poor. We have little to say of others in the district, more than the line of title in lands from the present back to the days of settlement. While we honor the past, we are in danger of losing the present; and in this connection the order is reversed, and we retrace the farmer to the pioneers. P. S. Vandenburg has lived since 1870 upon a farm occupied by Jediah Sanger for half a century,—where he had grown old, and where every object seemed bound up with his existence; yet prior to him John Reed had built upon the old Sanger farm a log house and made the first improvements. On the property of John J. Hannah had lived M. Axtell for a score of years; prior to him, the owner was M. Wills, and previous to his occupation had been that of Thomas Barnard. An old man named Carpenter, father-in-law to Barnard, was the occupant of a log house, where Hannah has a gravel-pit. In the northern part of the district lived T. Welsh and H. M. Davis, upon farms once united and owned by Henry Howe, a principal of the Canandaigua academy, and by him purchased of an old settler. R. Kildea resides upon a farm which, for half a century, gave a home to a Mr. Woodward, who sold out in 1866, and departed from the place he had tilled so many years. Beyond, upon the present property of B. K. Emerson, lived Harris Andrews for sixty years. It is a lesson to the proud to know that few outside the little spot denominated a school district have a recollection of men who have seen their threescore and ten, and can say of them only that they were for all their lives wont to plow, sow, reap, and enjoy the relaxation of winter. Close upon the Hopewell line lives W. W. Ridley, an Englishman, who twenty-five years ago erected the first house on that farm, and has been its occupant to the present. Where F. Fox lives dwelt Heman Andrews; and W. Callister has lived a dozen years where W. Scantlin, his predecessor, had found a home for thirty years continuously. H. M. Smith had been preceded by Seymour Aldrich, a purchaser from John Greig. At this place lived old Mr. Andrews, father of Harris. Some time about 1806 he was the keeper of a public resort which is known now to few, but once bore the title of the "Owl's Nest." The road between the outlet and railroad is of more recent origin and late of settlement.

District No. 15 lies in the northeast corner of the town. To this place came Zachariah Tiffany, his wife Susannah, and eleven children, from Adams, Mass., in the spring of 1800. The family settled near the Farmington line, and the land owned by them has been known, until recently, as the Tiffany farm. On August 21, 1821, it was divided among three sons, Olney, Zachariah, and Edmond, all of whom are dead. A grandson of Zachariah, Sr., Francis J. by name, has lived for the last fifteen years upon a part of the old farm. The size of this family suggests a reason for the rapidity with which clearings were made, when

all, to the smallest, had his special task to do. The log house was their original home. Here the entire family were incapacitated by sickness from ague, and the harvest was kindly secured by the neighbors. A lime-kiln was built upon the farm, and the lime was marketed at the village of Canandaigua. M. S. Pomeroy has lived eight years upon the farm once the property of Zachariah F. Tiffany, and a part of the old estate of that family. Mr. Nichola, of Irish descent, was a former resident upon the farm now owned by E. Lord. The Irishman, in common with many a settler, found difficulty in making payment of his farm, and, not to lose all, sold out, and realized a trifle for his labor. Joseph Phelps moved upon and made a clearing on the Giddings farm. Here, as on the Tiffany place, there was a lime-kiln run as a source of income.

Soon after the arrival of Tiffany came David Cassort and the Shulars, John and William; these came into the south part of the district. William Cassort has been the owner, for fifteen years, of the place long owned by his father. Upon the farm occupied since 1869 by W. S. Parish lived Ashbury Christian for a quarter of a century; and before him the land had been the property of Benson Meek and John McConnell, Scotelmen. These last were men of culture and means; they erected good frame houses, and caused their grounds to be carefully and artistically cultivated and attended. W. N. Reddout lives upon a farm which, for ten years, was the property of John J. Lyon, county clerk, and Lyon obtained his right from Wm. Meek, who had resided there above forty years. In the eastern part of the district, on lot 54, J. P. Faurot lived twoscore years. Here Robert Saunders, of Connecticut, had settled in 1795. Mr. Saunders had two sons; one of them, Harvey Saunders, was a physician. N. A. Gifford has lived twelve years upon lot 53, previously the property, for thirty-five years, of Ishmael Gardner, and by him acquired of De Bow, father of Ansel De Bow, and the first settler upon it. Descendants of the De Bows are residents of the county, in the south part of Farmington, and in district 14 of Canandaigua. Mrs. Parmlee has been a resident on the north part of lot 54 full thirty years, and George Brant had dwelt there thirty-five years previously. Next eastward on that road lives Mrs. Pomeroy, widow of Aaron Pomeroy, who died there in 1872, after a residence upon the land of forty-five years. Mr. Pomeroy had two sons, one of whom, C. G. Pomeroy, now a doctor in Newark, owns part of the old home. Pomeroy bought of Phineas Bates, a well-known resident of Canandaigua in the early days, and an original owner. Upon the farm now owned by T. H. Williams since 1870 dwelt Joseph Berling, a Friend, from New York. For fifty years the old place was under his care and supervision, and few in this vicinity were more highly esteemed or more prominent as regards property at his time. Lot 73 has been the property of Richard Giddings for the last twenty years, and of Mr. Bunnell for a period nearly three times as long before him. Upon the farm owned by F. J. Tiffany, and tenanted, lived Mr. Dennis for half a century; a son is at present a lawyer in Topeka, Kansas. To the northeast, on lot 65, S. Douglas has lived fifteen years, and prior to him William Dillon could well lay claim to being an old settler, having owned and cultivated its fields for fifty years. Francis Granger was the first purchaser of the farm whereon Latting lived for thirty-five years, and E. Lord for the last five. In the extreme northeast of the district John H. Latting has resided a score of years, and before him his father, John Latting, had been the owner and farmer full fifty years.

The people of the district stand connected with the churches in Canandaigua, Chapinville, and Shortsville. The Methodists were the pioneers, and held periodic meetings in the school-house, after one was erected. The present school-house is the third on the same site, and is a neat brick house. The second was also of brick, and the first, as might be anticipated, was a rude log cabin, in conformity with the homes of the children attending. For many years females have been employed as teachers, and ordinary results reached. Among the remembered names of instructors in the school of No. 15, was Russel Whipple, a grandson of Zachariah Tiffany. About 1836, Willis Gregory was the instructor, and surviving pupils extol his merits as superior to the ordinary teachers. Three sisters of the Bishop family, Ann, Eliza, and Jane, have, at various times, conducted schools in this district.

An old cemetery is located upon the west side of lot 57, just south of the road, upon the farm of T. H. Williams; here repose the bodies of many an old settler. This consecrated ground marks the burial-ground of the Tiffanys, Cassorts, Brockelbanks, Shulars, De Bows, and others of their day. Among the finest residences in the district is the Burling place, now the property of T. H. Williams, and the stone house erected in 1846 by Zachariah Tiffany, and now owned by M. S. Pomeroy. Prominent as a soldier during the late war was Captain Henry Faurot, who recruited the first company raised for the United States service in Ontario County.

District No. 14 lies west of No. 15, and was probably formed as such in April, 1825. Caleb Gage, wife, and two children came to the district in November, 1817, from Wendell, New Hampshire, and made a stop during the winter in a

frame house owned by Joseph Canfield, now the property of Thomas Chapman. Gage bought seventy acres of lot 85 from Zachariah Seymour. The lot had been bought in 1806, and a piece including three or four acres partially cleared by a man named Thomas Pike, who became subject to the ague and abandoned the land, and the clearing began rapidly to resume its natural state. We are apt to regard the country as somewhat settled at the time of the war of 1812, but vast regions were a forest, the villages were but hamlets, and, except upon old, well-traveled roads, offering inducements to open a tavern, houses were often full four miles apart. Near to Canandaigua, yet the condition of this district was essentially that of a new country. Some few had become well settled, and had reached the civilized stage of a settler's life, but all else was savage and original. Joseph Canfield was one of the first settlers in the district, and cleared one of the first tracts of land. He had a farm of two hundred acres, upon which he erected a small one-story frame house, now standing on the Padelford farm. He built the house now occupied by M. Hitchcock. Stephen Bishop came in about 1814, and lived for years in a log house, to which he attached a lean-to frame. He bought of a man named Hart, who had made considerable progress in clearing. Bishop passed his life upon his farm, and at his death his heirs sold to E. S. Potter, who transferred his title to M. D. Munger, of the village. John B. Norris was owner in 1817 of lot 80, which then stood in its primitive state. John Brockelbank was the owner of the Cost farm. He was the son of one of the earliest settlers in the town, and, as a carpenter, was engaged in the construction of the Methodist church and other buildings in 1818 and later. He rented his farm to different parties, among whom was Eaton, of New Hampshire. John Gage came in during 1816, and bought a forest farm, upon which he lived and labored forty years, and then died about 1866. He had a family of eight children, all of whom, with one exception, went to Michigan. The place was sold, and went to various parties, and is now the property of D. Couch. On lot 82 lived Amasa Burchard, who, dying, left the estate to three children, who still possess it. Just west of Burchard was a farm known as the property of George M. Gage, son of John Gage. He was a preacher of the Universalist faith, and was employed in different towns as pastor, and died upon his place in 1871. Lot 88 is remembered as the home of Myron Jones, a cripple, who for many years occupied a log house, and hired his field cultivated; at his death his sisters inherited the land. Levi Brockelbank, son of Samuel, was the original settler on No. 89, and dwelt in the log hut so common and so suggestive of the times. Sale was made to L. B. Garrison, then to G. A. Christian, and, finally, to William Utley, the present owner. Zachariah Padelford purchased land in 1831, and is the owner of the four northeast lots of the district. Chandler Burger was the pioneer upon the lot occupied by Mr. Padelford as the location of his residence. James Reeves, of New Jersey, lived on lot 83. His trade was that of a wheelwright, and a large family grew up around him. Influenced by reports and the sight of many moving westward, he sold out and joined the current. Bates, Morgan, and then E. Osgood succeeded to the ownership of the property. William Kibbe, the first cashier of the old Ontario Bank, was the early owner of the farm now occupied by J. W. Potter. Eliphalet Taylor, a justice of the peace in Canandaigua, owned the present farm of Abraham Risser, and his sons, James and Henry, worked the land. Oliver Glover was the first white man to make his home upon lot 79. Here he lived in a one and a half story house, and became the possessor of a large landed estate. Sale was made to Joel Norris, and the ownership is now vested in T. McGregor. Charles Cassort was the first owner of what is known as the Sackett farm. In 1821, Horatio Forbes, a mechanic, bought of L. Seymour what was then forest land, and cleared it up. It has passed by marriage of a daughter to Homer Chase. J. H. Simmons and William Curtis bought from the land agent lots 102 and 114; Curtis moved on with a family, and finally sold out to J. H. Simmons, whose widow resides in the house built and inhabited by Curtis. Beni Bishop, the early owner of 113, sold to M. Walsh, and moved to Michigan. The father of James Collins was a former owner of 102.

It is notable that barns built in that early day were of the best timber, by good workmen, and unexcelled in durability to-day. C. Gage erected in 1844 the first and only brick building in No. 14. Wheat was a staple crop, producing forty bushels to an acre in some instances. It was a drug as regarded price, and had no cash value till 1825, when the canal was under way. Gage and others turned their hogs into the wheat to fatten, as the speediest means of utilizing the crop. Orchards early set out produced good and abundant fruit. The first reaper in the locality was brought in by David C. Gates and Frank Bates, who cut for different farmers. It was one of the old McCormick stamp. Gage brought in the first mower in 1844, from Buffalo, and its execution was a subject of considerable interest among the farmers.

A school-house was built on the Osgood farm at a very early day. It was an old building in 1815, and was constructed of logs halved and notched to fit, and furnished with a huge fireplace. One Holland was a teacher in those times.

About 1819, the frame now standing was erected at the junction of the Rochester and Farmington roads. Richard Stevenson, son of Professor Stevenson, of the Canandaigua Academy, was an excellent teacher in this house. James Jamison, Russel Whipple, and Warner Bundy were teachers in district No. 14. The last taught in 1830, and, with *ninety-one* names upon his roll, had an average of sixty scholars in attendance. The branches taught were of advanced grade, and thirty-three of that term's pupils later were known as teachers. A new house is in process of construction.

Joint District No. 3, in its western portion, is yet unoccupied. The eastern border is traversed by the New York Central Railroad, which established a station and erected a small depot building in 1873. This stopping-place is known as Padelford Station and Post-Office. Where William Warfield lives dwelt a settler named Price, who is remembered to have had a numerous family. Kinney was an owner of the land now occupied by F. Mattoon. The first school-house in this district was of logs, upon the land now owned by H. Berry. Emily Green, of Canandaigua, was a teacher in this school during 1840-41. A frame was erected in 1842 on the Farmington side of the town line; this was torn down and a new frame put up in 1873.

District No. 20 is an irregularly-shaped piece of land known as the "Bacon Tract," and embraced about sixteen hundred acres, purchased and held for speculation. Into this new, wild section a road was opened. Survey was made by Squire Chipman, and the lands thrown open to purchase. Among the earliest settlers upon it were Samuel Hudson, Ansen Walker, Mr. Tilton, and Shubel Marble,—all men having families and desirous of homes. H. Brooks resides upon the Marble place, and J. Purdy on that of Tilton. Amasa Squiers, James Owens, and Daniel Miller were settlers on that section lying to the southeast and now the property of T. McIntyre. The lands of this lately-formed and settled district are rich but shallow.

District No. 1.—Augustine Sackett and his brother Theron came from Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1812. They joined means to purchase a farm of ninety-four acres, comprised in parts of lots 59 and 60, from Ebenezer Norton, then a lawyer in Canandaigua. There had been a settler upon No. 59 for many years. Twenty acres had been cleared, and an old log house stood on the place. The original settler was a man named Hull, who kept a kind of tavern in a double-log house. Gideon Ferry, the second owner, sold to Reuben Lamberton, who traded the property to Norton for a tavern stand in the village; and of Norton, as stated, Colonel Sackett made his purchase. Among those who fled from the vicinity of Buffalo during the memorable scenes of 1813 was a man named Elisha Doty, who, with his family, passed the winter in the old tavern.

A. Sackett occupied the old building in 1814; then, having built a new house, used the old one as a stable, and finally burned it up. Upon this farm Mr. Sackett has been an inhabitant for sixty-two years, and is the oldest resident of the district. He has three sons well advanced in age,—two of them are living on the farm. From Colonel Sackett we obtain the following history. The settlers in the district beginning on the North Bloomfield road, just out from Canandaigua, are thus described: James Thomas, a Welshman and a house-builder, had just completed the house of Peter B. Porter, now occupied by Eldridge G. Lapham, present M. C., and with the means thus acquired bought a farm of one hundred acres. On the north side of the road he erected a log house, and thereon passed his life. The family, save a son and a daughter, has become extinct, and the place is now owned by John Maltman. Ira Wilder kept tavern on the south side of the road west from Thomas. The property was owned in 1814 by John Carpenter, who had built a log shanty, which was used by him and Wilder as a public house. His land being rented, Carpenter took a six-acre piece from the corner of lot 59, and thereon built a small frame house. He was known as the incumbent of various small offices; sold out to Wilder within a few years, and moved away. Ira Wilder had come from Connecticut with Jonathan Wilder, his father, and lived in Bristol. He soon made a purchase of the rented farm from Carpenter, and also bought fifty acres additional. During the war of 1812 he had been captain of a company of cavalry; served at Buffalo, and was upon the disastrous retreat from Black Rock. A brick house was built in 1829, on the west side of the road opposite the log tavern, and this new house became known as Wilder's tavern, and was known as the Wilder place down to about 1860. Wilder sold in 1864, and went to the village of Canandaigua to live with a daughter, and there died in 1868 at the age of eighty-six. Joseph Sexton was the purchaser of his place, whereon Mrs. Sexton has lived since his death. Upon 59 were several log huts untenanted. The property had been cleared, but the money could not be raised to meet payments and it had reverted to its previous owner, the State of Connecticut, from which Colonel Sackett made purchase in 1817. The price paid was twenty dollars an acre, with wheat worth two dollars, and potatoes one dollar a bushel. Farther to the northwest, on the land now owned by Converse McMillen, was Charles Woodruff, a settler since 1792, and then over sixty years

PLATE XXX IV.



RES. OF F. A. SACKETT, CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.

of age. He was an original occupant of his farm, and had brought it into a fair state of cultivation and erected a comfortable frame house. Matteson was the occupant of a small frame house in the southwest corner of the Bacon tract. He was William Bacon's agent for the sale of the land, and at the same time kept an inn. The stand was used for a tavern for a period of between forty and fifty years.

On the road running southeast from Charles Woodruff's place we find a log house occupied by Elijah Rose, a mason by trade and well advanced in years. In the house with her father lived Triphena Evans, who died there in 1875, at the age of ninety-two years. Next, south, was the dwelling of Jesse Ackley, of Connecticut. He was living upon a tract taken up by his father. A Mrs. Walker, a daughter, resides in district No. 20. Beyond Ackley was his brother Aaron, on part of the same lot. A shoemaker by trade, he carried on work in his house, and gave time not thus required to his farm. Jarius Rose, a settler in 1792, as is shown by his appointment to the office of constable in the spring election of that year, had made his home where Albert B. Cooley now lives, and was the owner of five hundred acres. Benjamin Sheldon, of Sheffield, Massachusetts, came out in 1812, bought of Rose, and in 1814 was living in a good two-story house. The next lot below Sheldon was owned by Gideon Granger, and occupied by a tenant. Various lots were partially occupied by persons of small means, who dwelt in log cabins, and were not known outside of their immediate neighborhood. The first brick house in the district was built by Mr. Granger, on lot 57, in 1815. Frederick Cooley is the present inhabitant. On Sucker brook was a saw-mill built by Ira Wilder, about 1825, on the Callister farm. It was long in use, and finally let run to decay. The first blacksmith in the district was Clark Eldridge, who had several shops—one of them on Wilder's premises. A man named Callon was another of his craft. The majority of the church people are Methodist, while other societies have a scattering membership. From a book whose first entry gives "John Carpenter, clerk of School District No. 1, June 9, 1813," we learn of a meeting held on June 4 preceding, at the house of Benjamin Sheldon, when Jesse Ackley, B. Sheldon, and James Thomas were chosen trustees, and Charles Woodruff collector. It was voted to build a school-house on the road from C. Woodruff's to Orimel Sheldon's, near the cross-roads. Various assemblies were had, and in one it was voted to build a brick house twenty-four by twenty-two feet. A regular meeting was ordered by John C. Spencer, common school commissioner, for February 14, 1815. Angus Sackett was clerk. A vote passed to build a house twenty feet by twenty-four feet. A tax of three hundred and eighty dollars was levied to supply means, and the building was to be ready for occupancy by October, 1815. Each proprietor was ordered to supply a half-cord of two-and-a-half foot wood. The first teacher, during the summer of 1815, was Polly Brownell, and the first of the winter teachers was Augustine Sackett. A Mr. Saunders was one of the best school-masters in the early day, and Marshal Finley was a good teacher of a later period.

District No. 3.—Lemuel Castle came here from Dutchess county in 1789, and soon after leased a place on lot 40, of Messrs. Phelps and Gorham. The place is now in possession of Hiram Case. The journey west was made with ox-teams, and goods and provisions came by water.

In 1792, Castle built a frame barn for the proprietors. Its dimensions are forty by sixty feet, and it is yet in service, having stood for eighty-four years. The old contract for building this pioneer barn is couched in the wordy language of the time, and is now in the possession of Francis J. Castle, a grandson of the pioneer. Having remained on this lease for some time, Mr. Castle purchased lot No. 44, one hundred and seventeen acres, upon which himself and his son Dyer moved, and began the work of clearing a tract of its forest growth preliminary to the transformation to a productive grain field. The grandson, resident of the farm, is now sixty-eight years of age, and the third generation has grown up on the old homestead. Elijah Hurd bought lot No. 40 when Mr. Castle moved from it, and this occurred some time in 1793. Where now stands the brick residence of George Hickox, that early day saw the log cabin of Ebenezer Williams, a carriage-maker and wheelwright. This pioneer was kept constantly employed, and lived here many years. Upon lot No. 45 came Colonel John Sutherland from the village, and bought out a man who had been there but a few months. In time Reuben Sutherland became the owner, and it has passed to the hands of his grandson, A. S. Sutherland. On the northeast corner of lot No. 74, north of the present school-house, lived the pioneer tavern-keeper, Seth Holcomb, who came out in 1792, was made the recipient of various offices, and became a public man. Nathan Briggs succeeded to the place, and there resided for some time. Among the early settlers of this locality, none stand out in the light of history more conspicuously than Captain George Hickox. He came to the town of Canandaigua on January 31, 1793. His first location was on lot No. 27, where Lorenzo Tillotson lives. In 1797, Mr. Hickox married Eunice Holcomb, who had come on from Massachusetts and opened a school in the log

school-house which stood on No. 79. Miss Holcomb was one of the pioneer teachers, having begun in 1793, and taught continuously until the time of her marriage. One term was taught at the school-house near where Albert Smith now owns; the rest, at number No. 79. One of those who attended her school in that day became widely and favorably known as Joshua R. Giddings—an eminent and able legislator, and member of Congress from Ohio. When Captain Hickox came in, his only possessions were a yoke of oxen and an axe. His father took the oxen and a squaw stole his axe, and all that was left to him were a strong arm and a courageous mind not easily daunted. In 1793, Mr. Hickox helped Judge Stephen Bates to fell the timber for the court-house erected in 1794. The trees stood on Fort Hill and Gibson street. He was the first man to plow on that street for the initial crop there produced. He was captain of militia, and in December, 1813, during the burning of Buffalo, received an order at midnight to have his company in readiness to march, and at sunrise next morning had them on the public square in Canandaigua. Orders to march were countermanded, and the company was disbanded. He engaged, for a time, in transporting goods by ox-teams from Albany, at a period when there were twenty-three taverns on the route. His death occurred May 27, 1845. His father, Levi Hickox, came to the village in the latter part of 1790, and located where Alexander McKechnie lives. Judge Phelps having been taken sick was attended by Mr. Hickox, who was recompensed by a deed for three hundred acres of land, including lot No. 91, on the Bristol road, where Wells Goodwin now owns. Here he came, and among his acts was the planting of an orchard, which is still in existence to attest his providence. George Hickox, Jr., son of Captain Hickox, and grandson of Levi, resides in the town. During a harvest season, among the hands was Brigham Young, the Mormon prophet, who was raking and binding wheat at a dollar per day when he quit work for Mr. Hickox. It was, in all probability, the last honest day's labor he accomplished. About 1800, Joseph Van Orman located and built a house on lot No. 79, almost directly in front of the William Sutherland residence, now occupied by Thompson Sutherland. Near the house of Mr. Sutherland one Fleming had his home, and was engaged in carrying on a small distillery in the hollow just east of his house. In 1803, Daniel Case bought out Captain Hickox, and moved on to the place. He was made the incumbent of various town offices, and held that of justice of the peace for many years. Giles Mitchell was a pioneer settler upon lot No. 78 in 1794, but soon sold out, and Benjamin Wheeler was a later proprietor. On the southeast corner of lot No. 71 lived Mr. Giddings, father of the Ohio congressman above alluded to. Later, he removed to the State where the son became known to fame. Hugh Jameson came to this neighborhood among the earliest, and located where A. E. Smith resides, on lot No. 55. He was the builder of the brick house upon the place.

Centrefield District, No. 2.—Abner Barlow and Colonel Thaddeus Remington came to the town in 1790. The latter came on and located near Christian Hill, now Centrefield, in 1793. Colonel Remington was a native of Vermont, and settled where John Clark owns, and there resided until his death. He was prominent among the pioneers, and, as indicated by his title, was a colonel during the last war with England. He had a family of eight children. Thaddeus, a son, was born here in 1794, and died where he had lived during January, 1876. Mrs. Sophia Fosket, a daughter, resident of the town, is in her seventy-seventh year. Soon after the Remington settlement came David Hawley, and located where A. McCready resides; and about the same time Jesse Miller came in from the Black river country, and took up his residence where Mr. Crum now occupies. Captain Noah Heacock was an early occupant of this locality, and built a brick tavern in Centrefield, which he kept for some years,—among the first in the place. Isaac Morse, familiarly known as "Papa" Morse, settled south of Christian Hill, on lot 81. He was a man of large family, and an accomplished fiddler. He made lively music for young and old at the frequent festive gatherings delighted in by the early settlers. A grandson, E. H. Morse, is a present owner of the old farm. Enos and Henry Hawley were settlers prior to 1800, and remained upon their farms till their deaths, which were nearly at the same time. The first farm south of Remington's was that of Stephen Ward, a settler of 1799, and a man of varied experience, worthy a place in his county's history as illustrative of the shifts and labors incident to the time. Charles and Oliver Johnson were the pioneers upon the farm of O. E. Crittenden, and farther south lived Joseph and Joel Clark, who within a few years were attracted to Canada. Lyman Miller had a small building in Centreville on the site of the Williams' house. Harvey Steele lived on the south side of the road, a few rods west of the Hawleys, upon the farm of Walter Blair.

Oliver Rose was the first storekeeper in Centrefield. He began the mercantile business in a small frame building in the village some time about 1810, and opened a market for grain. A former school-master, he now became proprietor of a distillery which stood on the land of John Cooley about 1815. Justus Rose be-

came a partner, and enlarged the field of operations. A store was started in Cheshire, cattle were bought, and a heavy trade upbuilt. The Roses sold to Sackett, Fosket & Carter, and later Asa Hawley became a member of the firm. They maintained the trade originated by their predecessors, and the village was a lively place. Centrefield then had a post-office, with John Fosket for the post-master,—an honor not now enjoyed. Mr. Fosket ran a shoe store in the place, and found it well patronized. When Heacock moved away, the tavern was bought, and let to Isaac Fosket, who became known as the second tavern-keeper of the place.

The need of medical attendance ignored sex, and the wife of Joseph Van Orman was the doctor in the days of which we write. She was invaluable in her services, was held in high repute, and rode from one point to another on horseback. Dr. Benson, of Bristol, and physicians of the village of Canandaigua were available. It was a plain, simple fact that as many as a dozen persons were confined at a time in the first log jail in the shire village, as the penalty of debt. Some of these had got behind through sickness; and this was the way then taken for a poor man to liquidate his debt, by confining him in the county jail and making him board himself. The families in and about Centrefield were desirous of school and church privileges. A school-house was built between Ward's and Remington's, and later was moved westward a short distance for better accommodation. The first teacher here was Pruda Hawley. Charles Weller, a young man from Massachusetts, taught the school in the winter of 1800-1. Traveling preachers came to this locality as a point on their rounds. Rev. Wicks was one of that faithful class known as circuit-riders, and Elder Goodell, then young, preached at various stations through the country. In religious affairs, until recently, Centrefield was connected with churches in adjacent places. In 1831 a general revival extended to this village, and paved the way for the organization of societies. On November 12, 1832, a congregational society was formed by Revs. Silas C. Brown, Robert W. Hill, and Edwin Branson. Thirty-five members were enrolled, of whom seventeen were received by letter, the rest on profession of faith in Christ. Of the former class, five were from East Bloomfield, five from North Bristol, and two from Canandaigua. This church was received under care of the Ontario presbytery January 15, 1833. Stated supplies took the place of a regular pastor. Among those early officiating in this capacity were S. S. Howe, Jonathan Leslie, Benjamin B. Smith, Joseph K. Ware, and Silas C. Brown. Aid was received from the American Home Missionary Society. A house of worship was erected, and preaching had at intervals. The Baptist society built a meeting-house about 1830, and Rev. Potter, the leading man in the work, became the first pastor. After a brief period, the house was sold to the Episcopal society for one thousand dollars. Rev. Reward Karney had served this latter society previous to the purchase in the school-house, and became the rector here at the organization of the church as Trinity parish, September 23, 1832. The first communicants were George H. Wheeler, who died in 1837; Linus Gunn, Orlando Morse, James Blair and wife, Asa Hawley and wife, Ashbael Tuttle and wife, Samuel Shrope, Dr. Thomas Williams, and Thaddeus Remington,—the last two on August 11, 1833. Other rectors were Rev. William Hecox and Rev. Chipman. There has been no rector for many years. The building, though still Episcopalian property, is not now in use. It is told of the residents of Centrefield that a great excitement prevailed among them during 1813. They feared an invasion from British and Indians. Some dared not remove their clothing, but slept ready to rise and run. A wagon stood loaded with hay. The latter was thrown off, so as to hold the vehicle ready as a means of escape. One old man watched from his house all day, and finally became so panic-stricken as to get out a horse and ride into the wilderness in No. 9, looking back fearfully. A few days brought tidings of the British retreat, and the old routine was observed.

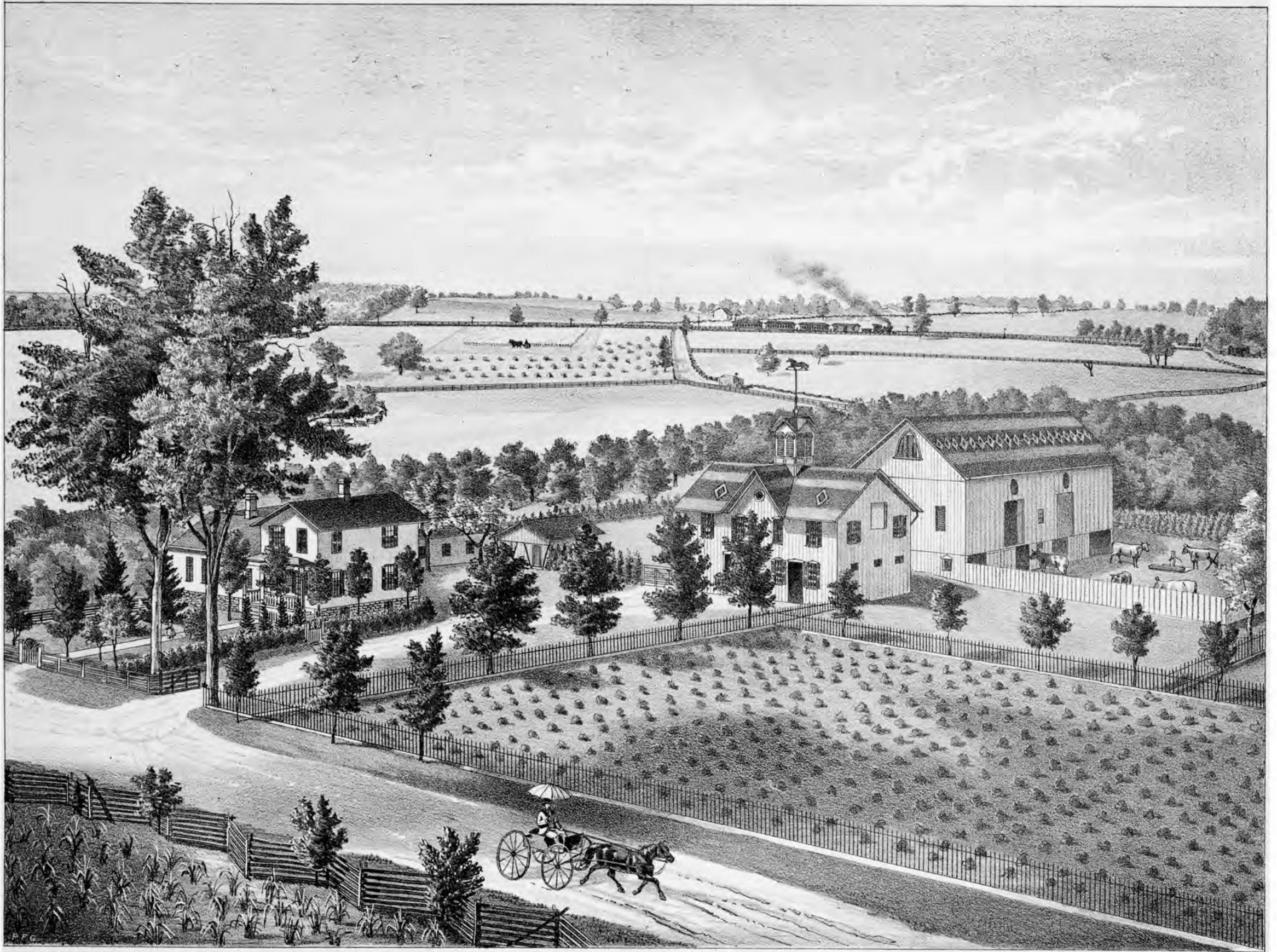
Joint District No. 12 lies south of Centrefield. In the year 1795, Rev. Zadoc Hunn came on with his family from Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and settled on the farm now owned by B. Durand, formerly known as the Sheldon tavern-stand. Rev. Hunn was known as an organizer of churches, and his name is associated with the early history of Congregationalism in Ontario County. His death occurred in May, 1801. A grandson, Nathan Hunn, is a resident in the district. A man named Rockwell married one of Rev. Hunn's daughters, and was known as the keeper of a tavern. Seba Case came in during 1794, and settled upon lot 14, now owned by Myron Parks. Upon this lot he passed his life. George Gooding settled upon the farm opposite Rev. Hunn, where Wells and Timothy Gooding now live. The parts of lots 90 and 94 in the north part of the district were known as the Hooper Lung farm. A man came upon this tract, made a clearing, and lived there some time, and ultimately abandoned it as being too rough. A Mr. Ingram next resided on the land, and built a turning machine on Shaffer creek. His manufactures were limited, and of the articles, any one of which would now be a relic, were wooden plates. The Parshall place was owned

by Levi Hickox, of whom we have spoken. His descendants still reside in the vicinity. No. 15 was taken up by Elijah Tillotson, who set out an orchard still in existence. The irregularity of roads had its origin with the convenience of the farmers. The school-house in this district is a frame building, standing near the Bristol line. But a score of minors between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one reside in the limits of the district. A male teacher in winter and a female in summer are employed, who board around. Fifteen children attended the school in 1875. The school property is valued at \$600. The amount of moneys apportioned to the district in 1875 was \$79.84, and \$134 was raised by tax. The wages of teachers amounted to \$266. Other expenses, \$164.50. Total, \$297.84. Making the cost of tuition per scholar nearly \$20. The winter teacher received \$44 per month; the summer teacher \$24.

School District No. 18, principally in No. 9, third range, had for its early settlers Mr. Spencer, on lot 28, Mr. Taylor, an old, childless man, and Joel Moore, a pleasant, enterprising settler. Settlers moved to this region rapidly, and a brief mention is all we can give them. Abraham Root was a pioneer of 1792, upon the place of O. Tillotson, and purchased quite a large tract of land. Esquire Roswell Root, a son, was a long time resident of the locality. James Castle was an early proprietor and occupant of lot 53, now owned by D. J. Baker. Ambrose Phelps, from Manchester, at an early period bought the lands lying west of the Remington tract. Mr. Phelps married Liddy Gillett, sister to the wife of Mr. Root, in the time of settlement. Abner and Chester Bunnell were early carpenters and house-builders; the latter was engaged upon the construction of the old court-house or "Star Building," erected in 1794, and as payment for his services, Judges Phelps and Gorham deeded to him the land now owned by C. B. Ward. Some flaw in the title gave trouble, which was settled by a new deed by Zachariah Seymour, agent for Connecticut, on a presentation of a proper voucher. From a family of six, three survive,—Charles Bunnell, of Iowa; a daughter, the wife of Moses Ward, Sr.; and a son, H. Bunnell, upon Academy Tract. Isaac Van Orman, a settler, about 1795, on lot 42, near the present home of W. Beeman, was prominent as a business and as a religious man. He was later the owner of a six-horse team, employed to transport grain to Albany and bring back merchandise. On the stagnation of trade, this effort, followed by others, was a great and permanent advantage to the farmers. An old man, named Eli Butler, squatted a farm in the woods and built him a small log cabin, which stood somewhat to the east of A. M. Nott's house. Those who had business with him followed foot-paths which led to his abode. He traveled the country with spoon-moulds, and as he found dilapidated pewter plates transformed them to spoons, and so eked out a livelihood. E. S. Nott, father of A. M. Nott, married Eunice Case, a daughter of Seba Case. William Bacon, a land speculator, owned and sold to James Nethaway, where O. Outhouse lives. At Nethaway's death the property was sold by the heirs, and, passing through several changes, has come to present ownership of Mr. Outhouse. To the northeast part of lot 30 came Jonathan Mack, of Massachusetts, about 1799. He went upon the property and chopped a piece containing three or four acres; this was the beginning of his career as a good and reputable farmer. He married Eliza, daughter of Isaac Van Orman, and raised a large family. Upon the hill where stood Coxe chapel was raised a log school-house, the pioneer in that region of early settlement. When it was announced that a bee was to be had, all the old pioneers turned out with their axes and cattle for the work. Prominent of those present were Seba Case, Ambrose Phelps, Isaac Van Orman, Daniel and Dyer Castle, Elijah Hurd, and Joel Gillett. Logs were cut and put up, and No. 9 had a school-house, and a meeting-house as well. About 1810 the old log-house was demolished, and on the site a framed church was begun in 1811, and dedicated in 1815. Since 1865 the people began to attend church in Canandaigua, and about 1873 the building was taken away. The first Methodist church organization in the town was in this part of No. 9. The meetings were held at Roswell Root's house, and afterwards in a log house on the hill west of Durand's. The society on organization consisted of Roswell Root and wife, Sarah Moore, Ambrose Phelps and wife, Levi Rowley and wife, Talcott Reed and wife, Giles Hecox and wife, David Parshall and wife, Jesse Parshall and wife, Eliza Holcomb, Mrs. Murray, Aaron Spencer and wife, and Isaac and Jesse Van Orman. The date of formation was 1796. Unable to support a circuit preacher, local speakers were employed up to the removal of the building in 1873. The school-house on lot 55 was built about 1856. Repeated divisions have resulted in small schools, enhancing expenses and withdrawing the stimulus of numbers.

District No. 9 lies along the lake, and is occupied by a dozen families. There still stands upon the farm of Robert Benedict a house built by Israel Reed and occupied by Israel Parrish. A little southward of his house stood a log structure, owned by Van Orman. One of the earliest remembered deaths in this district was that of an emigrant, who, while engaged in clearing up a few acres on the Patten farm, now the property of F. O. Chamberlain, was taken sick, and after a

PLATE XXXV



RESIDENCE OF JOHN MALTMAN, ESQ., CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.

short illness died at the house of Van Orman. Messrs. Crane, Smedley, and a few others went in a scow from the foot of the lake and brought the body down for burial in the old cemetery. Where W. Beeman lives, John Wood, a blacksmith, once had his home, and carried on a shop in the village. Farther up the lake lived Jesse and David Parshall, and near the present school-house Joseph Shoemaker had his residence. A son lives on the academy tract.

District No. 8 likewise borders on the lake. Tichnor's Point is located in the northeast portion. Here Mr. Eaton made a settlement and a clearing. A man named Stiles located at the point, and opened a tavern. Miles Hecox settled near him. Stiles had a pioneer cider-mill near his tavern. It consisted of a horizontal wheel attached to an upright shaft, and run in a circular trough, crushing the apples in its course. The cider from the pulp was strained through small holes made in a sap trough. This Stiles was the owner of several lots, a man of large family, and well calculated to play the part of a pioneer, being hardy, robust, and enterprising. Descendants are variously located within the county. On lot 57, Seth Lewis, Senior and Junior, made very early settlements. A man named Grant then became owner, and sold in 1806 to Arsino Beebe, who came out from Vermont that year, and brought with him his wife and four children, one of whom, Mrs. Chamberlain, is a resident of Cheshire, at the age of seventy-four. Beebe cleared land now comprised in the farms of C. B. Ward and Henry A. Durand. Levi Rowley was an original settler, and cleared up land east of Beebe. Milton Gillett was a resident upon F. Munson's place, and in time became the owner of considerable property. Epaphratus Nott was a very early resident upon the Curtis place, and had quite a family. One son is a minister. Christian Seaman was a settler upon the lot below Durand. Aaron Hecox, a neighbor to Nott, after a time sold out and moved to Ohio.

District No. 5 contains the village of Cheshire, early known as Rowley's school-house, from an early school-building erected there on land owned by John Rowley, the first settler on the site of the village in 1795. His house was the first in the hamlet. The lands of this district lie in ridges; hills rise above hills, and in the valleys was marshy land, covered with a heavy growth of oak, poplar, and butternut; on the highlands the forest-trees were fewer and smaller, and hence more easily cleared. The Indians had burned the woods annually, and, caring nothing for the trees, the fresh herbage, inducing the presence of deer, was to them of more account. Two persons, Peter Atwell and E. Nott, young men and soldiers of the Revolution, were the first adventurers to this locality. They purchased land of Phelps and Gorham. Atwell gave his time to hunting, in which he was very successful, while Nott settled steadily down to his work of clearing up a farm. Both reached the age of fourscore, and died upon their lands. Their descendants, once numerous, are all but gone,—dead or removed west. Elder E. S. Nott, the only child of E. Nott, still survives, and lives near Cheshire. His long life of seventy-seven years has been passed upon the place. Levi Beebe, Milton Gillett, William Bacon, Jonathan Mack, and Stephen Ward, were later settlers in this district. Mark Doolittle and Selma Hotchkiss were former residents near the Wire farm.

CHESHIRE.

A pleasant village, handsomely located, bears the name of Cheshire. Jonathan Beebe, as the agent of Oliver Rose, of Centrefield, opened the first store in the place in the year 1812. The old building, afterwards refitted, is the present home of Mrs. Jane Renwick. The next storekeeper was William King, in what is now the shoe-store and residence of Stillman Doolittle. In 1815, a number of families came to the place and projected the idea of a village. Among these new-comers were Daniel and Selma Hotchkiss, Joseph E. Tyrrel, and Amanda Hitchcock. John Rowley erected a saw-mill in 1814. From his "still" in Centrefield Rose kept his store well supplied with liquors, and an unhappy state of society resulted. Quite a number sold out and removed. Others moved in. Israel Parshall opened a store, and Messrs. Delano & Green did the same, and both did a thriving business. Lorenzo Tillison became a partner with Parshall. Hanaan Cooley and Ralph Huntley kept a store in the same building. Isaac Webster was engaged in storekeeping about 1840. The first blacksmith in the place was John Adams, who hammered a livelihood from his anvil for ten years, and then moved elsewhere. In 1818, Joseph Israel opened the first tavern in the building now used as Wilbur's store. Smith Pritchard was his successor for a number of years. Jabez Pritchard built a "corn-cracker"-mill and a carding-mill on the branch south of the village some time in 1834. The latter was run by Morgan Case. In the early school-house Jonathan Beebe was the standing teacher for years. A new building erected in 1830 is yet in use. Elder Nott, Elder Ward, and Mrs. Chamberlain are surviving pupils of Beebe's school. Levi Beebe, born in 1806, was one of the earliest births in the village. Rebecca Dodge, daughter of Mrs. John Rowley, was one of the first burials in the old cemetery. The first settled minister in the place was Thomas Tuttle, a Baptist, who, after a dozen years, was succeeded

by Abel Haskin. A dormant season lasted for many years, and finally, in 1870, the village woke up to a new life. It has three stores, two blacksmith-shops, two carriage-shops, a steam custom-mill, and a spoke-factory and saw-mill combined. A post-office has been established here forty years. Mrs. Renwick has held the office a score of years. Not sufficiently strong to warrant the attempt to build a meeting-house alone, members of different denominational belief united with the Christians and Free-Will Baptists and erected a church in 1840. This served until 1870, when it was removed to make way for another, and is now used as the town-hall, and owned by C. H. Wilbur. After various efforts, a union to build a new church was consummated. A house was erected at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars, and dedicated, in October, 1870, by Rev. Ball, of New York. The movement was started by Elder William Taylor, and is the result of a united effort of the villagers.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first Baptist church of Canandaigua was organized June 30, 1800, at the house of Lemuel Castle, and embraced twenty-one members. These were from the Baptist church of Phelpstown. On the organization of the church at Mr. Castle's, the sermon was preached by Elder Case. Among the prominent members were Hugh Jameson, Lemuel Castle, John Rowly, Solomon Goold, Eli Butler, Fairbanks Moore, Jerry Miller, Charity Castle, Rebecca Rowly, Chloe Butler, David Hurd, Jennette Jameson, and John Freeman and wife. Mr. Freeman was one of the first settlers, and cleared up the Monteath farm and built what was known as the Monteath mill. The church for a number of years had only occasional preaching by Elders Goodale, Tuttle, and Mugg. On June 30, 1804, the church procured the services of Elder Silas Barnes, who was to preach one year for seventy-five dollars, and the sum to be raised by equalization from the assessor's rate-bill, and a resolution was passed allowing the sisters to vote at church meetings. Hugh Jameson and Lemuel Castle were appointed deacons of the church, and the record shows them energetic in discharge of duty and frequently called upon to sit in council on the formation of other Baptist churches in the county. For thirty-two years the church was destitute of a house of worship. Their meetings were held in private houses, school-houses, and barns, in different places in the south part of the town, known as No. 9. On July 22, 1832, the church met to take into consideration the erection of a house of worship, which was built near the place owned by Zebina Lucas, Esq. Elder Eli Haskell was pastor of the church at this time, and preached there twenty-eight years. After his death the church was removed to Cheshire, where Rev. A. S. Long served as pastor seven years. Becoming reduced in numbers from emigration west, the remaining members united with the Baptist church in Canandaigua. The largest membership at any one time was one hundred and twenty-six, and the total of membership, from first to last, was three hundred and sixty-five.

BAPTIST SOCIETY IN CHESHIRE.—The first meeting was held December 5, 1840, Elder E. F. Crane chairman. The first board of trustees were Amasa Salisbury, Justus Rose, Lester Hulse, Orrin B. Morse, Elias Huntley, William B. Prouty, and Moses Ward. Orrin B. Morse was clerk, and L. Hulse secretary. The proceedings recorded in the county clerk's office March 12, 1841. The society ran down so that on January 15, 1856, William B. Prouty was the only Baptist belonging to the church. Religion was slightly regarded. The Methodists only used the house. A building committee was appointed November 17, 1869, and the house finished. A bell costing five hundred dollars was obtained February 5, 1874. Frank Simmons was the first whose funeral rites were performed in the new church. The sermon was by Rev. Abbott, Christian. Southeast from Cheshire on the lake, at Monteath's point (named for J. S. Monteath's family), lived Whiting Truman in the year 1800. He erected a grist-mill in the gully on the stream, and there are ladies yet living who carried grists on horseback to this mill during the days when settlement was sparse, mills few, and access to them difficult. Southward is Bell's Point, which was settled and cleared by Mr. Eaton, and is now owned by Messrs. Foster, Benedict, and Brown.

THE ACADEMY TRACT.

In 1804, a tract of land containing three thousand acres in the south end of No. 9, Canandaigua, was donated by Oliver Phelps to aid in establishing and maintaining the Canandaigua Academy, and hence derived its name—Academy tract. It extends from the lake west to the hill-top east of Bristol Hollow, and from the north line of South Bristol northward, to contain the required land. Deep gorges, formed by water-courses, have furrowed its surface, while the wearing away of the rocks has contributed to produce the point noted. Originally supposed of little value, it was covered by a growth of stunted oaks, with an undergrowth of the huckleberry and cranberry. Survey was made into one hundred and fifty acre lots, and these were again divided in halves, so that first

settlers had seventy-five acres each. The condition of occupation was the payment of a small perpetual interest, and the land was not only thought poor, but the same character was attributed to those who became its occupants. The first settlement was made in 1810, upon the land known as the Eaton farm, comprised in about three hundred acres, lying in the northeast corner, and including Bell's Point. The name of the pioneer is Stantliff. Three years later, fourteen families, coming from various quarters, had settled on the tract. They are thus enumerated: John Penoyer, Deacon James Currier, William Warren, Jonathan Crooker, Solomon Riggs, Stantliff, Widow Holmes, Elias Bascom, Messrs. Old and Gordon, the Bullards, I. Dickerson, and Robert McGue.

Education claimed early attention, and a rude school-house, composed of rough logs, was raised, inclosed and occupied. The structure soon caught fire and was burned. Deacon Currier donated sufficient pine logs for another. Over its construction he exercised a personal superintendence. He hewed the logs inside and out, and the house was raised, nicely pointed out and in with lime-mortar, and furnished with twelve lighted windows. It was, everything considered, a credit to the committee. This house served the double purpose of school and church down to 1832, when a church was erected near by. The present school-house was erected about 1837, since which time the old building has formed a part of the residence of Widow Gage and Wesley Davis. Primarily, the entire tract constituted a district and numbered an hundred scholars. Upon the erection of the stone school-house, near the residence of Stephen Trickey, the southwest corner fell to the stone-house district. A strong and flourishing school has always been maintained, and the efficient teacher of to-day is a descendant of Stephen Sisson, who taught there half a century ago. In 1820, thirty to forty families were settled on the tract, and all but four or five of the lots were occupied. There were then but two framed buildings—those of Cyrel Eaton and William Warren. Several of the settlers, among whom were Jonathan Crooker, Deacon Currier, and Stetson Randall, had double-log houses, with stone chimney in the middle and jamb fire-place in both rooms. Many of the log barns were roofed with rye straw. Of all poor lots, one was considered to be particularly so. It lay upon a ridge, with thin, dry soil, and was scantily covered with scrubby timber. About 1825, Jasper Housel, of New Jersey, with a large family, came in and took the lot, being too poor to do better. A cabin was soon put up, and a clearing began. The trees were girdled and the farm was soon in crop. About 1835, a yield of seven hundred and fifty bushels of splendid wheat was taken from it as a single harvest, besides much other produce, and this lot was no longer called poor. Superior wheat had been produced by various farmers at an early day, but about 1832 the Martins, from Dutchess county, moved in and introduced the use of clover and plaster. Henry Howard moved upon a large farm adjacent the tract, and engaged as hands Thomas Price, John Dennis, and David Barnes, good English farmers, who not only proved beneficial in their knowledge of husbandry, but ultimately became settlers in their own right.

POLITICS

has known little diversity of feeling. In the three presidential campaigns following 1826 there was but one opponent to the anti-Mason and Whig party. The Republican party is largely in the majority.

RELIGION

has been regarded from the outset. A large society of Episcopal Methodists was formed, and regular appointments were filled by circuit-riders. Among local exhorters and preachers were Jonathan Croker, John Trembly, and David Davis. In 1823, Edgar P. Sanford moved in and drew around him a large society of the Christian order. There was preaching every Sabbath. A church was built, and, till about 1860, the society flourished. Among the residents there have been scattered members of other societies, but not sufficiently strong to organize. There were several of the Baptist faith, and Elder Haskell is referred to as a faithful, popular man. A revival occurred about 1826, under the labors of Elders Sanford, Ward, and Nott. A second revival took place in 1842, under the preaching of Rev. A. S. Langdon. A revival was conducted by Elder John S. Robinson, and in 1866 an awakening was experienced under the teachings of Rev. R. T. Hancock and coadjutors. The old Christian church, erected in 1832, had shown signs of decay, and was removed to make room for a neat, commodious union or people's church, free to all. The first and only tavern kept on the tract was in the house now owned and occupied by Benjamin Hight, and known as the Academy P. O. It was kept by Joseph Coy, who, in 1820, moved from Middlesex (now part of Yates county), with a family of nine children. The tavern closed out in 1831. Despite the presence and use of liquors, the family grew up temperate. We have named Deacon James Currier; he came in 1811 to Academy from Vermont, with eight children. A millwright, he pursued his calling forty-seven years. He erected

on the Merrimac river the second carding-mill built in the United States. His last mill was constructed in 1832, at Clinton, Michigan. He died at Green lake, that State, in 1859, lacking but six of being a hundred years of age. Cyrel Eaton served in the army of the Continentals, and was a resident of a farm in this locality from 1816 till 1843, when he sold out. John Trembly, from Farmington, moved in and lived here from 1818 till his death in 1865. Elam Crane came from Connecticut in 1790. After a varied life in respect to place and occupation, he procured him a home on Academy tract in 1826, where he died in 1850, in his eighty-third year. He was well known as a teacher, and an adherent of the order of Friends. Of a large family, there remains in his old neighborhood but one, George Crane, who now owns a farm upon which, forty-seven years ago, he worked as a month-hand.

The history of Canandaigua, for a score of years following its first occupation, is but a succession of events which derive their interest from the relation of the settlers to the present. There was peace, charity, generosity, and good-fellowship among them, which traits have been handed down to the present. We are led by these recollections to remember gratefully our pioneers, to emulate their industry, preserve our heritage, and hand it down unimpaired.

CANANDAIGUA IN THE REBELLION.

The following is a record of the names of all officers and soldiers who have entered the military service, and of all officers and seamen who have entered the naval service, of the United States from the town of Canandaigua, since April 15, 1861, together with authentic facts relating to each individual named herein, as far as can be obtained. It is mainly compiled from the "Military Record" of the town, prepared by Jas. C. Fairchild, town clerk in 1865-66.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY—*Two-Years Men—Company E.*

Theophilus Fitzgerald, enlisted May 14, 1861, as captain; promoted major August 15, 1862; served with the regiment till the expiration of his term of enlistment.

Walter J. Brown, enlisted May 14, 1861, as first lieutenant; in battle of Winchester; resigned.

Harvey Padelford, mustered May 22, 1861, as second lieutenant; promoted first lieutenant August 15, 1862; remained with regiment during term of service.

Henry S. Gulick, May 14, 1861, sergeant; promoted second lieutenant 1863; in battles of Winchester, Rappahannock, Antietam, Chancellorsville.

John H. Stall, May 14, 1861, sergeant; served faithfully with his regiment, and was honorably discharged at expiration of term.

Charles P. Akens, May 14, 1861; promoted corporal, 1861; sergeant, 1862; discharged at expiration of term of service.

Mark J. Blakely, May 14, 1861, musician; served his term.

Francis J. Anderson, May 14, 1861; promoted corporal; discharged at end of term.

Allen Burgess, May 14, 1861; promoted corporal, then sergeant; served the period of enlistment.

Peter Burgess, May 14, 1861, private.

The following privates enlisted May 14, 1861: George Benson, Merritt J. Belding, John H. Hogle,—in battles of Winchester, Rappahannock, Antietam; killed in battle Chancellorsville; La Fayette Lee, Marcus M. Mallison, Amos H. Neafie, Wm. P. Sennatte, Michael Scantling,—participated in every engagement in which the regiment took part; Benjamin P. Frazer, died October 19, 1861, of typhoid fever, at Darmstown, Mo.; Watson Wyckoff,—died, 1861, at General Hospital, Baltimore, Md., of typhoid fever; Samuel D. Woods, January 6, 1862. Selah P. Quick, May 14, 1861, sergeant,—discharged for disability July, 1861; Henry Herrick, June 10, 1861,—deserted from hospital, Baltimore, September, 1861; Henry M. Tuttle, December 23, 1861.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY—*Company D.*

David Van de Carr, enlisted May 7, 1861; appointed sergeant; discharged with regiment, June 2, 1863.

Theodore C. Rodney, May 7, 1861, sergeant; discharged June 2, 1863.

The following is a list of privates who enlisted in this regiment for two years, and were discharged June 2, 1863:

Richard Appleton, May 7, 1861; went to hospital, September 19, 1862, Frederick City, Md.

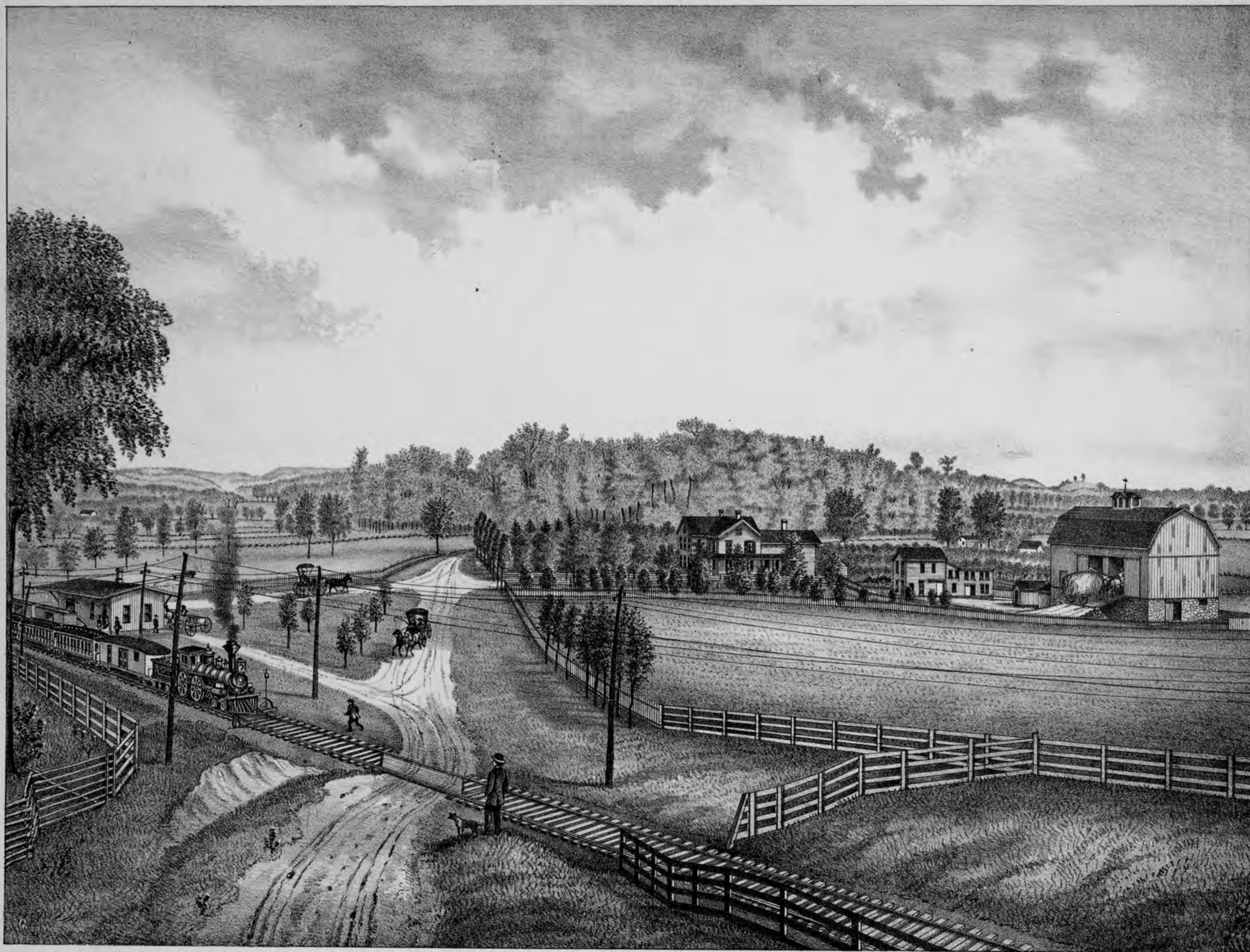
Alonzo Bayley, August 28, 1862.

Edwin P. Barris, May 7, 1861.

John R. Cutler, August 31, 1862.

Joseph Gleason, May 7, 1861.

PLATE XXXVI



PADEFORD STATION, AND RESIDENCE OF H. PADEFORD, CANANDAIGUA, NEW YORK.

James S. Lyon, August 30, 1862.
 Henry W. Lewis, May 7, 1861.
 Albert S. McGowan, May 7, 1861.
 Edward Murphy, May 7, 1861.
 Thomas O'Neill, May 7, 1861.
 Joseph E. Otis, May 7, 1861.
 Oscar Rogers, May 7, 1861.
 Jno. G. Scholtz, August 29, 1862.
 William O. Wittels, August 29, 1862; taken prisoner May 4, 1862.
 Michael Daily, May 7, 1861.
 Lorenzo D. Wood, Company G, August 30, 1862; transferred to brigade band by order of General Vinton.

EIGHTY-FIFTH INFANTRY—*Company B.*

W. W. Clark, enlisted as captain, August 21, 1861; promoted lieutenant-colonel, July 21, 1863; served till regiment was discharged.
 C. S. Aldrich, captain, August 21, 1861; promoted adjutant, January 28, 1862.
 Spencer Martin, first sergeant, August 26, 1861; promoted first lieutenant, March 18, 1862; resigned.
 Wm. H. Dillon, August 26, 1861, corporal; discharged July 27, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
Privates: O. W. Chamberlain, September 25, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, May 27, 1862.
 R. G. Chamberlain, September 25, 1861; discharged May 25, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
 James Dunlap, August 26, 1861.
 Henry Defaut, August 26, 1861.
 John Demerritt, September 21, 1861; died in service.
 C. B. Hart, August 26, 1861; died May 18, 1862, at Chesapeake Hospital.
 A. S. Ingraham, August 26, 1861; discharged on account of disability, June 7, 1862.
 J. J. Mary, August 26, 1861; taken prisoner at Fair Oaks, May 31; exchanged September 15, 1862.
 Milton Wheeler, September 21, 1861.

NINETY-EIGHTH INFANTRY—*Company I.*

William H. Adams, enlisted as first lieutenant and was mustered January 29, 1862; promoted captain; mustered out on consolidation of regiment June 3, 1863; in battle at Yorktown, Williamsburg, and Seven Days before Richmond.
 James Johnson, private, enlisted November 5, 1861.
 John P. Kelly, October 1, 1861; served with regiment during period of enlistment.

Company K.

George N. Williams, enlisted January 29, 1862, as first lieutenant; promoted captain May 22, 1862; mustered out on consolidation of regiment June 3, 1863; in battles Yorktown, Williamsburg, and Seven Days before Richmond.
 Asher Hayton, October 10, 1861, private; served with regiment during his term of enlistment.
 Charles Eighmey, October 9, 1861; missing in action of Savage Station, Va., May 31, 1862.
 Daniel Scantling, October 15, 1861; served with regiment full term.
 Lewis Scott, November 10, 1861; promoted corporal and first sergeant; in every engagement in which regiment took part; wounded in action at Fort Harrison, Va., September 29, 1864.
 Jackson Buchanan, October 25, 1861; wounded June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va., from the effects of which he died at Alexandria, Va., 1864.
 Alfred Bartlett, January 29, 1862; deserted from hospital.
 Edward Clohesy, January 29, 1862; detached with a battery part of time of service.
 William Ryan, January 29, 1862; with regiment till battle of Yorktown, Va., when he was discharged for disability.
 Rody Higgins, November 11, 1861; served with regiment till January 27, 1864, when he re-enlisted.
 James K. P. Eighmey, January 29, 1862; after serving nearly three years, was discharged July, 1864, on account of wound received at Cold Harbor.
 William H. Ackley, October 10, 1861; deserted from Annapolis, Md., November, 1862; was arrested and returned to his regiment after an absence of two years.
 Byron Pierce, corporal, October 15, 1861; wounded in action at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; re-enlisted January 2, 1865; promoted sergeant.
 William H. Carr, January 29, 1862; died at McClellan Hospital, Fortress Monroe, from effects of wounds received at Drury's Bluff, May, 1864.

John Pope, January 29, 1862; deserted while home on furlough, April, 1864.
 Jerry Twohey, November 25, 1861; re-enlisted January 2, 1864; killed at battle of Drury's Bluff, May, 1864.
 Michael Kilday, January 29, 1862; re-enlisted January 2, 1864; taken prisoner at Fair Oaks; exchanged; returned to regiment after having been five months in hands of enemy.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

Dennis McCarthy, August 29, 1862; discharged from One Hundred and Tenth regiment June 6, 1863; re-enlisted in One Hundred and Eleventh, and served time out.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY—*Company D.*

Charles A. Richardson, mustered August 22, 1862, as first lieutenant; promoted captain November 27, 1862; wounded in foot at Gettysburg, Pa.; severely wounded in face in action near Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864; discharged on account of wounds September 3, 1864; commissioned major.
 Spencer F. Lincoln, August 9, 1862; second lieutenant; promoted first lieutenant November 27, 1862; adjutant December 7, 1862; arm amputated, from wound received in action near Petersburg, April 16, 1864; died at Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., July 9, 1864.
 James M. Bull.
 John B. Geddis, July 28, 1862; promoted second lieutenant November 27, 1862; first lieutenant, March 25, 1864; captain, June 10, 1864; wounded in action at Boynton Road March 31, 1865; commissioned lieutenant-colonel; not mustered.
 Edward E. Fairchild, July 28, 1862, sergeant; discharged November 18, 1863, to receive appointment of second lieutenant in Ninth Regiment United States Colored Troops; in action at Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg.
 Ira H. Wilder, mustered August 22, 1862, as sergeant; promoted first lieutenant July 1, 1864; captain August 28, 1864; on detached service at Elmira, N. Y., from July 20, 1863, to July 1, 1864.
 Darius S. Sackett, August 22, 1862, corporal; wounded in action at Maryland Heights, September 13, 1862; discharged from hospital, Annapolis, Md., November, 1862.
 Henry M. Lee, August 6, 1862, corporal; promoted sergeant January 1, 1863; sergeant-major, February 29, 1864; second lieutenant, June 10, 1864; first lieutenant, Company E, September 25, 1864.
 Charles Gage, July 30, 1862, corporal; promoted sergeant March 1, 1864; first lieutenant, August 28, 1864; discharged March 29, 1865, for disability.
 Henry Mattoon, August 4, 1862, corporal; promoted sergeant, 1863; wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., while bearing colors, July 3, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps July 15, 1864.
 Hollister N. Grimes, July 28, 1862, corporal; discharged for disability January 8, 1864.
 Charles A. Garlinghouse, July 28, 1862, musician; promoted sergeant-major January 20, 1865; second lieutenant, Company B, May 1, 1865.

Privates.

The following *enlisted* as privates at the dates given:

Albert S. Andrews, July 28, 1862; promoted corporal October 14, 1863; sergeant, May 1, 1865; severely wounded in action at Bristoe Station, Va., October 14, 1863; taken prisoner, and re-taken by his regiment two months later.
 Daniel Butler, July 30, 1862; taken prisoner at Po river, Va., May 10, 1864; died of disease in rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga., September 19, 1864.
 Henry W. Bradt, July 28, 1862.
 Oliver C. Castle, August 7, 1862; discharged for disability May 2, 1863, at Alexandria, Virginia.
 John Clohecy, August 9, 1862; wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
 Charles C. Crandall, July 31, 1862; killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.
 Orlanda Evans, August 5, 1862; died of disease in hospital at Union Mills, Va., June 17, 1863.
 Edmond T. Mathewson, August 7, 1862; wounded in action at Maryland Heights September 13, 1862; taken prisoner near White Plains, Va., July 25, 1863; died in prison at Richmond, Va., November 14, 1863.
 Sanford B. Mead, July 26, 1862; served during period of enlistment.
 Horton McMillen, July 23, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House; served with regiment until December 25, 1864, when he was mustered out as supernumerary corporal on consolidation of regiment.

Adolphus T. Miles, July 30, 1862; detailed as hospital cook, and served in that capacity during term of service.

Sylvester Oatman, July 28, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.

Steven E. Prouty, August 7, 1862; died November 12, 1863, of wounds received in action at Auburn Ford, Va., October 14, 1863.

John D. Rivers, July 29, 1862; in battles Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 12, 1864.

Reuben Sprague, July 29, 1862; died of disease at Chicago, Ill., October 23, 1862.

Jeremiah Smith, August 8, 1862; died of disease at Chicago, Ill., October 23, 1862.

Charles G. Smith, August 14, 1862; died of disease at Harper's Ferry, Va., September 26, 1862.

William S. Townsend, August 8, 1862; discharged for disability at Elmira, N. Y., February 14, 1863.

Henry W. Wilson, August 11, 1862; killed by musket-shot in head in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.

Company K.

Charles W. Wheeler, captain, August 23, 1862; killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.

Henry C. Lawrence, August 20, 1862, second lieutenant; resigned January 24, 1863.

Thomas O. Perkins, August 23, 1862, first sergeant; discharged January 23, 1863; died subsequently.

William A. Reed, August 23, 1862, corporal, discharged October 28, 1862.

Lewis Clarke, July 15, 1862, private, promoted, November 1, 1863, sergeant; mustered out as supernumerary, December 25, 1864, on consolidation of regiment.

John W. Case, August 12, 1862, private; promoted corporal; deserted from Eighth New York Cavalry; arrested.

Bernard Logan, August 14, 1862, corporal.

Henry T. Antis, August 18, 1862, hospital steward; promoted assistant-surgeon Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers.

Privates.—Andrew J. Cady, August 11, 1862; wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg; returned to regiment May 27, 1864.

Patrick Courtney, July 19, 1862; deserted at Two Taverns, Maryland, July 7, 1863; returned to regiment October 19, 1863; deserted again December 1, 1863, at Strasburg, Virginia.

Le Roy Denton, August 11, 1862; died at Elk Run, Virginia, September 5, 1863.

Frederick Geiger, August 7, 1862.

John H. Keller, August 24, 1862; deserted November 8, 1862, at Chicago, Illinois.

Alonzo B. Lincas, July 28, 1862; deserted, August 28, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, Virginia; returned to regiment at Union Mills, Virginia.

Thomas J. Moore, August 12, 1862; died of inflammation of the lungs, at Alexandria, Virginia, April 10, 1863.

George Prout, August 12, 1862.

Henry Underhill, August 9, 1862; died at Union Mills, Virginia, November 27, 1863.

George B. Wilson, April 7, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY—*Company G.*

Hiram P. Brown, first lieutenant; mustered September 4, 1862; died at Portsmouth, Virginia.

Henry R. Murray, second lieutenant; detailed, in 1863, as United States signal officer; afterwards promoted to assistant commissary of musters under General Getty, on General Meade's staff; afterwards on General Getty's staff, while in command of division of the Sixth Army Corps.

Charles H. Paddock, September 4, 1862, first sergeant; discharged with regiment.

Elam C. Beeman, September 4, 1862, sergeant; promoted first lieutenant of United States Colored Troops; discharged November, 1865.

Charles W. Housel, sergeant, September 4, 1862; died of wounds received at Second Fair Oaks engagement, 1864.

Zebina Lucas, second sergeant, September 4, 1862; on detached service during enlistment; discharged with regiment.

William H. Barrett, September 4, 1862, corporal; promoted sergeant.

Marcus H. Swift, August 30, 1862, corporal; promoted sergeant.

Charles Y. Supplee, September 3, 1862, musician; member of band during service.

James Allen, private, September 4, 1862; promoted sergeant; discharged with regiment.

Orsamus Allen, August 28, 1862; discharged from disability June, 1864, at Portsmouth, Virginia.

William Bird, August 30, 1862; killed in front of Petersburg, June, 1864.

John C. Berry, September 4, 1862; promoted sergeant; discharged with regiment.

Daniel Boswell, September 4, 1862; discharged with regiment.

George A. Buchanan, September 5, 1862; killed at Fort Harrison, Virginia, October, 1864.

Conrad Bancroft, September 3, 1862; died in front of Petersburg, Virginia, from wounds received there.

Hortentius A. Chamberlain, September 4, 1862; died of disease at hospital, Point of Rocks, Virginia, September, 1864.

Hiram R. Case, September 4, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Charles O. Demeritt, September 4, 1862; discharged from disability, 1863.

Richard S. Foster, sergeant, September 4, 1862; discharged with regiment.

George W. Freer, September 4, 1862; discharged on account of wounds received at Cold Harbor.

Hiram D. Goodwin, September 4, 1862; transferred to the United States Signal Corps with Lieutenant Murray, in 1863, and served term of enlistment with the corps.

John Griffas, September 4, 1862; died of disease at Point of Rocks, Virginia, 1865.

William Hoff, September 3, 1862; discharged from disability, July, 1865.

John W. Horn, September 22, 1862; killed in front of Petersburg, Virginia, September, 1864.

Illesphor Iunsse, September 3, 1862; discharged from disability in the spring of 1863.

William Knickerbocker, September 4, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Andrew Lyon, August 30, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Charles R. Lilly, September 3, 1862; discharged with regiment.

John Masseth, September 3, 1862; transferred to United States Army Signal Corps, in 1863; died of disease same year, Hampton, Virginia.

Benjamin Miles, September 3, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Edgar Mattison, September 3, 1862; served on detached service as saddler.

James G. McClure, September 10, 1862; died of wounds received at the fall of Petersburg, at hospital, Point of Rocks, Virginia.

Samuel Nott, September 3, 1862; detailed in the band of the regiment, and remained a member till expiration of term of service.

Samuel Oatman, September 3, 1862; died at Canandaigua, in the summer of 1864, from effects of wounds received in battle.

John B. Parshall, September 5, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Cornelius M. Palmer, September 3, 1862; transferred to Signal Corps, United States Army, and served till term expired.

Gideon E. Parshall, September 5, 1862; discharged with regiment.

William Rouse, August 28, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Daniel G. Sterling, August 31, 1862; discharged from disability August, 1863, at Portsmouth, Virginia.

Daniel D. Sanford, September 4, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Daniel Stephenson, September 4, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Henry Squires, September 3, 1862; discharged with regiment.

John R. Styles, September 4, 1862; discharged at Rochester with regiment.

Samuel Thompson, September 3, 1862; died at Yorktown, February, 1863.

Oscar M. Thayer, September 3, 1862; killed at second battle of Fair Oaks, 1864.

Wilber H. Tillotson, September 4, 1862; died in hospital, time and place unknown.

Hezekiah Townsend, September 4, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Abram R. Terry, August 30, 1862; killed in front of Petersburg, June 18, 1864.

David A. Weatherwax, September 4, 1862; discharged with regiment.

William H. Ward, September 3, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Thomas G. Wyrd, September 3, 1862; discharged with regiment.

William C. Wilson, September 3, 1863; transferred to the Reserve Corps; discharged August, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH INFANTRY—*Company E.*

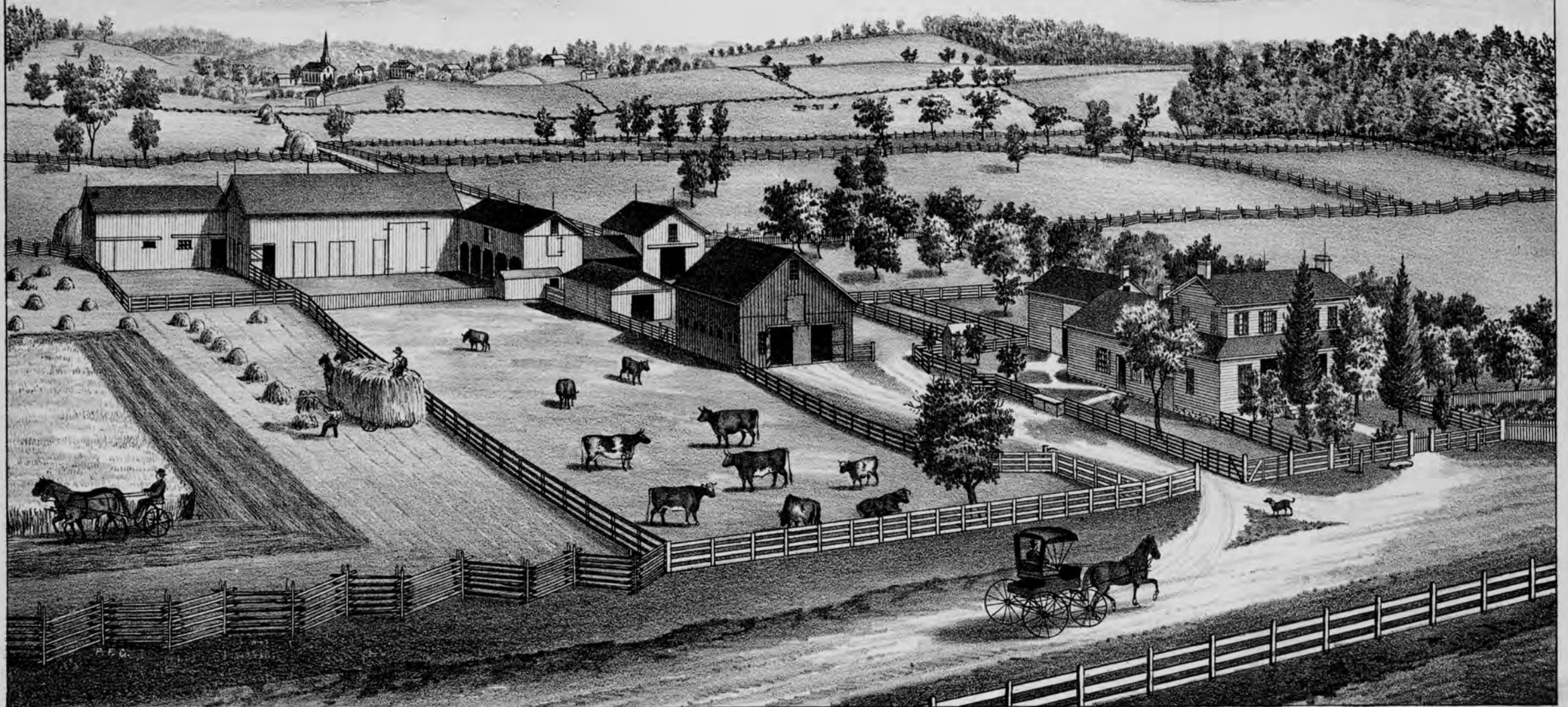
Moore Henry, captain, mustered November 21, 1862; resigned June 20, 1864.

Edward Hickey, first sergeant, enlisted August 19, 1862; deserted April, 1863.

James H. Simpson, sergeant, August 25, 1862; promoted first sergeant; taken prisoner October 19, 1864; died in prison November 14, 1864.



PLATE XXXVII



RES. OF CAPT JOHN B. COOLEY, CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.

Patrick McCarthy, sergeant, August 22, 1862; wounded slightly May 27, 1863.

David Rodgers, August 19, 1862; killed October 19, 1864, Cedar Creek, Virginia.

Cornelius O'Laughlin, corporal, September 4, 1862; promoted sergeant November 1, 1864.

James McGowan, corporal, August 28, 1862; died May 14, 1864, of wounds received April 9, 1864.

John Jordan, corporal, August 30, 1862; wounded severely June 14, 1863.

James Hickey, corporal, August 26, 1862; discharged at expiration of term of service.

John Long, corporal, September 1, 1862 (One Hundred and Sixty-second Infantry); taken prisoner October 19, 1864.

Patrick Cairns, private, August 30, 1862.

John Edwards, August 28, 1862; wounded severely before Port Hudson, June 12, 1863.

James Fogarty, August 26, 1862; discharged April 10, 1864.

Alexander Finley, September 5, 1862; taken prisoner at Barry's Landing, October 30, 1863; exchanged December, 1863.

Patrick Geraty, September 1, 1862; transferred to First Regiment United States Cavalry.

George Husbands, September 2, 1862.

Michael Haverlin, September 1, 1862; died November 27, 1863, in New Iberia, Louisiana.

Michael Hill, corporal, September 1, 1862; wounded June 14, 1863.

Barnard Lennon, August 30, 1862; taken prisoner October 19, 1864; died in prison January 4, 1865.

Thomas Morrissey, August 31, 1862; deserted November 23, 1862, New York city.

Thomas Morris, August 30, 1862; discharged from disability January 30, 1864.

John Merriman, August 30, 1862; died at Franklin, Louisiana, February 4, 1864.

Patrick J. Morris, August 31, 1862; taken prisoner April 9, 1864; exchanged October 22, 1864.

Henry Messick, August 31, 1862; killed at the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864.

James Maury, August 30, 1862; taken prisoner April 9, 1864; exchanged October 22, 1864.

Thomas Moore, September 1, 1862.

Andrew McIntyre, September 30, 1862.

Michael Noone, August 30, 1862; transferred to First Regiment United States Cavalry.

Thomas O'Shaughnessy, September 2, 1862; deserted November 28, 1862, at New York city.

Patrick O'Brien, September 23, 1862; died October 20, 1864, of wounds received October 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Virginia.

John O'Lahey, September 3, 1863.

Patrick Picker, August 19, 1862; went into Twenty-first Illinois Battery.

William Timmon, October 8, 1862; deserted November 22, 1862, at New York city.

John Touhey, October 8, 1862; taken prisoner October 19, 1864.

FIRST ENGINEERS—*Company F.*

Abram Hills, corporal, enlisted November 13, 1861; served term of enlistment.

N. N. Denton, corporal, November 13, 1861; served on detached service as clerk in quartermaster's department; discharged October 13, 1864.

John Johnson, October, 1861; re-enlisted; promoted to first lieutenant of United States Colored Troops, April, 1864.

Henry Freeland, private, October, 1861; died June, 1862, at Hilton Head, South Carolina.

Henry Sanford, October, 1861; deserted January, 1862.

Alfred Mitchell, December, 1861; died of sickness, February, 1862, in New York city.

Theophilus Mitchell, October, 1861; served with his regiment during period of enlistment.

Roswell B. Smith, December 2, 1861; discharged with regiment.

William Flanagan, October, 1861; served with regiment till expiration of term.

George Squires, Company G, October, 1861; died of sickness January, 1862.

John Remer, November 18, 1861; discharged with regiment.

Fritz Harbo, Company C, October, 1861; died from sickness, March 21, 1862, Hilton Head.

Sanford Haines, Company G, October, 1861; discharged from disability, August, 1862.

Frank Schroder, Company G, October, 1861; served period of enlistment.

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY—*Company C.*

Edwin Anderson, August 8, 1863; served term of enlistment as private.

William Arnold, August 8, 1863.

William H. Brown, mustered August 8, 1863; discharged August 9, 1865.

Peter F. Bird, August 8, 1863.

Milan Birch, August 8, 1863; killed in action.

Henry C. Beeman, served from August 8, 1863, to August 9, 1865; discharged with regiment.

John C. Bockaw, August 8, 1863.

Wesley Booth, August 8, 1863; deserted 1863.

John H. Brooks, August 8, 1863; deserted at Burlington, West Virginia.

John Brohaw, August 8, 1863.

Orland Brown, August 8, 1863.

Thomas Cummings.

Charles Clark, August 8, 1862; deserted at Pleasant Valley, Missouri.

William Condon, August 8, 1863; served time.

Alonzo Cummings, August 8, 1863; discharged August 9, 1865.

Andrew J. Corey.

Joel M. Dean, August 8, 1863; died in service.

Thomas Dalligham, August 8, 1863; discharged August 9, 1865.

William A. Decker, August 26, 1863; served till regiment was discharged; a veteran.

Jeremiah Dempsey, August 8, 1863; died at Camp Stoneman, 1863.

John Denning, November 16, 1863.

Mortimer Fuller, August 8, 1863; died in Andersonville prison.

George A. Flynn, August 8, 1863.

John Y. Frazer, August 8, 1863; discharged June, 1865.

James F. Grier, August 26, 1863; discharged August 9, 1865.

George B. Herbendon, August 8, 1863.

Franklin Hathaway, August 8, 1863.

Arthur Hennesy, corporal, August 8, 1863; killed at battle of Five Forks, April 2, 1865.

William Hatton, August 8, 1863; discharged August 9, 1865.

Amos Hodges, August 8, 1863; discharged August 9, 1865.

William Hammond, August 8, 1863; discharged August 9, 1865.

William Jordan, August 8, 1863; discharged August 8, 1865.

Charles H. Johnson, August 8, 1863.

Albert Knowles, August 8, 1863; discharged August 9, 1865.

Francis McCormick, August 8, 1863; discharged August 9, 1865.

Silas McLaughlin, August 8, 1863.

Ambrose Peacock.

James L. Rockwell, August 8, 1863.

William M. Reeves, August 8, 1863; died in hospital.

Lewis A. Rockwood, August 8, 1863; discharged from disability.

Lot Reznor, orderly sergeant, August 8, 1863; veteran from the Eighteenth Infantry; discharged June, 1865.

Michael Scantling, August 8, 1863; veteran; discharged August 9, 1865.

Edward Singleton; served from August 8, 1863, to August 9, 1864.

George Shurtliff, August 8, 1863; discharged August 9, 1865.

Lewis Sevoy, August 8, 1863; discharged August 9, 1865.

Henry Townsend, August 8, 1863; discharged August 9, 1865.

Melvin C. Thompson, August 8, 1863; discharged with regiment August 9, 1865.

Henry M. Tuttle, corporal, August 8, 1863; discharged June, 1865.

Charles E. Wood, sergeant, August 8, 1863; discharged August 9, 1865.

Joel S. Hart, August 28, 1863; deserted May, 1864.

Jacob Keller, August 8, 1863; discharged August 9, 1865.

FIRST VETERAN CAVALRY.

The following is a list of soldiers who enlisted in the First Veteran Cavalry, with date of muster: Samuel B. Doyle, Company C, mustered August 24, 1863; Benjamin Davis, mustered August 25, 1863; Edward P. Higgins, September 16, 1863; Hiram T. Halstead, August 25, 1863; Albert B. Miller, September 2, 1863; Frederick T. Miller, September 4, 1863; Marcus M. Mallison, August 27, 1863; Patrick Mahen, August 12, 1862; Michael McCarty, August 21, 1863; Porter Stevens, September 19, 1863; Mark A. Woolsten, mustered September 21, 1863.

TENTH CAVALRY.

William Doan, mustered January 20, 1864; Lucius Fields, January 20, 1864; Isaac E. Stutwell, January 20, 1864.

TWENTY-FIRST CAVALRY, FOR THREE YEARS.

Charles Carpenter, mustered January 3, 1864.

TWENTY-FOURTH CAVALRY.

William Cline, mustered January 19, 1864; Erastus S. Marsh, January 19, 1864; William Kentfield, January 19, 1864. The following were mustered same date (January 19, 1864): Albert Lathrop, George Carman, Henry Denton, Franklin A. Fisher, William Francis, Albert J. Hacketoff, John Harmon, George A. Kipp, Charles H. Long, John Rowe. Thomas D. Allen, mustered January 7, 1864; Lester Allen, January 7, 1864; Theodore E. Pomeroy, January 7, 1864; William Soper, January 7, 1864; Edward Pollard, January 14, 1864; James Sagerty, January 19, 1864; Charles Jones, January 19, 1864; Oscar Austin, January 25, 1864.

FOURTH HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Joseph Housel, Jr., mustered January 3, 1864; Isaiah Coy, January 5, 1864; Isaac Hall, January 5, 1864; William Reed, January 4, 1864; Edward Pease, January 5, 1864. The following were mustered January 5, 1864: John Dennis, William Isham, David McJennett, Denjamin F. Hendershot, George C. Sheldon, George Worthington, William P. Sennott, John G. Brown. William Bell, January 13, 1864; Marshall Willis, January 4, 1864; Edward Laker, January 4, 1864; Chauncy Root, January 4, 1864; Stephen J. Whitwell, December 28, 1863; Henry H. Thayer, January 4, 1864; Francis Curran, January 26, 1864.

ELEVENTH HEAVY ARTILLERY.

John H. Smith, mustered July 30, 1864; Orville Hart, July 31, 1864.

FOURTEENTH HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Sylvester Butts, mustered January 5, 1864.

SIXTEENTH HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Richard Corcoran, mustered December 7, 1863.

Le Roy Ingraham, John Akins, Orland M. Brown, David M. Housel, Thomas Ragh, Jno. A. Pinkerton, Robert Freer, James Lysaught, R. S. Chamberlain, Thomas H. Bunnell, Timothy McLaughlin, Joseph P. Mary, Jno. Fisher, Benj. H. Ackley, Newell H. Spencer, George Masters, Jno. O'Brien, Eli Masters, Henry A. Lown, John Dempsey, William White, Edward Morris, were mustered January, 1864.

FIFTIETH ENGINEERS.

Thomas Meadon, mustered January 23, 1864.

John Collins, mustered January 3, 1864.

Eber A. Knowles, January 3, 1864.

William H. Schellinger, January 3, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Henry E. Bement, December 16, 1863.

Allen B. Cooper, Veteran, January 5, 1864.

Henry J. Davis, January 5, 1864.

Charles D. Raymond, January 5, 1864.

Charles Parrish, January 5, 1864.

William H. Mattison, David Herron, mustered February 25, 1865, discharged with regiment.

TWENTIETH UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

Augustus Smith, mustered January 3, 1864.

George H. Watts, December 19, 1863.

Adam Holland, December 19, 1863.

Augustus Freeland, December 19, 1863.

Alexander Blake, December 30, 1863.

Isaac Holland, December 30, 1863.

Thomas C. Clark, January 5, 1864.

Charles Freeman, January 5, 1864.

Of the following-named we have been unable to obtain any record further than that given: T. L. Abbott, mustered September 16, 1864; Austin Emerson, September 18, 1864; George W. Argetsaige, September 6, 1864; Charles Anable, R. C. Adams, P. F. Buonett, Oscar D. Blanchard, Jesse Bartles, Edwin Brown. August 6, 1864; John S. Bailey, August 7, 1864; William Burleson, Columbus Balcom, O. W. Chamberlain, Edward Collins, September 1, 1864; N. W. Conger, W. L. Crosby, Henry M. Clement, Richard Cassilton, Robert B. Cornell, William W. Cooner, John Drummer, Washington Edgerton, William B. Frazer, Jeremiah Francis, William Ferguson, Myron Fellows, Martin Fellows, Philip Farley, Samuel B. Gordon, Galutha Clark, George W. Griswold, Jno. H. Gilbert, Charles Gerrum, Jno. Groat, Henry Hulse, Millard Hulbut, Theodore Hewitt, Charles Howes, Jacob Hudson, Joseph T. Hunter, James Hoolchan, George Harlit, Raymond Hodges, Henry Hewett, John Irwin, Warren C. Jones, William Knapp, Jno. Kusher, Peter Kane, C. C. Lyon, Patrick Logan, Nicholas Latz, William J. Miller, Patrick Mahoney, Daniel Maloney, Darwin L. Mitchell, Charles H. Murphy, Jno. J. Mary, Robert Oyer, Charles W. Pease. Second Cavalry, Levi H. Putnam, Thomas Pendergrass; Miles W. Quick, United States Signal Corps, "G," enlisted in First Engineers in 1862, and transferred to Signal Corps; Barnet Riley, Franklin Rowley, Nerain Rowland, Alex. C. Road, Ellett Stedd, Henry Stedd, Albert L. Southwick, Henry Singlant, Perry W. Smith, Chauncey Smith, Hiram Sebran, Edgar C. Sibley, Perry Stevens, George Sackett, James A. Swarhout, C. W. Smith, E. A. Smith, Lyman L. Trask, Austin J. Witter, Jno. J. Wolcott, Jno. W. Wittermautte. Second Cavalry, Company K., mustered September 7, 1864; discharged June 15, 1865, with regiment: Jacob B. Wenter, Edwin Westoon, Hiram F. Witter, Levi Weatherwax. Second Cavalry, Company K, mustered September 6, 1864; discharged June 15, 1865, Charles Weston, John Myatt, Andrew W. Warfield, Lucian White, James H. Whitehead, Job Wolverton, Cornelius Young, August 23, 1864. The above enlisted in September, 1864, the following in 1865: John Anderson, mustered February 24, 1865; Arnold Armstrong, Arnold Austry, Jno. Adams, Edwin A. Belger, Alfred Bonchet, George B. Barden, Franklin Brown, Anthony Bayle, Andrew Condon, Michael Casey, Edward Courtney, John Clark, Jno. Crawford, Paul W. Cartwright, James Counmus, Jno. Davis, Charles B. Ellis, James Eager, James B. Foster, Arthur Furner, Frederick Gaines, John Gevin, Andrew Geachaler, Vincent Gravendish, James Gormley, Jno. Hogan, Thomas Hackett, William Herron, N. Harbinger, Alex. Hall, Robert Holmes, George S. Inson, Joseph King, Jno. Kelly, William Leslie, Peter Lumber, Michael Lane, Frederick Lamb, Peter Miller, Orrin McGee, Edwin C. Moody, Jno. W. Mattison, William McAllister, Peter McGraw, James Parent, Mr. Putnam, Robert Phenix, William Parker, Frederick E. Pomayne, Amasiah Roberts, Jno. Scantlin, John Smith, William Stone, John Sanders, Henry Spencer, William Shields, Jno. Spaulding, Peter Tracy, George A. Urber, Robert M. Ward, John Wayland, George R. Saul, William Lyons, Edward A. Milliken, mustered December 18, 1863; Hiram G. Braudo, same; Sibley E. Nott, same; Joseph E. Jones, same.

THE NAVY.

William Mack, enlisted August, 1862, for three years in Fiftieth Engineer Corps, went on the "Phillippe" in navy in winter of 1863, as third assistant engineer; discharged January 25, 1866.

Charles E. Emery enlisted in 1862, as second assistant engineer on the "Rehmont."

Jesse Parshall, enlisted in 1864, as seaman on the "Ceres;" remained in service after close of war.

PLATE XXXVIII.



RES. OF JAMES E. CHASE,
CHESHIRE, ONTARIO CO., N.Y.



JAMES E. CHASE



RES. OF E. W. GARDNER, ESQ.,
GIBSON ST., CANANDAIGUA, N.Y.

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PERSONAL SKETCHES.

AUGUSTINE SACKETT.

Nature has done much for some men, and the simple improvement of inherent qualities has brought a train of comforts such as are considered component parts of life's blessings. In this regard we may briefly consider the character and sketch the life of Augustine Sackett. He has come from a pioneer stock, original settlers in Warren, Litchfield county, Connecticut. Upon the farm where he was born, on April 24, 1789, his great-grandfather cleared the primeval forest, and the fifth of the Sackett generations now reside. He was the son of Homer Sackett, and one in a family of twelve children. His early youth was spent at home, engaged on the farm during summer, and attending school in winter. These periods of study in good schools enabled young Sackett to aspire to become himself a teacher, and at the age of nineteen he conducted a winter school at nine dollars per month, and was well satisfied with his first attempt.

Members of the Sackett family had gone to the Genesee country as early as 1801, and some of them had settled and sent home favorable reports of what is now Ontario County proper. The topic of discourse was the advantages offered by this new field, and in April, 1812, Mr. Sackett left Warren upon a prospecting tour, and, at the expiration of twelve days, traveling in a one-horse wagon, reached the town of East Bloomfield. He remained in the town nineteen months, working by the month on a farm, and teaching school. In the fall of 1813, in company with his brother Theron, Augustine purchased ninety-four acres in the town of Canandaigua, whereon he is a present resident. In November he set out on horseback and returned to Connecticut; he was ten days on the road. He speedily engaged a school in his father's district, and boarded at home. On March 31, 1814, he married Arze, daughter of Platt Starr, born in Warren, June 11, 1793. Leaving his wife at her father's, Mr. Sackett returned to Canandaigua with a two-horse wagon, and reached his destination about the 1st of May. The summer was passed with Theron on the land previously purchased. August 25 he drove back east, and on September 16 bade farewell to the old home, and set out with his wife for his new one in Canandaigua. Two weeks were occupied in the journey. These young pioneers began housekeeping in a frame building sixteen by twenty-four feet. Here they lived until 1825, when the house at present the homestead was erected. The farm, now so well cleared and improved, so well supplied with buildings, had at the outset but twenty acres cleared, and no house upon it of any account. The blessing of good health was enjoyed, and, combined with economy and industry, the comforts of life have been experienced with but few of its luxuries. In time eight children were added to the family circle. Sarah Lucinda, the eldest, was born June 16, 1815, and died January 7, 1846. Darius C., the youngest, born December 7, 1839, died February 10, 1871; he acquired a good education, and directed his thoughts to sacred themes; became a Presbyterian minister, and was settled over a church at Rock Stream, New York, when his health failed and terminated his labors. After a life companionship of over fifty years Mrs. Arze Sackett died November 20, 1871, and left her husband to travel life's pathway in the companionship of affectionate children. Mr. Sackett bought out his brother's interest in the farm, and from time to time added to its area until it comprised three hundred and fifty acres. One hundred and fifty have been transferred, leaving two hundred in the homestead. Mr. Sackett has never been obtrusive, but when called to act has been found capable and reliable. He has been required to serve as assessor repeatedly, and as school commissioner served acceptably. To the appellation of colonel he is justly entitled, having risen upon the gradations of military rank, and in about 1826 being lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of State troops. These promotions followed as a reward of faithfulness, stimulated by a natural love of discipline. Popular among the men, he was not less so among the officers, and may well recall his experience with pleasure. Early in life, as we have seen, he entered the school-room as an instructor, and has ever been a friend to the common school system. He built, of brick, for four hundred dollars, the first house used for school purposes in the district, and at both academy and seminary has made available their facilities for the education of his children. It is a memory of the past that Mr. Sackett hauled cord-wood to pay for the tuition of his daughters.

He joined the Congregational church about 1840, and wife and daughters were and are connected with that denomination. He has not ignored politics, and has been a member of parties regarded by him as best calculated for national progress. A Federalist, a Whig, a Unionist, and at present a Democrat, and in favor of the best men, wherever they may be found. About and with him his family is living with comfort. He has been and is a farmer, and from the production of wheat and the raising of stock has been enabled to obtain a comfortable livelihood. Seen at home, his influence has been firmly and judiciously exercised; not denying reasonable indulgence, and seeking their prosperity, he has the honor and affection of his children, with whom his years pass pleasantly. The impression left upon the mind of the stranger is of an aged man, worthy, estimable, and of noble bearing; hospitable, kind, and in the enjoyment of the fruit of honest endeavor; at peace with men, and reposing trust in the goodness of God.

GEORGE HICKOX.

Our brief records permit little else than genealogy, with the chronology of descent, and incidental notice of the life of George Hickox, his predecessors and his immediate descendants. Stephen Hickox, great-grandfather of Mr. Hickox, came from England, married Lydia Spelman, settled in the middle parish of Granville, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and lived and died there.

Levi, son of Stephen, was born in Granville, April 27, 1751. Sibyl Moore, who became his wife, was a native of Middletown, Connecticut, and moved to Canandaigua, New York, in 1791. Her death occurred December 29, 1801. His death took place January 7, 1811, in his sixtieth year.

George Hickox, Sr., was born in Granville, January 25, 1772; and Eunice, his wife, August 14, 1777. Both parties came west to Canandaigua,—the former on January 31, 1793. They were married January 26, 1797. Eunice Hickox died May 27, 1845. Mr. Hickox moved upon different farms, made improvements, and sold the betterments. He had a family of nine children—four sons and five daughters—born, and dead or living as follows: Orpha, 1798, died in Michigan; Eunice, 1800, died in Wisconsin; George, December 29, 1802; Zophar H., 1810, died in Wayne county; Luman, 1805, met death by accident; Michael S., now widowed; Mrs. Elias Durand; Luman C., 1812, died in the town; Roxana, 1815, resident of Wisconsin; Candice L., 1819, widowed and living in Wisconsin.

George Hickox, the especial subject of our notice, was born upon the farm now owned by Lorenzo H. Tillotson. He early manifested an interest in farming, and a fondness for the vocation of a shepherd. When any one indulges his taste, he makes a choice likely to result in advantage, and it is natural to find that the youth who loved to care for the lambs should have become a heavy stock-raiser. As an index of the extent to which he conducted his operations, it may be stated that at one time his flock of sheep numbered between four and five hundred choice merinos; his drove of cattle, some thirty fine Durhams; while from his meadow farm, at Cheshire, were taken one hundred and thirty tons of pressed hay. The first purchase of farm lands numbered fifty acres, and by purchase had increased to four hundred and fifty-six. Sale was made of the Cheshire farm, and the present homestead numbers two hundred and two acres.

He was married on February 25, 1828, to Mary A. Mallory, born at Milford, Connecticut, September 20, 1808, and the marital relation has been of mutual concord and affection. Possessed of those qualities which make the name of mother loved and revered, Mrs. Hickox enjoys, in the decline of life, the fruition of her unwearied efforts to teach, by precept and example, the lessons of truth, honor, industry, and religion.

Four children have been given them,—three sons and a daughter. George S. dates existence from March 30, 1829; James S., August 10, 1830; Henry B., January 19, 1833; and Mary D., May 26, 1837. The three sons are all married, and settled upon farms in the immediate vicinity of the homestead. As the

father, so the son; and the example of ample and well-built barns and sheds, of improved machinery, and both intelligent and energetic tillage, seen when under the paternal roof, has been given to a purpose. George lives on the farm adjoining the homestead; James on the second farm, known as the "Cooley farm;" and Henry one mile south, in distance of dwellings, but with lands but a few rods apart. While it may be true that practical education is valuable, theoretical knowledge is by no means to be underrated. The learning of the schools lays a basis for an after superstructure in life, and such a foundation was early bestowed by Mr. Hickox upon all his children. The boys reaped the advantages offered by the curriculum of the Canandaigua Academy, and the only daughter studied to a purpose when an inmate of the seminary. She has long been a teacher, has had charge of different seminaries as preceptress, and from natural aptitude, education, and taste may be regarded as a capable and popular professional educator.

A further consideration of the life of George Hickox reveals a man of medium stature, plain appearance, few, meaning words, and undemonstrative action. The condition of his farm, the taste and elegance of his residence, the lives of his children, are points of observation which inform the eye and give an index of character. A believer in rotation of crops, his land has lost nothing of its fertility; having pride in the best and knowing it the cheapest, his stock have taken many premiums. To make society of value, he has contributed both money and labor, and whether engaged with quiet diligence in the cultivation of his fields and the care of his stock, or among those whose united effort has perpetuated and enhanced the utility of the annual fairs of Ontario, his name may be mentioned as of one of the prominent and leading agriculturists of the county. Knowing but little of the lessons taught in schools, he is yet well informed, through the powerful educative influence of the public press. Publishers find in him a patron, and the table is covered with the literature of the day. Reverent to his Creator, he is not unmindful of his obligations, and joining the Methodist Episcopal church at Cokes' chapel, in 1833, he remained its steward a quarter-century. His charities are not ostentatious, his gifts are not blazoned, but they are none the less extensive and effective. An original Whig, he is a present Democrat, but not a partisan; and, as illustrative of his principles, no drunken candidate for popular suffrage could have his vote. While the name of George Hickox may not be heard beyond his own county, his life is not the less noble, his example less laudable.

JOHN B. COOLEY.

Every person has some test, some experience, whose illustration may be a benefit to others. A sterling trait of character possessed by Mr. Cooley, combined with modesty, is self-reliance, and his biography shows how a youth possessed of good health may lay the foundation for an after-life of usefulness and enjoyment.

John Cooley came to Canandaigua about 1790, and bought a farm of sixty-five acres on lot 72, now owned by J. S. Hickox. He married Margaret, sister of Abner Barlow, by whom he had one child, Lyman, who in early manhood was a teacher, and who died aged fifty-seven years. Mr. Cooley again married; his second wife was Lucina Bissel. He had gone upon his land, and erecting buildings, cleared off the timber, purchased additional land, and one by one children had been added to the family till their number was eight,—two sons, six daughters. The father died aged forty-eight years, during April, 1817, and left his widow to raise the family and conduct the farm. The first child, a son, died in infancy. Margaret married Marcus Norton, and died in Canandaigua. Emily married Amasa Chapman, then David Cassort, and died in town. She has children in Illinois. Minerva married Benjamin Sheldon, Jr., and died about 1835, in Chili, Monroe county. Ann H. married Hiram L. Collins, and died at Pittsford, Monroe county. Lydia married Edwin A. North, and died in East Bloomfield, about 1865. Terrissa is the wife of Orson Wilcox, resident of East Bloomfield. All have descendants in Ontario and the west.

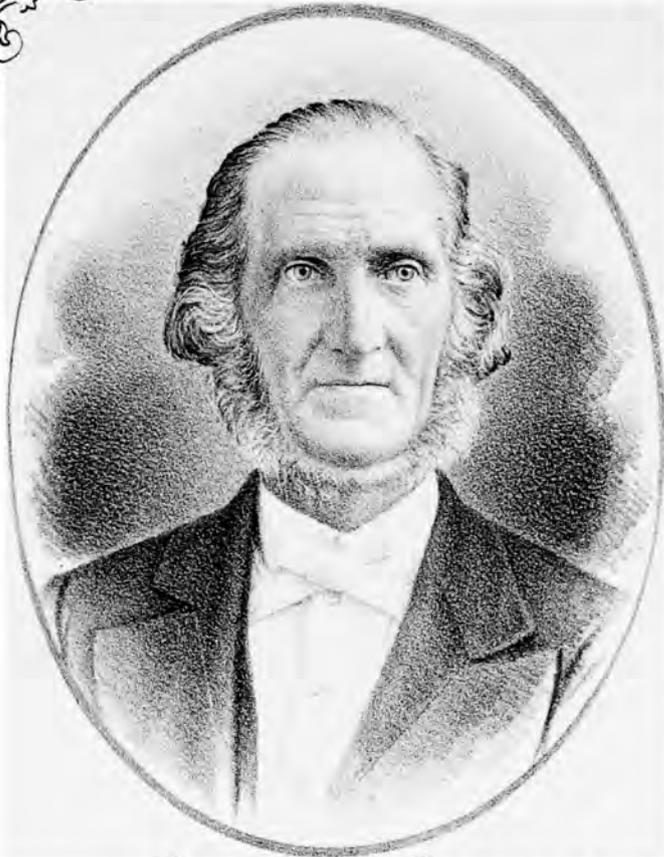
John B. Cooley, the only son, was born upon the old farm in the town of Canandaigua, on February 12, 1814. We have noted the father's death, and the widow left to her own resources. She rented the farm to various parties until John B., a sturdy, self-reliant lad, had reached the age of twelve years. A tenant had just left the farm and Mrs. Cooley was prepared to engage another, when her son proposed to undertake to carry on the farm for that season. With some doubt the mother permitted the effort, and it was successful, and for years the land was cultivated by him. All the advantages a common school could furnish were supplied, and when he reached the age of eighteen he attended the academy a year, and split rails to pay his board. During this time his brother-in-law, Mr. Wilcox, rented and carried on the farm. On February 18, 1836, he was united in marriage to Adaline Cooley, of Attica, Wyoming county, and continued his agricultural labor. His mother, who had passed her life upon the homestead,

died in 1845. The son became manager of the farm of two hundred acres, upon which he lives, some fifteen years before the deed was given. He has purchased fields and sold as the opportunity presented, and has now four hundred and thirty-nine acres of choice land.

Beginning the life of a farmer young, and desirous of securing from his labor the greatest possible results, Mr. Cooley has learned that production bears proportion to the condition of the soil as well as to its tillage. Stone and stump have been entirely removed, and huge cairns evidence a laborious task completed. Lands are kept well manured, tools are placed in shelter, and extensive sheds and barns house stock and hold farm products. He has engaged in a mixed husbandry, and the failure of one crop has been atoned by the growth of another. Sheep-raising has been and is a leading employment, and with this has been combined wheat-growing. Upon the Cooley farm five hundred fine merino sheep have grazed at one time, and seventy acres of wheat have ripened at a single harvest. A fine flock of two hundred choice merinos are now upon the farm; besides, there are the best breeds of swine and valuable Durham cattle. Upon the estate one may find all kinds of farm machinery, kept under cover and ready in condition when required for use. Assiduous in home-work, he has combined with other leading farmers and helped to make the Ontario Agricultural Society what it is to-day, by membership, labor, and outlay of means. Upon the records of the society many premiums to his credit attest the character of his products. He is no aspirant for political preferment, and, while Democratic in principles, is independent in action. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church in 1832, and has contributed of means to the church till date. Mr. Cooley is of genial, social disposition, a liberal provider, and an indulgent parent. Desirous of securing the advantages of education to his family, he has kept his home well supplied with many newspapers, and furnished his children opportunity to attend to the acquisition of education. By his first wife he had eight children, seven of whom are living. Mrs. Cooley died on January 28, 1853. Francis, born February 17, 1837, and Lucian A., September 16, 1838, are residents upon farms near Jackson, Michigan. Martha Ann, born April 3, 1840, May A., June 11, 1847, and Lucina, January 31, 1849, are living at home. John D., born May 30, 1842, is a farmer in East Bloomfield; and Frederick S., born November 17, 1844, is married and resides upon and works a part of his father's farm. Mr. Cooley married on July 14, 1853, Catharine T. Benson, who has borne to him four children,—three daughters and one son. Adaline, born July 14, 1855, died January 9, 1860; Orion J., born November 18, 1856; Nelly D., June 14, 1859; and Catharine E., June 26, 1860, make the old farm their home. The examples of history and its events fraught with truth impress the mind, but an instance taken from the ranks of the husbandman presenting honest independence, and how it was obtained, properly applied, is a valuable lesson.

J. E. CHASE.

None repent the diligence of their youth nor applaud their own idleness; but the pleasure of retrospection is the memory of time well spent. It is not that J. E. Chase was born in Montgomery county, New York, but a natural desire to learn how by inherent energy a man destitute of property has finally reached a competence, and what striking points mark a new departure destined to result in ultimate success. The loss of a parent has generally a double significance,—a deprivation of valuable companionship and the cessation of support. It was in this sense that Mrs. Chase, mother of J. E., was left in 1818 with three small children, and dependent upon human sympathy. Years went by and many a privation was experienced, and powerfully were the lessons of diligence and self-denial impressed upon the character. In the year 1839, J. E. Chase was united in marriage to Miss Julia Lake, of Essex county, New York. Two years later he removed to Hopewell, Ontario County, and in 1843 became a resident of Canandaigua. A comparison of the past with the present exhibits a contrast between a young man, just married, arriving in this county with but three-quarters of a dollar with which to begin the battle of life, and the present owner of a fine farm of two hundred acres of good land free from incumbrance. Three qualities have been potent to secure this happy result,—industry, sobriety, and religion. The early settler in Ontario, while his deprivations were greater, had his land at nominal rates; but he who could become the owner of a farm of two hundred acres, beginning with an empty pocket and only a hopeful mind as late as 1843, had full occasion to illustrate that industry which, connected with abstinence from an unhealthy and destructive stimulus, will almost invariably result in prosperity. Mr. Chase embraced religion in early life, and has found its consolations a great comfort under severe trials, through which his life has passed. He can confidently recommend a search for this wisdom, as "above rubies," and not to be compared in value with aught temporal and earthly.



James Whorrall

Ellen H. Whorrall



RES. OF JAMES WHORRALL, CANANDAIGUA, NEW YORK.

GENEVA VILLAGE.

"Oh, a wonderful stream is the river Time,
As it runs through the realm of tears,
With a faultless rhythm and musical rhyme,
And a boundless sweep and surge sublime,
As it blends with the ocean of years."
B. F. TAYLOR.

NOTHING can be of greater interest to the student of local history than mention of those Romans of the forest who inhabited this county immediately prior to the advent of the white settler, and proud should the people of Geneva be in the recollection that where now are located their pleasant homes, scarce a century ago the wilderness resounded with the war-whoop of the fierce *Iroquois*, the most powerful as well as intellectual nation of aborigines of which we have any record. Where was there a warrior who equaled Brandt, or an orator superior to Red Jacket? The valor, and, it is well to add, the barbarity, of Joseph Brandt (*Thayendenege*) have gone down to history without a parallel in the annals of the world, while Red Jacket's power at the council-fire and at the treaty was mightiest of all.

Sullivan's campaign, and its severe but salutary results, are matters of history. At "Kanadesaga," the American army found and destroyed a large *Seneca* village. Here the warriors had gathered their forces, and at this point a battle was anticipated; but as the white soldiers advanced the Indians abandoned their homes and fled in terror before the thunder of his artillery, like leaves before the whirlwind. Nearly a decade had passed after this invasion before an attempt was made by the whites to purchase their lands and enter upon their settlement. Phelps and Gorham completed their purchase April 1, 1788. This was effected with difficulty, in consequence of the interference and subtle intrigues of the agents employed by the lessee company.

The history of the pre-emption lines is given in the county history. Between those lines, in the "Gore," lay the tract of Reed and Ryckman, consisting of sixteen thousand acres, held by them for services in negotiating Indian treaties, they being agents and members of the lessee company. Upon this tract, at the foot of the Seneca lake, was begun the hamlet which now claims attention as the metropolis of Ontario County. All that has been effected towards establishing the village, prior to 1793, was under the auspices of Reed and Ryckman and the lessees. Geneva in 1787 consisted of a solitary, unfinished log house, inhabited by a man named Jennings. When white settlement was made at this point Buffalo was an Indian village untrodden by Americans, and six years elapsed before Colonel John Hardenburg, the first settler in Cayuga county, had located where now stands the thriving city of Auburn. Rochester was a wilderness, and thirty years elapsed after the settlement of Geneva before Rochester, now a city of more than eighty thousand inhabitants, was incorporated as a village.

On June 4, 1788, Oliver Phelps arrived at "Kanadesaga" (Geneva), and was highly pleased with the location and its surroundings. The following is an extract from a letter written by him at this time:

"I am well pleased with what I have seen of the country. This place is situated at the foot of Seneca lake, on a beautiful hill which overlooks the country around it, and gives a fine prospect of the whole lake, which is about forty miles in length. Here we propose to build a city, as there is a water carriage from here to Schenectady, with only two carrying places of one mile each."

In 1788 the little village of Geneva was a pretty brisk place. Here were the speculator, the explorer, the lessee company and their agents, all actively engaged in furthering their respective operations. The lessee company had a bark-roofed framed tavern and a trading establishment on the lake shore. The village was the principal seat of the Indian trade for a wide region.

Asa Ranson, who afterwards became somewhat noted as the first settler at Buffalo, occupied a small hut and was manufacturing Indian trinkets.

Horatio Jones was living in a rude structure covered with bark, located on the bank of the lake. He was an Indian trader and interpreter. Clark Jennings had a log tavern on the bank of the lake, and there was a cluster of houses on the lake shore. Peter Ryckman, Peter Bortle, and Colonel Seth Reed were residing here at this time. These were prominent men, and did much in shaping pioneer movements at "Kanadesaga."

At the close of day on the 20th of September, 1790, a small party of explorers emerged from the thicket at the foot of the lake, and the leader, Mr. Elkanah Watson, thus describes the grandeur of the scene when their eyes fell upon this beautiful lake and landscape:

"The sun was just setting as we entered the lake, which opened upon us like a new creation, rising to our view in picturesque and romantic beauty. Our prospect extends south over a bold sheet of water. The tops of the hills and trees were just tinged with the departing sun, the evening was serene, and my mind involuntarily expanded in anticipating the period when the borders of the lake will be stripped of nature's livery, and in its place rich enclosures, pleasant villas, numerous flocks, herds, etc., and inhabited by a happy race of people, enjoying the rich fruits of their own labors, and the luxury of sweet liberty and independence approaching a millennial state."

This picture is given in the same connection:

"Geneva is a small, unhealthy village of fifteen houses,—all log but three,—and about twenty families. It is built partly on the acclivity of a hill, and partly on a flat, with deep marshes north of the town, to which is attributed its unhealthiness. We receive decent accommodations at Patterson's, on the margin of the lake, but were troubled most of the night by gamblers and fleas, two curses to society."

Phelps and Gorham sold to Robert Morris, who in turn sold to Messrs. Sir William Pulteney, John Hornby, and Patrick Colquhoun, who appointed Charles Williamson their agent. In February, 1792, Mr. Williamson visited the Genesee country and became much interested in the new village, in which he at once began to make improvements. His great work was the erection of the Geneva Hotel, which was completed December, 1794. Now, after a lapse of fourscore years, the building, once the wonder of the traveler and the home of the stranger, is occupied by Dr. Smith, and known as "The Hygienic Institute." The building is situated on one side of a pleasant park, on Main street, and is to-day one of the finest locations in the village. (An illustration and history of the building may be seen in other parts of this work.)

Captain Williamson began laying out the village on the bluff, on what is now Main street. They were three-quarters of an acre deep, and half an acre in front, and valued at \$375 each lot. One article in the agreement with Captain W. was that no buildings should be erected on the east side of the street, that the view of the lake might not be obstructed.

Beginning with the year 1800 spans a period of progress in the history of this village to which her citizens may justly point with the finger of pride. Streets were laid out, dwellings, mercantile and manufacturing establishments erected, all pointing unmistakably to the glorious future so grandly realized in the Geneva of to-day.

The following comprises a list of the original purchasers of the lots from the Pulteney estate. John Johnston was the purchaser of much of the land lying on either side of South Main street, and Major James Reese was an extensive land-owner on the west side of Main street. Other purchasers were R. Hughes, R. Cuyler, D. Walsh, G. Lawson, J. Heslop, J. Chesley, J. Collins, P. B. Wisner, H. Beckman, J. Colt, D. Allen, J. W. Hallett, P. Bortle, Jr., H. H. Bogert, T. Wilbur, J. Clark, J. Butler, J. Drury, J. Colt, G. Rankin, B. Barton, E. Patterson, N. W. Howell, A. Rawsome, H. Beekman, E. Jackson, J. Hornby, D. Goodwin, W. Adams, E. and C. Gorden, D. Walsh, T. Allen, D. Dennett, J. and S. Latta, D. Abbey, J. Annin, J. Lummis, W. Houten, R. M. Williams, S. Williams, S. Burrows, A. Bonnie, Gordon and Evans, S. Colt, J. Moffat, and a Mr. Tappan.

In 1806, Geneva had grown to a village of sixty-eight houses. Thirty-five were located on Main street, seven on Seneca street, five on Castle street, two on Genesee street, and one on Pulteney street.

In 1806, the village had a population of three hundred and twenty-five inhabitants, but as yet had no church, and scarcely a congregation. During this year a steamboat was put in operation on the lake and a steam-mill erected,—two events that contributed much towards the advancement of the little hamlet. It

was in this year, also, that Colonel James Bogert issued the first number of *The Expositor*, which he continued until 1809, when it was changed to the *Geneva Gazette*, and published by him until 1833, and is the same paper now published by S. H. Parker.

In the first number of *The Expositor*, issued Wednesday, November 19, 1806, we find the following advertisements:

A. Dox advertises dry-goods, groceries, hardware, etc.

Septimus Evans, one of the early merchants, announces that he has taken into partnership his brother-in-law, John S. Chabers, and requests all those indebted to him to make immediate payment; and that the scarcity of money may be no excuse, he will take grain, etc., in payment.

Williams announces his services as a watch- and clock-maker.

Samuel Warner calls for ashes, to be delivered at his ash works at the "Old Castle."

William Voorhees calls for lumber. Reuben Bordwell advertises a drug-store, and Foster Barnard a clothing business. Major James Reese, Richard M. Stoddard, and E. H. Gordon have business notices. The latter was postmaster, and advertises a list of eighty-six letters remaining in his office.

June 10, 1809, an enthusiastic celebration was held in the village, it being the day that commercial relations between Great Britain and America were restored. During the celebration a Federal salute was fired, and the last gun was wadded with the Non-importation Act, Jefferson Proclamation, Embargo Act, Supplementary Embargo Act, and Enforcing Act. The oration was delivered by Daniel W. Lewis, Esq.

The village was incorporated June 8, 1812, and the first charter election was held at Powell's hotel on the third Monday in May, 1813, when the following officers were chosen: Foster Barnard, Herman H. Bogert, Abraham Dox, Samuel Colt, David Cook, trustees; James Reese, treasurer; David Hudson, clerk; Jabez Pease, collector; David Nagle, Jonathan Doane, Elnathan Noble, fire wardens.

The by-laws of the village were adopted at a meeting held at Powell's hotel, June 13, 1813. Among the by-laws is the following:

"Whereas, The indecent and demoralizing practice of bathing in the Seneca lake, opposite the said village, and in open view of the inhabitants thereof, is improper, and ought no longer to be tolerated." Whereupon they proceeded to adopt an ordinance imposing a fine of one dollar upon any person bathing within certain prescribed limits.

Main, Washington, Water, Seneca, Castle, Hamilton, Genesee, and Pulteney streets were first designated by their respective names on the 16th of May, 1814. The charter was amended April 17, 1816, and the boundaries of the village designated.

The year 1812 finds Geneva a thriving village, and a point of considerable business importance. The following advertisements will give the reader a glimpse of the village, and the names mentioned are a part of the history of the place:

Th. Lowthrop and Co. advertise an extensive assortment of dry-goods, blue and yellow nankeens, white jean, India dimities, very beautiful ribbons, etc.

J. and J. Pease acquaint their friends and the public that they have lately commenced business in their new store, where they will continue to carry on the manufacture of boots and shoes.

William Robb announces millinery goods for sale at the corner store formerly occupied by Dr. Field as an apothecary shop. Among the different articles he advertises for sale are, spider-net sleeves, men's night-caps, caps and head-dresses, and humhum muslin.

A. and G. L. Dox offer, cheap for cash, blue and yellow nankeens, bohea tea, fancy collars, frying-pans, etc.

Wm. Tippetts offers seventy sides first-class sole leather for sale. Samuel Colt offers dry-goods, liquors, hardware, etc. Wm. Houten has a new advertisement of the Geneva apothecary store. D. Nagle advertises his hat manufactory, nearly opposite the hotel. Andrew Farling, cabinet-making business; Robert Montgomery, leather; A. Dox, store and lot of land for sale; Benedict Robinson, farms for sale; David Hudson, physician and surgeon, Geneva; Henry Laight, attorney-at-law, Pulteneyville; Goodwin & Ellis, physicians and surgeons; R. Hogarth, tailor; Albany Insurance Co.; Bath Academy; and James Bogert also advertises the "Farmer's Diary and Western Almanac" for sale at the Geneva bookstore.

Geneva responded promptly to the call in the war of 1812, and as early as August 5, 1807, we find that "Captain Walter Grieve's company of artillery and Captain Septimus Evans' troop of horse have tendered their services to the commander-in-chief, as part of the quota required from the State, to be held in readiness for active service. In the *Geneva Gazette* of December 30, 1812, the following notice appears:

"TO THE BRAVE AND PATRIOTIC.

"A recruiting rendezvous for a company of United States infantry is opened in the village of Geneva, where all those who are desirous of evincing their attachment to the cause of their country by entering the service are invited to call. By a late law of Congress the pay of the soldier has been increased from five to eight dollars per month, in addition to the bounty of sixteen dollars and one hundred and sixty acres of land, and have it optional with him to engage for the term of five years or during the present contest with Great Britain. Those who enlist will be immediately supplied with a suit of winter clothing. At a crisis like the present, it behooves all those who are not callous to the voice of patriotism to step forward and distinguish themselves as the firm supporters of the only republic on earth.

"MYNDERT M. DOX,
"Captain 13th Regt. U. S. Infantry."

H. Gates Spafford, speaking of Geneva in 1812, says, "It is a handsome, flourishing, and populous post village, finely seated on the west shore, just at the north end of Seneca lake, sixteen miles east of Canandaigua, and one hundred and ninety-two miles west of Albany. It commands a fine view of the lake here, nearly three miles in width, and its waters pure and limpid. There are one hundred and thirty houses and stores, several elegant mansions, an Episcopal, a Dutch Reformed, and a Presbyterian church; four school-houses; three apothecaries' shops; a printing office; and about eight hundred inhabitants. The mercantile business is said to exceed in amount that of Canandaigua, the capital of the county. An extensive glass-factory has lately been erected on the west shore of the lake, a short distance south of the village, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars."

The year 1813 is chiefly noticeable in the history of this village, it being the year of incorporation of the Geneva Academy. March 29 of this year, an act of incorporation was obtained for this academy, for which was subscribed the sum of sixteen hundred dollars by the following persons, not less than fifty dollars being paid by any individual:

Polydore B. Wisner, H. H. Bogert, Robert W. Stoddard, Samuel C. Colt, William Horsten, Jona Doane, Thomas Lowthrop, James Reese, James Carter, John Nicholas, David Cook, John Woods, Thomas D. Burrall, Joseph Stow, Walter Greive, Robert Scott, Fred. A. De Zeng, William Tippetts, Abner Cole, Abraham Dox. The following comprised the first board of trustees: Rev. Jedediah Chapman, Polydore B. Wisner, James Reese, Samuel Colt, John Nicholas, H. H. Bogert, Robert Scott, David Cook, Thomas Lowthrop, Jona. Doane, Walter Grieve, William Tippetts, and Fred. A. De Zeng.

July 4, 1814, was celebrated with much pomp and magnificence, it being the day that the large schooner built by Mr. Spaulding, called the "Robert Troop," was launched. This was the largest vessel, at that time, that had been floated on the waters of the Seneca; it was fifty feet keel, and carried sixty tons.

The village, in 1820, had a population of one thousand three hundred and fifty-seven, one hundred and seventeen of whom were colored.

The year 1822 dawns upon Geneva, and finds it a flourishing village of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-three inhabitants; two hundred and fifty-one dwelling-houses; twenty-six stores; two printing-offices, publishing each a weekly newspaper, and one literary paper; a bank; a land office; a warehouse for the sale of glass, for the manufacture of which there were two factories about two miles from the village; fifty mechanics' shops; one academy, with seventy-five students; three houses of worship, viz., Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Methodist. Its annual trade was estimated at half a million dollars. Three daily stages left for Rochester and Buffalo, west; Utica, Albany, and Cherry Valley, east; to Bath and Angelica twice; Ithaca, Oswego, and Newberg, three times; and to Lyons and Sodus, once a week.

LA FAYETTE'S VISIT TO GENEVA.

In 1825, when America's illustrious benefactor touched our shores, Geneva was not backward in extending to him a hearty welcome. A committee was appointed to address a letter of invitation to the general, and the following is a copy of the document:

"GENEVA, ONTARIO COUNTY, STATE OF NEW YORK, 28th May, 1825.

"GENERAL LA FAYETTE:

"DEAR SIR,—We have been appointed by the inhabitants of this village a committee to invite you to pay them a visit while on your tour through this section of country.

"Our vicinity was the theatre of some very interesting operations during the Revolutionary war, in which you acted so distinguished a part, with a generosity and disinterestedness which are without a parallel in the annals of the world. It will afford our neighbors and ourselves the highest gratification to have an oppor-

tunity of expressing to you in person the very grateful sense we entertain of the public service rendered by you to our country, and of the great esteem we bear you for your private virtues.

"Hoping that it will be agreeable to you to gratify our wishes, we subscribe ourselves, with every sentiment of respect and esteem,

"Dear sir, your humble servants, James Reese, Samuel Colt, Henry Dwight, John Shethar, Joseph Fellows, William Tillman, George Goundry, W. S. De Zeng, Richard M. Bayley, John Sweeney, and Phineas Prouty."*

The letter was transmitted to Buffalo for delivery. The committee, however, being aware of the celerity of the general's movements, deputed two of their number to meet him at Rochester, and, in case a favorable answer was given, to wait upon him to the village. They met him at Rochester, and he kindly consented to visit them. This information was immediately forwarded by express to Geneva and the neighboring towns. The court of Yates county, being in session, was adjourned, and an opportunity given the citizens to unite with Geneva in the ceremonies of the day. Captain Sherman, of Yates county, immediately called out his company of cavalry, and repaired with them to Ball's tavern, the place designated for meeting the visitor. Carriages were provided to meet the general and suite, consisting of his son, George Washington La Fayette, his secretary, Mr. Le Vasseur, and his friends Mr. Camus and Mr. Sion. An elegant open carriage was furnished by Mr. De Zeng for the use of the general, which was drawn by six beautiful gray horses. He was escorted to the village by a committee and Captain Sherman's company of cavalry, followed by a body of citizens on horseback. Near the village were posted Captain Ruggles and Captain Meem's company of cavalry, Captain Bailey's (under the command of Lieutenant Lum), Captain Bartle's, and Captain Manning's companies of artillery, Captain Ottley's and Captain Van Auken's companies of riflemen, Ensign Brizee's company of light infantry, together with many officers of neighboring regiments in uniforms, and a great body of citizens. As soon as the carriages came in sight the signal-gun was fired, and the military escort was increased by the above-mentioned companies uniting with Captain Sherman's company, and took up the line of march conducted by Captain Bayley, as marshal of the day, assisted by Captain Dox, Lieutenant Stanley, and Mr. Butler. The private citizens, all being uncovered, formed two lines, through which the carriages passed to a stage erected on the public square, in front of which was a platform. Columns supported tastefully festooned arches, with wreaths and flowers, bearing the inscriptions, "Welcome to La Fayette," "Washington and La Fayette."

As the honored visitor approached the stage, his path was strewn with flowers, and he was welcomed by the following ode, finely rendered in song by a bevy of young ladies :

"Welcome, patriot, to the shore
Where none but freemen tread;
Welcome to the land once more,
Where freedom's warriors bled;
Columbia's sons shall ne'er forget
The brave, illustrious La Fayette.

"When wrapt in war's terrific gloom,
Encompassed round with foes,
You left your country and your home
To bleed for foreign woes;
Columbia's sons will ne'er forget
Their benefactor, La Fayette."

The general was introduced by Major Reese, and the address of welcome was delivered by Colonel Whiting, at the close of which he responded in a few fitting remarks, and then examined two cannons, one brought by Captain Manning's company from Ovid, and the other by Captain Bartle's company from Vienna (Phelps). The former bore the following inscription: "*Surrendered by the capitulation of Yorktown, October 19, 1781; cast 1762,*" and the latter, "*Surrendered by the capitulation of St. John's, November 25, 1775; cast 1756.*" He was escorted to the Franklin House, where a sumptuous breakfast was prepared by Mr. Noyes, and two hundred citizens gathered around the festive board with the general and his suite. At the close of the repast, he bade a tearful farewell to the soldiers of the Revolution who had gathered about him, and who had followed his leadership on many a hard-contested field. He took a kindly leave of the citizens; stepped into the coach; the crack of the driver's whip was heard, and the Marquis de La Fayette left Geneva, bearing with him the heartfelt sympathy and admiration of those for the defense of whose liberty he had offered his distinguished services.

THE GENEVA WATER-WORKS.—This organization was established August 20, 1796, and the following subscribed to the shares set opposite their names:

* But one of these individuals is now living, William S. De Zeng, who resides at his pleasant home on Hamilton street, at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

Jacob Hallett, for Chas. Williamson, 20; Jacob Hallett, 6; Timothy Allen, 3; J. W. Hallett, 1; David Cook, 1; David Abbey, 1; Samuel Hooker, 1; Clark Jennings, 1; C. Hart, 2; Phineas Pierce, 1; Thos. Sisson, 1; P. Allen, for Ambrose Hull, 2; Elias Jackson, 3; Thos. Williams, 1; Ezra Patterson, 2; Samuel Colt, 2; T. Walbur and W. Lathur, 1; Jerome Lummis, 1; Job Smith, 2; Grieve and Moffatt, 4; Robert Jourdan, 1; Bean and Luzalere, 1; Jacob Backenstose, 1; Howard and Griffen, 1; Wm. M. Gunning, 1; J. Johnston, 2. The following also subscribed to one share each: J. Sayre, William Adams, Park Allyn, Alex. Bernie, Nath. W. Howell, Joseph Annin, Edward White, Samuel Latta.

The company was incorporated March 31, 1803, with the following charter members: Herman H. Bogert, Jacob Hallett, Jacob W. Hallett, Samuel Colt, Nathaniel Merrill, David Cook, David Magee, Ezra Patterson, Wm. Houtfen, Chas. Williamson, Thos. Powell, John Johnston, Polydore B. Wisner, and Joseph Annin.

The following is the board of directors as at present constituted: Stephen H. Hammond, Stewart S. Cobb, Phineas Prouty, Samuel H. Verplanck, Edward Kingsland. Mr. Hammond, president; Mr. Verplanck, treasurer; Mr. Kingsland, secretary.

The reservoir is located upon the "White Springs Farm," lately owned and occupied by James O. Sheldon, about one and one half miles west of Main street, on the old pre-emption road. The spring is two hundred and eighty-three feet above Seneca lake, and furnishes an abundance of water for the supply of the village.

GENEVA FIRES AND FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The first fire of any importance of which any record can be obtained occurred at two o'clock A.M., December 29, 1807, when the still-houses of David Benton and the Messrs. Reeds were consumed. Loss eighteen hundred dollars. Incendiary origin.

March 13, 1855, a fire broke out in the dry-goods store of D. D. Spier, No. 32 Seneca street, and before the fiery element could be checked great damage was done.

In the following year, November 7, 1856, at ten P.M., a fire was discovered in the canal barns of Gilbert & Co., which spread with amazing rapidity, consuming, aside from the barns, a grocery store-house, dwelling, blacksmith-shop, forty-four horses and mules, two cows, and a lot of swine and fowls.

The village was spared from a visitation of fire of any particular consequence until 1871, when occurred the largest conflagration with which Geneva has ever been visited. On the morning of February 4 of that year a fire broke out in Field & Afflect's elevator, which raged fiercely, baffling the attempts of the firemen, and consumed the elevator, flouring-mill and malt-house, canal collector's office, two barns, twelve houses, etc. The losses were estimated at one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

At twelve o'clock on the morning of May 14, 1872, a fire broke out in the building owned by G. C. Allen, and occupied by Facer & Underhill, and S. H. & E. Parker, publishers and proprietors of the *Geneva Gazette*. In fifteen minutes from the time the alarm was sounded the engines were at work, but the building, being dry, burned like tinder. Facer & Underhill's loss was two thousand dollars; insurance, eight hundred dollars. The Messrs. Parker, publishers of the *Gazette*, suffered to the extent of about ten thousand dollars. Captain J. S. Lewis was injured, and John Ide's shop and dwelling totally destroyed.

Three months had not elapsed from the date of the destruction of the *Gazette* office when a fire was again discovered, July 27, in the planing-mill of Conger & Mackey, situated on Lake street, which, owing to the light and inflammable material of the building, was soon consumed. Loss, eighteen thousand dollars.

The remainder of the year was marked with no conflagration, but on the 28th of April, 1873, a fire broke out in the steam bending works of T. Smith & Co. Before the steamers arrived on the spot the flames were lapping and seething wildly up from ten to fifteen feet above the burning building, and all attempts to rescue the property from the fiery element was of no avail. The building was destroyed, and over thirty thousand dollars' worth of property burned, with no insurance.

In the following year, September 29, 1874, the livery-stable occupied by S. K. Johnson, in the rear of the Franklin House, was discovered to be on fire, and the flames quickly communicated to Coursey's tannery, Davis' store-house, and several other buildings, and continued its fiery travels until twenty-two thousand dollars' worth of property was consumed.

October 30, 1875, the steam-grist- and flouring-mill belonging to W. S. Church was entirely consumed; loss, fifteen thousand dollars.

The village suffered severely from a fire which broke out May 24, 1876, in the tinware and stove store occupied by Fulton & Shieibly, on the east side of Exchange street. The fire spread southward, and enveloped in its lurid folds the extensive hardware store of Skilton & Co., occupying two fronts on the street.

The total loss of the various parties amounted to forty-five thousand two hundred dollars.

On Tuesday morning, June 1, the alarm of fire was again sounded in Geneva, just one week to an hour from the time of the destruction of the Prouty block on Exchange street. The fire broke out in the canal barns belonging to Richard Knight, Jr., and before the flames could be checked the Seneca House and barns were burned, together with twenty-five horses. One man, Martin Langdon, was consumed in the flames. The damage to property in this fire was twenty thousand dollars.

GENEVA FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The charter of the village of Geneva gave the trustees power to "purchase one or more fire-engine or engines, and to raise money by tax for the purpose of defraying the expense of erecting suitable buildings for the protection of said engine or engines." At a meeting of the board of trustees, held May 27, 1816, a resolution was passed authorizing, by tax, the raising of one thousand dollars for the above-mentioned purpose. May 28, 1816, the first fire company in Geneva was appointed, and comprised the following persons:

William Giffing, captain; Silas Chapin, James Lawson, A. McNab, Phineas Prouty, Francis Dey, William Powell, Peter Thomas, Daniel Cook, David Field, Jr., A. B. Hall, Hiram Walbridge, Castle Southerland, Boswick Noble, Nathaniel Noble, Gains Clark, Roswell Baker, Eli Bannister.

At a meeting of the board of trustees held May 18, 1818, the organization of three fire companies was authorized, and the following persons were appointed to compose said companies:

No. 1.—Daniel L. Skaats, Jabez Pease, David Field, Jr., James Black, William Tippetts, Richard Hogarth, Comfort Hawley, D. L. Lum, Matthew Lum, Andrew P. Tillman, Joseph M. Davinney, Silas Chapin, Samuel Jacobs, Moses Hall, Francis Nares, William Alcock, John Wilson, Samuel P. Hall, George Mumford, William W. Watson.

No. 2.—William Field, John Singer, Truman Smith, John Dox, Perez Hastings, John Staunton, Stephen Brock, James G. Dorchester, Orson Brize, Elias Beach, Peter R. Thomas, Hiram Walbridge, Abraham B. Hall, James Radliff, David Folford, William Cortleson, Frederick Haas, William Goff, Daniel Cook, Jonathan Keeney.

No. 3.—Griffeth P. Griffeth, James R. Rees, Andrew McNab, Roswell Baker, G. Clark, Jonathan Spingstead, Eli Bannister, William Sutton, James Hays, Seth Chapin, Anthony Hemings, Epaphroditus Northam, Burton Monroe, Christopher Campbell, William Nutting, Bowen Whiting, Charles A. Cook, Castle Southerland, Aaron Young, David Wilson.

A resolution was also passed requiring the several companies to meet on the first Saturday of each month, for the purpose of working the engine and pumps, and keeping them in repair, etc.

The citizens of Geneva are entitled to much credit for the interest early shown in the fire department, by the prompt organization of companies and the furnishing of funds. Good engines were purchased, hook-and-ladder companies were organized, etc. With the growth of the village the demand arose for more efficient apparatus than the "old hand-engines;" and the result was the purchase of a Silsby steamer in February, 1866, and a Button steamer in March, 1868. The present organization was effected July 2, 1870, as a paid fire department. The officers were as follows: C. L. Hemings, chief engineer; W. H. Suydam, assistant engineer, secretary, and treasurer; Thomas Coursey, foreman of No. 1; William H. Butterfield, foreman of No. 2; and A. H. Hood, foreman of No. 3, the hook-and-ladder company. The department is now in fine condition and officered as follows: W. P. Hayward, chief engineer; A. A. Campion, assistant engineer; William H. Suydam, secretary and treasurer; Thomas Coursey, foreman of No. 1; J. Morrison, foreman of No. 2; John Dennison, foreman of No. 3, hook-and-ladder company. The engines are drawn by two teams owned by the corporation.

NEW YORK CENTRAL IRON-WORKS.—This business was established in 1853, under the above name, and by the present proprietor, William B. Dunning. It is a general machine-shop for the manufacture of mill-gearings, etc., although much attention is given to the building of steam-engines and boilers. In the latter branch Mr. Dunning undoubtedly stands without a superior. At these works were manufactured the engines now used on the steamers "Ontario," "Elmira," and "Magee," on Seneca lake; "Falling Waters," at Rochester; "Yates" and "Steuben," on Keuka lake, and the steamers on Otsego lake. Here also was manufactured the engine used in the extensive malt-house of Betz and Nester, at Geneva; Jones' flouring-mill, at Ovid; the large flouring- and plaster-mills, at Union Springs; the Selmser flouring-mill, at Waterloo; the Cicero flouring-mills, etc. The establishment is furnished with all modern appliances in iron-working, and has a capacity of building any sized engine re-

quired. One fact, as much perhaps as any other to which may be attributed the success of this establishment, is that Mr. Dunning himself has been a practical machinist over forty years. The works were burned in 1870, and immediately upon the old site was erected the present fine and substantial brick structure.

GENEVA MALT-HOUSE.—This mammoth structure was erected in 1871. It is constructed of brick, four stories high, with Mansard roof, and has a frontage of two hundred and fifty feet, and is one hundred and eight feet deep. It has a storage capacity of two hundred thousand bushels, and is supplied with all the modern improvements for elevating grain, and the whole is driven by a fifty-horse-power engine. This is one of the representative institutions of Geneva, and is the third largest malt-house, in respect to business transactions, in the United States; and arrangements are now being perfected by Mr. Nester which will undoubtedly place the establishment ahead of all competitors. It is a building which for beauty of design and proportion has no superior in the State. Its construction was planned and superintended by Mr. Nester in person, and reflects much credit upon the firm as well as the village of Geneva.

THE STEAM BENDING WORKS of T. Smith & Co., located on Exchange street, is a large establishment, and justly merits the extensive business it has secured.

THE CARRIAGE MANUFACTORIES of D. W. Baird and B. W. Keyes, on Castle street, are in successful operation, and have a reputation for first-class work second to none in the State.

THE DE LANCEY DIVINITY SCHOOL is a diocesan theological institution. Its object is to afford theological instruction to persons coming into the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church from the business world, and from the ministries of other religious bodies who could not, in their circumstances, attend a general theological seminary. It was originated by Bishop De Lancey, and went into operation in the year 1861, by the election of the Rev. Dr. Rankine as its first rector. It was called at first the Diocesan Training School of Western New York; but after the death of Bishop De Lancey its name was changed to the present style. Such an institution does not of course contemplate any great number of students at any one time. Twenty-five ministers, who are now preaching the gospel, have had the benefit of its provisions. The Rev. Dr. Rankine has been its rector since it first went into operation.

SCHOOL OF ST. FRANCIS DE SALES.—Father James T. McManus, ever mindful of the welfare of his people, conceived the idea of founding a school where the youth might receive instruction under the guidance of the church. He commenced the erection of a school edifice in 1874, which was completed and opened for students in September of the following year. It is a neat and commodious structure, eighty-two by fifty-five feet, two stories in height, and cost about fifteen thousand dollars. It has fifty-four distinct apartments, furnished with all modern improvements, and well ventilated. The school is in a prosperous condition, having an attendance of five hundred and twenty-five students, and is taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph.

ARK LODGE, No. 33, F. AND A. M., located at Geneva, New York, received their charter from the Grand Lodge of the State of New York September 2, 1807. It was signed DeWitt Clinton, the then Grand Master. The first presiding officer was Philetus Swift. David Cook was the first secretary. They held their meetings in Powell's hotel. The same building is now occupied as a hygienic institute.

The officers for 1876 are: John T. Scoon, W. M.; Henry Dey, S. W.; Wm. G. Dennison, J. W.; E. Dakin, T.; S. N. Anthony, Sec'y; M. Jenkinson, S. D.; and Meyer Jacobs, J. D. Meet every first and third Wednesdays in each month, at 7.30 P.M.

GENEVA CHAPTER OF R. A. M. was organized in this village November 1, 1813, by virtue of a dispensation from the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of New York, granted to companions Jacob Dox, Gerrit L. Dox, Ellis Doty, Walter Dean, Philetus Swift, Arthur Lewis, Wm. Burnett, Nathaniel Allen, Orson Bartlett, and Samuel Lawrence.

The present officers for 1876 are: Geo. A. Laning, H. P.; D. B. Backenstose, E. K.; W. T. Spoor, E. S.; E. Dakin, Treas.; S. N. Anthony, Sec'y. Meet the second and fourth Wednesdays, at 7.30 P.M.

ONTARIO COUNCIL, No. 23, OF R. AND S. M., received their charter February 5, 1860, and organized with Corydon Wheat as Master.

The officers for 1876 are as follows: W. P. Durrant, M.; John T. Scoon, D. M.; W. E. Hayes, P. C. W.; W. F. Eddington, C. of G.; S. N. Anthony, C. of C.; W. N. Smith, Sec'y. Regular assemblies, the first Monday evening of each month, at 7.30 P.M.

GENEVA COMMANDERY, No. 29, OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR was instituted September 13, 1860, by virtue of a charter issued by the Grand Commandery of the State of New York. The first officers were: C. Wheat, Commander; Calvin Walker, G.; John Shook, C. G.; W. N. Smith, Recorder.

The officers for 1876 are: W. P. Durrant, Commander; A. S. Hollenback,



W. G. POTTER'S MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS, GENEVA, N. Y. IMPORTER OF SCOTCH GRANITE MONUMENTS. WILL ERECT SAME IN ANY PART OF COUNTRY AT LOWEST RATES. ALSO GENERAL DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC MARBLE AND GRANITE WORK.



INTERIOR VIEW OF J. W. SMITH & CO'S STORE, 28 SENECA STREET, GENEVA, NEW YORK. CASH DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, CARPETS &c

Gen.; W. T. Spoor, C. G.; Rev. E. S. Corbin, Prel.; Wm. I. Higgins, Treas.; S. N. Anthony, Recorder. Regular conclaves, first and third Thursdays in each month, at 7.30 P.M.

OLD CASTLE LODGE, No. 299, I. O. O. F., was instituted December 20, 1871. The following were the charter members: P. Crane, R. B. Beach, S. Green, Geo. Taylor, E. Dakin, Geo. McFeggan, C. H. Proudfit, Jas. McNicol.

The first officers were: Geo. McFeggan, N. G.; C. H. Proudfit, V. G.; S. Green, Sec.; E. Dakin, Treas. Present officers: C. Opdike, N. G.; T. Atkins, V. G.; A. J. Swallow, Sec.; Hiram Armstrong, Treas.; Ralph Clark, P. Sec.

W. & T. SMITH'S NURSERIES.—This nursery was commenced on a very limited scale, in 1846, by William, Thomas, and Edward Smith. They were practical young men, who had been raised with habits of industry and economy. They were possessed of that skill and judgment so essential to the management of a business of this character, which commanded success, and has placed them in the enviable position they occupy in the trade to-day. Industry, economy, perseverance, and combined labor were the essential features with which they commenced business. Good judgment in the selection of fruits and ornamental trees suitable for the various soils and climate succeeded in founding a large trade. They began business with only a few acres of land, but the growing demand for finer fruits and ornamental trees necessitated the purchase of more ground. It requires prudence and constant thought to select the most desirable stock for the diversity of soil from Maine to California, and in this matter the proprietors have had the pleasure of giving general satisfaction.

In 1863 Mr. Edward Smith retired from the firm, and gave his attention to the raising of fruits for the New York market. He planted an orchard of sixty acres, consisting of pear-, plum-, and apple-trees.

In 1864 the present proprietors added largely to their business, which had already extended over three hundred acres of land, in different stages of growth, mostly, however, in fruit-trees. During the year they erected several large green-houses, furnished with all modern improvements; packing-houses and root-cellars were also constructed, to facilitate the packing of the large orders; a neat and commodious office was furnished; the home-grounds were put in good and better order; many rare specimens of trees for ornament and propagation were planted, and one hundred and fifty acres of land were added to the nursery and grounds,—rendered necessary by their rapidly-increasing business in the great West. The opening of the great lines of railroads, and the general prosperity of the country, all seemed to assist these enterprising brothers in building up one of the largest nurseries in the United States, employing from fifty to one hundred persons.

Three foremen have charge of the ornamental department, green-houses, roses, etc. Three other foremen attend the fruit department. Ten to fifteen assisting agents control the shipping in boxes and bales, while sixteen horses are kept in active service, cultivating grounds and carrying goods. Nearly one hundred agents are employed directly and indirectly in the sale of the goods, but the main feature of the business has been in the wholesale line, furnishing to smaller nurserymen and dealers in large quantities. This nursery is said to have the most complete set of foremen in the United States, being practical men, having been with the firm from ten to fifteen years. Many of the young men have grown up in the business from boyhood, and are skillful budders and propagators. But few changes have been made in the working force, which speaks well for the general management of the concern.

The proprietors attend personally to all the business, and superintend the various departments.

The nursery is very favorably located both for soil and climate, while the shipping facilities are unsurpassed. Situated near the borders of Seneca lake, whose waters seldom freeze, the atmosphere is mild and humid, a protection from the winter frost.

The soil is a gravelly loam and clay subsoil. The trees make a vigorous growth, producing wood of the finest texture, very hard and solid. It is well known that heavy soils produce the hard woods, and light soils produce coarse grain and light woods. The latter are more subject to decay, and do not transplant to all soils with equal success as those grown on heavy lands. This is a matter of great importance to every planter, and not a year passes that the Messrs. Smith do not receive additional testimony that the Geneva trees have proved more hardy and bear transplanting much better than those grown on light, sandy soils.

Underdraining has been one of the principal features in the preparation of the nursery for the planting out of young trees and plants. Five large farms have been thoroughly underdrained, with the laying of four hundred miles of pipe, at a cost of thirty-two thousand dollars. This is the largest amount of underdraining done by any one firm in the United States.

The trees and plants are mostly shipped in boxes, with the roots packed in damp moss, which keeps perfectly fresh from two to four weeks. Boxes are made two and one-half feet wide, and nine to ten feet in length, and weigh, when packed,

one thousand pounds. Twelve to sixteen hundred of these boxes are shipped annually, besides large quantities which are packed and shipped in bundles and bales. Nearly one hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber is used yearly for boxes, and seventy-five tons of moss for packing the roots. All trees leave the nursery in perfect condition, and have been delivered in good order to every State in the Union.

The brand of "W. & T. Smith" on their boxes is sufficient guarantee that the trees and plants are genuine and true to name. Honest and fair dealing has ever been characteristic of this firm, and it has secured to them a large trade and the confidence of the public.

T. C. MAXWELL & BROS'. NURSERIES.—T. C. Maxwell & Bros. commenced their nursery business in Geneva in the spring of 1843, by the purchase of six and one-half acres of land, then nearly covered with nursery stock.

At that time there was probably less than ten acres of nursery stock in and about Geneva. That spring they planted the remainder of their lot, and in the following spring five acres more were added and planted. From this time forward, by close application, combined with energy and enterprise, they have steadily enlarged their operations, until their nurseries now cover over five hundred acres actually in stock. They have always pursued the plan of improving their land by thorough underdrainage and deep tillage before planting to nursery stock, and in strict adherence to this policy they have purchased, drained, and planted to nursery, and now own one thousand acres of the best land about Geneva. They have not only remodeled the buildings standing at the time of purchase, but have added many new ones, including barns, and also tenant houses, where a large number of their employees are provided with comfortable homes.

From the beginning, a very noticeable feature of these nurseries has been the very large number of pear,—standard and dwarf,—cherry-, plum-, and quince-trees grown in proportion to what is grown in many other nurseries; the soil of Geneva probably being unequalled in the production of these items, and thus inviting and securing a large trade from those sections where they cannot be grown with success.

With a true appreciation of the beautiful as well as the useful, as soon as the means of the firm would permit the ornamental department was enlarged and improved until it stands second to none in the civilized world, so that to-day a larger or better assortment of hardy evergreens can nowhere be found, while in choice deciduous trees, like the purple and fern-leaved and weeping beech, cut-leaved and purple birch, Kilmarnock, willow, and other weeping trees, there is no such stock to be found anywhere. In numbers and quantity of choice ornamentals these nurseries are a happy surprise to all who visit them. Among the new things first propagated and sent out by this firm may be mentioned the George Peabody arbor vitæ, the best and handsomest hardy golden evergreen known. This was sent out with three other evergreens of merit in 1873, since which time they have been sent to many parts of this country and Europe. New varieties of fruits, as well as ornamental trees and plants, are each year imported and tested, and when found worthy, propagated and disseminated. The products of these nurseries are now annually or semi-annually sent to all parts of this country, Canada, British Columbia, and the provinces, and, as mentioned above, orders from Europe are not infrequent.

R. G. CHASE & CO.—This firm consists of three brothers, R. G., G. H., and H. A. Chase, all of whom were born and reared on a farm in Oxford county, Maine. The two eldest commenced business as dealers in 1866, with a capital of five hundred dollars. They purchased their stock in Rochester, New York, and in person solicited orders. The first season their sales amounted to about ten thousand dollars. After the first year they employed agents, in small numbers, and increased the business from year to year, until during the past two years it has amounted to two hundred thousand dollars annually. About two hundred men are employed by this firm as agents, many of them on a salary. H. A. Chase became a member of the firm in 1870.

In the spring of 1871 the elder member, R. G. Chase, came to Geneva to reside, the firm having purchased an interest in a nursery, which enterprise they have kept along by planting moderately each year, until now they have as fine a stock of young trees as can be found in the State. But little is done by this firm in the wholesale trade, they preferring to send the stock directly to the planter, whom they reach by means of the numerous agents employed. They not only sell their own stock, but purchase largely of the wholesale dealers. We will add that upon inquiry we find that this firm has a reputation of handling none but first-class goods, which has secured to them a large and lucrative business.

RICHARDSON & NICHOLAS.—This firm commenced business in the year 1870, with an original planting of five acres of nursery. By enterprise and a strict attention to business their business has been largely increased. The present size of their nursery is one hundred and twelve acres; they employ twenty-five men, and send their stock into ten different States. The principal varieties of stock grown by this firm are apple-, standard and dwarf pear-, peach-, plum-, cherry-, orange-, and quince-trees; apricots and nectarines, roses, and a few ornamental

trees. The grounds of Messrs. Richardson & Nicholas are finely adapted for the growing of pear stock, and they have two hundred and seventy-five thousand pear-trees for sale this fall, and of a quality unsurpassed.

BRONSON, HOPKINS & Co.—This business was begun in 1867, by E. A. Bronson. The original size of the nursery was ten acres, which has been increased to one hundred and fifty acres. Twenty-five men are employed, and stock is shipped to twenty different States. The principal varieties of stock are fruit- and ornamental trees, shrubs, evergreens, roses, vines, small fruits, and flowering plants. The soil consists of a heavy clay loam, thoroughly underdrained. The stock is kept under thorough cultivation, and special attention is given to growing hardy and desirable varieties.

ATWOOD, ROOT & Co.—This firm commenced business in 1870. The nursery comprises two hundred and fifty acres; two hundred in trees and fifty in farming lands. About thirty men are employed, and stock is shipped to twenty-five different States. The varieties of stock grown by this firm are pear-, peach-, apple-, plum-, and cherry-trees, apricot and quince, ornamental trees and shrubs.

SEARS, HENRY & Co.—James S. Sears, David H. Henry, Lemuel Herendeen. This business was commenced in 1866, under the firm name of Anderson, Sears & Smith. In 1866 it was known as Anderson, Sears and Henry, and in 1869 it was changed to the present firm. The original size of the nursery was twenty-four acres, which has been increased to one hundred and fifty acres in 1876. This firm employ from fifteen to forty men, and sell stock in fifteen different States. Their varieties are apple-, cherry-, plum-, peach-, quince-, orange-, and a large variety of ornamental trees, plants, and shrubs, with a general assortment of small fruits, consisting of currants, raspberries, strawberries, etc.

This enterprise was begun on a small scale, with little capital; but by strict attention to business, coupled with a thorough knowledge of this branch of industry and honorable dealings, the trade is constantly increasing, and Messrs. Sears, Henry & Co. justly deserve the wide and honorable reputation they have attained.

Other nursery firms are as follows: Merrell & Coleman, W. J. McKelvie, Richardson & Kelsey, A. Hammond, Herendeen & Van Dusen, Nicholas & Newson, Selover, Willard & Co., Sisson & Co., J. W. Love, Burtis, Hammond & Co.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

ST. FRANCIS DE SALES.—In the year 1858, Rev. James T. McManus located in Geneva, and became the pastor of this church. In 1864 the congregation had so increased in numbers that the erection of a new edifice was deemed expedient. In that year the present church was built, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. It is one hundred and thirty feet in length; the transept sixty feet, and the nave fifty feet; and is one of the finest houses of worship in this village. The church was opened in July, 1864, and Cardinal John McCloskey, Archbishop of New York, dedicated the church and delivered the dedicatory sermon. Upon the organization of the church, it came under the control of the diocese of Buffalo, Bishop John Timens, in 1847. It is now in the diocese of Rochester, under the administration of Bishop McQuade, and is in a prosperous condition, having an attendance of twenty-four hundred persons. Father McManus, through his untiring energy and perseverance, has succeeded in building up one of the finest ecclesiastical establishments in the country; the church, rectory, school, and convent, together, being valued at about sixty thousand dollars. He is one of the most influential priests in the State, and is the present vicar-general of the diocese.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This society was incorporated July 16, 1798, and the church was organized in the year 1800, by Jedediah Chapman; Oliver Whitmore and Elijah Wilder being its first elders. Mr. Wilder was the grandfather of Mr. Jonathan Wilder, now living on the same farm which his grandfather and father tilled before him, on the Castleton road. The number of members of the church at first did not probably exceed twenty. The population of the village consisted of about thirty families, and the whole population of the State west of the meridian running through Seneca lake (then called by its aboriginal name, *Kanadesaga*) was seventeen thousand and six.

Mr. Chapman had been sent into the region as a missionary by the Presbyterian General Assembly, and spent half his time itinerating, devoting the other half to the Geneva congregation. In 1812 he was installed as pastor of this church, and Mr. Idemy Axtell, previously a teacher in the village and elder in the church, was ordained and installed as co-pastor with Mr. Chapman. The latter died in the next year, and Dr. Axtell continued in the pastoral office until his death, in 1829. His ministry covered a longer period than that of any of his successors, and he was a man of eminent wisdom, piety, and useful influence. The graves of these two faithful workers are in the old Pulteney street cemetery. They are the only pastors of the church who have died in Geneva.

The succession of pastors since Dr. Axtell has been as follows: Rev. Eliakim

Phelps, D.D., 1830–31; Rev. Philip C. Hay, D.D., 1836–46; Rev. William Hogarth, D.D., 1846–55; Rev. Hubbard Winslow, D.D., 1857–59; Rev. A. Augustus Wood, D.D., 1860–75; Rev. H. A. Nelson, D.D., the present pastor, installed July 29, 1874.

The first house of worship was begun in 1809, and on the 18th day of September, 1811, was dedicated to the service of God, the sermon being preached by Rev. Oliver Ayer. In 1839 it was replaced by the present large and substantial edifice. The present number of communicants connected with the church is three hundred and seventy-nine. The whole number during the seventy-six years of its history has been nearly twenty-five hundred. Elders of this church have been Elijah Wilder, Oliver Whitmore, Joseph Hart, Seth Stanley, Henry Axtell, Moses Young, Moses Hall, John T. Chapman, Abram B. Hall, Hiram H. Seelye, Philo Bronson, James S. Hicks, Horace Hastings, Sherman H. Rose, Daniel Lum, John M. Bradford, Robert Simpson, Elijah Wilder, Jr., George W. Root, John M. Wood, Asa Messer, Andrew Merrill, Thomson C. Maxwell, E. S. Kelsey, John McKay, J. K. Van Slyke.

Its present elders are William H. Smith, D. D. Dayton, Eli A. Bronson, Paul M. Henry, Robert J. Swan, Edward B. Richardson, Samuel D. Willard, Isaac L. Seely, Arthur Hammond, Alfred Page, Solomon E. Smith, Samuel Tooker.

Its former deacons have been Horace Hastings, Hiram H. Seelye, Philo Bronson, John Bement, Eli A. Bronson, T. C. Maxwell, Isaac L. Seely, R. J. Swan, E. B. Richardson, J. S. Sears, Thomas Chester, S. E. Smith.

The present deacons are George G. Atwood, James G. Vail, David H. Henry, Henry K. Clapp, M. S. Sanford, M. J. Snell.

METHODIST.—The first society of the Methodist Episcopal church of Geneva was organized December 11, 1811, by the Rev. George Harmon, who is still living, in Marcellus, New York, an octogenarian of ninety. Among the first ministers that officiated for the infant church was Rev. Gideon Lanning, who still resides at Jacksonville, Tompkins county, also Rev. Mr. Bishop, and others whose names cannot now be recalled.

The first church edifice was erected in 1821, under the ministerial labors of Rev. Loring Grant, who was very instrumental in promoting the interests of the church. This church still stands on Castle street.

From the erection of the house of worship the society was favored with regular preaching, and God's Spirit was graciously poured out in many revivals of religion that were enjoyed.

In the year 1839 the present house of worship was erected. It is located on the corner of Main and Seneca streets, and is a large and substantial brick edifice, with a seating capacity of seven hundred persons.

The following is a tolerably accurate list of pastors, embracing a period of forty-eight years, commencing in 1828:

Reverends M. Tooker, S. Mattison, J. W. Nevins, C. S. Coats, E. Hebbard, William P. Davis, F. G. Hibbard, M. Conger, O. R. Howard, John Dennis, J. G. Gulick, J. Raines, W. H. Goodwin, T. H. Kellogg, D. D. Buck, Thomas Tousey, James W. Wilson, A. F. Morey, George Van Allstyne, A. W. Green.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.—This is the memorial church of the Right Rev. William Heathcote De Lancey, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L. Oxon., the first bishop of Western New York, who was consecrated May 9, 1830, and died April 5, 1865. Geneva was the place of his residence from the time of his coming into the diocese until his death. In 1852 he began to hold services of the Episcopal church in a small chapel on Genesee street, near Lewis street, which had been used by the Congregationalists and Presbyterians for a time without success, and which he obtained by purchase. This chapel he named after St. Peter's church, Philadelphia, his old parish church, from which he had been called to the Episcopate. In 1861 the Rev. Dr. Rankine, who had come to Geneva as the head of the Diocesan Training School, began to give full Sunday services in St. Peter's chapel, and opened a parish register for the enrollment of a new charge. The parish, however, was not organized and admitted into union with the convention until 1867, after the bishop's death. At a meeting of the clergy, held after the funeral services of the bishop, it was proposed that a free church be built by general contribution, to take the place of St. Peter's chapel, to be the memorial church of Bishop De Lancey. Dr. Rankine was appointed financial agent to collect the funds, thirty thousand dollars. He was also appointed one of the building committee, of which he was soon left the only active member. The corner-stone was laid in 1868, and May 10, 1870, the church was consecrated as St. Peter's church, the memorial church of Bishop De Lancey. The church and its furniture, including ornamental and other gifts, is valued at about forty thousand dollars. With the exception of about eighteen months, while he was president of Hobart College, Dr. Rankine has been in charge of St. Peter's ever since he came to Geneva. At the present time the parish has a membership of one hundred and seventy communicants, and a Sunday-school of one hundred and twenty members.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This church was organized as an Asso-

ciate Reformed church. Application was made to the presbytery of Saratoga, by twelve persons, members of the Seneca church, to be organized as a church. Presbytery granted the request July 27, 1827, more than half a century ago. Rev. D. C. McLaren, D.D., assisted by Rev. Mr. Nesbit, organized the church, ordaining the elders elect, viz., John Swan, Jr., James McClung, and John Scoon.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. J. F. McLaren, D.D., whose term of service was fifteen years. During his pastorate, in the years 1830 and '31, the house of worship was erected, and has been occupied until the present time. In 1846, Rev. T. F. Farrington was installed pastor, and occupied the position until April, 1850. He removed to Newburgh, New York, where, in June, 1875, he suddenly died.

He was followed by Rev. W. S. McLaren, whose ministry here was nearly three years. He died at Santa Barbara, California, whither he had gone in the hope of recruiting his health. His death occurred July 12, 1874.

For several years there was no settled pastor. Rev. D. C. McLaren, D.D., kindly rendered to the church during this period of sore trial his judicious counsel, and officiated frequently in the pulpit. He gave an entire year of his services to the church, and greatly encouraged the people by his labor and hopeful spirit.

Rev. J. L. Robertson, now of Rochester, was installed pastor in July, 1859, and continued the relation until May, 1867. During his ministry there was an extended revival of religion, which added a number to the church, who yet abide good men and true.

For one year, from March, 1869, Rev. D. A. Duff was pastor. He was followed by Rev. A. C. Roe, for two years. In the summer of 1873 the present pastor entered on his work.

Of the elders first elected but one lives, Mr. J. Sloan, Jr., of Penn Yan.

At present the church is fully organized, with a board of nine elders, nine deacons, and six trustees. It has a flourishing Sabbath-school, and its social means of grace are well sustained. Its ecclesiastical connection is with the presbytery of Geneva, and its name is "North Presbyterian Church of Geneva."

The people who first constituted the church were mainly Scotch, or Scotch descent. They were a people tenacious of their rights and privileges. Distinguished by a special love of the ordinances and Word of God, they were thoroughly attached to their church. They were rigid disciplinarians, used the old version of the Psalms, and were loyal to "Christ's Crown and Covenant." These elements were wrought into the church, and made it strong in days of trial and darkness. They have lived under discouragements that would have overwhelmed men of less courage and faith.

But brighter days have dawned. With a membership of two hundred, they have outgrown their present accommodations, and need a new edifice as the condition of larger usefulness. The edifice has been erected on Genesee street, and is one of the finest church structures in the county. The church and congregation have every reason to hope for success if they are faithful and true in the service of their Lord.

The present organization of the church is as follows:

Rev. W. Hogarth, D.D., pastor.

Elders.—J. MacKay, E. S. Kelsey, J. Sanford Sears, H. E. Maxwell, S. W. Hopkins, G. W. Root, A. Merrill, H. D. Bennett, T. C. Maxwell.

Deacons.—W. H. Coleman, Dewitt C. Hewlitt, C. T. Marshall, J. I. Maxwell, M. H. Smith, Dr. J. H. Stebbins, J. P. Vail, James Wallace.

Trustees.—J. I. Maxwell, S. N. Anthony, George Hipple, H. D. Bennett, F. E. Richardson, D. Affleck.

Mr. J. MacKay is superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and J. Sanford Sears assistant superintendent.

A. Langdon Root, secretary and treasurer; Andrew J. Price, librarian; Charles Mead, chorister.

PROTESTANT REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—Some time previous to the organization of this church, the Rev. Henry Mandeville, a recent graduate of the theological seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, while visiting in this vicinity, was induced to preach one Sabbath in the Presbyterian church, and with such power as to attract to him some of the older Knickerbocker residents, of which the population of the place was largely made up. Among them was Mr. Herman H. Bogert, a prominent citizen, who persuaded Mr. Mandeville to remain, with a view of organizing a church, that they might worship after the manner of their fathers. This event was consummated on the 24th day of August, 1831, when, at a meeting held in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, on Castle street, the church was organized by the reception of nine members, and a consistory constituted and ordained, the members of which were Peter Dox and John Veader as elders, and John N. Bogert and George Griffing as deacons. For about six months the infant church worshiped in the red brick building on William street, then occupied as a school-house, from which they were finally driven by parties inimical to the enterprise,

who purchased the premises. They afterwards secured a room in what was then known as the Masonic Hall, on the spot now occupied by the chapel of the First Presbyterian church.

At the communion season next after the organization, there were received as members of the church six on confession of their faith and nine on certificate from other churches, of whom four were from the Geneva Presbyterian church.

During the year 1832 there were received ten on confession and eighteen on certificate, of whom eight were from the Geneva Presbyterian church. In 1833 the accession to the membership was fourteen, and in 1834 amounted to sixteen, only one being from the Presbyterian church of Geneva.

The Rev. H. Mandeville continued his services as a supply until October 8, 1832, when, at a meeting of the consistory, presided over by Rev. O. H. Gregory, of the church of Farmerville, Seneca county, New York, a call was regularly made out and placed in his hands to become the pastor of the church. This call was accepted by Mr. Mandeville, but his installation was delayed until the completion of the church edifice, which was then in progress of erection.

Among those who were very prominent in the enterprise, and who contributed liberally of their money, time, and influence, were Herman H. Bogert, Phineas Prouty, Bowen Whiting, and William W. Watson. These gentlemen acted as the building committee, and held the title to the property as trustees, in order to secure the large advances in money which they made to complete the erection of the building.

The church edifice having finally been completed, the dedication services were held January 17, 1833, and in the evening of the same day, the call to Rev. Henry Mandeville having been approved, he was installed by the classis of Cayuga as pastor of the church.

The following notice of the services is taken from the *Geneva Gazette*, dated January 23, 1833:

"The edifice erected in this place during the past year for the use of the congregation of the Reformed Protestant Dutch church, was on Thursday last dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. The prayer of Solomon at the dedication of the temple was read, and the introductory prayer offered by the Rev. A. M. Mann, of Ithaca. The office of dedication was performed, and the accompanying address delivered by the venerable Dr. Yates, of Chittenango. In the evening the Rev. Henry Mandeville was installed pastor of the church. The Rev. Asa Bennett, of Lodi, propounded the question of consent to the doctrines and worship of the church. The charge to the pastor was given by the Rev. Andrew Yates, D.D., and that to the people by Rev. A. M. Mann. The installation sermon was preached by the Rev. George W. Bethune, of Utica. The entire services were most appropriately solemn and affecting, and the occasion elicited from the reverend gentlemen engaged an exhibition of talent and of sound and practical theology and a display of pulpit eloquence rarely found in our churches. The best evidence of the interesting nature of the exercises is derived from the silent and fixed attention with which a crowded audience listened to them. The Rev. Dr. Ludlow, of Albany, arrived in the course of the day, but too late to take part in the exercises. He remained with us, and on the first Sabbath after its dedication preached in the new church three times to large congregations. The church thus dedicated is a neat and beautiful building of brick, being, including the portico, eighty-five feet long and fifty-five feet wide, with a spacious basement, used for Sabbath-school and consistory room. It is entirely finished in a style of good taste and elegance not often surpassed in our country. While it is an ornament to our village, it reflects credit upon the liberality of the congregation by whom it has been erected, and proves that the mechanics of Geneva can design and complete edifices which compare in elegance and good taste with those of our sister villages."

Notwithstanding that this was but an infant church, not as yet able to support itself, receiving nourishment from the Board of Domestic Missions, and even with that assistance struggling for its very existence, no sooner was the new edifice fairly occupied for worship than the consistory, on the 4th of February, made the following minute: "Believing it to be our solemn duty, as Christians and as a church, to aid with our substance as well as prayers in the great work of evangelizing the heathen, therefore, *Resolved*, That we take up collections in aid of the cause of foreign missions at our monthly concerts for prayer." Other objects of benevolence soon received attention, and for which contributions were made. The church continuing to increase, at the close of the year the consistory was enlarged by the addition of one elder and one deacon.

Application having been made to the Collegiate Reformed Dutch churches of New York city for assistance, the consistory of those churches, December 5, 1833, "*Resolved*, To grant the sum of three hundred dollars annually for five years for the aid of the ministry of said church, on condition that the church of Geneva shall forever remain and continue to be a Dutch church, in connection with and subordinate to the general synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch church, and the

other subordinate judicatures of the same." A bond to this effect was duly executed by the consistory January 23, 1835.

A written instrument was duly executed on April 8, 1834, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of New York, declaring the corporate title to be the "Protestant Reformed Dutch Church" of Geneva. The pastor, Rev. Henry Mandeville, having received a call from the Reformed Dutch church of Utica, and concluded to accept the same, a meeting of the consistory was held July 7, 1834, presided over by Rev. C. P. Wack, of the Reformed Dutch church, Bellona, and his resignation accepted with very great reluctance. Efforts were afterwards made to induce him to remain, but without avail. Under his ministration the church had slowly but surely progressed. Some eighty-one members had been received, and a bright day apparently began to dawn, when his unexpected resignation was presented, and the harmonious relation which had existed between pastor and people was suddenly severed.

After the departure of Rev. Mandeville, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Cornelius Brower, who continued as such supply until the settlement of another pastor.

On the 13th of September, 1834, a call was made to Rev. Gustavus Abeel, which, being approved by the classis of Cayuga on the 16th instant, was forwarded to Mr. Abeel, who, on the 15th of October, signified his acceptance, and early in November commenced his labors, and was installed as pastor January 21, 1835, Rev. A. M. Mann preaching the installation sermon.

The church having increased in numbers, on December 5, 1834, it was resolved to enlarge the consistory by the addition of another elder and deacon, making the consistory to consist of four elders and four deacons, two of each being elected every year to serve for two years, in accordance with the constitution of the church, which requires one-half of the consistory to be elected annually; those elders and deacons not in active service being members of the great consistory, who may be called upon for advice, but have no vote in the affairs of the church.

Soon after this, Mr. Abraham Van Nest, of the city of New York, made a liberal donation of two hundred and fifty dollars towards the purchase of a bell, and on the 6th of April, 1835, the consistory passed a vote of thanks to him for this expression of his kindness. The bell procured at this time and placed in the steeple is one of the finest in the village, and yet remains in efficient usefulness, a memento of the liberal kindness of Father Van Nest, who took so deep an interest in the welfare of this church.

On the 7th of January, 1839, application was made and granted for certificates of dismission by seven members, with a view to organize themselves into a Reformed Dutch church in Tyre, Seneca county.

Previous to this time an organ had been procured and placed in the gallery, and April 8, 1839, it was "*Resolved*, That the consistory disapprove of the use of the organ for the mere display of professional skill, as it was designed to aid in the solemn worship of God, and must be used for that purpose."

Deacon John N. Bogert removed to the city of New York November 24, 1840. He had for most of the time from the organization of the church acted as clerk of the consistory, and also often as treasurer, and was one of the most active and efficient members, and his removal was a great loss to the church.

The church enjoyed great quiet and prosperity during the pastorate of Dr. Abeel, who continued his ministry here for fifteen years. He was very attentive to his congregation, and his touching care and kindness to the sick endeared him to the hearts of his people, and his memory is yet very fragrant in the hearts of all who thus received his kind ministrations. In 1840 the church reported eighty-five families and one hundred and thirty-one communicants, with about one hundred in the Sunday-school. No reports are at hand to show the number at the close of his ministry here, although the church records show that the growth of the church was sure and steady. November 1, 1849, a special meeting of the consistory was held, Rev. Mr. Cornell presiding, and Dr. Abeel stated that his health had been for some time such as to make it desirable to take some relaxation, and that he had at length come to the conclusion that it was most expedient for him to ask a final dismission and seek a settlement in a more congenial climate. His request was finally granted, although with exceeding great regret.

After the removal of Dr. Abeel the church remained for some time without a pastor, and with such temporary supply for the pulpit as could be procured. Early in May, 1850, Rev. C. C. Vanarsdale, D.D., was engaged to supply the pulpit, and June 10 it was resolved to give him a call to become the pastor of the church, which call was regularly made out at a meeting of the consistory, July 1, Rev. G. J. Garretson, of Lodi, presiding, and was placed in the hands of Dr. Vanarsdale, who held it for some time without giving any answer, until, September 2, the consistory informed him that the state of the church was such as imperatively demanded an immediate reply, whereupon he finally refused its acceptance.

The attention of the consistory being called to Rev. James Romeyn, D.D., a correspondence was held with him, which resulted in a long letter from him, dated

October 11, 1850, in which he stated he would "come and serve for the winter on the basis of the call," and give his final decision on or before April. Another extract is, "Before the first of April many, nay, the most of us, may be in eternity,"—almost prophetic words as to himself. On the 13th of October it was resolved that a call be offered Dr. Romeyn on the conditions specified in his letter, which he immediately accepted and came to Geneva, and entered on the discharge of his labors. But it was only for a few weeks; and after having supplied the pulpit with great acceptability for that short time, he was suddenly stricken down in November with paralysis, and although he lingered along in a half paralytic state for a number of years, his labors in the pulpit were over.

December 12, 1850, it was resolved to extend a call to the Rev. Mr. Gantze, but he declining, the church continued to be without a pastor until May 4, 1851, when the Rev. Henry V. Voorhees was invited as a stated supply, and his services proving very acceptable, it was, on the 15th of June, resolved to give him a call to become the pastor, which was regularly made out on the 5th of July at a meeting of the consistory, Rev. J. R. Vanarsdale, of Tyre, presiding. His installation took place October 7.

In the year 1853 the dissatisfaction with the use of the basement for Sabbath-school and other purposes became very general, and a subscription was started for the purpose of building a lecture-room adjoining and in the rear of the church. This proving successful, a committee was appointed November 16, consisting of D. Laurence Clark, R. Peyton, and H. T. E. Foster, to superintend the erection of the building. It was at once commenced, and February 28, 1854, a vote of thanks was voted the committee, and especially the chairman, for the efficient manner in which they had discharged their duties. The building was then fully completed and in use, and had cost about one thousand two hundred dollars.

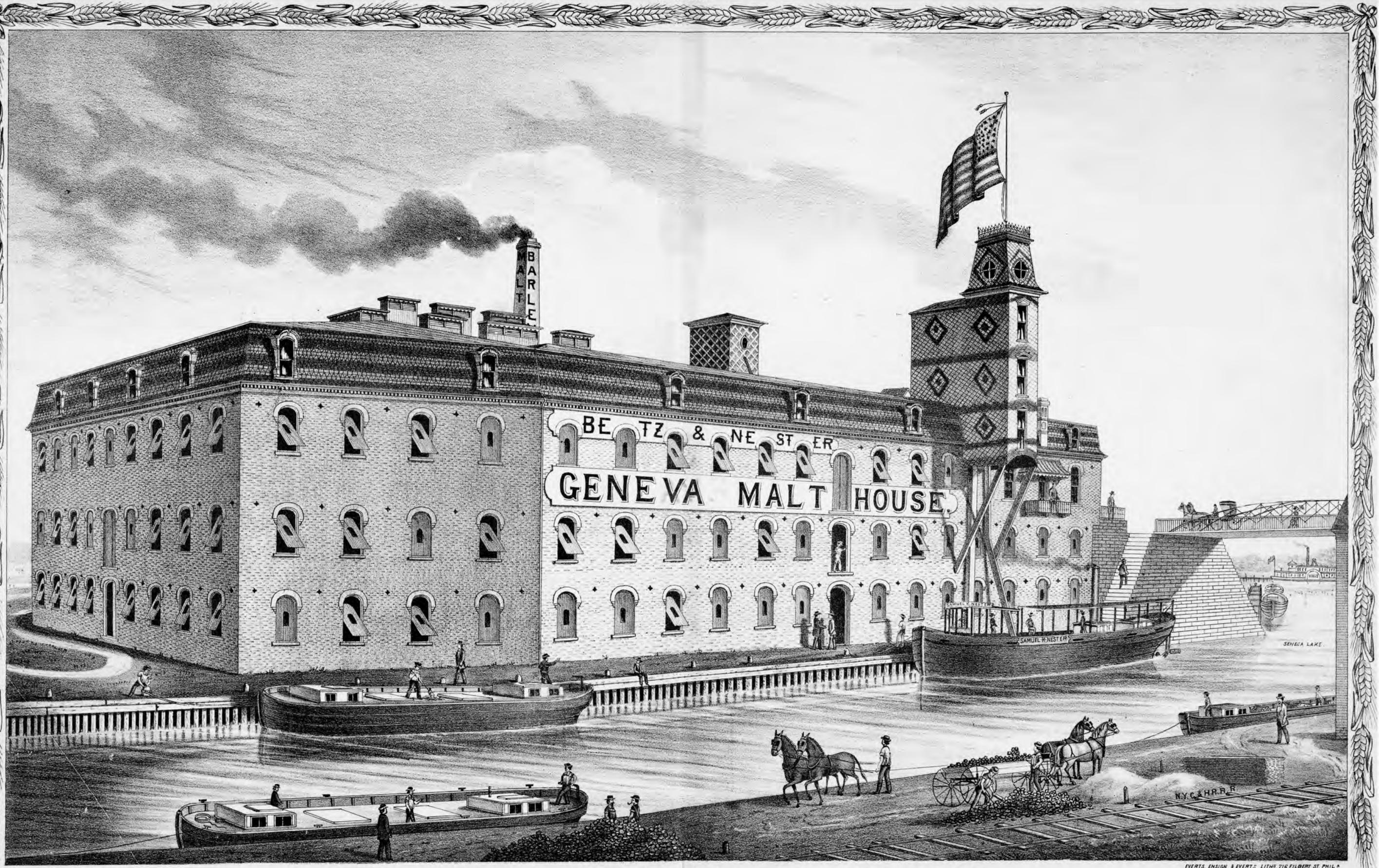
The health of the pastor, Rev. H. V. Voorhees, not proving sufficient to stand the vicissitudes of the climate, he was finally compelled to resign, and at a meeting of the consistory, held February 21, 1855, Rev. Geo. J. Van Neste, of Lodi, presiding, his resignation, to take effect on the 25th, was accepted, and highly complimentary resolutions were passed testifying to the success of his ministry. The same day the classis of Geneva met, dissolved the relation between pastor and people, and approved a call which the consistory had that day made to Rev. Anson Dubois, which he, however, finally declined.

April 20, 1855, the consistory met, Rev. Mr. Burroughs, of the Reformed Dutch church of Waterloo, presiding, and a call was regularly made out to Rev. Joseph A. Collier, which he accepted, and he entered on the discharge of his labors May 19, 1855. During his pastorate the great revival of 1858 swept over the land, and Union prayer-meetings, participated in by the various denominations, were held on every side. They were held in the Reformed Dutch church of Geneva, and the churches all felt the reviving influence of the Holy Spirit. In the month of May there were received twenty-five into the membership of the church, on confession of their faith, and for the year ending April 1, 1859, there are recorded as forty-one having been received. At this time the church roll showed one hundred and sixty families and two hundred and ten members in communion, with an average attendance of one hundred in the Sabbath-school. The membership roll had, however, for a long time been incorrect, as very many had, from time to time, removed away without taking letters of dismission, and all trace of them had been lost. A resolution was passed ordering a separate list of those members whose places of residence, after diligent search, cannot be ascertained or compiled, and that such members be not included hereafter in the yearly statistical reports.

On the 8th of October, 1859, Mr. Collier informed the consistory that he had received a call from the Second Reformed Dutch church of Kingston, New York, and, in view of the condition of his own health and that of his wife, he had concluded to accept said call; and at a meeting of the consistory, on the 11th, Rev. Mr. Morse presiding, his resignation was formally accepted. It was a source of unmingled sorrow and regret to lose this beloved pastor, whose labors had been so signally blessed, and whose memory is so enshrined in the hearts of his flock.

The pulpit this time did not long remain without a pastor, for on the 13th of November, 1859, it was resolved to extend a call to Rev. Charles Wiley, D.D., and on the 15th, Rev. Mr. Morse presiding, the call was formally made out and sent to Dr. Wiley, who, on the 21st, notified his acceptance, and commenced his labors November 26.

The church roll having been revised in accordance with the resolve heretofore noticed, the statistical report, on the 1st of April, 1860, showed ninety-eight families, one hundred and seventy members in communion, and an average attendance of one hundred in the Sunday-school. Dr. Wiley continued as pastor until 1865, when, on the 5th of June, he notified the consistory of his resignation, which was formally accepted, on the 19th, at a consistory meeting, over which the Rev. J. R. Vanarsdale, of Tyre, presided. The last statistical report under the pastorate



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of Dr. Wiley showed one hundred families and one hundred and ninety members in communion.

During the month of August calls were made to Rev. George Patten and Rev. C. Van der Veen, both of which were declined.

The pulpit was kept temporarily supplied every Sabbath, and finally an extra prayer-meeting once a week, in the afternoon, was started, and kept up.

In November the Rev. Samuel J. Rogers was providentially in Geneva, and was invited to supply the pulpit for a Sabbath or two. His services seemed acceptable, and the indications of Providence seemed so emphatic that the consistory, on the 13th of November, resolved to give him a call, which was formally made out on the 21st, Rev. J. R. Vanarsdale presiding at the consistory meeting, and he was installed as pastor by the classis of Geneva December 12, 1865, Rev. F. N. Zabriskie preaching the installation sermon.

The regular weekly evening and the extra weekly afternoon prayer-meetings were kept up, and soon a spirit of inquiry was manifested, not only in this church, but in the community. At the commencement of the year 1866 a union daily prayer-meeting was commenced in the church, and the Holy Spirit was soon very manifest to God's people. During the month of March, thirty-four were received to the membership of the church. A careful revision of the church membership roll was again made, and April 1, 1866, the statistical report showed seventy families and one hundred and seventy members in communion,—a very large decrease from the previous year's report, notwithstanding the large addition of members during the year, thus showing that the increase of previous years was only apparent, owing to the large numbers of removals from time to time without taking any dismission from the church, and of whom no trace could be ascertained; these are not now embraced in the statistics. Extensive repairs were made to the church, and a complete alteration of the pulpit and pews, at an expense of one thousand one hundred and five dollars, as reported April, 1867, and a further sum of one thousand dollars, as reported April, 1868.

In June, 1867, the general synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in North America met in this church, and among other important business was a report of a special committee in relation to a change of name. This report was finally adopted, and the proposition was sent down to classis, a large majority of whom approved the same; and at a special meeting of synod at Albany in November, final action was taken, and the word "Dutch" dropped, and the name adopted as the Reformed Church in America.

On the 10th April, 1868, the consistory resolved to take the necessary steps to alter the corporate name of the church, so as to conform to the action of general synod, and have the name of the church hereafter to be the Reformed Church of Geneva. No such steps, however, have been taken, and the corporate name remains as at first,—the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church of Geneva. Mr. Rogers remained as pastor of the church until 1872. After his first year there were no large accessions to the church in any year, although there was hardly a communion season when there were none received into fellowship. The removals by death and dismission about counterbalanced all the gain to the membership, although the number of families attached to the congregation had quite largely increased. The statistical table, made up immediately after his departure, showed ninety-four families and one hundred and sixty-six in communion. The contributions for congregational and benevolent purposes were very largely increased, averaging over two thousand nine hundred dollars per year. Under his ministrations the congregation was very much united. In January, 1872, he notified the consistory of his intention to accept a call from the Reformed church of Port Jervis, New York; and at a meeting of consistory, presided over by Rev. W. D. Buckalew, of Tyre, his resignation was formally accepted, to take effect March 2.

In the mean time a call was made out to Rev. A. P. Peeke, but as there was some delay in forwarding it, he was obliged to decline, having accepted a call elsewhere.

On the 13th March, 1872, the consistory met, Rev. A. M. Mann, D.D., presiding, and a call was made and sent to Rev. William W. Brush, who, on the 20th instant, notified his acceptance, and at once removed to Geneva and entered on the discharge of his labors, and in April he was duly installed as pastor of the church by the classis of Geneva, the Rev. A. M. Mann, D.D., taking a part in the exercises.

It is a singular and noticeable fact that the venerable Dr. Mann participated in the services at the dedication of the church in 1833, and also at the installation of the first and second pastors, as likewise at the installation of the present pastor. He is yet in the vigor of health, and, although retired from the active service of the pastorate, yet often, as opportunity occurs, supplies a vacant pulpit, with his usual earnestness in preaching and to the great acceptance of his hearers.

During the ministry of the present pastor, Rev. W. W. Brush, the church has enjoyed great quietude, and the congregation continues compact and united, the greatest love and affection existing between the people and their pastor. The

growth of the church has been slow but steady, and the number of families have increased to one hundred and members in communion to one hundred and eighty-four. The Sunday-school, which a few years ago was quite depressed, is again in a flourishing condition, and numbers about ninety. The contributions for congregational and benevolent purposes continue as large as they ever have been.

TRINITY CHURCH.—The following document gives the record of the formal organization of Trinity church, Geneva, which is transcribed from the original "vestry book" of the parish:

"At a meeting held at Geneva, August 18, 1806, the following persons belonging to the Protestant Episcopal church, who have been members for twelve months last past, convened for the purpose of incorporating themselves under the 'act for incorporating religious societies,' to wit:

"John Nicholas, Daniel W. Lewis, James Reese, James Reynolds, David Nagle, Robert W. Stoddard, John Collins, Robert S. Rose, Samuel Colt, Ralph T. Wood, Richard Hughes, William Hortsen, Thomas Wilbur, Richard M. Bailey, William Tappan, Levi Stephens, Thomas Wood, Richard Lazelere, Thomas Smith.

"The following were chosen churchwardens: John Nicholas, Daniel W. Lewis; and the following-named persons composed the vestry: Samuel Sheckel, John Collins, Robert S. Rose, Richard Hughes, Ralph T. Wood, David Nagle, James Reese, and Thomas Powell. It was unanimously agreed that they be called the Trinity Church."

The step thus taken had been in contemplation for several years; influenced, in part, by the visits of the Rev. Davenport Phelps, and doubtless quite as much by the encouragement given to the few churchmen of Geneva by the immigration from Virginia of the Nicholas and Rose families, traditional church-folk.

There had been gatherings in the village school-house, certainly as early as 1803, at which, when the services of the Rev. Davenport Phelps were not to be had, lay reading was conducted by the Hon. John Nicholas.

Rev. Davenport Phelps was the earliest missionary laborer of this communion in western New York. February 5, 1805, he preached and administered baptism to seven infants in Geneva, whose names we copy from the first volume of parish records:

Charles Barrone Hallett, Robert Lawson Rose, Ellis Johnstone, James Moore, Elizabeth Tinline, Ann and Elizabeth Wood.

The first church edifice was completed in 1809, and consecrated by the Right Rev. Benjamin Moore, assisted by Rev. Amos G. Baldwin, Rev. Davenport Phelps officiating. The records of February 11, 1818, contain the following, under the head of baptism: "Mary, wife of Jonathan Doane; George Washington, son of the same; and Ann M., daughter of the same." Then is the record of the admission into Christ's flock of the great-hearted bishop of New Jersey, who had resided in Geneva since 1808, and was here to grow up to youth fostering that love of learning in the careful reading and study in the book-mart of Colonel James Bogert, which building is now occupied by Edward Kingsland, Esq., on Main street. Among the noted names connected with the mother-church of the present diocese of Western New York, the name of George Washington Doane, D.D., LL.D., will not hold a second place.

The Rev. Mr. Phelps remained rector of this parish until June 27, 1813, when he was called to his final home.

Rev. Orris Clark succeeded Mr. Phelps, and was instituted as rector August 17, 1814. He died on the 24th of August, 1823, and was followed in the rectorship by Richard S. Mason, D.D., who entered upon his duties July 6, 1828. The Rev. Jasper Adams and Rev. M. McDonald officiated from the decease of Mr. Clark until Dr. Mason took charge of the parish. April 26, 1830, Dr. Mason resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. Nathaniel F. Bruce, who was instituted into the rectorate of the parish August 4, 1831, and remained until 1835. November 13, 1836, Rev. Pierce P. Irving was appointed minister of the parish, and May 27, 1837, was admitted to priest's orders, and, on the morning of the following day, instituted as rector of Trinity. Rev. Mr. Irving officiated until 1843, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D.D. (now rector of St. Bartholemew's church, New York city). Dr. Cooke remained but two years, and was followed in the rectorate by Rev. John Henry Hobart, D.D., who also officiated about two years. Dr. Hobart, upon removing to another field of usefulness, was succeeded by the Rev. William Henry Augustus Bissell, D.D.

On Whitsunday, May 16, 1869, the Rev. William Stevens Perry, D.D., LL.D., entered upon the charge of the parish, to which he had been called a few months before, and continued his incumbency until September 10, 1876, when he received, in his parish church,—where the present beloved bishop of Western New York had been consecrated,—the laying on of hands which conferred upon him the episcopate of the diocese of Iowa.

The present house of worship was commenced in April, 1842, and was completed in 1844, being consecrated by the Right Rev. William Heathcote De Lancey, D.D., LL.D., bishop of Western New York, on Wednesday, the 15th of

August of that year; the Right Rev. Benj. T. Onderdonk, D.D., preaching the sermon. This structure is one of the largest and finest church edifices in western New York.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—The persons professing faith in the doctrines of the Universalist church assembled as early as the year 1833, and erected a very handsome and substantial brick church in this village; and in the fall of 1834 they organized themselves, under the ministration of Rev. Jacob Chase, into an incorporated religious society, under the general laws of the State of New York regulating the same, with the following well-known citizens as trustees: Abraham A. Post, John Chamberlain, Jesse Earl, Nathan Reed, Sr., Imley Prescott, Hugh W. Dobbin, Nathan Reed, Jr., Thomas Jones, George H. Butterfield. The clergymen that have officiated as pastors over the congregation from that time up to the present are: Rev. E. D. Kennicott, Jacob Chase, George Sanderson, S. Miles, Z. Cook, L. L. Saddler, Hiram Torrey, Oliver Ackley, S. W. Remington, — Bartlett, J. M. Austin, J. F. Countryman, and C. C. Richardson.

PIONEER SKETCHES.

Intimately associated with the pioneer history of Geneva is the name of Major James Reese. He was a prominent man, and at one time was the private secretary of Robert Morris, General Washington's staunch friend and supporter. He settled in the village in 1798, where he remained until his death. One daughter, the wife of William S. De Zeng, resides in the village.

Herman H. Bogert commenced the practice of law here in 1797. At this time the mail was brought from Albany once in two weeks, on horseback. Mr. Bogert died, leaving several children; the youngest daughter became the wife of Godfrey J. Grosvenor.

Robert W. Stoddard was a lawyer, and came to Geneva when a young man. He was not only highly esteemed by the whites, but was an especial favorite with the red men. He was a commissioner appointed by the government to settle the claims of sufferers by the war of 1812. His fee for settling claims was one dollar, and the Indians bestowed upon him the name of *Cowesta*, "one dollar." He died in 1847.

Polydore B. Wisner was a prominent lawyer in Geneva in 1805. Daniel W. Lewis was among the pioneers, and was somewhat celebrated as an attorney. Other prominent lawyers were David Hudson and John Collins.

Abraham Dox was a pioneer who came to Geneva in 1805. He was a successful merchant and miller, and did much in advancing the interests of the village.

Among the early merchants were Grieve and Moffatt, Septimus Evans, Samuel Colt, Richard M. Williams, Elijah Gordon, Richard M. Bailey, and Mr. Dox. Mr. Grieve was a colonel in the war of 1812, and died in 1835. Mr. Moffatt removed to Buffalo; and Mr. Williams settled in Yates county, where a son, Hon. Richard H. Williams, now resides.

Robert Scott, the agreeable Scotchman and intimate friend of the late John Greig, of Canandaigua, was in the village in 1805, in the Pulteney land office.

Samuel Colt was a brother of Joseph Colt, the pioneer merchant of Canandaigua, Auburn, and Palmyra. He died suddenly, at the hotel, in 1834.

Among the early physicians were Dr. John Henry, Dr. Adams, and Dr. Goodwin.

The earliest mechanics were Wm. Tappan, John and Abram B. Hall, Moses Hall, W. W. Watson, John Woods, Foster Barnard, Richard Lazelere, and Jacob and Joseph Backenstose. The two latter came to the village in its earliest days, and were the "fashionable" tailors of the "Genesee country." Other pioneers were Colonel James Bogert, John Nicholas, Robert L. Rose, Colonel Robert Troup, Captain Charles Williamson, Joseph Fellows, Thomas Lowthrop, David Cook, David Field, Messrs. Hastings, Nathan Parke, Richard H. Hogarth, Dr. Carter, Andrew and William Tillman, Phineas Prouty, John and Robert Rumney, and Bi-hop Doane.

Geneva has a population of about seven thousand. It has seven churches, three hotels, a water-cure, about two hundred stores, and a number of manufacturing establishments. Situated as it is upon the shore of the beautiful Seneca, and with its pleasant surroundings, it has attracted many families of letters and refinement, who have taken up their abode here in this quiet, charming, and historic village.

SENECA LAKE

is forty miles in length, five miles wide at the broadest part, and is embraced by four counties, Ontario, Yates, Seneca, and Schuyler. It is noted chiefly for the purity of its waters. It seldom freezes, even in the most rigorous weather.

Its Indian name was *Kanadesaga*, which was, upon the advent of the whites, changed to its present, in honor of the illustrious *Senecas*. Upon the settlement of the country it was immediately utilized for purposes of transportation, but not

until about 1825 was the first steamboat launched upon its waters. This was the "Seneca Chief," and was considered a marvel in its day. The importance of the lake to the traveling public increased from year to year, until it has become one of the principal thoroughfares in the country. An organization, called "The Seneca Lake Steam Navigation Company," was formed a few years since, and now have five steamers, viz., "Onondaga," "Ontario," "Magee," "Schuyler," and "Elmira." The "Onondaga" and "Schuyler" are passenger steamers; the former commanded by Captain A. Wheeler, and the latter by Captain W. S. Dey. The other steamers are used for the towing of boats, and excursions.

The natural attractions of Seneca lake have from time to time called forth many eulogies from poets and others who have visited its shores and been charmed with the beauty of the scene. The following, and undoubtedly the finest tribute, is from the pen of James C. Percival:

SENECA LAKE.

On thy fair bosom, silver lake,
The wild swan spreads his snowy sail,
And round his breast the ripples break
As down he bears before the gale.

On thy fair bosom, waveless stream,
The dipping paddle echoes far,
And flashes in the moonlight gleam,
And bright reflects the polar star.

The waves along thy pebbly shore,
As blows the north wind, heave their foam,
And curl the dashing oar,
As late the boatman hies him home.

How sweet, at set of sun, to view
Thy golden mirror spreading wide,
And see the mist of mantling blue
Float round the distant mountain-side!

At midnight hour, as shines the moon,
A sheet of silver spreads below,
And swift she cuts, at highest noon,
Light clouds, like wreaths of purest snow.

On thy fair bosom, silver lake,
Oh! I could ever sweep the oar,
When early birds at morning wake,
And evening tells us toil is o'er.

LEGEND OF SENECA LAKE.

"Can you tell me a tale, or some legend old,
Of the forest wild, or the streamlet cold,
Where the Indian, hound, or arrow flew,
Or the true hearts pledged their love anew?"

Our history of this village would be incomplete without the legend of the "Wandering Jew" which is given below, by Professor Vail, of Hobart College:

"In the now distant past, the romantic lakes, the fertile valleys, and the beautiful rolling hills of western New York were the homes of the renowned *Six Nations*, a confederation that was at once a bulwark to its friends and a terror to its enemies. On the eastern shore of Seneca lake, and around its foot up the western shore, dwelt the most warlike and the most dreaded of all these tribes, the *Senecas*. Throughout the confederation their braves were celebrated for their fine, manly stature, their splendidly developed physique, and their spirit in the chase and on the war-path.

"Among these braves there was one, straight as an arrow; one whose regal form towered above all others, whose gay-plumed head was always seen foremost in battle, whose eagle eye and steady voice ever guided the fiercest contests to successful issue, the great Agayentah. Calm and dispassionate at the council-fire, prudent and cautious on the war-path, terrible and resistless in battle, kind, benevolent, and hospitable in peace, well beloved was Agayentah,—Agayentah! the power of the *Six Nations!* the idol of the *Senecas!*

"One hot and sultry June day, some ten miles from Seneca Castle (Geneva), whither the trail of a huge black bear had led him, Agayentah was taking rest and shelter from an impending storm under a large tree on the high and overhanging bank. Alas for Agayentah! Amid a roaring of thunder and a hurricane of wind there came a death-mingled shaft of lightning that dealt both tree and warrior a fatal blow. The tempest hurled the two lifeless trunks of forest-tree and warrior down the embankment, forth into the water. They floated out upon its surface, amid the angry surging billows; and not until the storm had long passed, and the sun had set in a sea of blood, did the wave-tossed bodies of tree and warrior disappear.

"The next morning, while as yet Agayentah's devoted squaw and family and the *Seneca* braves were filling the land with lamentations and cries of mourning, there appeared on the surface of the waters something like the trunk of a huge tree standing erect, and protruding about two feet. For a long time it remained stationary, a monument to mark the spot where the noble aboriginal and the forest-tree, the primeval denizens of this lovely country of the lakes, had surrendered up their magnificent heritage to the white man. But it was not to remain a stationary monument of the pathetic event which it commemorated. Upon the approach of another storm, amid the wailing of the wind and the moaning of the tempest, the 'Wandering Jew,' for such it has since been called by the white man, quitted its post and began its ceaseless course of journeying. Up and down, up and down, and around and around the lake, to this day it goes, sometimes against the wind, sometimes with the wind; sometimes disappearing for a period, and then reappearing and resuming its ceaseless march. It turns not from its course for anything, and woe to the mariner that does not keep a respectful distance!

"It is said that strange noises presage the advance of the 'Wandering Jew,' and unto this day, during the quiet and death-like stillness that precede an approaching tempest, and at evening also, whenever the setting sun covers the waters with bloody tints, may be distinctly heard, as symbolic of the tragic event we have related, those wonderful sounds familiarly known as the 'Lake Guns' of the Seneca. In the unwritten book of Indian tradition the significance of these 'Lake Guns' is interpreted, and their connection with Agayentah's death

revealed; and it is historic that, to the latest day of their lives, when a thunder and lightning storm was abroad and the 'Wandering Jew' was on the march, the Indian braves of the *Senecas* believed that Agayentah's spirit was in arms and on the war-path, and that the 'Lake Guns' were but the *echoes* of his powerful voice marshaling his hosts to battle.

"And thus on the fair bosom of the silver Seneca the 'Wandering Jew' forever keeps his troublous march, and the 'Lake Guns' forever sound, preserving to the generations as they succeed each other the memory of the sad fate of Agayentah."

Do not think that the above is but the product of an inventive imagination. There are those still living that have seen the "Wandering Jew," and upon any calm, quiet evening, after a hot summer's day, the "Lake Guns" may be heard either around Dresden Bay or in the neighborhood of Lodi Landing. The "Guns" have often been heard in other places, indeed, but nowhere so frequently as in the two spots mentioned. The sound of these "Guns" is such as we might expect were the contents of a large gasometer suddenly liberated five hundred feet beneath the surface, and the whole volume of gas left to pass instantaneously through the superincumbent mass of waters.

According to the mythology of the ancient *Senecas*, the body of the unburied Agayentah (the white man's "Wandering Jew") appears and the "Lake Guns" are heard each year; and so it will be as long as the red man inhabits any portion of this continent.

TOWN OF GENEVA.

GENEVA was set off from the old town of Seneca, October 11, 1872, with the following boundaries: "All that part of the town of Seneca lying east of the west line of the first tier of township lots next west of the old pre-emption line."

Among the first settlers in this town was Jerome Lummis, who came from Connecticut, and located northwest of the village, in the year 1788. Mr. Lummis was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and served gallantly in the "Northern Rangers," under command of Major Whitcomb. He was one of Geneva's most honored pioneers, and greatly assisted the settlers in their early movements. The first oats in the new country were brought from Schenectady by Mr. Lummis, and sowed on the ground now occupied by D. W. Baird's carriage-works.

Six children are now living: Stephen T., Irene, Homer, Henry H., Mary J., and Cordelia. Henry H. is an elder in the Reformed church of Geneva.

John Scoon emigrated from Scotland in about the year 1800, and located in the village. He subsequently settled in the town, a short distance south. Two sons are now living in the county: William in Seneca, and James in this town. Thos. Huie, a soldier of the war of 1812, familiarly known as "Major Huie," was a pioneer, locating on lot 18. The father of Alfonso Wheadon, who now resides on lot 12, at an advanced age, was also an early settler.

Thomas McKelvie left the banks and braes of "auld Scotia," and in an early day located on lot 21, where a son, Charles, now resides. James Barnes early located on lot 33, on lands now owned by a grandson, Washington Barnes, and James Scoon, Esq. James Barnes, Jr., was an early settler on lot 22.

At the close of the Revolution, many of those who participated in that arduous struggle sought a home in the fertile country of the Senecas. Among these was Cornelius Roberts, who located on lot 20. He was a large land-owner, and erected one of the primitive grist- and saw-mills in this county, on what is now known as Cromwell's creek. One descendant, Mrs. Snow, now resides in the village of Geneva. Benjamin Cromwell, father of John Cromwell, was an early settler, and the proprietor of a tannery at Cromwell's Hollow. Lot 35 was settled by Aaron Black, who has numerous descendants residing in the towns of Seneca and Geneva. Hugh Black, brother of Aaron, early located in the western part of the town, on lands now owned by Mrs. M. Black. The premises now occupied by G. R. Long were originally settled by James Armstrong. Miss Sarah Armstrong, now living in the town, is a daughter. William Price, a soldier in the war of 1812, came from the "Keystone State," and located a home on lot 11, where he now resides at an advanced age. Mr. Price is one of the oldest pioneers now living in the town, and is very familiar with its early history.

John McIntyre was a worthy pioneer, who located on lot 17, on lands now owned by James Wilkie. One son, S. S. McIntyre, a prominent citizen, resides on lot 13, where Adam Fisher was an early settler. The father of H. V. R. Schermerhorn was a pioneer on lot 17, on premises now owned by J. J. Halsted. On the lands now owned by W. Ross, George Wilkie early located. He was from Scotland.

Christopher Richardson, father of William and Francis E., early settled in the north part of the town; and George Bennett, father of John L., Charles, Horace D., and George, Jr., also located in the north part, on lot 5, now owned by Maxwell brothers. Archibald Black settled in the north part of the town, on lands now owned and occupied by a son, John Black. B. C. Wooden was also a pioneer.

William Ansley, from Pennsylvania, settled in the south part of the county, in what is now the town of Geneva, in 1786. Three sons are living in the county: James, in Seneca; Marcus, in this town; and Alanson, a merchant, in the village of Geneva.

The following sketch of *Kashong* is taken from S. C. Cleveland's excellent "History of Yates County:"

"The first white settlers at this place were the French traders De Bartzch and Poudre. *Kashong* was the gateway by which settlers entered that part of the country. It was known for many years as 'Ben Barton's Landing.' It was a beautiful spot, where a fine Indian village had been destroyed by Sullivan's men. Some of the Indian apple-trees, it is said, remained over fifty years after the first settlement of the country.

"Major Barton was interested in the Niagara Lessee Company, and agent for it. In 1787 he aided in driving a drove of cattle and sheep from New Jersey to Niagara to supply the British garrison and Indian department. He bought of Dominick De Bartzch a farm of seven hundred acres at *Kashong*. It has been stated by Major Barton's son that the purchase was made of Poudre; but John H. Jones, an early surveyor and Indian interpreter, who witnessed the confirmation of the bargain, does not so relate. He states that Poudre was the servant of De Bartzch, and assisted him in the Indian trade. He says De Bartzch made the sale, and Major Barton afterwards had some difficulty in getting it ratified by the State, as it was strenuously opposed, probably by Reed and Ryckman. He succeeded by the kind assistance of Governor George Clinton.

"It has been said, and it is not improbable, that a Catholic priest from Oswego visited *Kashong* while De Bartzch and Poudre were there, and held religious service, the red men and women of the vicinity forming the principal audience. Such a visitation, if it occurred, was in the footsteps of the Jesuit fathers, who had done so much more than a century before to convert the *Iroquois* to Catholicism.

"Major Barton resided at *Kashong* about twenty years. He married the daughter of James Latta, an early settler in the town of Seneca. From 1802 to 1806 he was sheriff of Ontario County, by appointment of Governor George Clinton, and was a man of high consideration in the country. He was a surveyor, and was long employed by the surveyor general in the survey of the Military tract. As his son, James L. Barton, related in an address at Buffalo, in 1848 he became 'foreanded,' and determined to build a better house than the log cabin he had at first inhabited." He proceeds with the narrative as follows:

"He commenced, in 1796 or 1797, the erection of a large, square, two-story frame house, and from its peculiar and favorable locality, and beautiful site on the traveled road from Geneva to Bath, supposed it might be wanted in time for a tavern, and had a large ball-room made in it. Owing to adverse circumstances, one of which was the failure of the contractor, he lost three hundred dollars, a large sum at that time. Another was that his lumber, after being well dried and fit for use, caught fire in the kiln and was destroyed. These retarded its completion for many years. At length it was finished, and being the only house for several miles around of a suitable size for the purpose, the master workman and his joiners, together with some other young men, were desirous of having a house-warming and spinning-bee. That year he had grown an extraordinary crop of flax, and the young men said that if he would let them have the frolic, they would hackle and dress the flax, get the fiddlers, collect the girls, and do all they could to lighten the burden on him. He gave his permission; they turned in and dressed the flax, and then, making up seventy-two half-pound bunches, put them in bags, and scattered them round the country for several miles, among the girls, as cards of invitation.

"In those days there were no pianos nor guitars in the country, and the girls made music on spinning-wheels, and the notes they practiced were upon flax and wool. The flax was to be spun into threads of a certain number, and on the evening of the party each girl was to bring her skein of thread. Those who lived on roads leading direct came in wagons. Others, who lived in the woods, where some of the prettiest girls were found, mounted a horse behind a young man, with a blanket to sit upon, dressed in their every-day apparel, with woolen stockings and strong shoes on. They would dash through the woods on some trail, through brooks, and over every obstacle in their way, carrying their ball-dress and skein of thread in a bundle in their hand. A few minutes at the toilet put them in condition for the ball-room. Others, living only a mile or two away, thought it no great task to come on foot. In the ball-room, their rosy cheeks their sparkling eyes, and blooming health, gave pleasure to all who beheld them; and their vigorous systems, strengthened by hard daily labor, enabled them to dance and enjoy it; and with life and spirit would they skip through the dance, like the young fawns of their own woods. The supper was prepared by my mother, and well, too, from the products of the farm, and, with the addition of coffee, tea, sugar, and some light wine, was all that was necessary or desired.

"Information reaching Geneva of the party, about thirty of the *élite* of that

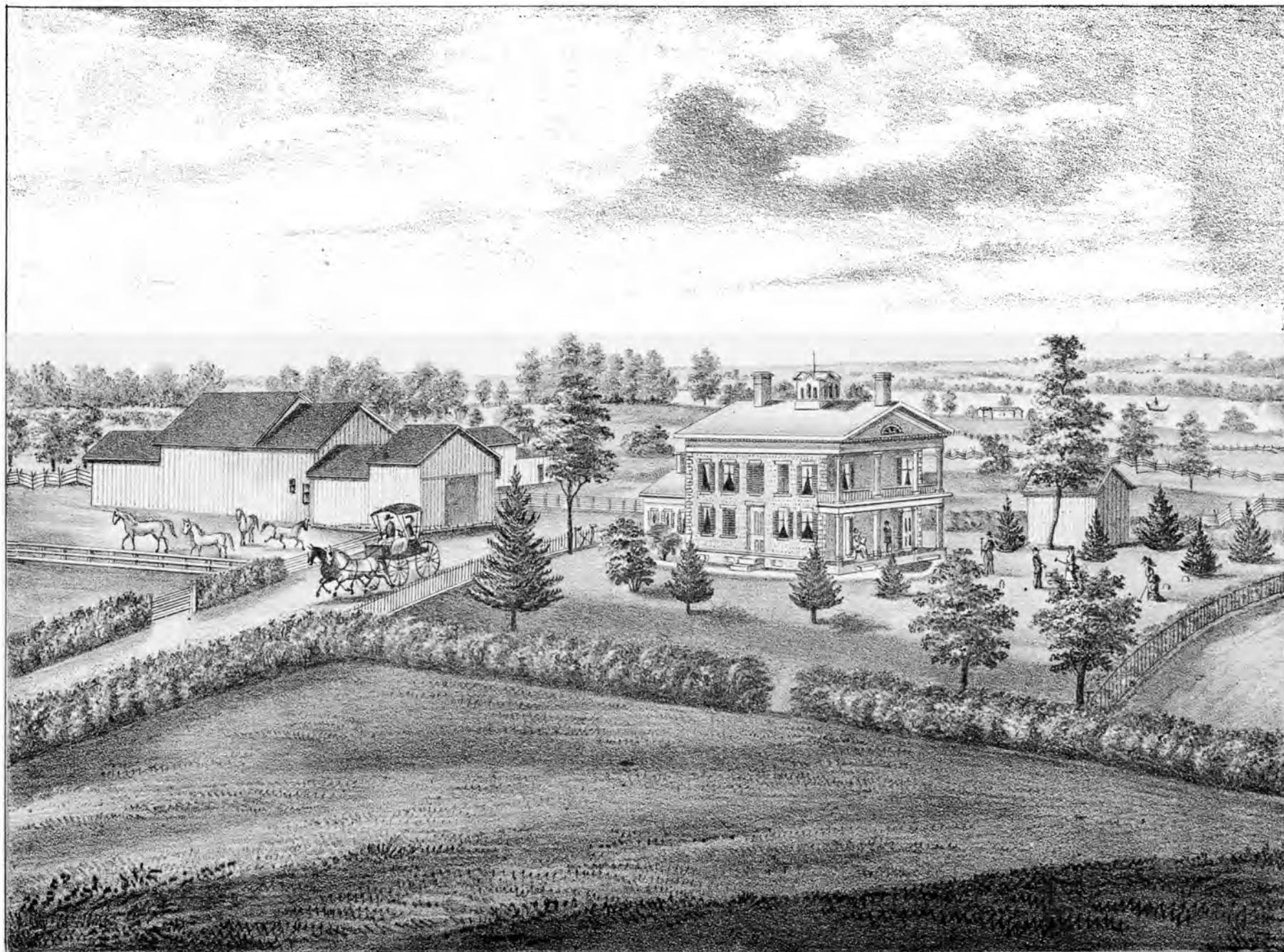
PLATE XLII



ERASTUS TUCKER.



MRS. ERASTUS TUCKER.



RES. OF ERASTUS TUCKER, GENEVA, N. Y.

place came down and joined heartily in the pleasure going on. As no barn could hold the horses, they were picketed around the wagons and fences, and plenty of hay spread before them. As daylight began to appear the girls would doff their ball-dresses, and, having again donned the homespun, disappear for their homes in the woods."

CIVIL HISTORY.

The first town meeting in Geneva was held at the Franklin House, March 4, 1873, when the following officers were chosen: John J. Doolittle, supervisor; Charles Kipp, clerk; George W. French, Martin H. Smith, justices of the peace; George R. Long, William H. Gambie, assessors; Samuel S. Graves, commissioner of highways; William H. Dox, overseer of the poor; Edmund S. Spendlove, collector; John Seabury, William Van Ness, William Ringer, George H. Myers, Nicholas B. Smith, constables; Henry D. Beach, game constable; Thomas McBlain, Horace H. Bennett, Charles Steele, David W. Baird, Simeon D. Robinson, Benjamin W. Keyes, Jr., inspectors of election.

The present officers are: Abram Robinson, supervisor; Luther W. Angus, clerk; Charles Bean, Samuel McBlain, justices of the peace; George R. Long, assessor; Samuel S. Graves, commissioner of highways; John Ostrander, overseer of the poor; William G. Dorr, collector; E. Jenkins Burrall, James Scoon, D. B. Backenstose, auditors; William Van Ness, George H. Myers, Charles H. Webster, John Seabury, Nicholas B. Smith, constables; Isaac G. Roberts, game constable; George Wilkinson, William H. Gambie, Charles A. Steele, William H. Suydam, David W. Baird, B. W. Keyes, Jr., William Slosson, George S. Conover, John J. Halsted, inspectors of election; Patrick Coursey, excise commissioner.

SENECA AND GENEVA IN THE REBELLION.

Marcus Andrus, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.

Benjamin F. Archer, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.

Orin D. Allen, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.

Clement Abel, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.

Andrew Anderson, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.

Jonas Austin, enlisted in the Thirty-third Regiment, October 17, 1862, and was killed at Fredericksburg, May 4, 1863.

Lucius M. Atwater, enlisted in the Fiftieth Regiment, October 10, 1862.

Irving Arms, enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, October 12, 1862.

Geo. W. Ansley, enlisted October 14, 1862.

John Bourn, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862, and died in 1864.

James Burns, enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.

Henry Beeker, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; was wounded at Gettysburg and Bristoe Station.

Asa L. Billings, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.

Eward J. Barnes, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; died from wounds received at the battle of Gettysburg.

Ambrose Bedell, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg and Spottsylvania, and discharged January 9, 1865.

Frederick Barnes, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; discharged December 25, 1864.

John W. Bishop, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862, and was killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

James M. Barden, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; died in February, 1863.

George W. Becker, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.

George W. Bailey, enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.

William H. Baird, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; promoted from major to colonel; killed in front of Petersburg, June, 1864.

N. H. Baxter, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged in June, 1865.

Jacob R. Brown, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.

C. E. Black, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

Albert Butterfield, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

Elias Barnes, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged in 1865.

David S. Barnes, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

Thomas Baird, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

Sears F. Brainard, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; died in rebel prison.

J. Brown, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

Edward D. Brown, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.

W. H. Brown, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.

Barney Boyle, enlisted in the Thirty-third Regiment, September 14, 1862.

John Buckley, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.

Thomas Brophy, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.

H. Brown, enlisted in the Fiftieth Regiment, September 10, 1862.

Isaac Bowman, enlisted in the Fiftieth Regiment, November 1, 1862.

David K. Benjamin, enlisted in the Fiftieth Regiment, October 5, 1862.

Adam Beattie, enlisted in the B. R. B., October 31, 1862.

W. H. Bradford, enlisted in the navy, October 31, 1862; died in the service.

W. H. Brundage, enlisted in the navy, October 3, 1862.

Luther H. Barden, enlisted in the B. R. B., September 30, 1862.

Charles Crawford, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.

Edward Cooper, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.

Andrew S. Craven, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; killed at Maryland Heights, September 15, 1862.

John Coburn, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.

T. H. Coon, enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.

George A. Carr, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1863.

Ira G. Cole, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 24, 1862.

James H. Cool, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 10, 1862; died in rebel prison at Salisbury, North Carolina.

S. D. Chrisler, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

Miles Carden, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged in 1863.

Allen Cahoon, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; died in hospital, 1864.

J. L. Coon, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged in 1863.

Lawrence Cooney, Jr., enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

Ward Campbell, enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.

John Carr, enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

John Catterson, enlisted in the Fiftieth Regiment, August 30, 1862.

George C. Coleman, enlisted in 1862.

John L. Dore, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.

Thomas E. Dunn, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; discharged December 25, 1865.

Floyd Davis, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.

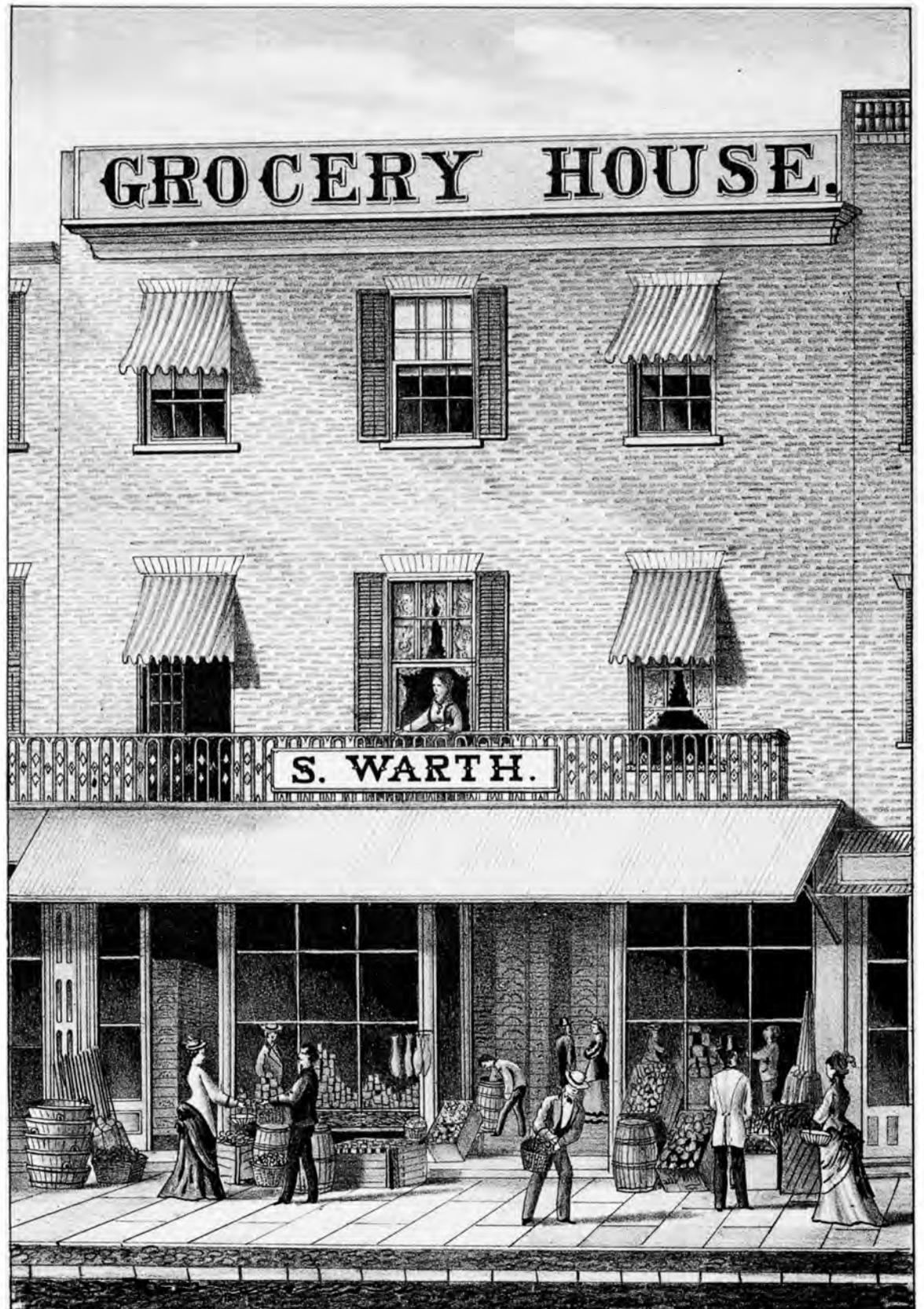
- Patrick Droyer, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; killed in the battle of the Wilderness, Virginia, May 7, 1864.
- George Donnelly, enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.
- Ignatius Detmar, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged June 25, 1865.
- M. Dean, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment; wounded at Drury's Bluff.
- Patrick Deramsey, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.
- William Divniner, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- John Dennison, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.
- Karina Drennan, enlisted in the Eighty-fifth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- Henry P. Denniz, enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.
- George W. Durkee, enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.
- Herman Fox, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; wounded.
- James P. Fulton, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864; taken prisoner and paroled in September, 1864; discharged in January, 1865.
- De Witt C. Farrington, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; resigned in 1863.
- S. M. Farrington, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged in 1863.
- Charles Frushour, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; died in hospital at Cold Harbor, Virginia.
- D. E. Fowler, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; died at Norfolk, Virginia, in 1863.
- John Fahley, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.
- W. H. Francisco, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- Thomas Flanagan, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- Henry Fisher, enlisted in the Fiftieth Regiment, October 10, 1862.
- W. K. Fowle, enlisted in the Fiftieth Regiment, October 14, 1862.
- Alexander Finlay, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- Moses French, enlisted in the Thirty-third Regiment, September 10, 1862.
- Lyman P. French, enlisted in the navy in 1862.
- John Galivan, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1863, and also in the battle of the Wilderness, May 10, 1864.
- Charles P. Gray, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.
- Gregory, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.
- Thomas J. Green, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.
- William Gracey, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; killed in action.
- John B. Gaylord, enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.
- Franklin Graham, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- George H. Giffny, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged in 1865.
- E. L. Granger, enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- E. D. Gage, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; captain; killed at battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, October 27, 1864.
- Thomas Grady, enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.
- Solomon Green, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; wounded in battle of Wilderness, May 7, 1864.
- Barney Gelder, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.
- William Hewitt, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 26, 1862.
- James Hart, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.
- Ed. J. Hindmarch, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.
- F. Hounson, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; died in hospital in 1864.
- Samuel Horton, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; died in the service.
- Reuben Hillerman, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.
- L. S. Holeman, enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.
- Robert Hobbie, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- W. P. Harmon, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged in 1864.
- Michael Hoffman, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- Newton Harwood, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged in 1865.
- William Huber, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- George D. Huke, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; died at Norfolk.
- George W. Huntington, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- John Hickey, enlisted in the Eighty-fifth Regiment, October 13, 1862.
- Thomas M. Harris, enlisted in the Eighty-fifth Regiment, September 30, 1862.
- Patrick Harris, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- W. E. Haight, enlisted in the Battery, August 30, 1862.
- R. H. Hammond, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.
- Thomas Ireton, enlisted in the Thirty-third Regiment, September 10, 1862.
- Patrick Judd, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; discharged in 1864.
- Joseph W. Johnson, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; died in hospital in 1864.
- David Johnson, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.
- John R. Johnson, enlisted in B. R. B., October 1, 1862.
- George T. Kelly, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; wounded in battle of Wilderness.
- Nelson B. Keith, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; wounded at Harper's Ferry.
- Richard Keith, enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.
- H. D. Kipp, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; captain.
- Zervias Kirsch, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, in September, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.
- Elisha King, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Virginia, June 14, 1864; discharged June 22, 1865.
- Lawrence Kelly, enlisted in the Eighty-fifth Regiment, August 30, 1862.
- J. S. Knapp, enlisted in the Fiftieth Regiment, August 27, 1862.
- James Kalaher, enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment, August 20, 1862.
- M. B. Lampshire, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; died in December, 1862.
- J. W. Larham, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; died in Libby prison.
- Jacob B. Ladue, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; discharged in 1862.
- Erastus H. Lewis, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.
- James Laven, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.



VIEW @ J. A. QUICK & CO'S, FLOURING MILLS, HONEYDE, ONTARIO CO., N.Y.
CUSTOM GRINDING. CASH PAID FOR GRAIN.



NEW YORK CENTRAL IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY, GENEKA, NEW YORK.



SAMUEL WARTH, WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER, 164-168 EXCHANGE ST., GENEVA, N. Y.
DEALER IN TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SPICES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS & ALSO ENGLISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN & CHINESE CANNED & BOTTLED GOODS, FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

- Samuel Lydermore, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged in 1865.
- F. Lockwood, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.
- James S. Laidlaw, enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- Thos. Little, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- William Lane, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- Thomas F. Langdon, enlisted in the Fiftieth Regiment, August 30, 1862.
- John Laffin, enlisted in the United States Regular Army, regiment unknown, August 30, 1862.
- Alfred Logie, enlisted in the B. R. B., October 17, 1862.
- Andrew F. Lowler, enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment, September 10, 1862.
- David H. McCoy, enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; discharged in 1863.
- Richard Macy, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; discharged in 1863.
- E. McComb, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; wounded at Morton's Ford, February 6, 1863.
- A. McCarty, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.
- James G. McPherson, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, in September, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.
- Wm. M. McCombs, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.
- James R. McNaughton, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; lieutenant; promoted to captain; discharged June 22, 1865.
- Anthony McGloon, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- W. A. Mickle, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- Austin Mead, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged in 1865.
- John D. Moore, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged in 1865.
- John Mertz, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; killed at Drury's Bluff in 1864.
- Patrick McCab, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- J. B. Moore, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- Nicholas McDonough, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; died in the service.
- William M. Moore, enlisted in the Fiftieth Regiment, September 9, 1862.
- Peter McGarvie, enlisted August 16, 1862.
- Murphy, enlisted in 1862.
- W. A. Morgan, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; died in the service.
- E. A. Morgan, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; died in the service.
- Metcalf, enlisted in the B. R. B., August 30, 1862.
- Samuel McBlaine, enlisted August 15, 1862.
- Geo. W. McBlaine, enlisted August 30, 1862.
- J. W. Neighbor, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; promoted to lieutenant; discharged at Richmond, June 22, 1865.
- James Nicholson, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 10, 1862.
- James O. Orman, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; died in March, 1863.
- John R. Orman, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.
- Henry Ombler, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- George Orman, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- Patrick McGloon, enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment, September 10, 1862.
- John A. Patridge, enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; died in hospital at Harper's Ferry.
- Oscar E. Perrvee, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.
- Wm. H. Pinch, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
- Chas. H. Proudfit, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, Virginia, May 6, 1864; lost left arm; discharged December 25, 1864.
- S. H. Platt, enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; wounded in battle of the Wilderness, May 7, 1864.
- George E. Pritchett, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.
- Grannis Page, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.
- Uriah Probasco, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.
- Rush Probasco, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- Chas. A. Page, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged in 1865.
- Geo. H. Probasco, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- James Powers, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged in 1865.
- Wm. Pike, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- Ellis Pierce, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- Jeremiah Pike, enlisted in the Thirty-third Regiment, September 10, 1862.
- Hiram M. Price, enlisted in the Fiftieth Regiment, September 16, 1862.
- Edwin Pratt, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.
- Wm. O. Phillips, enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; taken prisoner at Bristoe Station, and died in prison at Belle Island, Virginia, January 10, 1865.
- Jackson Pearce, enlisted in the B. R. B., October 14, 1862.
- William Pearce, enlisted in the B. R. B., October 14, 1862.
- Thomas Quinn, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- Joseph Riss, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.
- J. B. Reynolds, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1863.
- George C. Russell, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.
- A. L. Ray, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.
- Palmer W. Roberts, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.
- Darwin A. Rudd, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.
- Frederick Ritter, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; died in 1863.
- Chas. H. Rass, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- John H. Ruprecht, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- James Rowe, enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.
- H. Raymond, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.
- Cornelius Rodney, enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment in 1862.
- Melbury Rogers, enlisted in the Fiftieth Regiment in 1862.
- Alonzo Ringer, enlisted in the Eighty-fifth Regiment, October 13, 1862.
- George Stroup, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.
- M. R. Simpson, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.
- John C. Staunton, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.

Ed. S. Spendlove, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.

Jacob S. Shearman, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; died from wounds received in the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

Leonard Seitz, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1863.

John H. Saulpaugh, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; killed in battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

Edward A. Savage, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.

Byron W. Scott, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; discharged December 25, 1864.

Charles A. Sigler, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.

Charles Scherle, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1863.

Chester B. Smith, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.

W. Springstead, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.

John Snelling, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; killed in battle at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1863.

Henry E. Snelling, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; killed at the battle of the Wilderness, Virginia, May, 1864.

Ab. E. Sherman, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; discharged at Chicago, Illinois, in 1862.

Geo. W. Seuel, enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.

James Snelling, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; died at Chicago, Illinois, in 1862.

E. Sherrill, colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, enlisted August 22, 1862; killed at the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1863.

Isaac Shimmer, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; captain; killed at the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1863.

C. W. Scofield, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; sutler.

J. E. Shults, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged in 1864.

Reuben F. Scott, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor in 1864.

Ed. N. Squier, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged at Richmond in 1865.

Robt. Smith, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged at Richmond, June 22, 1865.

Dewitt D. Saxton, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged at Richmond, June 22, 1865.

James C. Sigler, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.

Augustus Scott, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; killed at Drury's Bluff.

A. G. Sedgwick, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment.

Alonzo Spears, enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.

James Smith, enlisted in the Eighty-fifth Regiment, August 26, 1862.

S. V. R. Schermerhorn, enlisted in the Twenty-third Regiment, October 10, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, May 4, 1863.

Geo. H. Shaw, enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment in 1862.

William Stebbinfield, enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment in 1862.

Henry Storms, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.

Wm. Stainton, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; killed at Wilderness, May 7, 1864.

Richard Stevens, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.

Geo. W. Turner, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.

John W. Thompson, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.

W. C. Tyler, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; killed in front of Petersburg, Virginia.

Spencer Turner, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged in 1865.

Geo. S. Turner, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged in 1865.

David P. Toll, enlisted in the First R. M. R., October 4, 1862.

Alexander Thornton, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; discharged in 1865.

Francis Telford, enlisted in the navy, October 14, 1862.

George Telford, enlisted in the navy, October 14, 1862.

Richard Taylor, enlisted in the B. R. B., October 10, 1862.

A. C. Warner, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.

Aaron Winter, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; died in February, 1863.

J. C. Wattleworth, enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.

A. S. Wheeler, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; adjutant.

A. B. Wolff, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged in 1863.

Alphonso Wilson, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; died in 1864.

Chas. M. Wood, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.

John Wilson, enlisted in the Fiftieth Regiment, October 3, 1862.

Eli Whitaker, enlisted in the Fiftieth Regiment, October 17, 1862.

Daniel Whipple, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; wounded at Bristoe Station.

J. Whipple, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.

E. A. Wilson, enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.

J. C. Young, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.

Charles M. Young, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.

Moses Yeomans, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.

John M. Wilson, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; wounded at Bristoe Station, Virginia, October 14, 1863, and taken prisoner; discharged in 1865.

John C. Van Zandt, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862.

John Viun, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged in 1865.

James Van Houten, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.

William Vidline, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862.

—Van Gelder, enlisted in the Thirty-third Regiment in September, 1862.

Henry Van Gelder, enlisted in the Thirty-third Regiment in September, 1862.

E. Van Berger, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 14, 1862; discharged in 1863.

Charles Wheeler, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; killed at Petersburg, June 16, 1864.

Charles Wolverton, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1862; killed at Petersburg, June 16, 1864.

The following enlisted in 1865: George Arnold, Louis Angelo, William Anderson, William Brown, Henry Brown, Samuel Base, John Baker, Daniel Butler, Michael Beach, Henry Bumpong, William Coffy, George Cole, John G. Carrol, Robert Cayton, William C. Clark, Hugh Cammon, Michael Coughlin, James Clayton, Charles A. Darrow, Leonard E. Durfur, Emmett Dunn, Manley Durpee, Owen Delury, Thomas Downy, John H. Ellsworth, Robert Forsham, John H. Francis, William L. Gay, James Gallagher, John Glasgow, William H. Hand, James Hill, Henry Hall, Thomas Harbridge, John Hughes, William Hennigan, John Horton, Lyman P. Johnson, Frederick Kisdale, Charles Kenney, William Laws, William Lake, Patrick Manney, John Mamhartz, Benjamin Myer, John Myer, William Murphy, James Murry, Jackson Masters, Frederick A. Mardew,

PLATE XLIV.



RES. OF THE LATE JOSEPH MEANS, SENECA, ONTARIO Co., N. Y.

A. O. SNELL, DEL.

John C. Newman, John J. McCarty, Alonzo P. Nettleton, Lewis Parrish, Samuel J. Pope, Henry W. Probasco, Joseph Payne, Robert Pralt, Charles G. Spencer, John Sullivan, Isaac Smith, John Scott, John Stiney, Joseph A. Street, William Scott, Frederick Trapull, Smith Tupper, Henry C. Wales, James Wate, Charles Wright.

John Adams, enlisted August 21, 1863.

David Acker, enlisted in Company E, First Veteran Cavalry, July 28, 1863.

Edwin R. Atwood, enlisted September 2, 1863.

Charles H. Adams, enlisted September 14, 1863.

John W. Alexander, enlisted in Company D, First Veteran Cavalry, October 10, 1863; quartermaster.

H. W. Austin, enlisted November 14, 1863.

Marvin Ainsley, enlisted December 23, 1863.

John G. Allen, enlisted January 5, 1864.

Ralph Brooks, enlisted October 31, 1863.

Ed. W. Blossom, enlisted October 10, 1863.

Levi Brown, enlisted August 26, 1863.

Michael Bryant, enlisted October 10, 1863.

Addison Blanchard, enlisted October 10, 1863.

Daniel Brown, enlisted October 17, 1863.

Charles Brown, enlisted October 17, 1863.

Charles S. Bailey, enlisted August 25, 1863.

Thomas Baxter, enlisted August 1, 1863.

John M. Baker, enlisted August 19, 1863.

George Berryman, enlisted August 5, 1863.

Henry Bailey, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, August 25, 1863; killed in battle.

Charles H. Barney, enlisted August 25, 1863.

Martin F. Ballard, enlisted September 5, 1863.

Christopher W. Brandt, enlisted October 10, 1863.

George W. Coal, enlisted September 3, 1863.

Harvey Burns, enlisted January 5, 1864.

James Bowman, enlisted January 5, 1864.

James Barnes, enlisted February 10, 1864.

Thomas G. Bowman, enlisted February 19, 1864.

Joseph Cosine, enlisted August 4, 1863.

James Carr, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, July 27, 1863.

John I. Carter, enlisted December 10, 1863; captain.

Marcus Cook, enlisted November 18, 1863.

Michael Coleman, enlisted October 16, 1863.

Thomas Carr, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, December 16, 1863.

William H. Clark, enlisted January 5, 1864.

Francis Collins, enlisted January 5, 1864.

Patrick Convey, enlisted January 5, 1864.

Isaac Cowley, enlisted January 5, 1864.

Francis M. Drum, enlisted November 14, 1863.

Edwin R. Duckinfield, enlisted July 29, 1863.

Lewis H. Drum, enlisted September 18, 1863.

John Davis, enlisted September 29, 1863.

Franklin H. Dennis, enlisted September 23, 1863.

Henry I. Drain, enlisted October 10, 1863; captain.

Levant C. Dingman, enlisted September 17, 1863.

John S. Dixon, enlisted December 23, 1863.

Michael Ditrow, enlisted December 23, 1863.

John I. Diamond, enlisted January 18, 1864.

Morgan Darbey, enlisted January 5, 1864.

Theodore Dox, enlisted January 19, 1864.

Stephen Dox, enlisted January 7, 1864.

Mark Doddington, enlisted December 1, 1863.

Charles Easto, enlisted September 14, 1863; killed at Piedmont.

Henry Easto, enlisted September 21, 1863.

George H. Flinn, enlisted August 20, 1863.

Henry I. Foot, enlisted November 18, 1863.

George Farley, enlisted October 20, 1863.

Henry Freshour, enlisted August 27, 1863.

Frederick B. Furlong, enlisted September 8, 1863.

Jefferson Goodow, enlisted September 17, 1863.

John Glasgo, enlisted October 23, 1863.

William Glasgo, enlisted September 17, 1863.

David Greenfield, enlisted October 23, 1863.

Joseph F. Gap, enlisted December 26, 1863.

Samuel Gardner, enlisted in the Fiftieth Regiment, January 5, 1864.

William H. Green, enlisted January 5, 1864.

Charles Goodwin, enlisted March 26, 1864.

Judson Hunt, enlisted October 15, 1863.

Henry Healy, enlisted October 13, 1863.

Myron C. Hill, enlisted October 16, 1863.

Farley Howell, enlisted November 12, 1863.

Crosby Hopkins, enlisted September 24, 1863.

Daniel Holbrook, enlisted August 10, 1863.

Daniel Hyde, enlisted September 7, 1863.

Charles S. Hall, enlisted August 30, 1863.

John Hardy, enlisted January 5, 1864.

James R. Hamflin, enlisted January 1, 1864.

John Dunnigan, enlisted January 1, 1864.

Jesse Hier, enlisted December 26, 1863.

Charles Haxley, enlisted January 5, 1864.

Walter G. Hicks, enlisted February 19, 1864.

Henry M. Ide, enlisted January 5, 1864.

William Ingreham, enlisted January 5, 1864.

Edson M. Jenkins, enlisted November 14, 1863.

Fistus Johnson, enlisted August 17, 1863.

Jacob Jones, enlisted August 5, 1863.

Elijah Jones, enlisted August 8, 1863.

Miner F. Johnson, enlisted September 23, 1863.

John H. Jewett, enlisted January 13, 1864.

William R. Johnson, enlisted January 5, 1864.

Robert Johnson, enlisted February 8, 1864.

Belmont King, enlisted November 16, 1863.

Frank Kempton, enlisted October 11, 1863.

Gustavus H. Kluv, enlisted January 5, 1864.

David W. Lawrence, enlisted October 18, 1863.

John Lockinton, enlisted October 16, 1863.

Jabob Ladew, enlisted August 6, 1863.

Patrick Lahir, enlisted July 27, 1863.

Norton A. Leach, enlisted September 18, 1863.

Lawrence W. Lentwell, enlisted September 24, 1863.

John Long, enlisted in September, 1863.

John H. Lozuir, enlisted September 22, 1863.

John Lininger, enlisted December 16, 1863.

Charles I. Logie, enlisted January 5, 1864.

William Lewis, enlisted January 18, 1864.

John Martin, enlisted October 7, 1863.

Frank Madigan, enlisted July 29, 1863.

Nicholas Madigan, enlisted July 24, 1863.

John Mason, enlisted August 7, 1863.

John W. Morrison, enlisted August 8, 1863.

Michael Morris, enlisted July 29, 1863.

Ebenezer L. Mead, enlisted August 21, 1863.

John McDonald, enlisted August 1, 1863.

Lewis M. Miller, enlisted December 31, 1863.

C. J. McKinroth, enlisted December 16, 1863.

Patrick Merryman, enlisted January 5, 1864.

Cassius M. McFarren, enlisted January 5, 1864.

Ezra M. Moses, enlisted January 5, 1864.

Jacob Munsey, enlisted January 5, 1864.

Daniel Moses, enlisted January 5, 1864.

Thomas McNara, enlisted February 9, 1864.

James McRedman, enlisted January 1, 1864.

John M. Moshier, enlisted February 19, 1864.

George Newell, enlisted August 8, 1863.

Patrick O'Brien, enlisted August 3, 1863.

Sidney H. Olds, enlisted November 18, 1863.

Augustus Ostrander, enlisted January 29, 1864.

John M. Philips, enlisted November 13, 1863.

Lansing C. Probasco, enlisted August 5, 1863; killed at Piedmont, Virginia, in 1864.

Rush Probasco, enlisted September 29, 1863.

Thomas Powell, enlisted August 12, 1863.

John O. Parker, enlisted September 24, 1863.

John L. Plattum, enlisted September 24, 1863; lieutenant-colonel; promoted to colonel in 1864, and to brevet brigadier-general in 1865.

Nathan Prue, enlisted January 5, 1864.
 John D. Polum, enlisted in Company K, Fiftieth Regiment, February 25, 1864.
 Charles Ringer, enlisted October 10, 1863; captain.
 William Ross, enlisted August 4, 1863.
 Aaron Rogers, enlisted September 30, 1863.
 George W. Randolph, enlisted December 16, 1863.
 Nelson P. Reed, enlisted January 5, 1863.
 Albert C. Ross, enlisted January 1, 1863.
 Henry M. Scott, enlisted November 19, 1863.
 William C. Spendlove, enlisted August 30, 1863; died from wounds received in the service.
 Seymour B. Seeley, enlisted July 30, 1863.
 John Simmons, enlisted August 1, 1863.
 William C. Sayton, enlisted January 5, 1864.
 Samuel Sardun, enlisted January 5, 1864.
 John Searbury, enlisted January 5, 1864.
 George Searbury, enlisted January 5, 1864.
 Elias Saunders, enlisted January 5, 1864.
 Robert P. Seymour, enlisted January 1, 1864.
 James Vingh, enlisted September 21, 1863.
 George Van Slyke, enlisted August 20, 1863.
 Charles D. Veain, enlisted September 24, 1863.
 Aduck Van Orsdale, enlisted September 11, 1863.
 John Vaile, enlisted August 29, 1863.
 Abraham Van Ostrand, enlisted July 30, 1863.
 Gilbert Van Horn, enlisted January 5, 1864.
 George Westfield, enlisted July 29, 1863.
 Frank H. White, enlisted October 10, 1863.
 Stephen Waters, enlisted October 7, 1863.
 Austin Worthly, enlisted August 6, 1863.
 Alfred Westfall, enlisted October 11, 1863.
 William R. Wollcute, enlisted October 25, 1863.
 Louis D. Woodruff, enlisted October 28, 1863.
 John Williams, enlisted October 15, 1863.
 Newton Warfield, enlisted December 17, 1863.
 Richard Wright, enlisted January 29, 1864.
 John Wuilsehteger, enlisted January 1, 1864.
 Casper Wagner, enlisted February 19, 1864; died in Andersonville prison in 1865.
 George P. Zopp, enlisted January 1, 1864.
 John Thornton, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, February 9, 1864.
 Joseph Thomas, enlisted January 1, 1864.
 Orin Tooker, enlisted February 9, 1864.

George E. Barker, enlisted October 10, 1863.

The following also enlisted in the Thirty-third Regiment, and were mustered into the United States service, April 22, 1861: Harrison Woodcock, Calvin Walker, entered the service as captain, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel; John S. Platner, A. H. Drake, Reuben C. Niles, Sylvester Porter, Charles Ringer, George H. Sherwood, Eugene A. Vincent, W. A. Whitney, David Acker, Frederick Mann, Dyer W. Ellsworth, William R. Beach, Jonas Austin, Edwin Backenstose, Archibald Barr, Charles S. Bailey, Thomas Baxter, M. B. Bateman, George E. Barker, Thomas B. Blinn, Thomas G. Bowen, Alvin Brotherson, G. F. Brundage, Joseph H. Burrige, John G. Buchanan, Mike Campbell, Thomas Conklin, Robert Conklin, George H. Corp, David L. Dey, Frank Dey, Jacob Dennis, Alexander Dennis, Mark Doddington, Stephen Dox, Louis P. De St. Croix, Eugene Davis, Henry Eggleston, Jesse Eggleston, George G. Ellis, Henry C. Ford, Charles Freshour, John M. Hamilton, Robert E. Harvey, Hiram Haven, Robert Hewitt, William H. Hicks, Joseph Johnson, John Johnson, E. W. Jones, Frank Keen, Nelson Keyes, William M. Manning, Nicholas M. Madigan, John McDonald, John Mason, Curtis Monroe, Thomas Munnell, Edward O'Flaharty, Frank Partridge, Peter Petsit, Thomas Philipps, Philip Saulpaugh, Myron Scott, David Sholes, William A. Sigler, Henry Smith, Charles Smith, George Smith, Philip C. Spendlove, Frederick Turk, Charles Van Gelder, William S. Van Ostrand, Benjamin Wheaton, Mike Wirman, Ezra Wilson, Alfred Van Gelder.

The following enlisted in Company H, Thirty-eighth Regiment, and were mustered into the United States service May 24, 1861: William H. Baird, resigned, and promoted to major of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment; Carlos M. Russel, Nathan Porter, Norton Schermerhorn, James M. Butterfield, Benjamin W. Keyes, Jr., James Long, Charles Woodruff, Andrus French, Hugh Morgan, Joseph T. Lorcker, Alexander Burwell, Henry Armstrong, John M. Baker, W. M. Baker, Henry Bogart, Patrick Carrol, Jr., John Cunningham, Samuel A. Clark, Tim. Clear, Jr., Charles H. Cooper, Charles Dillenbeck, Charles Dorchester, Hugh F. Dunnigan, Henry C. Delamater, Isaac H. Davis, Henry E. Eaton, De Witt C. Farington, Patrick Flannery, Thomas Gisborn, Frederick Gibson, Sylvanus Green, Menzo W. Hoard, Henry H. Hollman, David F. Lillis, William T. Lane, John Lamphrie, Lewis Legro, Joseph H. Monson, Luther S. Miller, Jeremiah C. Mead, Dayton Marley, Clark McMillen, Silas McLaughlin, James Mead, Archibald Morrison, George Norrman, Henry J. Nare, John Orman, David Ostrander, Amasa Probasco, Edward A. Page, Ralph W. Patterson, William M. Perkins, Robert F. Robertson, John M. Robson, Peter D. Roe, William Ross, Isaac L. Richie, James Regnell, Henry Salran, Stephen Stewart, Samuel Sackett, Henry Stephenson, George B. Stevens, Theron Stevens, Adam Shotts, Henry T. Stanton, William E. Straight, Byron Sweeny, James Underhill, John Vail, Thomas Wilkins, Tilo T. Wilcox, John Welsh, John Wesley, John Wilson, John Williamson, Henry H. Warden, Henry S. Ware, Charles H. Ramsey.

The dates in the above list are the dates of muster, and not of enlistment, as therein stated.

JEROME LOOMIS.

Among the many pioneers of Geneva, none have left a more honored memory than he whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

Jerome Loomis was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, in the year 1757. He was educated at Dartmouth college, and the fine classical instruction received by him at that celebrated institution was of infinite importance to him in his subsequent active career. In the war of the Revolution, when the colonists called for brave men to strike at the hideous head of British aggression, he responded with alacrity, and entered the service as a volunteer, and afterwards he received a commission from Governor George Clinton, bearing date 1792. He served under Major Whitcomb, the dashing commander of the "Northern Rangers," which performed effective service, and was the terror of the British. Major Whitcomb and his gallant band were peculiarly dreaded by the enemy, and at last a price of five thousand dollars was offered for his head by the British government, and from that hour he was the particular victim against whom they practiced every strategy. In one conflict he was wounded, and only by the severest fighting did he succeed in cutting his way through their ranks. Mr. Loomis was in this engagement, as well as many others, where the only watchword was "fight or die." His brother William was also in the Revolution, and one of the first that fell at Bunker's Hill. He was among the pioneers who came to Canadesaga, now Geneva, May

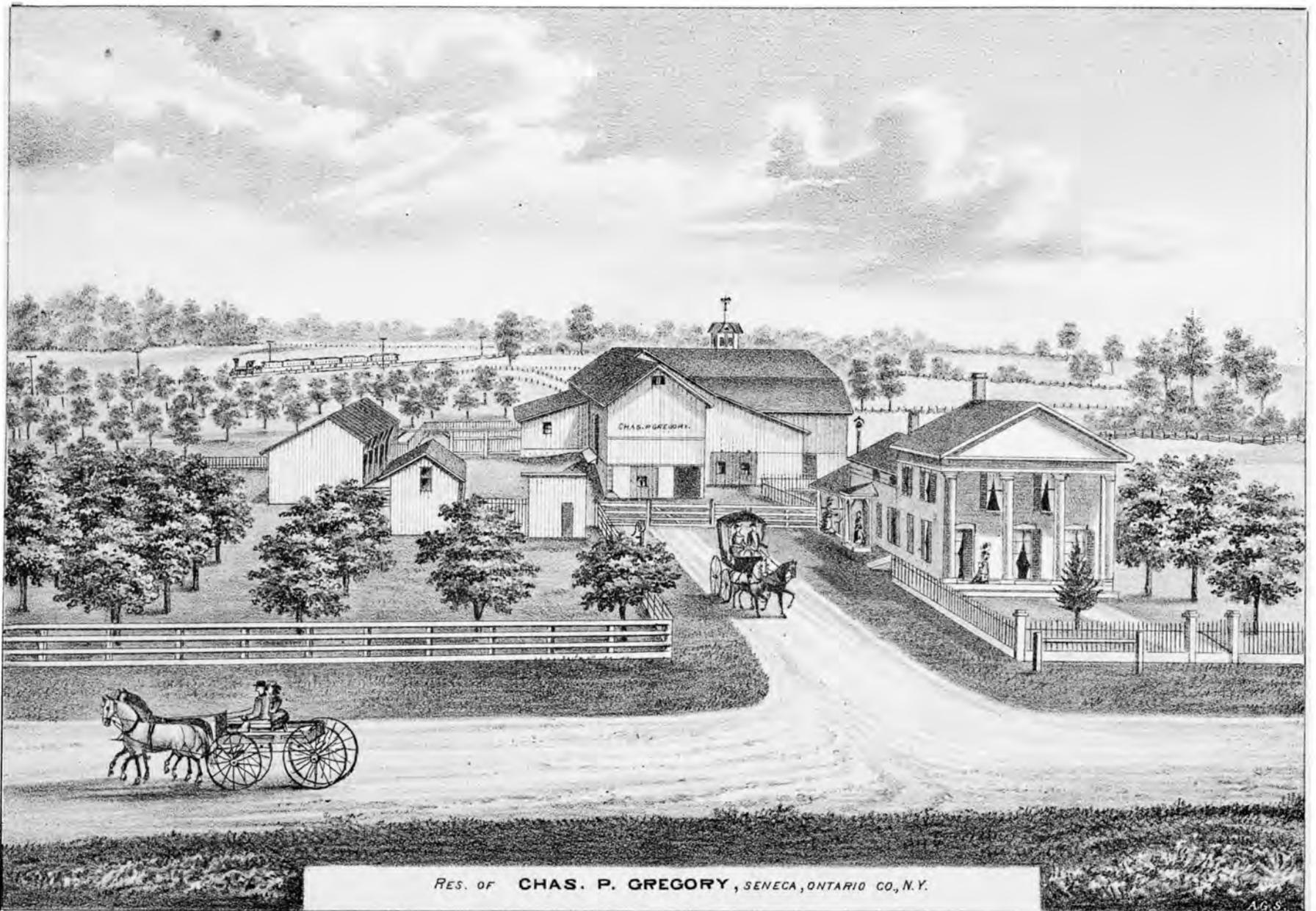
30, 1788, and was the guest for some time of Jennings, Jones, and Seth Reed, the reputed first white settlers of the village. From 1788 to 1798 most of his time was employed in transacting business concerning lands. In the latter year he married Elizabeth Tippetts, daughter of Stephen Tippetts, of New York city, and the ceremony was performed in the house now occupied by his children. He located in what is now the town of Geneva, and ended his days here April 19, 1840. Mrs. Loomis had twelve children, six of whom are now living: Stephen T., in the village of Geneva, and the remainder still reside on the old homestead, viz.: Irene, Homer, Henry H., Mary J., and Cordelia C. Henry H. Loomis is an elder in the Reformed church of Geneva, and is one of the most prominent members of that organization.

Mr. Loomis was a man of fine physique, gentlemanly address, dignified, though kind and benevolent, and was in every way well qualified to shape the affairs of a newly-settled country. On the 19th day of April, 1840, death laid its pallid hand upon the strong man, and he passed away respected and beloved by all.

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
 And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
 Await alike the inevitable hour.
 The path of glory leads but to the grave."



RES. OF H. V. BARDEN, SENECA, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.



RES. OF CHAS. P. GREGORY, SENECA, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.

TOWN OF SENECA.

"It was a gloomy wild, where Indian warriors trod;
Where savage minds, in solitude, looked up to Nature's God."

No territory in western New York is more closely allied with the history of the far-famed tribe of the *Senecas*, than the town bearing the name of these illustrious warriors.

This town comprised a portion of their celebrated "hunting-grounds," sloping down to the waters of the silvery lake they so much loved, and from which they were driven by the relentless soldiery of Sullivan. The smoke had scarcely lifted from the Indian village of Kanadesaga, burned by Sullivan in his desolating march, ere the tide of immigration set in; the pioneer van of the white settler followed hard upon the retreating form of the red brother. The wigwam was replaced by the rude log cabin; clearings were made; fields of wheat were sown; and the ringing axe of the pioneer announced the ushering in of a new era. Gladly would we follow the Indian lore of this vicinity, but that remains for the history of the village and town of Geneva.

ORGANIZATION.

Seneca was formed in the year 1793, under the act of the Legislature for the organization of towns, passed January 27, 1789. It was a large and important town, and was described by "Spafford's Gazetteer," in 1812, as follows:

"Seneca, a township in the east part of Ontario County, in which is the village of Geneva, with a post-office of the same name, one hundred and ninety-two miles west of Albany; bounded north by Phelps, east by Seneca lake and county, south by Benton, west by Gorham and a part of Middlesex. It is twelve miles long north and south, and about seven and a half miles wide exclusive of the waters of Seneca lake, and is twelve miles easterly of Canandaigua, having the great road from Albany to Niagara across the north end. It is an excellent township of land; the southern part moderately uneven or hilly, but arable throughout, with fine grazing lands. Its waters are small and inconsiderable, except that it embraces a part of Seneca lake. But the farm lands are rich and productive, and have given to their occupants a high degree of wealth. The whole population, in 1810, amounted to three thousand four hundred and thirty-one persons, when there were five hundred and eighty-eight families, three hundred and seventeen electors, and about eleven hundred taxable inhabitants. There were, also, one hundred and eight looms in families, which produced thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty-nine yards of cloth."

Seneca retained its original dimensions until October 11, 1872, when the town of Geneva was set off, embracing all that part of the old town lying east of the west line of the first tier of township lots next west of the old pre-emption line.

SETTLEMENT.

The name of the Whitney family is closely identified with the pioneer history of this town and of Geneva. Jonathan Whitney came into the new country as an explorer in the year 1789. He remained four months in the forest, and returned to Massachusetts, and, in the following year, again turned his steps westward, arriving here in March, 1790, and located at the old castle, where he died in 1792. Captain Whitney and family were seventeen days *en route* from Conway, Massachusetts, and endured many hardships and privations during the perilous trip. The little band of pioneers arrived at Geneva in the morning, when their stock of provisions was exhausted, and but *one loaf of bread remained in the village*. Colonel Reed, however, supplied them with a scanty breakfast, though the best possible. Captain Whitney was one of twenty persons who purchased township No. 10, first range, his share being six lots, or one thousand one hundred and fifty-two acres, and he subsequently became the proprietor of six additional lots.

He served in the French and Indian war, and was at the siege of Ticonderoga, where he fought with almost unprecedented bravery. The French had felled the timber about the fort, that their guns might be used more effectively upon the besiegers; but it happened that one large tree still remained, against which another

had fallen, and lodged in the branches; and, by means of the latter, he succeeded in climbing into the stately old forester, where he fired into the fort until his gun became foul, when his companions handed other fire-arms to him, which he used with effective service, the old flint-locks dealing death to those within the intrenchments until he was discovered by the garrison and forced to leave his position. He was ever ready to lay aside the implements of peace in times of danger, and when his country called to head off British oppression he was found at the front, a commissioned officer, his commission dating May 3, 1776. Three grandsons, Luther, Cheeney, and Otis, reside in the town, and one, Nathan, near Franklin Grove, Lee county, Illinois.

The longevity of the Whitney family is remarkable. The following is a register of the five sons of Nathan and Olive Whitney, and grandsons of Captain Jonathan Whitney. The three eldest were born in Conway, Mass.: Luther, August 21, 1782; Otis, October 19, 1795; Nathan, July 22, 1791; Jonathan and Cheeney were born in Seneca,—Jonathan, September 3, 1793, and Cheeney, April 21, 1795. These brothers are now living, except Jonathan, and their united ages are four hundred and twenty-three years.

Anson Dodge and Abraham Burkholder, from Pennsylvania, were early settlers on lot No. 10. The former is now living in the town, at the advanced age of over eighty years. Two sons of the latter, John and Leonard I., are also residents of Seneca. Peter Vangelder came from Catskill in an early day, and located on lot 30; two children reside in the town. One Clemens located on lot 31, and Zora Densmore on lot 51. Lot 52 was settled by Mr. Colwell, from New England, who has a son, William, residing on Flint creek. The father of Charles Hughes came from New England, and early settled on lot 49, and the old homestead is now occupied by the latter. John Berry, and a son of the same name, were pioneers on lot 32, and lot 29 was settled by Messrs. Parker, Harris, and Fiero. George Eckley was an early settler on lot 12, though the larger portion of the lot was owned by Ami Whitney.

Again we come to the Whitney family, and find that Ami Whitney, son of Captain Jonathan, and himself a soldier in the war of the Revolution, was an early settler on lot 9, on premises now owned by a son, Ami Whitney. Ami Whitney, Sr., was born January 18, 1781, and died here December 14, 1867, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. The present occupant of the premises, Ami Whitney, was born June 22, 1814.

Robert Carson emigrated from Pennsylvania in an early day, and located on lot 91, on premises now occupied by a son, James M. Carson; on this lot also located Mr. Charlton, father of William Charlton. Where Leonard I. Rilands now resides, his father was a pioneer. Leonard Isenhour was a prominent pioneer on lot 92, and was also the owner of lot 90. A daughter, Mrs. Cruthers, resides on lot 94. Mr. I. was an enterprising citizen, and erected a grist- and saw-mill on lot 90, some time prior to 1812, on the site now occupied by the flouring-mills of Chester A. Collar.

Many of the sturdy pioneers of this town came from the eastern part of the State, and prominent among these was Peter Wyncoop, who settled on lot 8, and has numerous descendants residing in the county. William Esty was the pioneer on lot 13, on lands now owned by a son, A. B. Esty. Lot 28 was originally owned by Thomas Tallman, a pioneer from New England; his grandson, E. B. Tallman, now resides on the lot. Thomas Ottley was an early settler on lot 33, on lands now owned by a son, Charles Ottley. Lot 53 was owned by Nathan Whitney, who came from Massachusetts. Luther, Otis, and Cheeney Whitney, mentioned, are sons. Eben Burt settled lot 47, where a grandson named Vangelder now resides. Dustin Reed, now residing on lot 14, settled thereon in an early day.

Many of the soldiers of the war of the Revolution, at the close of that struggle for independence, settled in this county, and prominent among them was Isaac Amsden. He was a brave and efficient soldier, and was celebrated in the army as a marksman and scout. Never stepping from the path of duty to avoid danger, he was ever found at his post, and participated in the campaign which closed with the surrender of Burgoyne, on the 17th of October, 1777.

Peter Gray was a pioneer on lot 90, and also resided some time on lot 65. One Sinclair was an early settler on lot 67. Lot 72 was originally settled by Mathew Rippey, from Pennsylvania. A son, Thomas G. Rippey, now occupies a portion of lot 74. Mr. Rippey was one of thirteen children who lived to the advanced age of seventy-four years. David McMaster and Abram A. Post were pioneers on lot 68. Mr. Post was a prominent citizen, and held the offices of supervisor, justice of the peace, etc. A grandson, Charles Post, now resides in the town. Lot 6 was settled by Israel Webster, from New England, who located on premises now occupied by his sons, Lester and Willard Webster. The father of Joseph Childs located on lot 26 in an early day. Otis Whitney is the present proprietor of lands on lot 55, originally settled by Simeon Amsden. Messrs. Porter and Peck settled lot 56, on premises now occupied by Joshua Porter and H. H. Peck. Joel Whitney came from Massachusetts in 1790, and located on lot 45, and was also the proprietor of lot 36. A son, Joel Whitney, resides on lot 45. An old pioneer, named Hugh Fulton, resided on lot 25, and has several descendants residing in the county. Israel Webster, Gamaliel Brockaway, and Messrs. Torrance and Rogers were pioneers on lot 6. Joseph Fulton and William Rippey were pioneers on lot 53. Two daughters of the latter now reside in the town,—Mrs. M. P. Hamon and Mrs. R. C. Whitney, wife of Ami Whitney, Esq. The premises now occupied by Alex. McPherson was early settled by his father and a man named Culver. Edward O. Rice was an early settler on lot 54, on lands now owned by a grandson, H. J. Rice. Lot 52 was settled by Philip Gregory, on lands now owned by a grandson, C. P. Gregory. Lot 50 was settled by John Dixon, father of J. G. Dixon, the present occupant of a portion of the lot. Seba Squier early bade farewell to the hills of New England, and came to Seneca, and located on lot 31, where a son, R. Squier, now resides. Mr. Latta was a pioneer on lot 29, and Henry Brother on lot 27. Mr. Brother was an early surveyor, and rendered great assistance to the settlers. His son, Charles S., was also a prominent citizen, and represented the county in the Legislature. Both he and his wife died a few years since, at their home in this town, passing away within twenty-four hours of each other.

"The black camel, death, halts once at each door,
A mortal must mount to return never more."

The name of Jacob Reed is closely identified with the recollections of lot 33. He located thereon in an early day, and married Martha Rippey, youngest of the thirteen mentioned above, whose united ages average seventy-four years, and this estimable couple celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage in 1875. The "golden wedding" was a happy episode in their lives, and will ever be remembered by those who participated in the festivities. Mrs. Reed has been a member of the No. 9 Presbyterian church more than fifty years. Thomas Densmore was an early settler on lot 4, where a son, Thomas, now resides. Mr. Darrow, from New England, was the pioneer on lot 24. Two sons, Hiram and Washington, reside on the lot. James M. Gates occupies the old homestead where his father, Solomon Gates, located in a very early day. The premises now owned by J. H. Wilder was settled by his father, Colonel Wilder, who was one of the prominent and influential men of the town. Lot 3 was early settled by the Reeds, McCauleys, and one Holliday; the latter was a celebrated "fiddler," and was known miles around. Mr. Dutton was a pioneer on lot 16, and he also had an enviable reputation for his proficiency in the use of the bow, to whose bewitching strains the light fantastic of "auld lang syne" has often beat the time. The Reeds were identified with lot 32, and a portion is now occupied by Newton A. and Wilson Reed. Mr. Onderdunk, father of A. and R. Onderdunk, early settled on lot 33. David Barron was an early settler in the eastern part of the town, coming here with his father in 1801, then but one year of age. He was born in Northumberland, England, August 15, 1800, and still resides in the town of Seneca.

The Ringer family were prominent among the pioneers of Seneca, and did much toward the improvement of the county. The following very interesting sketch of this family is given from the pen of "T. T. R.," of Wayne county:

"About the year 1800 two brothers, John and Jacob Ringer, emigrated from Maryland, and settled in the town of Seneca, about four miles northwest of Geneva, and each became the owner of one of the beautiful farms in that vicinity. Jacob had three sons, David, John, and Jacob; and for David and John he purchased each a hundred acres of land on a lot numbered 68, in Galen, lying about three miles southeast of Lyons. David settled on his land as early as 1807, and resided there until 1827, when he emigrated to Steubenville, Ohio. Politically, he ranked with the Federal party, and was one of the first justices of the peace in the town. John settled on his land in 1811, cleared it up, put on buildings, and resided there until 1852—when, assisting at the raising of a bridge across the river, he met with an accident that cost him his life. He was struck on the head with a stick of timber, and fell into the river, a distance of twenty feet or more. He

was taken out and carried to the nearest house on the north side of the river, and doctors sent for,—Dr. Elijah Jarvies and Dr. Beaumont, of Lyons,—and a man was sent post-haste to Geneva for Dr. VanDerburg, the most eminent surgeon in the country at the time. The accident happened in the after part of the day, and I saw the patient in the evening. He lay in an unconscious state, but was restless, keeping his limbs continually in motion. About 10 o'clock Dr. VanDerburg arrived. He came in, took out his instruments, threw off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, called for some warm water, and commenced operations. He laid the skull bare, found the fracture, bored a hole through it, and put in a probe to raise it up to its natural shape, when the whole temple-bone above the ear came out. The doctor shook his head, saying, 'It's all day with him!' Then the doctor removed a quantity of blood from the brain, and Ringer lay quiet until five o'clock next morning, when he breathed his last, leaving a widow and six children, one son,—the late Ezra Ringer,—and five daughters, the youngest an infant."

The old road called the Geneva and Rushville Plank Road was formed in about 1849, and passed through this town, entering it at the east part on lot 3, and extending in a southwesterly direction, passing into the town of Gorham between lots 95 and 97. Commencing with the settlers in the western part of the town, on this road, first comes Peter Diedrich, who emigrated from Catskill and settled in 1803 on lot 95, on premises now owned by A. Mott. Where John M. C. Thompson now resides, on lot 97, was settled by George Simpson, who has two sons living, viz., William, in Seneca county, and Thomas, in this town. Many of the pioneers of Ontario came from the "Keystone State," and conspicuous among the number was George O. Rippey, who located on lot 96, in about 1805, where a son, George O., now resides. Three other children are living, viz.: Hamilton and Mary Ann, in this town, and Jeremiah, in the county of Livingston. Wm. Fiero, in 1802, came from Catskill and erected the standard of civilization on lot 98, and died in this town at the advanced age of about eighty years. A daughter, Magdalen, the wife of Philip Edington, resides in the town, and a grandson, W. F. Edington, D.D.S., is a prominent citizen of the village of Geneva, and one of the leading dentists in the State.

The pioneer at Stanley's Corners was Seth Stanley, grandfather of the late Hon. Seth Stanley. He was born in New Britain, Connecticut, March 18, 1751, and, in 1796, settled on the farm now occupied by Elbert Lawrence on lot 71. Salma Stanley, uncle of the late member of Assembly, was the pioneer on lot 73, on lands now owned by John R. McCauley.

Mr. Stanley, when the tocsin of war sounded in 1812, laid aside the implements of the husbandman and started for the battle-field. He held the rank of captain, and was a good soldier and brave commander. During a severe engagement his sword was struck by a ball and bent, and the leaden missile lodged in the scabbard, thus preventing what otherwise would have proved a terrible wound. The souvenir of that conflict is still in the possession of the Stanley family. An old sea captain, who had for years rode the billows of the briny deep, strayed to this town and became the pioneer on lot 74, on lands now owned by Thomas A. McCauley, Esq. The first settler on lot 72 was Thomas McCauley, who emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1803, and located on lands now occupied by a grandson, Rice McCauley. The father of Thomas McCauley promptly responded to the call of duty when the colonists were struggling for their independence, and joined the army, where he did effective service in repelling British aggression. Three children of Thomas are now living, viz.: John R., a prominent and influential citizen, residing at Stanley's Corners; Margaret, the wife of J. S. Fulton, also residing at Stanley's, and Amy, the wife of A. W. Prentiss, living in the village of Penn Yan. John R. McCauley, Esq., mentioned above, now seventy years of age, was born on the farm where he now resides. He has three children living,—Emily C. Adair, Thomas A., and Rice McCauley.

Mathew Rippey was the original proprietor of the farm now owned by A. J. Dillenbeck, and Peter Blackmore early settled lot 55, on premises now owned by J. V. Snyder, a son-in-law. A New Englander, named Harford, early located on lot 56, where William Froster now resides. John McCullough, from Pennsylvania, settled in 1802 where Charles Probasco now resides.

Captain William McPherson emigrated from the "Keystone State," and located on lot 56, in about the year 1800. He was an active citizen, a captain of the militia, and served gallantly in the war of 1812. He was proficient in the militia tactics, and it was his delight to see the boys

"Beat the sheepskin, blow the fife,
And march in trainin' order."

A son of Captain McPherson, Alexander, now resides in the town. Whitney Squier and Squier Parks were pioneers on lot 33. William Parks, son of Squier Parks, is reputed to have been the first white child born in Ontario County. Alexander Parks, a grandson, resides on the lot. At this place, on Burrall creek, Mr. Parks erected one of the pioneer saw-mills. Jenks Philips and his

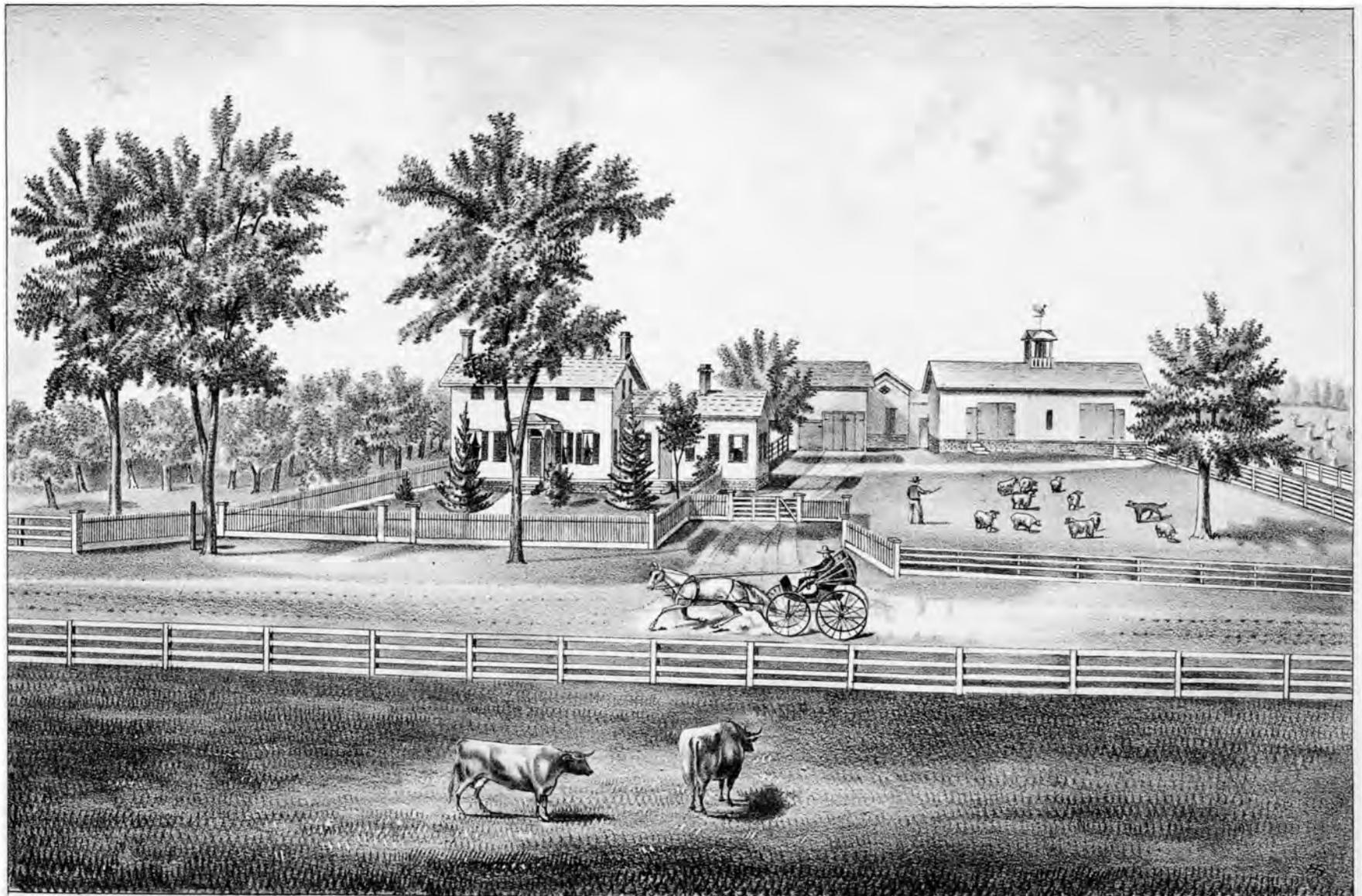
1802
is correct
date.



DAVID BARRON.



MRS. SARAH BARRON.



RES. OF DAVID BARRON, SENECA, ONTARIO COUNTY, N. Y.



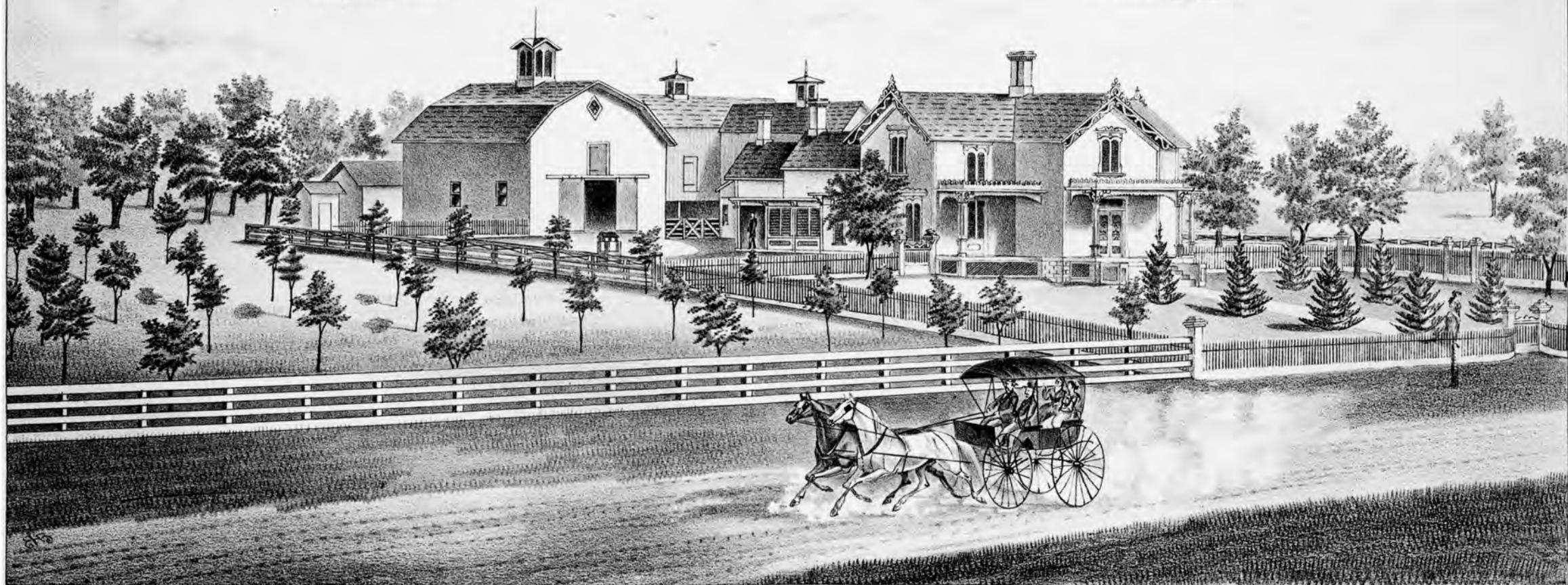
MRS. SARAH C. WILSON.



JOHN WILSON



MRS. JANE WILSON, DECEASED.



RES. OF JOHN WILSON, SENECA, ONTARIO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

father were pioneers on lot 34, on lands now owned by L. Vosburg. Jonathan Reed, familiarly known as "Uncle Jonathan," was an early settler on lot 32; N. A. Reed and Mrs. Reed, widow of Melancthon Reed, now reside on this lot. James Means early located on lot 7, where the widow of Joseph Means now resides, and lot 32 was settled by Arthur Lewis, from Pennsylvania. Jacob Reed, the eldest son of Jonathan Reed, now residing on lot 34, was born in the town, and celebrated his "golden wedding" in January, 1875. Two persons were present at this happy event who were present at the marriage of this now venerable couple, when they stepped out into the broad arena of active life, fifty years ago:

"We shunned not labor; when 'twas due
We wrought with right good will;
And for the home we won for them,
Our children bless us still.
We lived not hermit lives, but oft
In social converse met;
And fires of love were kindled then,
That burn on warmly yet.
Oh, pleasantly the stream of life
Pursued its constant flow,
In the days when we were pioneers,
Fifty years ago!"

James Rice, a native of Rhode Island, was one of the earliest of these pioneers who erected the standard of home in the wilderness of Seneca, locating on lot 35, on premises now owned by a grandson, Charles Rice, the father of Frank Rice, Esq., a rising young attorney in the village of Canandaigua, and the present district attorney of Ontario County. Two brothers, Leonard and William Smith, together with their father, were the pioneers on lot 30, on lands now owned by Oliver Monegal and Mrs. Rippey. A man named Welch was the pioneer on lot 73, where A. C. Rippey now resides, and Chauncey Barden was the pioneer and original proprietor of lot 99. Lot 100 was settled by Alfred Squier, whose widow and two daughters reside in the town. Lot 75 is divided diagonally by the old "Canandaigua and Jefferson" railroad, now called the Northern Central, and was first settled by a native of Pennsylvania, Aaron Black, whose son, of the same name, now resides on the lot. John Wood, of English extraction, came to the wilderness and located on lot 113, on premises now occupied by a son, J. M. Wood. John Rippey early settled on lot 114, on lands now owned by his sons, J. N. and Matthew. Among the early settlers of Seneca were the Careys, who located on lot 35, near the Presbyterian church. Robert Parks was also a pioneer of this town; he was a brother of Squier Parks, and selected a site on lot 36, and probably was proprietor of the entire lot.

Prominent among those who sought a home in the fertile country of the Senecas were the Rippeys. John Rippey, the predecessor of the numerous and honored descendants of the name now residing in the town, was the pioneer on lot 9. The following are names of the male descendants of this worthy pioneer now living in the town: Hamilton, George O., Thomas, Aaron C., Thomas G., James N., Matthew, John, John S., George O., second, John, second, Robert, J. Grove (in Geneva), and Addison. Lot 101 was early settled by Mr. Van Osdol.

A name well remembered by many of the oldest citizens is that of Timothy Miner, a native of New England, who came to this town and located on lot 102. He was a sturdy son of the "Green Mountain State," and was well adapted to face the hardships that met the pioneers at every step in their attempt to subdue the forest. Mr. M. at one time had a "fracas" with old Bruin, and was subsequently known as the man who wrestled with the bear.

A pious old negro, named Dunbar, strayed into Seneca in an early day, and became a pioneer on lot 15. He was enthusiastically religious, and in the evening, when the labor of the day was closed, the neighborhood resounded with the glad refrain of the old "darker," who made the welkin ring, with

"As I was agoin' along one day
I met King Jesus on the way;
An' what do you reckon he said to me,
But 'you're sins are forgiven, an' your soul sot free!
For He died for de whole roun' worl', chil'ren,
He died for de whole roun' worl'."

James Black, a native of New England, early located on lot 77, where a son and daughter, John and Martha, now reside. Aden Squier was a pioneer on lot 78, on premises now owned by a son, Jesse Squier. Lot 115, which is covered by the railroad, was originally settled by Edward Burrell, an Englishman, who erected one of the primitive saw-mills. Sela Wheadon was a pioneer, and located on lot 37, where E. S. Dixon now resides. Foster Sinclare early located on lot 116, which is crossed by Burrell creek. When the white settler threaded his way into this section, a number of Indian apple-trees was found standing on lot 37. They were thrifty trees when James Rice, the pioneer on the lot, located, but have long

since passed away. John Hooper, from Pennsylvania, settled lot 38. Mr. Dorman, father of A. and Captain J. S. Dorman, one of the prominent agriculturists and influential citizens of the town, was an early settler on lot 13. Adam Turnbull, a native of England, was a pioneer on lot 40. Two sons, Alexander and Edward, reside on the lot, and the former is a justice of the peace. The premises now owned by Paul F. Bill, on lot 39, was first settled by his father, Richard D. Wm. Froster and John Dixon were pioneers on lot 58, through which passes the Northern Central Railway, and here, also, is located the Hall's Corners' Station. Lot 57, now owned by the Halls, was first settled by one Robinson. Lot 80 was purchased by William Brown and John Schoon, and 82 by Aaron Black, from Pennsylvania, which lot is now owned by Rice McCauley, McCandish, and Sears. An Englishman named Stokie was the pioneer on lot 104, where a descendant of the same name now resides. Lot 106 was originally settled by Jonathan Philips, the present occupant of the same name. Geo. Conrad was on lot 81, now occupied by a son, William. Thomas Vartie left "old Albion" in an early day, crossed the sea, and came to Seneca, locating on lot 59, and his homestead is now occupied by G. W. Sutherland, who married an adopted daughter of Thomas Vartie, Sr.

Among the pioneers of this old town stands the name of Edward Hall, of honored memory. He was a prominent citizen, and the proprietor of a primitive inn, the first in this section. He has three descendants residing at Hall's Corners, Thomas W., Edward N., and Margaret; two in the town, Mrs. Jane Rice and Mrs. Sarah Stokie, and one, Mary Coleman, in Benton, Yates county. The land now occupied by C. Office was originally settled by Sherman Lee. The Fieros early settled lot 42, and the adjoining lot, 17, was settled by William Wilson, whose son, David Wilson, now resides on the lot. The Coolies were pioneers on lot 19, and Joseph Robinson on lot 44, on premises now owned by Alexander Fish, Esq. Lot 43 was settled by John Robson, father of S. Robson, the present occupant. James Beattie and George Croshier settled lot 62; a son of Mr. Croshier, T. W., now occupies a portion of the lot. Lot 61 was settled by an Englishman named Straughten. The father of J. C. Wilson was a pioneer on lot 84, where the latter now resides. Lot 83 was settled by Rufus Smith. Robert Moody was an early settler on lot 108, where his son, Robert Moody, now resides, who is a prominent citizen and the present supervisor of the town. Valentine Perkins was the first settler on lot 107, and was a large landholder. W. Perkins, a son, is an estimable citizen, residing on lot 110. David Miller originally owned lot 23, and one Clark was a pioneer on lot 47. Intimately connected with the pioneer history of both Ontario and Yates is the name of Barden, honored and respected by all. Lot 48 was originally settled by this family, and is now occupied by S. P. Levi, Thomas E., and Otis Barden. Daniel Sutherland and one Reynolds were the pioneers on lot 63, on the south border of the town. A man named Reed early located on lot 88, where H. E. Reynolds now resides. Sylvester Smith was an early settler on lot 85, on lands now owned by James Adamson, a co-partner with Hon. Seth Stanley in the commission business. John Thompson was a pioneer on lot 87, and Valentine Perkins on 109, on lands now owned by Titus Perkins. Levi Gland was an early settler on lot 111, on premises now owned by a grandson, J. Stokie.

EARLY PHYSICIANS.—E. B. Woodworth is remembered as a pioneer practitioner, and his ride extended over a large region. Elihu Amsden studied with Dr. Woodworth, and subsequently became a celebrated physician and surgeon. Dr. Jewitt, a brother of Dr. Jewitt, of Canandaigua, Dr. Hurlburt and Edwin Angel were students of Æsculapius also practicing in this town. Among the primitive teachers are mentioned the names of Rilands, Hull, and Dutton, the latter the famous pioneer violinist.

VILLAGES.—There are two small villages in the town, Seneca Castle and Stanley. The former, originally called Castleton, is situated in the northern part of the town, and contains two churches, Methodist and Presbyterian, a hotel, post-office, planing-mill, several stores and shops, and about two hundred inhabitants; it is a station on the Sodus Point and Southern Railroad, which enters the town of Seneca near the village, and forms a junction with the Northern Central at Stanley. Stanley is situated toward the centre of the town, and contains a Catholic church in process of erection, several stores and shops, lumber and coal yard, grain warehouse, about two hundred inhabitants, and is a station on the Northern Central Railway. Hall's Corners is a hamlet.

THE FIRST BRIDGE OVER FLINT CREEK, AT CASTLETON, was erected in an early day, and the following is a copy of the subscription list:

"SENECA, March 17, 1796.

"We, the subscribers, promise and agree to pay the several sums annexed to each of our names, for the building a bridge across Flint creek, on the new and most direct proposed road from Seneca to Canandaigua, and we further promise to pay said money when the bridge shall be completed.

"Sanford Williams, £8; Oliver Whitmore, £3; Nathan Whitney, £6; Solomon

Gates, £3; Hugh Maxwell, £2; Samuel Warner, £3; Warner Crittenden, £3; Ebenezer Bunt, £3; Solomon Warner, £5; Joel Whitney, £3; O. Whitmore, Sr., £1; Luke H. Whitmore, £1; Elijah Wilder, £3."

POPULATION.

The population of Seneca in 1845 was 7911; in 1850, 8505; in 1855, 8298; in 1860, 8448; in 1865, 8553; in 1870, 9188; and in 1875, after the erection of the town of Geneva, 2681.

ORGANIZATIONS.

SENECA GRANGE, No. 284, P. of H., was organized January 7, 1875, and the following were the first officers: Thomas A. McCauley, M.; J. C. Squier, O.; James Black, L.; T. G. Rippey, C.; H. J. Rice, Stew.; Reed Topping, Ass't.-Stew.; E. A. Squires, Sec.; Ami Whitney, Treas.; Mrs. T. A. McCauley, Lady Ass't.-Stew.; Mrs. M. D. Lawrence, Ceres; Mrs. Rice McCauley, Pomona; Mrs. James Black, Flora; T. F. Wilson, Gate Keeper.

The present officers are as follows: T. A. McCauley, M.; John Freshorn, O.; Robert Pollock, L.; T. G. Rippey, C.; Charles Carson, S.; William Pitt, A. S.; Robert Moody, T.; Rice McCauley, Sec.; James Rice, G. K.; Mrs. E. A. Squier, L. Ass't.-Stew.; Mrs. Elbert Lawrence, Ceres; Mrs. John Freshorn, Pomona; Mrs. Charles Carson, Flora.

CASTLE GRANGE, No. 359, P. of H., was organized December 3, 1875, with the following officers: John DeGraff, M.; Charles Ottley, O.; Henry J. Peck, L.; Homer Childs, S.; Herbert Parmeley, A. S.; John Reed, Chaplain; Columbus C. Whitney, T.; Byram Whitney, Sec.; — Ward, G. K.; Miss Clara Whitney, Ceres; Miss Julia Whitney, Pomona; Miss Libbie Steadman, Flora; Mrs. H. J. Peck, Stewardess. No change has taken place in the officers of the lodge, except Master, Steward, Assistant-Steward, and Secretary being now occupied by W. W. Crittenden, George Carr, Homer Childs, and James T. Brayton.

STANLEY LODGE, No. 434, I. O. O. F., was instituted September 1, 1875, by O. N. Crane, of Canandaigua, D. G. M., assisted by Grand Master Carey, of California; and the following officers were installed: Charles H. Proudfit, P. G.; Robert J. Barnard, N. G.; James A. Cameron, V. G.; Frank M. Dodge, Sec.; Andrew J. Holley, Treas.

The present officers are: James A. Cameron, P. G.; Frank M. Dodge, N. G.; George M. Wheedon, V. G.; John M. Wilson, Rec. Sec.; William Preston, Treas.; Edward E. Lawrence, Sec.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The first town meeting in the town of Seneca was held at the house of Jonathan Fairbanks, inn-keeper, on the first Tuesday in March, 1793, when the following officers were chosen: Ezra Patterson, supervisor; Thomas Sisson, town clerk; Oliver Whitmore, Sr., James Rice, Phineas Pierce, assessors; Patrick Burnet, Samuel Wheedon, Peter Bortle, Jr., commissioners of highways; Sanford Williams, collector; Jonathan Oaks, David Smith, overseers of the poor; Oliver Whitmore, Jr., Charles Harris, Stephen Sisson, W. Whitmore, constables; Nathan Whitney, Oliver Humphrey, David Woodward, Joram Loomis, Jeremiah Butler, Benjamin Tuttle, William Smith, Jr., David Benton, Benjamin Dixon, overseers of highways; Amos Jenks, John Reed, Joseph Kilbourn, Seba Squier, Caleb Culver, fence viewers; Peter Bortle, Jr., David Smith, pound masters; Peter Bortle, Sr., Sealer of Weights and Measures; Jeremiah Butloron, surveyor of lumber.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SENECA CASTLE.—The church of Seneca Castle was originally an offshoot of the First Presbyterian church of Geneva, and therefore the early history of the existence of this church will be found incorporated in the history of the Geneva church. That church was organized in the year 1800, by Rev. Jedediah Chapman, a missionary of the Presbyterian church, and was the first Presbyterian church organized in western New York.

Mr. Chapman labored as a missionary through all this region, and preached occasionally to the people who afterwards composed the congregation at Seneca Castle. He labored for twelve or thirteen years till his death. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry Axtell, who was installed as co-pastor with him in 1812.

It was during the pastorate of Mr. Axtell in the year 1828 that the separate organization of the church of Seneca Castle was effected.

At the time the Presbyterian church was organized here, the village consisted of some thirteen families, including two taverns. Besides these there were two distilleries. This was previous to the temperance reformation, and drunkenness, horse-racing, Sabbath-breaking, and profanity abounded. The boys from the village school-house would go freely and dip up liquor in the distillery and drink.

One of these distilleries was owned by Stephen Whitaker, afterwards an elder in this church, the other by a church member.

Here "the inhabitants of the village of Castleton and its vicinity, under a sense of duty they owe to God and to their fellow-beings," assembled on the 5th day of February, A.D. 1828, and petitioned the presbytery of Geneva "to set off and organize a church in this place." Ezra Jones and Stephen Whitaker were appointed to prosecute the matter in presbytery. The petition was favorably received, and on March 4, 1828, a committee from the presbytery, consisting of Dr. Axtell, pastor of the church of Geneva, and his session, and Rev. Mr. Strong, pastor of the church in Phelps, met those who wished to be organized into a church at the house of Stephen Whitaker, then adjourned to the school-house, and proceeded to organize the Presbyterian church of Castleton. Nineteen members of the church of Geneva confessed their faith in Christ anew, and entered into a new covenant as a new church. These nineteen were:—Joseph Hart, Ezra Jones, Harriet Jones, Temperance Whitney, Laura Amsden, Mary Townsend, Stephen Whitaker, Mary Whitaker, John Tallman, Clarissa Tallman, Esther Gleason, Nancy Strong, Selah Hart, James Tallman, Elizabeth Tallman, Mrs. Abram Van Gelder, Catherine Van Gelder, Sybil Whitney, Clarissa Belding. Of these nineteen but one survives at the present writing, Clarissa Belding, now Mrs. Wm. Leesan, in sunny youthfulness of spirit. One other has just passed away, Mrs. Harriet Jones.

On the same day, March 4, 1828, a religious society was organized, and five trustees were chosen, viz., Nathan Whitney, John Yeckley, Henry Stevens, John Tallman, and Henry W. Jones. The first meeting for worship was held in the school-house, April 5, 1828. Dr. Axtell preached a sermon, and ordained the elders and deacons. The first regular supply of the preaching of the gospel was Rev. Daniel Axtell, a son of Rev. Dr. Axtell, a young man just entering the ministry. He preached for the church for two or three months.

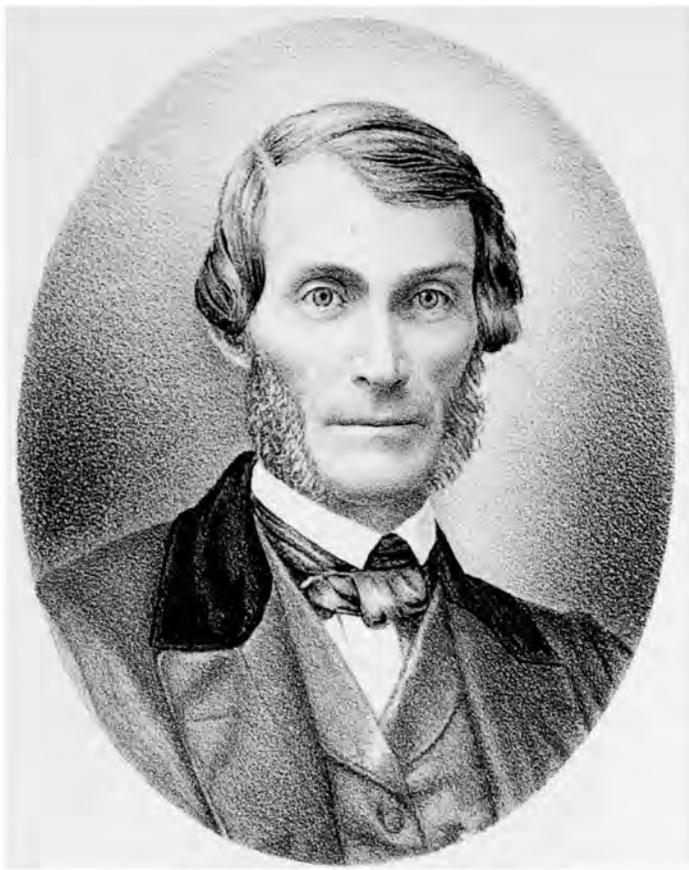
On the 5th day of June, 1828, a society meeting was held to take measures towards building a church edifice. A subscription was started, and vigorously pushed, and promptly signed. A site was chosen on the land of Thomas Ottley,—the present location,—and he generously gave them a deed of the land. The church, soon left without any supply, were cared for by the Good Shepherd, who sent them a man for a pastor, Rev. Stephen Porter, whose labors were long continued to them, and greatly blessed. He was then in the prime of life, which, with a wide experience and earnest devotion, fitted him to be a successful and most honored pastor. Home missionary aid was secured for his support during the first years of his ministry. The people, encouraged by having a pastor of their own, undertook the erection of a church edifice, which was completed and dedicated within a year from the time Mr. Porter began his labors there. It was dedicated the last of July, 1829. A large congregation was soon gathered into the house of worship, and after about two years of faithful labor, a most powerful and precious revival occurred, which began during the fall and winter of 1830–31. It was thought that over one hundred were converted during that winter, perhaps one hundred and twenty or more. Large numbers were added to this church, and many to other churches; on the last Sabbath in January, 1831, forty-nine persons were added to the church. The Methodist church in this place originated in this revival, or was formed after it. During the fall and winter of 1831 and 1832 another outpouring of the Spirit of God was enjoyed, and numbers were converted; among them Mr. Nathan Whitney, the most venerable inhabitant of the place, over seventy years of age. Mr. Porter continued to labor faithfully with this church till the 1st of October, 1833, when he resigned, and removed from the place for a few years, and labored in other fields.

Rev. Oren Catlin was called as pastor October 14, and was installed February 14, 1834. Mr. Catlin's ministry seems to have been faithful and successful, and was continued till it was terminated at his own request, September 6, 1836. During his office Henry W. Jones and John Yeckley were chosen elders, and ordained December 2, 1834. During Mr. Catlin's ministry twenty-three were added to the church. Upon the resignation of Mr. Catlin, Mr. Porter was urged and consented to become pastor a second term.

He resumed his labors here in the fall of 1836, and continued as its honored and useful minister until no longer able to serve. On June 1, 1842, he resigned his charge, in consequence of feeble health, and removed to Geneva, where he resided till his death, August 28, 1868. He was not only largely useful to this church, but highly honored by his brethren in the ministry.

Rev. Stephen Porter was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, September 22, 1781. He had naturally great mechanical and inventive ingenuity, though brought up a farmer. He was converted by a deep experience when nineteen years old. Graduated 1808. He preached successfully in Ovid and other fields, but his life-work was in Castleton, where his memory is cherished, and where his works follow him.

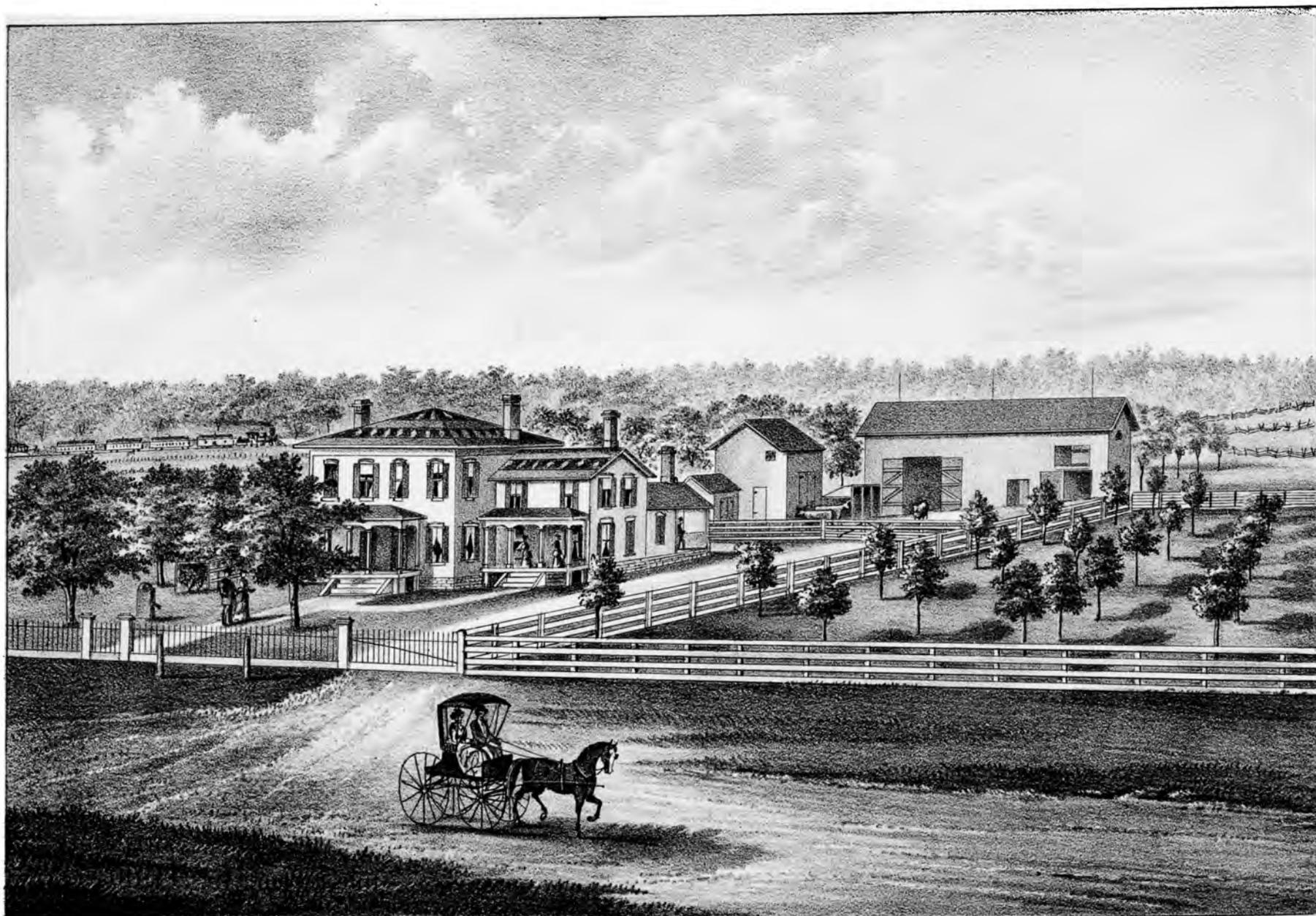
His character, as described by those who knew him, was an unusual expression of the higher excellencies of a Christian spirit. "The law of kindness dwelt



ISAAC VAN OSTRAN.



JULIA A. VAN OSTRAN.



RES. OF MRS. J. A. VAN OSTRAN, SENECA, ONTARIO COUNTY, N. Y.



H. E. YOUNGS.



MRS. M. YOUNGS.



RES. AND MILL PROPERTY OF H. L. YOUNGS, SENEGA, ONTARIO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

upon his lips;" meekness and charity were expressed in all his conversation; devoted zeal and love for the cause of Christ, the aim of his life. "Full of the Holy Ghost and faith," his life was a perpetual sermon, his face a perpetual benediction. His companion still survives, living at Geneva. The additions to the church during his ministry, were two hundred and eight, including eighty-one by certificate.

After Mr. Porter's removal, this congregation was served for three years by Rev. George C. Hyde. His ministry seems to have been acceptable and useful. The number added to the church, thirty-four, shows his earnestness and success.

Rev. R. Russell, from 1846 to 1848, next supplied the church for two years, with ability and acceptance during this term. J. V. B. Stevens and Talcott R. Brown were chosen elders, May 2, 1847, and Arthur Denger was chosen deacon at the same time. Mr. Russell remained here till August, 1848. He still lives, and is engaged in his Master's vineyard. He has been a very successful and honored minister at Watkins, in this State, and elsewhere.

Rev. William Bridgeman served the church for one year, from 1848 to 1849.

Rev. B. B. Grey's pastorate, 1850 to 1867. In March, 1850, Rev. B. B. Grey began his labors in this church, and was installed February 20, 1851. His pastorate was the longest, and was one of great happiness and blessing. At no time during his ministry was there such a great revival as occurred under "Father Porter" in 1831-32, but he was very laborious, and several revivals occurred.

In 1831, a protracted series of labors were carried on by him for sixty-one days successively. His constitution was naturally feeble, but enthusiasm carried him forward, where many would have sunk under the burdens.

During his term, Dr. Hosea Hamilton, Theron Childs, and Henry J. Peck were added to the session, August 27, 1858. And, on September 13, 1867, Beekman Van Gelder and Anson Young were also added to the board of elders.

Rev. B. B. Grey resigned his pastorate, and was released October 1, 1867, on account of advanced age and feebleness. Subsequently he removed to Canandaigua, and there, amid his family, died February 18, 1870. His labors in the regular ministry were thirty-eight and a half years; but he labored as a lay evangelist several years successfully, previous to his entrance on the regular ministry.

In social intercourse, he was genial and cordial; almost eccentric, he was a marked character. He was full of a genial humor. He was beloved by his family and church, and honored by his brethren in the ministry. His life companion still survives him at Canandaigua. One hundred and twenty-seven were added to the church during the seventeen and a half years of his service.

Rev. Alexander Douglas was engaged to supply the church for one year, from September 20, 1868. Mr. Douglas had just graduated at the seminary. His work here was brief, but earnest and useful. His life was short. It is finished. He loved the ministry better than life. 'Being dead, he yet speaketh.'

Rev. A. H. Parmelee's ministry, 1869 to 1874. In the fall of 1869, the services of Rev. A. H. Parmelee, then living at Seneca, were secured. During his term of service the church was greatly advanced in its affairs. A new parsonage was built, costing some two thousand dollars, beside the farm and lot; being in all worth about three thousand dollars. Also, under much discouragement, an effort was made subsequently toward the renovation of the house of worship, a much needed improvement. Interest in the matter being aroused, the work was begun June 1, 1872, and completed in November, 1872. The church thus rededicated November 22, 1872, is wholly paid for, and is a beautiful and commodious structure. During Mr. Parmelee's term, Israel Youngs was chosen elder, and ordained December 4, 1871.

Mr. Parmelee's services as pastor expired April 1, 1874. Having decided to undertake a pastoral charge no longer, he still lives in this community, having purchased a farm adjacent to the village. Twenty-four additions were made during his ministry.

Rev. H. H. Kellogg, Jr., was called to the pastorate of this church, August 18, 1874; was installed October 29; and still remains up to the time of this writing (July, 1876) its pastor in service.

The whole number of persons who have belonged to this church has been four hundred and ninety-nine. The Sabbath-school has always been highly regarded, and served by able superintendents. Its present general superintendent is Henry J. Peck. Its present chorister is Clark Hopkins.

The elders of this church have been Stephen Whitaker, Ezra Jones, John Tallman, Joseph Hart, Otis Whitney, John Yeckley, Henry W. Jones, John H. Yeckley, Levi Judd, James Sears, Henry Hubbard, J. V. B. Stevens, Talcott R. Brown, Hosea Hamilton, Theron Childs, Henry J. Peck, Beekman Van Gelder, Anson Youngs, Israel Youngs. Six of these are living at present. The deacons have been S. Whitaker, Ezra Jones, Joseph Hart, John Yeckley, Arthur Denger, and James Sears. The trustees are Israel Youngs, Hachalia Whitney, Burt Van Gelder, Columbus Whitney, John De Graff.

This history, made as nearly accurate as possible, is submitted by the pastor, Rev. H. H. Kellogg, Jr.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SENECA.—On the 29th day of June, 1807, a number of the inhabitants of the town of Seneca met at the house of Samuel Latta, near the present residence of David Barron, to form themselves into a religious society. Rev. Andrew Wilson, of Albany, presided, and Valentine Brostin was chosen secretary of this meeting. Among others, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that we form ourselves into a church, to be denominated the *Associate Reformed Church of the town of Seneca.*"

At a meeting held on the 15th day of July following, a board of trustees was elected, consisting of Samuel Latta, Samuel McIntyre, William Gay, John Rippey, and James Beattie. The organization of the church was completed in the following October by the ordination of the following ruling elders, viz.: Samuel Latta, Robert Nelson, John Fulton, and James Beattie. At the first communion, which took place about this time, there were forty-five communicants. Rev. James Mears, of the presbytery of Washington, conducted the services. At the first meeting held, steps were taken to provide for the erection of a church building. After experiencing many difficulties and delays, the building was finally completed. It was a substantial frame structure, with a seating capacity of about three hundred. Here, for a quarter of a century, the congregation met for worship, and here some of the most esteemed of the present membership first took the vows of God upon them. Rev. Andrew Wilson, though never installed as pastor, was the main supply for the pulpit from the organization until his death, which occurred in 1812. The first regular pastor of the church, Rev. Thomas White, was installed June 12, 1814, and continued the acceptable shepherd of the flock until his death, which occurred early in 1820. He was succeeded by Rev. William Nesbit, who was pastor until 1832. In January, 1835, Rev. John White became pastor, and continued in the field about two years.

In 1838, steps were taken to build a new church. It was completed and dedicated early in 1839, at which time John D. Gibson, who had been previously called, was ordained and installed pastor of this church. He resigned his charge in 1843. On the 19th of November, 1844, Rev. Samuel Topping was installed, and continued to labor with efficiency and success until removed by death in 1855. In June, 1856, Rev. George Patton became pastor. In 1859, the church changed its ecclesiastical connection by going to the Old-School Presbyterian body, and joining the presbytery of Rochester. In 1866, and again in 1868, the church was visited with gracious outpourings of the Holy Spirit, and more than one hundred and fifty were added to the communion of the church. The church edifice was enlarged in 1862, and so marked was the growth of the congregation that it was necessary for the society to increase their accommodations by a second enlargement in 1868. It now seats about one thousand persons, and on fair Sabbath mornings the people gather in from all directions, and in large numbers, to engage in the worship of God. Rev. Mr. Patton resigned his pastorate to take charge of the Third Presbyterian church, of Rochester, in November, 1871. The church was without a minister until March, 1873, when the present pastor, Rev. A. B. Temple, began his labors. In the winter of 1874 there was a revival, by which over fifty were added to the church. Not less than twelve hundred persons have joined the society since its organization. The present congregation includes some one hundred and fifty families; and the roll of church membership numbers about three hundred and seventy-eight. Including the summer schools, from three hundred and fifty to four hundred scholars are under Sunday-school instruction.

The present board of ruling elders are as follows: Alexander Turnbull, William E. Wilson, Hugh Monagle, Thomas G. Rippey, Charles Rice, John C. Wilson, William P. Rupert.*

ST. THERESA'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—This church was erected in 1876, by the Catholics of Stanley, under the charge of Rev. James A. Connolly, the first pastor of this parish. The parish itself was organized in 1875, out of portions of the parishes of Geneva, Canandaigua, and Penn Yan, to which places the Catholics were accustomed to go for religious services. The church is beautifully located on the Geneva road, east of the railroad depot, and adds considerably to the appearance of the village; moreover, it is the first church erected in the village of Stanley.

The Catholics are not wealthy, yet most of them are in comfortable circumstances, and take pleasure in their handsome edifice, which was erected by the architect, John King, Jr., of Farmer, Seneca county, in this State. The cornerstone of the church was laid by Right Rev. Bishop McQuaid, of this diocese, on August 7, 1876, in the presence of the largest number of persons ever assembled at Stanley. The cost of the church, etc., was about four thousand five hundred dollars.†

* See Plate VIII., for view of this church and parsonage.

† A view of the church is given on Plate IX.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

LUTHER WHITNEY.

This venerable pioneer was born in Conway, Massachusetts, in August, 1782. When but nine years of age he came with his father to this town, and has resided on the farm he now occupies for a period of more than threescore years and ten. But few persons have been spared by kind Providence to witness the changes wrought by more than fourscore years. Mr. Whitney has seen the gigantic trees of the forest fall by the woodman's axe, and has seen the wilderness transformed from the home of the savage to one of the finest agricultural regions in the State. The Whitneys are closely identified with the pioneer history of Seneca, and probably none in the town have done so much towards its improvements as the honored family of which the subject of this sketch is a worthy representative. Mr. Whitney was well qualified to brave the hardships incident to the settlement of a new country, and by economy and strict attention to business succeeded in gaining a competency of this world's goods.

He has six children living, viz.: George, in Michigan; Dolly, wife of Daniel Croshier, in Benton; Hannah, wife of Eber Bradley, in Michigan; and the following in this town: Cornelia, wife of Charles Parshall; Tacy, and Harriet P., wife of Cyrus Bray, Esq., who resides on the old homestead.

Mr. Whitney is now ninety-four years of age, and in all human probability his earthly existence is drawing to a close; and when death lays his pallid hand upon him may he pass away calmly and peacefully,

"Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him,
And lies down to pleasant dreams."

CHEENEY WHITNEY.

It is a pleasure to place upon the page of history passing incidents in the life of as worthy a pioneer as he whose name appears at the head of this sketch. Mr. Whitney was born in the town of Seneca, April 21, 1795. His grandfather, Colonel Jonathan Whitney, served in the French and Indian war, and was present at the siege of Ticonderoga. When the colonists called for brave men to strike at the head of British oppression, in 1776, Colonel Whitney stepped to the front and performed gallant service during that arduous struggle. He was an officer, his commission bearing date May 3, 1776. Cheeney Whitney united in marriage with Olive Caldwell in 1817. Mrs. Whitney was born in March, 1801. Five years after marriage they located on the farm where they now reside. Kind Providence has blessed their union with nine children, viz.:

Daniel H., born October 19, 1819; married Susannah Degraff, May 15, 1850, and was subsequently married to Martha Vangelder, June 6, 1855.

Anna A., born March 25, 1821; died October 3, 1822.

Hachaliah, born August 30, 1822; married Matilda Vrooman, May 15, 1843, and subsequently married Hannah Stevens, January 16, 1869.

Sidney, born August 20, 1824; married Amelia Vangelder, May 16, 1850.

Clarissa, born December 16, 1826; married John Degraff, October 28, 1847; died April 1, 1876.

Sophronia B., born October 26, 1828; married Willard M. Gregory, September 1, 1852.

Byron, born September 4, 1830; married May Leeson, August 22, 1854.

Elvira Emogene, born October 24, 1833; died May 9, 1853.

Cheeney P., born June 10, 1836; married Mary Chapman, November 26, 1861.

Mr. Whitney, though now at the advanced age of eighty-two years, is smart and active, and evinces much interest in the pioneer history of his town and county, where he has lived to see both transformed from a wilderness into a land that "blossoms like the rose,"—one of the finest sections within the boundaries of the "Empire State." Mr. Whitney and his estimable companion are both on the down-hill of life, but are passing their remaining years pleasantly, surrounded by all the comforts of a happy rural home.

DAVID BARRON.

Prominent among the worthy citizens of Ontario County is he whose name appears at the head of this sketch. David Barron was born in Northumberland county, England, August 15, 1800. In the following year he came with his parents to America and located in this town. His advantages were fair, considering the early times, and his father being a practical farmer, David was reared to habits of industry and frugality, cardinal principles in every successful person's life.

He worked for his parents until twenty-five years of age. March 22, 1827, he married Miss Sarah Shadbolt, daughter of Darius and Martha Shadbolt. She was born in Stillwater, Saratoga county, New York, December 7, 1801. They had five children, all of whom are dead, viz.:

Martha, born June 3, 1828; died May 14, 1846.

George, born August 1, 1830; died July 18, 1835.

John, born October 11, 1832; died July 11, 1835.

Mary, born January 1, 1837; died September 17, 1852.

David W., born June 28, 1843; died March 2, 1844.

In 1832, Mr. Barron located upon his present farm of two hundred and sixteen acres, which is under a good state of cultivation. He began life poor, but by hard work, economy, and the assistance of his faithful companion, has accumulated a handsome property, and is considered one of the wealthiest farmers in the town of Seneca. He has always been a supporter of schools and churches, and the poor have found in him a friend and benefactor. Mrs. Barron became a member of the Presbyterian church in 1846, and her husband in 1868; both are exemplary and consistent Christians. April 19, 1875, Mrs. B. received a fall, breaking her hip, and has since been a cripple.

Mr. and Mrs. Barron have now passed nearly fifty years together, and, although bereft of their five children, still enjoy each other's society, and are passing the down-hill of life in peace and comfort.

H. E. YOUNGS

was born in Albany county, New York, November 22, 1809. In the winter of 1820 he moved with his father's family to Junius, Seneca county, New York. In about the year 1826 his father purchased a grist- and saw-mill near Lyons, and moved thither in 1831. Mr. Youngs entered the employ of a miller at Macedon, named Sunderland Patterson, with whom he remained eight months, working for fifteen dollars per month. He then went to Alloway, Wayne county. Stayed in Alloway six years, and subsequently operated mills for his father; also for General W. H. Adams & Co., in Rose, Wayne county, and for J. Pinkey, of Unionville, in this county. He purchased a farm of ninety-six acres in Wayne county, and in 1854 disposed of his land there, and purchased the mill property at Seneca Castle, Ontario County, to which place he removed in 1855.

November 1, 1835, he married Margaret Lisk, of Junius, Seneca county, who was born in Greene county, New York, November 28, 1815. Eleven children were the result of that union, nine of whom are still living, six boys and three girls. Three of his sons reside in Detroit, and three in Seneca Castle. One daughter resides in Rose, and two are living with their father. His estimable companion died in 1875, deeply mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

Mr. Youngs has passed an active business life, and is justly entitled to the respect and esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens.

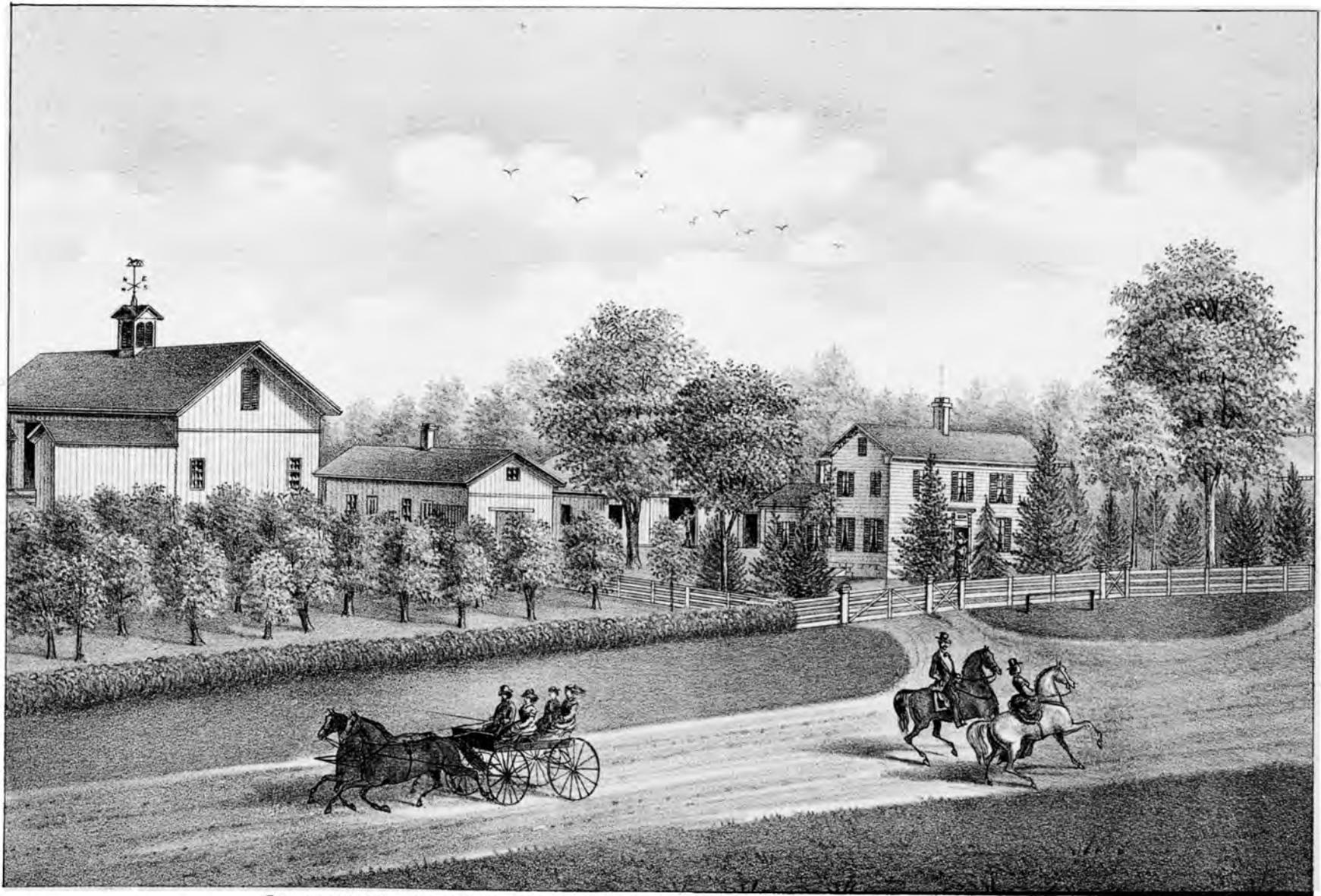
PLATE I



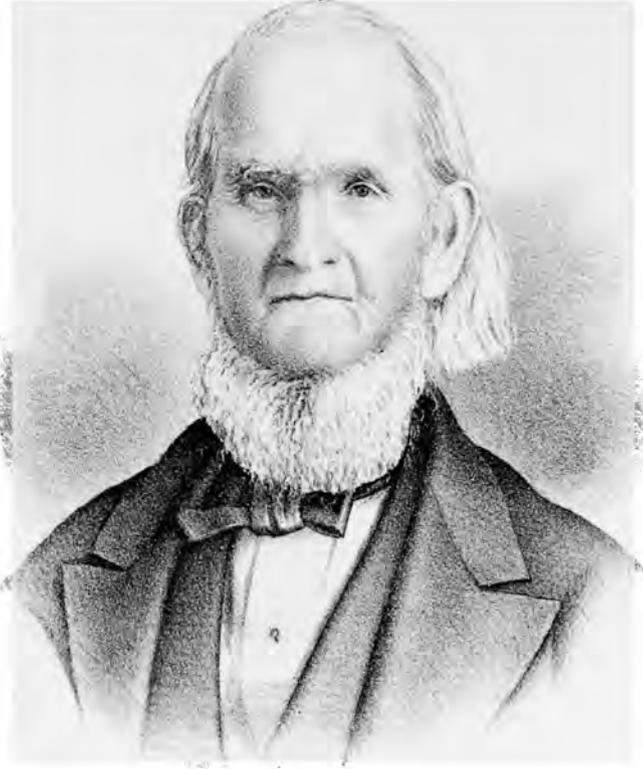
CHEENEY WHITNEY.



MRS. OLIVE WHITNEY.



RES. OF JOHN DE-GRAFF, AND OLD HOME OF CHEENEY WHITNEY, SENECA TP., ONTARIO Co., N.Y.



LUTHER WHITNEY.



HANNAH L. WHITNEY.



RES. OF **CYRUS BRAY**, FORMER RES. OF **LUTHER WHITNEY**,
TOWN OF **SENECA**.

ISAAC VANNOSTRAND, JR.,

was born near Trenton, New Jersey, October 31, 1815. When seven months old he came with his parents to Seneca, Ontario County, New York. They located on Flint creek on an unimproved farm, the buildings consisting of one log hut.

In 1837 the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Julia A. Thatcher, and soon after located on a farm in Seneca, where they resided until 1846, when they removed to a farm purchased near by. In 1863, Mr. Vannostrand exchanged farms with his father and removed to the old homestead, where he remained until his death, which occurred in the year 1868. He was a successful business man, a kind and obliging neighbor, and his loss was keenly felt by friends, relations, and fellow-citizens. He was a useful man in the community, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and did much towards the support of the gospel.

During the late rebellion he was chosen captain of a company, but ill health rendered it impossible for him to accept the commission. His parents were both members of the Methodist church.

JULIA A. VANNOSTRAND, widow of Isaac, was born in Hopewell, Ontario County, New York, February 28, 1818. The mother of Mrs. Vannostrand was six years of age when her parents arrived at Hopewell, having emigrated from near Frederick, Maryland. Her father came from Conway, Massachusetts, in 1812, and was drafted into the service in the war of 1812, but in consequence of sickness was unable to go to the front; but, considering it a duty for every citizen to lend his aid to the country in time of need, promptly sent a substitute. The father of Mrs. Vannostrand purchased a farm on the corner of the towns of Hopewell, Phelps, and Seneca. His family consisted of seven daughters and two sons, all of whom were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

TOWN OF GORHAM.

THE town of Gorham lies south and east of Canandaigua, and faces on Canandaigua lake. It is part of the original Phelps and Gorham purchase, and was formed January 27, 1789, as Easton. On the 17th of April, 1806, the name was changed to Lincoln, and, on April 6, 1807, it was called by its present name, Gorham. Several changes of territorial area have taken place in the process of settlement. In 1822 the town of Hopewell was taken off, and in 1824 a part of Canandaigua was annexed. The surface is rolling. The soil in the east is a gravelly loam, and in the west is of clay, and is fertile and productive. Its eastern border is traversed by Flint creek, while various brooks have an origin on its lands. The first few settlers began the work of transformation from dense forest to cleared and productive farms, as early as 1790. The primary location of pioneers within the present town was on the lots of

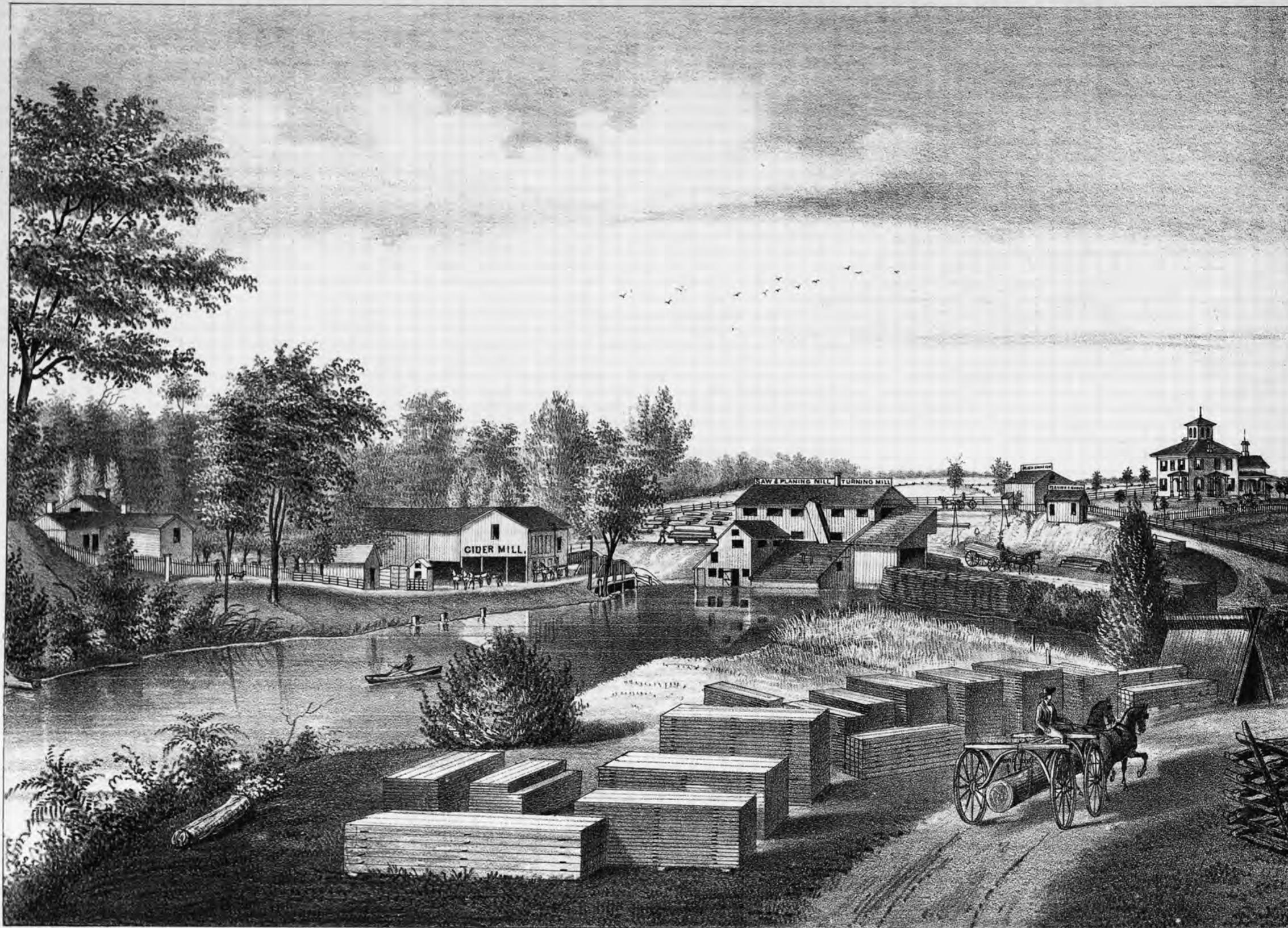
District No. 8. James Wood cleared and occupied a tract on lot 54 as early as 1789, paying for it, so says tradition, in produce from the land. Mr. Wood has a granddaughter, Mrs. Osburn, still living on the lot opposite the old farm, and another granddaughter, Hannah Elwell, living in the Gage district. Silas Reed, a man whose name is most honorably associated with the early history of Gorham, and a person active in town and public affairs, has many descendants living in this district. His son, Samuel Reed, occupied lot 41 about 1813, while Mason Reed, his grandson, is still living at Reed's Corners. Among the early men whose record is well preserved was John McPherson, who was originally from Ireland, and of the Protestant stock. On arriving in this country, he settled temporarily in Pennsylvania, and came, in 1798, to Gorham and took to himself a home on lot 53. McPherson had learned the trade of weaver in his youth, and resumed its practice when settled on his wild land, and in the little cabin busied at his loom earned the appellation of the Irish weaver. His son, Samuel McPherson, is at present the postmaster at Reed's Corners. A man named Guernsey came to the locality about a year later than McPherson, and purchased land next to him on the south. Few, apart from those who have had actual experience in this direction, can realize the cheerful influence of a neighbor to break the solitude of the woods. Some of the most pleasurable occasions of the times whereof we write are linked with the arrival of friends, relatives, and strangers, who are to be neighbors for years. One evening, a settler had concluded the labors of the day, and, with his wife, sat on a bench before the cabin-door, when to their ears was borne the sound of axes and voices. The latter seemed familiar, and recalled a like time far to the east, and the name of an old neighbor was mentioned as a likely person to be in this place. Next morning a visit through the woods found the very neighbor, unconscious of any other settler being near him, busily engaged in felling and trimming trees for his cabin. To both, the meeting was as when in the late war, men from New York, from Ontario, in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, Thirty-third, or One Hundred and Forty-eighth met casually upon the battle-fields of Virginia and exchanged a greeting. To borrow a kettle, a pan, or chair, was as much in the neighborly visit as in the use to be made of the article, and gave occasion for a friendly chat. Jeremiah Swart seems to have come in prior to 1800, and to have become well known in various capacities. The names of Swart and Guernsey are frequently associated in the old town records as of the town officers, and prominent in local events. The school interest of those early times was not neglected, and the primitive building in this district was erected on the same lot as the present Congregational church, somewhat south of that structure. A tavern was kept at Reed's Corners early in the present century by Mr. Sherwood, who seems to have been succeeded by Jeremiah Swart. On account of early settlement and a location more favorable to communication with adjoining towns, from the circumstance of being on the main road from Canandaigua to Geneva, the neighborhood about Reed's Corners was formerly the scene of considerable activity. Here were held the first town meetings, and from this, as a focus, went out the development of the town, as the east side grew from Bethel, later known as Gorham Post-Office.

District No. 6 lies south of Reed's Corners, and it was in this neighborhood that Silas Reed had first settled and built the only frame house then to be seen in this part of the town. This old pioneer died in 1834, at the age of seventy-six

years. In February, 1809, Harvey H. Stone came in from Greene county, New York, and bought upon lot 52. A daughter, Sarah Woodward, is still living at an advanced age on the old place. Jacob Young, whose son, Abraham, is a resident of the town, settled upon lot 42 in 1812. Mr. Wilson took up his residence about the same time on the farm still the home of his descendant, Mr. Wilson. Royal Stearns came from Upton, Massachusetts, about 1806, and bought on lot 44, the farm now owned by F. Frankish. The pioneer on lot 59 was Thomas Tuffs, who moved into this district in 1811. Mrs. George Harmon, his descendant, now lives on the old farm. John Tuffs came west soon after his son, and lived with him until his death. The first school-house erected in this district was opened for teaching during 1811, and was occupied as the pioneer teacher by Mrs. Laura Clark, who was succeeded by Oliver Babcock. Tradition has also preserved the name of Joseph Ryan, a famous pedagogue of the olden time. As indicated by the name, Mr. Ryan was an Irishman, and possessed, in a remarkable degree, the wit and versatility characteristic of his race. Whatever may have been his accomplishments in other directions, he was skilled in the use of a quill-pen, and in its preparation for the work required of it. There are many handsome and rapidly-executed specimens of penmanship to-day, and, with steel and gold pens in endless variety, the execution should be faultless; but in the strong points of penmanship, the compact, legible documents of the early day speak volumes in praise of the old school-master, his penknife, and his quills. The teacher to-day "mends" no pen, sets no copy, and in many instances conducts no writing-class in his school. It is not a return to the quill that is suggested, but the education of the teacher, who gladly shirks a branch wherein a pupil may chance to far excel.

District No. 16 lies southward of the preceding, and here, upon lot 60, Nathan Pratt, from Halifax, came during 1803, and endeavored to clear himself a home from his forest tract. Elisha, brother of Nathan, had come from the same place in 1801, and occupied land on the same lot. He married Elizabeth Saunders, originally from Rhode Island, and their descendants yet occupy the farm which still remains in the Pratt name. Charles Russell bought and began improvement in 1805 upon lot 61, which has not changed the name of owner since. A son, Allen Russel, lives upon the old farm at this time. Benjamin Washburn, from Herkimer county, took up land embraced in lots 61 and 62, and on the same property his son, G. F. Washburn, now resides. Daniel Treat bought land of Washburn at an early date, and in turn was bought out by Leonard Morse. Eben Harwood was an early owner of land on lot 61. The names of Archibald Armstrong and G. Merrill are also mentioned as of early settlers somewhere in this locality. This district was slow to fill up. Families dropped in only at long intervals, and for years no roads were laid out in the district. The pioneers made their way to Canandaigua by marked trees, and along paths which they had voluntarily turned out to underbrush. But there was little regret for having entered upon this home in the forest, this contest with Nature on the part of the woodmen. Many of them had become familiar with peril and accustomed to the wild life. They loved to see the deer bounding across their clearings, and, when the wolf was heard at night, there came in mind the thoughts of the bounty which would accrue from a successful shot. The unbroken character of the woods in this town, at the comparatively late day of settlement, is attested by the fact that here we find the most abundant traditions of game and of hunting. Elisha Pratt, who was at once justice of the peace and a Nimrod of the woods, bears an equal high reputation in either capacity. Deer were attainable in such numbers that Pratt was accustomed to send many saddles wrapped in the skins to Canandaigua, to exchange for goods. The instinct of the sportsman seemed to be hereditary in the Pratt family, for a descendant of Elisha, now living on the old place, is the most expert fisher on the lake. Although this district was behind in population, it did not lag a whit in energy and intelligence. In 1803, a blacksmith's shop was built by Charles Hedgar on what is now known as Hedgar's knoll, on the Pratt farm. As was not unfrequently the case, the old log dwelling-house of Elisha Platt was put to use as a place to conduct a school, and Polly Doolittle acted as the early teacher.

PLATE LII.



RES. OF T. F. WILSON.

MANUFACTURING VIEW OF STOKOE & WILSON,
GORHAM, ONTARIO Co., N. Y.

RES. OF W. E. STOKOE.

Passing south, we come to a joint district bordering on the Yates county line, and containing the village of Rushville. Henry Green, who came to Naples in 1796 from Windsor, Massachusetts, removed to Gorham in 1799, and was the father of a large family, all of whom have passed away, except Erastus Green, who is living on the homestead at Rushville. Chester Loomis settled in Gorham, near the Potter line, in 1815. The place has remained in the possession of Judge Loomis' family to the present. As illustrative of the times, it is told of Judge Loomis that, when a child on the journey with his father, Nathan Loomis, from Connecticut, they passed through the town of Geneva during the cold season. Stopping at a house, the boy saw what he took to be a curious black box standing near the middle of the room. Never having seen anything of the kind in his section of the country, the child naturally attempted an examination of its character; but, putting his finger on the "black box," he speedily discovered at least one of its qualities, and learned a useful and durable lesson. About 1805, Samuel Torrey built a blacksmith's shop just north of West river, near the Presbyterian church. In those early days, the shop of the blacksmith was the parent of manufacturing industries, and the man who built and conducted such an institution not only had to work his own iron, but to make his own coal. The process of making charcoal was simple and effective. A quantity of hardwood sticks were cut and piled, and then covered over with forest leaves; upon this a quantity of dirt was thrown, and a pit formed at the base; through the dirt holes were punched to permit the egress of smoke and gas, and a fire was communicated from a point on the base. A slow and smouldering combustion ensues. The sticks gradually change their character, preserving their form, and the change being effected, charcoal is produced. Thus supplied, the stock of iron was indeed meagre. The horse to be shod required that the old shoe be brought along. The welding of broken tools was accomplished in time, and the shop was not less important and necessary from its humble, unpretentious character. Timothy Moore moved into Gorham from Naples about 1802, and was recognized as a man of great local influence,—active in all town affairs, and holding the office of justice of the peace. Captain Harwood was a man of character and position, and when the tidings of war against Great Britain found their way to this region, he responded to the call, and served through that eventful season. He had settled, about 1799, upon lot 63, now owned by J. Lindruff. The first school of this district was kept in the Presbyterian meeting-house; and however it may have been as regards physical culture, it is certain that books were not numerous, nor progress far advanced. The names of Elisha Pratt and Samuel Powers are remembered as those of early teachers.

District No. 12 is a section of the town known as the "gore," on account of the bend in the shore of the lake. The oldest inhabitant, not only of the district but of the town, now living, is Christian Fisher, a resident upon lot 33. Mr. Fisher removed to Gorham from Geneva about 1805, and made a choice of this farm as his location for a permanent home, and thereon has dwelt until, at the age of ninety-one, he may look back upon the vicissitudes of three-quarters of a century passed in that one cherished spot. Still with him is his wife, who, at the age of eighty, is bright and smart—full of the energy of former days—and surrounded with luxuries then unattainable. Abraham Garrison is also of the pioneers in this district, and dates his settlement about 1806, on lot 23, upon the farm now owned by heirs. John Ferguson came in 1813 from near Albany, and settled upon that part of lot 32 where his son Stephen, now a vigorous, hearty man, had long resided. The Franciscos are remembered as settlers of about 1807, and the Briggs family are identified with the early history of this district. They lived upon a farm occupied by G. H. Lake, on lot 18. Old Uncle Van Branken, as he is termed, was the early Vulcan of the neighborhood, and erected his blacksmith-shop upon the site of the present building. The Martins have long been known as settlers and farmers in the district. In about 1810, a man named Aleck Sheep moved into this neighborhood, and exerted considerable influence. His stay was transient. The primitive school-building in this district, composed of unhewn logs, was located a little south of the old blacksmith's shop, on what is now called the Rappalee farm. Abner Duvalle and a Mr. Bascom were among the first teachers. In the minds of those who, as children, sought instruction in this old, well-remembered spot, lies many a vivid recollection. The fire-place was huge in size compared with the area of the room, and when a stove took precedence it became a topic of interest. Its durability is beyond question, as it was only thrown aside in 1874. Whether of an early or a later period, the associations of each old log school-house are of the most interesting character. Here acquaintance was made to continue for life; here influences, salutary or otherwise, were received; and within and about the old house the task, the punishment of those unfortunate in falling into disgrace, the games of childhood, and the peculiarities of the teacher, were all noticed and treasured up. The history of the going to school of a winter morning, and visiting the traps set for game on the way, the arbitrary rule and condign penalty—the nooning, the various

classes, the very site occupied by the apertures termed windows, and the boys or the girls who sat next upon the seat, every event, trivial to the stranger, important to the actors—is a pleasing recollection, always cherished through life, and borne away with its departure. Were it needful, the influence of the instruction and surroundings of the log school-house could easily be shown to have been, in most cases, the most pleasing and impressive and the most salutary of those received in early life.

District No. 13 has been known as the Gage district. Among its first settlers was Otis Lincoln, who came from Otsego county in 1806, and located on lot 2. Lincoln had served as a soldier in the Revolution, and when one of his sons was drafted during the war of 1812, the old man served as his substitute, an instance this of rare and remarkable character. Lot 5 was originally settled by Southwick Cole, in 1805, and he, with Mr. Lincoln, was the pioneer inhabitant of the district. The farm has passed out of the name, but the Lincoln property is now owned by a son of the pioneer. Amasa Gage was the first of the numerous Gage family, whose name has been given to the neighborhood. The farm is now in the ownership of his grandson, Marion Gage. At an early date a family named Henike settled on lot 1, now owned by G. H. Green. Joshua Washburn, in 1827, took the farm now occupied by him on lot 4. This was part of the original Cole land, having been bought of him by Widow Snook and sold to Washburn. For a number of years after settlement here, the pioneers had little more than the old Indian trails for their roads. The foot or horseman found his path unimpeded, and the ox-sled wound its way to the neighbors, or struck out for the Geneva and Canandaigua road. The first highway laid out was the present lake-shore road. The lands of this locality being supplied with sufficient water-course, afforded opportunity for the establishment of some slight manufactories. A grist-mill was put up about 1815 by a miller named Henry Elliott, and was located on the old Cole farm. About 1808 a tannery was built in a ravine near the present school-house. The owner soon left, and the vacated building was used as a place of instruction in rudimentary branches of learning. The primal teacher in this structure was a Miss Bostwick. A single season was all that the old tannery served as a school; it was then abandoned, and another vacated house selected for the same purpose. This was finally burned, and the present school-house was then erected.

District No. 11 lies north from the Gage district, upon the lake-shore. James Wood was a resident of Gorham as early as 1796 or 1797. His son James built a framed house upon lot 57 about the year 1806. Aleck Sampson had a farm at an early day upon the same lot. His successor was James Turner. Another occupant of this farm was John Parker. A pioneer upon lot 58 was a man named Koomer, who inhabited a log house for a time, and then gave way to Mr. Sackett, who was in turn succeeded by Isaac Shaw. Lot 53, where Addison Stearns, justice of the peace, lives, was formerly the property of Jane Mead, daughter of James Wilson, one of Gorham's first settlers. Mr. Stearns is a son of Jonathan Stearns, who, in 1803, settled on lot 54, now in district No. 6. The Davis family are descendants of a man who, about 1810, bought a tract of some seven hundred acres on the lake-shore for speculative purposes. Davis had planned to allow the use of land for a limited period, in consideration of its improvement. When the land was in condition for crops, a certain rental was taken in farm products. Sometimes this amount reached five to seven bushels of wheat per acre. A Mr. Shepard was the agent of Davis in the transaction of business connected with his landed estate. Among those who early settled upon the Davis tract were John and Christian Fisher, C. Carson, and John Gulick. To some slight degree this district was distinguished by its pioneer efforts in the line of manufacture. One of the many distilleries which grew up like mushrooms, all over the county, and thrived upon the bounteous products of the soil, was located east of the Davis tract, upon Gravel Run.

The districts so far enumerated, including Joint District No. 9, whose history is connected with that of Hopewell, constitute the eastern half of the town of which Reed's Corners and Rushville were the points of development. The remaining districts, constituting the eastern half of the town, naturally take their growth from Gorham, which will be next considered.

District No. 3, which contains, in its east part, the village of Gorham, is traversed by the waters of Flint creek, which furnish considerable water-power, and gave an advantage very soon perceived and improved by Levi Benton, a well-known millwright of this section. He put up a grist-mill upon the creek, and this mill was the first one of any description erected within the present limits of the town. As early as 1808 a saw-mill was built in this vicinity, and run by a Mr. Craft. It took the name of Craft's mill, and was for some time in operation. Since that time great progress in manufacture has been made at this point. A large and well-equipped grist-mill, operated by what is known as the Gorham Mill Company, is engaged in an extensive and flourishing business. The village of Gorham, formerly called Bethel, is the chief trading and manufacturing point of the town. Besides the mill, there is a large saw- and turning-mill, owned by

Stokely & Wilson, a barrel and stave factory, a straw and feed mill, besides minor manufacturing interests. Among those who have been, and in some instances still are connected with the material growth of the district, the following are named: William Pettit came into Gorham from Saratoga county in 1816, and was known and employed as one of the early school-teachers. Isaac Phillips moved during the year from the same county, and settled on lot 4; the farm, contrary to the usual condition of lands lying adjacent to villages, has remained in the family from settlement till date. The present oldest resident of this section is Ebenezer Perkins, a former resident of Ulster county. Mr. Perkins, now in his eighty-fourth year, came to this town and here took up his residence in 1806.

District No. 5 lies west of Gorham, and has a meagre record. David Picket came from Oneida county in 1820, and settled upon lot 28, where he has remained until the present. Francis Harris occupied lot 36 at an early date, and a son at this time lives upon the farm. The first frame house in this district was built for Eliza Hewman, a pioneer upon the lands of the locality. The farm of A. Newman, on lot 27, was formerly the site of an old tavern kept by a Mr. Sherman as a half-way house between Reed's Corners and Bethel. Lot 20 was the former home of Jonathan Arnold. To the southward of his dwelling stood the first school-house. It was a combination of log and boards, and was somewhat superior to the pioneer buildings. Where now V. Hogeboom lives dwelt his father, James Hogeboom, who was one of the pioneer school-masters and a reputed teacher in a school attended by Martin Van Buren, a President of the United States. It had been customary for school inspectors, upon occasion of formal visits, to edify and stimulate the youth assembled with words of a highly eulogistic character. "Who knows," said one yet remembered, "but that in this school sits a boy not remarkable among his fellows, and all unconscious of his proud future, who is destined to fill the highest seat within the gift of the American people?" The possibility exists in the various schools; its realization was a reflected honor to Mr. Hogeboom.

District No. 14 was settled by a colony of Dutch from Hoosick, on the Hudson. Industrious and frugal, they cleared considerable land, made themselves comfortable, and enjoyed the advantages of a previous and continued association. In the lapse of time some were removed by death; others removed elsewhere, and few can recall their names. Darius Miner, who has a son Samuel living on the homestead, came from Seneca in 1812, and settled on lot 26. The son is one of the oldest inhabitants of Gorham, and is now in his eighty-first year. Ebenezer Lewis came from the east prior to 1800, and settled on lot 38, whereon he continued through life. His granddaughter, Mrs. Latham, now occupies the place. Levi Sortell took up land on lot 21 in 1810, where his daughter, Mrs. Robinson, now resides. Frederick Spaulding was a farmer upon lot 22 at a very early date, upon which tract, probably about 1812, William Howe, from Scipio, also settled. A farm on lot 23 was taken up by Nathan Smith, who still lives thereon. Mr. Smith is one of the few inhabitants of Gorham now living who has approached the centennial of existence and reached the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Owing to the thin population of the district, which even at this time contains few people in proportion to its area, no school-house was constructed in this vicinity until after 1820, the children being sent to school in contiguous districts. When a house was determined upon, a site was chosen upon the corner opposite the present De Graff place. The first among the many in the lengthening list of school-masters was Darius Miner. The need of a blacksmith-shop was supplied by the enterprise of William De Witt, a man who has left behind a reputation for skill and excellence as a mechanic.

District No. 15 borders on the county line of Yates. Ludin, the first of the Blodget family in Gorham, and now largely represented therein, came from Oneida county in 1800 and settled upon lot 47, where A. Blodget now lives. Ephraim Blodget came to the neighborhood some six months after Ludin. He is now an inhabitant of Canandaigua, and, while he has exceeded fourscore, his appearance is that of a man scarcely beyond the age of fifty. During his residence in Gorham different town offices were placed in his keeping. He was town clerk in 1804, and afterwards served as assessor. Parley Gates, son of Daniel, who was one of the early pioneers, and who came in with Phelps, was a former resident upon lot 46, and kept a tavern at the corners where Mrs. G. Baldwin now lives. "Gates' tavern" was a celebrity in its day, and although taverns were by no means unfrequent, they were differently furnished and kept, and a clean bed, well-cooked provision, and a cheerful, friendly landlord were rare qualities to be met at the same place. Gates' tavern was an unpretending log structure, but nevertheless seems to have dispensed a great deal of comfort and hospitality. In 1804 the old log house was removed, and a frame house erected in its place. Some time previous to 1805, Zebadiah Morse and Daniel White settled on lot 46. John Catlin, from Oneida county, moved, in 1806, upon lot 47, and there abode some time. About 1800, a blacksmith's shop was erected at the corners near the tavern by Curtis Chatfield. About two years after putting up this shop Mr.

Chatfield went insane, and his brother Oliver came up from Oneida county and took possession of the business. In 1807, the pioneer school-house of the neighborhood was erected at the corners. Like the generality of those "first schools," the sessions were held in a building substantially, if not elegantly, constructed. It stood but three years, and then gave place to a framed house, which was superseded in 1826 by a brick structure. Chester Loomis, afterwards Judge Loomis, was among those who taught the school of the district. Lemuel Morse, later a justice of the peace and a member of Assembly, also gained the first round of advancement by conduct of the school. The Blodget family had a representative in the corps of school-masters in the person of Joseph Blodget, brother of Ephraim.

District No. 2 was occupied in 1800 by Richard Westbrook, from Pennsylvania. His earliest residence was upon lot 33. James Lewis and William Bassett came in about the same time to this neighborhood. Lemuel Moore, who had previously been living near Bushville, removed to this district about 1808. Here we again meet the Blodgets, of Oneida; Solomon Blodget came in from that county and bought lot 30 as a land speculation. A farm was taken on this tract by his son Augustus, and the remainder was speedily sold. Among the purchasers were Lewis George, Samuel Reed, son of Silas, and Horatio Gates, son of Daniel. William Blodget, son of Ludin, moved in during 1805 and located on lot 31, where he still lives, at the ripe age of eighty-two. Lydia Mapes became his wife at an early day, and still travels the life journey but one year behind her husband in age. The log house put up by Lewis George was afterwards used as the first place of instruction. Lucy Catlin was employed to conduct the school. Subsequently a school-house was built on the farm of Augustus Blodget. In 1806, the first road in this district, and one of the first in town, was surveyed and laid out at the petition of Ludin Blodget.

Thus, briefly, are recounted the names of some who were early residents of the town of Gorham. When we are told "the country filled up slowly," "that game was plenty, and that for many years the settlers had to make their way by marked trees to Canandaigua," the mind must fill up the gaps, of whose nature these isolated facts only supply the hints. Again must be seen the wilderness whose natural gloom and solitude are heightened rather than diminished by the little cleared spots of the pioneer. One must picture the storms of winter, the lonely character of the clearings, and calculate the energy necessary to make a home from the rough material furnished by the forest. Consider the difficulty of clearing the land, estimate the dangers and misfortunes to pioneers of bad climate, poverty, and sickness. Out from the old home the pioneer advanced, and by the creek he made his selection. Day by day he labored, and when the frost warned of coming winter, all unheeding the journey, the eastern home was reached. Hard was the lot of the pioneers viewed from our stand-point, but habit and general custom render all things easier. The power of human adaptability seems to fit men for life in the forest, and readily the occupants of houses, and those who have never slept otherwise than upon a good bed, betake themselves to the blanket and the earth. Human power united has often accomplished objects of great moment unconsciously.

The early settlers of Gorham, led by motives of self-interest, did much for a later generation, and it is a lesson of the age, how closely the shadow of forgetfulness has closed upon the men and women, the lives and deeds, of the pioneers in Gorham.

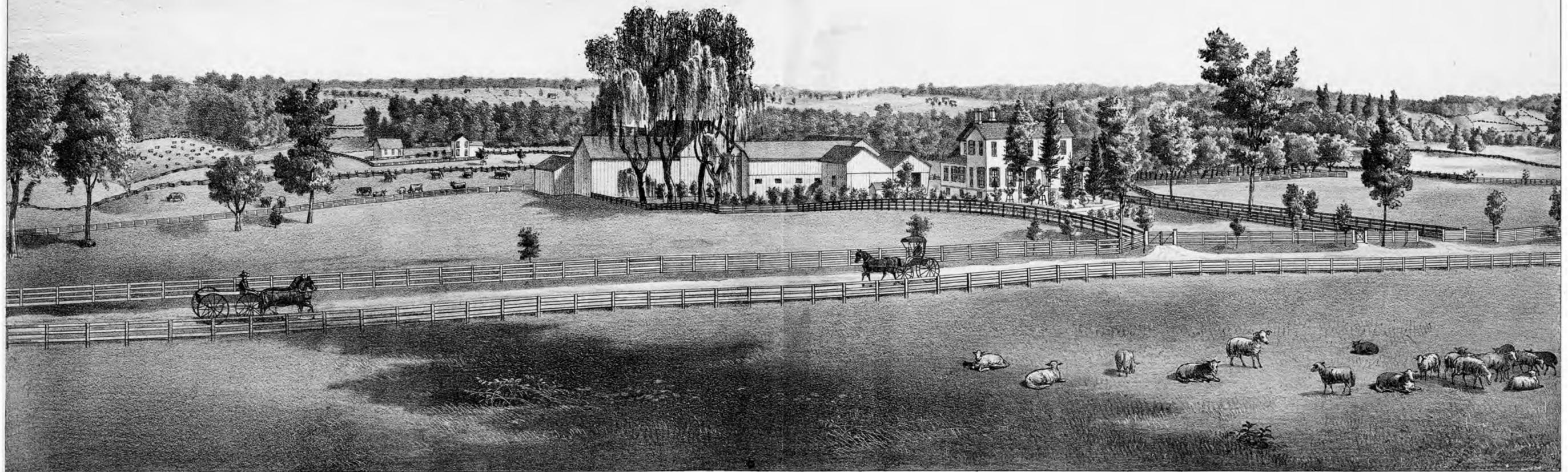
Supplemental to the history of individual settlement, the following extracts from the early records of the town have special interest and value. From them we learn that at an annual meeting of the town of Easton, held at the house of Frederick Follett, on the 4th day of April, 1797, and opened by Moses Atwater, Esq., the following officers were chosen: James Austin, clerk; Samuel Day, Frederick Follet, Silas Reed, and George Brundage, assessors; John Warren, collector; William Engel, Joseph Brundage, overseers of the poor; Elijah Hurd, Robert Whitterie, and William Wicks, commissioners of highways; John Warren, constable; Elijah Ellis, Joseph Hill, James Wood, and Benjamin Canfield, "path-masters." "Voted that path-masters be fence viewers." This is the only recorded vote of the meeting. At the next annual meeting in 1798, still held at the house of F. Follet, some indications of development are traceable in the increase of town officers and offices, and the character of the vote: "Southwick Cole, Frederick Follet, and Daniel Gates are appointed a committee to inspect the pound;" Joseph Birdsley, F. Follet, and Samuel Day are school commissioners. Voted twenty-seven dollars for the use of schools. At the town meeting of 1801 the "color line" was seen to be introduced in the vote "that this town grant five dollars bounty on each wolf's head caught and killed in the district of Easton by any white citizen of the United States." At the annual meeting held in March, 1802, it was voted "that we raise one hundred and fifty dollars for the contingent expenses of the town." In the year 1804 the town had so far gained on the wolves that it was "voted that the bounty on wolves' heads be discontinued." Money



Wm. ROBSON



PHOEBE L. ROBSON



RES. OF Wm. ROBSON, GORHAM, ONTARIO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

due the treasurer for the support of schools is shown by the order, "This may certify there will be due for the ensuing year to the town of Easton, fifty-four dollars, for the support of the schools in said town, by order of the board of supervisors, May 31, 1797.

GORHAM VILLAGE,

formerly known as Bethel, is situated near the eastern limits of the town, upon Flint creek, which, from its fine water privileges, affords considerable manufacturing facilities. About 1856, the name of the village was changed to its present cognomen.

Lot No. 5, upon which the village now stands, was taken up by Thomas Halstead, in the year 1800. About that date he erected the first tavern of the town, a rude log structure, on the site now occupied as the Baptist parsonage lot.

The first effort made to utilize the water-power was by Levi Benton, a millwright, who erected, at a very early day, the first grist-mill within the present limits of the village. It was in operation until destroyed by fire in 1868. Soon after 1808, the first saw-mill was built by a Mr. Craft, and called the "Craft Mill."

The first store was kept by Joseph Palmer, who commenced business as early as 1808, and was followed in 1816 by Perry G. Hollett. The latter was succeeded by George D. and Samuel Stewart, who erected the first business block, in 1822. Joseph Palmer, named above, was also the pioneer preacher. Armstrong Tompkins was one of the first, if not the first, to use hammer and forge,—dating from the year 1814. Doctor Coffin was the first physician, followed by Doctor Dean in 1819. The first frame school-house, erected in 1815, is still standing, and used as a cooper-shop. The same year land was purchased for a cemetery, which was subsequently organized. The first church (Methodist) was built in 1828; the Presbyterian and Baptist churches erected in 1842-43. The first brick building was a block of stores commenced in 1868 and finished in 1870, by Cook & Thompson.

The business interests of to-day are represented by the following: general merchant, William Pulver; druggists, G. B. Cook (present postmaster), Phillips & Montgomery; hardware, E. C. Payne & Co.; boots and shoes, F. D. Dickerson; hotel, J. E. McCloud; harness-shop, two carriage-manufactories, millinery establishments, meat-market, etc. A large grist-mill, the property of the "Gorham Mill Co."; a stave and barrel factory, Stokoe & Koehler; saw- and turning-mill, Stokoe & Wilson, which are quite extensive. Considerable progress has been made in manufacturing.

The present school-building was erected in 1874, at a cost of two thousand four hundred dollars; the two departments accommodate eighty pupils.

In 1868, a fire, which consumed nineteen buildings, destroyed the business part of the place, the effects of which were felt for years, but the village has again become prosperous. Population about three hundred.

CHURCH HISTORY.

The present town of Gorham contains six churches, divided among the various denominations as follows: one Presbyterian, one Orthodox Congregational, two Baptist, and two Methodist.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was organized February 26, 1828, by Reverends Henry Axtell, Henry P. Strong, and Ansel D. Eddy. It was composed of twenty-four members, taken for the purpose from the church of Hopewell,—eight were males. The following are their names: Jacob Hovey, Peter C. Fiero, Abraham C. Fiero, Orin Crittenden, Levi Sawtelle, James Robinson, and John Brezee. Of the women were Jane Robeson, Alada Bridgman, Mary W. Hovey, Hannah Fiero and her sisters Elizabeth and Mary, Canadice Crittenden, Mahitabil Soule, Sarah Newman, Sarah Sawtelle, Silva Fitch, Hannah Groesbeck, Mary Snyder, Sabra Crittenden, and Abigail Wise. The church was taken under the care of the presbytery of Geneva shortly after its formation. In 1832 it numbered one hundred and two members; in 1836, one hundred and twenty-eight; and in 1846, sixty-eight. The first elders were Jacob Hovey, Orin Crittenden, and Peter C. Fiero. They were set apart to their office by Rev. Joseph Merrill on March 8, 1828. Orin Crittenden was the first clerk of the session. The first deacons were Levi Hatfield and Mason Sawtelle. From the period of its organization till 1830, temporary supplies were furnished by different individuals. Rev. Chester Hinman supplied for one year, under the direction of the American Home Missionary Society. Rev. Flavel Gaylord was pastor from 1830 until the close of 1839. Rev. Hosea Kittredge supplied from July, 1841, to the same date of the following year. He was followed by Rev. Alva Lilly, who officiated for two years, and was succeeded by Rev. Charles Merwin, who was installed pastor on April 16, 1845, and dismissed from his charge May 6, 1846. Rev. Robert Finley was stated supply one year, and Rev. William Rowlett was pastor

for a brief time. The Mission Society gave considerable aid to support ministers. Under the ministry of Rev. Gaylord, a revival was enjoyed in 1831, and some forty persons were united to the church. The original church edifice stood about a mile and a half from Reed's Corners. In 1843 a new meeting-house was erected at Gorham, then Bethel, and a separation took place between those desiring to worship at the former place rather than at Gorham. The question at issue was simply geographical, and when the division took place, the body politic of the church maintaining the Presbyterian faith worshiped at Gorham, while the others erected a church at Reed's Corners. The old society has had a prosperous and peaceful growth, and at present numbers one hundred and three communicants. Its present pastor, Rev. N. S. Lowrie, also officiates as minister of the Congregational church at Rushville,—a good evidence of the friendly feelings between the societies.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, at Reed's Corners, is an offshoot, as above noticed, from the Presbyterian society at Gorham. The building used is the old meeting-house of that body. Those of the members who remained after the division found themselves with a house and without a minister. It became imperative to occupy the old church, to hold it; as it was articulated, that if not used for church purposes, it should revert to the original owners. They tried in vain to secure a preacher, and, in a strait, invited a Baptist minister, who was preaching in the neighborhood, to hold his afternoon services in their church. The request was acceded to, and the property thereby retained. Finally, a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed persuasion was invited to preach, and accepted. He presented his views so effectually as to induce the people to accede to them, and they became known as a Dutch Reformed society. The Rev. Pierson was the first settled minister of the new organization, and, following him, Rev. Israel Hammond. In time the old church was removed to Reed's Corners, and another theological change took place. This time the church emerged as Congregational. The Rev. Warren Day was engaged to supply the pulpit in this connection. No settled pastor has been engaged. The policy seems to be to employ its clergymen from year to year—the Rev. N. S. Lowrie, of the present church at Gorham, acting as pastor. When a man becomes a Christian, he does not cease to be human; and it is an honor to the persons early composing various societies that the questions which originate with increased population and local claims have been so amicably settled.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.—The first Baptist society of Gorham was formed prior to 1812, yet for some time they were without a place of worship, and services were held in the homes of members and in school-houses. A church was erected on lot 29, district No. 5. The members worshiped as one society until 1841. At that time a proposal was made by the Middlesex Baptist church, at Rushville, to unite with them and build a house at Bethel. The majority of the society accepted the proposal, and the new church was completed and dedicated in December, 1842, as the "Bethel Baptist Church Society." The first settled minister was Rev. Abraham Ennis. The first deacons were Henry Douglass, J. W. Van Arsdel, and Abraham Watkins. In the mean time, that part of the society which had remained with the old society concluded to remove to Reed's Corners, and this was done. Their pastor, Rev. John G. Stearns, accompanied them. This society, which was the original Baptist body, constitutes the present Reed's Corners' Baptist church.

THE METHODIST CHURCH AT RUSHVILLE dates its origin from 1821 to 1823, when preaching by Methodists began in this vicinity. There was of course no meeting-house, and in the homes of the brethren was set up the altar of worship. The first baptism connected with this church took place on April 30, 1825. The original members of the society were named as follows: Ebenezer Streeter, wife, and mother, Jesse C. Boardman, Hannah Pratt, John A. Peabody, Samuel Whitman, James Peabody, and George B. Turner. When we see a small party, in this instance but nine in all, banding themselves together for worship, the thought arises, To what extent has its influence been felt in local and general welfare and prosperity? Through the efforts of Rev. Ira Fairbanks, some time in 1830, the building of a meeting-house was started; work was pushed rapidly and it was soon completed. It was dedicated on June 25, 1832, by Rev. John Copeland, then minister of this church. The church building is a large, handsome edifice, built of brick. The society has a membership of two hundred. A revival, in 1833, was general, and resulted in adding many to this church.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The early records of this society are now lost; but from the annual minutes of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the recollection of aged members, we glean the following historical facts. As early as 1796, Arming Owen and Jefferson Hamilton, members of the Philadelphia Conference, visited the sparse settlements of this region, and Gorham received her share of their ministrations. The primal services were held at the log meeting-house two and a half miles east of Gorham, in the town of Seneca. In 1817, a revival under the labors of Thomas Ewing, a local preacher, added to

the young church; and so many of these new members resided in the hamlet, and the meetings so abounded in spiritual excellence, that Rev. P. Hollet, a settled pastor from the Methodist itinerancy, proposed the name Bethel (House of God) to the rising village. Meetings were held east of the village, in a log house nearly opposite the present dwelling of J. M. Pulver, Esq. From this time regular preaching was established in Gorham, in one of the two school-houses of the village, but generally on the west side. In 1828, Abner Chase being presiding elder on the Ontario district, and Dennison Smith preacher of the Benton circuit, to which these classes were attached, they were encouraged to build a house of worship in Gorham.

A society was organized, called "The First Methodist Episcopal Society of the town of Gorham, New York," and their first trustees were John Q. Grosbeck, O. F. Rice, and Seaman Tompkins. They still remained an integral part of the Seneca society. Poverty cramped their efforts, which finally resulted in a full payment of their indebtedness, in 1832, by a *bona fide* sale of their slips. The house is supposed to have cost a thousand dollars. It stood between several charges, and for ten or twelve years pastors and relation to the church cannot be fixed. Revivals were enjoyed under the labors of Revs. Smith and Zina J. Buck, both attached to the people of this society. These clergymen died here, and were buried in the old cemetery on the west side of the village. Rev. Smith died August 22, 1832. In 1842, preaching was transferred from the log meeting-house to Bethel, where it has since remained. The name Bethel was adopted, with Rev. B. Atchison, a local preacher, as supply. Among preachers not named up to this time, were Benjamin Bidlack, Charles Giles, Lawrence Reiley, W. B. Lacey, Benjamin G. Paddock, Gideon Lanning, Allen Steele, and Calvin Coats. The following are the names of families connected with the society: The Stokes, Phillips, Cogwards, Rices, Arnolds, Schuylers, Hanleys, and Runyans. The Hersheys and others were supporters of the church, but not members till years later. Since 1842, the following pastors have served the church: In 1843, Levi B. Castle succeeded Atchison; in 1844-45, S. Parker; 1846-47, Albert Plumley; 1848, Philo Tower; 1849, A. G. Laman, M.D.; 1850, J. L. S. Grandin; 1851-52, J. L. Edson; 1853, Ashbel Parcel; 1854-55, J. H. Blades; 1856, J. K. B. Clayton; 1857-58, A. G. Laman, H. M. Boardman, Sup.; 1859-60, E. Edson; 1861-62, J. Chapman; 1863-64, H. Wisner; 1865, W. A. Runner; 1866-67-68, A. D. Edgar; 1869-71, J. H. Day; 1872-74, T. Leslie Weaver; 1875, N. A. De Pew, present minister. In 1868, the church was remodeled and enlarged at an expense of over two thousand dollars. During the last twenty-five years the society has raised for pastors' support and benevolent objects, exclusive of incidental expenses, over seventeen thousand dollars. Three thousand dollars of this has been given to charities. Prior to organization, the few Methodists had united with the Presbyterians in Sabbath-school effort; but the general conference having, at its session in 1828, formed a Sabbath-school society, the Gorham church organized according to the plan, and elected A. Hill superintendent. He was followed by John Cayward for a brief time, then Mr. Hill continued till 1852, when M. A. Squier was chosen, and is now in his twenty-fourth year of service in this office. In 1863, the school began its existence as continuous all the year round. Periodicals supplant library. "Berean Leaves" are used, and the church and school are abreast of the times.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

In the north part of Gorham the land is comparatively level, and produces a fair yield of winter and spring wheat, potatoes, hay, and apples. The southern section is more hilly. The southwestern portion, known as Vine Valley, is especially adapted to the cultivation of the grape. The hills in this section have a southern exposure, with favorable soil, and many vineyards are already planted upon them. The orchards upon the various farms are of fine character, and the production of fruit tends toward becoming a leading interest. A railroad is in process of construction across the southern portion of the town. When it is completed, the prosperity of the region will be greatly enhanced. The scenery of Gorham, especially in the southern portion, is very attractive. A road along the lake-shore offers one of the most delightful drives in this section of the State. In morals, enterprise, and intelligence, the population compare favorably with other towns. Her patriotism is attested by her record in the war; and a hospitality is manifested towards the stranger which speaks well for liberality. It is notable, and shown by history, that the stability of a state, and especially of a republic, depends upon the character of her yeomanry. The people are quiet and industrious, while energetic and prosperous. The same elements contribute to preserve what the pioneer and soldier labored and fought to subdue and retain. The patience and perseverance which cleared the lands, formed societies, and erected churches, which established schools and conducted town meetings, which bridged streams and constructed roads, is still at work in a less obvious but full

as powerful a direction. The area of the town is 29,916 acres, of which three-fourths are improved. The population of Gorham in 1800, then large of area, was 476. The census of 1875 gives a total of 2428.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Gorham is constituted in sixteen districts, with fourteen schools. The number of children between five and twenty-one, in 1875, was 755. Twenty-six teachers were licensed, of whom 8 were males. The schools were attended by 488 children. There are 13 school-houses, 9 frame, 3 brick, and 1 stone. Value of school-houses and sites, \$3880. Valuation of property, \$603,750. The receipts and disbursements are thus shown: On hand October 1, 1874, \$4399; amount apportioned, \$1539.01; raised by tax, \$1976.65; payments teachers' board, \$376; other sources, \$171.87; teachers' wages, \$3406.60; for school apparatus, \$12.65; school-houses and sundries, \$222.25; incidental, \$358.56; total, \$4107.52; on hand October 1, 1875, \$107.36. The educational system is well established and in full operation; with the interest of the people, rests its success.

GORHAM IN THE REBELLION.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment Infantry, Company F.—John H. Benedict, enlisted as private August 28, 1862; promoted corporal June, 1864; in battles of Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor; wounded at Seven Pines; discharged with the regiment.

John C. Foy, August 31, 1862; promoted corporal; in battles Drury's Bluff, Port Walthal, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Harrison, and at surrender of General Lee.

Frank B. Seelye, September, 1862; discharged March 31, 1863, on account of sickness.

George W. Fisher, August 31, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865, with regiment.

Levi Wattery, August 31, 1862; in battles of Fair Oaks and Fort Harrison; taken prisoner; sent to Salisbury; in prison four and a half months; paroled March 8, 1865.

William A. Wilson, August 3, 1862; wounded in battle of Drury's Bluff; discharged June 12, 1865.

Ezra Prouty, August 31, 1862; with regiment to close of war.

Philip Walther, jr., corporal, September 2, 1862.

Joseph C. Foster, August 28, 1862; in battles of Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor; Fort Petersburg and Fort Harrison.

Martin W. Parsons, August, 1862; in battles Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, and several others; wounded at Petersburg; discharged on account of disability April 3, 1865.

Le Roy J. Harkness, sergeant, August 31, 1862; promoted sergeant February 12, 1863; in battles of Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; wounded in eye at Fair Oaks, October 27, 1864; discharged May 28, 1865.

Robert Underhill, August 31, 1862; deserted.

Charles W. Stark; wounded by shell; discharged for disability March, 1865.

Albert I. Stark, enlisted August 31, 1862.

Abraham J. Young; promoted corporal; died in Hampton hospital.

Charles G. Vanness, August 31, 1862; promoted corporal; discharged May 17, 1865.

Daniel McGinnis, August 30, 1862; discharged May 30, 1865.

Owen Conway, August 30, 1862; wounded; died August, 1864.

John Conway, August 30, 1862; died 1865.

John F. Pierce, August, 1862.

James G. Ainsley, August 29, 1866; wounded in battle.

Babitt Lansford, August 30, 1862; wounded at Petersburg.

Claudius C. Farr, August, 1862.

William S. Vorce, August 22, 1862; promoted second lieutenant.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Infantry, Company E.—Jonathan Creed, August 14, 1862; wounded in battle of Gettysburg.

J. A. Yeckley, August, 1862; second lieutenant, wounded.

John Benjamin, August, 1862; prisoner at Andersonville; fate unknown.

Martin M. Benjamin, enlisted 1862; wounded; died in Columbia hospital; buried on Harlem Heights.

Henry E. Parson, August 2, 1862; taken prisoner; paroled, exchanged, died.

Solomon Green, July, 1862; died 1863.

Lorenzo Phillipps, August, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; died; buried at Baltimore, Maryland.

John Phillips, July, 1862; killed at Gettysburg.

James B. Datro, July, 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; exchanged; returned to army.



STEPHEN FERGUSON.



MRS. STEPHEN FERGUSON.



RES. OF STEPHEN FERGUSON, RUSHVILLE P.O. GORHAM TP., ONTARIO CO., N. Y.

John Olf, killed in battle of Wilderness.
 Maurice O'Connell; taken prisoner.
 Albert Burk, August, 1862.
 James Creed, August, 1862; taken prisoner; exchanged; returned to army; ed.
 Edgar C. Miller, Daniel Whipple, Harvey Wilson, E. Palmer, August, 1862.
 Elim R. Pratt; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry.
Company D.—Andrew J. Wilson, July, 1862.
 George Stark; wounded in battle of Wilderness; died.
 William Brands, July, 1862; wounded; taken prisoner; died.
 William B. Brieds, August, 1862.
 John Brovie, August 14, 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; exchanged; proposed to have been killed at Gettysburg.
 Truman B. Comstock, August, 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; returned to the army; killed in battle at Gettysburg.
 Frederick Ebert, July, 1862; twice wounded; discharged July 1, 1865.
 Hosea Lewis, enlisted 1862; died from wounds.
 William Lamport, August, 1862; taken prisoner; exchanged; died in Virginia.
 Byron Mentor, August, 1862; taken prisoner; exchanged; returned to army; discharged 1864.
 James Pollan, August, 1862; killed and buried at Harper's Ferry.
 Wesley D. Robinson, August, 1862.
 James S. Stall; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; exchanged; discharged, 1863, for disability and loss of speech.
 William Snyder, sergeant, August, 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; changed; returned; wounded; discharged 1865.
 Hiram Uttel, August, 1862; taken prisoner; paroled; exchanged; discharged expiration of term.
Company B.—Reuben J. Fuller, April, 1864; wounded; discharged July 3, 1865.
 A complete register of the following could not be obtained: Walter Clark, John Fountain, Barnard Murphey.
 Wallace Rison, enlisted Company F, August 7, 1863; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; discharged June 7, 1864, on account of disability.
 Oliver Fiero, Company F, August, 1862; taken prisoner; exchanged; discharged 1865.
 Edgar C. Miller, Company E; Asa Mott, Company G; William D. Philipps, Company K; Holmes Sturdevant, Company F.
 Hiram Wilson, Company K, enlisted August, 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; exchanged; returned to army.
Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company E.—Erastus H. Green, May, 1861; discharged May, 1862, on account of disability.
 John Youngs, May 13, 1861; discharged at Lockport.
 Jno. A. Yeckley, May, 1861; discharged at expiration of two years.
 Porter C. Stephens, May 31, 1861; taken prisoner at battle of Chancellorsville; discharged June 2, 1863.
Thirty-eighth Regiment Infantry, Company A.—Hugh F. Dunnigan, May 26, 1861; in battle of Bull Run; wounded, taken prisoner, sent to Richmond, in Libby prison five months.
One Hundredth Infantry, Company D.—John McDonald.
Fiftieth Engineers, Company D.—Charles H. Page, Henry Young.
Eighty-fifth Infantry, Company D.—Jacob Perkey; wounded at Plymouth, North Carolina, April 20, 1865; discharged July 15, 1865.
One Hundred and Eleventh Infantry, Company K.—George B. Wilson; died and buried at Geneva.
 John Duly, William Chandler, George Johnson, John H. Smith, John Collins.
One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Infantry, Company K.—Peter Malone, George Williams, Joseph Riley, George Riley, John Sullivan, John Ropp, John Rippey.
One Hundred and Eightieth Infantry, Company K.—James Morgan, Hiram Motts, George Wilbur.
Fifty-first Infantry, Company K.—John Gertel, John Fenton, Allen D. Mott.
One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Infantry, Company K.—Francis Boyes.
One Hundred and Sixty-first Infantry, Company K.—Richard Coleman.
Fourteenth Infantry, Company E.—William Hopper, enlisted after regiment sent into service; discharged with regiment.
Ninety-eighth Infantry, Company I.—Jacob C. Fry, August 22, 1862; died Point of Rocks Hospital.
Thirty-third Infantry, Company I.—Thomas Conway, April, 1861; wounded battle of Fredericksburg; died at Washington.

William O. Wilter, August 28, 1862; transferred to Forty-ninth Regiment; taken prisoner, sent to Andersonville, died and buried there.

Thirty-third Infantry, Company H.—Thomas Phillips, May 1, 1861, discharged June 2, 1863.

Sixty-fourth Infantry, Company E.—Joseph H. Stevens and Austin Wilter, August 31, 1864; discharged, June 1, 1865, at Elmira.

One Hundred and Fifth Infantry, Company C.—Jno. DeGraff, November 14, 1861, promoted second lieutenant, March 20, 1862; first lieutenant, October 15, 1862; taken prisoner, sent to Libby prison, paroled; exchanged at Washington, August, 1863.

CAVALRY.

Eighth Regiment, Company G.—G. W. Mollet; wounded; discharged on account of deafness.

Abram Gannon; discharged for physical disability; died.

Harvey A. Metcalf, Elvin R. Pratt, John W. Davis, September, 1861; died in Andersonville prison.

John F. Sloat, September, 1861; died.

Horton I. Travis, October, 1861.

Ebenezer M. Washburn, October 28, 1861; discharged October, 1864.

Delafield Dwell; died 1861.

Company B.—William E. Hart, October, 1861; in all engagements with regiment; slightly wounded; discharged 1865.

Fifteenth Regiment, Company C.—William D. Benedict, August 3, 1863; at the battle of Harper's Ferry; also at surrender of General Lee.

Charles H. Fisher, July 27, 1863; in battles New Market, Piedmont, and Lynchburg.

Chester K. Parsons, August, 1863.

John Youngs, Sergeant.

Twenty-fourth Regiment, Company D.—Samuel C. Francisco, January 14, 1864; taken sick at City Point; removed to David's Island; died September 13, 1864.

John Sweeney, August, 1863.

First Regiment, Company K.—Charles Detro, September 1, 1863; in all the battles of the Shenandoah.

Company G.—James Bleckner, August, 1863; discharged August, 1865.

Company I.—Porter C. Stevens, September, 1863.

ARTILLERY.

Sixteenth Regiment, Battery I.—John I. Hogan, December 30, 1863; discharged August 21, 1865, with regiment.

Aaron Benjamin, January 5, 1864.

Zina Buck, August, 1863.

John Blackman, January, 1864.

Jacob Green, August, 1863.

William Hoppen; died of measles February 6, 1860.

James B. Moore; discharged August 21, 1865.

Adrian V. W. Townsend and James B. Hanna.

Battery H.—James Finn, January 4, 1864; discharged August 24, 1865.

John P. Finn, January 4, 1864; discharged at close of war.

Fourth Regiment, Battery D.—George W. Brownell.

Battery M.—Edwin O. Gates, June, 1863; was in the battle of Cold Harbor; wounded; died July, 1864.

Hiland C. Kirk, lieutenant, May, 1863; discharged September, 1865, at Hart's Island.

Moses G. Waris.

Fifth Regiment.—Owen Lynch.

Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, Battery B.—James Bowerman, January 5, 1864; discharged August, 1865.

Sixth Regiment, Battery I.—Patrick Merriman, January 5, 1864; discharged August 24, 1865, at Washington.

Battery H.—Isaac W. Van Antwerp, January 3, 1864; discharged July 14, 1865.

The military record does not show to what regiment or company the following belong:

Joseph Arling, mustered September 4, 1864; D. M. C. Ayres, September, 1864; J. M. Ayres, September, 1864; Lewis Ayres, September, 1864; John Serrigan, September, 1864; Alexander Baker, Chauncy Bacon, Myron Babcock, Charles H. Ball, Tillson C. Bardent, Martin Bemgan, Henry Casey, Edward Carr, Thomas Coll, Willet S. Colegmore, Jonathan F. Cook, Thomas Cary, Lewis Champlain, Russell Cross, John S. Champlain, James D. Chubbuck, Charles F. Duvill, William A. Date, James W. Cameron, Charles Dean, Peter Frank, Charles J. Finch, James Gordon, Timothy Griswold, Joseph Hill, Squire Hanks,

James Henderson, Thomas C. Knapp, Lewis Kobb, Michael Logan, Edward Lacost, James McCarthy, William Martin, Bachin P. Mosson, Clayton Madole, John W. Ogden, Michael O'Driscoll, John Patta, David W. Parker, Jackson Ripple, Samuel Runyan, William H. Robinson, John Shiver, Dwight Strong, H. G. Seamans, A. D. Schutt, Barclay Smith, Charles H. Thayer, John A. Van Wert, John Weller, William Gilbertson, Frederick Amerman, mustered March, 1865; Edward Bouse, March, 1865; David Barry, Charles Ball, Peter Brown. Michael Coston, Timothy Duan, Jacob J. Durman, C. H. Goodyear, John Humphrey, C. F. Johnson, Robert Johnson, Robert Lancaster, Samuel Lutch, Joseph Lawyer, Peter Newman, William Roberts, Peter Reynolds, James Sellage, John Seemner, Henry Sonigen, mustered February, 1865; Charles Mills, mustered March, 1865; Henry Williams, March, 1865; Horace Marshall, Moses Watch, George Walton, Moses Francis, Walter York, mustered April, 1864.

PERSONAL SKETCH.

STEPHEN FERGUSON,

the Scotch spelling of whose name shows his descent, was born in Duanesburg, Schenectady county, New York, January 11, 1798. Moved to Gorham with his father, John Ferguson, in the fall of 1813, who was one of those whose lives and habits (he being for forty years a Methodist class-leader) changed the hitherto rude and rough society which had prevailed under squatter sovereignty, and gave to Gorham the steady, sturdy name and character which it has ever since maintained; and whose sons, like Stephen Ferguson,—now aged seventy-eight years, yet active in mind and body,—make the bone and sinew of our land.



JUDGE CHESTER LOOMIS.

MRS. HANNAH H. LOOMIS.



RES. OF MRS. A. D. L. ELLAS, RUSHVILLE, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.

TOWN OF HOPEWELL.

IN recording "passing incidents" in this town, the writer finds nothing of a startling nature. Her people have been quiet, industrious, and progressive, whose forward movements were steady and firm as

"The eternal step of progress beats
To the great anthem, calm and slow,
Which God repeats."

They have transformed the wilderness to one of the finest and most productive tracts found within the boundaries of the Phelps and Gorham purchase.

Hopewell originally comprised a portion of the old town of Gorham, which was organized when Ontario was set off from Montgomery, January 27, 1789. March 29, 1822, it was erected from Gorham, and is bounded as follows:—north by Manchester, east by Phelps and Seneca, south by Gorham, and west by Canandaigua.

SETTLEMENT.

The fertility of the soil and the fine water-power afforded by this section attracted the attention of explorers, and as early as 1789 we find that the tide of civilization had set in, and but a few years elapsed ere the territory embraced within the present town of Hopewell was dotted here and there by the homes of sturdy pioneers, who have left an honored memory and a respected posterity. Many of the pioneers of this town came from the State of Maryland, and prominent among them was Richard Jones, father of Hon. Amos Jones. The latter was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, in the year 1793, and emigrated to this place with his father in 1805. January 1, 1816, he settled on the east part of lot 26, where he now resides, at the advanced age of eighty-three, though smart and active, and in full possession of his faculties. He has seven children living,—Andrew J. and Amos, Jr., residing in the town; Senator John H. Jones, residing in Branch county, Michigan; Elizabeth, the wife of John Cost, living in Phelps; Rebecca, widow of Lewis Chapman; Susan, wife of J. J. Whitney; and Eva, wife of Joel A. Hill. Mr. Jones has been one of the most eminent men in the town, and has served in many official capacities. He was an early justice of the peace, and served for a period of thirty years. He was judge of the Court of Common Pleas, supervisor of the town twenty years, and represented Ontario County in the Legislature for two terms. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary struggle, and a commissioned officer in the war of 1812.

Nathaniel Lewis, a prominent citizen, pioneer justice of the peace and postmaster, was an early settler on lot 72, on premises now owned by a son, John Lewis. Elam Smith early settled on lot 70, and lot 68 was settled by Vimri Densmore and a Mr. Thomas. A Maryland family, named Derr, were pioneers in the eastern part of the town, on lands now owned by Mr. Esty. George Levere, also from Maryland, was the proprietor of lot 62, and lived thereon until his death, which occurred in about the year 1850. W. Buchan occupies a portion of the premises originally settled by his father, Robert Buchan.

Conspicuous among the pioneers in this locality was John Price, who located on lot 59, and cleared that portion of the lot now owned by W. A. Reed. Mr. Price was a prominent magistrate, and many years officiated as associate justice of the Court of Common Pleas of this county, and was on the bench with Hon. Nathaniel W. Howell. A grandson of Mr. Price, Chauncey Spears, Esq., is the present keeper of the county poor-house. A Marylander, named Daniel Levere, was the original proprietor of lot 61, a portion of which is now occupied by S. J. Carlough. Mr. Spangle came from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1811, and located on lot 63, subsequently owned by his son-in-law, Mr. Wilts, and Zachariah Spangle. We record the name of another native of "Maryland, my Maryland," John Freshorn, who was an esteemed pioneer, locating in the eastern portion of the town, and a son, W. J. Freshorn, resides on lot 65. Israel Thatcher, a sturdy son of New England, a native of the "Bay State," was a pioneer of Hopewell, locating a house on lot 67, on the premises now owned by a son, Elisha Thatcher. John Thatcher was also an early settler on this lot. Elam Smith early located on lot 69, and one Skinner on lot 71.

Prominent among those who bade adieu to the conveniences and civilization of

Massachusetts, for a home in the then western wilderness, was Major Elijah Murray,* who emigrated from Pittsfield to this town, and located on lot 48, in the year 1798. Two children of his are still living; a son, in Iowa, and a daughter, the wife of David W. Beach, who resides on lot 40, a short distance south of Hopewell Centre. Elijah Ellis, also from Massachusetts, was a pioneer on lot 44, and owned the premises now occupied by a grandson, A. S. Childs. John Russell, from Massachusetts, purchased and settled lot 44, in the year 1800; on this lot is located Hopewell Station, on the Northern Central Railroad. Stephen Thatcher, brother of Israel, also early located on this lot, and has two daughters residing in the town, and one in Chicago. Lot 42 was owned by William, son of Major Murray.

Connecticut, as well as Massachusetts, was also represented here by those who had turned their backs upon the "land of steady habits," determined to carve out for themselves a home in the fertile land of the *Senecas*. David W. Beach was born in Connecticut, in 1796, and settled on lot 42, Hopewell, in 1819. He now resides on lot 40, at the advanced age of eighty years. He has three daughters residing in the town, viz: Lucy Ann, wife of Hiram Depew; Lavina, wife of James W. Case, and Edna, wife of James L. Cone. Lot 40 was settled by William Bodman, in about 1798. Lot 38 was settled by Erastus Leonard, Mr. Cleveland, Luther Porter, and Robie Penn. Premises now owned by H. Fosket on lot 36, was originally settled by Samuel S. Bush; and one Knapp located on lands now owned by D. Manix. David Knapp was an estimable pioneer of the town, and located on premises now occupied by a son, Jared Knapp. A Mr. Marks early settled in this town, and a son, Walter Marks, a prominent citizen and ex-county clerk, now resides on lot 29. Lot 39 was settled by Joshua Case, and Messrs. Purdy and Ketchum. A brother of Joshua Case was the pioneer on lot 41, on premises now owned by David F. Case. Oliver Babcock located on lot 43, in about the year 1811, and is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Wm. Babcock was also a pioneer on this lot. Pioneers on lot 10 were Mr. Sly and John Ricker, the former occupying the premises now owned by W. Stoddard, and the latter by the Wilson family. Amos Knapp early located on lot 12, and Silas Benham and C. P. Bush on lot 14. Mr. Brundage, from Pennsylvania, was the proprietor of lots 16 and 18, and a Mr. Miles of lot 20.

A worthy pioneer from the "Green Mountain State" was Daniel Gates, who, with a family of four children, emigrated from Vermont in 1798, and located on lot 22. A venerable son, Mr. Joseph B. Gates, resides on the old homestead, where he was born April 28, 1802. He has five children living, viz: Elisha L. and Mary M., residing in the town; Daniel N., in Minnesota; J. Spencer, in Illinois, and John C., in Iowa. Daniel Warren, Shubeal Clark, and Daniel Gates, Jr., were early settlers on this lot. Pioneers on lot 47 were Frederick Follett, Benj. Wells, and John Hart; a Mr. Faurot and George Chapin on lot 23, and John Faurot and Russell Warren on lot 17. Lot 15 was settled by Derrick Coursen, on premises now owned by Mr. Cassort. Robert Davidson was also an early settler on this lot, where Reuben Sutherland now resides. J. Depue now occupies lands originally settled by his father, Moses Depue. Lot 11 was early settled by John Gregg and James Moore; the latter was the keeper of an inn. James Birdseye was an early settler on lot 48, on premises now owned by his heirs.

Another worthy pioneer was Edward Root, who settled on lot 49 in about the year 1800. He long since passed away, leaving two estimable sons now residents of the west,—Rowland, residing in Cold Water, Michigan, and Hon. John M. Root, in Sandusky, Ohio. The latter has represented his district in Congress, and is a leading attorney of the city. The premises occupied by Mr. Root in this town are now owned by Thomas C. Jones, who is over eighty years of age. In 1804 died one of the pioneers of this town, Ezekiel Crane, who settled on lot 5. The northern portion of lot 26, where now are located many fine farms, was purchased in about the year 1800, by a Mr. Bishop, for the insignificant sum of seventy-five cents per acre. David Aldrich and John McCauley also early located on this lot, on lands now owned by Andrew J. Jones, Esq., and

* A soldier of the Revolution.

John Curran. Amos James and Amasa Gillett were the original proprietors and settlers of lot 28. A New Englander, named Joseph Lee, settled on lot 30 prior to 1805; one Pembroke and a Mr. York were also early settlers on this lot. Prominent among the sons of Massachusetts that secured a home in this region was that honored pioneer, Oliver Warner, who was the first settler in the wilds of No. 32. Mr. Warner was a prominent citizen, and every way well adapted to encounter the trials incident to the settlement of a new country. He met a melancholy fate, being struck by lightning and instantly killed. Two sons reside in the town,—Daniel D. Tompkins and Milton. Industries in those early days were forwarded as far as the limited means of the pioneers would permit. John P. Henry, an active citizen, erected the first tannery in the town, now operated by his son, Nelson P. Henry. Pioneers on lot 25 were Elam Crane, Ezra and Leonard Knapp. Leonard H. and Franklin, sons of Leonard, and grandsons of Ezra, reside in the town. Early settlers on lot 27 were Mr. Woodin and Thaddeus Benham. Dennis Chapman was an early and prominent settler on lot 29, on premises now owned by the widow of Lewis Chapman, a son, who met a sad death, being killed by a kick from a horse in the spring of 1876. His death fell heavily upon a large circle of relative and friends, who deeply mourned the loss of this estimable citizen.

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them as we will."

The first fulling-mill in this town, and perhaps in the county, was erected by Elisha Higby, the pioneer on lot 6. He was a highly-esteemed citizen, and an early magistrate; a daughter, wife of Evander Sly, resides in Canandaigua. William Canfield was an early settler on lot 6, on lands now occupied by H. P. Darling. Andrew M. Bush also early located on premises now owned by Michael Francisco. Many will remember that earnest gospel teacher of the Baptist faith, Elder Anson Shay, who was a pioneer on lot 3. John Kellogg early located on lot 1. One Knickabacker was the pioneer on lot 8, and lot 6 was owned by Captain Chapin. Mr. Brundage, a prominent pioneer, was the proprietor of lots 16 and 18; a grandson, George Brundage, now resides on the latter. On this lot is located the county poor-house. Lot 50, in the northeast corner of the town, was first settled by Thomas Edmanson and Daniel Macuber.

Captain Thomas Davis, an officer in the militia, early selected a home in this town, locating on lot 52. Lot 54 was purchased by Rufus Warner, who was the pioneer on lot 56, on premises now owned by Henry Sheckell, son of Richard H. Sheckell, Esq. One of the first settlers in the town, a native of New England, was Apollos Baker, a worthy pioneer, who located on lot 55 in about the year 1800. A son, Miles, a venerable and highly-esteemed citizen, resides on the lot settled by his father, and celebrated his "golden wedding" in 1875. This anniversary was a pleasant episode in the lives of this honored couple, and will long be remembered by those who participated in its festivities. It is related of Mrs. Baker, mother of Miles, that, in an early day, she was attending to her washing down by the brook, some distance from the log dwelling, and Miles, then a babe, was placed in a sap-trough, which served as a cradle. His mother having occasion to return to the house, thought to leave the little one, as she would be absent but a moment; but something seemed to warn her against this course, and she carried the little one to the dwelling; and what was her consternation, upon returning to the place a few minutes after, at finding a huge bear prowling about the place where so short a time before the little youngster lay prattling in his sap-trough cradle! Mr. Baker has five sons and three daughters living. John Church was a pioneer on premises where now is located the pleasant home of R. H. Sheckell, Esq. Mr. Sheckell is a prominent citizen, whose parents were pioneers in another portion of the county. He has four children living, viz.: Cornelia, wife of Edward Osgood, Esq.; residing in the village of Canandaigua; Hattie, wife of John Huke; Henry and Clara, who reside in this town. The lot now occupied by D. D. T. Warner was first settled by Jonas Whitney, and lot 55 by a Mr. Spear, who died in 1804. Constant Balcom was also an early settler on this lot, on premises now owned by a son, Espenetas. Asel Balcom, a brother of Constant, was a pioneer on lands now owned by J. W. Archer. Eben Benham was an early settler on lot 35, on premises now owned and occupied by John H. Benham, Esq., the present superintendent of the poor of this county. Eben Benham, a preacher of the Methodist faith, settled on this lot, on lands now owned by A. J. Hanna; Eli Benham, a brother, was also a pioneer on this lot. A New Englander, named Ezra Newton, early located on lot 37, where John Newton now resides.

EARLY SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

Among the early educational instructors were Abel Tracy, Electa Murry, and Nathaniel Lewis. The latter taught in a rude structure that stood on the turnpike near the site now occupied by the residence of E. A. Childs. The pioneer

school-house in the north part of the town was erected on the northeast corner of lot 26, and the first teacher in this building was Walter Fitzgerald. Abel House and a Mr. Thurbur are also mentioned as early teachers.

VILLAGES.

There are four small hamlets in this town: Chapinville, Hopewell Centre, Littleville, and Hall's Corners. *Chapinville* is a station on the Auburn branch of the New York Central Railroad. Captain Israel Chapin was a large landholder in this part of the town, and erected the first grist-mill at Chapinville, and from him the town derived its name. A daughter of Captain Chapin, Mrs. John Greig, resides in Canandaigua. *Hopewell Centre*, in 1819, contained two hotels, one blacksmith shop, a tailor shop, and about half a dozen dwellings. Early innkeepers were Silas Anson and a Mr. Frederick. One Woodruff was the pioneer blacksmith. This village is a pleasant little hamlet of about ninety inhabitants, and contains two churches, one store, and a blacksmith and cooper shop. The first grist-mill and saw-mill at *Littleville* was built by Oliver Phelps, and in about the year 1800 was owned and operated by Edward Parker. *Littleville* and *Hall's Corners* are small hamlets.

CIVIL HISTORY.

By an act of the Legislature, passed March 22, 1822, all that portion of the town of Gorham, comprising No. 10 in the second range of towns in the county of Ontario, was erected into a separate town, by the name of Hopewell, and on the 9th of April following, a certified copy of the said act was presented to the town clerk of Gorham, who thereupon gave notice for a special town meeting, to be held in and for said town of Hopewell, at Murray's inn, on the 17th day of April, 1822. In pursuance of the above notice, the freeholders and inhabitants assembled at Murray's inn on the said day, April 17, 1822, and made choice of the following town officials: Nathaniel Lewis, supervisor; John Price, town clerk; Elisha Higby, George Brundage, James Birdseye, assessors; Joel S. Hart, Erastus Larnard, William Canfield, commissioners of highways; Rufus Warner, Lemuel Babcock, overseers of the poor; William Buchan, Jason Angel, Joshua Case, commissioners of common schools; Joseph Merrill, William Bodman, Joel Amsden, inspectors of common schools; Timothy Dunham, Hiram Dillon, William Larnard, Joseph Parker, constables; Walter Wells, collector; Derrick Corson, Joel S. Hart, Henry Spangle, Andrew Dixon, Samuel Wilbur, Samuel S. Bush, Asa Shay, Leonard Knapp, P. Hubbard, Ezekiel Eldridge, William Allison, Henry Faurot, William Nefus, James Birdseye, Amasa Gillett, Morris Sutherland, overseers of the poor. The first justices of the peace were John Price, Nathaniel Lewis, Amos Jones, Elisha Higby.

The present town officers are as follows: Clinton Watkins, supervisor; Charles H. Edwards, town clerk; Barzel Benham, justice of the peace; Austin S. Childs, assessor; Selah Peabody, Thomas L. Bushfield, commissioners of highways; Edwin Palmer, collector; James Wadsworth, James Ackles, William Wood, Spencer Benham, constables; H. E. Woodruff, Darwin McClure, inspectors of elections; Charles Arnold, game constable; G. L. Archer, excise commissioner; E. A. Childs, G. R. Henry, town auditors.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN.—This church is one of the oldest religious organizations in the county, and was probably formed by Rev. Jedediah Chapman, soon after his establishment at Geneva. In his journal, under date of August 7, 1803, he speaks of administering the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the church in this place. It must have been connected with the presbytery of Oneida, as in the organization of the Presbyterian church at Geneva it appears without any act of reception to have belonged to that body. Upon its organization it had few members, but in 1825 numbered one hundred, and in 1828 it reported one hundred and eight, and next year thirty-four. This change was in consequence of the organization of a church in Gorham. The church had thirty-four members added in 1832, making the whole number one hundred and four. For some years after the organization of the church it had no stated preaching. Mr. Chapman officiated there often. In 1804 Rev. Samuel Leacock came into the town, and commenced preaching for the church, but his labors were terminated in less than a year by death. Rev. Eliphalet B. Coleman officiated as stated supply in 1807. Rev. Joseph Merrill began his pastoral labors with this church in 1808, and continued until 1827. He was followed in the pastoral office by Rev. Isaac Flagler, who remained until 1828. The last officiating clergyman for this society was Rev. Nathan Bosworth, now residing in Starkey, Yates county.

CHAPINVILLE METHODIST.—This church was organized in 1852, with the following members: James L. Munson, Harriet P. Munson, William Callister,

PLATE LVI



→ MRS. JOSEPH B. GATES ←



→ JOSEPH B. GATES ←



RES. OF JOSEPH B. GATES, HOPEWELL, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.

Elizabeth Callister, Jerusha Caldwell, Elizabeth Stead, Mary Jackson, George W. Caton, Margaret Redfield.

James L. Munson and William Caldwell were stewards.

The church edifice was erected in 1853, and is a neat and substantial structure.

The following is a list of pastors, embracing a period of twenty-four years: Reverends John Spinks, 1852-53; D. S. Chase, 1853-55; George W. Paddock, 1855-57; E. J. Hermans, 1857-58; A. F. Morey, 1858-60; L. D. Chase, 1860-62; John Hyde, 1862-63; C. S. Pomeroy, 1863-65; D. S. Chase, 1865-67; J. M. Bull, 1867-70; J. Swallow, 1870-72; T. Jolly, 1872-73; J. De Larme, 1873, present pastor.

The present officers are: James L. Munson, James E. Larkins, James Chapin, A. Van Gelder, Will Callister. The church has a membership of sixty, and the Sabbath-school teachers, scholars, and officers number eighty. The church was favored with a very extensive revival in 1875, under the pastoral labors of Rev. J. De Larme.

METHODIST, HOPEWELL CENTRE.—The first society of the Methodist Episcopal church in the town of Hopewell, then Gorham, was organized in the year 1819, at the dwelling-house of Ebenezer Benham.

Three trustees were chosen at that meeting, viz.: Silas Smith, Ebenezer Benham, Jr., and Ezra Newton.

It appears from the record that the organization was discontinued, and subsequently revived, as the following shows:

“HOPEWELL, March 1, 1841.

“Pursuant to public notice, as required in such cases by the statute of the State of New York, a meeting of the male members of the church and congregation of Hopewell was held, for the purpose of reorganizing the first society of the Methodist Episcopal church in said town. The meeting was called to order, and the Rev. Z. I. Buck, circuit preacher, was chosen chairman, and Artemus Reed secretary. The following-named persons were elected trustees at this meeting: Ezra Newton, Stephen Thatcher, Solomon Thatcher, David Carlough, and David D. Dayton.”

This society has a neat and substantial church edifice, and is prospering.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, HOPEWELL.—This church was organized in 1843. Among the first members are mentioned the names of Harry Gregory and wife, George Dunkle and wife, Ebenezer Benham and wife, Augustus Sawyer and wife, Liberty Hayden and wife, David Carlough and wife, and John Depue.

The church was organized by Rev. Ralph Bennett. Subsequent pastors were Rev. H. M. Booth, Rev. Mr. Spoor, Rev. Benson Rider, Rev. John Tompson, Rev. William Brain, Rev. William S. May, Rev. P. S. Slauson, Rev. C. C. Reynolds, Rev. Andrew M. Staples, Rev. John J. Payne, Rev. Samuel Saulisbury, Rev. John L. Bush, and M. Frink.

The church edifice was erected in 1846, at a cost of about two thousand dollars. The society also has a comfortable parsonage valued at one thousand dollars. The present trustees are Liberty Hayden, John and William Depue.

HOPEWELL IN THE REBELLION.

Mattison L. Parkhurst, enlisted in Company E, Twenty-eighth Regiment, May 18, 1861. Was in battles of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock, and Chancellorsville. Taken prisoner May 2, 1863. Discharged June 2, 1863.

Leonard Knapp, enlisted in Company E, Twenty-eighth Regiment, in May, 1861. In battles of Winchester, Banks' retreat, Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock, and Antietam. Mortally wounded at Antietam, September 17, 1862.

Samuel Davy, enlisted in Company E, Twenty-eighth Regiment, April 22, 1861. In battles of Winchester, Antietam, Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville, and Banks' retreat. Discharged June 2, 1863.

Jacob Perigo Faurot, enlisted in Company E, Twenty-eighth Regiment, in May, 1861. In battles of Winchester, Banks' retreat, Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock, Antietam, and Chancellorsville.

John Graviler, enlisted in Company E, Twenty-eighth Regiment, May 18, 1861. In battles of Winchester, Antietam, Cedar Mountain, Cross Roads, Chancellorsville, and Banks' retreat; discharged June 2, 1863.

James Gay, enlisted in Company E, Twenty-eighth Regiment, in May, 1861. In battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, and Chancellorsville; discharged June 2, 1863. Re-enlisted in the Fourth Heavy Artillery, February 2, 1864, and was in battles of Spottsylvania Court-House, Hatcher's Run, and was at the surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865.

Hiram Moor, enlisted in Company E, Twenty-eighth Regiment, May 1, 1861, and was discharged July 24, 1861.

Alonzo Trachout, enlisted in Company E, Twenty-eighth Regiment, in May, 1861. In battles of Winchester, Banks' retreat, Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock,

Antietam, and Chancellorsville; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, and discharged in the following June.

Thomas Townsend, enlisted in Company E, Twenty-eighth Regiment, in May, 1861.

Adrien Townsend, enlisted in Company E, Twenty-eighth Regiment, in May, 1861.

Watson Wyckoff, enlisted in Company E, Twenty-eighth Regiment, May 7, 1861; died in Baltimore, November 12, 1861.

Michael Dallon, enlisted in Company E, Twenty-eighth Regiment. In battles of Winchester, Banks' retreat, and Cedar Mountain.

William H. Martin, enlisted in the Thirty-third Regiment in May, 1861.

George W. Palmer, enlisted in Company D, Thirty-third Regiment, April 24, 1861. In battles of Williamsburg, Fredericksburg, Antietam, South Mountain, Second Fredericksburg; discharged June 2, 1863. Re-enlisted in Company L, Twenty-fourth Cavalry, December 24, 1863; in second battle of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and in front of Petersburg at the explosion of the mine, Dinwiddie's Court-House, and Amelia Court-House; taken prisoner April 5; was at the surrender of Lee, and discharged August 4, 1865.

Henry Shulters, enlisted in the Thirty-third Regiment in May, 1861.

Richard Gibson, enlisted in the Eighteenth Regiment in May, 1861.

Gardiner King, enlisted in the Eighteenth Regiment in May, 1861.

Edwin Martin, enlisted in Company G, Eighteenth Regiment, May 7, 1861; in battles of First Bull Run, and the Seven Days' Fight before Richmond, where he was taken prisoner, and died eight days thereafter.

Harlo C. Vedder, enlisted in the Eighteenth Regiment in May, 1861.

Millard T. Williams, enlisted in the Eighteenth Regiment in April, 1861; in battles of First Bull Run and the Seven Days' Fight before Richmond.

Charles Chapin, enlisted in the Third Cavalry in August, 1861.

Walter Hoage, enlisted in the Third Cavalry, and at the expiration of his term re-enlisted in the Eighth Cavalry.

James Murphy, enlisted in the Third Cavalry in August, 1861.

Lester B. Wright, enlisted in the Third Cavalry in August, 1861.

John Delivan, enlisted in the Fifty-seventh Regiment.

Charles C. Moshier, enlisted in the Eighty-fifth Regiment; served term and re-enlisted in the same regiment.

Henry T. Depue, enlisted in the Eleventh Artillery, May 22, 1863; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, South Anna River, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, and Hatcher's Run; discharged September 26, 1865.

John C. Adams, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, in August, 1862; in battles of Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, Auburn, Bristoe Station, and Petersburg, where he was mortally wounded.

Edmond D. Aldrich, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, in September, 1862; first lieutenant; mustered out February 2, 1863.

Henry Archer, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, August 29, 1862; in battles of Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Walthall, and Petersburg; discharged June 4, 1865.

Robert Bell, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, in September, 1862; in battles of Clover Hill, Swift Creek, Drury's Bluff, Port Walthall, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Gilmore, Fort Harrison, Fair Oaks, Hatcher's Run, Rice's Station, and Appomattox; discharged June 4, 1865.

Jonathan Bush, enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Infantry in September, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

Jesamina Brisitenham, enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, and was mustered into the service September 14, 1862.

Peter Baggerly, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, August 13, 1864; discharged May 27, 1865.

Israel D. Blackman, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment.

Patrick Courtney, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, in August, 1862; wounded at Bristoe Station, and died in Andersonville prison.

Walter Cook, enlisted in Company K, one Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, in August, 1862.

Geo. A. Carr, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment in August, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, and discharged in July, 1865.

Henry T. Caton enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 11, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, and discharged June 10, 1865.

Charles H. Chapman, enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, in May, 1862; wounded at Antietam, and taken prisoner while on the march to Fredericksburg; discharged January, 1863.

Edward Carson, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, August 24, 1862; discharged June 3, 1865.

William F. Chapin, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, in 1852; discharged June 3, 1865.

George W. Caton, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 6, 1862; discharged February 28, 1864.

Warren Densmore, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, in August, 1862; discharged January 12, 1863.

William Detter, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment in August, 1866.

Daniel Dennison, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment in August, 1862.

George Evarts, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment.

John D. Everet, enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment.

Nelson Feiro, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, in August, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, and discharged in July, 1865.

Thomas Fahie, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 22, 1872.

Chas. A. Gillett, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment; wounded at Fort Harrison, and discharged May 18, 1865.

Patrick Gariety, enlisted in the First Cavalry, December 2, 1862. Was in numerous engagements.

Reuben Hillman, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, August 9, 1862. Was in thirty-three engagements, and discharged December 2, 1865.

George Hosmer, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, in August, 1862. Discharged October 7, 1865.

Michael Haverlain, enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment September 1, 1862. Died in the service, November 27, 1863.

John H. Keller, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, in August, 1862.

Cassius P. Knapp, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, August 29, 1862. Died at Point of Rocks, January 22, 1865.

Patrick Kennedy, enlisted in the Eighth Cavalry.

Henry Looper, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment in August, 1862.

Francis J. Lee, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, in September, 1862. Killed at Petersburg, June 15, 1864.

John Lazenby, enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, August 29, 1862.

Henry Latham, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, September 7, 1862. Died at Yorktown, December 2, 1863.

Thomas J. More, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, in August, 1862. Died in the service, April 10, 1863.

Norman Munroe, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, in August, 1862.

Charles Miles, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, August 20, 1862. Discharged in 1865.

George A. Miles, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, August 31, 1862. Discharged June 22, 1865.

John H. Maynard, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, August 29, 1862.

Thomas Morrissey, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment, in August, 1862.

Le Roy J. McFarland, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment in August, 1862.

Spencer D. Newton, enlisted in Company E, Forty-fourth Regiment, in September, 1862. Died at Alexandria, Virginia, April 27, 1864.

Parish Paine, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, in September, 1862.

Peter Philips, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, August 31, 1862. Died at Portsmouth, Virginia, December 27, 1862.

Samuel Powell, enlisted in Company E, Forty-fourth Regiment, in September, 1862.

Harrison Pritchard, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, in August, 1862.

John O'Conner, enlisted in the Fourth Heavy Artillery.

William Royal, enlisted in Company E, Forty-fourth Regiment, August 17, 1862.

Nelson A. Royal, enlisted in Company E, Forty-fourth Regiment, in 1862. Died at Annapolis Junction.

Daniel W. Redfield, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, in 1862. Discharged June 22, 1865.

William D. Reed, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth

Regiment, September 29, 1862. Wounded at Cold Harbor, and discharged June 22, 1865.

John V. B. Stephens, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, August 29, 1862. Discharged June 22, 1865.

Abram Spangle, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, August 29, 1862. Discharged June 22, 1865.

George B. Stoughtenburg, enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, August 30, 1862. Discharged June 22, 1865.

John Shults, enlisted in the Thirty-third Regiment; John Stewart, in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth; and Francis Thompson, in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth.

Thaddeus Thompson, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, in 1862. Died at Fort McHenry, Baltimore.

Russel F. Wright, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, August 29, 1863. Killed in battle, at Fair Oaks, Virginia, October 27, 1864.

John W. Wayne, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, in 1862. Died at Beaufort, South Carolina.

Henry Williams, enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment in 1862. Wounded at Fredericksburg, and discharged in 1865.

George Connors, enlisted in the Eighty-fifth Regiment in 1864.

James Callen, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment in 1864.

The following enlisted in 1864 in the Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry: James Congdon, William T. Clark, Charles Coats, William Barker, Andrew J. Hopper, Harrison Kipp, William F. Jessup, David R. Johnson, James R. Tierny.

James Densmore, enlisted in the Fiftieth Regiment, and was mustered into the service January 5, 1864.

James Wyckoff, enlisted in the Fiftieth Regiment, December 29, 1863.

Edmond T. Dewey, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, February 9, 1864; killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

Russel B. Hayden, enlisted in the Sixth Heavy Artillery, December 28, 1863; discharged August 24, 1865.

Amos P. Miller, enlisted in the Sixteenth Heavy Artillery in 1864.

George Manwell, enlisted in the Fourth Heavy Artillery, February 7, 1864; discharged August 5, 1865.

Edward McOsker, enlisted in the Fourth Heavy Artillery, and was mustered into the service February 18, 1864.

Spencer Parkhurst, enlisted in the Fourth Heavy Artillery, December 30, 1863; discharged May 15, 1865.

Eugene Warfield, enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, and was mustered into the service January 29, 1864.

The following enlisted in the Seventy-eighth Regiment, and were mustered into the service April 30, 1864:

John Sheppard, Jackson Ward, William Evans.

Christopher Dale, enlisted in the Thirteenth Heavy Artillery in April, 1864.

The following enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment:

Joseph Conners, James Conroy, Charles Carkow, Michael Crowley, Theodore Manning, Patrick Breen, William Randall, Jacob Kleber, Louis Myers, James R. Bennellen, Edward Randall, James Low.

Benjamin Crittenden and Frederick Dearborn, enlisted in the Tenth Cavalry, and were mustered into the service May 2, 1864.

Nelson Brown, enlisted in the Third Light Artillery in 1864.

Francis H. Dail, enlisted in 1864.

Isaac Young, enlisted in the Thirteenth Cavalry in May, 1864; Edward Moore, in the One Hundredth Regiment in May, 1864; Joseph Hooper, in the Thirteenth Heavy Artillery in May, 1864; George W. Hannon, in the Sixteenth Heavy Artillery in May, 1864.

R. T. Calon, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, and was mustered into the service February 24, 1865.

Sidney Fiero, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, September 5, 1864; discharged June 3, 1865.

The following enlisted in the Second Cavalry:

Hiram M. Moore, enlisted September 5, 1864; discharged June 5, 1865.

Charles B. Osborne, enlisted September 6, 1864. Edward Stock, enlisted in Company K, August 29, 1864. Jeremiah Stevens, in Company K, September 6, 1864; discharged June 16, 1865. George Van Buren, enlisted in the same company, and at the same time; discharged June 6, 1865. David Vandecur, in the same company, September 1, 1864; discharged May, 1865; Henry Weller, enlisted in the First Veteran Cavalry, September 6, 1864; died November 24, 1864.



RES. OF SOPHIA L. OLMSTED, SENECA CASTLE, N. Y.



RES. OF HENRY F. KNAPP, HOPEWELL, N. Y.



A FIRST CLASS WATER POWER FOR SALE, SUITABLE FOR ANY KIND OF MANUFACTORY.

RES. OF JACOB MARTIN, CHAPINVILLE, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.

PLATE LVIII.



FLOURING & GRIST MILL. LUCAS SMITH & SON, PROPRIETORS.
HOPEWELL, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.



RES. OF LUCAS SMITH, HOPEWELL, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.



RES. OF JACOB LATTING, HOPEWELL, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.

Norman R. Martin, enlisted in Company D, Eleventh Heavy Artillery, May 8, 1863; discharged November 7, 1865.

Isaac Remer, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, September 3, 1864. Lewis Graviler, in Company C, First Veteran Cavalry, July 1, 1863. John Walcot, in Second Cavalry, September 6, 1864. James H. Knapp, in Eleventh Heavy Artillery, in June, 1863. Abram Stoutenburg, in Fifth Heavy Artillery, June 4, 1864.

The following entered the service, but the records do not indicate the regiments in which they served:

Elder Frost, James T. Gray, Alexander Akin, Robert E. Beebe, John Cregan,

Joseph Coberly, Michael Conley, Albert Campbell, Patrick Duffin, Daniel W. Day, George Fink, David C. Hart, James Hixon, Samuel Higgins, Michael Hennessy, Frank Jones, John Johnson, James Lesley, William Lenaher, Conrad S. Lawson, James M. Lockwood, Alonzo P. Murray, Alexander McAlerb, John Mathew, Eugene M. Merrick, Joseph Nelson, William Norton, Theodore Odell, William Pearce, James Patterson, Chester G. Pitkins, John M. Robeson, John Smith, Peter H. Stevens, Wallace Sweeter, Thomas Wilson, Joseph Wilson, Jerome P. Wood, Reuben T. Caton, Edward Hennessy, James Jones, John Lee, William Orsborn, Michael P. O'Connor, George Palmer, William Perry, Charles Smith, Chester B. Smith, Charles Scott, Robert Wilson, Percel Yarker.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

JOSEPH BROWN GATES,

the chief subject of this sketch, was born in Hopewell, Ontario County, New York, April 28, 1802. At the present writing he is in his seventy-fifth year, and resides on the farm where he was born, and where he has always resided, three and one-half miles east of Canandaigua, on the old turnpike road. His father, Daniel Gates, was one of the first settlers in Ontario County, having emigrated hither from Rutland county, Vermont, in the year 1789. Soon after his settlement in Gorham (now Hopewell) his wife died, leaving him a family of nine children. About the year 1794 he married Milcah Brown, widow of Joseph Brown, of Vermont. As the result of his second marriage, there were five children born to them—Esther, Cyrus, Moses S., Joseph B., and Fordys.

All of this second family settled in the neighborhood of their birthplace, Joseph B. succeeding to the old homestead. On the 22d of October, 1829, Joseph B. was married to Pamela B. Cook. He led a quiet, industrious farmer-life through all the subsequent years of activity. Careful and prudent in all his business concerns, he gathered about his home the comforts and privileges well earned by toil, and gave his five children the benefits of a good academical education. He has ever borne both a character and reputation of unquestionable integrity. Preferring to suffer wrong rather than to do wrong, he never had a contested lawsuit, either as plaintiff or defendant. Being one of the most highly respected citizens of Ontario County, he has been many times urged to allow his name to be used in reference to places of public trust; but he studiously declined such proffered honors, and hence never was a candidate for any official position, and never held any office above school trustee. Always leading an exemplary, moral life, he for many years was a regular attendant and supporter of the Presbyterian church in Hopewell, and afterwards of the Wesleyan Methodist church at Hopewell Centre, to which his wife was joined. In September, 1869, after forty years of contented marriage, his companion in life was separated from him by death. His five children are all living to respect and honor him in his advanced years.

PAMELIA BISHOP GATES,

the subject of this memoir, was born July 23, 1798, in Cazenovia, Madison county, New York. She was the daughter of Isaac and Mary B. Cook. Her mother died when she was but sixteen years old, leaving her the rich legacy of these dying words: "Honesty is the best policy, and truth will bear its own weight." After her mother's death she resided at times in different places with her older sisters. For two years she kept house for her brother Isaac, at Scipio, New York. October 22, 1829, she was married to Joseph B. Gates, of Hopewell, Ontario county, New York, where the remainder of her years were spent in the active work of farm-life. Soon after her marriage she became awakened on the subject of religion, and was converted at a revival meeting held in the Presbyterian church, Hopewell, conducted by Rev. Mr. Clary and Rev. Mr. Carpenter. She joined the Presbyterian church, where she remained a member till about the year 1846, when she withdrew from that church and joined the Wesleyan Methodist, finding this society more in accord with her views.

She ever manifested a deep interest in the early anti-slavery discussions, and was one of the few who remembered "those in bonds as bound with them."

On the subject of temperance she was not less zealous, being ever bold in her denunciation of the drunkard-maker, and at the same time manifesting much sympathy for the unfortunate inebriate.

Having lived to see her children grown to manhood and womanhood, and having seen the curse of slavery removed from our fair land, she, on the 5th of September, 1869, after a brief illness, closed her earthly career in the hope of immortality through Christ her Saviour.

TOWN OF PHELPS.

THE town of Phelps, originally called the district of "Sullivan," was organized in 1796, the same year in which Steuben county was set off from Ontario. Its name was bestowed in honor of the extensive land proprietor, Oliver Phelps, who acknowledged this unsought recognition by giving the inhabitants a "reception" at the aristocratic inn of Jonathan Oaks, where, in all probability, Bacchus reigned supreme.

A portion of the town was annexed to Lyons, Wayne county, April 11, 1823. Phelps is the northeast corner town in the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Wayne county, east by Seneca county, south by Geneva and Seneca, and west by Hopewell and Manchester.

The principal streams are Flint and Granger's creeks, and the Canandaigua outlet. The latter stream furnishes an abundance of water-power, which is utilized for driving many industrial manufactories.

This town was crossed by the impetuous Sullivan in his devastating march in 1779, and not one decade had yet passed since the *Senecas* were flying before his riflemen, ere a solitary white settler might have been seen threading his way through this dense, uninviting wilderness; his name was John Decker Robison, of honored memory, the first white settler within the present boundaries of Phelps.

He located in 1788, and purchased of Phelps and Gorham lot No. 14, in township 11, first range, said to contain three hundred and twenty acres of land, the wholesale price of which was two shillings per acre. A mistake of one hundred and seventy acres was, however, made in Mr. Robison's favor, which reduced the price of the whole purchase to about one hundred dollars, and this enormous debt was satisfied by Robison erecting a building for Phelps, in Canandaigua, which was the first frame structure in the village, located on the corner of Main street and Railroad avenue, southwest of the Canandaigua Hotel.

When John Decker Robison and his sturdy associates left Columbia county for the land of the *Senecas*, they came with well-defined ideas of the trials and hardships with which they would be obliged to contend in the settlement of a new country. One of the most noticeable and wisest preparations made by this resolute band was the driving of one hundred head of cattle for Phelps and Gorham into the forest for beef, intended as presents to the Indians, without whose friendship they well knew all attempts at settlement would be in vain. They arrived at the outlet of Cayuga lake when not a white settler was to be found between Utica and Geneva. The task of ferrying their stock across the lake was no light one. Obtaining two bateaux at Geneva, they were strapped together, and a rude ferry-boat was constructed, capable of carrying eleven head of cattle. Starting from the outlet on the eastern shore, they rowed and poled the heavy craft and heavy load one mile up the lake to secure a landing-place, the shore below being covered with a marsh. James Robison, then a boy of sixteen, oldest son of John, and Nathaniel Sanborn drove the cattle through to Geneva, where, on the day following their arrival, the pioneer, John D. Robison, joined them. Both subsequently became settlers of Phelps. In 1789, Mr. Robison's family came to the new country; and it may not be uninteresting in these days of fast steamers, fast trains, and fast rails, to know in what manner of conveyance they traveled. They were put on board a rude contrivance called a boat, which was propelled by rowing, pushing with setting-poles, and dragging with ropes, and the course they pursued was up the Mohawk into Wood creek, through the Oneida lake into Oswego river, and up the outlets of the lakes to Phelps.

A few days after the arrival of Mr. Robison's family, they were followed by Pierce and Elihu Granger, Nathaniel Sanborn, and Mr. Gould, all of whom returned to Connecticut in the fall, leaving Mr. Robison and family sole inhabitants of the wilderness.

They were, however, in a delightful spot, hemmed in on all sides by a dense, living forest, where the song of the wild birds, the swift foot of the deer, with an occasional glance from old Bruin to break the monotony, constituted their daily surroundings and their morning or evening calls.

Mr. Robison opened a tavern in the year 1793, and was for many years its

popular proprietor. His son, Harry H. Robison, was the first white child born in the town.

In those early days, as now, animosity and strife existed among the settlers, which often would close a warm friendship, and embitter the remainder of their lives. An unpleasantness existed between Robison and Granger, and the latter being taken suddenly ill, and thinking death near, sent for neighbor Robison to come and see him. He came, when Mr. Granger addressed him, saying, "Mr. Robison, we have been much at variance, and now I am about to die; I sent for you that you might ask my forgiveness." Mr. Robison, not feeling in just that mood, replied, "You d—d old 'Picteroon,' I came to see you die, not to ask your forgiveness."

Elihu Granger purchased three hundred and twenty acres next east of Robison's. He had two sons, Pierce and Elihu, and one daughter, who married Mr. Case. Pierce resided in a large mansion at Unionville, erected by his father, and now owned by Cranston. Elihu erected a house on the south side of the outlet, and there reared a numerous family. General Gordon Granger, who attained much notoriety during the late rebellion, was a grandson.

Soon after the Robisons and Grangers, came Jonathan Oaks, Seth Dean, Oliver Humphrey, Charles Humphrey, and Elias Dickinson. Jonathan Oaks was a sturdy pioneer, a man of good judgment and decision of character, and in every way well qualified to meet the hardships incident to the settlement of a new country. He displayed excellent judgment in the selection of land, and soon conceived the idea of erecting a hotel, which resulted in the building of the "Oaks' Corners" tavern in 1793, which stood until a few years since, when it was destroyed by fire. This was the second framed tavern in the whole Genesee country, and was a marvel in its day. The remains of the wine-cellar, which was a huge affair, are still to be seen. A strong and finely-built stone wall surmounted the garden, portions of which are now standing, all tending to show that the Oaks' tavern was, indeed, a gigantic affair in "ye olden time," and must have appeared strangely grand looming up among the rude log habitations in the surrounding neighborhood. Mr. Oaks was the first supervisor of the town, elected April 1, 1796. A grandson, Nathan Oaks, Esq., resides at "Oaks' Corners," a prominent citizen, and one of the progressive agriculturists of the county. He has five children: Thaddeus, residing in the village of Geneva, and William, Fannie, Edward, and Nathan, with their parents.

Prominent among the early settlers was Philetus Swift, who settled in 1789. He was an honored and influential citizen, and held many offices of honor and trust, both civil and military. He became judge of the County Court, a member of the State Senate, and at one time discharged the duties of lieutenant-governor as president *pro tem.* of the Senate; and he commanded a regiment in the war of 1812, on the Niagara frontier.

John Salisbury settled in the town, a short distance west of Melvin Hill, in 1791. Mr. Salisbury was one of the prominent pioneers, and did much toward the transformation of the wilderness to a land that "blossoms like the rose."

Osse Crittenden, Sr., emigrated from Conway, Massachusetts, in 1795, and located between Orleans and Melvin Hill, on the road leading from Chapinville to Oaks' Corners. Other settlers on this highway were Deacon John Warner, at Orleans, and Jonathan Melvin, at what has since been known as Melvin Hill. An anecdote is related of Mr. Melvin too good to be lost. He had been to the village of Geneva, and while on his return on foot to his home, in passing the old Indian orchard he picked up an apple, when the owner of the orchard chanced to see him, and in commanding tones, ordered him to "put that apple down!" Mr. Melvin replied, "You must be mean to begrudge a neighbor an apple; I will plant one hundred trees next year for the public;" and, true to his word, the trees were planted along the highway on his farm for the benefit of the public.

Jesse Warner came in 1796, and located a short distance east of Flint creek, at what has since been known as "Warner Hill." Nicholas Pullen and Walter Chase settled in 1791; John Sherman in 1794; and in 1797 Theodore and Lemuel Bannister located a short distance north of Oaks' Corners. John Newhall located in 1796, between Melvin Hill and the village of Phelps.



F. H. THOMPSON, DEL.

RES. OF DR. G. C. PRICHARD, PHELPS, ONTARIO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

In 1794, Lodowick Vandemark settled in the east part of the town, on the Canandaigua outlet, and erected a pioneer mill. Joseph Vandemark, John and Patrick Burnett, Cornelius Westfall, Coll Roy, Joseph, Eleazer, and Cephas Hawks, were also pioneers of Phelps.

John Hildreth came in the town in 1802, accompanied by his son, William Hildreth. A grandson, William Hildreth, Esq., now resides in Rochester, and is one of the popular proprietors of the "Brackett House." He has also served the people of Ontario County in many official capacities. He held the office of sheriff a number of years, and a long time officiated as United States marshal. George Wilson settled in 1800. John R. Green was a pioneer merchant, and commenced business at Oaks' Corners. Wells Whitmore came into the town with Jonathan Oaks, and was an enterprising pioneer. The following is related of Mrs. Whitmore: "At one time there were six Indian wigwams, inhabited by Indians, which stood on her father's mill-yard; on a certain day, when the family were all absent except herself, not only during the day but the night following, an Indian, partly intoxicated, came into the house and demanded bread; she informed him that there was no bread in the house baked, and to convince him of the fact showed him dough that was prepared for baking. He told her that she lied; and drawing a knife, flourished it over her in a very threatening manner, and said he would have some bread. On this she grasped the cheese-tongs, that being the only weapon within reach, and made towards her copper-colored antagonist, who instantly beat a retreat, and never troubled her again. The cheese-tongs were then applied to their appropriate use, and a cheese was put into a press that stood in an open shed attached to the house, and she retired to her lonely couch, dreading most of all a return visit from the drunken Indian. During the night, a firm step in the shed where stood the cheese-press, accompanied by other noises, convinced her that he had actually returned, and she knew not what might be the final result, being still alone. The noise, however, soon ceased, when she found that her cheese had been stolen,—not by an Indian, but by a bear."

Bears were very plenty in the forests those days, and it constituted one of the most merry and exciting frolics of the times for a company, consisting of men, boys, and dogs, to start one of these prowling fellows out of a corn-field in the night during the fall of the year, when, to avoid the dogs, the bear would take to the tallest tree, when the pursuers would kindle a large fire at the foot of the tree, and endeavor to bring him down with their rifles. It was difficult, however, in the darkness of the night to discern his whereabouts in the thick foliage of the tree-top; their firing was necessarily at random; hence their sport was sometimes continued all night, till daylight discovered his hiding-place, making the forest ring with their laughter and merry shouts that could be heard miles around.

The first marriage in Phelps was that of Joseph Annin, subsequently known as Judge Annin, and Miss Read, daughter of Seth Read, the pioneer; and the justice that tied the silken knot was Thomas Sisson, one of the first magistrates in the county. Tradition says that the father of the young lady was obstinately opposed to the union of his daughter with the one of her choice, and had forbade him entering the house; and, in company with Esquire Sisson, he was passing the premises of the father of his inamorata about the hour of twilight, at which time she was engaged in milking her father's cows near the highway; that she set her milk-pail aside for the time being, when they stood up under the shelter of an apple-tree or grape-vine, as the case might be, and then and there were solemnly and legally declared to be man and wife. The justice and bridegroom prosecuted their journey home, while Mrs. Annin finished milking the cow that was commenced by Miss Read.

The inventor of the threshing-machine resided in this town, and here it was that machinery was first used in threshing grain. Mr. Ezra Goodell, a machinist and millwright, was employed to operate the carding-works of Mr. Luther Root, and while there he suggested that if grain were thrown to the "picks" of the carder, it would tear the berry from the stalk. After some discussion, a few straws were placed in the machine, and the result was entirely satisfactory, every stalk being nicely cleaned. The carding-machines were then placed against the wall and threshing began, and was carried on with great success; and many years after, carding-machines were used for purposes of threshing, and were only discarded when horse-power came into use.

Pioneer Shows.—The grand shows and caravans of sixty years ago, though not as extensive as our Barnum's or Van Amburgh's, yet created much excitement among the pioneers, and many amusing incidents attending these early exhibitions might be recited. A mammoth caravan visited Phelps in 1814, consisting of one elephant. The "show" remained over night at the tavern of Luther Root, and the following day the people for miles around came flocking to see the monster. Mr. Francis Root, who related this to the writer, was present, and says that the crowd was immense, and seemingly has never been excelled in the village.

The elephant came from the east, and after the "performance" traveled on toward Canandaigua.

Another "grand caravan of living animals" visited the village, and consisted of one orang-outang, which some brutal fellows, at the close of the exhibition, drowned in the mill-pond.

After the orang-outang, this village was again thrown into great excitement by the appearance in its streets of a spotted leopard, which a Mr. Rockwell said his dog could whip; and the combat commenced, which resulted in the success of the dog. Some of the older citizens will remember Sickles, who came with the "naval combat" and the "babes in the wood."

The discovery of plaster in this town was made about 1812, and Thomas Roy was dispatched to Virginia for the purpose of negotiating for the purchase of the Franaway lot, as it was called. The purchase was made, and the lot subsequently disposed of to several parties.

The first plaster-mill was erected by Cephas Hawks, and about the same time Luther and Francis Root, Ezekiel Webb, and Nathaniel Hall formed a co-partnership and purchased the grist-mill formerly owned by Seth Dean, and changed it to a plaster-mill, where they conducted a successful business.

A prominent pioneer, large land- and slave-owner, was John Baggerly, who came from Maryland and located in the western part of the town. A son, Samuel H. Baggerly, resides in the village of Orleans.

Harvey Stephenson, from Springfield, Massachusetts, located in the village of Orleans in about the year 1800; a son, Dolphin Stephenson, is the present post-master in the village of Phelps, and one of the oldest attorneys in the county. His grandfather was also an early settler in this town. Calvin Stephenson was a pioneer and a soldier of the Revolution. It seems that patriotism predominated in the Stephenson family, as Calvin had six sons in the war of 1812. James was taken prisoner, and died near Montreal; William served gallantly through the war, and afterward joined the regular army, and died on the plains of the west; Luther was in the battle of the river Raisin, and was with General Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe; other sons were Theodore, Calvin, and Chester.

VILLAGE OF PHELPS.

This village was originally called "Woodpecker City," subsequently "Vienna," and finally received the name of Phelps. The early settlement of the village has been mainly related in the town history. The first settlement in the town was made here, and this soon became the nucleus of a busy colony of pioneers.

Orrin Redfield was the first merchant in Phelps, having an assortment of dry goods and groceries in a log building on the site now occupied by the Phelps Hotel. Hotchkiss (father of L. B. Hotchkiss, Esq.) and McNeil commenced the mercantile business in 1810 in Luther Root's bar-room, but soon after erected a building which they occupied as a store, standing on the site of the present block owned by B. F. Odell. Wing & Nelson opened a store in 1813. Dwight and Theodore Partridge commenced business in 1816, in the building now occupied by Mr. Snow as a dwelling. The Partridges were succeeded by David D. Auken. Joel and Levi Thayer bought, for a hogshead of rum, the site for a store, now occupied by the establishment of S. C. Hawks.

The first brick store in Phelps was erected in 1816, by Hotchkiss and McNeil.

The first grist-mill in the town was erected by Seth Dean. This was a primitive establishment, but a great convenience to the settlers. In 1779, Cephas Hawks, Augustus Dickinson, and Theodore Bannister erected a grist-mill on the outlet, for which they were severely censured by Mr. Dean, as encroaching upon his just rights. "For," said he, "I am the pioneer of the town in the business; I have, at great sacrifice, privation, and labor, erected a mill for the accommodation of the inhabitants; it just supplies me with bread for my family, and it meets all the wants of the community, and no doubt *always will*, and they will take the bread from my mouth." If Mr. Dean could glance about the town to-day, he might be somewhat surprised in seeing nine grist- and flouring-mills in successful operation.

In about the year 1812, under the stimulus of high prices, many woolen-factories were built in various parts of the country, and among the number was that established by Erastus Butler, Luther Root, and Francis Root, in this village. It was a large establishment, employing about twenty-five persons, and the business was successfully prosecuted until 1815, when the country became flooded with foreign fabrics at low prices, and this, with other establishments, was abandoned. Luther Root learned the clothier's trade of Aaron Hayden, and came to Phelps in 1798, where he actively engaged in business, and was one of the prominent pioneers of the town. A son, Mr. Francis Root, now resides near the village, at the advanced age of seventy years, who is familiar with the men and customs of "ye olden time," and has rendered much valuable assistance in the compilation of the history of this town.

The year 1812 dawns upon "Vienna," and finds it assuming the importance of a village. In this year a post-office was established, and David McNeil appointed postmaster, a position which he held until his death. The contract for carrying the mail was given to Luther and Francis Root and Samuel and William Hildreth, and the routes were from Phelps to Geneva, and from Geneva via Phelps to Palmyra, and to Pittsford once a week. Francis Root and Lyman Williams were the mail carriers.

Phelps, located as it was in the centre of a wealthy agricultural region, rapidly rose in importance until, to-day, it is one of the most thriving and pleasant towns in western New York.

Below are given the present business interests of the village:

The Red Mill, in the west end of the village, erected many years since by William Hildreth, father of the historian, now owned by J. P. Champion.

The Stone Mill, built by Frederick Vandemark in 1835, now owned by Dr. J. Q. Howe.

The Edmonston Mill, erected in 1819, by J. Edmonston, Esq., now owned by Fosgate brothers.

The Coon Mill, built many years ago by John Coon, now owned by Robert Robinson.

The Snyder Mill, erected by the Snyder brothers about three years ago, and owned by them.

The New Mill, built the present year on the site of the old paper-mill, by Willing and Kinkaid, and owned by them.

Unionville Mill, erected in 1839 by Moses Swift, now owned by James McLean.

The Swift Mill, built nearly sixty years ago; present proprietor, Mr. J. Barlow. There are three plaster-mills, one owned by R. B. Guifford, one by Dr. J. Q. Howe, and the other by Mr. Short. Four saw-mills, one in Orleans, one connected with Snyder's mill, one with Barlow's, and one with Bigelow's rake factory:

Foundry and Machine Shop, L. P. Thompson & Co., proprietors.

Steam-Engine Manufactory, owned by Miller and Hoff.

Carriage-Manufactory, S. Bowker, proprietor. A glove- and mitten-factory, conducted by Harvey Carey, and a barrel-factory, owned by Fred. Baker.

"European and American" Oil Depot.—Leman B. Hotchkiss commenced the mercantile business in this village in 1832, which he continued a number of years, and then engaged in the manufacture and distillation of oil of peppermint and other essential oils, which he has since carried on with great success. The business is conducted on a large scale, and shipments are made to all parts of Europe.

The Banking Office of Phelps was established by L. B. Hotchkiss in 1857, and continued by him until 1869, when he was succeeded by his son, Thaddeus O. Hotchkiss, the present proprietor.

Malt-Houses.—There are six stone malting establishments, owned by the following parties, viz.: J. Q. Howe, M.D., John McGovern, Barnard McKenna, John White, Betz and Nestor, and occupied by Kelly and Bradley.

The Phelps Hotel is a large and commodious building, finely located, and is mainly owned by L. B. Hotchkiss; H. Ticknet, proprietor. The *Globe Hotel* is owned by Mr. Clark. There are seven brick blocks, as follows:

The Carpenter Block, erected a few years since, and occupied by W. Laughlin as a dry-goods store.

Boyden's Block is occupied by A. L. Boyden, hardware dealer, and Mr. Kelly's grocery.

The Gibson Block, erected by White about six years ago, and occupied by A. L. Boyden, agricultural implements; A. B. & M. Prunyn, groceries; D. White & Co., clothing, and S. C. Hawks, dry goods.

Odell's Block, erected in 1875, by B. F. Odell, and occupied by himself and son as a wholesale and retail grocery store.

Ross and Cooley Block was built about ten years ago by Ross, Vandemark, and Cooley, and is occupied by Mr. Speer, groceries; Mr. Cooley, boots and shoes; J. Cole, saloon; Fresbee, White & Co., hardware; F. D. S. Helmer, millinery, and John Frasier, furniture.

The McNeil Block, erected about three years ago by McLoud, Smith, Snow & Hotchkiss, and occupied by A. McLoud, jeweler; T. J. Lyman, dry goods; Mr. W. H. Finch, dry goods; J. R. Green, groceries; T. O. Hotchkiss, bank; Wm. Whiting and daughter, clothing and telegraph office; C. Mudge, groceries and drugs; R. B. Marley, saloon; F. Boswell, market.

Among other business interests there are four coal-yards, owned by Dillingham & Stotenberg, A. D. & H. Crosby, A. S. Smith, and A. Aldrich, and a blacksmith and carriage shop owned by H. C. & C. T. Severance. A town hall was erected in 1849. There is one dentist in the village, Dr. J. R. Snow, and six physicians, viz.: J. Burt, E. G. Carpenter, J. Q. Howe, Charles Mudge, G. C. Pritchard, and

F. Vanderhoof. There are five shoe-stores, George Pond, A. D. Cooley, H. Grey, and G. H. Prescott; three lumber-yards, owned by J. W. Post, George Lovell, and L. D. Wilber; two harness-making establishments, Carpenter & Rice, town hall block, and W. C. Tout, Church street; and three millineries, viz., Mrs. Carey, Mrs. Whitbeck, F. D. S. Helmer.

Phelps has many fine residences, the principal ones, however, being those of Dr. Pritchard, S. S. Partridge, Esq., S. Bowker, T. O. Hotchkiss, Mr. Hargen, J. Q. Howe, M.D.; T. J. Lyman, and Mrs. Ross, on Main street; widow King, on Ontario street; Mr. Dillingham, on William street, and Mr. Crane, on Church street.

The village was incorporated January 2, 1855. The following comprised the first board of trustees: Zenas Wheeler, Dolphin Stephenson, Harvey Carey, Anson Titus, and John Trisler.

The Ontario Citizen and News.—The *Phelps Citizen and Clifton Springs News* was founded about 1832. The office has preserved a continuous existence, but the paper has changed its name and its proprietors a number of times. It has been known as the *Vienna Advertiser*, *The Phelps Democrat*, *The Western Atlas*, *The Phelps Union Star*, *The Phelps Citizen*, and *The Ontario Citizen and News*. Its proprietors have been Messrs. Phelps, Jones, Dillon, Shaw, Prester, Lown, Kilmer, Pleasants, Williams, Ray, Crane, J. W. Neighbor, and W. S. Drysdale.

While issued by J. W. Neighbor as the *Phelps Citizen*, the *Clifton Springs News* was added, at first being published as a separate sheet. In anticipation of the hard times, the *News* was temporarily consolidated with the *Citizen* under its present proprietor, Mr. W. S. Drysdale. The *Ontario Citizen and News* of 1876 is an eight-column paper, neatly printed, and comparing well in every respect with the papers of Ontario County. It is an ably edited and influential journal, and has a circulation of about one thousand. Independent in politics. Its office is in a new building, expressly erected by its present proprietor, Mr. W. S. Drysdale, on Church street.

Neighbor's Home Mail was established in 1874, by John W. Neighbor. It is a "patriotic magazine, devoted to the interests of American homes and their defenders." It is a three-column, twenty-four page monthly magazine, and has a wide circulation. Mr. Neighbor is a veteran of the gallant One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and has every qualification for editing a soldiers' journal. He also issues a semi-weekly advertising sheet called the *Phelps Advertiser*.

Phelps Lodge, No. 286, I. O. O. F., was instituted August 14, 1871. The charter members were A. L. Wilson, John Shaw, Thomas Shaw, George Shaw, Edward Shaw, H. K. Wyman. John Shaw was its first Noble Grand, who is supposed to be the oldest Oddfellow in the State, if not in the United States. The lodge was moved from Clifton Springs in May, 1875, and is now located at Oddfellows' Hall, in the upper story of the Cooley block. Its name was changed to Vienna Lodge, in August, 1876.

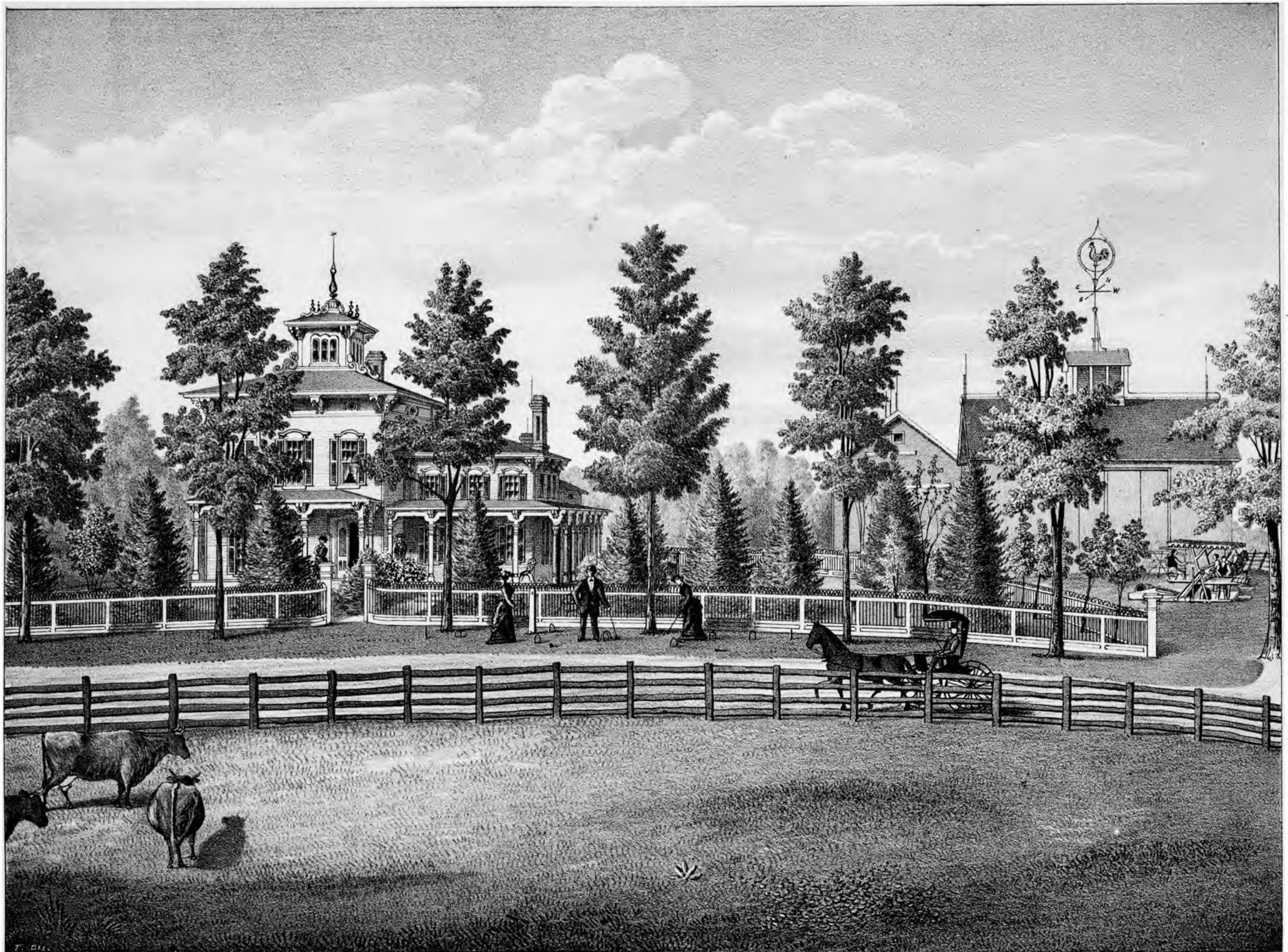
The elected and appointed officers for the term commencing July 3, 1876, are as follows: elective officers, N. G., R. C. Carpenter, P. G.; C. T. Severance, V. G.; James T. George, R. S.; W. C. Tout, Sec.; John J. Salisbury, Treas. Appointed officers, John Tout, Warden; I. G., William Abbott; R. S. S., C. E. Harmon; Con., J. V. D. Wyckoff; O. G., Frank C. Sweet; L. S. S., Ed. P. Hicks; Chaplain, Rev. Wm. D. Woodruff; R. S. N. G., P. B. Sabin; L. S. N. G., E. O. Marsh; R. S. V. G., Calvin Hull; L. S. V. G., Geo. Mack; S. P. G. and Representative to Grand Lodge, John T. Watkins; proxy Representative to Grand Lodge, Past Grand John Shaw. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, and has a membership of fifty-four persons.

Phelps Grange, No. 150, was organized in March, 1874, and now numbers about sixty members. Its officers for the present year are as follows: H. H. Hopkins, M.; C. C. Coolidge, S.; W. W. Gates, T.; J. W. Griffith, O.; C. Vandervort, L.; Mr. Styker, Steward; Prescott Crosby, Asst.-Steward; Thad. Musselman, G. K.; Mrs. W. W. Gates, Chaplain; Mrs. H. H. Hopkins, Lady Asst.-Steward; Miss Styker, Ceres; Miss Emma Coolidge, Pomona; Miss Jennie Hopkins, Flora.

Sincerity Lodge, No. 200, F. and A. M., was organized May 7, 1811, with the following officers: Wells Whitmore, W. M.; Wm. Burnett, S. W.; Alfred Witter, J. W.; Luther Root, Treas.; Nathaniel Wilson, Sec.; Michael Musselman, S. D.; David Saunderson, J. D.; Rossel Flint, Joseph Danolds, Stewards; B. Crary, Tyler. During the anti-masonic excitement the lodge surrendered its charter, and was reorganized June 19, 1858, as Sincerity Lodge, No. 443, and subsequently recovered its original number, 200. At its reorganization the following were the first three officers: William M. Crosby, W. M.; C. H. Carpenter, S. W.; and T. A. Lawrence, J. W. The lodge now numbers one hundred and thirty-two master masons.

Union and Classical School.—To be entirely in keeping with this Centennial

PLATE LX



RES. OF EMMONS H. GIFFORD, PHELPS, ONTARIO COUNTY, N. Y.

period, we ought, doubtless, in presenting a history of the Phelps Union and Classical School, to go back at least a hundred years ago and chronicle the progress of educational matters to the present time. Aside from the very probable conjecture that the education of that day was limited to teaching the "young idea how to shoot" the arrow and to kindred employments, we can offer nothing concerning the school of 1776 in the town of Phelps. There is a rumor that a log school-house existed somewhere on the present site of the village of Phelps prior to the year 1800. Of this we have been able to get no authentic account.

In the year 1805 there stood on the ground now occupied by the bank of T. O. Hotchkiss a low one-story frame building, nearly new, being about twenty by forty feet square. There were two apartments, of which one was occupied by Mr. Joseph Woodhull, son-in-law of the old hero and veteran, John Decker Robison. The other apartment was occupied as a school-room, and Aunt Chloe Warner, as she was familiarly called, was the teacher. How long she taught, or how successfully, we are not informed. At this time the old log school-house of the early pioneers, with its wide jambs, stick chimney plastered over with mud, and its greased-paper windows, together with the name and fame of its teachers, had passed away. Seventeen years had elapsed since Mr. Robison had landed from his boat on the farm now owned by Hugh Hammond, where the brook, east of the village, winds around from its northern to an eastern course, about eighty or a hundred rods north from Mr. Hiram Peck's residence.

Aunt Chloe was succeeded by Rowland Dewey, Ann Bigelow, Abigail Bigelow, sister of Ann, who married Mr. Thomas Howe; then Betsey Newell, who married David McNeil; then Caleb Bannister, afterward known and highly respected as Dr. Caleb Bannister, who taught in 1810 or 1811. Jared Wilson also taught soon after Dr. B.; he afterwards was one of the leading lawyers of the county. Dr. Harvey E. Phinney; then Miss Knapp. Oliver Moore was teaching in 1816; Erastus Kellogg, about 1818. John Chapman, distinguished as a mathematician, taught about 1820; with him passed away the fashion of locking out the teacher on Christmas morning, so as not to have school that day. In order to have the work securely done, some of the older boys would stay in the school-house all night. It was not only expected by the scholars that there would be no school, but that the teacher would stand treat all around, which Mr. Chapman was but too willing to do.

About this time the district was divided and two districts formed, the east and west; each built a new house. The east district built one of cut stone, which is the building next south of the Catholic church, and now occupied by Abram S. Smith as a dwelling. The second story was owned and occupied by the Masons as a lodge-room. The west district built of brick, and the building is now occupied as a dwelling, and is situated a few rods west of Mr. Cooper's blacksmith-shop.

Among the teachers of the east district were Wm. King, Mr. Noble, Jacob Moore, 1821. Erastus Marvin taught 1822 to 1825, and was a very efficient and successful teacher. Ziba Crawford about 1827. Chas. E. Pinkney, Sibyl Marvin, T. A. Pinkney, Horace Frazer, 1832. John S. Moore, 1833. Cornelius Horton, Philander Dawby, J. C. Anderson, Fanny Henry, Mr. Conn, 1845. About this time the districts were reunited, and the present large and commodious building was erected and opened in 1846.

Among the teachers in the west district were Cornelius E. Crosby, father of Prof. Crosby, who was afterwards principal in the Union School; Richard Marvin, afterward judge in the eighth judicial district of this State; F. Root, 1829 and 1830; Ann S. Frazer, 1832.

The records of the eastern district still exist, and among the interesting resolutions passed at the school-meetings and contained therein, are the following:

"Resolved, That each scholar's parents shall furnish one half-cord good hard wood, or pay the sum of fifty cents for each scholar." (1820.)

"Voted, To dismiss the present teacher unless he shall consent to teach for twelve dollars per month."

The first teachers employed after the present building was erected were Prof. Lewis Peck, principal; Mr. T. H. French, assistant principal; Miss Gardner, preceptress; Miss Allen, primary department; and a Miss Stone, teacher of penmanship. The first trustees were Anson P. Waterman, Wm. Hildreth, and Moses B. Whitmore.

Prof. Lewis Peck, the first principal of the school, was born in the town of Phelps, and was a graduate of Hamilton College. He remained as principal until October 15, 1853, at which time, on account of ill health, he sent in his resignation, having had charge of the school seven years. During his administration several different ladies occupied the position of preceptress. After Miss Gardner a Miss Newcomb taught for one or two years. Miss Beldney succeeded her; after whom the position was filled by Miss Caroline Adgate, and she in turn was succeeded by Miss Sarah Long, now Mrs. Lewis Peck.

After Mr. Peck's resignation the trustees procured the services of Professor Thos.

Purinton, who, though very popular at first, according to report did not prove to be successful. He was accidentally killed on the railroad some years since. He left the school in the spring of 1855. It was during his time that the bell now in the building was procured. Professor Peck's health had so far recovered that he was again persuaded to take charge of the school, and he retained the position until 1857. Professor W. F. Crosby, a graduate of Hobart College, was the next principal. He was a man of taste and culture, and did much toward improving and decorating the grounds and buildings.

Mr. Crosby had his defects as well as good qualities, and it is intimated that in consequence of the latter he was finally induced to resign his position. He instituted chapel exercises, and introduced music in the morning and Friday afternoon exercises. He left the school at the close of the term of 1856. Miss E. A. Clark was preceptress during nine months of the time Mr. Crosby was principal, and Miss Amelia Spooner occupied the position during the remainder of the term.

The next principal was Mr. Ziba H. Potter, now assistant professor of mathematics in Cornell University. He had charge of the school during 1860. We are informed by a lady, who was a pupil in the school for a number of years, that she learned more under his instruction than under the instruction of any other having charge of the school while she attended; and this she attributed to his superior qualities as a teacher. Miss Margaret Rees was preceptress during the year.

Ezra J. Peck, A.M., took charge of the school in 1861, with Miss O'Keefe as preceptress, and remained one year, and then left the school to take a position in the army. His regiment was the Eighth New York Cavalry. Rev. Ferris Scott succeeded Mr. Peck. He had previously been employed in the south as a teacher.

After this gentleman had been in the school some weeks, through a feeling which appears to have sprung up suddenly among the trustees, much to his surprise he was coolly informed, one Friday night, that his services as principal would be no longer required. The conditions under which he had engaged to teach were such that he could do no better than submit. He visited the school, however, on the following Monday. A Mr. Curtis had been engaged to teach at a lower rate of wages. The pupils seemed to favor Mr. Scott; and either from the fact of his visit, the unprofessional way in which Mr. Curtis conducted affairs, or other reasons, it is at least true that Mr. Curtis was discharged, and Mr. Scott reinstated the week following. He subsequently became chaplain of the gallant One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, and is now a teacher in Jersey City.

The trustees employed as principal for the school year ending July 3, 1863, Mr. Lockwood Hoyt, A.M., a veteran teacher of some thirty years' experience. Miss Sarah M. Cloy was preceptress during the fall and winter terms of this year, and Miss E. D. Everett filled the position during the spring term. Both of these ladies were graduates of the Ontario Female Seminary. Of Professor Hoyt it is said that he was an excellent instructor, but deficient in government. Mr. Milton Howe, A.B., was employed as assistant principal a portion of the year. The same position was filled the remainder of the year by John W. Kennard.

For the school year ending July 15, 1864, John S. Coe, A.M., a graduate of Union College, was employed. Of the ability of this gentleman to control the school, the reader is requested to inquire of some of his old pupils, especially of those who came under his displeasure through disobedience. Miss Eliza D. Everett, who, it appears from the records, was a graduate of Ingham University, as well as the Ontario Female Seminary, was preceptress this year. Professor Lockwood Hoyt was assistant principal during the winter term. Mr. Coe is a successful lawyer and claim-agent at Canandaigua, and Miss Everett is a teacher in the Beirut Mission School, Syria.

It was during the administration of Professor Lewis Peck that, on petition of the trustees, the law was enacted incorporating the school under its present title.

In the fall of 1866, Professor E. J. Peck again took charge of the school. Miss Mary Butler, who was to have been preceptress, was taken ill at the beginning of the term and subsequently died, and the trustees secured the services of Miss Helen Wirts, who had recently graduated at Houghten Seminary, Clinton, to fill the position. Theron Van Auken was assistant during the winter term, and seven lady teachers were employed, besides Miss Wirts, during the year. Miss Ruth H. Nelson, who had taught very successfully in the primary department of the school for some ten years previously, closed her connection with the school this year.

Mr. Peck remained as principal of the school till the end of the fall term, 1869, when he was elected school commissioner for the first district, Ontario County. He was succeeded for the winter term by James S. Root, then a student at Hamilton College, subsequently a graduate, and now pastor of the Presbyterian church, Camillus. He was assisted a few weeks by a Mr. Dodd, who was superseded for the remainder of the term by Theron Van Auken.

In the spring of 1870, H. C. Kirk became principal of the school, and re-

mained as such till the end of the fall term of 1872, when he vacated the position to take the office of school commissioner for the first district. During most of this period Charles D. Wader was assistant in the school, and teacher of drawing, book-keeping, and penmanship. He left in the fall of 1872 to take a position in the First National Bank of Geneva, where he still remains.

George W. Rafter, a student in engineering at Cornell University, was principal for the ensuing winter term, with C. R. Dryer as assistant. Mr. Rafter also had charge of drawing. In the spring, Mr. Rafter left to pursue his profession, and Mr. Dryer took charge of the school. Mr. Rafter is the present assistant city surveyor in Rochester.

During a portion of Mr. Dryer's term of service, Rev. J. A. Wader was assistant teacher of German, book-keeping, penmanship, etc. During the last portion of Mr. Dryer's term, however, this office was filled by Mrs. Frank Hammond. At the close of the school year 1875, Mr. Dryer closed his connection therewith to complete his studies, and to engage permanently in the practice of medicine. He is now a successful practitioner in the village of Victor.

H. C. Kirk's term of office as school commissioner expiring at the close of the year 1875, he took charge of the school for the full term of that year, and still retains the position of principal. Miss Helen Wirts, the present preceptress, has held that position for the past ten years, a fact in itself proving the efficiency and success of her teaching. Mrs. Hosford, now in the senior intermediate department, has been connected with the school for quite as long a period, and has had the largest experience as a teacher of any connected with the school. The remaining teachers are Misses Gervis, Wheeler, and Root, who have proved uniformly successful in their various departments, and Mrs. Hammond, who teaches writing, drawing, and German. She is a graduate of the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, and a very capable teacher.*

As early as 1822 classical teachers were employed in the village, and many students here prepared for college. Among the teachers are mentioned the names of Kniffen, Hough, Bradley, and William W. Campbell. The Misses Spooner also early conducted a female seminary, which was extensively patronized.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The first town meeting in the district of Sullivan (now Phelps) was held April 1, 1796, when the following officers were chosen: Jonathan Oaks, superintendent; Solomon Goodale, clerk; Joel Prescott, Philetus Swift, Pierce Granger, assessors; Augustus Dickinson, collector; Oliver Humphrey, Patrick Burnett, overseers of the poor; Jesse Warner, Oliver Humphrey, Philetus Swift, commissioners of highways; Cornelius Westfall, Abram D. Spurn, Charles Humphrey, Elijah Gates, Augustus Dickinson, John Patten, Cornelius Westfall, Charles Humphrey, David Woodard, overseers of highways; Jonathan Oaks, pound master.

The present officers are T. O. Hotchkiss, superintendent; R. C. Carpenter, clerk; Cooper Sayre, Lysander Redfield, John H. Roy, John P. Spear, justices of the peace; Lincoln Brown, Charles B. Burtis, Warren W. Crittenden, assessors; Norman Rockfellow, H. McBurney, Peter Rayner, commissioners of highways; Hiram Peck, Philo B. Sabin, Myron H. Fuller, Charles H. Crandall, Zorah Densmore, constables; George Hubbell, H. B. Pruyne, Wm. Jones, James W. Moore, C. H. Holbrook, C. B. Burtis, Richard M. Green, C. J. Pitkin, Ichabod Boyd, S. S. Partridge, C. W. Mitchell, J. A. Blythe, excise commissioners.

CHURCH HISTORY.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF PHELPS.—The earliest record that has come to hand is under date of August 31, 1808, and this embraces the result of a council which convened with the church at this time. This council consisted of delegates from the churches in Palmyra, Farmington (now Manchester), Bristol, Romulus, Ovid, Augusta, and Gorham. The ministers among these delegates were: Jeremiah Irons, John Caton, Jehiel Wisner, and John Goff. Elder Daniel Irish being present was invited to a seat, and was chosen moderator. The church made a statement of their matters to the council, presented their articles of faith and of covenant, and "a number of brethren and sisters agreeing to take up their ground and to stand on the ground they first set out upon," and renewing their covenant in the hearing of the council, the council voted "unitedly to fellowship them as a gospel church."

This, from an incidental remark in the record of the 25th of March following, appears to have been rather a re-establishing than constituting anew "the church in Phelps, which in a measure had lost its visibility." Another incident recorded in June following, confirms this fact. Some question arising about the articles of

faith, a meeting was held "to compare our articles of faith with the old, and found them to agree."

Of this former church no record is known to remain. Its origin and its members are alike unknown. Nor is there any list of the constituent members in this resuscitation, or any mention of their number. The earliest statistical record is in 1827, when one hundred and forty-two or one hundred and eighty-two is given as the whole number. In 1829 a list of living members is given, containing fifty-five names. The last record is in 1850, at which time there were thirty-one members. The period embraced in the record is about fifty-two years. The whole membership being six hundred and thirty-six, of which three hundred and forty-seven were received by baptism. The greatest number received by baptism in one year was eighty, in 1837, in connection with the protracted meeting held by Brother Knapp, Henry Shute, pastor. Forty-five were received by baptism in 1831, Solomon Dimock, pastor.

For the last three years of their history the church was without a pastor, but was supplied by Brother J. A. Wader, James Clark, and others. Brother Jehiel Wisner was the first pastor. His pastorate extended from 1808 to 1815; Samuel Messenger was pastor from 1815 to 1819; Harvey Blood, from 1821 to 1824; Thomas Brown, from 1824 to 1830; Solomon Dimock, from 1831 to 1834; Henry Shute, from 1835 to 1839; Ira Bennett, from 1839 to 1841; David Pease, from 1841 to 1843; C. G. Carpenter, 1843 to 1848; A. P. Draper, from 1851 to 1857. Intervals between these pastorates being filled by Thomas Brown, William Brown, Caleb Rice, William Willer and Solomon Goodale.

In the early years of the church their Sabbath meetings were held in school-houses in different neighborhoods, but a house was afterwards built, and meetings held stately at Melvin Hill. Tradition says the house cost one thousand dollars, and was very dear at that. In 1821 the society was invited to meet with the church in consultation on employing a minister, and in 1831 was organized, according to law, by the name of "The First Baptist Church of the town of Phelps." In 1829 it was voted that if any member be absent from the communion table, and does not appear at the next, it shall be the duty of the church to ascertain the cause; and, judging from the record, very few offenders escaped attention; but in manner their discipline was lenient and moderate, for though they waited they did not let go. In 1812, Elder William Roe and others took letters of dismission to form the Second Baptist church in Phelps. In 1819, Caleb Rice and others were dismissed to form the Third Baptist church in Phelps (now the Orleans). In 1824, Wolcott was a branch of this church, as also was Rose, in 1826, with liberty to send one delegate to the association. About this time the Baptist church in Geneva was formed, taking some members from this church. In 1843, a number of members, above fifty, joined in a conference preparatory to establishing a church in the village of Phelps. These were recognized January 31, 1843. This movement took about one-half the living membership, and a much greater portion of the activity and strength of the church. Many that remained were old people, and passed away in a few years, and their places not being supplied, the membership slowly but surely decreased, until it was deemed advisable for the thirty-one remaining members to seek other homes, as Geneva, Orleans, and Phelps village churches were all located from three to five miles distant. Some of these have died, some have joined other denominations, some have removed from the place, and a few are left alone.

The deacons were Buchan, Cool, Storms, Peck, Webster, Warner, Jones, Salisbury, Crittenden, and Melvin.

The clerks were Mills, Mason, Salisbury, Chapman, Storms, Ottley, and Mack.

Brethren William Rowe, William Salisbury, Jr., Jonathan Post, and M. W. Holmes were licensed in this church, and Brother William Rowe was ordained.

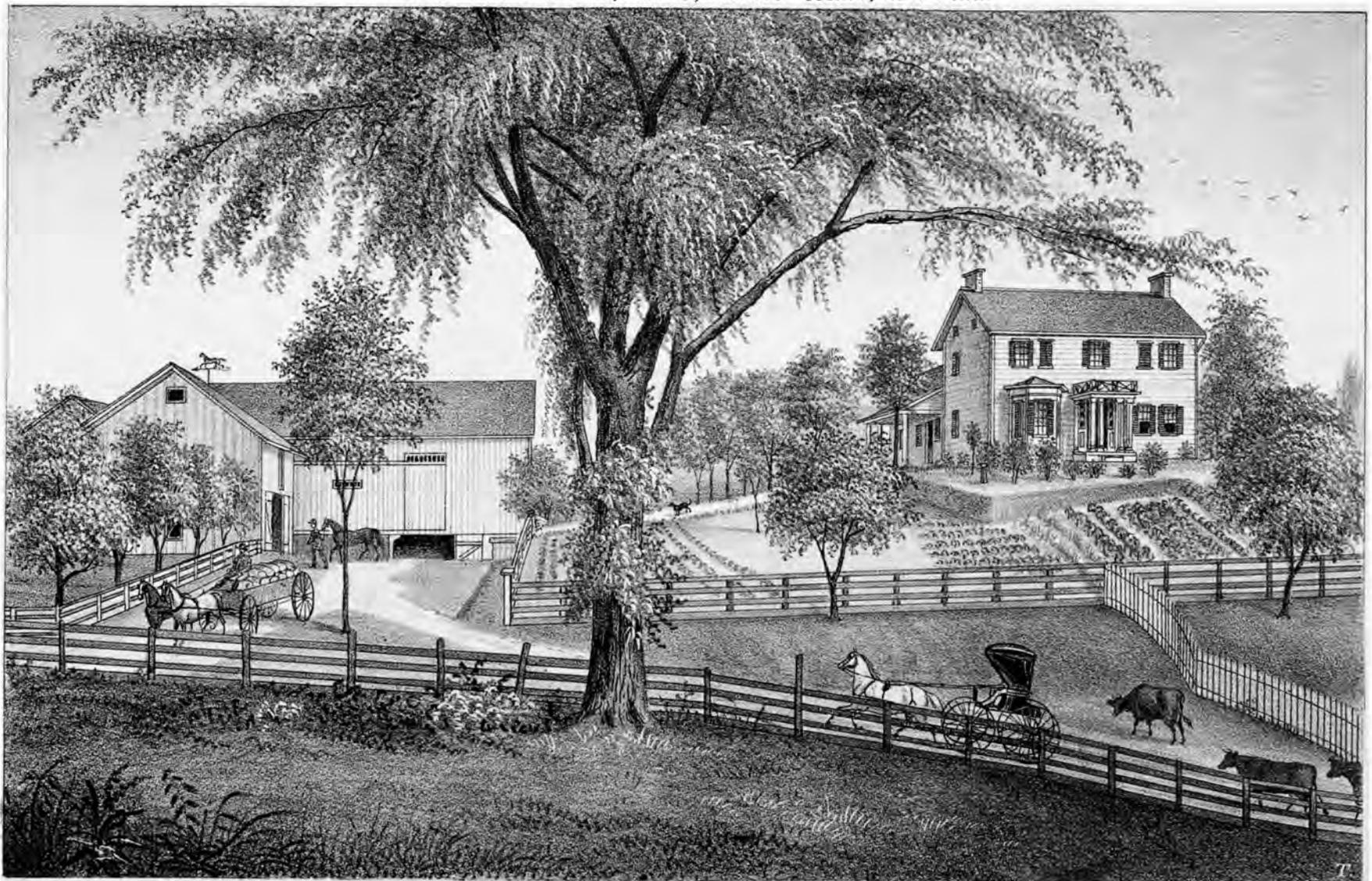
The corporate society held its meetings till 1860, and has a good title to the site on which the old house stands. The building is now in a good state of repair, and is used for church and Sunday-school purposes.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF PHELPS VILLAGE was organized January 31, 1843. The following are names of the first members: William Ottley, Caroline Stone, Horace Peck, Elisha Peck, James Ladu, Betsy Ladu, O. M. Stacy, Mary A. Stacy, Lucy Raymond, Daniel Crouch, Sarah L. C. Peck, A. P. Franey, Barbara Curtis, Margaret Curtis, Lemuel Bannister, Elizabeth Bannister, William Crittenden, Fannie Crittenden, A. Dunn, Rachael A. Gates, H. L. Barlow, Laura Brewster, A. F. Ramsey, D. Ramsey, John Peck, Lydia Ottley, L. Hardy, T. Peck, Jesse Peck, R. Northam, Benjamin Gates, Alonzo Swan, Lucy Holmes, Catharine Russell, Seba Peck, Maria Lowell, K. Densmore, M. Swan, Fannie Crittenden, Rachel Steward, Daniel Steward, Nancy Ann Steward, Eliza Steward, McGee Caldwell, Nancy A. Steward, Lydia Peck, S. Peck, Lydia Dimmock, George W. Gates, Betsey Gates, Enoch Russell. The following is a list of pastors, embracing a period of thirty-three years: J. H. Stebbins, Mr. Bingham, Luke Davis, G. W. Mead, J. M. Wade, C. A. Newland, M. W. Holmes, W. D. Woodruff, H. C. De Witt, Mr. Chase, Charles A. Vottley, and Rev. H. Bliss, the present pastor, who

* The above excellent history was compiled by H. C. Kirk and Francis and Augustus F. Root.



RES. OF A. D. MILLER, PHELPS, ONTARIO COUNTY, NEW YORK.



RES. OF LEWIS HOLBROOK, PHELPS, ONTARIO COUNTY, N. Y.

took charge of the church in 1873. The first Sabbath-school was organized in 1843, with Deacon C. H. Benton as superintendent, and McGee Caldwell assistant superintendent. The present fine stone church edifice was erected in 1845, and dedicated January 7, 1847.

BAPTIST CHURCH, ORLEANS.—This church was organized in 1819. Elder Shay was the first minister. The first members were as follows: David Sanderson, Washington Moore, Oliver Warner, Caleb Rice, Jr., Thomas Johnston, William Moore, Caleb Rice, Geo. Brockway, Wm. Moore, Jr., Wm. Flint, Truston Shields, Alanson Goodale, Alden Darling, Francis Peeble, Charles Warner, Caleb Moore, Lewis Warner, Justin Cooley, Benj. B. Bliven, Thomas Huxley, Hiram Mentor, Robert Humphry, J. T. Robert, Rachel Barber, Mary Warner, Lucy Moore, Luca Moore, Eleanor Mentor, Fanny Shields, Deborah Flint, Anna Roberts, Cynthia Sanderson, Charity Curtis, Sally Huxley, Sarah Huxley, Louisa Lathrop, Lucinda Warner, Hannah Darling, Betsey West, Catharine Climmons, Betsey Bennit, Deborah Colwell, Sally Scott, Reny Cooley, Polly Brockway, Eliza Cooley, Jane Moore, Wealthy Grisset, Sarepta Rogers, Polly Wolsey, Betsey Humphry, Lydia Rice, Ajaph Storms, Timothy Devlin, Nahum Biglow, Catharine Sheffield, Harriet Brockway, Hiram Scovil.

The first church edifice was erected in 1820, at a cost of two thousand dollars. This building was burned in 1845 or 1846, and the present structure erected on the old site. The following have served the church as ministers: Elder Shay, Caleb Rice, Elder West, Martin Holmes, Jacob Woder, V. L. Garrett, Elder Voty, Albert Duboe, Elder Taylor, John Payne, S. J. Lackey, C. F. Weston (present pastor). Officers of the church: Joseph Kingsley and Martin Warner, deacons; Austin Lamb, Mark Warner, and J. D. King, trustees.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF PHELPS.—The Rev. Mr. O'Connor took charge of this mission July 15, 1856, which, prior to that time, had been attended from Geneva by Revs. P. Bradley, M. O'Brien, and Wm. Carroll. During the administration of Rev. M. O'Brien, a site for a church building had been purchased and paid for; and August 10, Rev. Mr. O'Connor commenced a collection for building a church, which was erected that fall.

In 1857 the society had increased, and the services of a resident pastor were required, and J. W. Donogh took charge of the mission. During this year he was succeeded by Rev. T. Clark, who continued until March, 1862, when the present pastor, Rev. B. Lee, assumed control. The church had been prosperous under the administration of Father Lee, and they now have a large and commodious church edifice.

PRESBYTERIAN, PHELPS VILLAGE.—This church was organized May 10, 1831. It consisted of sixty members, and was placed under the charge of Rev. Levi Griswold, who remained about two years, and retired on account of ill health. The church was very prosperous under his pastorate, eighty-eight persons being added to the organization. Rev. Samuel A. Allen was next pastor of this church, who remained about two years, and was succeeded by Rev. William L. Strong, who was installed pastor of the church June 3, 1835. He was dismissed in 1839, and Rev. Lucas Hubbell was his successor, who remained until 1846. Rev. Daniel next served the church as pastor, and was installed June 24, 1847. In June, 1846, the whole number of members was one hundred and fifty-one.

In 1840, after the dismissal of Mr. Strong, about twenty members, on the plea of difference in doctrinal belief, seceded, and were constituted a church by the Old School presbytery of Caledonia, and were taken under the administration of that body, and subsequently assigned to the presbytery of Steuben. The following served this church as pastors: Revs. Reinhart, Stockton, Faris, and Foster. The following officiated with the New School: Revs. Lucas Hubbell, Daniel Temple, Silas Halsey, F. S. Howe, W. L. Page, Charles Stebbins, Mr. Bayless. The church is reunited, and in a very prosperous condition. Rev. D. D. McCall was the first pastor after the reorganization. This church edifice is a large and commodious building, finely located in a pleasant portion of the village.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, OAKS' CORNERS.—A society was organized at this place as early as 1803, and, in connection with one at Lyons, gave Rev. John Lindsley a call, which he declined. December 2, 1804, Rev. Jedediah Chapman organized a church here, consisting of fourteen members. It seems that this organization did not flourish, and soon became extinct. In 1806 Rev. Howell R. Powell, a clergyman from Wales, was employed by the inhabitants to preach to them, and on August 7 of that year a church was organized consisting of seventeen members. It was formed on the Congregational plan, and became connected with the Ontario association June 13, 1809. In 1811 the church adopted the Presbyterian form of government, and was united to the presbytery of Geneva April 21 of that year. In three years after its organization it numbered forty-four members. Below is given a partial list of ministers who have officiated with this church since the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Powell: Revs. Ambrose Porter, Charles Mosher, Henry P. Strong, Samuel W. Bruce, Wm. R. S. Betts, Ezra Scoville, Ebenezer Everett, John R. Mosher.

The society has a substantial church edifice.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, PHELPS VILLAGE, was incorporated November 12, 1832, under the ministry of the Rev. B. H. Hickox. The following persons composed the first vestry: Wardens, Thos. Edmunston and Wm. Welles; Vestrymen, Owen Edmunston, Theodore A. Pinkney, Chas. E. Pinkney, Ebenezer Cook, Joel Stearns, Jr., Jonathan Burt, Abram Swift, and Elias Cost.

Rev. Mr. Norton, of Allen's Hill, was the first to hold Episcopal services here. November 2, 1832, the Rev. Erastus Spaulding became rector, and remained as such until 1841. A Sunday-school was established in connection with the church in 1832. The Rev. Edward De Zeng was minister in 1843-44; Rev. Eli Wheeler in 1848-50; Rev. Kendrick Metcalf, D.D., 1855-63; Rev. Wm. O'Gorham was for some time a missionary stationed here. Dr. Hale, Dr. W. D. Wilson, and others of the clergy of Geneva also officiated at different periods.

On Friday, July 18, 1856, the present fine gothic church edifice was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God by the Rt. Rev. Wm. H. De Lancey, bishop of the diocese of Western New York. The Rev. Francis T. Rupell had charge of the parish in 1864-66, and was succeeded by the Rev. William B. Edson, who entered upon his ministry October 7, 1866, and is the present efficient rector. The following are the church officials for 1876: Wardens, David Griffith and Augustus McLeod; Vestrymen, S. M. Thomas, C. E. Hobbey, T. O. Hotchkiss, Wm. B. Hotchkiss, J. Walthart, Wm. Oaks, G. C. King, and J. Tout. The church is in a prosperous condition, and has fifty communicants.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, PHELPS.—Not a single year had passed after the arrival of the first families in the township of Phelps, then called Sullivan, before the representatives of Methodism made their appearance. The honor of this service belongs to the Grangers, one of whom, Pierce Granger, is said to have brought with him from Connecticut a local preacher's license, given by that great apostle of New England Methodism, Jesse Lee.

As opportunity was presented by subsequent settlements, these pioneers of the sect, which was then everywhere spoken against, held meetings in the cabins of the settlers, and were occasionally encouraged and aided by the welcome visit of some regular itinerant of the Seneca circuit, which then embraced nearly all of the settled portion of New York State west of Cayuga lake. Success attended their humble efforts, and about the year 1800 a class was formally organized, and stated services appointed in the so-called Granger school-house, which occupied the site of the present brick structure, near the residence of Philander Mott.

In 1806, the Lyons circuit was formed out of the northern portion of Seneca circuit, and included this appointment. Lawrence Reiley was made preacher-in-charge, and, at the close of his year's labors, reported to the Philadelphia Conference a total membership of two hundred and thirty-one, without, however, giving the number in any particular class. This connection with the Lyons circuit continued until 1832, under the supervision of the following preachers, who reported as members in the society the number opposite their respective names:

1807, James Kelsey and Geo. McCrackin, 317; 1808, Amos Jenks and Isaac Teller, 404; 1809, Benj. Bidlack and Saml. L. Rawleigh, 524; 1810, Benj. Bidlack and B. G. Paddock, 651; 1811, Geo. Harmon and Palmer Roberts, 823; 1812, Wm. Snow and James Gilmore, 831; 1813, Thos. Wright and John Hamilton, 755; 1814, Wm. Snow and James H. Baker, 613; 1815, Danl. Barnes and Eli Norris, 728; 1816, Gideon Lanning and Eli King, 740; 1817, Wm. Snow, 594; 1818, Ralph Lanning and R. Ailsworth, 673; 1819, Ralph Lanning and Israel Grout, 375; 1820, Loring Grout and John Baggerly, 654; 1821, James Kelsey and Robt. Parker, 701; 1822, James Kelsey and Dennison Smith, J. B. Alverson, supernumerary, 783; 1823, Benj. Sabin and Wm. Kent, 822; 1824, Benj. Sabin, Abner Chase, and J. B. Alverson, supernumerary, 1009; 1825, Rinaldo M. Everts, Dennison Smith, and J. B. Alverson, supernumerary, 971; 1826, Rinaldo M. Everts and Israel Chamberlayne, 883; 1827, Jonathan Huestis and Israel Chamberlayne, 1105; 1828, Jonathan Huestis and B. Sabin, 674; 1829, Rich. Wright and J. B. Alverson, supernumerary, 672; 1830, Rich. Wright, J. Tompkinson, and J. B. Alverson, supernumerary, 903; 1831, Orin Doolittle, Robt. Parker, and G. Osband, 713.

Observing the foregoing annual reports of circuit membership, and remembering that, with the exception of 1812,—war period,—an apparent marked decrease in any year indicates a division of territory and the formation of a new circuit, it is evident this was a time, with these Methodists, of arduous labors, heroic sacrifices, and glorious success. No wonder the survivors of this golden age love to dwell upon the scenes through which they passed, and especially upon the development of that wonderful work of God in which they were permitted to participate. While, however, volumes might worthily be filled with the details of the thrilling story, only a few bare facts can here be given. In 1809, so great had been the progress of Methodism in all this region that a new conference, the Genesee, was formed, and in 1810 held its first session, Bishop Asbury pre-

siding, in the barn of Judge Daniel Dorsey, of Lyons. This year was also made memorable to the Phelps appointment by a powerful revival which brought into the society many valuable members, including Eleazer Hawks, Josiah Maffitt, and perhaps Caleb Bannister.

In 1812, the session of the Genesee conference, which had been appointed for Niagara, in consequence of the breaking out of the war was held at Lyons, Bishop Asbury presiding. In 1815 this flourishing circuit was again honored with the session of conference, Bishop McKendree presiding. About this time, perhaps a year earlier, the Phelps appointment began to agitate the question of building a house of worship, and the Grangers agreeing to give an eligible lot, with a considerable portion of the materials required, a plain, but good-sized edifice, with a huge cast-iron triangle to call the worshipers, was erected on the site of the present church. July 1, 1819, the Genesee conference convened for its tenth annual session in this building, Bishop George presiding, and made a deep impression upon the entire community. Another great revival followed, Rev. E. Hovar very efficiently aiding the preaching, with numerous accessions, among whom were B. F. Hawks, Mrs. Sarepta Marsh Baker, widow of Rev. H. Baker, of the Cincinnati conference, and Mrs. Kezia Stearns Alverson, widow of Rev. J. B. Alverson, who still (1876) survives, full of years and honor. In 1822 the conference met again in this church, under the presidency of Bishop Roberts, and again in 1826, with Bishop Hedding in the chair,—an evidence of a ministerial partiality for this favored people, which suggests not only the relative strength of the society at this time as compared with others of the denomination, but also of their zeal, intelligence, high social standing, and abounding hospitality. From the records now at hand it does not appear that a formal incorporation, according to the statutes of the State, was effected until July 19, 1831. The title to the property continued in the donor of the lot, or more properly, perhaps, in the Granger family, for some years at least, and perhaps was not transferred to legal representatives of the society until the date above mentioned. At that time the name "First Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church" was assumed, and Josiah Maffitt, Erastus S. Movin, and Caleb Bannister were chosen trustees. This action doubtless foreshadowed and prepared the way for the separation of the Vienna appointment from the old Lyons circuit, which took place the following year (1832). It then appears for the first time on the conference minutes as a station, with Robert Parker as preacher, and a membership of one hundred and eighty-two. As an illustration of Methodistic hospitality in those days, it may be mentioned that the preacher and his horse were furnished ample accommodations and generous fare the entire year free of charge by Josiah Maffitt, leaving the disciplinary allowance, as furnished by the rest of the society, to be used for the support of his family residing at Dansville. Mr. Parker was succeeded in 1833 by Ralph Bennett, and he in 1834 by Seth Mattison.

In 1835, Vienna was put into a circuit again with Newark, and Z. J. Buck, W. M. Ferguson, and N. Palmiter, supernumerary, appointed as preachers. This arrangement, however, continued but a single year, the conference of 1836 giving to the society permanently the position of a station. Since that time it has enjoyed the services of the following ministers, in the order and for the period mentioned:

Z. J. Buck, this completing his second year; Calvin Coats, one year; John Robinson, one year; L. B. Castle, two years; William Hosmer, one year; Clinton W. Sears, one year; Joseph Cross, one year; Wm. H. Goodwin, two years; E. G. Townsend, one year; Ebenezer Latimer, two years; John Mandeville, two years; Isaiah McMahan, one year; Manly Tocker, two years; A. S. Baker, two years; Martin Wheeler, two years; J. N. Brown, two years; Dexter E. Clapp, two years; F. G. Hibbard, one year; Martin Wheeler, three years; George Van Alstyne, three years; Isaac Gibbard, three years; E. P. Huntington, one year; T. Jefferson Bissell, the present incumbent, three years.

During this period two sessions of conference have been held with this society, the first in 1844, by Bishop Hamline, and the second in 1869, Bishop Janes presiding. Several extensive revivals have also occurred, especially those of 1837, C. Coats, pastor; 1842-43, Clinton W. Sears, pastor, assisted by Richard Cook; 1857-58, Martin Wheeler, pastor; and 1867, G. Van Alstyne, pastor, aided by the Auburn praying band.

In 1856 the present substantial and spacious brick edifice was erected, and is justly regarded as a monument to the indefatigable zeal of the pastor, Rev. A. S. Baker, and the enterprise of a few leading spirits. We append the names of the principal subscribers to the building fund:

Caleb Bannister, \$500; M. P. Brush, \$500; John Gifford, \$500; Samuel Corwin, \$250; Jonathan Burt, \$200; Lyman Catlin, \$200; Harvey Carey, \$200; E. H. Holmes, \$200; Levi Seager, \$200; E. H. Gifford, \$200; Ishmael Lane, \$500; B. F. Hawks, \$500; Milton Harger, \$500; John M. Nelson, \$250; George Mack, \$200; A. C. Gifford, \$200; Elijah Maffitt, \$200; Pamela Hilt, \$200; Edwin Seager, \$200.

Doubtless others contributed with equal or even greater liberality in proportion to their ability, but at this date it is impossible to give them historic recognition.

At an early date the society secured a parsonage, situated on the corner of Main and Walnut streets, in the west village, but, owing to its limited accommodations and to some temporary pecuniary pressure, it was sold in 1858. In 1869, however, the present commodious property was purchased, at an expense of about twenty-five hundred dollars. The society is now entirely free from debt, and able to make all needed additions and repairs from time to time without any very heavy draft upon its resources. The trustees are as follows: Franklin Seager, John Burns, James Cole, John Page, William Van Volkenburg, with Dr. J. Burt as secretary, and Joseph Spier, treasurer. The membership, including probationary, numbers one hundred and ninety, and is divided into three classes, with Harvey Carey, Henry Grey, and Henry Harger as leaders. A flourishing Sabbath-school is maintained; good congregations gather to its public services; the old fire burns on its altars, and a future full of promise seems to await the "First Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Phelps, New York."

PHELPS IN THE REBELLION.

PHELPS UNION SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

The following is a record of the services rendered by this society, together with a sketch of its formation, etc. Several companies had been formed in the village of Phelps, taking the husband and brother from many a household, and this added to the general desire to do something in aid of our suffering soldiers.

In September, 1863, meetings were held for the purpose of forming a society, and in the following month it was organized and officered as follows: President, Mrs. Hibbard; Vice-President, Mrs. Stebbins; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. M. J. Browning; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. C. P. Moser; Directresses, Mrs. W. A. Smith, Mrs. Jackson, Miss A. Hawks, Mrs. A. Swan, and Mrs. Williams. In consequence of the resignation of Mrs. Hibbard, the responsibilities and duties of the president devolved upon Mrs. Stebbins, who discharged them to the entire satisfaction of all. The society at first numbered sixty-two members,—fifty-six ladies and six gentlemen. The first donation forwarded was November 11, 1863, consisting of twenty-two dollars, and a barrel of stores valued at twenty-five dollars. A portion of the letter sent with this well illustrates the feeling at that time:

"PHELPS, Nov. 11, 1863.

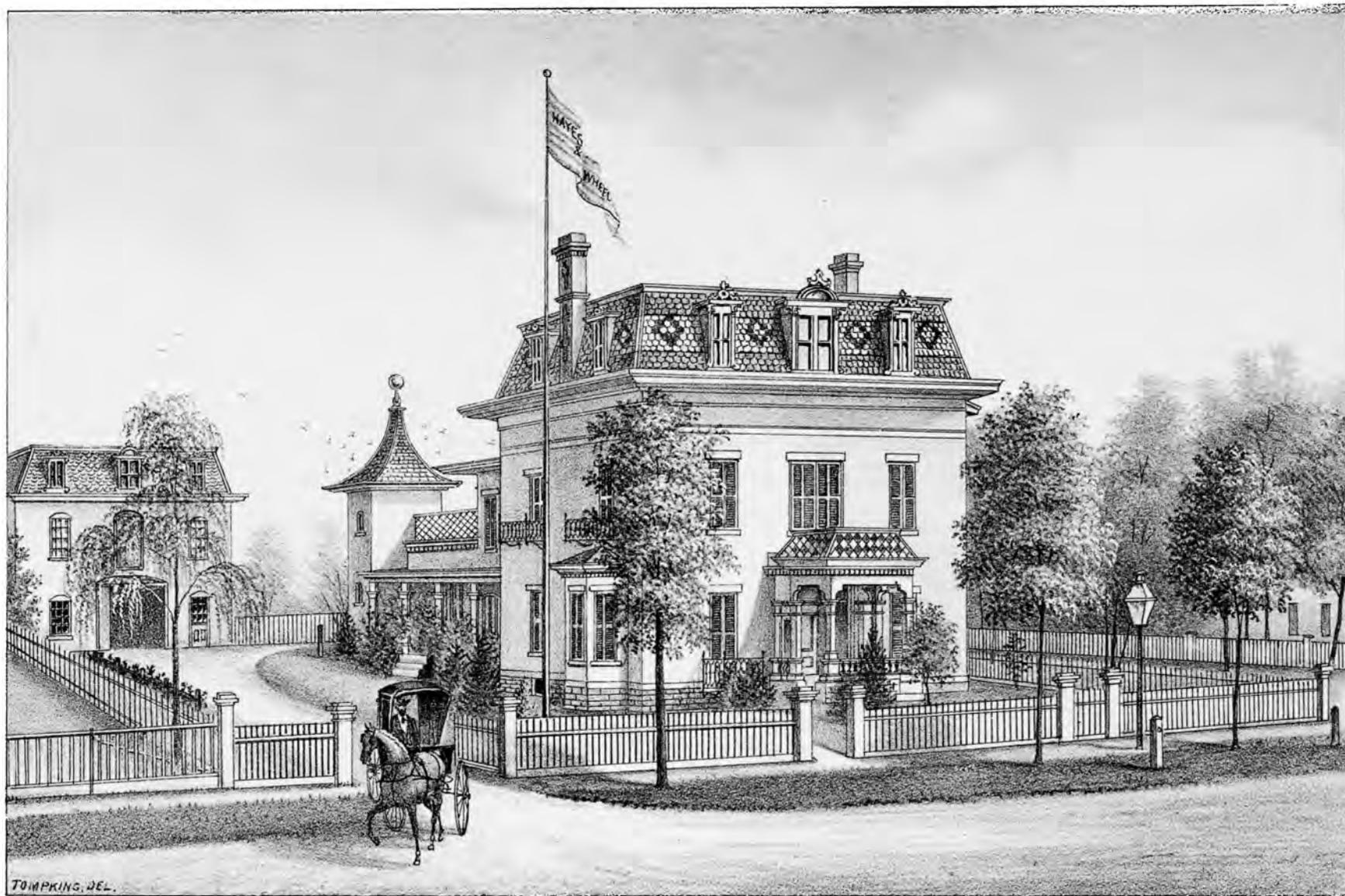
"To GEORGE H. STUART, President of United States Christian Commission.

"DEAR SIR,—The churches of Phelps, Ontario County, New York, have agreed to unite their efforts in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers of our army, believing it not only to be the most efficient way of helping our loved ones now suffering from the effects of this unrighteous rebellion, but also promoting Christian fellowship among ourselves."

This society continued to send remittances from time to time, the last being forwarded August 3, 1865. In addition to the regular subscription fees of the members, many occasional donations were received. Besides assisting the society with donations, L. B. Hotchkiss, Esq., banker, sent all drafts for them free of charge. Donations of considerable amount were also received from John Gifford, Mrs. I. Farris, and Mrs. Stebbins. The following are the amounts sent to George H. Stuart, President of the United States Christian Commission, by this society:

1863, November 11, draft	\$22.00
" " barrel of stores	25.00
" December 22, draft	18.00
1864, March 4, draft	20.00
" April 4, reading-circle	42.00
" May 17, draft	37.00
" June 2, draft	20.00
" " 1½ barrels stores	25.00
" September 13, draft	21.00
" November 25, "	70.00
" December 8, "	20.00
1865, April 6, "	70.00
" August 3, "	10.00
Total	\$400.00

In addition to the supplies sent through the Christian Commission in November, 1864, the society sent nine barrels of provisions direct to the seat of war, as a Thanksgiving dinner for the soldiers. In two of these barrels slips of paper were placed requesting those who received them to send a note of acknowledgment, and the following is an extract from one sent to Mrs. Browning:



TOMPSON, DEL.

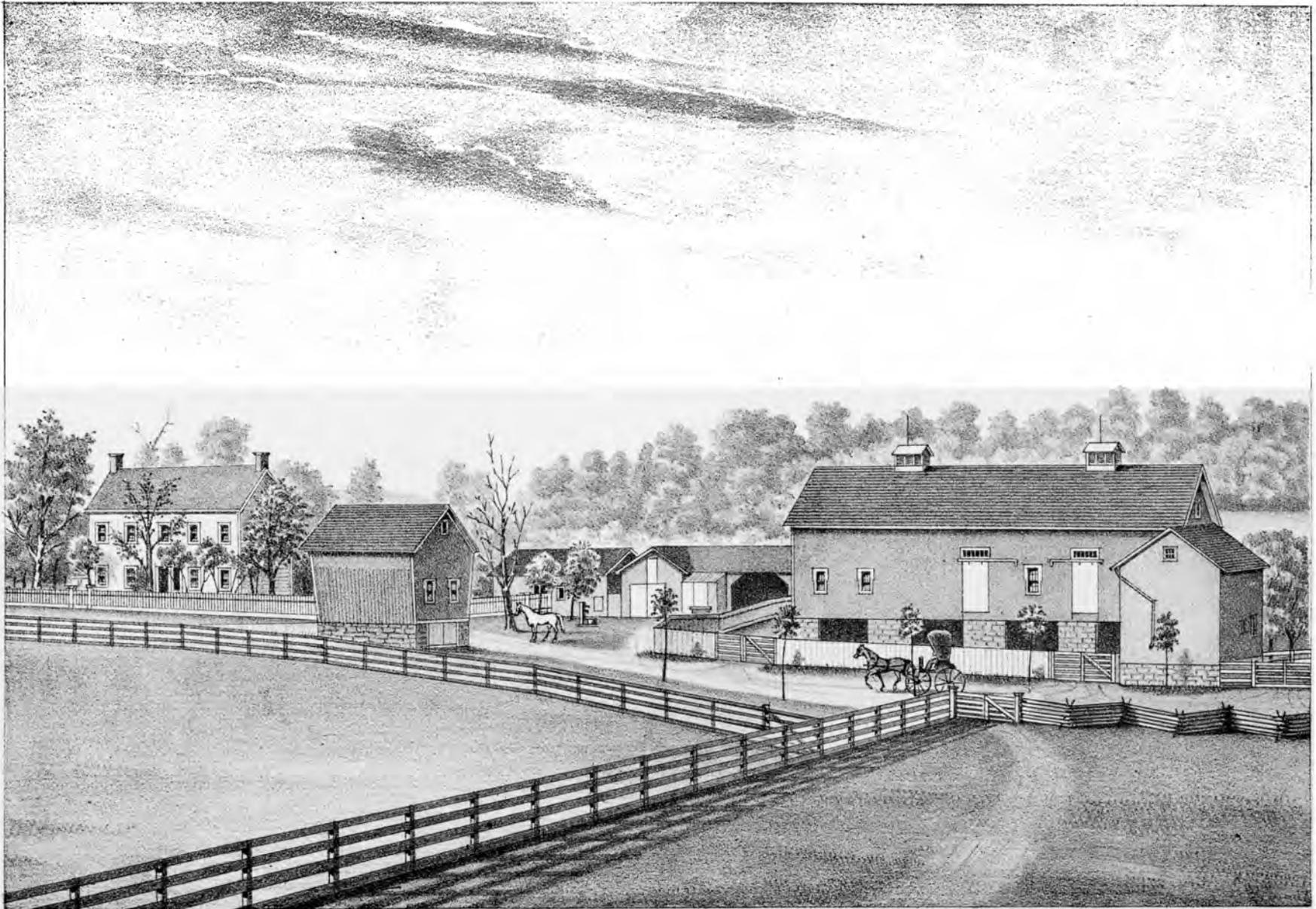
RES. OF JOHN Q. HOWE, M. D. PHELPS, ONTARIO COUNTY, N. Y.



RES. OF E. W. SHERMAN, CLIFTON SPRINGS, PHELPS TP., ONTARIO CO., N. Y.



ISAAC ROY.



RES. OF ISAAC ROY, PHELPS, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.

"On behalf of myself and fellow-soldiers of the Seventy-third New York State Volunteers, permit me to tender you our sincere thanks for your very handsome and acceptable Thanksgiving donation. Wishing you many years of happiness and prosperity, allow me to subscribe myself,

"Your obedient servant,
"BEN. JOHNSON."

One day, prior to the shipping of the Thanksgiving donations to the soldiers, an elderly lady came laden with good things for those at the front; and in answer to the question, "Had she relatives in the army?" for a moment she was silent, then said, "No, not now; all my sons *were* there; they are gone now to the army above!" Her three sons, all under thirty years of age, had been killed in battle. In memory of the dead she brought her offering for the living still fighting for her country.

This aid society did good service, and received many encomiums of praise from the soldiers and the Christian Commission.

MILITARY RECORD FOR PHELPS.

Isaac Albaugh, Jr., private, 9th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1862; died at Washington, Nov. 29, 1862.

John Albaugh, private, 9th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1862; died at Washington, Dec. 8, 1862.

John B. Alverson, corporal, 2d N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Oct. 2, 1861; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1864.

Charles Adsit, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Nov. 7, 1861.

T. O. Bannister, surgeon. Enlisted Oct., 1861; discharged at close of war.

Christopher Bannister, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Oct. 31, 1861; discharged Oct. 1, 1862, on account of ill health.

Thaddeus O. Bannister, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Oct. 31, 1861; died of starvation at Richmond.

George Barry, private, 1st Veteran Cavalry.

Archibald Barr, private, Co. H, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 1, 1861; discharged May, 1863.

Wm. B. Bainbridge, private, Co. H, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 1, 1861; died at Elmira, July 1, 1861.

Darwin Bainbridge, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; discharged June 3, 1865.

Platt Blaisdell, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; discharged June 3, 1865.

Martin Bateman, private, Co. H, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 1, 1861; discharged May, 1863.

Richard H. Bateman, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 10, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

Bayless, private, 50th N. Y. Engineers. Discharged June 13, 1865.

Christopher Bacon, private, 97th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 1, 1863.

Charles E. Banta, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 12, 1861.

Layton S. Baldwin, lieutenant, Co. E, 10th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Dec. 23, 1861.

Charles E. Baggerly, private, Co. F, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; served four months.

George E. Barker, private, Co. H, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 1, 1861; served two years, then re-enlisted in 1st Veteran Cavalry.

James M. Beard, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Dec. 10, 1863; transferred to 100th N. Y. Infantry; discharged Aug. 28, 1865.

Bradford M. Bement, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 17, 1861; discharged Sept. 17, 1864.

Jeremiah Breshnahan, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 10, 1862; discharged July, 1865.

John S. Bell, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 25, 1862; discharged June, 1865.

Nathaniel J. Briggs, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; discharged June 3, 1865.

Samuel Bridger, sergeant, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles. Enlisted June 10, 1862.

Frederick Bird, U. S. Navy. Enlisted March 1, 1864; served fifteen months.

Charles L. Bigelow, sergeant, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1862; served twenty-one months.

Thomas B. Blinn, private, Co. H, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 1, 1861.

O. J. Bixby, captain, 13th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Feb., 1863.

Henry C. Bridges, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 26, 1861.

Jeffrey Binning, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; discharged Nov., 1862.

John Bohni, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 2, 1862; died at Yorktown, Va., Dec. 29, 1863.

James P. Boyd, private, Co. E, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 10, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

George E. Bodley, private, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 28, 1864; discharged June 3, 1865.

Arthur Bostwick, private, 3d N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Sept. 2, 1864.

Daniel Blount, private, 130th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 2, 1864.

Elias Blount, private, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 5, 1864; discharged June 3, 1865.

Larzelier C. Blount, private, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 5, 1864; discharged June 3, 1865.

John H. Brown, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862.

Edgar N. Brown, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

Albert C. Brooks, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 15, 1861.

Charles Bunnell, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862; died in Portsmouth, Va., July, 21, 1863.

Luke Butts, private, 9th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Jan., 1864.

Phillip Brushard, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

Lyman Burgess, private, Co. E, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1863.

Howard Burt, private, 16th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Jan. 3, 1864; transferred to 1st Mounted Rifles.

Peter Bunnell, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

Jacob Burke, brigade bugler, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 27, 1861; discharged June 27, 1865.

Henry Bush, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1861; discharged, and re-enlisted in Aug., 1862, in 148th N. Y. Infantry.

James A. Case, private, 1st N. Y. Sharpshooters. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed Dec. 28, 1862.

John Case, private, 50th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted Feb., 1864; died at Petersburg, Va., July 28, 1864.

Alfred R. Clapp, lieutenant, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 16, 1862; killed at Harper's Ferry, Va., Sept. 15, 1862.

Dexter E. Clapp, captain, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug., 1862. Promoted to colonel of 38th U. S. Colored Troops in Feb., 1864, and brevetted brigadier-general at the close of the war.

Charles L. Clapp, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted July 29, 1862. Promoted to major of 38th U. S. Colored Troops, Feb. 6, 1864.

Isaac W. Clark, private, Co. E, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 9, 1863.

Calvin H. Carpenter, surgeon and major, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

Theron J. Champion, sergeant, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

Isaac Carey, private, 16th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Dec. 28, 1864.

John W. Case, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Oct. 9, 1862.

John Canovan, private, 93d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 19, 1862.

Stephen Chapin, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

Thomas Caton, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862.

Cornelius Clark, private, Co. E, 1st Veteran Cavalry.

Samuel H. Combs, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 20, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

R. Francis Corwin, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862; died at Point of Rocks, Va., October 31, 1864.

Wm. L. Crosby, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 14, 1864; died of starvation, at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 6, 1865.

Horton H. Crosby, sergeant, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 14, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

Sheldon B. Cook, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; discharged June 3, 1865.

James R. Colburn, lieutenant, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 12, 1862.

John S. Converse, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 18, 1862.

Cuyler Coats, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 22, 1862.

Thomas Conklin, private, Co. H, 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Dec. 18, 1863; served 21 months.

E. Darwin Copp, sergeant, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; discharged June 3, 1865.

Augustus E. Crosby, sergeant, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 18, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

Cullen R. Cobb, private, Co. K, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles. Enlisted Aug., 1862.

Charles E. Cobb, private, Co. K, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles. Enlisted Aug., 1862.

William Comford, private, 9th Mich. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1864.

Charles E. Cole, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

George H. Cors, private, Co. H, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 1, 1861.

Robert Conklin, private, Co. H, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 1, 1861; served nine months.

Charles H. Church, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Oct. 3, 1861; killed at Stony Creek Station, Va., June 29, 1864.

Michael Dalton, private, 28th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 1, 1861; discharged June 2, 1863.

Alexander Dennis, private, Co. H, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 1, 1861; died in service.

John Dennis, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Oct. 2, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 6, 1864.

Benjamin Decker, private, Co. C, 148th Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862; died at Petersburg, Va., July 6, 1864.

Luman Decker, private, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged June 3, 1865.

Isaac D. Decker, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

Oliver Decker, private, Co. F, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; served three months.

Abijah De Pew, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted July 22, 1862; discharged July, 1865.

Louis P. St. Croix, private, Co. H, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 1, 1861; discharged June 2, 1863.

Charles Dickinson, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

Lewis Douglas, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862; died of starvation at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1, 1865.

Richard Doran, private, Co. K, 98th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Dec. 14, 1861; died at Harrison's Landing, Va., Aug. 25, 1862.

Andrew C. Douglas, private, 15th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1864; discharged July 2, 1865.

Thomas Dolan, private, Co. F, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; served three months.

H. H. Doolittle, private, Co. D, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 4, 1862; served eight months.

Erasmus D. Dew, sergeant, Co. F, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; discharged June 3, 1865.

George W. Dunkle, private, Co. G, 18th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Nov. 6, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., April 3, 1862.

Lewis F. Dunkle, private, Co. G, 18th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1861.

Charles W. Dunkle, private, 15th Penna. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1861.

Patrick Dunn, private. Enlisted April 1, 1865; served six weeks.

John Durham, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 19, 1861.

Benjamin Edwards, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Oct. 3, 1861; died at Belle Plain, Va., Feb. 17, 1863.

Charles Edwards, private, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged June 3, 1865.

John Edwards, sergeant 3d N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Feb. 12, 1864.

Alfred J. Everts, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

Charles J. Everts, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged June 22, 1862.

James Eastman, private, 14th U. S. Infantry. Enlisted Oct., 1861.

William Eastman, private, 1st Vet. Cavalry. Enlisted Oct., 1863.

W. Irving Edgerton, private, 3d N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted September 6, 1864.

Jesse Eggleston, private, Co. H, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 1, 1861; discharged June 2, 1863.

Henry Eggleston, private, Co. H, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 1, 1861; discharged in 1862.

Amos Eighmey, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; discharged June 3, 1865.

William Eighmey, private, 50th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted Feb., 1864; discharged June 13, 1865.

Dyre W. Ellsworth, corporal, Co. H, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 1, 1861; discharged June 2, 1863.

Jeremiah Francis, private, 3d N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Sept. 6, 1864.

H. B. Ferguson, lieutenant, Co. F, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; served twenty-eight months.

Harvey Ferris, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862.

Wm. L. G. Freeman, private, 3d R. I. Infantry (colored). Enlisted Sept., 1863.

George Fricker, private, 160th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1862; killed at the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Alonzo Fiero, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 14, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

Isaac M. Fiero, private, Co. C, 138th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862.

William Frisbie, captain, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; recruited Co. D in Sept., 1862. Resigned in 1863, because of ill health.

Henry C. Ford, private, Co. H, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 1, 1861; discharged in 1862; enlisted as sergeant June 24, 1862, in U. S. Infantry; killed at the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Theodore S. Ford, private, 11th U. S. Infantry. Enlisted June 22, 1862; served three years.

Myron Fuller, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

Charles E. Garlock, orderly sergeant, Co. E, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 4, 1862; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Dwight C. Garlock, private, Co. E, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1862; discharged June 3, 1865.

George H. Garlock, sergeant, Co. A, 160th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Nov., 1862.

Rensselaer Gardner, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 16, 1861; promoted to lieutenant, and served as adjutant.

Frederick Gaylord, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted October 10, 1861; served nine months.

Wm. W. Gates, lieutenant, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; resigned Sept., 1863, after severe sickness.

Henry Gray, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; served eight months.

Clark Galusha, private, 15th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted Sept., 1864.

John W. Getchell, private, Co. F, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 14, 1864.

John J. Gittens, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 21, 1862; died at Portsmouth, Va., Dec. 27, 1862.

Calvin S. Gilbert, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862.

Stephen Griggs, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Oct. 1, 1861.

Peter H. Griggs, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 21, 1862.

Silas W. Goodale, sergeant, 188th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 12, 1862.

George P. Goodale, private, Co. E, 85th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862.

Simeon Harmon, Jr., private, Co. E, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 1, 1862; died of a wound received at Gettysburg, July 5, 1863.

Wm. H. Hawley, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Feb., 1864; died at Yorktown, Va., April 8, 1864.

Alfonzo Hand, private, 15th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted Sept., 1862.

Wm. Hawley, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862; served seventeen months.

Charles Haskins, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 21, 1861.

Robert Hawks, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted October 21, 1861.

C. Seymour Hawks, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; promoted to lieutenant 38th U. S. C. T., Feb., 1864.

John R. Hall, private, Co. E, 1st Vet. Cavalry. Enlisted Aug. 18, 1863.

John Ham, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry.

John Hanes, private, Co. F, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; discharged June 3, 1865.

Alonzo Haskins, sergeant, 23d N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted June 22, 1863.

Wm. Hand, private, 15th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted Sept. 20, 1864.

Robert Harmey, private. Enlisted May 1, 1861; served two years.

JAMES ROBISON.

The family of Robisons are derived from a blended race, and were residents of Pennsylvania prior to 1700. John Decker Robison was born in Columbia county, N. Y., May 11, 1742. He served while but a youth as a volunteer in the French and Indian war, and rendered valuable service to the patriot cause during the war of the Revolution. James, a brother, and John, upon their own responsibility, made an arrest of torres, which led to the exposure of the notable plot, widely discussed at the time. James, a son of John Decker Robison, was born in the same county as was his father, on January 4, 1772. At the age of sixteen he was employed with Nathaniel Sanborn to drive one hundred head of cattle to the western country. These cattle were intended as a present to the Indians to conciliate their friendship. They arrived at the outlet of Cayuga lake when there was not a white inhabitant between Fort Stanwix (Rome) and Geneva. Apprised of their arrival at the Lake, men came down the Seneca river with two bateaux from Geneva, and crossed to the farther shore; these bateaux were so connected by timbers as to form a ferry-boat of sufficient size to carry eleven head of cattle at a load. With much labor they crossed the drove, and arrived with their charge at Geneva, June 3, 1788. The next day James' father joined him, having come on by water, bringing a chest of carpenter's tools. They purchased a farm of 490 acres in the town of Sullivan (Phelps) for \$100. This tract covered all the land on which the eastern part of the village of Phelps now stands, and comprised one of the finest farms in the entire township. Payment was made by building for Messrs. Phelps and Gorham the first house in Canandaigua—a building designed for the occupancy of their agent. At the age of twenty-four, or thereabouts, James purchased and settled the farm at Plainsville, in the northwest part of the town, and soon after married Anna Miller. Here he lived, honored and respected

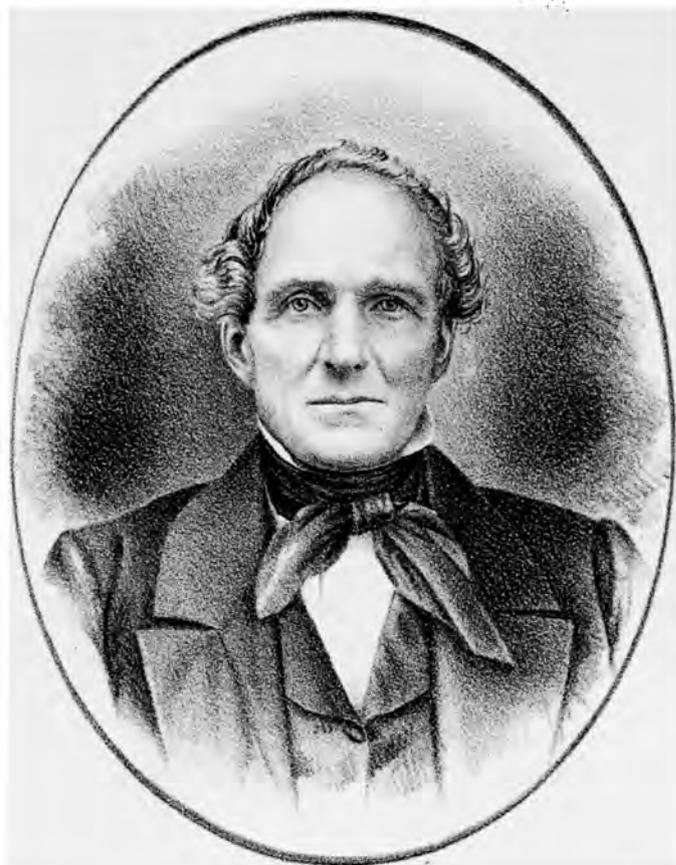


A. J. ROBISON.

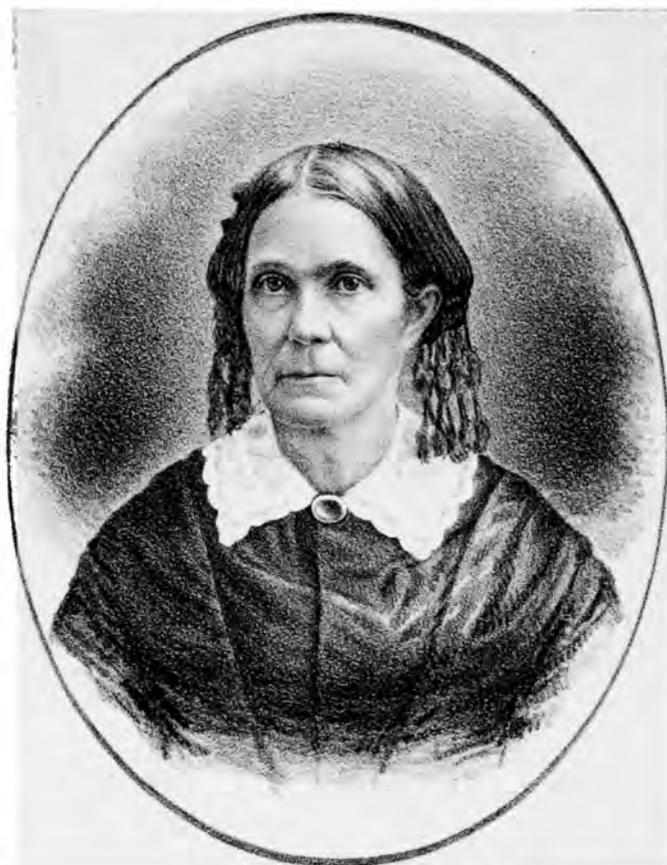
by all who knew him, until his death, June 14, 1858, at the age of eighty-six years. Glimpses of his life and character indicate a self-made man deprived of the advantages of an education. Modest and retiring, he never sought notoriety. Possessed of excellent judgment, his counsel was frequently desired by his neighbors. He received many appointments as administrator, and commissioner for the division of real estate, and, although averse to holding office, was always interested in public improvements. In his dealings with men it is no adulation to say that he was honest and reliable. For over forty years he was a member of the Second Baptist Church of Phelps, being the first person baptized by Elder William Roe, and the last for whom that aged divine preached a funeral sermon. At every presidential election, save two, held in the town, his vote was cast—first for President Jackson, on his first term, and afterwards for the candidates of the Whig party during its existence, and then with the Republican till his death. Subsequent to his wife's death, which took place five years previous to his own, his manner was that of one who waits his time. His uniform reply when questioned regarding his health was, "I am here yet." His intellect remained unclouded to the end, and current events were intelligently discussed. He saw no second childhood, and, as one whose life-work was over, laid down to rest. His family includes three sons and five daughters. The oldest son, Harry, resides in Ohio. Jane died in infancy. Catharine married William Fries, and some time after his death again married Gazila Smith. She died at the age of fifty years. Luther S. lives in Michigan. Mahala married Abram Cook, and is a resident of Washington, D. C. Edna married Charles Allen, and has her home at Albion, this State. The youngest son was Andrew Jackson, who inherited the homestead, and having bought other interests of the heirs, resides within the walls of the house where he was born, May 8, 1817. The youngest of the family was a daughter, Sarah, who married David Fries, of Auburn, and is now living in the town of Arcadia, Wayne county, N. Y.



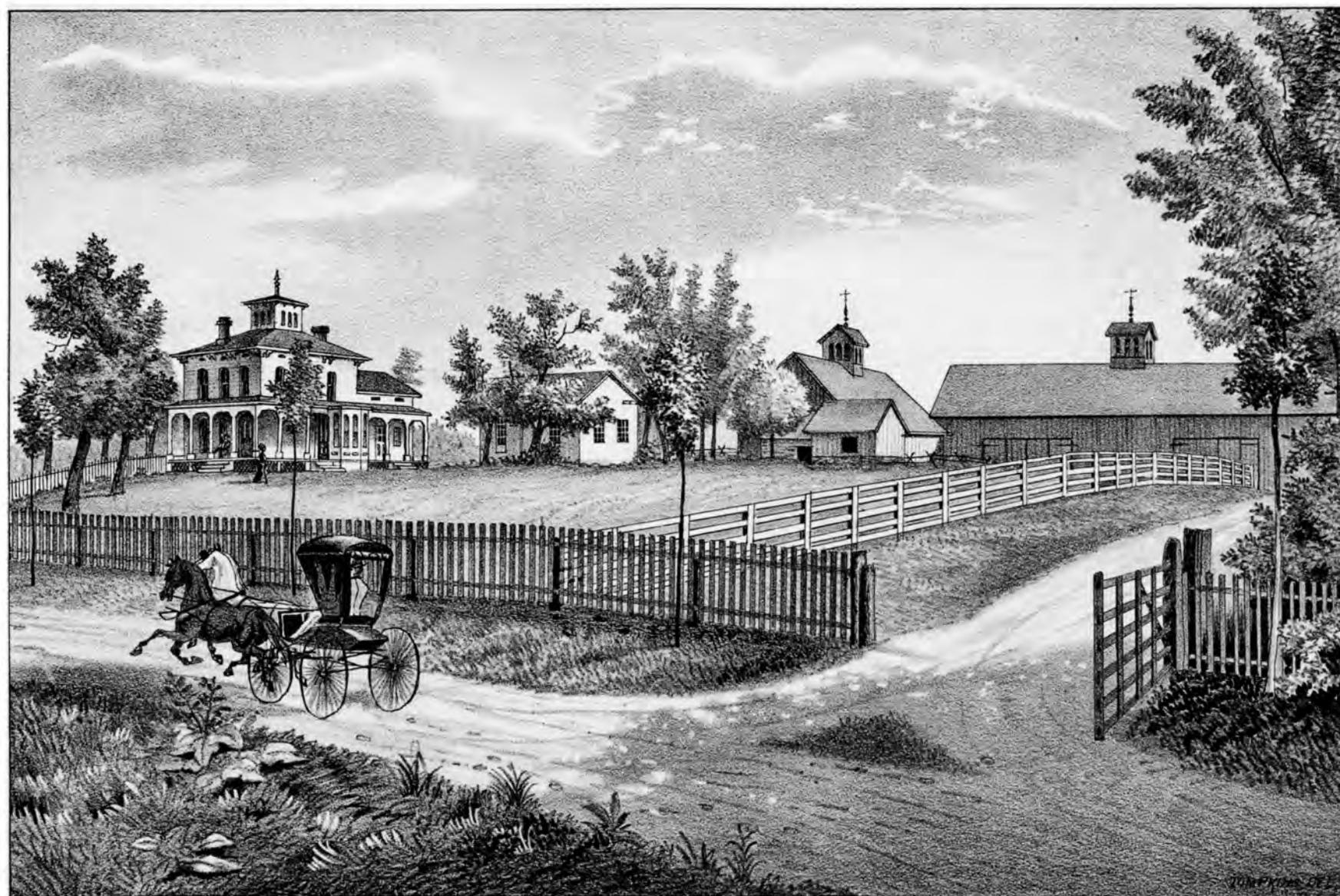
RES. OF A. J. ROBISON, ON CANANDAIGUA OUTLET, PLAINSVILLE, ONTARIO COUNTY, NEW YORK.



Thomas Vandevort



Mrs. Ella Vandevort



RES. OF THOMAS VANDEVORT, PHELPS, ONTARIO COUNTY, N. Y.

- John Heator, private, 9th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted March 17, 1864; died of starvation at Danville, Va., Nov., 1864.
- Michael Heffron, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry.
- Sylvanus Hersey, private, 105th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Jan. 12, 1862; was transferred to 18th Vet. Reserves, and promoted to lieutenant in 1863.
- Jerome Hinton, private, 85th N. Y. Infantry. Died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 9, 1862.
- Byron Hill, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.
- James D. Hicks, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 21, 1861.
- Edward Hicks, private, Co. E, 1st Vet. Cavalry.
- George Hicks, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.
- Wm. H. Hicks, private, Co. H, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 1, 1861.
- Rufus P. Holmes, lieutenant, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 4, 1863.
- Samuel M. Horton, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 14, 1862; promoted to lieutenant 28th U. S. C. T., Feb., 1864.
- H. H. Hopkins, second lieutenant, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1864; promoted to first lieutenant, then to captain, then to major.
- George J. Hutchinson, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Dec. 17, 1863.
- Foster W. Hubbard, private. Enlisted Feb. 12, 1864; served seven months.
- Robt. Jeffrey, private, Co. F, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; served fifteen months.
- Nathan O. Johnson, private, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 1, 1861; discharged Jan. 3, 1863, and died Jan. 16, 1863.
- Abraham D. Johnson, private, Co. F, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; discharged June 3, 1865.
- Joseph H. Johnson, private, Co. H, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 1, 1861; served two years. Re-enlisted Dec. 22, 1863, in 23d N. Y. Cavalry.
- Lewis P. Johnson, private, 3d N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Oct., 1862.
- John Johnson, private, Co. H, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 1, 1861; served twelve months.
- Paul T. Jones, private, 15th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged July 2, 1865.
- William June, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.
- Benjamin Jupiter, private, 26th U. S. Colored Troops. Enlisted Dec. 18, 1863; discharged 1865.
- Ezra Kanouse, private, Co. F, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; discharged June 3, 1865.
- Lawrence Kelly, private, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted Dec. 25, 1863; died April 30, 1865.
- James Kelly, private, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted Dec. 29, 1863.
- David Knight, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 15, 1861.
- Frank Keene, private, Co. H, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 1, 1861; discharged May, 1863.
- Oscar Leland, private, Co. F, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
- John Lazenby, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Discharged June 22, 1865.
- John Litchult, private, 18th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
- Julius Litchult, Co. F, 126 N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1862; served seven months.
- Patrick Lorrigan, private, 15th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted Sept. 8, 1864.
- William Lovejoy, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted October 17, 1861.
- Charles Low, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 1, 1861.
- Henry Loper, private, Co. F, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; served four months.
- Charles E. Love, private, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1863; discharged June 3, 1865.
- James B. Lourison, private, Co. C, 148th, and 100th N. Y. Infantry.
- Leander Lybolt, private, 50th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged June 13, 1865.
- C. C. Lyon, 15th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted Sept. 6, 1864.
- Daniel Mar, private, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted Feb. 19, 1864; died June 11, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.
- Wm. M. Manning, private, Co. H, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 1, 1861.
- George W. Marsh, private, 15th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted Sept., 1864.
- George Mack, wagoner, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.
- George E. Mack, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Oct. 26, 1861.
- Isaac Mapes, private, Co. E, 8th N. Y. Cavalry.
- Nathan Masters, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Oct. 22, 1861.
- Westbrook McCarty, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 1, 1862; served one month.
- Baron A. Mead, private, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Discharged June 3, 1865.
- McLeod, lieutenant, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Served twenty months.
- Clark McMillan, private, Co. H, 38th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 28, 1861; served two years. Re-enlisted in 148th N. Y. Infantry; died at Whitehall, N. J., Oct. 30, 1864.
- Jeremiah Millard, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 18, 1861. Afterwards enlisted in 54th Ill. Infantry, and died at Little Rock, Ark.
- Albert Millard, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 18, 1861.
- George H. Millo, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.
- George H. McMillan, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.
- Loren McMillan, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.
- Willard McMillan, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged June 22, 1866.
- Oliver C. Monroe, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.
- Wm. W. Moore, sergeant, 50th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted Aug. 16, 1862; promoted in February, 1864, to lieutenant U. S. Colored Troops, and was killed at New Market, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.
- Curtis C. Monroe, private, Co. H., 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted April 29, 1861; discharged Jan. 17, 1862.
- James H. Monroe, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Served four months.
- Wm. H. Morgan, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; served one month.
- Orange Munger, private, 16th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Jan., 1864.
- Adolphus Murphy, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; served six months.
- George Newman, private, Co. H, 38th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 23, 1861; discharged Dec. 19, 1861.
- Moses Neal, private, 15th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged July 2, 1865.
- Louis Neiss, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.
- L. Bernard Ninus, private, 15th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged July 2, 1865.
- Joseph Norris, private. Enlisted Sept. 6, 1864.
- Charles H. Northam, private, 50th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged June 13, 1865.
- Charles H. Norris, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; discharged June 3, 1865.
- Wm. Nolan, private, Co. K, 98th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Nov. 1, 1861.
- Harvey Olmstead, private, Co. C, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Oct. 31, 1861.
- Thomas Owens, private, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted Feb., 1864.
- James Playford, sergeant, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 12, 1861; died of starvation, March 8, 1865, in Richmond, Va.
- Stephen Playford, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 12, 1861; discharged June 27, 1865.
- Wm. A. Padden, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.
- James M. Parks, private, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged June 3, 1865.
- Charles L. Patterson, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 12, 1861.
- Hiram Pratt, private, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 1, 1861; discharged, and re-enlisted Sept. 7, 1863, in 1st Veteran Cavalry.
- Lewis Parrish, private, 50th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted Feb. 8, 1864; re-enlisted March 7, 1865, in 148th N. Y. Infantry.
- John Parsons, private. Enlisted March, 1865.
- John E. Peake, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 21, 1862; died at Yorktown, Va., March 27, 1864.
- Ezra J. Peck, lieutenant, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 19, 1862; served eleven months.
- Geo. Cuyler Prichard, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept.,

1862; promoted to lieutenant 38th U. S. Colored Troops Feb., 1864; discharged in 1865.

Henry J. Peek, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1864; served ten months.

Kellogg Pierce, private, Co. E, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1861.

Reuben Pierson, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Oct. 11, 1861.

John N. Phillips, private, 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Jan. 13, 1864.

Curtis C. Phillips, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; discharged June 3, 1865.

Franklin M. Pettitt, private, 160th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 18, 1862.

Charles G. Pitkin, private, 1st N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 15, 1864.

Charles A. Pierce, private, 50th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1862; discharged June 13, 1865.

Wm. H. Pierce, private, 50th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted March 31, 1865; discharged June 30, 1865.

Amasa Probasco, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; served three months.

Charles N. Pound, private, 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Dec. 24, 1863.

Isaac Pound, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1864; served also in 100th N. Y. Infantry; discharged Aug. 28, 1865.

Joseph Pound, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Dec., 1863; served also in 100th N. Y. Infantry; discharged Aug. 28, 1865.

Daniel Pound, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Dec., 1863; served also in 100th N. Y. Infantry; discharged Aug. 28, 1865.

Sylvester Porter, lieutenant, Co. H, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 1, 1861.

Charles Raymond, private, 1st N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted Dec. 5, 1861; served thirteen months.

Lafayette Rafter, private, Co. F, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 7, 1862; discharged June 3, 1865.

George N. Redfield, first lieutenant, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 16, 1862; died at Chicago, Nov. 9, 1862.

John K. Reynolds, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 25, 1862; died at York, Pa., July 17, 1864.

Solomon Reese, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Served also in 100th N. Y. Infantry.

Charles Rice, private, 1st N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted Dec. 5, 1861; served thirteen months.

Thomas Ridley, private. Enlisted Sept. 14, 1862.

Henry W. Roberts, private, Co. E, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

Nelson W. Rowley, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 21, 1862.

Andrew J. Robinson, private, Co. C, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 10, 1862; killed at Culpepper, Va., Nov. 10, 1862.

Edwin K. Robinson, commissary sergeant, Co. C, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 10, 1861; died at Harper's Ferry, Va., June 29, 1862.

Augustus F. Root, private, Co. C, 148 N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 26, 1862; died at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 14, 1862.

James Roberts, private, Co. L, 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Jan. 15, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., August 25, 1864.

Alfred B. Ruberts, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept., 1861; died of starvation, at Americus, Ga., March 17, 1864.

Alanson B. Ruberts, lieutenant, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

John B. Ruberts, private, Co. K, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Discharged 1865.

James M. Robinson, private, Co. C, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 10, 1861.

George W. Roberts, private, Co. L, 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Jan. 24, 1864.

William H. Robison, private, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864.

Charles B. Robison, sergeant, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1863.

John Ruberg, private, 14th U. S. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1861; discharged May 24, 1863.

Arthur Stark, private, 1st Michigan Engineers. Enlisted Sept., 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., May 1, 1863.

Philip Saulspagh, private, Co. H, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 1, 1861; discharged June 2, 1863.

Jonathan Staverly, private, Co. E, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted Aug., 1863.

Edward F. Swan, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 21, 1862; discharged June 3, 1865.

Frank Spray, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 9, 1862; discharged June 3, 1865.

James Stanton, wagoner, Co. K, 98th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Dec. 16, 1861; discharged August 31, 1865.

John B. Stanton, private, Co. K, 98th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Dec. 18, 1861; discharged August 31, 1865.

Alonzo Stacey, private, 6th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted March, 1862; served six months.

Jacob Seigwalt, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1864.

T. J. Secor, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 24, 1861.

Henry Shear, private, 50th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged June 13, 1865.

Charles Stewart, private, 11th U. S. Infantry. Enlisted June 17, 1862; discharged Oct., 1863; re-enlisted, Sept. 25, 1864, in the U. S. Navy.

Charles H. Seiglar, private, Co. E, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 14, 1862; served three months.

John Stetsall, private, 160th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 30, 1862.

Henry C. Severance, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

Charles T. Severance, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry.

E. Morgan Seabury, lieutenant, 50th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted Oct. 1, 1862.

George Smith, private, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 7, 1864; was drowned through shipwreck, while on his way home, Feb. 27, 1865.

William Penn Smith, sergeant, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 10, 1862; promoted to adjutant of 38th U. S. Colored Troops; died at Portsmouth, Va., April 19, 1864.

John Smith, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

David Smith, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 15, 1861.

Uriah Smith, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 9, 1862; discharged June 3, 1865.

Silas A. Smith, private, 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Jan. 9, 1864; served twenty-one months.

Edson Smith, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 26, 1861.

Daniel Smith, private, Co. K, 98th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted November 14, 1861.

Ichabod D. Smith, private, 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; discharged June 17, 1865.

Martin V. Spoor, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 11, 1862; died at Centreville, Va., May 1, 1863.

Cornelius Spoor, Jr., private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 24, 1861; died of starvation Jan. 20, 1865.

Adonijah Scott, private, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 7, 1864; killed near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

Henry Sholes, private, Co. L, 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Jan. 15, 1864; died of starvation, at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 20, 1864.

John Solomon, Jr., private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 21, 1861; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Ralph D. Short, lieutenant, Co. F, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1861; died at Martinsburg, Va., Jan. 20, 1865.

David Scott, private, 21st N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted April 25, 1861; discharged May 18, 1863.

Ezra Sholes, private, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Jan., 1864; served twenty months.

William Sholes, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Oct. 14, 1861; discharged June 27, 1865.

David L. Sholes, private, Co. H, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 1, 1861; served two years, and re-enlisted, August 12, 1863, in 1st Veteran Cavalry.

Charles H. Spoor, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 25, 1861.

Brainard Spoor, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Oct. 18, 1861.

James Soden, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 11, 1862; discharged June 3, 1865.

John Short, private, 160th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 7, 1862.

Charles A. Soden, private, 50th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted August 12, 1861; discharged June 13, 1865.

William Soden, private, 50th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted Jan., 1864; discharged June 13, 1865.

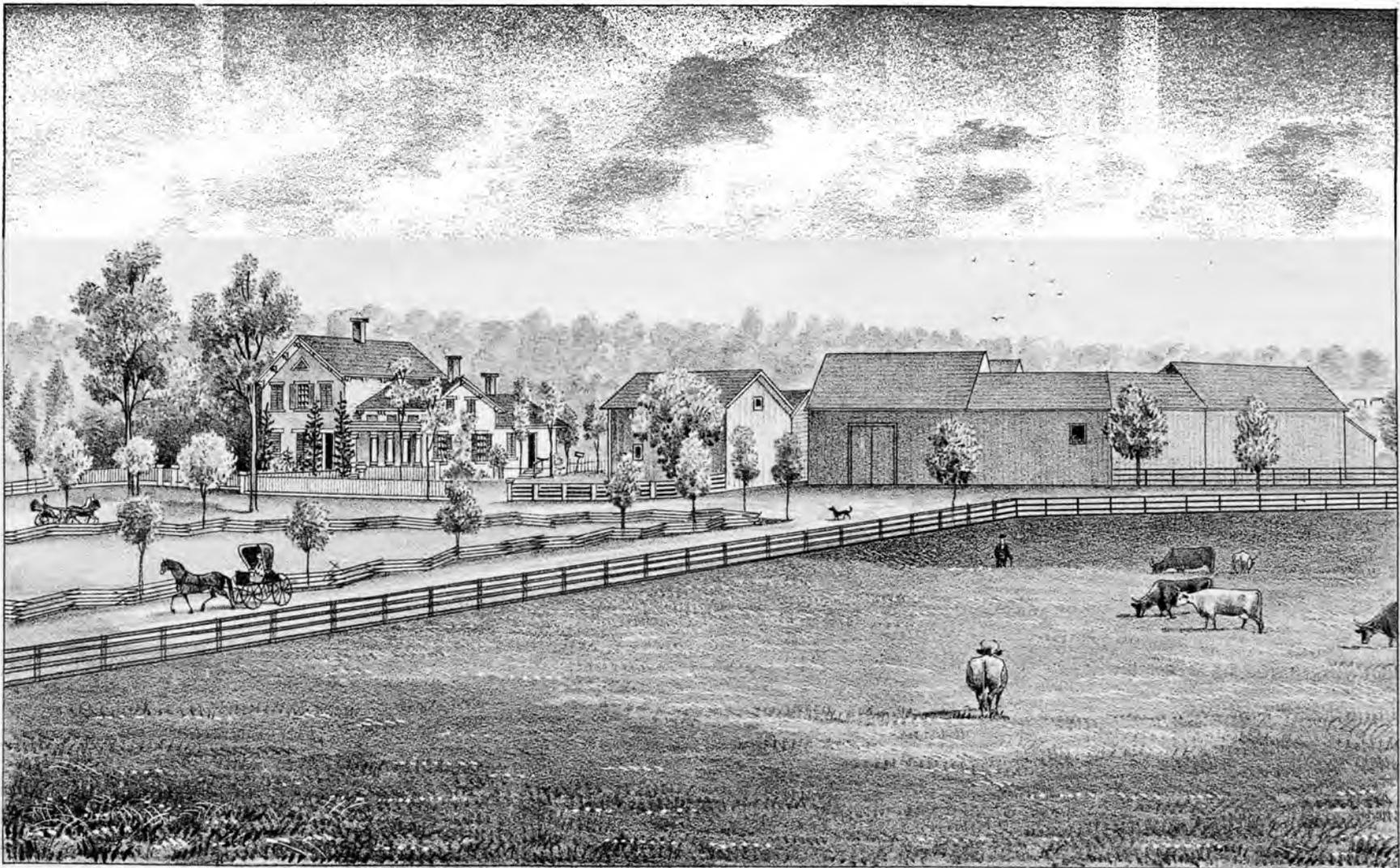
Enos Short, private, Co. F, 98th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Nov. 1, 1861.

Peter Short, private, Co. F, 98th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Nov. 1, 1861.

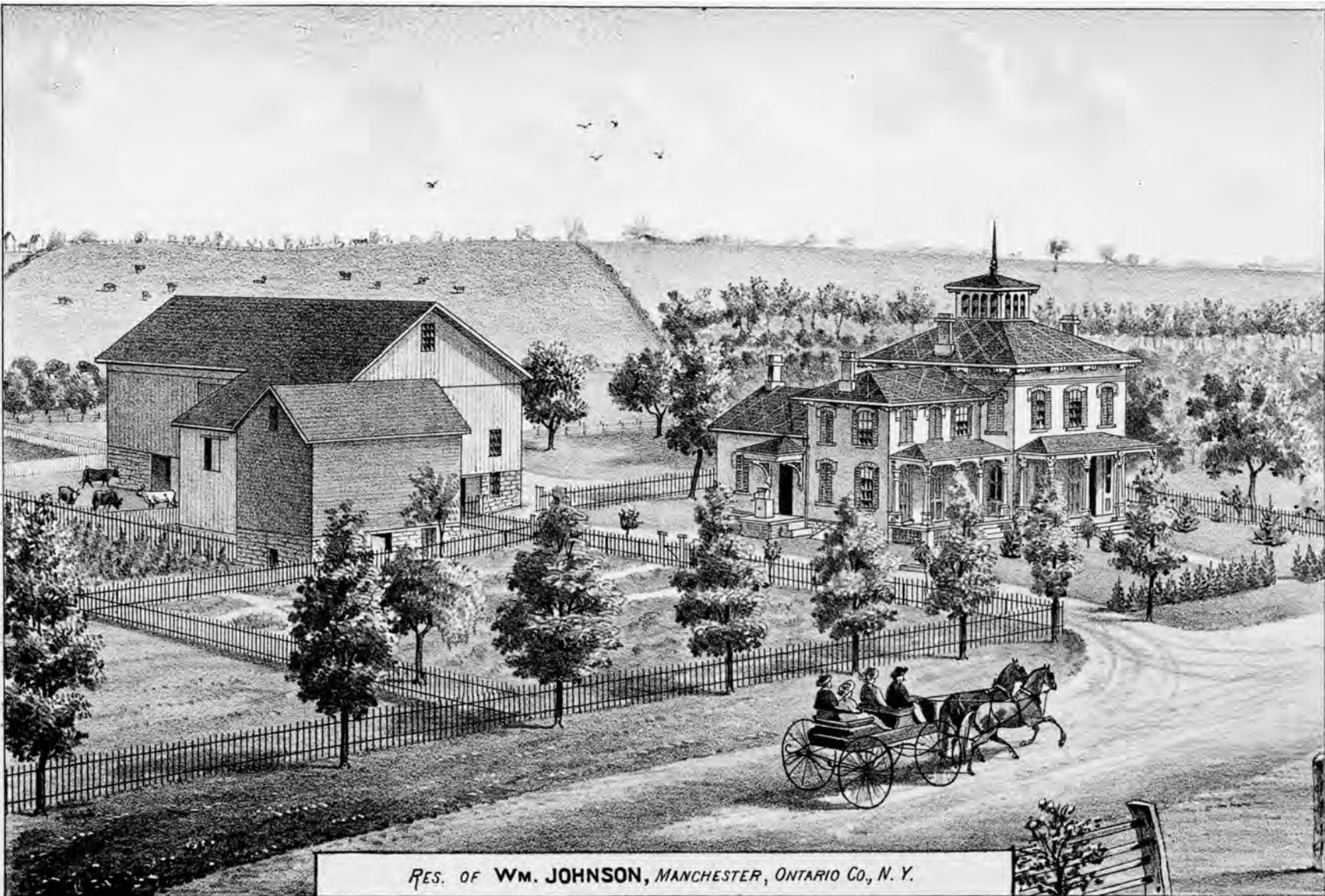
James Short, private, 160th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1864.

Martin Schutt, private, Heavy Artillery.

PLATE LXVI.



RES. OF **B. F. SALISBURY**, PHELPS, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.



RES. OF **WM. JOHNSON**, MANCHESTER, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.

(GYPSUM P. O.)

Homer Sturtevant, private, Co. F, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; discharged June 3, 1865.

T. Byron Taylor, private, Co. E, 10th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Oct. 19, 1861; died at Andersonville, May 18, 1864.

Edward Taylor, private, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1864.

Henry Taylor, private, 9th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Feb. 18, 1864.

Billy Titus, private, 11th U. S. Infantry. Enlisted June 18, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.

Madison Tinney, private, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 7, 1864; died of starvation, April 1, 1865.

Oliver S. Titus, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 14, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

Edwin Townsend, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1861; discharged June 22, 1865.

George W. Tole, private, 124th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Oct. 13, 1864; died soon after enlistment.

Alexander Thornton, private, Co. E, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 20, 1862.

Mark Thomas, private, 16th U. S. Infantry. Enlisted August, 1861.

Francis L. Thompson, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Nov. 10, 1861.

George W. Van Auken, private, 15th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1864.

James C. Vanderhoof, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 2, 1862; was promoted to first lieutenant in 38th U. S. Colored Troops.

James M. Vanderhoof, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 22, 1862; died at Alexandria, Va., June 23, 1864.

Edwin Van Wormer, private, Co. C, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Oct. 15, 1861; died at Harper's Ferry, May 7, 1862.

Albert Van Wormer, private, 16th N. Y. Infantry. Died while home on furlough.

William Van Gorder, private, 160th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862.

Wm. W. Vanderhoof, private, 10th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Oct. 22, 1861.

Geo. W. Vandeusen, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 14, 1862.

Robert Vandeusen, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry.

Charles B. Vincent, private, 15th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged July 2, 1865.

Edwin Van Winkle, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

Henry C. Vandeusen, private, 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Jan. 23, 1864; died of starvation, at Andersonville, July 17, 1864.

Isaac H. Van Kuren, private, Co. G, 18th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 17, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., June 1, 1862.

Jeremiah Van Buren, private, Co. E, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1863; killed at Piedmont, Va., June 5, 1864.

Wm. D. Van Duyne, private, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 7, 1864; died of starvation, May 23, 1865.

Geo. H. Van Duyne, private, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 7, 1864; died of starvation, at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 30, 1865.

Simon Van Kuren, private, Co. G, 18th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 17, 1861; served a short time, then re-enlisted in the navy.

Wm. H. Van Kuren, private, Co. G, 18th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 17, 1861.

Barney Vosburg, private, 15th N. Y. Engineers.

Asel Warner, private, 89th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Jan., 1861; died at Washington, D. C., Jan., 1862.

James S. Walker, private, 91st N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Oct., 1861.

Alexander Warfield, private, 14th U. S. Infantry. Enlisted Oct., 1864.

John C. Warner, sergeant, 15th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1863.

Lott Wall, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; served three months.

Warren L. Warner, private, Co. F, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; served eight months.

Edgar N. Wheeler, private, 108th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted July 23, 1862; discharged March 5, 1863; re-enlisted in 4th N. Y. Artillery, March 29, 1864, and was discharged Jan. 30, 1865.

V. B. Wheat, 1st sergeant, Co. F, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; promoted to lieutenant 4th U. S. C. T., July, 1863, and served one year.

Martin Weiss, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; promoted to lieutenant 38th U. S. C. T., March, 1864.

Charles Westherd, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862.

Frederick Webb, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.

Conrad Weagh, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

Charles White, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

Wm. Whitehead, private, 50th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted Jan., 1864; died at Petersburg, Va., Aug. 15, 1864.

John T. Wilbur, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Dec. 17, 1863; died at Whitehall, N. J., Nov. 2, 1864.

Thomas Wilkins, private, Co. H, 38th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 24, 1861; died in spring of 1863.

Wm. Wilbur, private, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 2, 1864.

Wm. E. Wilbur, private, Co. H, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted July 4, 1861; served two years, and re-enlisted, Dec. 30, 1863, in 24th N. Y. Cavalry, and served twenty-one months.

James J. Wilbur, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 14, 1864.

Artemus T. White, private, 138th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted September 12, 1862.

John Wright, private, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1864.

Wm. H. Whitney, lieutenant, 50th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted Aug. 16, 1861; discharged June 13, 1865.

Charles C. Wright, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted July 22, 1862; served three months.

George Willoughby, private, Co. F, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; discharged June 3, 1865.

James H. Whittum, private, Co. E, 10th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Oct. 19, 1861; discharged June 17, 1865.

Thomas Wilson, private, Co. D, 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Jan. 18, 1864; served two years.

John Whittum, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug., 1862; served eight months.

George White, Jr., private, Co. B, 38th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861.

George H. White, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

Michael Wirman, private, Co. H, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 1, 1861; discharged June 2, 1863.

Harrison Woodcock, sergeant, Co. H, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 1, 1861; died Feb. 11, 1863.

James E. Woodin, private, Co. C, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 10, 1864.

Wm. R. Wolcott, private, Co. E, 1st Veteran Cavalry.

Wm. H. Wolvin, sergeant. Enlisted Sept. 14, 1862.

Alonzo Wolvin, private, Co. F, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; discharged June 3, 1865.

John A. Wood, private, Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 18, 1861.

PERSONAL SKETCH.

E. H. GIFFORD.

Mr. Gifford located upon the farm where he now resides in the year 1850. It was a poor tract, and in a dilapidated condition. He immediately began a series of improvements which ultimately placed this farm in the front rank. Mr. G. is a skillful agriculturist, and has succeeded, after long years of patient labor, in transforming it to one of the finest farms for which "Old Ontario" is so justly celebrated. A principal feature of the improvements was the planting of a line of maple-trees on either side of the highway, which have flourished finely, and that portion of the highway now is a delightfully-shaded avenue.

In 1860, Mr. Gifford erected the fine dwelling beautifully represented on another page of this work. This model residence was built after plans and specifications submitted by the celebrated architect, A. J. Warner, of Rochester, assisted by Ruel Taylor, of Newark, Wayne county. A view and plan of this dwelling was twice published in *Moore's Rural New-Yorker*, and many homes throughout various parts of the country were erected from the plans of this complete and handsome rural residence. Mr. Gifford is the possessor of about two hundred acres of land, and is surrounded by all the attributes of a happy home.

TOWN OF MANCHESTER.

Oft did the harvest to the sickle yield;
 Their furrows oft the stubborn glebe had broke;
 How jocund did they drive their team afield!
 How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke!—GRAY.

IN the fall of 1788 a road was constructed to Canandaigua from a landing-place in what is the town of Manchester, on the outlet, near where Dr. Stafford's mill now stands. It was the second road underbrushed upon the purchase, and the highway of emigration. Party after party debarked at the landing and moved on to other points, and it was not until 1793 that the first settlers made their entry upon this field. The tract was known as town 12, range 2, and was part of the original Farmington. It contains twenty-three thousand and forty acres of well-timbered land, whose price in real value was but \$460.80. The present aggregate valuation is \$1,121,825, and it has a population of 4187 souls. Seventeen school-houses and nine churches give indication of educational and religious development. One now looks upon a town wherein are seven villages, railway facilities, manufactures, and a famed sanitarium, where, eighty-three years ago, Joel Gillet, Stephen Phelps, and Joel Jared made the first settlement in the midst of a wild land, forest-hidden, and tenanted by beast and savage. Of these three men, Joel Jared made but brief sojourn. Stephen Phelps took up a tract, of which a portion constitutes the farm now owned by Ezra Pierce, Esq. He, too, remained not long, but, selling to Nathan Pierce, went to Palmyra and opened the second tavern there, and, finally, in 1820, removed to Illinois; and Joel Gillet came to stay. He is recognized as the first resident pioneer of Manchester. He contracted for the north half of lot 19, and received his deed June 23, 1796. This pioneer farm is thus located: commencing in the village of Manchester, at the corner store occupied at this date by Wilson and Allen, it extended west to the Farmington line, and south to the south line of the cemetery. On this land, in the summer of 1793, Gillet built the first dwelling erected in the town; it stood near the cemetery, and gave shelter to father, mother, and eight children,—three sons, John, Asa, and Asel; five daughters, Sarah, Ziba, Lydia, Ruth, and Anna. True to the principles of industrious self-reliance, but a year or so went by ere Mr. Gillet had erected a loom to weave the cloth they needed to wear.

Sharon Booth, aged nineteen, set out in the winter of 1790, with dog and gun, and came on foot to Utica. He was there joined by one Bishop, who accompanied him to Canandaigua, where he arrived in March. He found work up the lake, at five dollars and fifty cents per month, with Gamaliel Wilder for a time; then, returning to Canandaigua, engaged in teaming until March, 1794, and assisted in hauling the timbers for the first court-house. He purchased and built a house upon the north half of lot 23, township 12. On the 7th of August following he was married, at the residence of the bride, to Ruth, daughter of Joel Gillet; and this was the first wedding in Manchester. Two others besides Mr. Booth settled in the town during 1794,—Ambrose Phelps, who located on the south half of lot 23 and married Lydia Gillet, and Deacon John McLouth, whose dwelling was erected upon the site of the old Walker house on the north half of No. 21. The deed for his farm was received August 1, 1796. It is affirmed that his was the first framed barn built on the line of the Canandaigua and Palmyra road. This barn was used as a church, and Elder Shay was the preacher. McLouth is entitled to the distinction of having built the first cider-mill in the town; it was an old-time wheel-mill, and, if existing to-day, would be a curiosity worth seeing.

In 1795, Nathan Pierce and family, accompanied by the family of McLouth, his brother-in-law, came into the town. Pierce bought of Stephen Phelps, by contract, an undivided half of lot 15, and, later, purchased of Oliver Phelps the other half-lot. His log cabin, without door, gable end, or window, when completed, occupied the site of Ezra Pierce's residence.

Another settler of 1795 was Joshua Van Fleet, from Pennsylvania. He bought out Ambrose Phelps, who removed to No. 9. On March 25 of the year in question Dorris Booth, daughter of Sharon and Ruth, was born,—the first white child born in Manchester. Thomas Sawyer and family set out, during the winter of 1795, from Rutland, Vermont, for Ontario County. They had a span of horses

and yoke of oxen, and with these arrived in March, and built, at Littleville, a small frame house, north of the town line, east of Patrick O'Brian's. An elder son, Hooker Sawyer, located on one hundred acres, now part of the farm of Schuyler Sawyer. He also built himself a frame house. These two were the first frame houses erected in the town. Upon his land Hooker put up a small shop, wherein he kept farm implements in repair, and this was the initial movement in mechanical industry in the town. From apples, given by a squaw, seeds were taken and planted, and the trees which sprang therefrom, and which still yield fruit, constituted the first apple-orchard in Manchester. A year from his arrival in the town, on March 12, 1796, Thomas Sawyer died. His funeral was the first; and his remains were buried in the old cemetery north of the residence of Oliver Royce, in the town of Hopewell. In 1802, Joseph Hooker, a son, married Desire Root, who had come west in 1798. In 1796, Luke Phelps came to the settlement and located land; but clearing was not his trade, and the howls of wolves, terrifying to others, were musical to him, and the wolf-hunter was only happy when in pursuit of those cowardly depredators upon the early sheep-folds.

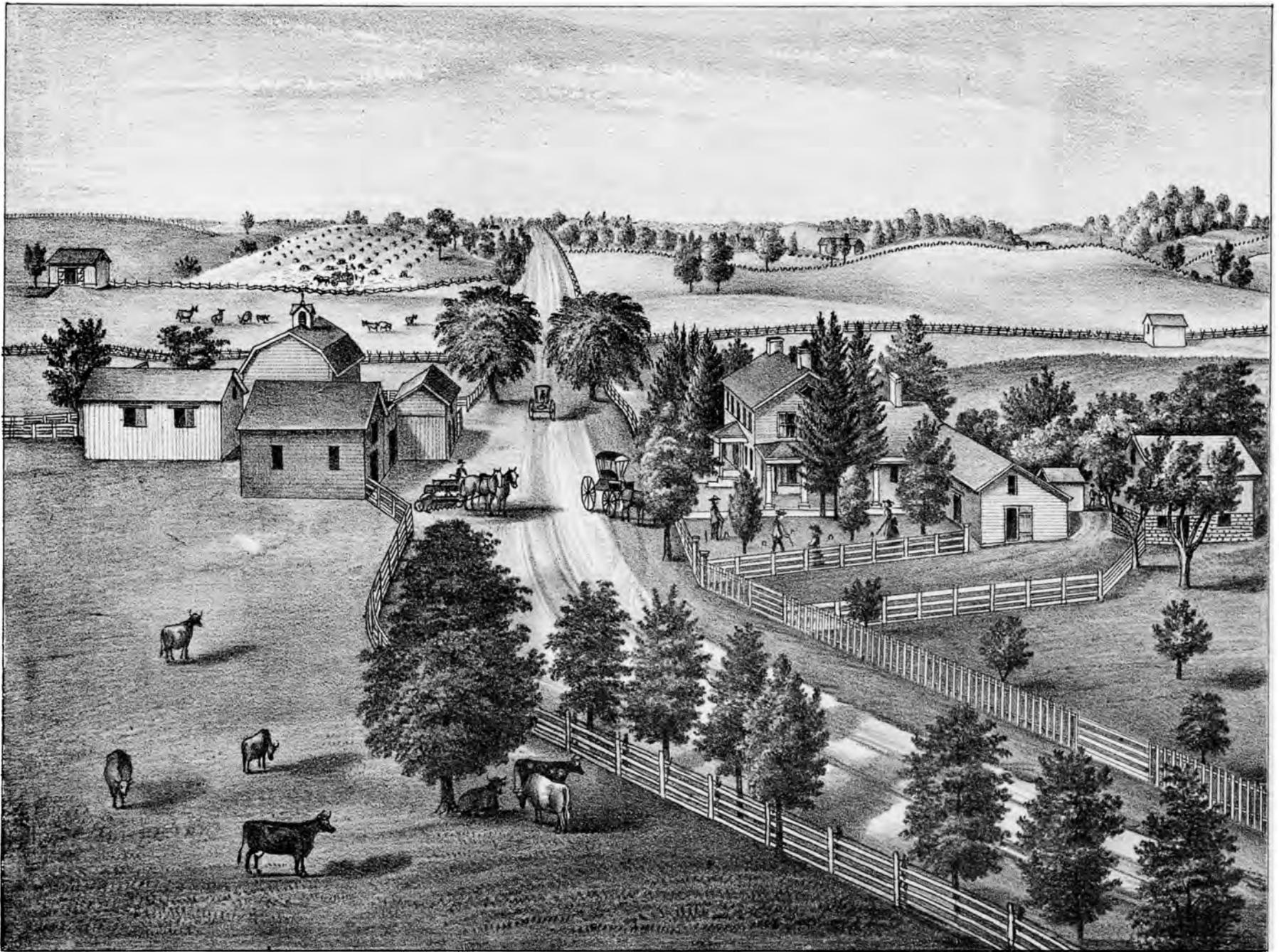
Another settler of 1796 was Bezaliel Gleason, whose log house was built on lot 37, near the house until recently the residence of Hiram and William Aldrich. It has been stated that Manchester was a part of Farmington, and in 1797 Farmington was known as a district.

The first election in the united town was held April 4, 1797, at the house of Nathan Aldrich, and was superintended by Phineas Bates. Nathan Pierce was chosen a road commissioner, John McLouth, assessor, and Sharon Booth, collector. Joshua Van Fleet was elected a member of the "school committee," and Joab Gillet became pound-master. Closely following the earliest settlement came the first religious meeting. On November 24, 1796, persons of the Baptist denomination met at the house of John McLouth, and, agreeing thereto, sent an invitation to Elder David Irish, of Scipio, to pay them a visit. On January 14, 1797, Elder Irish, accompanied by Timothy Baker and Asa Caswell, came from Scipio and Aurelius. A council met February 11, in which Elder Irish was moderator, and John McLouth clerk. Two days later, fellowship was accorded by delegates from the two places named, and the First Baptist Church of Farmington was organized. The name does not indicate the locality, as all the church edifices were erected within the present limits of Manchester. When the town was divided the church changed its name, and became known thereafter as "The First Baptist Church of Manchester." This society was not only the first church formed in the town, but was the first Baptist church which was ever formed or organized in New York west of Cayuga lake. So far as learned, the first arrival in the settlement during 1797 was Benjamin Barney and family, from New Jersey. He came on during the summer, took up a farm of seventy-seven acres, and built a cabin upon the site of Wm. Bement's house. Returning east in the fall he moved on during the winter, and when ninety years of age left Manchester to pass his remaining days with a son who had removed to Genesee county. A man named Jacob Rice had come into the town with Nathan Pierce in 1795. Later he contracted land crossed by the outlet at the site of Rice's saw-mill. He erected his first house opposite the residence of Dr. Warn, and later caused a saw-mill to be built on the banks of the stream. His son, Myron Rice, lives on the old homestead, in a dwelling upon the south side of the outlet. In 1798, Isaac Lapham and Jedediah Dewey came to the town; the former was from Massachusetts, the latter from Suffield, Connecticut. Lapham, in company with a man named McFarland, made the journey on horseback. They located and bought one thousand acres; each contracted for five hundred acres, at four dollars per acre. The land lay along the banks of the outlet, northward, in extent beyond the William Short road. The Genesee fever attacked McFarland, and in the fall he returned to New England and exchanged with Gilbert Howland for a farm of fifty acres. Phelps and Gorham deeded the land located by Isaac Lapham to his father, David Lapham, a resident of Adams, Massachusetts. The deed bears date November 13, 1798, and conveys lands contiguous and extending from the Manchester Centre and Port Gibson road westward. On June 18, 1801, these lands were conveyed from father to son. Mr. Lapham made improvements and sowed his first wheat

PLATE LXVII



AZEL THROOP.



(PORT GIBSON P.O.)

RES. OF AZEL THROOP & SONS, MANCHESTER, ONTARIO CO., N.Y.

in the fall of 1798. Beside a spring west of the dwelling of William Short stands a willow-tree, sprung from a slip brought by Mr. Lapham from his Bay State home. The family numbered eight children, six boys, two girls. Epiphra lives north of Manchester Centre, at the four corners, upon part of the homestead; Jared is in Michigan, Isaac in Delaware, Spencer in Palmyra, New York; Lucinda, wife of George Smith, of Palmyra; and Marietta, wife of Hinckley Fay, of Farmington. Jedediah Dewey left home in June, 1798, and fell in with the family of Benjamin Burney, then seeking a new home. The lake was crossed upon a scow, and the journey continued in company with his new friends. Dewey located land west of Burney, with whom he lived pending the erection of his house, which stood upon the site of Jedediah Dewey's residence. At four dollars per acre his farm cost him five hundred and twelve dollars. His house built, he cleared a patch of ground and sowed two acres in wheat. Dewey then went to Connecticut, married Anna Bement in November, and, with ox-team, sled, bride, and two cows, set out for his forest home, which was reached in February, 1799. The journey occupied three weeks, and the same distance has been traveled by descendants in fourteen hours. Desire Root came out with the couple and married, as stated, Joseph Sawyer. Dewey made purchase of his first hay in March, of Sharon Booth. Nine children were born to Jedediah and Anna, and the cradle in which they rested was but the hollowed section of a log. The first settler in the village of Manchester was Sylvester Davis, who located there to follow his trade. His blacksmith-shop, erected in 1798, a few rods east of the Manchester bridge, was the first in the town. For years he occupied his shop, and was in later years known as captain of militia. Controversy respecting boundary lines caused a new survey of the township, which was made during 1798 by James Smedley. During the winter a prayer-meeting, held by Methodists at the house of Sharon Booth, gave a beginning to what ultimately became the first Methodist church of Manchester. The first settler, near Plainsville or Gypsum, was Abraham Spoor, a resident of the locality in 1798, and following him during the same year came the Vanderhoofs, Jacob and John, from Morris county, New Jersey, and selected lands in and around Plainsville. Lots 81 and 64 were deeded June 5, 1800, to their father, Garret Vanderhoof, who came in during the summer.

The Vanderhoofs came in wagons, via Oneida, and took five weeks for their journey. Their first abode was a log house close by the site of Sherman Mosher's dwelling; and, in default of better material, blankets were used for doors. A loaded gun was kept convenient to reach, to repel any intruding wild beast; and fresh meat they dared not keep at night in the house. All table furniture, even to plates, was of wood and home-made. Meal was made by corn pounded in a hollowed stump, and groceries were obtained at Geneva.

SETTLERS AND EVENTS OF 1799.

The closing year of the last century presents us the names of Nathan Jones, Peleg Redfield, Joseph Hart, Jacob White, Daniel Macomber, and Asa Reed. These, with their families, came on from the east and began new points of settlement. Macomber came in winter, and squatted on the north half of lot No. 71, now owned by Henry C. Hill. Unable to make payment, he never obtained a title. He had, at one time, the belief that his time had come to die, and "went to bed with his breeches on"; there he had remained six months, when one day Ephraim Hall, in search of his cows, found and pursued a bear, which came close in front of Macomber's door. The invalid heard the shouts of Hall, saw the bear, and forgot his ills; he sprang up and joined in the chase; the game was captured, and Macomber cured. Whether more generally brought to notice, or the loneliness of the life was the occasion, the records of early settlement furnish many instances of mental aberration.

During the summer, Asa Reed, Aunt Mittie, his wife, and two sons, Asa and Calvin, came to Silver street, and was the second family to settle in that locality. The parents died in the town and the sons moved west. The love of hunting was with this family a passion. To hunt "coons" was the delight of the father. On one night three large raccoons fell into his hands, and as he returned home with them he met neighbor David Aldrich, to whom he showed the results of his hunt, and said, "Dave, if I could but catch a coon that weighed a thousand pounds!" Poverty stood in the way of the boys obtaining guns. Finally one was secured, but it would not stand cocked. The boys, proceeding to hunt, found a deer. Calvin in vain essayed to discharge the piece; finally Asa, eyeing first the deer and then his brother, said, "Hands too, Calvin! hands too, I can cock it in less than fifteen minutes." Time sped, and likewise the deer, and the Reeds did not have venison for supper.

Jacob White was the first settler in the neighborhood of the Armington school-house, and occupied a house built near or upon the site of Goodale's residence. On July 31, 1799, he obtained the deed of lots Nos. 6 and 81, paying therefor

\$750. Nathan Jones and family located on the Shaving street road, a mile west of Clifton Springs. Their habitation was in the lot where stands an old red-painted house, a few rods west of Full creek. Jones erected a saw-mill upon the site of the old plaster-mill yet standing. A purchase had been made by Ebenezer Pratt early in 1798; he became the purchaser of lot 17, now including the farms of Dr. Pratt, Augustus Pratt, and D. B. Record, and then lying between the lands of Joab Gillet and Nathan Pierce. Two sons, Ebenezer and Elkanah, came out and settled upon the purchase. Their habitation was a doorless and windowless double-log house, which stood in front of what is now Dr. Pratt's front yard. The floors were of split bass-wood logs, hewed smooth. It is said that when the floor became soiled one of the brothers would take his adze and go to work. The result would be a pile of soiled chips in the fire-place and a new floor. The house was used as a tavern until 1802, when Ebenezer built another, and set up a new tavern on the Gillet tract. This new structure was a one-story frame, low but capacious. The old "yellow house," after many years, has vanished amid the wrecks of the past. The double-log house was the first tavern in the town. In 1802, Ebenezer Pratt, Sr., with the rest of the family, joined the boys; and it was closely following this reunion that Ebenezer, united in marriage to Margaret Speer, had built and opened the tavern above noted.

Prior to 1798, three persons, Israel, Thomas, and Nathaniel Harrington, alike in surname, yet of no kin, settled on Silver street. Thomas located upon thirty acres of the west end of lot 108, now known as the McCauley farm, and Nathaniel settled upon lot 109, and later sold to James Coates. Israel and his two daughters, Mary and Lucretia, made their home with Thomas, who married Mary, while Nathaniel did the same by Lucretia, and so established full relation by marriage. Nathaniel, having sold, as indicated, to Coates, went to the Holland purchase, and thence to Jackson, Michigan. All the family went with him from here. Jeremiah Hart, accompanied by his father, Joseph, came out in 1799, and purchased one hundred and two acres of lot 13, original survey. Deed was received in 1809, and was from Theodore Sedgwick, of Massachusetts. The land is now owned by G. W. McLouth. Jeremiah, soon after locating, married Ella Harrington. Their children were Joseph, Ellery, and David. Joseph was provided a farm on lot 29, whereon his son, Robert F., resides. The homestead fell to Ellery, and David died young.

On the 15th of November, 1799, Peleg Redfield bought of Oliver Phelps lot 69, and part of lot 67, township 11, giving in exchange his small farm in Suffield, Connecticut. Seven hundred and twenty dollars was the consideration for one hundred and eighty acres, located a mile and a half west of Clifton Springs, and now owned by a son, W. H. C. Redfield. Having located, Redfield erected the body of a log house, cleared three acres, and in February, 1800, removed hither with his wife and six children. That part of the journey west of Utica was memorable. The family came with a span of horses and a sleigh; the latter was loaded with bedding, furniture, and the family; the snow was three feet deep, and progress was very slow. The cabin of Jedediah Dewey gave shelter until spring, and "bark would peel." The log house was then completed and the family moved in. By fall a double-log dwelling had been constructed, and therein was found ample room. In 1805, Redfield erected a good frame dwelling, and obtained for it nails and glass at Utica. The house, unchanged save in needful repair, is yet standing. The wife of Peleg Redfield was Mary Judd, the mother of ten children—eight boys and two girls. She died subsequently, in her eightieth year, while Peleg survived till May 26, 1852, when he died, at the age of ninety. The eldest of the family, Heman J. Redfield, studied law in the office of John C. Spencer, at Canandaigua; removed to Batavia, where he is yet living. Manning, the second, became a farmer, and was accidentally killed on February 26, 1850, while marketing grain at the flouring-mills in Manchester village. Lewis H. became apprentice to James D. Bemis, of Canandaigua, in 1812. In 1814 he was known as editor and proprietor of the *Onondaga Register*. He removed in 1829 to Syracuse, and united his paper with the *Gazette*. In 1832 he sold *The Syracuse Register and Gazette*, and at present is a resident of the place. He is one of the oldest living printers in the State. The other children filled high positions in society, and justify the prominence which attaches to their history.

The town was first divided into road districts March 8, 1799. Three of the seven were in what is now Manchester. District No. 8 included the west half of the town, No. 6 east of the centre line and north of the Canandaigua outlet, and No. 7 the remainder. On April 2, a town meeting was held at Nathan Herendeen's house. Joshua Van Fleet and Hooker Sawyer were chosen road commissioners; Nathan Pierce, assessor; Joab Gillet, poor-master. Benjamin Peters, Peter Spekin, and Benjamin Barney were made overseers and fence viewers of the three road districts mentioned. Nathan Pierce was made chairman of the school committee, and the place of the meetings was voted to be at the house of William Clarke.

The first general election was held in 1799, for senators and assemblymen to represent Ontario and Steuben in the Legislature. The following is a record of election found on page 9 of the old town-book :

"FARMINGTON, May 4, 1799.

"I hereby certify that the inspectors of election of this town—that is, Otis Comstock, Nathan Pierce, Asa Willmarth—returned certificates, subscribed by them, of the statement of votes received at said election for assemblymen and *cenetors*, which was as follows, viz.: Charles Williamson had twenty-four votes for Assemblyman for the county of Steuben; Nathaniel Norton had the same in Ontario; Vincent Matthews and Moses Kent had each twenty-four votes for *Cenetors*.

"ASA WILLMARTH, Town Clerk."

This abbreviated record shows a unanimous choice. The two dozen voters of 1799 had increased, in 1875, to one thousand and forty, cast for governor in the same territory. On May 3, 1800, election for member of Congress was held, with forty-one votes cast. Thomas Morris received thirty-eight votes; William Stuart, three. Prominent among the families which had increased the number of votes by seventeen in the town, within the year, by their immigration, were the Howlands, Grangers, Throops, Rushes, and Shekells.

The New England farmers, scant in resource, traded their small estates and received good-sized western farms. The proprietors, Phelps and Gorham, were no losers, as the income of settlers enhanced the value of adjacent tracts. Gilbert Howland, of Adams, Massachusetts, traded his farm of fifty acres to McFarland for five hundred acres, located in Manchester, in 1798. The family arrived February, 1800. The deed given by Oliver Phelps is dated April 25, 1799, and conveys lots 39, 41, 76, and parts of 38, 84, 92, and 36, in consideration of one thousand five hundred and three dollars. On the day after the family's arrival a great snow-storm raged, and in its midst they went to the cabin of Job Howland, resident of Farmington. As Gilbert, striding through the snow, saw his brother Job standing in the door, he shouted, as his greeting, "Job, you lied; you said it never snowed out here!" The two families resided together until a log house was built, just west of William Steele's place. Mrs. Howland had brought on a package of apple-seeds, and finding all busy in planting beans, potatoes, and other articles for more immediate use, herself went to work and fired a large brush-heap near the house, and upon its site prepared the earth and in drills planted the seeds. From these seeds grew trees which are standing to-day, evidences of an enterprising woman's forethought. The family consisted of Gilbert, Elizabeth, his wife, and seven children, Jonathan, Nicholas, David, Charles, Job, and Polly and Betsy. In 1819, Gilbert divided his lands into four farms among his children, and the old estate long remained in their hands.

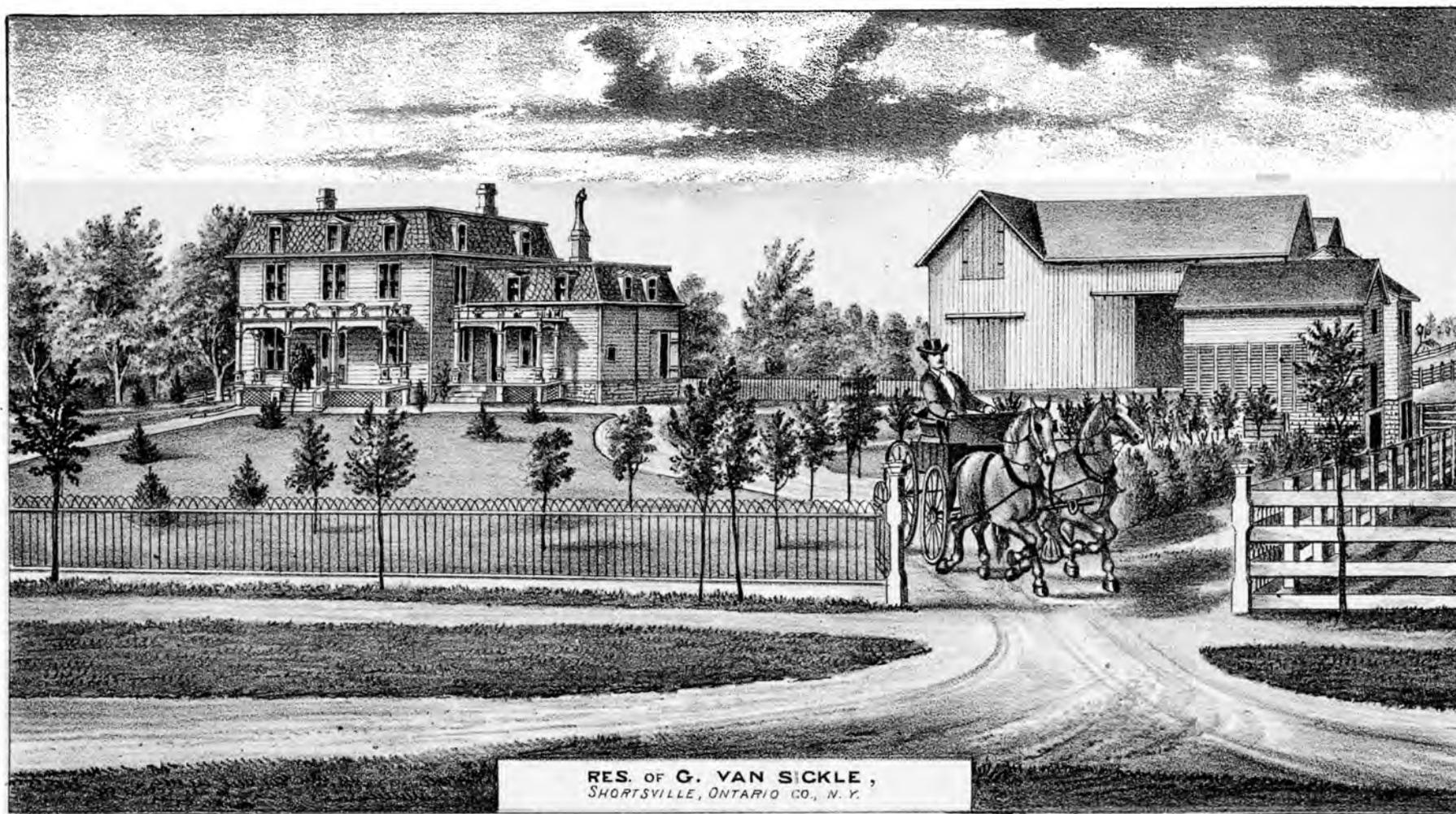
The settlement of Manchester, began in the southwest, gradually extended to the north and east. John Shekell, of Frederick county, Maryland, was the first settler in what is now the village of Clifton Springs. On the hill-top east of the village stands a frame building, publicly known as Mrs. Balcom's boarding-house. This was the old Shekell mansion, to the east end of which stood the original double-log house which was built in 1800, and opened as a tavern to travelers. With the arrival of the family, in 1801, came the first slaves in the town, three in number, Nath, Rose, and Lucy. They were in time set free, and provided each with five acres of land, and provision made for maintenance as long as they lived. On September 29, 1802, Mr. Shekell received a deed for lot No. 99, in township 11, 2d range, excepting "the New Brimstone Spring, together with ten acres of land adjoining to same." Five hundred and forty dollars were paid for one hundred and thirty-five acres, which were bounded by the town line on the east, north by what would now be a prolongation of Teft avenue, west by a line coinciding with the west boundary of the village lot of William Cox, and south by a line outside corporate village limits. Shekell brought out a grown family. Richard settled the Sanger place, disliked the climate, and, selling to Harley Redfield, returned to Maryland. Benjamin married Nancy Jones, and lived upon the farm now occupied by Sidney Jackson. Other members of the family lived and died in the town.

Samuel Rush was the father of eleven children. The ninth in order of birth was Russell M. Rush, born in 1793, and living with his daughter, Mrs. McLouth. Two sons of Samuel had preceded him, and settled in Farmington. Samuel Rush, with four children, Mary, Rhoda, Marquis, and Russell, reached the house of the Pratts on October 16, 1800. It was decided to remain there till a house could be built. There were then two dwellings in the village of Manchester—the Pratts' and that of Sylvester Davis, directly opposite. The Rush farm was on lot 73, of the first survey, and now constitutes the Anson Lapham farm. In 1806, he sold out and went to Farmington. In the fall of 1805, Russell worked for Bezaliel Gleason two months for a barrel of salt and a pair of shoes. Salt was high, and the ordinary rate of exchange was eleven bushels of wheat for one

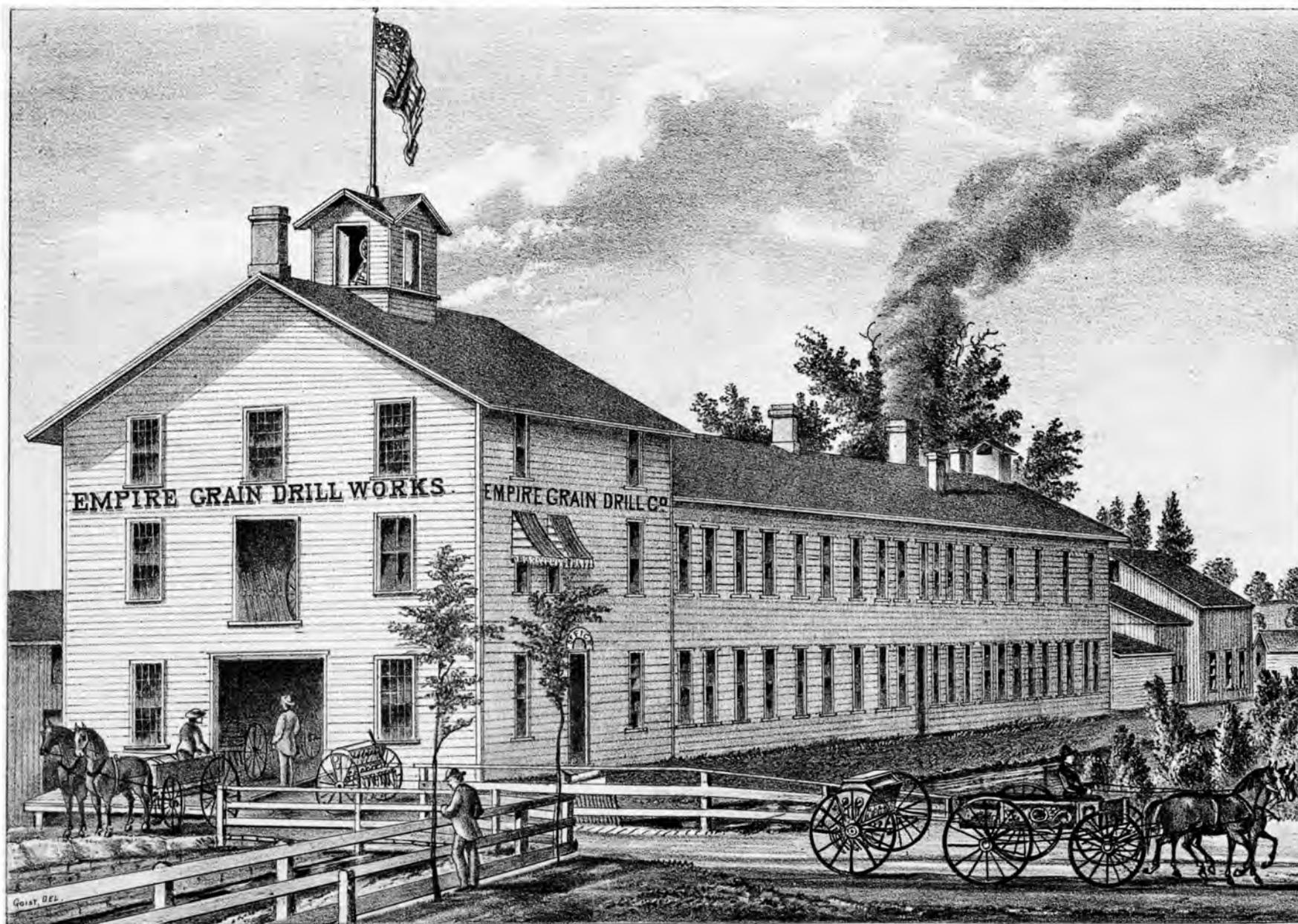
of salt, and then there were times of scarcity. Mr. Rush says: In 1814, Moses Buck erected the first building used as a tavern where stands the hotel kept by Nathan Aldrich. The old stone building refitted by Willson and Allen was built by Nathan Barlow, in 1809. He was the first store-keeper in the town, and likewise the first postmaster. Elihu Osgood, who had worked a year or so for Nathan Pierce and for Joseph Hart and others, finally made a purchase, in 1802, of twenty acres from the southeast corner of lot 13. He built a log house where stands the residence of his son Thomas, and to it brought Amy La Munion, his wife. In time the twenty acres have been increased to two hundred, and ten children had grown up to lives of usefulness and honor. Amanda, wife of Orrin Reed, of Stafford street, is the only survivor of four daughters. Thomas still resides upon the old farm; Barrus is a resident of Manchester; Myron went to California, thence to the Sandwich Islands, to escape consumption, the foe of the family, and there died; and Edward is a resident of Canandaigua. At one time the annual crop of wheat from the farm sold at from \$2500 to \$3000, and the labor was done by the family. The first settlers on Stafford street were Zuriel Fish and Philip La Munion, from Rhode Island, in the winter of 1799-1800. They started with a large ox-sled each, but spring came and the wagon took the place of the sled. Their land was reached about May 1, and preparatory work occupied the summer and fall. The house of Fish stood a half-mile east of Orrin Reed's; that of La Munion, near Norris Sawyer's tenant house. The former took up two hundred acres, the latter twenty-three. Ichabod Ward and Samuel Dorrance, of Connecticut, had loaned money to Oliver Phelps, and, as a repayment, the latter deeded to them large tracts in the northeast corner of Manchester, and adjacent lots in Phelps and Arcadia. These lands were located, about 1800, by the parties named. The first settler locating upon these lands was Benjamin Throop. Selecting his land in 1801, he brought on his family in 1802. His possessions included lots 121, 122, 54, 112, and part of 111. Four dollars an acre were paid, and the Connecticut homestead was thrown in at twenty dollars per acre. The first log house was built in the centre of what was then known as the six-mile woods, and stood a few rods west of the residence of J. A. Throop. The nearest house north, in 1802, was that of Judge William Rogers, of Palmyra, and southward there was none nearer than Plainsville. Abram Spoor, living upon Abram Vanderhoof's place, was the nearest neighbor. The first domicile was a flat-roof shanty; then a large hewed-log dwelling, one and a half stories high, was occupied: it had a pine floor and a brick chimney, and was altogether respectable for those days. Travel along the road was considerable, and the Throop house became a public hostelry. It was licensed in 1808, and continued to be for several years. Not only the whites patronized this inn, but the Indians regarded it as a favorite stopping-place in traveling from Oneida to Tonawanda, a reservation. As many as eighteen were kept over-night at one time. Benjamin Throop passed his days on the farm, and died at the age of eighty-seven, on January 17, 1842. His wife, Rachel, died in her ninety-ninth year. Azel Throop, the only survivor of the family, was ten years old when the family moved in, and still lives on the homestead with his son, J. Allen Throop. Gehazi Granger located one hundred and fifty-two acres of lot 96, original surveys; to earn the money to make payment he worked in the Littleville mills, owned by Zachariah Seymour. At the end of six years he had paid for his land. He built his first house about fifteen rods east of the Shaving street school-house, which stands on the corner of the original purchase. The farm is yet held by Julius N. Granger, Esq., who was married to Sarah Ann Douglas, of Brandon, Vermont. Mrs. Granger was sister to Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, a man esteemed by the American people and well-nigh made their president.

In 1804, Theophilus Short came to Manchester. Shortsville had then no inhabitants. The Canfield place was occupied by Levi Fuller, and in the vicinity dwelt Asel Kent. During 1802, Giles Sage entered the Silver street settlement and bought fifty acres from the west side of lot 109. The land is now owned by Wm. H. Coats. Mr. Sage married Lydia Herendeen, and of eight children there was but one son, Orson, who, removing to West Virginia, was one of those staunch Unionists who gave that region its fame and who suffered by the burning of his house at rebel hands, and whose personal services were given the country in the dangerous character of a spy. Another name prominently connected with Silver street is that of Ephraim Hill, who, on May 8, 1801, obtained a deed for two hundred and eight acres of land, embracing parts of lots 71 and 108, paying therefor one thousand one hundred and six dollars and fifty cents. His removal with his family was made early in 1802. The journey was made in sleighs as far as the salt springs of Onondaga; thence the journey was made in a wagon, upon which the lightest goods were taken, leaving the heavy furniture for another time. Unfortunately, the cooking utensils were left behind, and food was boiled in a three-pail kettle, it being the only article of the kind brought through.

Arriving at Clifton Springs, the primitive roads ceased, and the family had to



RES. OF G. VAN SICKLE,
SHORTSVILLE, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.



H. L. & C. P. BROWN, PROPRIETORS,
SHORTSVILLE, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.

create their own road. Hill, axe in hand, selected the route, and dodging large trees, cutting down brush and smaller ones, worked his way the remaining distance. He brought out a span of horses and eighteen head of cattle. The horses were stung to death by large, voracious yellow bottle-flies abounding in the woods. Only two acres of corn were raised the first summer, and upon this and what the forest could afford the cattle were fed. The family consisted of eleven children; two died east. Of the nine left, eight were boys; six of them died of consumption. Two are living, Joel Hill, in Chatauqua, and Ephraim; the latter lives in sight of the old homestead, just south of the Hopewell and Manchester line. When Ephraim was a youth, six families, all neighbors, lived along Silver street, and in those six families there were fifty children. In those same six houses live as many families, mainly descendants of the former ones. The ages of the parents are now about the same as they were then, and the number of children is but ten. The statement here applied has a wider range, and has a consequence full of interest to those who look to national welfare.

In the year 1803 Hezekiah Baggerly became a resident of Manchester, and purchased land now owned by Harrison Baggerly. Upon the site of the present family residence the first log house was built. Mr. Baggerly wrote his father, Henry, such encouraging accounts as led him to emigrate from the old home in Maryland to Ontario County, and take up his abode in Phelps, where his history may be found, and that of his sons Everett, Tyson, John, Alpheus, Samuel, Henry, and America. The Orme girls, Becky, Cynthia, and Harriet, accompanied by one servant, made the journey on horseback to Manchester from Frederick to see their sister Charlotte, the wife of Hezekiah Baggerly. Cynthia became the wife of Richard Giddings. Her sisters remained single through life. The name of Henry Price, of Maryland, a settler of 1807, upon the land now owned by Dennis C. Archer, is prominent in early record. He was twice married; first to Sarah Walker, then to Elizabeth Redmond. Twelve children were born to him, all of whom reached maturity. After a few years, Mr. Price sold his farm and removed to Clarkson, Monroe county. An early settler in Plainsville's locality was Abraham Spoor, upon the place now the property of Abram Vanderhoof. He was the father of five children. A peculiarity of the family is found in the fact that, with one exception, they were all professional singing-teachers.

Timothy Bigelow and family set out from the northern part of Herkimer, during the winter of 1804-5, for Ontario County. He packed his goods on a two-horse sleigh, and took his family in a cutter, and set out upon a toilsome journey by way of Utica and Oneida. When, finally, they rested on the eastern borders of the Montezuma marshes, the melting influence of the spring weather made progress difficult. Bigelow had purchased lot 51, and parts of lots 111, 52, 104, and 106, three hundred acres of the forest. He erected a log hut, which stood a short distance back of the dwelling of Edwin Slacy, and became the first settler at Halliday's Corners. Mrs. Bigelow was a woman of strong powers of endurance. It is said that at the age of sixty she carried thirty pounds of groceries from Buffalo to her home in Erie county, thirty miles' distance, and accomplished the journey in a day. She removed to Illinois, and lived to see her ninety-fifth year.

VILLAGES OF MANCHESTER.

Seven villages have an existence, either wholly or in part, within the bounds of Manchester. Those within are Manchester, Coonsville, Port Gibson, and Shortsville. Partly in Phelps are Plainville, Clifton Springs, and Littleville. Localities are designated as Stafford, Shaving, and Silver streets, and the North Woods. The village of Manchester derives its name from the town of Manchester, England, and the name seemed appropriate from the large woolen-mill existing there at an early day. This mill was erected in 1812, upon the present site of the Sheffield flouring-mill. Its projectors and builders were known as the Ontario Manufacturing Company, who bought the lands and water-power in September, 1811, of Joseph Smith. In this mill, 1814, Stephen Brewster was a workman. At an early day, the site of Manchester was covered by hemlock-trees, and hence took the name Hemlock Point. When Valentine Coon purchased the land, and a hamlet had grown up, it took the name Coonsville, which it bears among many to-day. The village contains two large distributing stores—that of Willson & Allen and Bradley & Smith. Also, the flourishing grocery and provision store of Anabel & Snyder. There is in the place a brick school-house, two churches,—a Baptist and a Methodist,—a post-office, and a hotel. During the existence of the company above noted it deeded to the village a park, which laudable pride is making a beautiful and attractive feature of the place.

Littleville was first known as Parker's Mills, after the builder of a grist-mill at that place. Norman Little bought the property, and it was then given the name, yet retained, of Littleville. An elderly lady purchased a farm midway between it and Shortsville, and, writing to a friend, said she did not know whether she

was "in the short end of Littleville or the little end of Shortsville." She expressed it well, whichever was the fact. Where the Vanderhoofs first settled was called the Dutch settlement. It then took the name Plainsville, and recently the vicinity of plaster beds has given it the name Gypsum. Port Gibson was named after Mr. Gibson, of Canandaigua, who was then prominently connected with the Erie canal. Being the only place where the canal touches the county, it is well named.

On the Canandaigua and Palmyra road are two well-known and ancient points, Armitage school-house and Mormon Hill. The school-house was built of stone, and stands on the northeast corner of the four corners on lot No. 4, original survey. When it was built, Mr. Armitage lived on the southeast corner, and hence the name. The Armitage dwelling is occupied by Michael Gannon, and the family have here no representatives, yet the old Armitage school-house is still a place by which to direct a person seeking a resident. Mormon Hill, the assumed spot where Joseph Smith found the golden tablets of the book of Mormon, is located on lot 85, east of the road, and within the limits of school district No. 10.

THE VILLAGE OF SHORTSVILLE.

In this village an enterprise in manufacture has constantly turned attention thither, and eventually the place promises to be one of considerable importance. The name Short's Mills was first given after Theophilus Short, of Honeoye. A house and a mill were built in 1804. A flouring-mill was put up on the west bank of the outlet, and a saw-mill on the site of Silas Pettet's mill. In 1822, Mr. Short put up a second flour-mill north of the first one. A woolen-mill had been built in 1818 by William Grimes. A blast furnace was put up in 1819, and a pottery was started, on a small scale; both have been abandoned. At present there are seven mills in the village, and these have a roll of one hundred and fifty operatives. A paper-mill, started in 1817, is now owned by James Jones. The Star Paper Company has two mills,—one for the manufacture of brown, the other of white paper; this latter mill stands on the site of the old grist-mill originally built by Mr. Short. The Empire Grain Drill manufactory of H. L. & C. P. Brown, also built on the old Short's property, was originated by them in 1855.

MANUFACTURES OF SHORTSVILLE.—Hiram L. & Calvin P. Brown established their business in the old foundry, now occupied by the new shop, and engaged wholly in the manufacture of grain-drills. The first year's labor, unassisted, resulted in a product of thirty drills, known as the "Pioneer Force-Feed Drill," patented several years previously. Various improvements have resulted in the machine now christened the "Empire." In 1856 thirty drills were built, and in 1876 seven hundred and eighty. The highest number of drills made in a given year was one thousand one hundred. Average yearly product three hundred and fifty. Total for twenty years, seven thousand. There is, in addition, a general foundry business. In 1876 thirty-five men have been employed. The largest force at any one time was forty-five men. The value of product in 1856 was two thousand dollars; in 1876, fifty thousand dollars. Shortsville has grown from a population of one hundred and fifty in 1856 to six hundred. Twenty-eight of eighty-three dwellings erected were put up by the Messrs. Brown or by their employees.

The *Star Paper Company* was originated as a joint-stock enterprise in 1867. During the year previous Dr. J. P. H. Deming had purchased the distillery site and the old Short's mills, ruined by fire in 1862, and found ample volume of water for his purpose. The capital stock subscribed was fifty thousand dollars. The first officers were Dr. Deming, president; Stephen T. Seymour, secretary and treasurer; and the board of directors, George W. Cuyler, V. P. Crandall, Frank W. Williams, C. H. Rogers, J. P. H. Deming, James W. Ryan, Steven Brewster, and Augustus Willson. The official list is changed only by the death of G. W. Cuyler, the succession of F. W. Williams to be president, and Mr. Deming has become general business superintendent. On organizing, the "Star Mill" was begun; it was mainly of stone, and deemed fire-proof. Dimensions are one hundred and fifty by seventy-five feet, and three stories. A straw barn has a capacity of two hundred tons. Manufacture is almost entirely confined to tea- and printing-paper. In 1871 the old woolen-mill was purchased, and does duty as the "Diamond" paper-mill. To residents they are known as the upper and lower mills. An iron railway, a furlong in length, unites them. The Diamond mill manufactures straw and rag wrapping, bogus manilla, and hardware-paper. Upwards of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars have been laid out in buildings and machinery. Sales for 1876 have exceeded one hundred thousand dollars. With former higher prices, the Star mill alone made in one year ninety-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars' worth of paper, at wholesale rates. The gross weight of material consumed in manufacture this year was two thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine tons. The pay-roll contains fifty-three names, and disbursements to employees were eighteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Adjoining the works of the Empire Drill Company is the manufactory of the Champion Hay and Grain Unloader, the invention of G. Van Sickle, Esq., of Shortsville. Mr. Van Sickle is the sole proprietor of this new and handy implement, a decided advance upon the now old-fashioned horse-fork. The skill which originates, and the energy which brings a useful invention before the public, are in themselves a prospective fortune; and the perfect adaption of Van Sickle's "Unloader" to its work is calculated to bring it into general demand. There are also in the village the plow and agricultural implement works of H. C. Sheffer & Co., a plaster-mill, and a machine-shop. In addition to its manufactures, Shortsville contains several stores and shops, a hotel, a commodious and handsome school-house, and a fine church belonging to the Presbyterians. The population number between four and five hundred, and there is every prospect of the town continuing to improve.

THE VILLAGE OF CLIFTON SPRINGS.

John Shekell, the early owner of the site of this resort of fashion and pilgrimage of the sick, lived in a rude log house upon the present site of the meat-market. He built the large frame now standing. William Hanna, from Maryland, came in second, and built a log house north of the railroad, where Mrs. Wayne now lives. He was the owner of a farm exceeding three hundred acres, and upon it raised a family and ended his days. The family removed to Michigan, where some are now living. James Hanna, a son, lived in the village for some time subsequent to the father's death. The third family in the place was that of Arnold Warfield, of Maryland. On his arrival he put up a small frame house upon his farm of two hundred acres. He remained upon the place from 1815 until his death. His son, Thomas, is a present resident of the village. About a year before the war of 1812, William Entricken, of Maryland, moved in, and began to exercise his vocation of blacksmith in a small, log-built shop, and gave a beginning to that indispensable industry. The shop stood opposite the present sanitarium. His log residence was near by it. He fell from a horse and broke his neck, and the family, selling, went west. The next smith was Myan Specker, whose shop stood upon the site of the dwelling of Mrs. Bunnell. Henson Walker built upon land owned by Nathan Warfield, whose farm he tilled until the arrival of the latter, when he removed to Michigan. These named constituted the early settlers of the present flourishing village of Clifton Springs. About 1805, Mr. Powell, of Geneva, erected a hotel opposite the present Universalist church. It was a large frame two-story building, the first in the place, and the only house save that of John Shekell. The hotel was leased to Shekell for several years. About ten years ago it was remodeled, and used as an air-cure. Leman Hotchkiss bought the property and leased it until its destruction by fire.

The first church edifice in Clifton was St. John's Episcopal, a small frame, put up about 1808, where Mr. Tiffany resides. The building was two-storied, and in dimensions about thirty by forty feet. It was sold to the Methodists about 1812, and burned down some thirty years ago. The first school-house in Clifton was built of stone, and stood just west of the present site of the Methodist Episcopal church. Among early teachers were Evan Warfield and George Spear. John Bradt opened the first store where now stands the Sherman block. It was small in size and limited in capital, and continued but a few years. Messrs. Rose & Spangle were the next merchants or storekeepers, and for some time occupied rooms in the Sherman block. The place is well supplied with large hotels. The Foster House was erected in 1869, by William Foster, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. Its dimensions are one hundred and fifty by sixty feet. It is three stories high, and accommodates one hundred guests. September 13 it was opened as a ladies' seminary for the nine months of the year, the remaining three months being used as a hotel. The Clifton House was erected in 1870, by Thomas W. Warfield, and opened as the Warfield House in July, 1871. It is ninety-seven by ninety-three feet, brick, and cost thirty-five thousand dollars; it changed name to Clifton House in 1875, and is kept by Murray Caldwell. The first story has four stores; it has forty-four sleeping rooms, three parlors, and all the arrangements of a first-class house. The first station-agent at the place was Timothy Hawkins; then came John A. Sutherland, and next came W. C. Church, the present incumbent. In 1850 a petition for a post-office was granted, and Moses Parke, receiving the appointment, kept the office in his hotel. The office was then removed to a store, and, in 1872, to its present location. Parke was succeeded by George Spangle, D. A. Lisk, A. J. Hand, and C. W. La Due, the present officer. The office ranks third-class. The growing reputation of the sanitarium, the projects for a fine seminary, the healing waters, and the healthful location, make the village a desirable place of residence.

WAR OF 1812 AND THE SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Among the old pioneers who had served in the war for Independence may be named Peleg Redfield, Nathan Pierce, Joshua Van Fleet, Samuel Rush, Joab Gillet, Thomas Sawyer, Israel Harrington, Ebenezer Pratt, and Nicholas Chrysler.

The rank of none is recorded save of Mr. Pierce, who was captain, and present in the expedition against Quebec and Montreal, under command of General Arnold. Among the first to volunteer from Manchester, in 1812, was Nathan Pierce, Jr., who had the misfortune to be captured, but was soon after discharged. Nicholas Howland was commissioned captain on May 28, 1812, in a regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Thaddeus Remington. His parents were Friends, and averse to his going upon the lines; but when tidings came of Buffalo captured scruples yielded, and, at the head of his company, he had begun his march when the news of the British retreat caused a return and disbandment.

The company was led by Lieutenant Peter Mitchell, who for a time served in the regiment as its adjutant. Heman J. Redfield was in the action at Queenstown Heights, and in 1813 was with General Harrison at Fort George, Upper Canada. In this campaign he received a brevet commission. His brothers, Manning and Harley, also stood in the American ranks, as did Joshua Stevens and John Wyatt, employees at Short's Mills. Moses and Jacob Eddy, father and son, were in the artillery company posted at Black Rock. John Robinson, Timothy Bigelow, and Asel Throop were also volunteers of this town in 1812. Achilles Botsford, the probable first shoemaker in Manchester, left his awl to fight for his country. Substitutes were furnished after drafting was inaugurated, and the usual price was fifty dollars. Russell M. Rush and Hooker Sawyer were in the ranks during the war. Omissions there may have been, and yet nineteen soldiers went from a town which at a general election cast not one hundred votes.

SECRET SOCIETIES OF MANCHESTER.

The first meeting for the organization of a Masonic lodge in the village of Manchester was held in the year 1815, at the hotel of Reuben Buck. A petition for a charter was sent to the Grand Lodge. At this initial meeting fourteen members of the order were present. A second meeting was held at the house of Elisha Johnson, and a permanent room was obtained of Mr. Buck, who was the first person elected and initiated as a member of the lodge. A project was started to build a school-house, and the lodge obtained permission to add a second story, to be used as a Masonic hall. A charter was granted November 20, 1816, and is signed by De Witt Clinton, Grand Master, Martin Hoffman, D. G. M., and John Wells, G. S. The organization is entitled Manchester Lodge, No. 269. A public installation of officers took place in the stone church between Manchester and Shortsville; and this was the first public meeting within its walls. E. Doty officiated as W. M. P. T. The address was by Mr. Collins, of Bloomfield. The officers installed were Elisha Johnson, Master; Theophilus Short, S. W.; Nathan Barlow, J. W.; John B. Rumsey, Secretary; Timothy Allen, Treasurer; Stephen Brewster, S. D.; Benjamin B. Brown, J. D.; J. D. Hoskins and James Devine, Stewards; and Henry Depew, Tyler. The following-named members of the lodge were present at the installation: John Crane, S. Clark, J. Miller, H. Howard, Reuben Buck, A. N. Buck, Nathan Pierce, John Averill, Rufus Pierce, Samuel S. Whipple, Peter Brown, James Stewart, Andrew Crocker, Zurial Brown, Benjamin Howland, William Pople, Peter Mitchell, and John Robinson. The last annual meeting of the lodge was held December 17, 1828. A circular was sent to various lodges to devise means to restore Masonry to the position held prior to the Morgan affair. A meeting to discuss this circular was held March 18, 1829, and was the last meeting of the lodge. Dr. Philip N. Draper died December 15, 1827, and his was the last burial with Masonic honors made by the lodge.

CLIFTON SPRINGS LODGE, of I. O. O. F., No. 286, had its first organization in 1851, at Manchester Centre. A fire destroyed the early archives, and on August 14, 1871, a new organization took place under the title given. The following enumerated were the first officers: John Shaw, N. G.; A. L. Willson, V. G.; Thomas Shaw, Secretary. John Shaw was the first P. G., followed in succession by A. L. Willson, George Thomas, and Edward Shaw, and finally Wm. Bradt, the present officer. The original membership was eighteen; the present, fifty-seven.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

In 1804, the first town meeting ever held within the limits of Manchester had its session at the house of Ebenezer Pratt. In 1815 it was held in the shop of M. and R. Buck, and in 1818 at the store of Nathan Barlow.

The question of a division was early brought forward, but year by year was defeated, until the division party, by appeal to the Legislature, accomplished their purpose. On March 31, 1821, the act of division was passed, and the new town was known as Burt.

The first town meeting was ordered to be held at the school-house near the residence of David Howland. The people did not like the name given their town, and April 16, 1822, it was changed to Manchester.

The first meeting of Manchester was held in 1823, at the school-house; but in

1824 "The annual meeting in and for the town of Manchester was opened, agreeable to adjournment, on the *rewins** of the old school *hous*, and for want of shelter was adjourned to Peter Williams' Barn."

At the town meeting held in 1821, Joshua Van Fleet was elected supervisor; Gehazi Granger, clerk; Thomas Kingsley, David Howland, and Peter Mitchell, assessors; William Popple, collector; Jacob Cost, Carlos Harmon, and Nicholas Howland, commissioners of highway; Titus Bement and James Harland, overseers of the poor; William Popple, Robert Spear, and John Schutt, constables; Addison N. Buck, Azel Throop, and George Redfield, commissioners of common schools; C. Harmon, P. Mitchell, and Leonard Short, inspectors of common schools.

During the period from the organization of the town in 1797 till its division in 1821, citizens of Manchester held position of supervisor for nineteen years. Nathan Pierce was elected to the office for fifteen consecutive years. An office not pleasant but essential was that of collector. The duty was the gathering up of moneys due from tax and fines. Sharon Booth filled the place in 1797, Isaac Lapham in 1800, and his brother, Joshua, in 1802. William Mitchell was elected from 1809 to 1819. During Mitchell's term all able-bodied men were required to report at stated periods to some convenient point for general training; and fines were imposed on those absent. Mitchell, firm and courteous, levied on whatever came convenient, and live-stock and fowls made up a large proportion of his proceeds.

INITIAL EVENTS AND HUMORS.

The first burial in the cemetery at the village of Manchester was Dorris Booth, who died January 11, 1801. She was the first person born in the town, as we have stated, and was the eldest child of Sharon Booth. The first merchant to do business in the town was Nathan Barlow. The first physician was James Seward, and the first shoemaker Achilles Botsford. The first fire occurring in town was the burning of Booth's log house. Ten dollars bounty was voted for every wolf's head taken within the limits of the "destrict." A certificate was given for a scalp. Isaac Hathaway gave a certificate for a wolf-scalp on January 25, 1798. This was the first wolf-scalp taken in the new town. The last wolf was killed in 1818 by Joseph Burney and Christopher Brady, in a hunt at which a large number of men and boys were present. Stock ran on the "common,"—that is, was turned loose, and grazed in field and wood unfenced. The cattle were liable to stray away, and as a means of identification various marks were recorded. The first record of a stray was made December 10, 1802, by Cromwell Wells, who states he has "Found within my Inclosed Land a Last spring Calf, Read and White," etc. Another stray is advertised, "Found within my inclosure a three-year old bay colt having no *ear-marks* on him except a *short tail*." In early days, Timothy Ryan located in the southwest corner of the town, on a part of lot 23, now owned by J. Hart Latting. He paid for his farm and received his deed in 1808. He gave part of his attention to bee-raising. On May 12, 1814, he was attacked by his bees and stung to death. He was buried in the old cemetery near the residence of Oliver Royce, and on his tombstone is the following epitaph:

"A thousand ways cut short our days; none are exempt from death.
A honey-bee, by stinging me, did stop my mortal breath.
This grave contains the last remains of my frail house of clay;
My soul is gone, not to return, to one eternal day."

EDUCATIONAL—EARLY SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

At the first annual town meeting three persons were elected as the committee on schools, and until 1815 all educational affairs were under their control; but in this year "inspectors of common schools" were elected, and consisted of a board of six members. Clara Crane was one of the early teachers in a log school-house used by the settlers of Silver and Shaving streets. The locality of the house is not known. Later, each street built a house for itself, and had its own school. The first school in the village of Manchester was taught by James Mitchell, in the loom-house of Jacob Gillett. At a later date a school-house was built on the corner now occupied by Jeremiah Rushmore. The first teacher in that house was Miss Draxy McLouth, to whom the children came from the Pratt, Pierce, and Howland neighborhoods. School districts were multiplied, and each locality had its own house. A building for educational purposes was then erected near the site of Hiram Jennings's residence. Finally, a brick house was built on the east side of the square. The first school in Shortsville was held in the house of Asel Kent, and was conducted by Manning Redfield. In 1807, a school-house was built on the Elam Dewey farm, and the instructor, Rev. Fitzgerald, was especially remembered as a great snuff-taker. He was succeeded by Polly Pierce, who, in addition to English rudimentary instruction, added lessons in knitting. The first school-

house in Shortsville was built, in 1811, where now stands the house of William Camp. The first teacher was Harry Robinson, followed by Sylvester Minor and Aaron Pomeroy. In the northeast part of the town, the first school was held in a lean-to attached to the dwelling of Dr. Ainsworth, on the Holcomb farm. This place is just across the line in Palmyra, but was attended by all the Manchester children convenient to it. As early as 1800, Benjamin Throop, Jr., was a teacher there. Some years afterwards, a log house was built near the home of Isaac Moore. In 1809, James Huggins taught there. A neat frame was built, in 1816, near the present dwelling of Laban Wells, and from there it was removed to the four corners, localized as War Shanty.

A *town library* was projected in 1814 in the village of Manchester. The citizens of the town subscribed and took one thousand shares of stock, at one dollar per share. Standard books were purchased and free of use to stockholders, and at nominal rates to others. The library at one period contained over six hundred volumes. The remnant of this collection, in the hands of J. R. Pratt, M.D., evidence a judicious selection and an extensive use.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF MANCHESTER.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH of Manchester dates to February 13, 1797, as we have elsewhere said. A council was held in Farmington. Elder L. Irish presided at the meeting which ultimately gave fellowship to the church. It claims priority in point of organization over all other churches of the denomination west of Cayuga lake. Until 1810, early meetings were held at various localities, primarily at the residence of John McLough. At the date assigned, a log meeting-house was erected upon a lot bought of Oliver Phelps for the purpose. In 1815, a stone chapel was built upon the same lot. A lot was bought in the village of Manchester during 1849, and upon it a handsome church edifice was erected.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH was organized in 1813. The first pastor of this society was Elder William Rowe. Among the first deacons who stood connected with the organization were Messrs. Gaines, Howell, and Isaac Olds. The first services were held within a school-house at Plainsville, at Marletown, and in a school-house on the New Creek road. The needs of the society made the erection of a church very desirable; accordingly, we find that in 1833 a subscription was started for the erection of a church. A building was duly constructed, and its dedication took place during the same winter. The services on this occasion were performed by Elder Smith. The stone-built edifice stands in Gypsum, and is an interesting old structure, with good interior and a commodious and convenient basement. The church has a present membership on the rolls of ninety-three persons, and its present pastor is Rev. P. Owens.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH at Clifton Springs was organized in 1808. Meetings had been held more especially under the direction of Mr. Baggerly up to this time and later. By his influence and exertions a building had been erected, which bore his name. The first trustees of the society were Hezekiah Baggerly, Peter Baggerly, William Ferguson, Robert Ferguson, and Jared Knapp. Among the first members, besides the names of trustees, we give those of Hester Ferguson, Ann Fillott, Rev. John Baggerly, Rev. Calvin Coates, Joshua Coates, L. B. Ferguson, Joshua Giddings, John Cost, Robert Baggerly, Richard Shekell, and Benjamin Shekell and wife. The Episcopalians had on their hands an unfinished church, which the Methodists purchased about 1810. This building burned down about 1841. The society then reorganized on March 1, 1846, having, during the years 1843-44, erected a brick church at a cost of some three thousand dollars. The building was dedicated by Rev. Manly Tooker, and stood through the mutations of a score of years. At reorganization the following trustees were elected: Jesse Cost, John Cost, Levi B. Ferguson, R. H. Shekell, A. J. Hanna, J. Coates, Thomas C. Barkley, Richard Giddings, and Gideon D. Baggerly. It was called the Third Methodist Society in Manchester, Clifton Springs. The membership consisted of about sixty persons. The first preacher in this organization was Rev. Wilson Osborn. Subsequent pastors have been William M. Ferguson, Calvin Coates, David Ferris, J. M. Bull, Thomas Stacy, and C. C. Gardner, besides others not remembered. In 1867 the old church had become too small to accommodate the congregation, and after various measures had been suggested, it was resolved to build a new house. The old one was torn down, and on the site the corner-stone of the new one was laid in May, 1867, with appropriate ceremony, by Rev. Thomas Stacy. Various articles were deposited in the stone, in accordance with custom.

The edifice was dedicated to the worship of God in February, 1868. The sermon was delivered by Bishop Simpson. The structure is the finest in the village, and does credit to the builders. The cost was some seventeen thousand dollars, a large portion of which was defrayed by Dr. Foster. The present membership of the society is one hundred and thirty, and the pastors are Rev. J. T. Gracy and Rev. George Loomis. Connected with the church is a flourishing;

* Ruins.

Sunday-school, now attended by about one hundred persons,—ten teachers, ninety scholars; E. D. Copp, superintendent.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH at Manchester had its origin in class-meetings held at the house of Sharon Booth. When, in time, a school-house was built, the meetings were held therein. The present church edifice dates from 1841, at which time it was completed and the services of dedication performed by Manly Tucker, the presiding elder. The resident minister was the prime mover in getting a society formed, and his efforts were ably seconded by Moses Lemmons, Sharon Booth, Joseph Sawyer, Benj. Armington, John Lathbury, and Thomas Hornsby. The first steward in the society was Joseph Sawyer, and the first class-leader Thomas Lathbury. The original membership was about forty; it is now about ninety. The pastor in charge is Rev. Joseph De Lorm.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—In the year 1857 there was organized in the stone school-house at Shortsville, through the efforts of William Young, a Presbyterian Sabbath-school. Assistance was given in this work by Roswell Stafford, Hiram Land, Calvin P. Brown, Dr. Thomas A. Brown, and others. During December following a meeting was held in the school-house, and at that time was organized what has been known as the First Presbyterian Society of Manchester. The Rev. Charles H. Chester, of Geneva, was called by the society to hold a weekly service at the aforesaid school-house. At the expiration of a year he was succeeded by the Rev. William J. Stoutenburgh, who officiated with marked ability and success until 1860. It was during the winter of 1858-59 that efforts were put forth to raise funds wherewith to build a meeting-house, and not without success. On the 26th of January, 1860, a committee, appointed by the presbytery of Geneva, organized the society as the First Presbyterian Church of Manchester. The following-named persons constituted the original membership: Dr. Thomas A. Brown, Mrs. Emily Brown, Hiram L. Brown, Mrs. Hester Brown, Leonard Warfield, Mrs. Elvira Warfield, Mrs. G. C. Hill, Mrs. Cornelia E. Brown, Joel Crofut, Roswell Sheffer, Mrs. Mary Sheffer, and Mrs. M. L. Hillard. The first elders of the church were Hiram L. Brown and Dr. Thos. A. Brown. The first deacon was Leonard Warfield. We have said that an appeal to the liberality of the community had been made for building funds, and in 1859 work upon a church edifice had begun, which was brought to a completion during March, 1860, and dedicatory services were held therein by Rev. Ira Ingraham. About June 15 Rev. Richmond James was employed as supply, and officiated in that capacity until November, 1869, with the exception of the last year of the civil war, when he served as an army chaplain. During his absence the pulpit was supplied by students from the theological seminary at Auburn. Rev. James M. Harlough was pastor from September 11, 1871, to September 16, 1873. The Rev. Chester C. Thorn, the present pastor, took charge of the society February 1, 1873. The society is in a prosperous condition, and the church building, located on the main street, evinces taste, presents a fine interior, and has a full seating capacity for its growing congregation.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL (Episcopal church).—The Rev. Davenport Phelps, a noted pioneer missionary of the Protestant Episcopal church in western New York, was the first to gather a congregation of that communion at Clifton Springs. The organization was effected as early as 1806-7, with the following-named officers: John Shekell and Samuel Skekell, wardens; Darwin Seager, William Warner, George Willson, Archibald H. Beale, Davis Williams, Thomas Edmonston, Alexander Howard, and William Powell, vestrymen. This early effort was not attended with permanent results. Although a church edifice had been erected, it was, while yet unfinished, sold to the Methodists, by whom it was long occupied. Following the extinction of the parish, only occasional services were maintained, at long intervals, until a recent period. At the close of 1866, Rev. William B. Edson settled at Clifton Springs, and revived the missionary work. A new building was erected, and duly consecrated by Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe, on Ascension Day, May, 1871, under the name of St. John's Chapel. The building is of wood, built in gothic style, with seats for one hundred and fifty. On September 15, 1874, the parish was incorporated, and admitted to union with the convention of New York. It is in contemplation by the parish to erect a permanent stone church on another site. The present rector is the Rev. William B. Edson. The wardens are John L. Tiffany and John A. Sutherland. The vestrymen are Isaiah Tiffany, Irving W. Coates, Charles Redfield, and Richard E. Bull, and the parish has about sixty-five communicants.

THE ST. AGNES ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH at Clifton Springs has had an existence of a score of years. The Catholic population of this section held mass with their church at Vienna, or Canandaigua, until the month of June, 1856, when Rev. Edward O'Connor said mass at this village for the first time. The assembly was held in the district school-house, and on the same day a meeting was held and arrangements made for building a church. The work was begun and the edifice completed in the fall of 1856. At this date the mission was attached to Geneva, and was attended by the Rev. Father O. Flaherty. In 1857

it was again attended from Canandaigua. The first resident pastor was the Rev. J. McDermer, in the year of transfer. The mission was then united to Vienna and Rushville, under pastoral charge of Rev. Francis Clark, who remained till March, 1862, when he was succeeded by Rev. Lee, the present pastor. This clergyman bought a parsonage, and enlarged the church, which is now a neat, simple edifice, built with taste, and having a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty persons.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH of Clifton Springs was organized April 1, 1852. The first members of the society were Horace Goodale, Edwin Warners, S. C. Hersey, Otis Biddlecome, Samuel Cuer, Francis Wood, Chauncey Spear, Thomas Biddlecome, Joshua Van Dusy, William Thomas, Thomas Warfield, William H. Post, Charles Severance, George L. Spear, E. B. Dewey, Alonzo Teachout, Lyman Craig, William Hanna, Miles Baker, and Thomas M. Biddlecome. Sylvanus Heney was appointed moderator at the meeting for organization, and George L. Spear clerk; R. P. McBride, treasurer. Lyman Crane, E. B. Dewey, and Edwin Warner were chosen trustees. The erection of a building was begun in 1852, and completed February, 1853, when it was dedicated. This church cost two thousand two hundred dollars. A church organization was formed February 14, 1858. E. B. Dewey and Horace Goodale were the first deacons, and H. L. Van Dusey the first clerk. There were thirteen members on the original formation. The church now numbers fifty-one members. Rev. E. B. Dewey continues to serve the church as deacon. A. L. Van Duzen is his present associate. The pastors of this society have been Revs. I. I. Brayton, Asa Saxe, D.D., I. M. Atwood, B. L. Bennett, G. W. Montgomery, D.D., and E. S. Corbin. The last-named settled as pastor in August, 1873. The Sunday-school was organized in 1856. Its present superintendent is Charles H. Gillett.

MANCHESTER IN THE REBELLION.

Francis W. Aldrich, corporal, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 2, 1862; living at Palmyra, N. Y.

Hiram D. Aldrich, corporal, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 7, 1862; promoted to sergeant; discharged with the regiment; living in Mississippi.

Mason D. Aldrich, private, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; discharged at close of war; living at Manchester Centre, N. Y.

Antonio Amelia, private. Enlisted March 29, 1865; discharged at close of war.

Jacob Anderson, private. Enlisted September 3, 1864; substitute for N. R. Boswell; discharged at close of war.

William F. Angevine, sergeant, Co. K, 98th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Nov. 2, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant; discharged at expiration of term; living in Minnesota.

Asel Armstrong, private, Co. D, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861; discharged with regiment June 2, 1863; living at Waterloo, N. Y.

Hiram Babcock, private, Co. C, 15th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted June 27, 1863; re-enlisted June 5, 1864, private, Co. C, 15th N. Y. Cavalry; discharged at close of war; died since, and buried at Shortsville, N. Y.

Charles Bailey, private. Enlisted Sept. 14, 1864.

Albert Bancroft, private, Co. B, 85th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 25, 1861; captured, and died in prison at Andersonville, Ga.

William J. Bancroft, corporal, Co. L, 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Dec. 9, 1863; killed in battle at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864.

James Barnes, private. Enlisted Sept. 15, 1864; substitute for Calvin P. Brown.

William E. Barnes, private. Enlisted April 6, 1865.

William Barnhart, private, Co. E, 28th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861.

Frederick Bayne, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 8, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863; discharged for disability Dec. 11, 1863; living in Manchester, N. Y.

Charles A. Beach, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

James C. Beach, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted July 29, 1862; discharged with the regiment.

Lott Beals. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

Charles E. Beebe, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 8, 1862; died of disease at Union Mills, Va., Jan. 25, 1863.

Henry W. Belding, bugler, Co. H, 22d N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Dec. 2, 1863.

William H. Bement, private, Co. D, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1864; killed in battle at Five Forks, Va., March 31, 1865.

George Bennett, private, Co. D, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861; discharged with regiment, June 2, 1863.

John Bernard, private. Enlisted March 29, 1865.

Gilbert Bessy, private. Enlisted March 28, 1865.

Jefferson C. Bigelow, orderly sergeant, Co. D, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861; re-enlisted August 3, 1863, captain, Co. C, 15th N. Y. Cavalry; discharged at close of war; living in Ohio.

Asher Bishop, private, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 8, 1862; captured in front of Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; died in rebel prison at Florence, S. C.

James H. Bishop, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

John Bishop, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

David A. Bliss, private, 4th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Nov. 8, 1861; re-enlisted Dec. 7, 1863, corporal, Co. D, 16th N. Y. Artillery; died at Hampton Roads, Va., August, 1864.

Patrick Boir, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted March 13, 1864.

Thomas Bond, private, Co. D, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861; re-enlisted July 14, 1863, private, Co. C, 76th N. Y. Infantry; discharged at close of war; living at Shortsville, N. Y.

William J. Bonesteel, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862.

John Bonner, private. Enlisted March 29, 1865; discharged at close of war.

Charles M. Booth, private, Co. A, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted October 21, 1861; re-enlisted Feb. 18, 1863, sergeant, Co. A, 8th N. Y. Cavalry; discharged at close of war; living in Kansas.

Frederick Booth, private. Enlisted March 31, 1865.

George H. Booth, sergeant, Co. K, 98th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Nov. 3, 1861; was promoted to second lieutenant; discharged with regiment; living in Kansas.

William H. Booth, corporal, Co. L, 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Dec. 16, 1863; discharged at close of war; living at Shortsville, N. Y.

Frank Bostonoff, private, Co. K, 98th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Dec. 16, 1861; discharged with regiment; living at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

James Brady, private, Co. C, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864; discharged at close of war; living at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

William Bredhop, private. Enlisted March 31, 1865.

Jonas R. Brigham, corporal, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862; discharged for disability; died in Ohio.

John Brooks, private. Enlisted March 28, 1865.

Francis L. Brown,* private, Co. D, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 19, 1864, captain, Co. L, 24th N. Y. Cavalry; discharged at close of war; living at Shortsville, N. Y.

William M. Brown,* private Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 6, 1862; discharged with regiment; living in Iowa.

James W. Brumfield, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

Charles L. Bryant, private, Co. G, 18th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 27, 1861; discharged with regiment; living at Shortsville, N. Y.

Cornelius Bryan, private. Enlisted Sept. 12, 1864.

William Bryan, private. Enlisted March 29, 1865.

Addison T. Buck, private, Co. H, 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Dec. 31, 1863; captured, and died in prison at Andersonville, Ga.

James H. Bump. Enlisted August 7, 1862; died in service, July 3, 1863.

Henry Burcham, private, Co. D, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861; discharged with the regiment; living at Phelps.

James Burden, private, 21st N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted March 13, 1864.

William Burgess, private. Enlisted March 29, 1865.

John Burke, private, 5th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted March 6, 1864; discharged at close of war.

Robert Burns, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted July 28, 1862; killed in battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.

Robert Calhoun, private, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 3, 1862; promoted to sergeant; discharged with regiment; died at Shortsville, N. Y.

William R. Camp, private, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 31, 1862; discharged with regiment; living at Shortsville, N. Y.

Patrick Carl, private, Co. B, 179th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted March 10, 1864.

James M. Carpenter,* private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted July 31, 1862; promoted to corporal; discharged at close of war; living in the west.

William H. Carr, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 2, 1862; discharged for disability, March 4, 1863; living at Plainville, N. Y.

Jacob S. Carson, private, Co. B, 85th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Jan. 1, 1864.

James F. Carson, corporal, Co. B, 85th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1861; promoted to sergeant; discharged with regiment; living in Kansas.

* Wounded.

James B. Chamberlain, private, 50th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864.

William A. Chapman, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

Howard Chase, Co. B, 8th N. Y. Cavalry; died of disease while in the service.

Frank Chronaberry, private, Co. K, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 4, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Alfred R. Clapp, second lieutenant, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 7, 1862; killed at Harper's Ferry, Va., Sept. 15, 1862.

John Clear, private. Enlisted March 29, 1865.

Benjamin F. Cloyes, private, Co. C, 15th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted June 24, 1863; discharged with regiment; living at Shortsville, N. Y.

Benjamin Colf, private, Co. C, 15th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted July 28, 1863; discharged for disability.

Peter Collins, private. Enlisted April 5, 1865.

Jonathan Combs, private, 14th U. S. Infantry. Enlisted March 12, 1864.

Daniel Conroy, private. Enlisted April 5, 1865.

Abram Cook, private, Co. D, 26th U. S. Infantry. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; discharged at expiration of term of enlistment; living at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Sheldon B. Cook, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted July 29, 1862; discharged with regiment; living in New York.

Justus Cooley, Jr., corporal, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted July 29, 1862; died in the service, Jan. 2, 1864.

Lyman A. Cooley, private. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; discharged at close of war; living at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Lester P. Cooper, private, Co. B, 50th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted Jan. 15, 1861; killed at Harper's Ferry, Va., Sept. 15, 1862.

Simeon Cooper, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 2, 1862.

Byron F. Crain, corporal, Co. D, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 19, 1864, second lieutenant, Co. L, 24th N. Y. Cavalry; discharged for disability; died at Shortsville, N. Y.

Henry Crain, private, Co. B, 85th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 26, 1861; died of disease in North Carolina.

William Crain, corporal, Co. G, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; discharged with regiment; living at Shortsville, N. Y.

Alpheus H. Crosby, private, Co. H, 22d N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Dec. 23, 1863; discharged at close of war; living at Phelps, N. Y.

John Crosby, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted March 6, 1864.

Nelson Cuddbeck, private, Co. L, 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Jan. 12, 1864; killed in front of Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.

Dennis Cunningham, private. Enlisted Sept. 7, 1864.

George A. Currier,* Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted July 31, 1862; discharged with the regiment; died since the war.

George F. Curtis, private, Co. K, 98th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Dec. 16, 1861.

William Cush, private. Enlisted March 31, 1865.

Charles Daly, private. Enlisted April 1, 1865.

Mark Dawson, private, Co. D, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted March 10, 1862; died in the service, Nov. 26, 1862.

Daniel A. Dennison, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; living at Sodus.

Hiram M. Dennison, private, Co. H, 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Dec. 11, 1863; died of disease at City Point, Va.

Henry Dewey, private, 18th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Dec. 7, 1863; died in the service, March 5, 1864.

Pratt Dibble, sergeant, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted July 26, 1862; promoted to second lieutenant; discharged with regiment; died and buried at Manchester, N. Y.

John W. Dorrance, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry.

John Dorsey, private. Enlisted Sept. 12, 1864.

Walter Dorsey, private. Enlisted Sept. 14, 1864.

Jerome M. Doubleday, sergeant, Co. A, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1861; died in the service.

John Dougherty, private, Co. D, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861; died of disease at Fairfax Seminary, Va., Oct. 22, 1862.

Jacob Downer, private. Died in the service, Dec. 27, 1864.

John Downs, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; discharged with regiment; living in Farmington.

Roderick D. Duelle, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

Owen Dunn, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; captured Feb. 6, 1864; died in rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga., May 6, 1864.

* Wounded.

Daniel S. Durkee, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862; discharged with regiment; living at Geneva, N. Y.

George W. Durkee, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; discharged for disability, March 17, 1863; living at Geneva.

George H. Eddy,* private, Co. D, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861; promoted to corporal; discharged from wounds received at Chain Bridge, Va.; living at Manchester.

Casina A. Elliot, private, 64th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged with the regiment; living at Manchester, N. Y.

David Evans, private, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862; discharged with regiment; died at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Horace Faurote, private, Co. G, 18th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 27, 1861; re-enlisted, private, Co. H, 16th N. Y. Artillery, Jan. 2, 1864; promoted to second lieutenant; discharged at close of war; died and buried at Manchester, N. Y.

George B. Feaglee, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

George Ferguson, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

Henry H. Fisher, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

Frank Folley, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

Isaac Force, sergeant, Co. I, 98th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Nov. 18, 1861.

Charles Ford, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

John S. Foreman,* sergeant, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; died from effects of wound, June 13, 1864, at White House, Va.

Adrian H. Foster,* private, Co. G, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; severely wounded at Harper's Ferry, Va., Sept. 13, 1862; discharged on account of wounds, March 5, 1863.

William Foster, private. Enlisted March 8, 1865.

William H. Fry, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

James Fulmer, private, Co. D, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861.

Thomas P. Furner, private, 18th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Dec. 20, 1863; discharged at close of war; living in Michigan.

Gardner Garlock, private, Co. H, 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; discharged with regiment; died and buried at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Alfred H. Gates, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

John Gant, private. Enlisted March 29, 1865.

Frederick Gearing, private, Co. D, 16th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Dec. 7, 1863; discharged at close of war; living at Glenn's Falls, N. Y.

Peter Ginther, private, Co. K, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; discharged June 9, 1865.

Charles F. Gleason, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864; discharged at close of war; living in Ohio.

Thomas J. Glenn, private, Co. B, 85th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1861; discharged with regiment; living in Rochester.

James Golden,* private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; discharged with regiment; died March 4, 1873, at Manchester Centre, N. Y.

George Gong, private. Enlisted March 28, 1865.

George B. Goodale, private, Co. G, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; promoted to corporal and then to sergeant; discharged Dec. 25, 1864.

Silas Goodale, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

John Gorman, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; captured at Morton's Ford, Va., Feb. 6, 1864; died in prison at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 17, 1864.

John Granfield, private. Enlisted April 1, 1865.

Hiram Granger, private. Enlisted Sept. 7, 1864; substitute for Dr. J. R. Pratt.

Augustus Gregg, private, Co. B, 85th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 5, 1861; captured and imprisoned at Andersonville, Ga.; exchanged, and died at Wilmington, N. C.

Frank Gregg, private, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 31, 1862; discharged with regiment; living in Indiana.

Leslie Gregg, private, Co. K, 98th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Nov. 30, 1861; re-enlisted June 28, 1863, private, Co. C, 15th N. Y. Cavalry; discharged with regiment; living in Indiana.

Francis E. Haaker, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

George Hackett, private, Co. H, 16th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; discharged at close of the war; living at Shortsville, N. Y.

William Hackett, private, Co. C, 15th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted June 21, 1863; re-enlisted Jan. 5, 1864, private, Co. B, 85th N. Y. Infantry; discharged with regiment; living at Batavia, N. Y.

William H. Hackett,* private, Co. D, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861; re-enlisted Dec. 26, 1863, Co. H, 16th N. Y. Artillery; wounded and captured at Wilson's Landing, Va.; died in rebel hospital.

Tobias Hadsell, private, Co. B, 85th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864, Co. B, 85th N. Y. Infantry; captured, and died in prison at Florence, S. C.

Philip Hall, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1863.

Edward G. Hamlin, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; discharged with regiment.

George Hampshire, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864; captured, and died in Libby prison, Richmond, Va., Dec., 1864.

Albert E. Hart, private, Co. A, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1864; discharged with regiment; living at Manchester, N. Y.

David Hart, private, Co. B, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 7, 1861; died at Camp Griffin, Va., Jan. 7, 1862.

Charles Hartell, private. Enlisted Sept. 6, 1864; substitute for Daniel Partridge, Jr.

Robert F. Hart, private, Co. A, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1864; discharged with regiment; living at Manchester, N. Y.

Allen W. Hawver, private, Co. D, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861; died in service.

Joseph Hawver, private, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 31, 1862; died of disease at White House, Va.

Thomas Haywood, private. Enlisted April 3, 1865.

William Hazellin, private. Enlisted April 3, 1865.

Moses M. Herald,* private, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862; discharged with regiment; living at Manchester, N. Y.

James Hildreth, private, Co. D, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861; killed at Golden's Farm, near Richmond, Va., June 28, 1862.

Isaac Hodge, private, Co. H, 16th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Dec. 16, 1863; discharged at close of war; living in Canada.

Rufus P. Holmes, sergeant, Co. G, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; promoted to second lieutenant; killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 4, 1863.

Frank Homer, private, 1st N. Y. Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted March 2, 1864.

Anson E. Howard,* sergeant, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted July 29, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863; discharged from effects of wounds March 20, 1864.

Isaac J. Hubbard, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

Henry W. Hulbert, private, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 5, 1862; discharged for disability; living at Madison, Ohio.

Asbrah Huntoon, Jr., private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 7, 1864.

Edwin Hyde, private, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862; discharged with regiment; living at Manchester, N. Y.

Lucien B. Hyde, private, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1862; discharged with regiment; living at Manchester, N. Y.

Merton A. Hyde, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864; died in service at City Point, Va., Feb., 1865.

William H. Irwin, private, Co. E, 28th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861; captured, and died in rebel prison.

Levi B. Jackaway, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

John J. Jackson, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; died in hospital at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 26, 1862.

William Jackson, private. Enlisted April 1, 1865.

David H. C. Johnson, private, Co. B, 50th N. Y. Engineers. Enlisted Jan. 23, 1864.

Garrett S. Johnson, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

William Johnson, private, Co. F, 179th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted March 6, 1864.

August Joseph, private. Enlisted April 5, 1865.

Orrin Karney, private. Enlisted April 1, 1865.

Lawrence Keough, private. Enlisted Dec. 9, 1864; substitute for Shubal Farnsworth.

Smith G. Ketchum, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; discharged for disability, Jan. 21, 1863; living at Victor, N. Y.

Michael Kilday, private, Co. K, 98th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Dec. 25, 1861; discharged with regiment; living in Manchester, N. Y.

Patrick Kinney, private, Co. L, 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Jan. 18, 1864; killed in front of Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.

John Kittredge, private. Enlisted Sept. 6, 1864; substitute for Byron H. Harmon.

David Knight, private, 4th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Jan. 23, 1864; re-enlisted Sept. 7, 1864, private; substitute for Orrin Warner.

William H. Kohlway, private. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1864; substitute for Isaac Moore.

Nicholas Koller,* private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; discharged with regiment.

Addison Lane, private, Co. D, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1864; discharged with regiment; living at Shortsville, N. Y.

William Lang, private, Co. L, 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Dec. 12, 1863; discharged at close of war; living in Palmyra, N. Y.

Patrick Lavelle, private, Co. E, 28th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861.

Thomas Law,* private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; discharged at close of war; living at Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Joshua Lawrence, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864; substitute for John W. Parker.

Edward Lawson, private. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1864; substitute for Myron St. John.

William H. Lead, private, Co. D, 16th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; died in the service at Williamsburg, Va., Sept., 1864.

William F. Le Munion, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; discharged for disability, Aug. 17, 1864; living at Manchester, N. Y.

George R. Lewis, private, Co. L, 4th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864.

Henry W. Lewis, sergeant, Co. D, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861; re-enlisted July 6, 1863, sergeant, Co. C, 15th N. Y. Cavalry; discharged at close of war; re-enlisted in 4th U. S. Cavalry; promoted to orderly sergeant; reported to have died in Texas.

Nicholas C. Loomis,* private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; died in hospital at Newark, N. J., Jan. 29, 1864.

Charles H. Lovett, private, Co. D, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861; promoted to corporal; discharged with regiment.

Joseph Lovett, private, Co. K, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted July 29, 1862.

Edwin Lyke, private, Co. H, 4th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Dec., 1861; killed at Reams' Station, Va., July 22, 1864.

William Lyke, private, Co. H, 4th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Dec., 1871; discharged at close of war; living in Ohio.

John Mack, private, 179th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted March 6, 1864.

Jeremiah Magha, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

George Mail, private. Enlisted March 29, 1865.

Henry Major, private, Co. D, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861; re-enlisted June 23, 1863, private, Co. C, 15th N. Y. Cavalry; discharged with regiment; living in Farmington, N. Y.

Michael Malon, private. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1864.

Frederick Mann, corporal, Co. H, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 15, 1861; re-enlisted Aug. 6, 1863, sergeant-major, 15th N. Y. Cavalry; promoted to adjutant; discharged at close of war.

John Manning, private, 5th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted March 6, 1864.

William Manough, private. Enlisted March 29, 1865.

Charles Marsden, private. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1864; substitute for Emerson Yeomans.

Dennis McCarthy, private. Enlisted Sept. 12, 1864.

William McCarthy,* private, Co. H, 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; promoted to sergeant of Co. L, 24th N. Y. Cavalry; discharged at close of war; living at Shortsville, N. Y.

John A. McComb, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862; died in the service at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 21, 1862.

John McCrea, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 1, 1862; discharged with regiment; living at Macedon, N. Y.

John McDonald, private, Co. H, 11th U. S. Infantry. Died in hospital at Frederick City, Md.

Charles McGarey, private, Co. C, 15th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted July 25, 1863; discharged for disability; living at Shortsville, N. Y.

James McGarey, private, Co. D, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861; re-enlisted Aug. 5, 1863, private, Co. C, 15th N. Y. Cavalry; discharged at close of war; living at Shortsville, N. Y.

Hiram McGee, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

Manassas McGinty, private, Co. L, 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864; discharged with regiment; living at Shortsville, N. Y.

Owen McGinty,* private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862; discharged at close of war; died at Shortsville, N. Y.

Bernard McGough, private. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1864; substitute for J. A. Howland.

Michael McGraw,* private, Co. D, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 2, 1864, private, Co. H, 24th N. Y. Cavalry; promoted to second lieutenant, Co. L; discharged with the regiment; died in Michigan.

Albert McIntyre, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862.

John McKees, private, Co. L, 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Jan. 13, 1864; discharged with regiment; living at Phelps, N. Y.

Thomas McKeon, private, Co. G, 18th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 27, 1861; discharged with regiment.

John McLain, private, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

Charles Miller, private, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862; discharged with regiment; living at Marion, N. Y.

Charles B. Moore, corporal, Co. G, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 12, 1862; discharged at Chicago, Ill., for disability, Nov. 3, 1862.

Hiram M. Moore, private, Co. E, 28th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1861.

Patrick Moran, private. Enlisted Sept. 8, 1864.

Edward A. Morgan, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 1, 1862; discharged for disability, Feb. 27, 1863; living in the west.

Patrick Mulligan,* private, Co. D, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861; re-enlisted July 7, 1863, private, Co. C, 15th N. Y. Cavalry; discharged with regiment; living in Michigan.

S. L. Mumford, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

William V. Munson, private. Enlisted March 8, 1865.

Adolphus Murphy, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; discharged for disability, March 6, 1863; living at Manchester, N. Y.

John Murphy, private. Enlisted April 6, 1865.

Patrick Murphy, private, 1st N. Y. Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted May 12, 1864.

Charles Nelson, private. Enlisted April 6, 1865.

Edward Nelson, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; discharged for disability, March 25, 1865; living in Hopewell, New York.

William A. Nesbitt, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; discharged with regiment; living at Port Gibson, N. Y.

Francis F. Newell, private, 4th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted June 14, 1862; re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864, private, 4th N. Y. Artillery; died in hospital at Washington, D. C., June, 1864.

George Nicholson, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.

James Nihil, private, Co. A, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Nov. 23, 1861; re-enlisted Oct., 1864, private, Co. A, 8th N. Y. Cavalry; discharged at close of war; died at Macedon, N. Y.; buried at Geneva, N. Y.

Richard M. North, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

Valentine Nott, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

Patrick O'Donnell, private, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

Thomas Orderly, private. Enlisted Sept. 9, 1864; substitute for William Hickox.

Uriah W. Osgood,* private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; died of wounds Oct. 9, 1864.

Joseph E. Otis, private, Co. D, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861; re-enlisted June 23, 1863, private, Co. C, 15th N. Y. Cavalry; discharged with regiment; living in Michigan.

John W. Overacre,* private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted July 28, 1862; re-enlisted March 29, 1864, hospital steward; discharged at close of war; living at Manchester, N. Y.

Henry B. Owen, orderly sergeant, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; promoted to second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain; killed at Po river, Va., May 10, 1864.

Charles W. Page,* private, Co. G, 18th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 27, 1861; re-enlisted October 1, 1863, corporal, Co. I, 2d N. Y. Mounted Rifles; discharged with regiment; living at Rochester, N. Y.

George Palmer, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

Oscar E. Palmer, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

- William Parshall, private, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862; discharged with regiment; living in Manchester, N. Y.
- Benjamin Pattison,* private, Co. D, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861; promoted to corporal; discharged with regiment; living in Ohio.
- De Witt Payne, private, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862; discharged for disability; living at Clifton Springs, N. Y.
- Isaac Peacock, private, 14th U. S. Infantry; died in U. S. Hospital.
- Joseph V. Peacock, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted July 28, 1862; discharged for disability, Dec. 9, 1862; living at Shortsville, N. Y.
- Thomas H. Peacock, private. Enlisted Sept. 8, 1864; discharged at close of war; living at Greenville, Michigan.
- Benjamin Perry, private, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862; discharged with regiment; living at Bath, N. Y.
- Peter Phillips, private, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862; discharged at U. S. hospital, Portsmouth, Va., Dec. 25, 1862.
- David Phipps,* private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted July 29, 1862; discharged for disability, Dec. 2, 1863; living at Manchester, N. Y.
- Hiram Plummer, private. Enlisted Sept. 2, 1864; substitute for Henry C. Hill.
- Arthur Polan, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; living at Macedon, N. Y.
- Francis Price, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.
- Jonathan Purdy,* private, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862; discharged with regiment; living at Canisteo, N. Y.
- William H. Quigley, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.
- Michael J. Quinn, private. Enlisted April 1, 1865.
- Spencer J. Redfield,* private, Co. A, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Nov. 10, 1861; promoted to corporal; discharged with regiment; living in Hopewell, N. Y.
- Peter M. Ray, private, Co. H, 16th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; discharged at close of war; living at Port Gibson, N. Y.
- Daniel L. Reed,* private, Co. B, 85th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; discharged with regiment; living in Farmington, N. Y.
- Hamson Reed, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.
- Isaac P. Reed,* private, Co. L, 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Jan. 15, 1864; discharged for disability; living at Manchester, N. Y.
- Thomas Reed, Jr., private, Co. C, 15th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted July 1, 1863; discharged with regiment; living at Walworth, N. Y.
- Thomas Reed, Sr., private, Co. A, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Oct., 1864; discharged with regiment; living at Walworth, N. Y.
- David Riley, private. Enlisted September 3, 1864; substitute for Joseph A. Throop.
- John Riley, private. Enlisted March 27, 1865.
- Charles Robinson, private. Enlisted Sept. 21, 1861; discharged for disability, Jan. 18, 1864.
- Edwin Robinson,* private. Enlisted Sept. 21, 1861; died from wounds, June 29, 1862, at U. S. field hospital, in front of Richmond, Va.
- John Robinson, private. Enlisted Sept., 1861; killed on skirmish line, Nov. 11, 1862.
- John Rodney,* corporal, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862; discharged at close of war; living at Manchester, N. Y.
- Theodore C. Rodney, corporal, Co. D, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861; promoted to sergeant; discharged with regiment, June 2, 1863; living in Manchester, N. Y.
- Robert Roe, private. Enlisted Jan. 29, 1864.
- Albert S. Rogers, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.
- George Rose, private. Enlisted April 3, 1865.
- George W. Ross, private. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1864; substitute for Sidney D. Jackson.
- Henry Rouse, private, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864; discharged with regiment; living at Manchester, N. Y.
- Henry Runyan, private, Co. E, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; discharged with regiment; living at Rushville, N. Y.
- John H. Russell,* private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; discharged for disability, Dec. 4, 1863; living at Port Gibson, N. Y.
- John J. Russell, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862; discharged with regiment; living in the west.
- Robert R. Russell, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; living in Ohio.
- Michael Scantling, private, Co. C, 15th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted June 29, 1863.
- Oliver Scantling, private, Co. E, 3d N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged at close of war; living at Canandaigua, N. Y.
- George D. Schick, private, 18th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Sept. 12, 1864; discharged with regiment.
- Hiram Schutt, captain, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 4, 1862; resigned Sept. 29, 1864; living at Port Gibson, N. Y.
- James Scott, private. Enlisted Sept. 12, 1864; substitute for Daniel G. Barber.
- Joseph Scullen, private, Co. L, 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Jan. 8, 1864; promoted to corporal; discharged with regiment; living at Clifton Springs, N. Y.
- Charles H. Sears, private, Co. A, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Feb. 1, 1864; discharged for disability.
- Theodore S. Shears,* private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1862; discharged with regiment.
- Ceylon H. Sheffer,* private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; discharged at close of war; living at Shortsville, N. Y.
- James M. Sheldon, private, Co. G, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; living at Clifton Springs, N. Y.
- Levi T. Sheldon, second lieutenant, Co. C, 15th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant; discharged with the regiment; living at Canandaigua, N. Y.
- Ralph D. Short, corporal, Co. F, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; re-enlisted Aug. 5, 1863, first lieutenant, Co. C, 15th N. Y. Cavalry; died in the service.
- Walter A. Sibbetts, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; discharged for disability, Feb. 3, 1864; living at Port Gibson, N. Y.
- William Simmons, private, Co. G, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862.
- Charles Singler, private. Enlisted April 1, 1865.
- Daniel Smith, private, 21st N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted March 13, 1864.
- James Smith, private, 80th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted March 13, 1864.
- John W. Smith, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.
- Silas W. Smith, private, 64th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864; discharged with the regiment; living in Manchester, N. Y.
- William H. H. Smith, private, 18th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Dec. 20, 1863; promoted to sergeant; discharged at close of war; living at Manchester, N. Y.
- Hugh S. Snediker, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864; discharged at close of war; living in Michigan.
- John H. Snediker, private, 4th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; discharged at close of war; living in the west.
- George A. Snook, sergeant, Co. K, 85th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1861.
- Jordan Snook, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; promoted to sergeant, then to second lieutenant; discharged with regiment; living at Port Gibson, N. Y.
- Thomas Soden, private, Co. D, 28th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861; discharged with regiment; living in Michigan.
- Albert H. Stacy, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Harper's Ferry, Va., Sept. 13, 1862.
- Theodore F. Stacy,* corporal, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; died July 12, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa.
- Horatio Stafford,* private, Co. D, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Discharged at close of war.
- Charles D. Stephens,* private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1862; discharged with regiment; living at Auburn, N. Y.
- Henry Stephenson, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.
- Samuel R. Stephens, private. Enlisted Sept. 9, 1864.
- James R. Stevens, private. Enlisted Sept. 9, 1864.
- William Stevens, private, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862; died in the service, at Fortress Monroe, Va.
- Thomas Stout, private. Enlisted Aug. 23, 1864; substitute for John A. Wellemeyer.
- Henry Syelback, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.
- William C. B. Smith, private, Co. G, 147th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1863; discharged for disability; living at Manchester, N. Y.
- William A. Stafford,* private, Co. D, 111th N. Y. Infantry; discharged for disability; living at Rochester, N. Y.
- James E. Taylor,* private, Co. A, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862; died in hospital of wounds received at Harper's Ferry, Va., September 15, 1862.

Myron H. Taylor, private, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Jan. 23, 1864; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

Thomas H. Taylor, blacksmith, Co. B, 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Nov. 8, 1861; re-enlisted Feb. 11, 1863, blacksmith, Co. B, 8th N. Y. Cavalry; discharged at close of war; living at Manchester, N. Y.

Oscar L. Teachout, private, Co. E, 28th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861; discharged with regiment; living at Adrian, Mich.

Henry Thomas, private. Enlisted Sept. 6, 1864; substitute for Grover Partridge.

Franshay Thompson, private. Enlisted March 31, 1865.

George Thompson, private. Enlisted Sept. 6, 1864; substitute for Christopher Tilden.

Joseph N. Thompson, private. Enlisted March 31, 1865.

Owen Tierney, private, 179th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted March 6, 1864.

William Tilden, private, Co. A, 111th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

Eugene Tucker, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

David A. Turner, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; discharged at close of war; living at Macedon, N. Y.

Noah Turner, private, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862; captured June 8, 1864, and died in rebel prison at Florence, S. C.

Martin Twohey, private. Enlisted Sept. 9, 1864.

Charles Van Buren, private, Co. B, 50th N. Y. Engineers. Re-enlisted Dec. 14, 1863, private, Co. B, 50th N. Y. Engineers; discharged at close of war; living at Shortsville, N. Y.

David Van De Carr, corporal, Co. D, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861; re-enlisted July, 1863, captain, 1st N. Y. Veteran Cavalry; discharged with regiment; living in Kansas.

Henry Van Dusen, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

George H. Van Dyne, private. Enlisted Sept. 12, 1864.

Charles Van Geld, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

Martin A. Vickerey, private, Co. D, 16th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Dec. 7, 1863; discharged at close of war; living at Manchester, N. Y.

Nelson B. Vickery, private, Co. H, 16th N. Y. Artillery. Enlisted Dec. 18, 1863; discharged at close of war; living at Greenville, Mich.

Theodore P. Vickery, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted July 28, 1862; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864.

Ira Wallace, private. Enlisted September 8, 1864; substitute for John H. Latting.

George W. Warfield, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862; discharged for disability March 20, 1864; living at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Laban S. Wells, private. Enlisted Dec., 1863; discharged at close of war; died June, 1872.

Elbridge G. West, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

William S. Westfall,* corporal, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted July 29, 1862; promoted to sergeant; discharged for disability from wounds; living at Port Gibson, N. Y.

Carl Weyersburg, private. Enlisted Sept. 12, 1864; substitute for D. C. Archer.

Franklin B. Wheat, private, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; discharged with regiment; living at Manchester.

Alonzo Wheeler, private, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862; promoted to sergeant; discharged with regiment; living in Alleghany County, N. Y.

Aurelius B. Wheeler, private, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862; died in hospital at Portsmouth, Va., April 28, 1863.

Rial V. Wheeler, private, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1862; discharged with regiment; living at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Charles Whitney, private, Co. G, 18th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861; re-enlisted Nov. 10, 1863, private, Co. H, 16th N. Y. Artillery; discharged at close of the war; living in Michigan.

George G. Whitney, bugler, Co. L, 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Enlisted Dec. 11, 1863; discharged with regiment; living at Cambria Mills, Mich.

Hiram B. Whitney, private, Co. D, 33d N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted May 22, 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 2, 1864, private, Co. H, 16th N. Y. Artillery; died of disease contracted in the service.

Peter Wier, private. Enlisted Sept. 8, 1864; substitute for Jeremiah Lyke, Jr.

Charles H. Williams, private. Enlisted Sept. 12, 1864.

George B. Willson, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted August 11, 1862; discharged with regiment.

George N. Willson, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

Henry Willson, private. Enlisted April 3, 1865.

Thomas Winters, private. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1864; substitute for David G. Lapham.

Jacob Wisner, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

George W. Woolsey, private. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1864.

Joseph Worden, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1862; discharged with regiment; living at Springwater, N. Y.

Russell T. Wright, private, Co. K, 148th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 4, 1864.

James A. Youngs, private, Co. H, 126th N. Y. Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; discharged for disability Dec. 15, 1863.

* Wounded.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

AZEL THROOP.

Often the biography of an individual, from his activity in public measures, is the richest vein of historic truth. Such is the case as regards Azel Throop, youngest son of a family of nine children. His father, Benjamin Throop, Esq., was born October 8, 1754, at Lebanon, Windham county, Connecticut, and was married May 4, 1775, to Rachel Brown. He resided in the place of his nativity till 1801, when, having exchanged his farm for a tract of above five hundred acres of the Phelps and Gorham purchase, located in what is now the town of Manchester, he bade adieu to the scenes of youth and manhood, and, accompanied by his family, set out for his future and remote home. The journey, which was tedious and tiresome, was made in April, 1802, and his location was in the heart of a forest, three miles either direction to the nearest neighbor. The Indians had their homes upon the purchase, and in later years shared the hospitalities of the family. The family consisted of the parents, five sons, and four daughters. All save one—who died in infancy—reached maturity. Two sons became seafaring men, and two followed farming upon portions of the original farm. The daughters, with one exception, eventually found homes in the west, where their descendants are worthy citizens. Six of the eight children were professed and consistent Christians. The mother was a remarkable student of the holy Scriptures, and when eighty years of age could recall verses and chapters of that sacred volume. Benjamin Throop was regarded as an honest, upright man, to whom the call of the distressed was never uttered in vain. His death took place January 17, 1842, in his eighty-eighth year. His wife survived till July 3, 1851, when she too "crossed the river" when in her ninety-ninth year. For sixty-seven years, in harmony and conjugal felicity, this aged couple had traversed life's pathway together, and then the "golden chain was loosed." One by one son and daughter have followed them, till but the subject of this record survives.

Azel Throop was born January 28, 1792, and therefore came west when a boy of ten years. He is now (October, 1876) in his eighty-fifth year. His school-days were mainly those passed in his native town of Lebanon, Connecticut, yet his attainments qualified him for teaching. Several winters were passed as a school-master, and the office of school inspector was, later, held. He was married on May 20, 1819, to Fanny Van Dusen, who is still living, aged seventy-six. In politics, Azel Throop early joined the school of Jefferson, later became a Whig, and upon the disruption of that party and the formation of the Republican organization, espoused the cause of the latter, and continues to act with that party. He has not been an aspirant for office, preferring rather the quiet seclusion of the farm and of home. Early enrolled a member of the Baptist church, he was long both chorister and deacon of the Second Baptist church of Phelps, of which Rev. William Roe (familiarily known as Elder Roe) was then pastor. Himself and wife are yet members of the same church, though prevented by the infirmities of age from an attendance upon its ministrations.

Azel Throop has through life been a man of constant, untiring industry, a citizen peaceable and pleasant. He has never, as plaintiff or defendant, been engaged

in a lawsuit, and has ever been averse to contention and a promoter of kindly feelings.

Economical and industrious, himself and wife have reared and educated a large family, and given them a fair start in life. He has heard the calls of charity, and responded to the claims of Christian benevolence with judgment and discrimination.

Mr. Throop had for years desired to see the centennial birthday of the nation, and has been gratified. Seven years since, the fiftieth anniversary of his wedding-day was passed with his wife and family with quiet pleasure.

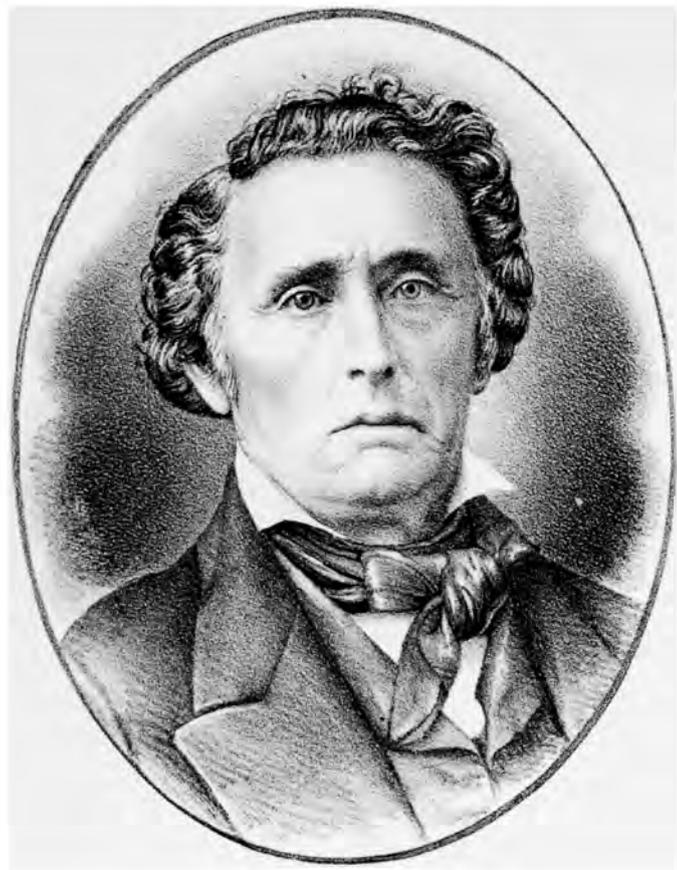
Of nine children, five sons and four daughters, all save one—who died in infancy—reached maturity. Two daughters have passed away. A son farms the old homestead, two others are engaged in business in Chicago, one is a physician in New York, and the fifth is connected with the postal department of the government. The venerable father and mother, in retrospection, behold a life of virtue, industry, and religion, while they contemplate the future with the *simple, abiding faith* known only to the followers of the *Christian religion*.

DANFORD BOOTH.

Sharon Booth, the father of the subject of this sketch, came from Hartford county, Connecticut, and arrived at the foot of Canandaigua lake, March 12, 1790. Here he remained a short time, and continued his course as far as Seneca Point, where he engaged to work on a farm for N. G. Wilder at five dollars and twenty-five cents per month. At twenty-two years of age he married Ruth Gillet, and six children were the result of that union. Danford and Dolla were twins. Mrs. Booth died December 20, 1805, aged twenty-three years. December 21, 1806, he was united in marriage with Catharine Root. They had three children. Mrs. Booth died December 18, 1814; and Mr. B. was married on the 23d of October, 1815, to Anna Wilder, and two children were born of this marriage. Sharon Booth died July 6, 1845.

Danford Booth, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, was born near his present residence on the 8th of September, 1804. He has been twice married. First, to Caroline Caldwell, October 26, 1828, who died February 25, 1830. He united in marriage with his second wife, Sally Morgan, March 3, 1831; who died May 28, 1876. Eight children were born of this marriage, seven of whom are living. A daughter, Lucy, is dead.

In the spirited campaign of 1840, Mr. Booth was an active participant, and a member of the Whig party. He was a strong opponent of slavery, and is an anti-Mason. Mr. Booth is pleasantly situated on one of the fine farms of "Old Ontario," and though well advanced in years, is still hale and hearty, with every indication of being spared yet many years to a large circle of friends and neighbors, by whom he is held in high esteem.



ALLEN PAYNE.



MRS. ALLEN PAYNE.



RES. OF THE LATE ALLEN PAYNE, FARMINGTON, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.

TOWN OF FARMINGTON.

THE desire to better their condition is universal with the human race. Where courage, endurance, and ability are combined, the result is, in the main, success. Prayerfully, yet hopefully, the colonists had crossed the broad ocean in a small vessel, and won themselves a footing, not without persecution, from those who had fled religious tyranny themselves in the province of Massachusetts. From necessity and inclination, the Friends constituted themselves a distinct people, simple in dress, plain of apparel, and bound to the observance of certain societary laws, among which were temperance, peace, and superintendence. The latter feature included a report to the society by any portion of its members of all important plans contemplated, especially that of a distant removal, in order that the subject should be fairly considered. When the fame of the far-away Indian country came to be noised among the Friends of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, twelve men associated to purchase a body of the native land as soon as it should be put in the market. The subject was canvassed in council, and the decision was adverse to emigration. The distance was too great, and the dangers too formidable, and when the movement was resolutely advanced, the projectors were formally disowned. Turn we now to the task voluntarily assumed by the pioneer Friends. The Phelps and Gorham purchase had been surveyed into townships by range and number, and the first sale was made of township No. 11, range 3, to the following-named purchasers: Nathan Comstock, Benjamin Russell, Abraham Lapham, Edmund Jenks, Jeremiah Brown, Ephraim Fish, Nathan Herendeen, Nathan Aldrich, Stephen Smith, Benjamin Rickenson, William Baker, and Dr. Daniel Brown. As representatives of the company, the deed was given to Messrs. Comstock and Russell. The former became the pioneer, and set out with two sons, Otis and Darius, accompanied by Robert Hathaway, in the year 1789, for the Genesee country. The land and water routes were both employed, and the journey accomplished. Industry was now applied to the work of settlement. Trees were felled and a cabin erected. A small field of wheat was sown, and, while part labored in the clearing, Darius, as the subsistence commissary, made weekly journeys to Geneva, a score of miles away, and brought back provisions upon his back. A horse, their only one, had died shortly after their arrival, throwing the party wholly upon their own resources. A proprietor, named Aldrich, came by water to Geneva, bringing with him provisions and seed-wheat, which he packed to his purchase, and then set to work and put in a few acres to wheat. Winter drew nigh, and all but Otis Comstock returned to Massachusetts to recount their experience, consummate their plans, and prepare for a permanent removal. The winter fireside was the place of many a discussion of the coming season: the long route of travel through the old forests; the Indians hovering about their former villages and camping-grounds; the wild beasts howling in the timber, and fierce for attacks upon the flock or herd; and the long, weary journeys to distant mills and markets. Nor was Otis forgotten. Not as now could letters borne with lightning speed convey him tidings of good cheer, and return letters, freighted with pioneer experience, assure them of his welfare. They could only wait, while he, with no neighbors nearer than Canandaigua and Boughton Hill, tenanted the lone cabin, cared for the stock, and waited the coming of spring and the family. Early in the year 1790 preparations had been made, and on February 14 the journey for permanent settlement began; the old and well-remembered home was seen for the last time, and the party set out on their long and memorable journey. Nathan Comstock was the leader, and his family formed no inconsiderable portion of the proposed settlers. With him were Nathan Aldrich and Isaac Hathaway. Days and weeks went by, and the distance lengthened till the old home was far away. Each day saw the party plodding on through mud and snow; each night the snow was cleared from a small plat by the camp-fire, and the children awoke terrified at times at the dismal howls of the prowling wolf.

On February 15, one day later than Comstock's party, Nathan Herendeen, having traded his small farm in Adams for a thousand acres in the "purchase," started upon his track. With him were his son Welcome Herendeen, sons-in-law Joshua Herrington and John McCumber, their wives and children. Each night's camp was made where those preceding had slept the night before, and, finally, gaining upon, overtook them at Geneva, whence the whole party moved on

together to Canandaigua, and thence to the clearings and cabins of the previous fall. The township was given the name Farmington, from Farmington, Connecticut, and, prior to purchase, had been surveyed and mapped. It was divided into one hundred and forty-four lots, each containing a quarter-section. The lots were numbered, and each drew in turn from the list of numbers until all had drawn their share of the purchase. Few knew aught of the quality of their land, and by the drawing the different parties were considerably scattered. One of the lots drawn by Nathan Comstock was No. 137, the first settled portion of the town. Much of interest is derived from a manuscript written by Edward Herendeen concerning this early settlement. The pioneers were conscious of their victorious struggle with the forces of nature, and not more fondly does the soldier delight to fight his battles over again, than the old settler recount his early life and draw his contrast of past and present. It is his well-won right, and it were well if his experience were jotted down.

"What would we now think," says Herendeen, "to take eight children in the dead of winter, with an ox-team, where they could not have or see a fire from morning until night? It looks marvelous to me that they lived through that journey! Often have I thought of it, and it almost looks impossible that it could be done."

The new-comers were soon installed in cabins and engaged in clearing, and the close of fall saw a number of fields sown in wheat. The plow was not used in the preparation of the soil; the trees were cleared away, the wheat scattered and raked in, and with this slight culture heavy crops resulted. It was not with impunity that the settlers dwelt upon the site of former forest-trees; the miasma of decaying vegetation, now exposed to the torrid heat of summer, floated in clouds about the cabin, and thirteen out of fourteen had the fever and ague during the first season. Welcome Herendeen escaped only to be a six-months' victim of the disorder during the next season. Herendeen, desiring wheat for seed, worked a period of thirteen days for two bushels and a half. This was his last purchase of wheat; his fields, years later, furnished to his labor the most ample returns. Aldrich had sown wheat in the fall of 1789, on lot 23, and it was harvested in the summer of 1790. Summer crops were put in during the season, and considerable land prepared for tillage. The stump-mortar was employed in preparing the grain for food, and the prospect of bread from ground wheat was regarded with anticipated satisfaction. It may be said of Aldrich that his was the second cabin built in the town. In it was held the first town meeting during 1797, and here he died in 1818. Nathan Herendeen and others built their cabins and settled on lot 21 of what is now District No. 1. To him is ascribed the raising of the first barn in the town. The period is placed at 1794. Seventeen years passed away, and in 1807 Herendeen died, and was buried upon the land his labor had cleared and rendered of service to his family. Joshua Herrington, a son-in-law, was desirous of bread for his family, and made a journey to Wilder's mill to get some wheat ground. The conscientious scruples of Mrs. Wilder against running a mill on the Sabbath-day made the trip fruitless, and he returned home to find that an increase had taken place in his family. On September 17, 1790, was born this the first white child native to the district of Farmington. His name was Welcome Herrington, later known as Herendeen. It is known of him that he married while young, and moved to Michigan. He attained a weight of three hundred and fifty pounds,—a notable sample of the early productions of this prosperous and friendly neighborhood. Joshua Herrington was a dweller upon the farm on lot 27, now owned by N. Redfield. Here he lived sixty years, and in 1851, like a shock of corn fully ripe, was cut down at the age of ninety years, leaving behind a name for sobriety and honesty. Welcome Herendeen and his father, Nathan, occupied the homestead on lot 21 until the death of the latter, on September 17, 1807. The mother continued to reside with Welcome till her decease, in 1822. Welcome married Elizabeth Durfee, of Palmyra, in 1794. Of five children, Edward, the oldest, was born on February 10, 1795; grew up; married Harriet Cudworth, of Bristol, and raised a family of eleven children.

Abraham Lapham was an occupant of land in district No. 1 as early as 1790; his descendants are still found residents of the town. In the spring of 1790,

John Payne transferred himself from Massachusetts to Farmington, and located on lot 46. A large family was raised, one of whom, at the age of seventy-two, is a present citizen of Manchester. The death of Mr. Payne occurred at the farm, in February, 1821. It is worthy of present remark that a comparison of the families of pioneers with those of their descendants is very much in favor of the former. Schools, once large, have become reduced to a small group; lands once tilled by the children of the settler, and trades once practiced by them, are gradually passing to alien hands, who, growing up, infuse new elements into our heterogeneous society. The subject is one of more than ordinary interest, and presents a new phase of our still primitive and growing condition. It suggests the gradual extinction, not by war nor pestilence, of families whose influence in the past has been productive of great benefit to the community wherever they were found. Local attraction gave way at times to necessity, and we find the pioneers, having dwelt a few years in one place, shifting to another, or, merging with the stream of western migration, sweeping out to the Holland purchase and beyond. John McCumber moved, in 1791, from lot 21 to near the present residence of W. W. Herendeen, and, later, removed to Ohio, where he died. Jonathan Reed, son-in-law of Nathan Herendeen, moved upon the farm owned at present by P. Trenfield soon after the commencement of settlement, and was the pioneer blacksmith. Many the needed repair; many the tool set right; many the gathered group at his shop during stormy days; and much the work done during that period when the hammer and anvil were the chief agencies in a manufacture of sickle and pruning-hook, hoe and plow. He ceased to be known as a resident after 1816. Another son-in-law, Samuel Mason, settled upon and cleared up land where Charles Jeffrey now lives. His trade was that of a cabinet-maker; for several years he engaged in the construction of the ample and durable furniture in vogue at that time.

John Dillon, making a choice of location in this neighborhood, obtained No. 1 for his home. He had previously been engaged in farming in Dutchess county, and, with the experience there gained, applied himself to his occupation, and successfully. To the west of him, on No. 2, was his neighbor, Adam Nichols. Here, in a period not remote when compared with European civilization, but old when traced back in changes of customs and society gone forevermore, these farmers carried on their farm-work, and, knowing no better way, dropped their corn by hand and covered with the hoe; sowed their wheat and harrowed it in; mowed the regular swath and hand-raked the windrow; gathered the brown grain with the sickle; and kept time to the rapid flail-stroke on the threshing-floor. As the Indian was distinctive in his life and pursuits, so was the early farmer. Time and patience accomplished in those days what the improved machinery of the present has made a pastime. On No. 30 the primitive settler was Joseph Wells, who prior to 1795 had marked the locality for his own, and where the toil of years and the enjoyments of rest and observation made up the round of life. Here for a long period lived his son Joseph, and just east of the tract dwells his grandson Joseph Wells.

The history of the district would be incomplete without a reference to its early school. Who were the teachers has passed to oblivion,—none living know. Little they recked then of the future, and as little the present has cared for them. The house is known to have stood on lot 21, on the southwest corner of the roads. The instructions of the well-known Elam Crane were made available to the residents of this neighborhood during 1806, a year made remarkable in many localities from the occurrence of the "dark day" or great eclipse,—an event fraught with terror, wonder, superstition, and gloom. Fortunately, the children of this district had in the person of their instructor a practical, educated man, as is evidenced—aside from other sources of knowledge—by his taking the entire school out to the road, and, as the singular and deepening gloom spread, and the forest in utter quiet put on a weird, unearthly aspect, directed their attention to the dark body stealing slowly across the disk of the sun, and taught a lesson so impressive that it never became effaced. Of all that school, master and pupils have passed away except Daniel Arnold, who—then a lad of five years, now an aged resident of district No. 9—has lived to this day, to recall an event of early childhood. Joseph Smith and James D. Fish soon after 1790 started an ashery, near the Friends' south meeting-house, and therein manufactured pearl-ash, an article prominent at the time as finding ready sale and returning somewhat of profit to those engaged. The building was a frame structure, and as such was known as the first of its class in the town. It was taken in charge by Ahab Harrington in 1800, and was carried on by him for a number of years. A tannery was built in 1800 by Thomas Herendeen, a son of Nathan Herendeen. He conducted the business about fifteen years, was succeeded by Peter C. Brown, and by him the interest was continued until about 1826. Its site was near the late residence of Allen Payne.

District No. 13 had for one of its first settlers Jacob Smith, who located in 1791 upon lot 41. He came from Adams, Massachusetts, with his family to Farmington, and experienced difficulties well-calculated to daunt the courage. At

Schenectady the family and furniture were placed on board a boat, and the stock driven through the woods along the water-courses till Swift's landing was reached; thence he had his own road to make to his purchase, which he reached in *thirty-one days* from the time of departure. What mattered the log cabin and the dark woods now? The journey was accomplished, and a life-time before him to improve his condition,—and well had his persistence been rewarded. In the log cabin a daughter, Zimroda Lapham, was born in 1793, and is yet living at the age of eighty-three. Here, too, was born Jared Smith, a present resident of lot 36, district No. 4. To him we are indebted for much of the information herein given, and in the history of that district will be found their history.

Jonathan Smith was one of those who came on in 1790, and his location was upon No. 31, where J. T. Wisner lives. Smith afterwards erected a frame house, in which town meetings were held on several occasions. As incidental to the meeting of 1814, a wrestling-match was in progress between William Brown and another settler, when the former was heavily thrown, and so injured that he died in a short time. The house was burned in 1823, and in the flames died a son of Smith's, a youth of about twelve years. Mr. Smith was killed while assisting to raise the frame of the house now the property of Peter Trenfield. The falling of one of the timbers caused the accident. Ichabod Brown was known as an early settler where now his grandson L. A. Brown lives. The settlers were accustomed to call on Brown to aid in butchering, and he was an expert in the business. Ebenezer Wells was an early resident of the district. Abiather Power settled on the lot owned by Charles W. Goodrich, on lot 57. He afterwards removed to No. 6, south of Hathaway's Corners. Among other of the olden-time settlers in the neighborhood were George Jenks, prior to 1800, on lot 56, Shotwell on 65, and John Young, a member of the old family of that name in Phelps. Although not in the centre of the town on account of the land there being a swamp, yet the location of the town-house in the northern part of the district is as convenient a site as could be obtained.

District No. 6 lies west of No. 13, and contains the hamlet of West Farmington. Hither came Isaac Hathaway, from Adams, Massachusetts, and located at what has since been known as Hathaway's Corners. He was a companion to Comstock on the journey west in 1790, and conveyed his family, consisting of a wife and two children, through the wilderness upon an ox-sled. Think of this, you who ride in the palace-car luxuriously and swiftly over the New York Central, and bestow a grateful thought upon the memories of those whose labors laid the foundation for present conveniences. It is said that the framed barn built by Ananias McMillen for Mr. Hathaway, in 1793, was the first structure of the kind in Farmington. Otis Comstock and Huldah Freeman were joined in the holy bands of wedlock in 1792, by Dr. Atwater, of Canandaigua, at the dwelling of Isaac Hathaway. This wedding was the first in the town. As evidence of the *dernier resorts* of the pioneer, it is stated that Mr. Hathaway carried potatoes on his back from Whites-town, and planted them. Impelled by hunger, he dug them up, cut out and planted the eyes, and ate the remainder. Asa Wilmarth lived near the "Corners," and was one of the early justices. He built an ashery and ran it for several years, and so utilized the ashes from the log heaps burned by the settlers in their work of clearing up their lands. Levi Smith, one of the pioneers of the town, purchased a farm of about two hundred acres from Nathan Aldrich, and made payment by giving the labor of a day for an acre of land, as had been mutually agreed. The farm thus won by days' labor is the present heritage of his son, P. A. Smith. The farm now owned by John Berry, and formerly designated as the "Melvin Power farm," and located near Farmington station, was originally the location of Arthur Power, by whom its fields were cleared and fitted for cultivation. Moses Power, Sr., settled in 1798 upon a farm of two hundred and fifty acres now owned by E. Rushmore. Abiather Power made a temporary settlement upon the farm of Charles Goodrich, but later located at Hathaway's Corners, on the farm later the property of his son, Waterman Power. Robert Power settled near the Corners; he was reputed to have been an excellent carpenter and joiner, and the workman employed upon the woodwork of Yale College buildings. Essick, Jesse, and Willis Aldrich were former farmers in this district, being located near the school-house. Uriah, son of Willis, is on the old homestead, and Clarkson, a son of Essick, is yet a resident of the town. Far back, and close upon the primitive settlement of the town, a log school-house had an existence in this district, and Lydia Smith was of those who taught in it. The fields upon the present farm of Frederick Woodworth were cleared, as early as 1804, by Samuel Cooper, and the large framed house where N. C. Herendeen lives was built and for many years occupied by Gideon Payne.

South of No. 6 is joint district No. 8, whose former residents are numbered in the names of Levi Smith, Arthur Power, and William Daily. An early marriage in the town was that of Mr. Smith to a daughter of Stephen Hayward, who was his neighbor over the way.

District No. 4 is a long strip of land bordering upon Victor, and traversed

PLATE LXX.



DANIEL ARNOLD.



MRS. BETSY F. ARNOLD.



RES. OF DANIEL ARNOLD, FARMINGTON, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.

along its lower west boundary by Mud creek. Upon this stream, in this locality, Ananias McMillan erected the first mill in the town. It was built for Jacob Smith in 1793, and was a small framed concern used for custom grinding. It stood just below the road, east of Jared Smith's present residence. The settlers came hither from considerable distances to obtain a pulverization of their grain better than their home mills could accomplish. Two years after the mill was in operation, a saw-mill was put up on the opposite side of the creek. The grist-mill was run till 1839, and the saw-mill till 1841. It is said by the oldest inhabitants that the neighborhood of these mills was an accustomed hunting- and fishing-ground of the Indians. Their fish and game were offered the settlers in exchange for meal and flour. The Indians would come into the grist-mill bringing their fish or game, and lay them down before Mr. Smith, with the expression, "The skano trout," or "The skano game," and then be off before any answer could be returned. In a few days they would be back for their "gifts," and say, "Skano ingun meal." The miller humored their caprice, and gave as they desired. It was often seen that the location of a mill was the origin of a village. A well-chosen mill site was a promising place for settlement. The mills ground slowly, and time hung upon the farmers' hands. Could repairs be made or a social glass be enjoyed it was found less irksome, and hence the blacksmith-shop and the distillery were not infrequently found in close proximity to the mills. It sometimes transpired that the miller, having set the grist to running, could adjourn to the blacksmith-shop and shoe the customers' horses. This was done by Mr. Smith, who was thus enabled to do two things of profit at one and the same time. Jared Smith affirms that the boards of the house of which he is a resident, and which was built in 1799, were nailed on with wrought nails of his father's manufacture. Upon the lot Mr. and Mrs. Smith lived many years, he dying in 1836, aged eighty-four years, and she some years later, having reached the same age. Joseph Smith, brother of Jacob, and partner in ownership of the mill, came in from Massachusetts about 1791, and located on the east side of the creek, where now lives R. P. Smith. He was an early surveyor, and found much to do in the exercise of his calling. New roads were being laid out, and lines had to be run between the lands of settlers, older lines found, and later ones established. Jephtha Dillingham was the predecessor of G. Adams upon lot 12. He raised a large family, and died upon the farm he had won by labor from the forest. Richard Thomas came in on the day of the "great eclipse," in 1806, and settled upon No. 12. Descendants of his family are present residents of this county. David Smith, who is remembered as Farmington's first constable, lived for several years upon lot 60. He became a militia captain during the last war with Great Britain, and later held office as justice of the peace for several terms. On August 1, 1842, while engaged in showing a hired hand how to mow, he stepped unguardedly within reach of the swing of the scythe. The arteries of his leg were severed, and within a short time he bled to death.

North of districts Nos. 4 and 6, upon lot 62, lived Jeremiah Brown, son of one of the original proprietors of the town. His father was located on the ridge in Wayne county, and was remembered as one of the prominent members of the Masonic order of that day. Gideon Grinnell was a pioneer on lot 84, where he reared a family and passed his days. Peter, son of Stephen Smith, an original purchaser, lived on No. 86, where Germond Ketcham now owns. Mr. Smith finally moved to Michigan, where he died. A man named Pratt seems to have come in early, built himself a cabin upon the lot now held by G. Loomis, and afterward gone west. On the farm west of the school-house lived one Harris, of whom nothing is known. It is constantly brought to mind, in locating and naming these the original settlers of Farmington, what little there is of variety attached to their existence. Were we back to the days when De Liancourt traversed these then wilds and noted the surroundings and life-labors, we could see the arrival of the pioneer parties, and observe the crashing down of the old trees under the vigorous axe-strokes and the logs rolled up in position to form the cabins; then the underbrush being cut out, the trees girdled, and the wheat scattered in the rich soil, we follow them on their return to their homes. Entered upon their routine of farm-work, we see new fields added to the older, additions made to house and barn, families increasing in numbers, and gradually a look of old and established occupation taking the place of former newness. The minutiae, the society, the customs of the time, were changed as wealth and improvements advanced. The children were rude of dress and robust in health; the fare was simple, and, as a result, we find the lives of those pioneer children prolonged beyond the average of the race. Uneventful, but not less valuable, has been the life of the working class of early settlers.

Brownsville district owes its name to Dr. David Brown, an original purchaser and pioneer settler upon lot No. 9. David Brown and his son Stephen built a log distillery at an early day, and connected with it an ashery. These were continued for quite a number of years. Stephen Brown and Elias Dennis erected a building, put into it a carding-machine, and after a time became proprietors of a

woolen-mill, which was continued by them till 1835. New woolen-mills were constructed, using stone material, during 1837, by James Van Vleck, Amos and James Haskins. The wood work was done by John Haskins, John Riddle, and his son Robert. The property was bought in 1845 by Myron H. Norton, who carried on both the factory and a store for several years, and engaged extensively in business. From causes to us unknown he was compelled to suspend about the year 1850; effected a sale and removed to Michigan. The pioneer tradesman in the place was Reuben Smith, who was engaged in the sale of merchandize as early as 1815 or 1816, leasing the business. Smith was succeeded by Paul S. Richardson, who in time was followed by Albert Nye, during whose career as a storekeeper the building was destroyed by fire. Abner and Stephen Brown were early storekeepers, and the latter was also connected with the erection and conduct of a saw-mill. The history of tanning, as known to the pioneers, was full of novelty, and the skins of deer, bear, and wolf were found with those of sheep and cattle. A tannery was built about 1820 by Peter Clyne, and for thirty years he was known as its manager, and did a good and paying business. Otis Brown was the pioneer blacksmith. Beginning in 1814, he continued his labors at the forge for twenty-two years, and truly he may have been noted as the village blacksmith, if time of service was the gauge of merit. The manufacture of hats in various parts of Ontario seems, from the earliest date, to have been a feature of the situation, and in Brownsville this industry was inaugurated by Joseph Jones, who in time was succeeded by Nathaniel Lampson. This latter, entering upon the business of making and selling these goods in 1824, continued at it for ten to twelve years. No business of note, aside from the saw-mill and cider-mill of John Grinnell, is now carried on in the place. Trade centres at common points, and the once promising hamlet becomes the temporary resort, while facilities of travel and the demands of business call all classes to the villages. The perusal of town history exhibits the mill, the shop, the still, and the tannery, erected at convenient and scattered points, and tradesmen practicing their calling within their homes; but these rude structures fall into disuse and decay. The streams fail from evaporation of their sources, and the various trades, moving to the villages, erect their shops and stores, their mills and manufactories, and dividing labor, approach perfection in their several callings.

Otis Comstock was a pioneer on the farm now owned by John A. Gillis. He was the son of Nathan, of whom we have spoken, and accompanied his father from the east in 1789, and, remaining during the winter, was the first actual resident of the town. There is no mention of the greeting with the relatives as they arrived in the spring; but we may imagine the pleasure with which this temporary hermit saw their approach. He was long a resident of the town; its first road commissioner, held various offices, and had a family of seven children, of whom Augustus was the oldest, born March 25, 1793, and Zeno, the next oldest, born in 1794. William Smith, son of Stephen Smith, an original purchaser, was the builder and occupant of the stone house now the property of J. G. Robbins. David Gillis was a pioneer in the Brownsville neighborhood. Zurial Brown, a carpenter by trade, and a son of Jeremiah Brown, one of the town proprietors, owned a farm in this district. On the occasion of building the house of Peter Smith, now owned by Germond Ketcham, Mr. Brown was enjoined to be very particular in the performance of his work, and as an inducement was offered a bonus of five dollars if, in driving his nails, he would not split any clap-boards. He was justice of the peace for many years, and died upon his farm. The history of the pioneers constantly shows the basis of settlement to have been the farm. Mechanics, not able to find sufficient employment in the east, emigrated to Ontario in hopes of bettering their condition, and united with their trade employment on a farm. Not unfrequently the carpenter, the mason, the tailor, and others, entirely ignored their trade, excepting so far as related to their own farm and household, and gave their attention during life to agriculture. Such was the case with many in Farmington, and among them was Nicholas Brown, a carpenter, who located on the north part of lot 131. Hezekiah Lippett, an early teacher, was a settler on the same lot. Mr. Lippett opened a school in the house of David Brown, carried it on for several years during the winter seasons, and is remembered as a good teacher. Of his former pupils few survive; among them is Lorenzo Hathaway, a resident in Farmington, and now sixty-eight years of age. The rude building, the plain teacher, the elementary studies are described in later years, but the scholarship of that period had many excellencies. Surveys were accurate, handwriting was often superior in legibility to that of the present, and it is questionable whether the instruction in many districts of Ontario to-day is even equal to that of the early time.

District No. 7 had for its pioneer settler one of the best men known to the early settlement of this region,—Dr. Stephen Aldrich. He was the first physician in town, and settled on the farm at present the property of W. P. Markham. As the missionaries in the cause of religion, so the doctor, as a good Samaritan, made many a long and tedious journey to bring hope and comfort to the sick

settler or the fever-stricken family. No night so cold, dark, and stormy but that Dr. Aldrich would respond to the call of distress, and travel miles through the woods in snow or mud to the log cabin. He knew no difference in circumstances, and was alike the friend of both rich and poor. At the bedside his duties did not end with the prescription, but his welcome presence was given till danger was past or all was over, and kindly cheering word gave needed encouragement. Generous and active, he made but little money in his practice, yet acquired considerable property, and at his death was missed and mourned by many. His farm was subsequently owned by Joseph Sheldon. The name of Gideon Herendeen is associated with large land ownership and former residence in this district, where he passed his life. His son G. F. Herendeen now owns and resides on the old place. Elisha Gardner was early on the farm now owned by his son S. P. Gardner, who is now far advanced in years. Turner Aldrich was a pioneer on lot 114, and as early as 1797 was elected to hold one of the town offices. In 1795, Ebenezer Horton settled on lot 89, and attracted attention by claiming control of the weather. He was accustomed to dress in costume, part of which consisted of a scarlet coat, and by his incantations "make weather" of any kind desired. The older settlers tell of his driving furiously to get ahead of some passing storm. This district was not without its manufactures in the early day. Talcott & Batty built an ashery near the site of the present school-house in the year 1817, but the supply of ashes failed after a few years and the business was discontinued. In 1815, Reuben Hayt put up a small tannery, worked at the business of tanning about four years, and did not make it a success. A tavern was kept at the Corners on lot 113 in the early days by John Sheffield. Isaac and Aldrich Calvin were engaged in the manufacture of hats in this locality. Save a cobbler's shop, the place has known very little in the way of business for many years. Not far from school-house No. 7 a blacksmith named Augustus Bingham had a shop many years since, but finally removed to New Salem. The district is now strictly agricultural, and from the convenience of roads is favorable to attendance at the school.

District No. 12, likewise known as New Salem, is notable as the place of Farmington's primary settlement, by Nathan Comstock and his sons Otis and Darius, in 1789. His was the first white man's cabin in the town. Besides those mentioned, four other sons came west with Mr. Comstock; namely, Nathan, Jr., Jared, Joseph, and John. Jared settled back in the field, and built the house owned by A. Barnes on lot 28. He moved to Lockport about 1825, and afterwards to Michigan, where he died, in 1844. Joseph lived at the homestead till the death of his father, in 1816, and likewise moved to Lockport, where he died, in 1821. Nathan Comstock drew the timber to Smith's mill for the construction of the Friends' meeting-house which burned in 1875. His son Nathan was a pioneer at Lockport, where, after a residence of many years, he died, in 1830. Darius went first to Lockport, and then to Michigan, where he became the owner of land upon which a part of Adrian City was laid off. His death occurred there in 1845. Otis, spoken of in the history of Brownsville, died in this town. Isaac Hathaway, Jr., son of the pioneer Isaac, located on lot 135, where his son Lorenzo now resides, at the age of sixty-eight, in good health, sound memory, and well versed in the events of former days. It was remembered that his father was engaged in cutting and piling brush upon this lot 135 at the date of the great eclipse, which supplies us with the year 1806. Work was begun upon lot 136 in 1808 by Otis Hathaway, brother of Isaac, Jr. Otis Hathaway was the founder of New Salem village, and erected therein the first store-buildings. Hugh Pound was a former owner of lots 129 and 130, and settled where Henry Green is living. S. Pattison was the first proprietor of No. 134. He built a saw- and a grist-mill upon the creek in 1813. Both are still in existence. Lot 138 was first settled in its northern portion by a surveyor from Adams, Massachusetts, by the name of Isaac Lapham. A Marylander named James Brooks came to Farmington, and settled on No. 127, where now William Wood lives. Slavery was then in force in this State, and Mr. Brooks brought two chattels west with him. One of these slaves was a girl, called Cassie Waters, who was arrested and tried for the murder of her infant child in the year 1809. The trial was had at Canandaigua, and she was sentenced to be hanged. Respite were given by the governor, and her death took place before the final time set for the execution. A successor to Mr. Brooks was William P. Smith, who purchased the farm and became a large land proprietor and farmer. Benjamin Rickerson, one of the original proprietors of the town, donated a lot in this district to the Friends, but did not himself become a settler. Upon lot 136 has grown up a flourishing little village known as New Salem. It was founded and named by Otis Hathaway. This was quite a business place prior to the construction of the Erie canal, and in those days rejoiced in the appellation of Pumpkin Hook. The name originated with a man whose delight was to give names of this character, and was suggested by the circumstance that several families had made it a pastime to steal, or "hook," pumpkins. A store was opened about

1810 in one of the buildings put up by Hathaway, and Jonathan Batty was the keeper for about ten years. Daniel Talcott engaged in the same business during a like period. Dr. Smith and Lucius Dean carried on a drug and grocery store here till 1820, when they discontinued. Berrick Beckwith engaged in keeping a store for the sale of drugs in 1819, but closed up soon after. Lewis Lumbard established an axe-factory in 1825, and continued his manufacture until 1859. His business was extensive, and the Lumbard axes were widely known through this part of the country. The long stone building, yet in use as a blacksmith-shop, was the site of the business. About 1850, Mr. Lumbard associated with him Josiah Holdridge, and the firm continued till the date above given. George Hoag established a wagon-shop here about 1823, and continued the business nearly twenty years, and was the pioneer wagon-maker. At an early day John Gillem came in, and built a log house and shop. This primitive shop stood but a few years, and fell a prey to the flames. It seems that the blacksmith had company, and for lack of other accommodations put the horses in the shop, and placed hay for them to eat upon the forge. The hay caught fire from the unextinguished cinders, and shop, its contents, and the horses were all consumed together. Gillem, soon after this misfortune, removed to Canada, and was succeeded by Augustus Bingham. Walter Whipple established an iron-foundry in 1834 or 1835, and, after two years' experience, sold out to Randall Phetteplace and Charles Jennings, who continued it for three years, and then closed up. Matthew Windsor was the pioneer shoemaker, and dates his arrival at 1817. He remained about five years. Prior to his coming itinerant shoemakers went around among the families, boarding with them, and making up their shoes. This custom was in vogue with tailors as well. Windsor was succeeded, in 1822, by Randall Phetteplace, who carried on shoemaking until 1838. He is a present resident of the place, and has been since 1819. Waters & Cook were the pioneer hatters, and did a good business for many years. To judge of profitable business by the number engaged in it, there was no more lucrative occupation than keeping a tavern.

The first inn-keeper of the place was Daniel Allen, who, in 1816, opened a house of entertainment in a building now the property of Margaret Clinton. A man named Brown kept about the same time where Elwood Smith lives. A tavern stand was opened by Noah Smith, in 1818 or '19. The old building is yet standing, on the place where Mr. Crandall now lives. The residence of Thomas E. Smith was used as a tavern by William Van Duzen, about the year 1821, and a number of years thereafter. Aden Armstrong was one of others who were engaged in the business. At this date there is no tavern in the town, and it is a gratifying fact that there is no place in Farmington where intoxicating liquors can be had. The last hotel was purchased and closed by the society of Friends.

At an early day some enterprising person, to us unknown, built and ran a tannery, which stood south from the corners, at the forks of the road. When the road was laid through there the pits where the vats were situated were covered, and the middle of the road passed directly over the site of the old tannery.

The settlement of district No. 8 was deferred until a comparatively recent date, the lands being to a great extent low and swampy. Roads from the east intersect a single road running from New Salem mainly southward, and, branching on No. 78, eastward and to the south. Upon this road is located the school-house, and at the forks is a blacksmith-shop. John Pound and Elijah, his brother, from New Jersey, were the first farmers upon the land now owned by G. L. Sheldon. The widow Eads was an inhabitant upon the land of A. Aldrich. Upon the same lot lived Stephen Ackley, who had a wagon-shop afterwards upon No. 102. The enterprise of James Hoag, a settler from New Jersey, in about 1802, near the forks of the road, on No. 78, deserves mention. At the east his business had been that of shoe- and harness-making, and, arriving here, a small shop was built, and the trade continued with success. The brief chain of occupation upon No. 69 gives Calvin Whipple as the pioneer. He died, and his son became the owner, and A. G. Markham is the present resident.

District No. 9 is traversed by Black brook and its tributaries, suggesting pioneer efforts in the line of saw- and grist-mills. Nor are we mistaken, for Job Howland, locating in 1790 on lot 50, built upon the stream a saw-mill at a very early period. Howland lived upon this place, which he partially cleared up, for twenty-two years, and, dying, the land was divided so that one son, Benjamin, took the homestead, and another son, George, received the east half, which is now occupied by his widow.

The presence of apple-trees of large size, in numbers, and bearing abundantly, was a stimulus to the setting out of trees. The providence of some pioneers was manifest in their bringing with them from their distant homes apple-seeds, and planting them as their first investment in the soil. The labor was well rewarded, and later settlers, and those not so enterprising, were glad to obtain fruit, and in time became the owners of orchards themselves. Where Joseph M. Brown-

settler or the fever-stricken family. No night so cold, dark, and stormy but that Dr. Aldrich would respond to the call of distress, and travel miles through the woods in snow or mud to the log cabin. He knew no difference in circumstances, and was alike the friend of both rich and poor. At the bedside his duties did not end with the prescription, but his welcome presence was given till danger was past or all was over, and kindly cheering word gave needed encouragement. Generous and active, he made but little money in his practice, yet acquired considerable property, and at his death was missed and mourned by many. His farm was subsequently owned by Joseph Sheldon. The name of Gideon Herendeen is associated with large land ownership and former residence in this district, where he passed his life. His son G. F. Herendeen now owns and resides on the old place. Elisha Gardner was early on the farm now owned by his son S. P. Gardner, who is now far advanced in years. Turner Aldrich was a pioneer on lot 114, and as early as 1797 was elected to hold one of the town offices. In 1795, Ebenezer Horton settled on lot 89, and attracted attention by claiming control of the weather. He was accustomed to dress in costume, part of which consisted of a scarlet coat, and by his incantations "make weather" of any kind desired. The older settlers tell of his driving furiously to get ahead of some passing storm. This district was not without its manufactures in the early day. Talcott & Batty built an ashery near the site of the present school-house in the year 1817, but the supply of ashes failed after a few years and the business was discontinued. In 1815, Reuben Hayt put up a small tannery, worked at the business of tanning about four years, and did not make it a success. A tavern was kept at the Corners on lot 113 in the early days by John Sheffield. Isaac and Aldrich Calvin were engaged in the manufacture of hats in this locality. Save a cobbler's shop, the place has known very little in the way of business for many years. Not far from school-house No. 7 a blacksmith named Augustus Bingham had a shop many years since, but finally removed to New Salem. The district is now strictly agricultural, and from the convenience of roads is favorable to attendance at the school.

District No. 12, likewise known as New Salem, is notable as the place of Farmington's primary settlement, by Nathan Comstock and his sons Otis and Darius, in 1789. His was the first white man's cabin in the town. Besides those mentioned, four other sons came west with Mr. Comstock; namely, Nathan, Jr., Jared, Joseph, and John. Jared settled back in the field, and built the house owned by A. Barnes on lot 28. He moved to Lockport about 1825, and afterwards to Michigan, where he died, in 1844. Joseph lived at the homestead till the death of his father, in 1816, and likewise moved to Lockport, where he died, in 1821. Nathan Comstock drew the timber to Smith's mill for the construction of the Friends' meeting-house which burned in 1875. His son Nathan was a pioneer at Lockport, where, after a residence of many years, he died, in 1830. Darius went first to Lockport, and then to Michigan, where he became the owner of land upon which a part of Adrian City was laid off. His death occurred there in 1845. Otis, spoken of in the history of Brownsville, died in this town. Isaac Hathaway, Jr., son of the pioneer Isaac, located on lot 135, where his son Lorenzo now resides, at the age of sixty-eight, in good health, sound memory, and well versed in the events of former days. It was remembered that his father was engaged in cutting and piling brush upon this lot 135 at the date of the great eclipse, which supplies us with the year 1806. Work was begun upon lot 136 in 1808 by Otis Hathaway, brother of Isaac, Jr. Otis Hathaway was the founder of New Salem village, and erected therein the first store-buildings. Hugh Pound was a former owner of lots 129 and 130, and settled where Henry Green is living. S. Pattison was the first proprietor of No. 134. He built a saw- and a grist-mill upon the creek in 1813. Both are still in existence. Lot 138 was first settled in its northern portion by a surveyor from Adams, Massachusetts, by the name of Isaac Lapham. A Marylander named James Brooks came to Farmington, and settled on No. 127, where now William Wood lives. Slavery was then in force in this State, and Mr. Brooks brought two chattels west with him. One of these slaves was a girl, called Cassie Waters, who was arrested and tried for the murder of her infant child in the year 1809. The trial was had at Canandaigua, and she was sentenced to be hanged. Respite was given by the governor, and her death took place before the final time set for the execution. A successor to Mr. Brooks was William P. Smith, who purchased the farm and became a large land proprietor and farmer. Benjamin Rickerson, one of the original proprietors of the town, donated a lot in this district to the Friends, but did not himself become a settler. Upon lot 136 has grown up a flourishing little village known as New Salem. It was founded and named by Otis Hathaway. This was quite a business place prior to the construction of the Erie canal, and in those days rejoiced in the appellation of Pumpkin Hook. The name originated with a man whose delight was to give names of this character, and was suggested by the circumstance that several families had made it a pastime to steal, or "hook," pumpkins. A store was opened about

1810 in one of the buildings put up by Hathaway, and Jonathan Batty was the keeper for about ten years. Daniel Talcott engaged in the same business during a like period. Dr. Smith and Lucius Dean carried on a drug and grocery store here till 1820, when they discontinued. Berrick Beckwith engaged in keeping a store for the sale of drugs in 1819, but closed up soon after. Lewis Lumbard established an axe-factory in 1825, and continued his manufacture until 1859. His business was extensive, and the Lumbard axes were widely known through this part of the country. The long stone building, yet in use as a blacksmith-shop, was the site of the business. About 1850, Mr. Lumbard associated with him Josiah Holdridge, and the firm continued till the date above given. George Hoag established a wagon-shop here about 1823, and continued the business nearly twenty years, and was the pioneer wagon-maker. At an early day John Gillem came in, and built a log house and shop. This primitive shop stood but a few years, and fell a prey to the flames. It seems that the blacksmith had company, and for lack of other accommodations put the horses in the shop, and placed hay for them to eat upon the forge. The hay caught fire from the unextinguished cinders, and shop, its contents, and the horses were all consumed together. Gillem, soon after this misfortune, removed to Canada, and was succeeded by Augustus Bingham. Walter Whipple established an iron-foundry in 1834 or 1835, and, after two years' experience, sold out to Randall Phetteplace and Charles Jennings, who continued it for three years, and then closed up. Matthew Windsor was the pioneer shoemaker, and dates his arrival at 1817. He remained about five years. Prior to his coming itinerant shoemakers went around among the families, boarding with them, and making up their shoes. This custom was in vogue with tailors as well. Windsor was succeeded, in 1822, by Randall Phetteplace, who carried on shoemaking until 1838. He is a present resident of the place, and has been since 1819. Waters & Cook were the pioneer hatters, and did a good business for many years. To judge of profitable business by the number engaged in it, there was no more lucrative occupation than keeping a tavern.

The first inn-keeper of the place was Daniel Allen, who, in 1816, opened a house of entertainment in a building now the property of Margaret Clinton. A man named Brown kept about the same time where Elwood Smith lives. A tavern stand was opened by Noah Smith, in 1818 or '19. The old building is yet standing, on the place where Mr. Crandall now lives. The residence of Thomas E. Smith was used as a tavern by William Van Duzen, about the year 1821, and a number of years thereafter. Aden Armstrong was one of others who were engaged in the business. At this date there is no tavern in the town, and it is a gratifying fact that there is no place in Farmington where intoxicating liquors can be had. The last hotel was purchased and closed by the society of Friends.

At an early day some enterprising person, to us unknown, built and ran a tannery, which stood south from the corners, at the forks of the road. When the road was laid through there the pits where the vats were situated were covered, and the middle of the road passed directly over the site of the old tannery.

The settlement of district No. 8 was deferred until a comparatively recent date, the lands being to a great extent low and swampy. Roads from the east intersect a single road running from New Salem mainly southward, and, branching on No. 78, eastward and to the south. Upon this road is located the school-house, and at the forks is a blacksmith-shop. John Pound and Elijah, his brother, from New Jersey, were the first farmers upon the land now owned by G. L. Sheldon. The widow Eads was an inhabitant upon the land of A. Aldrich. Upon the same lot lived Stephen Ackley, who had a wagon-shop afterwards upon No. 102. The enterprise of James Hoag, a settler from New Jersey, in about 1802, near the forks of the road, on No. 78, deserves mention. At the east his business had been that of shoe- and harness-making, and, arriving here, a small shop was built, and the trade continued with success. The brief chain of occupation upon No. 69 gives Calvin Whipple as the pioneer. He died, and his son became the owner, and A. G. Markham is the present resident.

District No. 9 is traversed by Black brook and its tributaries, suggesting pioneer efforts in the line of saw- and grist-mills. Nor are we mistaken, for Job Howland, locating in 1790 on lot 50, built upon the stream a saw-mill at a very early period. Howland lived upon this place, which he partially cleared up, for twenty-two years, and, dying, the land was divided so that one son, Benjamin, took the homestead, and another son, George, received the east half, which is now occupied by his widow.

The presence of apple-trees of large size, in numbers, and bearing abundantly, was a stimulus to the setting out of trees. The providence of some pioneers was manifest in their bringing with them from their distant homes apple-seeds, and planting them as their first investment in the soil. The labor was well rewarded, and later settlers, and those not so enterprising, were glad to obtain fruit, and in time became the owners of orchards themselves. Where Joseph M. Brown-

ing lives the first white settler was Major Smith, who had a good orchard in 1800, and furnished trees to new-comers. In 1803 he sold to Benjamin Hance, from Maryland. Hance brought with him four negro slaves, and afterwards purchased another. The laws of the State allowed slavery, and the slaves were held as such for a number of years. A. C. Brown is now living upon a farm whose original proprietor was William Dillon, of Dutchess county. Dillon made a sale, in 1808, to Marcy Aldrich, and moved to Chapinville. Pardon Arnold came out from Massachusetts in 1800, during the winter, and took up his abode in a log house in the same place where now lives Martin Aldrich. Daniel, son of Pardon Arnold, is a resident of the district, at the age of seventy-five. In connection with Pardon Arnold is told the story of the last wolf-hunt in the town. It is well known that these animals were very troublesome to the settlers, and a fierce war was waged upon them by Indian and white, and their numbers reduced to occasional stragglers. About the year 1813 one of these committed many depredations among the sheep in the eastern part of the town. A party set out during a winter's day, and tracked the wolf to a swamp, where he was surrounded. Pardon Arnold fired the shot which killed him, and the head being taken to Nathan Pierce, Sr., the town supervisor, a bounty of ten dollars was received,—that being the sum then offered by the town as an inducement to hunt the "varmints." In the year 1801, Jonathan Archer bought fifty acres of lot No. 69, and moved upon it. Eight years later he sold to a Jerseyman, named John Webster. The land now occupied by Stephen J. Smith was settled by his grandfather, George Smith, in 1802; and where now W. H. Gatchel lives, Ahez Aldrich was an inhabitant about 1801.

District No. 11 was settled by Moses Power, in 1798. He lived on lot No. 100, and died at the advanced age of ninety-five years. About 1805, Isaac Price lived upon No. 117. Simpson Harvey and his brother Benjamin settled on No. 122 at an early day. This district, in comparison with others of the town, was late of settlement.

The record of early settlers in district No. 10 is brief as its area is limited. Peter Pratt was on lot 95, now the property of John Cover. In the north part of the same lot was Lawrence McLouth, who was known as a pedagogue of the olden time for many years; nor was his information confined to a pouring in and drawing out of mental pabulum, but the physical was duly considered, and order was his first law. He had served in the war of the Revolution and held the rank of sergeant. The old soldier and school-master passed away upon the farm which had received the labor of many a day, and the place has descended to his grandson, A. McLouth. Perez Antisdale was also a soldier of the war for Independence, and came west with those feelings of patriotism and courage which have been handed down to the citizens of this day, and won undying fame on the battle-field, and preserved what he labored to win. Antisdale lived on lot 74, now the possession of D. Rush, and died there. On No. 97 an early resident was Samuel Rush. Benjamin Peters lived upon No. 72, where T. J. McLouth resides, as early as 1790 or 1791, and, as road-master, was one of the first officers in Farmington. Peter McLouth located in 1800 on No. 49, where Mrs. Ostrander occupies. His sons, Lonson and Marshall, are yet residents of the town; the age of the older is now seventy-five years.

TOWN RECORDS.

No town history is more interesting than that which treats of the formation of the machinery of local government. It is the pride of the citizen, a system of pure democracy, and lies at the threshold of republican power and permanence.

"At a town meeting held at the house of Nathan Aldrich, in and for the town of Farmington, on the 4th of April, 1797, agreeable to an act of the Court of Sessions for the county of Ontario, a meeting was opened and superintended by Phineas Bates, Esq., when the following officers were chosen: Jared Comstock, supervisor; Isaac Hathaway, town clerk; Jonathan Smith, Nathan Pierce, and Otis Comstock, commissioners of roads; Asa Wilmarth, John McLouth, and Isaac Hathaway, assessors; Nathan Herendeen and Joseph Smith, poor-masters; Abiatha Powers and Sharon Booth, collectors; David Smith, constable; Gilbert Bush, Benjamin Peters, Job Howland, Welcome Herendeen, Turner Aldrich, and Gideon Payne, path-masters, and the same as fence-viewers; Nathan Herendeen and Joab Gillett, pound-masters; Joseph Smith, sealer of weights and measures; Jacob Smith, Jared Comstock, and Joshua Van Fleet, committee on schools.

"Voted, ten dollars for every wolf's head that is caught and killed within the bounds of said district.

"Whereas David Smith was voted in constable, the town has reconsidered his standing as constable for the present year. Sharon Booth is made constable.

"Voted, one hundred and fifty dollars to be raised to defray town charges.

"It was agreed that the town meeting should for the future be held at the house of Nathan Herendeen in said town."

On April 25, 1797, the town called a special meeting and elected John Mc-

Louth assessor, and Joseph Smith poor-master and sealer of weights and measures, to fill vacancy, the others not serving.

On May 15 another meeting was held, and the people finding their self-imposed tribute too high, concluded to take off one hundred dollars from the amount voted to defray expenses.

"David Gold produced me a wolf-scalp, which he caught in this town, with the ears thereon, which were cropped agreeable to law, January 25, 1798, which I gave him certificate for.

ISAAC HATHAWAY, *Town Clerk.*"

The following is the verbatim report of a committee on roads: "We the commissioners of Farmington, having by public request been called upon to lay out a road, have attended to the business as follows: First, beginning at a canting oak-tree at the corner of the roads running from Joab Howland's (corner and distance here given) to Abiather Powers' and Gideon Paine's improvements; thence on the line between Powers and said Paine west six hundred and forty rods to the town line near Mud creek. . . five miles and one hundred and forty-eight rods or nearly.

"JONATHAN SMITH,
"OTIS COMSTOCK,
"NATHAN PIERCE,
"Commissioners."

In 1830 a committee of three persons—John Lapham, Welcome Smith, and Simpson Harvey—were appointed to locate a site for a town house. Considerable difficulty was met with in an endeavor to accomplish the object. The members of the committee being from different parts of the town, each desired to locate it nearest his section. The geographical centre was in the midst of a swamp, where it could not be built. While the matter was still in dispute Mr. Harvey died, and R. M. Rush was appointed in his place. It was finally agreed that it should be built upon the present site, No. 65, in district No. 13. A town house was erected upon this site by Theodore Hayward. This building, since repaired, now presents a neat and attractive appearance. It has three rooms; the front room is a place of assembly, and connects by doors to the judges' room and the office of the town clerk.

The district of Farmington, as it was termed, originally included both Farmington and Manchester within its boundaries. The latter was taken off March 31, 1821, and was named Burt, in honor of a member of Assembly by that name. The name gave much dissatisfaction, and on April 16, 1822, the present name was given. After the town of Manchester was formed, the town meetings, with the exception of a year, were held at the barn of Wilmarth Smith, until the town house was built in 1830. The town of Farmington was the scene of considerable excitement about 1824, in connection with the issue of a large quantity of counterfeit coin which flooded this section of country. A counterfeiter was taken at Genesee, and informed upon the others. Acting on the information that the bogus coin was made in the cellar of a house occupied by a man named Butler near the west line of Farmington, the county sheriff and posse came first to Victor and were guided by Thomas Embry, a clerk for Bushnell and Jenks, of Victor, to the suspected house. Leaving their team at the corner by the orchard of David Smith, the party proceeded on foot. Arrived at the house and demanding entrance, Mrs. Butler, who was alone, refused to permit them to come in. They took a plow standing near, and with it, as a battering-ram, broke open the door, but the visit was fruitless. A party was left to watch the house, and in a short time it was announced that Butler was about, yet he eluded them. A search was now made of the house from garret to cellar, and in the latter place were found all the necessary material and implements for coining money. These were seized and taken away. Butler was never caught, and shortly after the descent Mrs. Butler was missing, and never afterwards seen. The counterfeiters' den was formerly the residence of Calvin Payne, who found moulds and other tools used in the nefarious business in the bottom of a well. It is now owned by George Loomis, and was occupied by him prior to building his new house.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The pioneers of Farmington were mainly Quakers, or Friends, whose emigration was disapproved by the society, and when they persisted in removing to the Genesee country they were formally disowned. It was an established custom that any families which contemplated so important a step as a journey and residence in a wilderness should consult the society and abide by its decision, but in this instance they saw fit to act on their own judgment, and, although denied by their former associates, acted with firmness and independence, and secured unexpected advantages so far as concerned the Friends in Massachusetts. Some of the Quakers came west to attend Pickering's treaty, held at Canandaigua, in 1794, and found their former brethren on the high road to prosperity, and visited them. At the next yearly meeting the embassy reported in favor of taking the western

Friends back into the society. A united opinion was expressed, and they were taken back, and constituted members of the Saratoga monthly meeting, in which they remained till 1803. Their preparatory meetings were held at the houses of Abraham Lapham and others. Their first "monthly meeting" was held on the 21st day of the 4th month, in accordance with the following minutes from the "Quarterly Meeting:" "At a quarterly meeting of Friends, held at Easton, on the 16th of the 2d month, 1803, three of the committee appointed to visit the preparative meeting of Farmington, on account of a proposal for a division of Saratoga monthly meeting, report that they are united in believing a usefulness would arise from a monthly meeting being allowed them agreeably to the proposal of Saratoga monthly meeting, which, claiming the entire attention of the meeting, is united with, and they are allowed to hold a monthly meeting for one year, to be held on the 5th day preceding the last 1st day in each month." At this, the first monthly meeting, Stephen Aldrich was chosen clerk for one year, and was continued some time as such. At this period assemblies took place in a house of worship built of logs, near where the sheds of the Orthodox church now are. The structure was what was known as a double-log house, and one apartment was used for school purposes, and the other for societary assemblies. This log church, erected in 1796, was the first house of worship west of Clinton, Oneida county. This pioneer edifice was burned in December, 1803, and the meeting on the 26th of the 1st month, 1804, was held at Palmyra. A new framed church was built by the society in 1804. It was covered with clapboards made from split cedar, cut in four-foot lengths, shaved to a proper thickness, and fastened with wrought nails. Sawed lumber was then very difficult of purchase, and building was done with the means at command. No attempt at ornament was made in the interior, and boards took the place of seats. Their first public Friend, or, as other denominations say, minister, was Caleb McCumber, whose death took place about 1850, at an advanced age. The increase of the society in numbers was very rapid and encouraging. The membership at organization was too large to permit an enumeration here. Over half the society belonged in Macedon, Wayne county. There were about thirty families in Farmington, and forty-five in Palmyra, at the date of their first meeting on January 26, 1804.

It was at this time that the subject of the meeting-house was broached and acted upon. Dimensions were to be forty-four feet by thirty-two, and twenty-foot posts. Cost was estimated at one thousand three hundred dollars, of which eight hundred and fifty dollars was raised by subscription. The building committee were N. Herendeen, C. McCumber, Stephen Aldrich, John Sprague, Nathaniel Walker, N. Comstock, Hugh and David Pound, Isaac Wood, H. Arnold, and Jesse Aldrich. The first meeting was held October 26, 1804. On May 24 of this year Nathaniel Walker and Benjamin Hance were appointed elders, the first recorded since organization. On the 22d of February, 1816, the growth of membership caused an inconvenience to all from the limited capacity of the place of worship, and it was concluded to enlarge it; but after due consideration this was dropped, and a new building resolved upon and built within the year. It was erected on the west side of the road, opposite the old one, at a cost of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. The committee in this instance were not so numerous as the one preceding, and was composed of S. Pattison, Darius Comstock, Ira Lapham, N. Aldrich, and W. Herendeen, under whose supervision the work was carried to completion. The society worshiped in concord until the spring of 1828, when Elias Hicks, a very able speaker, came among them, and presented new doctrines subversive of former teachings and contrary to the ideas of many. Quite a body of the Friends accepted the new doctrines, and as a result separation took place on June 26, 1828, and the two branches became known as Orthodox and Hicksites. The latter occupied the new church, and the former, considered to be the rightful and authoritative society, opened the old meeting-house, which had been out of use for some time, and therein held meetings until it was burned down. This society has recently completed a very neat edifice for worship. Dimensions, thirty-six feet by sixty; framed, and costing four thousand dollars. It has a basement constructed of stone. The building is being handsomely furnished, and when completed will have cost five thousand dollars. The service of dedication was performed June 11, 1876, and was attended by eminent members of the Society of Friends, among whom were Thomas Kimber and wife, of Philadelphia; Elwood Scott, of Iowa; and Mary S. Knowles, Mrs. Lorenzo Hathaway, and Jarvis M. Rider, all recorded as speakers. The society of Friends have a house in the southeast part of the town, wherein preparative meetings are held.

THE MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL.

A general movement for the establishment of schools for instruction, in its influence, was felt by the Friends, who concluded that it would be advantageous to found and maintain a school where manual labor would go as payment for tuition and other expenses, and so enable indigent young men to obtain an education.

Accordingly, March 19, 1833, the movement was set on foot by a conveyance to the society by Daniel A. Robinson, Isaac Hathaway, and Asa B. Smith of twelve and fourteen-hundredths acres of land for that purpose. Gideon Herendeen, Asa B. Smith, and Jonathan Ramsdell were appointed trustees, and a school was opened in a building which stood on the premises. It was designed that both instructors and scholars should take part in the work. The property thus bequeathed to the society was conditioned to remain common possession in the event of a division. "If a split should occur in the society, the property was to be held by those who adhere to our ancient doctrine as found in Barclay's Apology, and in the testimony of the society of Friends issued at Philadelphia, in 1827. Should a deficiency of means occur, it was to be supplied by voluntary contributions." The school was subject to the immediate control of the Farmington monthly meeting. Its existence was brief, and we have no knowledge of teachers or attendance, course of study, or duration and number of terms. Its creation is of value here as showing an educational and benevolent spirit on the part of the prominent citizens of the town.

EARLY AND LATER CUSTOMS.

A conscientious regard to apparel was a custom of the pioneer Friends. All superfluities and ornaments were discarded, and clothing was fashioned in the plainest style; not a useless button was sewed upon a garment, and suspenders were considered a useless appendage. Hats were worn in church and in the house, and it is said that the old pioneer Nathan Comstock slept at night with his hat on. The women were accustomed to fasten their hair with wooden hair-pins made by whittling a hard wood stick smooth, and pointed at one end. In time, combs made of cows' horn, perfectly plain and of the natural color, began to be worn. Any carving or coloring, being for show, was regarded as superfluous. Ornaments were regarded as indicative of disposition to follow fashion and frivolity, and as such were considered vain and sinful. As an example of the customs adopted by these good people, the following is adduced: "Twenty-fifth of fifth month, 1804. Whereas, Samuel Willets hath had a right of membership amongst Friends, but for want of attending to the dictates of truth hath so far deviated from the principles of our profession as to neglect an attendance upon our religious meetings, to depart from plainness of speech, behavior, and apparel, to have consummated his marriage with one not of our society, and to attend trainings when called upon, for which he has been labored with without the desired effect; we, therefore, deny him to be a member of our religious society until his future conduct shall render him worthy, and he shall make satisfaction for his conduct, which we desire may be his happy experience." The preceding was the experience of any of the society who 'went astray,' and it was not unusual for persons to make confession, express sorrow, and be again taken into membership.

The Friends are historically a peace people, and have always refused to do military duty, and to train or attend a training was a misdemeanor. The fine for refusing to do military duty was three dollars, which sum was collected from any available quarter. In January, 1827, a cow, valued at twelve dollars, was taken by Constable Foster from Ira Lapham to satisfy a fine of three dollars, imposed upon his son for a refusal to train. John Sprague, collector, took from Arthur Power five sheep, valued at ten dollars, to pay a fine of four dollars, imposed upon his son for disobeying military orders. Daniel Raymond was imprisoned in the county jail in 1843 during a term of five days, as a payment of three dollars fine. William Getchell, refusing either to train or pay the fine of four dollars, was deprived of fourteen sheep, worth twelve dollars and twenty-five cents. David Wilson was the owner of a colt valued at fifteen dollars, which was taken from him as satisfaction of a four-dollar fine, imposed as a neglect to do military duty. Job Ayres had eleven and three-fourths bushels of rye in his granary, and its value was five dollars and eighty-nine cents, but it was taken as the penalty for refusing to muster. Asa and Harris Aldrich owned two fine calves and two good axes; their value was eleven dollars and a half, and all went to pay fines. Among various articles levied upon to pay these fines were hats, clothing, spinning-wheels, saddles, brass kettles, watches, stock, and grain. In all instances the property was worth far more than the amount of fine. The Friends, regarding conscience more than property, appointed committees on "Suffering," and resolutely adhered to their principles, which ultimately triumphed. While obedience to law is the first and highest duty of the citizen, yet the unflinching devotion of the Friends to the tenets of their faith must ever win admiration.

FARMINGTON WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH was legally organized January 12, 1846. The first board of trustees elected was composed of Lewis Lumbard, William Pound, Benjamin L. Haight, William Plum, and Rufus F. Holbrook. The records show annual elections and a full board to January 1, 1876, when Gifford Bowerman, George Holdridge, David Padgham, Joseph Padgham, and John McCrae were trustees. The first pastor was Rev. Thomas Burrows, who

PLATE LXXI.



RES. OF **W. G. MASON**, FARMINGTON, ONTARIO Co., N. Y.



RES. OF **WILLIAM H. WARFIELD**, FARMINGTON, ONTARIO COUNTY, N. Y.



RES. OF **GARDNER L. SHELDON**, FARMINGTON, ONTARIO Co., N. Y.

served the church acceptably for two years, and is still an able minister of the gospel. Of the original organization but one member, William Pound, Jr., now survives. The roll of pastors is not at hand, but of those who have served this church there were Revs. Owen, Payne, and Randolph. Former pastors were Rev. Edwin Burnettson, now at Prattsville; Rev. John L. Bush, in White Hall, Michigan; Rev. P. S. Slauson, Westfield, Pennsylvania; Rev. Sylvester Adams, deceased; Rev. George Pegler, now a venerable minister in the west; Rev. J. W. Fancher, who was with the church three years; then Rev. W. G. Woodruff, one year; and Marshall Frink, the present pastor.

The site of the present church edifice was deeded by Joseph C. Hathaway, and Esther, his wife, to the trustees of the society in the year 1842. The consideration for the forty-five rods of ground was one hundred and fifty dollars. A building was commenced, but ere its completion was sold to William Pound, who, uniting with his wife Mary, deeded the property to the society for two hundred dollars. The article bears date March 9, 1848. A lot and parsonage were given to the church by the late Miss Fanny Robeson, a member of the society. A cemetery was deeded by Benjamin Soule and Mahala C., his wife, on June 16, 1842, to the society. The price paid for the acre of consecrated ground was one hundred and seventy dollars, and it is made a burial-place for "all persons, of whatever condition, color, clime, sect, or creed." The membership of the society since February 10, 1865, has been seventy-six. Some have died, others removed, and a few have withdrawn, and so reduced membership to twenty-three. A Sabbath-school has been connected with the church, and continues its sessions through each year. A children's aid association exists in the school, and a small library.

A church of the Presbyterian denomination was formed in the town as early as 1817. It was received under the care of the presbytery of Geneva on August 13 of the year given. It was reported to consist of eighteen members in 1825, and annually thereafter, until 1831, its name was found on the reports. Later it is lost and forgotten.

THE SCHOOLS OF FARMINGTON have been the subject of considerable attention, and are on a level with those of other towns. The following statistics are illustrative of public interest in this important branch of social culture. The town is divided into fourteen districts, of which all but one have school-houses in this county. Three only of these houses are separated from the highway by a fence. Boarding around is not in practice save in exceptional cases. Six districts use library funds in payment of teachers' wages. Verified registers are generally kept. The number of children between the ages of eight and fourteen, residents of the town, on September 30, 1875, was two hundred and forty, of whom two hundred and four respectively attended district school at least fourteen weeks of the year. The geographical features of the town are as follows: Location on the north tier of towns, west of the centre. Surface approximately level in the south, but interrupted by drift-ridges varying in height from fifty to one hundred feet above the general surface. Toward the south the slopes of these ridges are gradual, elsewhere they are precipitous declivities. The water-courses are Black brook and Mud and Beaver creeks. A strip of the south part has clay soil, while to the north is a gravelly loam which has been found very productive. For cultivation or grazing the lands are well adapted; and meadow, field, and pasture-grounds exist in fair proportions.

The reader cannot have failed to note several matters connected with the history of Farmington which are remarkable. Where counties have laid claim to enterprise, growth, and prosperity, and towns have vied in friendly emulation to take the lead, Farmington has presented a direct advance from the felling of the first tree down to the present fine farms with neat buildings and broad fields. The advent of the pioneers was chilled by the ostracism of the society they loved, and in the midst of hardships their minds were set on the future. We see them regain fellowship, and set up a local society. We find them cheerfully submitting to loss of property to vindicate a principle, establishing a school to bring the boon of education within the reach of all, and buying up costly property to exclude from their midst the sale of liquors. Almost the whole town was settled by residents of Adams, Massachusetts, and nowhere could better material have been found. First in the purchase of the land in this town, but one of the original proprietors failed to become a permanent citizen and pay for his land. Alone in his forest hut one passed a winter,—a solitary picket on the outpost of civilization; another journeyed long to find a mill where the first grain could be crushed; yet others planted the peach- and the plum-pits, and sowed the seeds of the apple; so that in after-times the new settlers from different localities journeyed thither for fruit. The apples, cider, and apple-sauce of Farmington were a fine treat to the pioneers in the clearings of the Holland purchase. On some winter's day the keeper of a log tavern would set out in a sleigh and secure a load; and, on his return, the news would circulate far and wide, and on ox-sled and horse-sleigh the settlers would gather to the feast and the frolic. Singular

in customs, plain in dress and speech, yet full of energy, the Comstocks and their brethren have left an impress upon the society of Farmington honorable to themselves and beneficial to the community.

FARMINGTON IN THE REBELLION.

INFANTRY.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, Company H.—Orin J. Herendeen, captain. Enlisted Aug., 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry in 1862; exchanged; killed at battle of Gettysburg.

Simon Anthony, private. Enlisted Aug., 1862.

Francis M. Aldrich. Enlisted Aug., 1862; deserted at Harper's Ferry.

John L. Bullis. Enlisted Aug., 1862; taken prisoner at Gettysburg; wounded; exchanged; re-enlisted 1864; commissioned captain of a colored company.

James M. Carpenter, corporal. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged with regiment.

Morris Cahill. Enlisted Aug., 1862; deserted at Chicago.

William H. Chilson, sergeant. Enlisted Aug., 1862; wounded in battle of Wilderness; served in the Invalid Corps to close of war.

George Deets. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864.

Hubbard S. Dickson. Enlisted Aug., 1862; lost a leg in the battle at Gettysburg; discharged 1865.

John Gorman. Enlisted Aug., 1862; taken prisoner at the battle of Reams' Station; died at Andersonville, Ga.

Peter G. Hopkins. Enlisted Aug., 1862.

Patrick Kanaly. Enlisted Aug., 1862.

Smith B. Ketchum. Enlisted Aug., 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; discharged at Chicago for disability.

Thomas W. Lathrop. Enlisted Aug., 1862.

John McCray. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged at close of war.

Sandford B. Mead. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged with regiment.

George Nicholson. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed in the battle of Gettysburg.

Stephen H. Osborn. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed in intrenchments near Petersburg in the fall of 1864.

M. A. Payne. Enlisted Aug., 1862; deserted and went to Canada.

David Phipps. Enlisted Aug., 1862; lost an arm in the battle of Gettysburg; discharged.

Charles L. Shephard. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged at close of war.

David A. Turner. Enlisted Aug., 1862; served through the war; discharged.

James A. Young. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged with regiment.

Charles D. Stephens. Enlisted Aug., 1862; wounded in the battle of the Wilderness; lost a leg; discharged.

James Graham. Enlisted Jan. 29, 1864.

Twenty-eighth Regiment, Company E.—James McMynn. Enlisted April, 1861; re-enlisted Aug., 1863, in 1st N. Y. Cavalry; died in service.

Chas. F. Beddlecome. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged on account of sickness; drafted in 1863.

Isaac S. Wilson. Enlisted April, 1861; served under General Patterson in Virginia; accidentally wounded; discharged.

James Taylor. Enlisted April, 1861; killed in battle in Virginia.

Edward Payne. Enlisted 1861; discharged at expiration of term.

Eighteenth Regiment, Companies H and G.—Charles Bryant. Enlisted April, 1861, in Co. H; served his time in the Potomac army; discharged.

George Redfield. Enlisted April 16, 1861, in Co. G; discharged at expiration of term.

Willis E. Putnam. Enlisted April 18, 1861, in Co. G; served his time; discharged.

Thirty-third Regiment.—Thomas Bond. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged on account of sickness, Feb., 1863; drafted Aug., 1863; served till war closed.

John Cramer. Enlisted April, 1861; served his term; discharged.

Michael J. Ebert. Enlisted Aug., 1862; wounded in the battle of Chancellorsville; taken prisoner; paroled; discharged with the regiment.

Millard J. Ransom. Enlisted Aug., 1862.

George Johnson. Enlisted Aug., 1862.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment.—Cassius Chilson. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; served to close of war; discharged.

George W. Crocker. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; taken prisoner at battle of Wilderness; died at Andersonville, Ga.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment.—Lyman Aldrich. Enlisted Jan. 27, 1864; did not enter service.

Orlin C. Power. Enlisted Jan. 23, 1864; discharged at close of war.

One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Regiment.—David H. Myers. Enlisted Sept. 21, 1864.

William Lent. Enlisted Sept. 21, 1864.

Eighty-fifth Regiment.—William H. Dillon. Enlisted Jan., 1862; wounded in battle of Williamsburg; discharged; re-enlisted Feb. 10, 1864, at Canandaigua, in 146th Regiment; taken prisoner at battle of Wilderness; died at Andersonville, Ga.

One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment.—D. Meghan. Enlisted in Aug., 1862.

One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment.—George P. McCumber. Enlisted Aug., 1864; served till close of war, and was discharged with the regiment.

The following are known to have enlisted in this regiment, in the year 1864, but full roster cannot be given:

William Aldrich, Ambrose Young, Jacob Swartz, Asa Mason, James Evans, Samuel Lombard, and Charles H. Williams.

Fiftieth Engineers.—John Whalon. Enlisted Jan. 19, 1864.

O. C. Millett. Enlisted Jan. 13, 1864; served to close of war; discharged.

Joseph Anderson. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; discharged.

CAVALRY.

Eighth Regiment.—Henry Jeffrey. Enlisted Nov., 1861; died in Columbia Hospital, D. C., March, 1862, of typhoid fever.

Patrick Hayes. Enlisted Nov., 1861; wounded in battle of Gettysburg; promoted sergeant; taken prisoner to Richmond, Sept. 16, 1864; paroled; discharged Dec., 1864; re-enlisted March, 1865.

Oscar B. Mitchell. Enlisted Nov., 1861; died in service.

John Gallagher. Enlisted Nov., 1861.

ARTILLERY.

Sixteenth Regiment.—Edward J. Cotton. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; discharged at close of war.

James B. Estes. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; died at Williamsburg, Va.

George W. Gardner. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; deserted at Elmira.

Alonzo Johnson. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; deserted at Elmira; was re-taken, 1865; served to close of war.

Abbott Master. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864.

John Neustaumer. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864.

Lyman Odell. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864.

Henry C. Stephens. Enlisted January 5, 1864; died at Elmira, in service.

Alvire Speaker. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864.

William Stevenson. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864.

Harris Shaffer. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864.

Charles Williams. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; deserted at Elmira, and went to Canada.

Henry Whipple. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; served through the war.

George Walker. Enlisted Jan. 19, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Frederick Gearing. Enlisted Dec. 11, 1863.

David H. Bliss. Enlisted Dec. 11, 1863.

Ninth Regiment.—Cornelius Scott. Enlisted Dec. 16, 1864; died in the service.

Fourth Regiment.—T. G. Heton. Enlisted Feb. 26, 1864, at Canandaigua.

David Lake. Enlisted Dec., 1861; discharged for disability at Fort Carroll, in spring of 1862; drafted in Wayne county, in 1863; discharged from hospital July, 1865.

Bemis Battery.—Wm. Gorman. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged at end of war.

Raynolds Knowles. Enlisted Sept., 1862, sergeant; went home on furlough from New Orleans, and forgot to return.

William Ramish. Enlisted Sept., 1862; discharged on account of sickness, in July, 1863, at New Orleans; re-enlisted Jan. 26, 1864, in 9th Heavy Artillery; discharged at close of war.

Harry Ensign. Enlisted Sept., 1862; went on Red River expedition under General Banks, and since has not been heard from.

Sixteenth Rifles.—Alexander M. Hudson. Enlisted Aug., 1862.

There were thirty-three (33) enlisted from various places, mostly Pennsylvania, for one year, Sept., 1864, who received one thousand dollars bounty. The record shows fifteen substitutes, who enlisted Oct., 1864, mostly for three years, who also received from the county one thousand dollars bounty. There were also twenty-four (24) enlisted April 3, 1864, for six hundred dollars bounty, paid by the county.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

DANIEL ARNOLD.

Daniel Arnold was born in the town of Farmington, Ontario County, December 22, 1800. His father, Pardon Arnold, removed from Massachusetts in February, 1800, and settled on the farm now occupied by Myron Aldrich in said town. The place was then a dense forest, which he cleared, and made all the improvements ever made on it. D. Arnold remained under the paternal roof, working on the farm in the summer, and teaching school in the winter, until he was married, April 29, 1829, to Betsey Peirce, with whom he lived until April 20, 1876, when she departed this life. She possessed in an eminent degree the virtues of industry and economy, piety and benevolence.

D. Arnold held the office of commissioner of common schools the most of the time from 1825 to 1843. When the law creating the office of superintendent of common schools was enacted he was appointed to that office, which he held continuously until April, 1853, when he was elected supervisor of the town. He then resigned the office of superintendent of schools, and accepted that of supervisor. He held that office until February, 1860, when, on the written request of the board of supervisors, he resigned said office, and was immediately appointed by said board a county superintendent of the poor, which office he held for four years. He also served his town as assessor for seven years. From 1840 to 1870 he was engaged continuously in settling the estates of deceased persons and acting as guardian for minor children. In politics he was a Whig till the extinction of that party. He is at present a Republican, and has been since the formation of said party. In March, 1832, he united with the Baptist church in Manchester, and has remained a member to the present time. From 1870 he has lived a quiet and retired life, on the farm on which he settled in 1829, ever ready to cross the last river at the bidding of his Divine Master.

ALLEN PAYNE.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Farmington, November 22, 1801. His father, John Payne, emigrated from Massachusetts in an early day, and was one of the pioneers of "Old Ontario." Allen attended the district school, where he acquired a fair education, and laid the foundation for that marked success which attended his subsequent career. In 1823 he married Sophronia Compton, and soon after purchased a small tract of land in Prattsburg, Steuben county, New York, where he remained one year, when, not liking the country, he disposed of his farm at a small advance, and moving to Wayne county, located on the Comstock farm, and at the expiration of two years, through his energy and shrewd management, he had acquired four thousand dollars. He then purchased the old homestead in Farmington, where he remained until his death. Mr. Payne and his estimable companion had seven children, four sons and three daughters. One daughter died in infancy, and another, Amanda, a young lady of much promise, passed away in 1844. Wilson, the eldest son, who possessed much of his father's energy and shrewdness, died in November, 1867, leaving a widow and only daughter to mourn his early demise. David, the second son, lives in Iowa, Judson, in Manchester, and Marvin, the youngest son, resides on the old homestead. The surviving daughter, Mrs. Harriet Brewster, is a widow, and lives on a farm adjoining the homestead. Mrs. Payne, although two years the senior of her husband, still survives. Mr. P. early united with the Baptist church, and remained a consistent member, holding steadfast to the faith.

Allen Payne was one of the representative men of the county. He stepped out into the broad arena of active life, and began the battle of fortune empty-handed; but by energy, perseverance, and shrewdness, coupled with an indomitable will, he succeeded in amassing an immense property. Always ready to assist those who needed a helping hand, he was honored and esteemed by all, and when, on the 11th day of October, 1875, his spirit took its flight, there were many outside the pale of relationship who felt the loss of a kind, faithful friend and sound adviser.

TOWN OF VICTOR.

"Another race the following spring supplies;
They fall successive, and successive rise.
So generations in their course decay;
So flourish these when those have passed away."

It is common to apply to this continent the term "New World," when the traditions of the *Iroquois* lead into the remote past, and commingle with another race preceding them, and all is dim, obscure, and uncertain. The stranger visiting the town of Victor will learn from old inhabitants, and find in relics, a confirmation of an ancient occupation of its lands. Not only are the utensils of peaceful industry scattered beneath the surface and exhumed by the plowshare, but the weapons of war, fashioned with skill, and giving evidence of European invasion, rusted and decaying, are likewise upturned, and gathered as souvenirs of a time when the *Senecas* were a nation hostile to the French invader. Nowhere better than in a record of the self-same tract whose history we consider could come a general answer to the question, "How came those old gun-barrels, curious relics, and ancient swords, to lie imbedded in the soil of Victor?"

The expedition of La Salle among the *Senecas* goes back to 1669, when that famed and indefatigable traveler visited their chief village on Boughton Hill. The visit was made in August of that year, under *Seneca* escort, to obtain a guide able to conduct him and his companions through the unknown region lying between their villages and the head-waters of the Ohio. With him came the Jesuit, eager to convert and baptize into the Roman faith these leaders of a confederacy of warriors, and soften their stern usages by the melting influences of a Christian teaching. The largest of four villages of the tribe, called by De Nouville "Gannagarro," stood on Boughton Hill, south of the railroad, on the property now owned by R. B. Moore. The earliest visit to the village by a white man was in the fall of 1656, by Father Chaumonot, and was of brief duration. The idea of a mission became popular, and the chiefs of the tribe sent an embassy to Montreal in November, 1668, and asked the Jesuits to send them missionaries. The request was gladly accorded, and of those sent, Father Garnier located at "Gannagarro," and under the name of St. James established a mission, which continued till 1683. La Salle found the fathers absent at the time of his visit, and, unable to interpret his wishes, was compelled to relinquish his present design. We offer here an abbreviated extract from a translation by O. H. Marshall, of Buffalo, of a journal by Galinee, the historian of La Salle's expedition among the *Senecas*:

"After thirty-five days of very difficult navigation we arrived at a small river called by the Indians 'Karontagouat,' by us 'Irondequoit Bay,' on the 26th of August, 1669. We had no sooner arrived than we were visited by the Indians, who brought presents of corn, pumpkins, blackberries, etc., of which they had an abundance. We made presents in return of knives, awls, and other articles, with which we had come well provided. Our guides urged us to remain until next day, when the chiefs would come at evening and escort us to the village. With night came a troop of Indians, with women carrying provisions, and encamped near by, and made bread for us of the corn and fruit. To every cabin word was sent in the village to gather all the old men in council to learn the object of the visit. La Salle started for the village with ten Frenchmen and about fifty Indians, who called a halt every league, fearing to fatigue their guests. Half-way another party having provisions was met, and moved on with them to the village. When a league distant, rests became frequent, and accessions to the company continued to increase until we came in sight of the great village, two leagues in circuit, and upon a large plain. In order to reach it we had to ascend a small hill (Boughton Hill), on the edge of which the village is situated. Upon the summit of the ascent we saw a large company of old men seated on the grass waiting for us. A convenient place was left to us in front, and we were invited to sit down. As we did so, an old man, nearly blind, and so infirm that he could hardly support himself, arose and delivered an animated speech, expressing joy at our arrival, desiring mutual brotherly relation, and as such, asking us to their village, where a cabin was ready for us till we should be ready to state the purport of our visit. He then led the way to the largest cabin in the village, and gave to the women orders to provide for our wants.

"This village, like all those of the Indians, is nothing but a collection of cabins, surrounded with palisades a dozen feet high, bound together at the top, and supported at the base behind the palisades by large masses of wood of the height of a man. It is a simple square inclosure, and quite remote from water. The *Seneca* nation has four villages, two of one hundred cabins each, the others thirty each, and containing above a thousand men capable of carrying arms.

"The land between the lake easternmost of the larger villages consists mostly of fine, large meadows, with rank grass, and where there are woods, oak predominates, but scattered so as to permit riding with ease upon horseback. Vast treeless areas are reported towards the south. These lands produce good fruit, and extremely fine Indian corn.

"On August 13, some sixty principal men assembled at our cabin. Their custom on entering is to take places without reference to rank, and light pipes, which never leave their mouths during the council. The servant of Father Fremin was employed as interpreter. Our first present was a pistol with two barrels; our second gift was of six kettles, six hatchets, and six pounds of glass beads; and our third and last present was two coats, four kettles, and more beads, accompanied by a request for a captive from the "Toagenha" to conduct us to the Ohio. The next day belts of wampum were presented, and a captive promised. The principal food at the feasts in this village is *dog*. The hair is singed over the coals, the carcass scraped, cut in pieces, and placed in a kettle. When cooked, each guest is served with a three-pound or more piece in a greasy wooden dish, which caused us to feel more desirous of rendering up what was already in our stomachs than of taking into it anything new.

"While waiting the return of a trading-party, some warriors came in with a prisoner, who was placed in a cabin near our own. We went to see him, and found a well-formed young man about twenty years of age. He was uninjured, and we desired him for the guide. At dawn of next day we were told that the captive was to be burned." Galinee "ran to the public place to see him, and found him bound hand and foot to a stake. Irons were in the fire to be used for the torture. They refused to release him, and presently a relative of one killed in the skirmish at which he was captured applied the red-hot end of a gun-barrel to the top of his feet, and caused the utterance of a loud cry. The hot iron was slowly applied to his feet and legs, and his contortions under the severe heat caused the *Iroquois* to leap for gladness. La Salle and his party withdrew to the small village for the day to avoid insult."

This village is known as Fort Hill, and is situated on the farm of Thomas Turner, deceased. In the days of early settlement the old ditch was plainly discernible, and for a long time afterward. It is now obliterated. "The poor captive was dreadfully tortured, and finally, after two hours of this diversion, knocked down with a stone, and his body cut in pieces and carried away to be eaten. At evening the cabins were beaten by sticks, making a loud noise to frighten away the soul of the dead." Such were the people, and such the scenes which transpired upon the present peaceful lands of Victor in the ancient times.

General reflections present themselves to the mind of the reader, as he stands at this late day and views the ground, rich in historical association. Stand in the street of Victor village and review the past. "Down yonder slope, where flocks and herds are grazing, grain-fields ripening, and fruit growing, came the army of France,—regular, militiaman, and Indian. Yonder highest bluff, at whose base lies the railroad station, was the *Seneca* capital." There is the "high hill, surrounded by three terraces, at the foot of the valley, and opposite other hills." Farther to the right is "Guh-a-you-dok," or Fort Hill, and in the valley, through which flows a small stream, issuing from a cedar swamp, is the "twenty aspens (acres) of land," the battle-field of the French and *Senecas*. Signs of the conflict are preserved in lead balls, coin, kettles, gun-barrels, broken swords, and other like relics. The battle has been described. It reflected honor upon the *Senecas*, and as much tarnished the name of bravery as applied to their invaders. The French, after the battle, encamped on lands northwest of Victor, now owned by Hiram Ladd, Wm. C. Dryer, and Truman Dryer.

Locations and relics are of interest to stranger and resident, and time is weav-

ing a mist over our own origin, and comes darkly upon the old scene of De Nouble's ambush. The precise location of the battle-field has been a disputed point with writers; but, as a result of searching investigation by O. H. Marshall, the ground has been located in Victor by indisputable proof. In pioneer days Brandt was a guest of the Boughtons, and pointed out the site of the village on the flats, and the later one on the hill destroyed by the *Senecas* in 1687, as handed down by tradition. The route of the French army was over the farms of the Dryers, Wm. C. and Truman, near the present Pittsford road.

Among relics plowed up were silver coins, a silver cross, and two five-franc pieces were turned up as late as 1848. Near the trail on the farm of Asahel Boughton there were plowed up, some years ago, a half-bushel of iron balls, about the right size for use in a musket. In Victor's settlement the iron supply was chiefly of the old French axes brought to the surface by cultivation. On the summit of Fort Hill, which is on land owned by Thomas C. Turner's heirs, three miles southwest from Victor village, is a level tract embracing an extent of about sixteen acres. Wm. C. Dryer recollects a trench and breastwork around this ground,—the former four feet deep in places, and the entire hill covered with forest-trees. A tree cut on the hill in the early day proved hollow, and in the hollow space were found a number of gun-barrels. The council-house of the *Seneca* village was situated on the farm of Bruce Moore on Boughton Hill, and, judging by relics found, was west of his house, some thirty rods from the road. When the land occupied by the Indian village began to be cultivated, the settlers could locate the wigwams by the luxuriant growth caused by the ashes blended with the earth. Burnt corn, charred and of perfect shape, has been plowed up there. On the west side of the hill from the village numerous remains indicate the tribal burial-place. It was not uncommon, in the days of clearing, to unearth portions of skeletons. In the repair of a fence, Mr. Moore dug through a bank upon the grave of an Indian, and saw there, besides bones, a brass kettle, with beads, French coins, and the iron of a gun, the stock having decayed. Many brass kettles have been found upon the farm of Mr. Moore, and curiosity-seekers have been readily supplied with relics, so that but a few, comparatively, have been retained.

Early settlement began in the spring of 1789, by Jared Boughton. In 1787 he married Olive Stone, a native of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and in the spring of 1788 attended the council at Geneva. His brother Enos was clerk and assistant to William Walker, surveyor of the purchase, and bought from the Phelps and Gorham company township 11, range 4, constituting the town of Victor, Ontario County, the price paid being twenty cents an acre, the money being supplied by the father, Hezekiah Boughton, and his family. In the spring of 1789, Jared and Enos Boughton came to Canandaigua. They paid two dollars for conveyance of tools and provisions to the village, then little else than an Indian post, and with axes and a supply of food came to what is now Victor, along the Indian trail to Irondequoit. In what is at present district No. 2, upon the south line of the town, on the farm now occupied by A. Adams, they built a cabin fifteen feet square. It was of poplar poles, and stood near a small brook. In June, Jacob Lobdell and Hezekiah Boughton, Jr., came on with the cattle. They had the use of two yoke of oxen, and went to work to prepare a crop. Potatoes were planted and did not grow; buckwheat was sowed, and eight acres of wheat ground prepared and sown in the fall. All returned east late in the fall except Jacob Lobdell, who remained to winter a dozen or more head of cattle upon wild grass cut from an Indian meadow. The winter was mild and the cattle required little attention from Lobdell, who was a young man of eighteen years. He boarded with Elijah Rose, of Bloomfield, three miles distant, and came daily to look after the cattle. On one occasion, while returning home at night, he was pursued by wolves, which kept the woods on each side of him as he ran for refuge to his cabin.

The party which went east left their guns, which hung overhead in the cabin. A party of Indians returning from Canandaigua under the influence of liquor, passed the night in the cabin with Lobdell, who was made the dealer of rum and tobacco to them as his judgment warranted. An Indian showing a disposition to make trouble, was shown the guns, and told to remain quiet or he would awaken those up-stairs. Morning came and all departed.

Lobdell bought one hundred acres of land from Hezekiah and Seymour Boughton, where E. D. Hoyt lives, the price being two hundred dollars, which he paid in work. The property remained in the family until recently. He married a daughter of Levi Boughton and had a family of thirteen children, two of whom are living, one, Levi B., in Victor village, and the other, William W., in Michigan. Jacob Lobdell was the first supervisor in the town, held other offices, and was a useful and influential citizen. He said of his first picnic, that "he was on his way through the woods, in 1789, ahead of the party, and just before reaching Boughton's cabin, seated himself by a brook to eat a lunch," and this he called the first picnic in Victor. His death occurred November 12, 1847, aged seventy-six years.

On February 19, 1790, Jared Boughton set out with his wife and two small children, Sellick, a boy of two years, and Melanie, an infant daughter, accompanied by Seymour, a younger brother, as an assistant, to take back the sleigh and horses. Bridging and fording streams they made their way to Geneva, taking with them the family of Colonel Seth Reed of that place. They crossed Canandaigua outlet on the stringers of the bridge built by Sullivan's army in 1779. On March 7 they reached and moved into the cabin previously built. Provisions brought along, and the buckwheat harvested during the fall, lasted the family till wheat harvest. Of trips to mill we have spoken in county history. Shortly after settlement in the cabin, an Indian armed with a gun entered the house, saw the bread-tray set before the fire, and pinched off a portion of dough to intimate his want of some bread. Mrs. Boughton gave him a piece, and he departed, having said, by signs, that in three days he would return. He did so, bringing two large salmon trout caught in Great brook, a tributary of Mud creek, in the south part of the town. Indians often came with berries, and in moccasined feet moved noiseless and were in the cabin before their presence was discovered, and the cry of surprise invariably gave pleasure to the forest visitors.

Hezekiah, father of Jared, arrived in October, 1790, with his son Seymour and daughter Theodosia. They built near the residence of William Conover, near the station. The place being occupied by Peter Turner, became known as "Turner's Hill." In the spring of 1791 Jared built another cabin, where D. H. Osborne has his house. Ten acres of wheat were sowed in the fall upon a field owned by W. C. Dryer, back of the old Universalist church. In 1792, Hezekiah Boughton built the first framed house in town; it stood on the hill east of the Four Corners, and was on the site of a house once inhabited by a family named Hamilton. He also built a framed barn. The house was used as a tavern, and was the first in town. Here Boughton kept tavern till his death, in 1798. He was succeeded by N. O. Dickinson, who continued until 1818. The old frames of house and barn are yet in use, the house being now a sheep barn owned by W. D. Dickinson.

In 1792 the land was divided; the "Hill" fell to Jared, and contained five hundred and thirteen acres, and he owned in all about fourteen hundred acres. In the fall of 1791 Jared moved upon what has since been known as the "Jared Barton farm," and erected a cabin near the site of the present frame house. In the spring of 1792 Jared got out timber, framed and raised a barn, which, for lack of lumber, stood in the frame for a year. It had been intended to erect a saw-mill, but the mill irons were not obtained, and no other mill was available. In the fall of 1793 they built a saw-mill on a small stream in "Hog Hollow," which acquired its title from the large number of hogs fattened in that place on the refuse matter from a distillery once in operation there. Mr. Boughton put up a frame house in 1794-95,—the second framed house in town. The work was done by Phineas Taylor, who was two years in building it, and was paid in land, receiving one hundred acres, which included parts of N. Ketcham and the "Ball" farms. In 1799 Jared and family moved to North Carolina, engaged in lumbering; returned in ten years to Victor. The first birth in the town was that of Frederick, son of Jared, on June 1, 1791. He died February 14, 1860, in Pittsford. Lyman, another son, was born September 6, 1793, and died May 2, 1841, in Michigan. Another member of this leading family was Claudius Victor Boughton, son of Hezekiah, Jr., after whom the town was named.

The first school-house in the town was built on Boughton Hill, on land set apart by them as early as 1790 for a school-house and for a cemetery, and the intention has been carried out up to the present. One of the former school-masters was Daniel S. Dickinson. Asa Hecox, of Connecticut, was in the county soon after Oliver Phelps. He wintered in 1788-89 on the Genesee. In 1790 he brought on his family, farmed some years, and became a tavern-keeper. He was the first postmaster in the town, an early magistrate, and a judge of Ontario County. He died in 1829. A son, Vine W. Hecox, was drafted in 1812, and killed at the battle of Queenstown by a wounded Indian, who fired from behind a log, as Sergeant Hecox came and shot him through the head. Abijah Williams came to Victor in 1790, and bought land in the north part of the town, but soon sold, and purchased what is now composed in the farm of Walter Norton, R. B. Moore, and a part of Mr. Green's land. The first dwelling was of log material, located on Norton's farm. He was by trade a carpenter, and soon had a frame house on the farm of R. B. Moore, where he passed his life, dying in 1842, aged eighty-five. He had a family of six children. Two sons, Robert and James, resided in town. A daughter, Lucinda, married Asahel Moore, and raised fourteen children. Nicholas Smith came in 1790, and settled near where A. Adams now owns. He was the first collector of taxes, elected in 1796. Ezra Wilmarth and family moved in during 1796, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, a portion of which is now owned by J. Bennett. They had three hundred and forty dollars in silver to pay for their land. Sale was made in 1816 to Samuel Gillis, a son-in-law, and Wilmarth moved to Boughton Hill, where, in 1815, he

had begun to build a brick house, which was finished and opened as an inn on Christmas, 1816. The building was used as a tavern for eight years by the builder, and has since been used as a dwelling. Hezekiah Boughton, Jr., brother to Jared, set out for this locality from Massachusetts with a family. He fell sick and died on the way; the family came on, and located north of N. Ketcham's place. Reuben Parmele, a Presbyterian minister in Victor, arrived in 1798, and preached for a period of a quarter-century, and was a man of great value in the community. Ebenezer Bement bought where O'Dougherty resides, and was of the early blacksmiths. He married one of the Brace family, and finally moved away. A son, Harvey, carried on a shop at the old place. Josiah and Jabez Morehouse were of the early settlers near the town line; the former was captain of militia, and both held town offices. Peter Perry once lived upon the property of N. Turner. Dr. Thomas Beach purchased, in 1817, of E. Bement an unfinished dwelling, now in use by William Gallup, employed Jeremiah Hawkins to put it in good repair, and moved in. The house was afterwards rented to Mr. Gully, and kept as a tavern. Dr. Beach came to Victor in 1808, and settled on the farm owned by B. F. Timmerman. He lost two sons during an epidemic which raged in this locality in 1813. The doctor was kept constantly at work, for the sick people followed him from house to house begging assistance. He could get rest only by halting in the woods, tying his horse, using saddle for pillow, placing his alarm watch by his head, and on being awakened proceeding upon his journey. He was an excellent physician, and was in demand from Bristol to Lake Ontario. Many incidents are told of perils in the forest by night, and kind acts to the poor. He died December 24, 1840, and his remains rest in the family vault at Victor. Ira Seymour, a tailor, lived and died on the farm owned by S. S. Norton. Elisha Brace came, about 1793, from Massachusetts, and located on Brace street, where T. McMahan lives; he raised a large family. William, a son, was a resident farther north. He was a major in the militia, and present just prior to the burning of Buffalo. The only descendant of the family resident of town is F. B. Brace, a merchant in Victor village. Herman Brace, brother of Elisha, lived in the same neighborhood. John and Reuben located north on the road; the latter kept a tavern at Hathaway's Corners. John became a pork-packer, and, removing to Canandaigua, followed the business there till his death. Joseph Brace, another brother, purchased the property farther north, where Mr. Stewart lives; here he died, and most of his family became residents of Lockport. Joel Brace was said to have been the first practicing physician in town, and had an extensive practice. It is related that the wife of Elisha Brace rode on horseback to the Cornusa Mill, north of their house, with flour, and there baked bread, there being no oven nearer. On her return one evening, with her children and freshly-baked bread, a number of wolves followed her so closely that she was obliged to feed the loaves one by one, and improve each delay to hurry homeward. She reached her house in safety, but with the loss of her day's labor.

District No. 1 is the centre of many converging roads, and contains the village of Victor. In 1798 the site of the village contained two log houses, owned and occupied by Captain A. Hawley, Sr., and his son James. The captain's house stood back of Gallup's store, and his ownership extended over the principal portion of the village site. James Hawley kept tavern in his cabin, which stood where now is the residence of Dr. Charles Ball. It was a double-log house, having but one story and two rooms. One was used for the bar, the other for the tavern proper. Rufus Dryer was the second inn-keeper. Toward the depot lived Peter Turner and Isaac Root. The latter owned a farm of one hundred acres; he sold twenty to Dr. Beach, and the remaining eighty to Aldin Coville. His life was passed in the village. Turner's cabin was near the depot where William Conover lives. He also owned one hundred acres. William Bushnell became its purchaser, and his son-in-law, D. H. Osborn, is the present owner. Israel M. Blood came in 1790, by boat, up Mud creek, and temporarily found work with Eber Norton, of Bloomfield. He moved to the farm now held by W. F. Hawkins, where he finally died far advanced in years. A son, Stephen, is a resident of the town. Samuel Bugnean lived south of Blood. A man named Abbott had previously occupied the place, and dying, Blood married his widow, and both died upon the farm. Joel Howe was the occupant of a log cabin, and the owner of one hundred acres, upon which he made a small clearing. He exchanged land with Norman Brace, who exchanged with J. Perkins, who held the place till his demise; the farm descended to Ansil Perkins, and is now the home of Hiram Ladd, whose residence is a great improvement upon the original habitation of Howe. Michael Brooks, a tailor, continued his trade in his residence, which stood on a six-acre patch of ground, now owned by Porter Rawson. Tailoring was then done in families, and he went from house to house, cutting out garments, which were made by the women. He was skillful and economic of cloth, and gave general satisfaction.

Samuel Rawson purchased of Peter Smith, father of Gerrit Smith, of Madison

county, a farm in the west part of the district. The next year, 1813, he moved his family on his purchase, and began to clear his land. He held various offices of trust, all of which were honestly conducted. He was made a magistrate by appointment, and, later, by election, and served continuously twenty-five years. He was supervisor, member of Assembly, and an associate judge. Upon the homestead, now the property of his son, A. P. Rawson, he died March 4, 1874, in his ninety-third year.

VICTOR VILLAGE.

James Hawley, as mentioned, was the first tavern-keeper in the inception of the place. Horse-thieving had been carried on, and the leader of a gang, McBane by name, was, in June, 1801, wounded by a shot from a gun aimed by Solomon Turner. He was taken to Hawley's tavern, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Hart, then resident of the place. The thief was taken to Canandaigua, and carefully attended, but died within a few days. Hawley sold his premises to Eleazer Boughton. A dispute arose between him and his wife, who went for refuge to the house of Joseph Perkins. Hawley then burned the latter's barn and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment. Abner Hawley, Jr., was a large land-owner, but lost the greater portion by speculation. As an illustration, he bought a leopard of a showman, giving therefor a note for one thousand dollars which he failed to meet. Rufus Dryer came from Massachusetts in 1792, at the age of eighteen years. He went to North Carolina in 1799. Returned to New York, married at Cazenovia, and returned to Victor in 1807. He purchased the tavern of E. Boughton, and began business in 1808. Remaining five years, he rented to Asa Hickox four years, and moved back in the spring of 1817. In 1818 he built the Victor hotel, which he opened Christmas, 1819. He died in October, 1820; Miss Dryer kept the house two years; rented several years to John M. Hughes. George W. and William C. Dryer went into the hotel in 1828. In 1833 George W. went to Michigan, and Truman took his place. The house was sold in 1848 to Harry Peck. It is now owned by George Peer and William R. Dryer, son of William C. Dryer. Rufus Dryer and N. O. Dickinson built a grist-mill in Hog Hollow in 1810 or 1811, and furnished bacon and flour on the "lines" during the war. The former became sole owner in 1816. The property was sold to Dewey Bement, and was burned in 1832 or 1833. The hotel occupied by T. B. Brace was built by Jabez Felt in 1816, and conducted by him many years. Ebenezer Bement kept tavern in the house where William Gallup lives. The first permanent merchant was William Bushnell, who was preceded in trade by Enos Boughton. He later opened a store where A. L. Peet's harness-shop is located. These stores were opened as early as 1808. The old tailor-shop of James Walling was occupied as a store by Bushnell and Jenks about 1820. Nathan Jenks built the store occupied by A. Simonds & Co. in 1833-34, and sold the old store to Giles Arnold, a tailor, who carried on his trade ten years, and died. James Walling became the owner, and in 1874 sold the old shop and erected a new brick block, and prepared for a more extensive business. The store occupied by William Gallup & Co. was built by Thomas Embry in 1835, and used by him for several years. Alfred Grey was a store-keeper in 1817. Succeeded in two years by T. M. Boughton, he, in turn, was followed by Thomas Embry, who built a new store in 1835. John I. Turner and William I., his son, moved in during 1826, and opened a shoe-shop in the old office of Dr. Beach, until they built a new shop, now the dwelling of Thomas Henehan.

The first wagon-shop was carried on by Stephen Collyer. He began in 1816, and continued till 1834, and removed to Michigan. The first harness-shop was opened by William T. Roup. David Stout was an early hatter in Victor. The first tannery was built in 1810, by Enos, Samuel, and James L. Gillis. A shoe-manufactory was connected therewith, and business carried on for twenty-five years. In 1816 Bachelor and Leary opened a blacksmith-shop on the old road back of the bank building.

A school-house was finished in November, 1816. It was a frame structure, and the first teacher within its walls was Melancton Lewis, of Massachusetts. He was hired at twenty dollars per month for five months, and boarded around. He had a school of full fifty scholars, of whom William C. Dryer is a survivor. The teacher is still a resident of the village, but the old house is removed.

The postmasters of the village have been Asa Hickox, William Bushnell, twenty years, William C. Dryer, in 1835, A. P. Dickinson, William M. Boltwood, John P. Frazer, and William Gallup. A railroad station was established when the road was built, but no tickets sold for some time. Cornelius Hurley was the first ticket-agent, succeeded by his son, who was soon followed by Gideon Shaw. The village is handsomely situated, contains five churches, a graded school, and a population exceeding five hundred persons.

The Jacobs block, situate on Main street, was the second and last three-story building built in Victor, and is the largest business block in the village. The building is forty-four feet front by sixty feet deep, and was designed and built

by Albert Jacobs in 1875-76, at a cost of about five thousand dollars, the smallness of its cost owing to the fact that a large amount of the work was done by the owner. The ground floor contains two stores,—Frazer & Moul, stoves, tinware, etc., and Betts & Fosmire, boots and shoes. The second floor is occupied by C. Jacobs & Co., harnesses, etc., and Albert Jacobs, billiards, etc. The entire third floor is designed for a public hall, the reception- and waiting-rooms being on the second floor.

To district No. 4 (East Victor) came Abraham Broughton, from Massachusetts, in 1791. His location was on the farm now owned by his son, Harry, who was born here in 1797. Accompanied by his family, he came the long journey on ox-team and sled, and experienced the hardships of a travel to the later generation unknown. He afterwards engaged in hauling wheat to Albany, returning with goods for the Canandaigua merchants. He passed away upon the farm March 2, 1827.

Solomon Griswald came later and purchased in the southeast part of the town, but soon removing to this district to the farm of J. Colmey, and finally selling to Isaac Wheeler, and moving to Michigan.

Thomas Hawley located upon the land of John Welch, and built the stone house which stands upon the farm. He erected the saw-mill on Fish creek previous to 1800; ran it a number of years, sold out, and went west.

Otis Wilmarth built a grist-mill on the west side of the creek after Hawley left, and ran a saw-mill in connection with it. The grist-mill is yet in use, being operated by Hiram Cannon.

Elijah Griswald came in about 1800, and some six years later erected a carding-mill near Hawley's mills, and was kept busy for a short time when the grist-mill took its place.

Levi Boughton came to the town in 1789, and moved here in 1790. Boughton lived in various localities, and one of these was the place of G. A. Adams, near Great brook. He sold to Silas Pardee during the war of 1812, and moved near where Fisher's Station now is.

Samuel Drowne located at the forks of the road, on land now owned by G. W. Torrence. He removed to the vicinity of the Shire village in 1809.

Eleazer Boughton built a cooper-shop north of Henry Boughton. Prior to the war of 1812 he moved to lot 22, north of the village, where he continued the business of coopering.

Ezekiel Scudder north of East Victor, locating in 1800 where A. Scramling lives. He followed farming for some time, and then erected the first permanent mill in town on the site of the Phoenix Mills at East Victor, owned by Milbur & Son.

A small settlement was afterwards made there, which was called Scudderville, but was changed in later years to the present name. When Scudder first went to build the mill, he made his couch in a tree-top as a precaution from the attack of wolves. He procured bread and had his washing done at Jared Boughton's, going once a week for those purposes. After a prosperous business for years, he sold to Thomas Wright and Elisha Ingersoll about 1826.

After passing through various hands, the property fell to Solomon Carman, in whose possession the mill burned about 1860. He erected a frame mill during the same season. It is now run by B. Wilbur. The mill first erected was probably a saw-mill at a very early date, and his grist-mill was put up about 1810.

John M. Hughes operated a clothery quite early west of the creek and south of the road, and had also a carding-machine.

James Felt made cider brandy in a still by the creek, and, later, manufactured the "undefiled stuff."

Nathan Jenks, of the firm of Bushnell & Jenks, put in a stock of goods in the place of F. Dillingham, and opened the pioneer store of the place.

James Barnhart located very early east of Mud creek, north of Scramling. A German by descent, he was more than a centenarian, as he lived to be one hundred and five years of age.

Another early German pioneer was Cornelius Conover, near the farm of Vincent, his son.

Asahel Moore became a pioneer from Stockbridge, Massachusetts, at an early date. He located upon a road, now vacated, back in the woods in the rear of Riley. His business was that of tanning deer-skins and making mittens.

Samuel Boughton followed shoemaking as the pioneer of the town in that line.

Where now lives S. H. Blood was the former property of Nathaniel, son of Levi Boughton. N. O. Dickinson came here and kept a tavern for some time, and was located where Thomas Henion resides. It is related that a bear became the scourge of this region by nightly visits to the various hog-pens. He became so great a depredator that the neighbors assembled at Scudder's, from whom the last hog had been taken, and tracked him up. The dogs set in pursuit were badly worsted. Night was passed by a fire in the woods, and seven men followed the trail in the morning and soon found him dead from a shot fired the day before. Their united strength was insufficient to drag him to the settlement, and they were

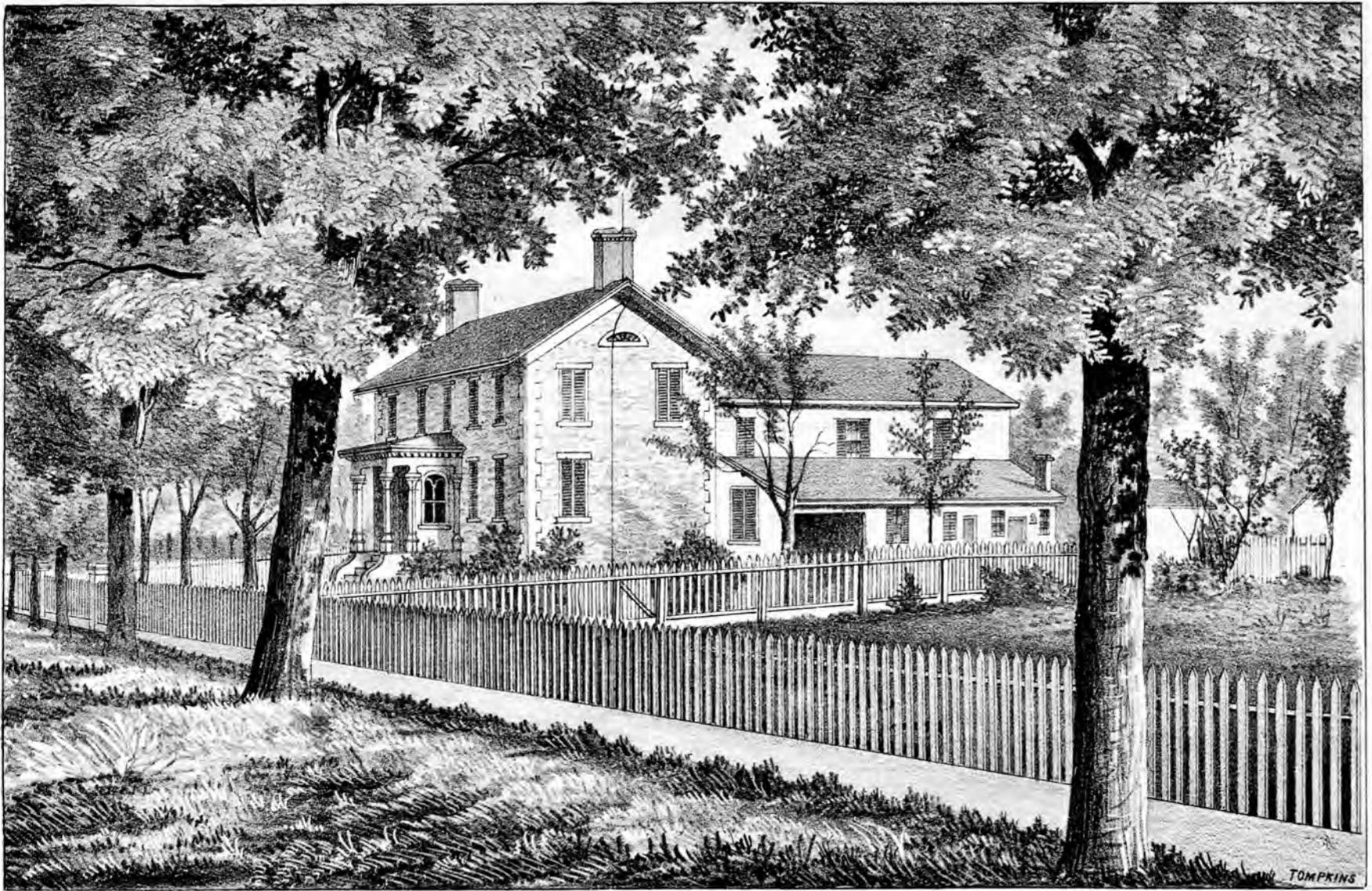
compelled to employ a yoke of oxen to bring him in. From all accounts the animal was of unusual size.

The first school-house in this district was located at the forks of the road near Great brook. It is a frame building, now the property of Torrence. Of the earliest teachers was one Cathcart, who taught two or three winters. His success may be considered good, if measured by the attendance. The third school was attended by one hundred pupils, and the seats were placed in regular order from the walls towards the centre. Writing-desks and seats for the larger were next the wall, and were graduated towards the midst of the room, where the smallest sat. The teacher stood with his back to the great broad fire-place, and, like the Light Brigade at Balaklava, was nearly surrounded,—had children to right of him, children in front of him, and children to left of him. If he did not differ materially from many of the old teachers, and work by system, he deserves this brief remembrance at our hands.

In joint district No. 4, Ebenezer Stone, a wheelwright, was among the earlier class, and resided near Fish creek. He put up a small factory east of the creek, where he made spinning-wheels and other necessary articles of domestic use. Ira Lusk was at one time a partner with him in the manufacture of chairs, bedsteads, etc. Henry Pierson moved upon his land, and farmed it till his demise. William Barber lived on the south side of the road, and gave the chief portion of his attention to hunting. S. Griswald, the incumbent of various civil offices, was the pioneer of this locality, and removed west.

District No. 8 was entered by James Upton, of Massachusetts, about 1797. He chose a farm where W. C. Moore resides, and it may be said that the selections of these pioneers of fine farms was admirable, and approached the marvelous. Upton was honored as the recipient of early town offices, and was an active citizen. He died at an advanced age. Josiah, a son, himself now aged, resides on the old farm. A daughter is the wife of William C. Moore, the well-known banker in Victor. Cotemporary with Upton was Jabez Hart, his neighbor, a tinner by trade, and a welcome addition to the community. Isaac Marsh moved in 1798, and purchased where Mrs. Calkins lives. Here he put up a tannery as rapidly as circumstances would allow, and opened up a business notable for that time and place. His patrons were from considerable distances, and, connecting the tannery with the farm, he made a success of his migration hither. He took an interest in political affairs, and was a local magistrate, a member of Assembly in 1820, and departed this life November, 1854, aged eighty. A daughter, Mrs. Lucy S. Newman, in her seventieth year, is the sole survivor of the family in this town, two sons being citizens of Michigan. Jirah Rowley moved in with Mr. Marsh, and located where J. Wilder resides. He cleared up the farm, and then moved upon a large tract of land where P. S. Bonesteel lives, and in later years became prominent as a large canal contractor. John Cline, a German, was a resident of this district prior to 1800. He purchased a large tract of land, and, known but little outside his immediate neighborhood, grew old and departed, leaving his estate to his son, John Cline, Jr. John Rose was a settler in 1806 upon the north line, where L. Gordon now lives. Mr. Rose was a Methodist minister by profession, and blended his life in laboring for a living upon his farm and in exhortation to well-doing by his neighbors. He reached the age of threescore and ten, and then was called away. Joseph Trall was an early resident upon the place of Mrs. Mott. He was known here in 1798, and made the first clearing on the one hundred acres which constituted his farm. Timothy Wilson was one of the pioneers on the west road, where Thomas Embry now occupies. He went with the tide to Ohio, and there attained an extreme age. Abraham Bliss is the name of a settler from Albany, in 1798, upon the place of Frank Rowley. For a time he practiced his trade of shoemaking, and finally sold to Isaac Marsh, and moved to Yates county, where he died. A son, John Bliss, born in 1790, lives in Victor. Triphena Hart taught school in her father's barn during the summer of 1798. A house was built nearer the village, where Theodosia Jerome taught. Another was erected about 1800 near Mr. Hart's, and the teacher, Paul Richardson, united his ability as an instructor of youth with that of expounding the law.

John Lane became a resident of joint district No. 6 prior to 1800, and purchased land now the property of Robert Gillis. He was poor, as were most of the early settlers, and when his farm was paid for there was nothing left but his axe and a strong arm to wield it. He used to walk from his log cabin in the north part of Victor to Canandaigua, and thresh grain with a flail in winter to get straw for his cattle in addition to what they could obtain of food in the woods. He was of a courageous, independent spirit, and prompt to avenge an insult. He left a son, James Lane, who until recently has dwelt on the old homestead. Timothy, a brother of John, came west with him, and located on the farm of J. A. Lander, where he remained some time. Harvey, son of the pioneer, Jabez Hart, was an early resident upon the land of his son, Chauncy Hart. Here he died, and with her son lives his aged mother.



RES. OF P. S. BONESTEEL, VICTOR, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.



FARM BUILDINGS OF P. S. BONESTEEL, VICTOR, ONTARIO COUNTY, N. Y.

Jeremiah Richardson came into Victor, in joint district No. 11, in May, 1802, with his wife and two children, Gould and Selleck. Two yoke of oxen were attached to one wagon, and two weeks' time was required for the journey from Mayfield, Montgomery county. He was overtaken by Mr. Hanford, who then owned the land upon which Rochester has been built. Mr. Hanford kept him company several days, and sought to induce him to locate on his land, offering as an inducement a mill seat, and promising him an acre of ground for every day's work he would do with his oxen. Mr. Richardson had heard that Hanford's land was low and wet, and declined the proposition. He finally purchased on the "Brace tract," paying four dollars an acre. The land was wooded, and he set to work and cleared a home. The cabin was upreared, and a piece near by sowed to oats during the first season. In 1816 he had built a frame house near the cabin. He made potash on his farm, took it to Albany in a wagon, and returned with the necessaries which the proceeds enabled him to purchase. He sold wheat at Canandaigua at twenty-five cents per bushel, and took his pay in goods. Tea was then two dollars per pound, and shirting fifty cents a yard. He died in 1868, aged sixty-six. A son, Silas Richardson, lives on the place. A man named Ladd was also an early resident, and had a like experience; he died, and his son Hiram is a resident of the town. The three districts just considered sent their children to school in an old log house near where W. F. Hawkins lives. Among the earlier instructors were Israel Abbott, Sarah Adams, Sophia Brace, and daughters of Isaac Marsh. The pupils of this school have mostly departed; some became prominent, and the influence of their presence exists in a variety of forms, unconscious but not less potent. The education of the masses now grown popular throughout the world has marked a new era in society, and changed the relative conditions of the classes. The voice of the people has now become all powerful, and they require the greatest good to the highest number; hence youth are not only furnished educational privileges, but compelled to use them.

Captain Jirah Rowley, son of Joseph Rowley, was an extensive canal contractor in district No. 7, and built the great embankment at Irondequoit. He served in the war of 1812, and was captain of a company that went from Victor. He moved upon the farm of Peter S. Bonesteel, cleared up the fields, built a mill, and erected a hotel. He rented the premises to Philip Bonesteel, who, later, purchased the property now the heritage of his son, Peter S. Bonesteel.

Ichabod Towns, of Casanova, New York, came in early, and located where S. Valentine now resides. He was by trade a cooper, and erected a shop, in which, on stormy days, he worked upon cider- and flour-barrels. As evidence of his satisfaction with his lot, it may be said that he passed his life at this place, and died well along in years.

Allen Barmour was a third of the early settlers, and made the primary settlement of lot No. 7. He sold out about 1822 to a man named Smith, and moved to Cattaraugus county. Asa Root purchased upon the hill on lot 13, and thereon died. De Forrest Boughton was early on the S. Bumpus place, and knew no other residence.

John Gould cleared up the farm now owned by A. Benson. He sold to Vanderhoof, and moved away. Squire Fox came in with the earliest, and established himself on the present farm of W. W. Adams. Law-suits were numerous relative to lands and persons, and Mr. Fox, as a pettifogger, found no lack of employment.

In the northwest corner of the town is the Victor portion of a joint district. Here Abraham Mattison built the first saw-mill upon the Irondequoit creek, then sold out and moved elsewhere. David Lyon, from Bloomfield, erected a saw- and grist-mill at this place about 1820, and carried on a lively and profitable business. He sold to Hughes and Sargent, in whose hands, after several years, the mills burned. A man named Humphreys then purchased the site, and put up a fine mill. The property was bought by Mortimer Wadhaus, and operated many years, till, finally, sale was made to the present owner, John Cutting, who has styled his property the Railroad Mills, and has been their proprietor for over thirty years. Erastus Hughes put up a fulling-mill and carding-machine in this locality about 1825, and during the period of home manufactory did a fair business, which was finally discontinued, and the property used as a distillery; this business proved unprofitable, and was dropped. An early death in the district was of a man named Dobbins, whose demise occurred at a time when settlers were few and far between. John Earle became a settler on lot 34, and connected farming with the trade of carpenter. His neighbor, Samuel Moore, followed the same trade in like manner. The variety of trades known to the pioneers enabled one to materially assist the other, and serves as a key to the wonderful and harmonious advancement shown within brief time after the fall of the first trees in the settlement.

In district No. 9 is Fisher's Station and post-office. Hither came Asahel Lusk, of West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and purchased lot No. 1, where William Peck owns a farm. In this vicinity, where he remained through life, a son, B. F. Lusk, is a resident at this time.

Elisha Coan came from the same village as Mr. Lusk at a date previous to 1800, and purchased the land now owned by William Woolston, Jr. Mr. Coan built a saw-mill near where the railroad crosses the creek northwest of his house. Here he did a small business in lumber, and in time sold to Samuel Tallmadge and moved to Seneca county. Gregory Hill was a settler from Vermont upon the farm where his son William lives upon lot 42. Captain Richard Brunson came in from Connecticut early, and erected a saw-mill near where Wiley has his blacksmith-shop. Richard Hayes was the builder of a grist-mill on the creek in 1810, and in six years sold to Ambrose C. Ford, of Onondaga county. Mr. Ford milled for several years, and when the canal was laid became a contractor of a section. He was connected with Mr. Rowley in building the Irondequoit embankment. A son, Erastus Ford, owns the place his father cleared, and lives in Fisher, aged seventy-three years. This locality may well attract notice, from the number and variety of its efforts at utilizing the water-power. Jonas Allen, of Mendon, built and ran a saw-mill in 1814 near Ford's mill. He sold to Isaiah Hudson and others, who soon let it run down. Allen erected a fulling- and carding-mill in 1817, operated it two years, then sold to Philip Moon, who did a flourishing business in carding and cloth-dressing for half a dozen years. The property came into possession of Soules, Matthews & Co., with whom it ceased operation. Captain Brunson had a distillery here in 1818, of the early rude but effective class so common and so pernicious in tendency. Others of these institutions were run by Samuel Chandler, William Moses, and Fitch & Blair. Their career was short, and not altogether useless, in the sense of an incentive to grain-raising. Their demand for corn and rye opened a home market. Whisky brought eighteen cents per gallon at Charlotte in cash. This was the main reliance for the means to satisfy the taxes. Joseph and Barzilia Woolston, from New Jersey, emigrated to this region among the first. Joseph located where Benjamin Smart lives, and gave his winter leisure to shoemaking and mending. Barzilia purchased near the cedar swamp, where L. McCarty lives. Both later removed to Mendon, where they died. A son of Joseph Woolston, William Woolston, is a resident of the town. Asa Gaskill, from Scipio, came in and settled where H. Van Vorhis lives, and afterwards bought out Joseph Woolston. Charles Fisher, of Henrietta, moved here in 1817, and from him the station derived its name on the construction of the road. A post-office was established five years later, and Mr. Fisher was appointed the first official. When he died, Joseph Gifford succeeded him, and is yet in the place. James and Michael Biggins were agents at the station for twenty-seven years. David Barrett was yet another of the old settlers, and the early owner of the land of A. G. Bond. He moved to Rochester, and there died. Two sons became preachers, and one, Hiram Bond, moved to Michigan, and became a member of Assembly from that State.

Joseph Rowley was a pioneer in district No. 12, upon the farm of W. J. Rowley. In 1812, Simeon Parks, of Scipio, Cayuga county, came in and purchased where Mrs. Parks lives, from Levi Boughton. Here he died, aged eighty-two, and here, in Victor, resides a daughter, now seventy-six years of age. Eleazer Boughton came from Boughton Hill, and took up his residence where A. Bickford lives. He was known as an early justice of the peace and as the keeper of a tavern. Jonathan Smith located some eighty rods southeast from Joseph Rowley. He was a carpenter by trade. Speculators were numerous in those early days, and among that class may be numbered Isaac Simmons, an occupant where A. Bickford now owns, and, with the opportunities at command in 1816, engaged extensively in that hazardous employment.

District No. 10 was settled in 1810 by Elston Hunt, of Montgomery county. The district was then an unbroken wooded tract, marked by the surveyor's hand in lines distinguishing the various lots, and locally recorded upon the trunks of trees. Aided by these primitive and authoritative directions, Mr. Hunt found the land of his choice to be upon the east side of lot No. 2 of that tract. Very little of this part of the town was occupied, while Boughton Hill and other parts of Victor had been settled a score of years. Descendants dwell upon the pioneer farm. Samuel Dryer came into the vicinity about the same time, and, locating on the same lot, became his neighbor, and the lives of the two men were alike peaceful and industrious. James Wilmarth, brother to Ezra, was the pioneer on lot No. 3, where H. Bement now owns. Seth Potter was an early settler, as was Deacon Sheldon, who lived upon the property of B. F. Lusk.

District No. 3 was occupied by Jonathan Culver about 1801. His first location was on the farm now owned by Alexander H. French. He later moved east to joint district No. 5, where he died. Roswell Murray came from Florida, Montgomery county, about 1810, and bought the farm where B. and D. Ellis live. A daughter, Vilate, was wife to Heber Kimball, the Mormon. He was accustomed, when he had increased the number of his wives, to designate her as "his angel wife." The wife of Mr. Murray embraced the Mormon faith, and became a follower of the new prophet, Joseph Smith. She was a sister to Brigham Young. The Mormons held meetings in this neighborhood, using a barn for the purpose,

and on one occasion the indignation of the people was shown by an attack with stones, and the assembly dispersed. Asa Hickox came to Victor in 1789, and took up his abode in the house of Nathaniel Norton. He moved to this town in 1791, upon the farm now the property of Mrs. Turner. He dug a mortar from a stump, and therein pounded his grain. The old stump was removed many years since by Mr. Ellis. As a choice, and a relief from work with the "saw-mill," Mr. Hickox at one time carried a bushel of corn upon his back to Mynderse Mills, at Seneca Falls, and returned with his first ground meal. John and William Ward were early settlers on the same lot, No. 6. The former traded his land, and moved to another farm farther north, where he died. James M. Campbell came in 1812 from Montgomery county, and built the house now occupied by widow Turner. Stephen Ellis was a settler here two years earlier, upon the northeast corner of lot No. 5. He was at once employed upon the survey of roads, and the frequent recurrence of his name upon the records indicates a general call for his services. Abijah Covill was a settler upon the south side of No. 6. H. H. Covill, a son, is a present resident of the district. Increase Carpenter came here in 1808, and purchased the north end of No. 4, where his son, P. Carpenter, now resides, whereon he passed his days. He was accompanied by Peter Sharp, who lived southeast of him. A Mr. Bouck, an uncle of Governor Bouck, was quite an early resident here upon the south side of No. 10. In this district and the one north were eighteen lots bought by Sackett, of Sackett's Harbor. He conveyed to Elisha Campbell, by whom they were sold in suitable tracts to those seeking land.

Joint district No. 5 was settled by Ezra Wilmarth upon the farm of Curtis Bennett. His subsequent record has been given in district No. 1. John Culver moved in from No. 3, and was a life-resident of the locality. Joshua Ketchum purchased three hundred acres and farmed till his death, when his son, Jared, continued to work the place where Mrs. Parmale now resides.

Incidents of the early days are traditionally noted, but rarely find other preservation; examples are herein briefly given. The survey for the Erie canal was made through Victor in 1817. The party of surveyors had a camp, with tents, on the flat near the village. Here they made headquarters, and it was conjectured for some time that the canal would be run on that route, but influences directed its present location. In 1823 a small canal-boat was built near the town line on the edge of Bloomfield, and taken on trucks hauled by many yoke of oxen to Bushnell's Basin, a distance of eight to ten miles, and launched. The stone used at the "Great Embankment" was quarried and drawn from Victor. When Joseph Smith had issued an edition of the "Book of Mormon," he set out to find sale for it. He came to Victor village one day about noon, and the afternoon passed without a sale. Towards night he asked lodging with Mr. Gully, tendering a book as payment. Wm. C. Dryer, then employed at the tavern during a brief absence of the landlord, consulted Mrs. Gully, and the arrangement was perfected. When his bill was settled Smith had a balance of three shillings, which he unfortunately invested in liquor. It was a custom then with the boys of the village when they found a man drunk to souse him in the water-vat in front of the tavern, and the future prophet proved no exception to the rule. Few would have thought that this awkward, drenched, and drunken young man was destined to a world-wide reputation as the originator and leader of a sect whose principles, though at variance with law, yet number thousands of followers.

The "stave war" broke out in 1823. David Richmond cut a large quantity of staves on the farm of Abijah Covill during the winter, and made a double sale of them, receiving his price. The purchasers were Mr. Howard, of Richmond, and H. Boughton, of Victor. Each party, learning the situation, employed teams, wagons, and men to secure the property. Liquor was free and times were high. The affair was an event of the time, and scarcely recalled at present.

POLITICAL.

In October, 1812, a meeting was called to name the town, which was then a part of Bloomfield, which embraced East and West Bloomfield, Victor, and Mendon. On motion, it was voted to call the town Victor, after the middle name of Claudius Victor Boughton, son of Hezekiah Boughton, Jr., as a mark of honor for the conveyance of important dispatches from the army to headquarters at Albany, through the lines of the enemy and the forest at the peril of life. At the first anniversary meeting, held the 6th of April, 1813, in the meeting-house on the "Hill," the following town officers were duly elected, viz.: Eleazer Boughton, town clerk; Jacob Lobdell, supervisor; Nathaniel Boughton, Ezra Wilmarth, and Sellick Boughton, assessors; Ezekiel Scudder, Elisha Williams, and Joseph Brace, commissioners of highways; James Upton and Rufus Dryer, overseers of the poor; Solomon Griswald, constable and collector; Joseph Perkins, pound-master.

Fence-viewers and path-masters were elected as follows, viz.: John Rose, Silas

Pardee, Elston Hunt, Abijah Williams, Jared Boughton, James M. Campbell, William Brace, James Upton, Rufus Dryer, Joseph Rowley, Jr., John Gould, John Lusk, and Joel Clark. It was voted that a pound be built at the town's expense, near the residence of Joseph Perkins. Its dimensions were to be forty feet square, and the committee of construction were Erastus Ingersoll, Isaac Marsh, and Joseph Perkins. Fines were imposed for allowing stock to run in the highways. It was voted to raise one hundred dollars for the support of the poor the current year. At the next meeting Jared Boughton was elected town clerk, and Lobdell continued supervisor. In 1815 Andrew Colton was elected to the latter office, and Isaac Marsh became town clerk. The first recorded road surveyed in the town of Victor by Jacob Lobdell on May 30, 1796, commenced "at the centre of the road nearly opposite John McMahon's blacksmith-shop, running north thirty-eight rods; thence northwest to the town line, going by the house of Peter S. Bonesteel. Matt Marvin was the surveyor during 1796 of a road from the place of Hezekiah Boughton to the Genesee road, and of a highway from the house of Asa Hickox to a road leading from the Genesee road near Samuel Miller's. Julius Curtiss, in March, 1797, surveyed roads from Ezekiel Scudder's to the town line northeast, and from Joel Howe's to Northfield. Nathaniel Shepard was a road surveyor from 1806, and Stephen Ellis after 1810.

THE CHURCHES OF VICTOR.

The first meetings in this town were held in Captain Abner Hawley's barn. Rev. Reuben Parmele came here in 1798, and remained pastor twenty-five years. In 1804 a subscription paper was drafted and circulated among the town's inhabitants to raise money for the erection of a house of worship. It was signed by eighty persons, all but one of whom were residents of Victor as at present constituted. The house was erected in 1805-6, and known as the PROPRIETORS' CHURCH. It was used by all denominations. The land for the site was bought of Thomas Hawley and deeded to the several subscribers, and was the same now occupied by the Universalist parsonage. The building was a rude frame, put up by Abijah Williams, Nathan Loughborough, and other carpenters. Years passed, during which harmonious use was enjoyed. Finally a question regarding the time when each should use it created a disagreement. The Presbyterians erected one of their own. The Universalists obtained deeds from living proprietors of the old structure, and, after many years' occupation, sold it and built for themselves. The wish of a number to know the names of these original proprietors, the liberal men of the day, has been regarded in their copy from the deed from Thomas Hawley, now in possession of Wm. C. Dryer.

Names of Proprietors.—Elijah Ingersoll, David Lusk, Asahel Boughton, Jirah Rowley, James Upton, George Low, Joseph Rowley, Dinah Brooks, Lora Davis, Thomas Ingersoll, Elisha Coan, Joseph Thrall, Isaac Marsh, De Forest Boughton, Silas Pardee, Solomon Turner, Nicholas Smith, Timothy Williams, Samuel Gillis, Jeremiah Hull, Jabez Felt, Thomas Hawley, Harvey Hart, Eleazer Boughton, Jacob Lobdell, Jared Boughton, Lucy Boughton, Urana Williard, Erie Hawley, John M. Hughes, Isaac Root, Nathaniel Turner, Elisha Brace, Peter Perry, Elisha Williams, Jesse Scudder, Israel Simmons, Joseph Brace, Nathaniel Boughton, Solomon Griswald, Joanna Marsh, Claudius V. Boughton, Reuben Parmele, Isaac Hathaway, Jonathan Smith, M. O. Dickinson, Alice Boughton, Abraham Boughton, Ira Seymour, Jr., Ezekiel Scudder, Ebenezer Bement, Ezra Wilmarth, Thos. Beach, Reuben W. Brace, Asahel Moore, Abraham Brunson, Abner Hawley, Wm. Jackson, Seymour Boughton, Andrew Colton, Henry Bement, Simeon Parks, Silas Thayer, Harry Boughton, Sr., John Brace, Gersham Wilmarth, Joseph Perkins, Erastus Ingersoll, Peter Turner, Enos Gillis, Asa Root, Samuel R. Perkins, Abijah Williams, Jabez Hart, Rufus Dryer, Seymour Boughton, Jr., Asahel Lusk, Edwin Bement, Samuel Rawson, Manley Hawley, Silas Barnes.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—This denomination, from a scattered few, has become one of the strongest in the town. Its organization dates from 1834. The compact is thus expressed: "We, whose names are hereto signed, believing in the universal love of God to man as manifested through the mediation of Jesus Christ, our Lord, and believing that Christ hath tasted death for all, and hath thereby made sufficient atonement for the sin of all mortal fallen beings, and that He will finally reconcile the whole Adamic family to God, deliver them from sin and moral defilement, and bring them into a state of perfect holiness and consequent happiness; and feeling desirous of coming into society and relationship for the edification and growth of each other in love, and for the more convenient support of the preaching of the gospel, do therefore unite and form ourselves into a religious society by the name of the 'First United Universalist Society' of Victor, and hold ourselves under obligations to observe the rules of said society. Stephen Miles, Ezra Wilmarth, Azel Berray, Samuel Richardson, Seth Washburn, John Kronkhite, Jr., Elisha Peck, Henry Brown, Sellick Richardson, Mary Wilmarth, Betsey Lewis, Caroline M. Dryer, Orin Miller, Darius

J. Lewis, Sylvester Lewis, M. C. Dryer, John Powell, Samuel Gillis, Dinah E. Berray, Naomi Gillis, Sophronia Caldwell, Jonathan West, Eli K. Frost, John Brace, Truman Dryer, Calvin Brookins, William Seavery, Jr., Lydia Rawson, Polly Miles, John Ladd, Holon Miles, George McLean, Thomas Wright, Kneeland Townsend, Huldah Guyant, Cornelia Rowe, and Maria R. Rawson."

Their first meeting was held June 1, 1834. Organization took place December 21, 1844, with forty-five members. The preacher for the society was Rev. Stephen Miles. William J. Reese was the first pastor previous to organization. He came to them in 1825, when members were few and far apart. Services were held in the Methodist meeting-house. When the society met as a church, Rev. James Cook was the pastor, and served them some time. Other pastors have been Revs. S. W. Fuller, L. L. Saddler, Olive Ackley, George W. Montgomery, Stephen Miles, Daniel R. Biddlecome, Kneeland Townsend, James Cook, J. R. Johnson, Charles S. Skinner, Thomas Bartholomew, Thomas Whitcomb, W. W. Dean, Charles Fleurer, Rev. Goodenough, and Thomas Borden (the present pastor). As spoken of in regard to the "Proprietors' church," this church alternated with the Presbyterians in the use of the house; and finally obtaining a deed from the owners living, they sold the lot for five hundred dollars, and, afterwards desiring it for a parsonage site, paid two thousand two hundred dollars for two-thirds of it. The present edifice was projected after abandonment of the old building. Preparatory to building, the trustees bought a lot early in the spring of 1856 from Melancton Lewis, paying for it one thousand dollars. On this they erected a fine brick edifice costing about seven thousand dollars. It was dedicated in June, 1857, by J. M. Austin. The society has continued to flourish to the present date.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Episcopal society of Victor is of recent origin. Victor was first visited with the view of establishing a mission at that point on June 2, 1871. Evening prayer and preaching were followed by a conference with a few persons respecting the mission. The result was favorable, and mission services were held every alternate Sabbath afternoon by the Rev. Henry Baum, rector of Zion's church, East Bloomfield, until January 1, 1872. Rev. James H. Dennis was then placed in charge, and served as missionary until May 1, 1873, services being held in the school-house, and at times in the public hall. From May 1, 1873, until Easter of the same year, Rev. Dennis was in charge of the mission. From that date until July 26, 1874, there was no rector. At the last date Rev. Dennis again took charge. A church building was commenced in August, 1872, and services were first held therein during January, 1873. The church was formally opened for service by Bishop Coxe, on February 6, 1873. The consecration took place September 12, 1874, by the same bishop.

THE METHODIST CHURCH first found an expounder of its doctrines in Victor in the year 1805, in the person of Rev. Joseph Jewel. Associated with him during the year following were Revs. Amos Jenks and James Kelsey. Joseph Jewel was the presiding elder, and this was known as the Ontario circuit, and embraced an indefinite territory. October, 1806, Nathan Loughborough came from New Jersey into Bloomfield. He at once looked about him for brethren, and found four or five who had been in a class organized by missionary Jewel. Calling upon the circuit preachers, he did not rest till he had procured a regular appointment for preaching. The first permanent organization was effected in 1807, by Revs. Samuel Talbot and Joseph Scull, who were the regular appointments for that year. Seven persons composed the class formed, and Nathan Loughborough was appointed leader. They were Nathan and Sarah Loughborough, John and Jennette Rose, Theodosia Stout, David Gould, and Hannah Berry. At the second conference Parker Buell was granted permission to exhort in this church. Religious services were held for several years in a frame school-house at the forks of the road, east of Victor village, and quarterly meetings in the barns of Silas Pardee and Mr. Wilson; also in school-houses. The "Ladd school-house" was built on land deeded to the school trustees on condition that the building was to be used unrestrictedly by the Methodists, and when not needed by them to be free to other denominations. The donor of this site was John Rose. The lack of regular preaching was supplied by Nathan Loughborough and John Rose, and their homes were the "ministers' homes." A determination was expressed by Mr. Loughborough at the quarterly meeting held January 22d, 1820, in the Presbyterian meeting-house in Victor, to build a house for worship. He was ably seconded, and a question of location was decided, by the amount of subscription, to be at the village of Victor. Early in 1820, a lot was purchased of William Bushnell by Israel M. Blood, James Upton, and Nathan Loughborough, the first board of trustees. Work was begun in June, and Jeremiah Hawkins and N. Loughborough were builders. The building was thirty-two by forty-five feet in dimensions, and was inclosed before winter. Next season it was so far along as to be dedicated on August 19, 1821, by E. House. Years passed and the church was yet unfinished. Finally, N. B. Loughborough, during the winter of 1828-29, determined to complete the work himself. He therefore brought on hands, and all parties slept in the build-

ing during their labor upon it. The class formed in 1807 numbered forty in 1810. A revival in the winter of 1820-21, conducted by Revs. Philo Woodworth, Daniel Anderson, and Thomas Carlton, resulted in the conversion of one hundred persons at Victor. N. Loughborough was still in charge of the class, assisted by Isaac Marsh. In 1832, the church building was enlarged, a steeple added, and new pulpit built. Preachers at this time were Gideon Lanning, Benjamin Sabin, and Daniel Anderson. The church at Victor is first recorded in the minutes in 1833. In March, 1835, a committee was appointed "to rent, purchase, or build a parsonage." It consisted of John Lusk, Elisha Ingersol, and J. G. Calkins, and a house was rented for two years. A parsonage was purchased of Nathan Jenks in 1837.

During 1827-28 a discussion arose respecting the title, and a few withdrew, but a portion soon returned. During the Millerite excitement of 1842-43, Rev. Zina J. Buck, the pastor of this church, thinking to help along a revival in progress, invited one Adams, a lecturer, to deliver a course at this place on Adventism. The result was an unhappy one and ended in a schism. Later, the minister acknowledged his error and labored hard to retrieve it, while the misled members in cases returned again to the church.

The number of ministers who have served this church from its inception to the present is eighty-six: twenty for two years in succession, eight for two years at different times, two for three years at different times, one for four years, two for three years in succession, and the rest for a year's time or less. The present pastor is W. R. Benham, an efficient and highly esteemed man. The church has a present membership of one hundred and thirty. The Sabbath-school has proved a powerful auxiliary of the church. The first superintendent of Sabbath-schools entered upon the books was Nathan B. Loughborough, in the year 1832. Among his successors have been Levi Boughton, Isaac Marsh, Jr., J. G. Calkins, J. Rowley, J. M. Beaver, Caleb Boughton, John Wilson, S. H. Blood, T. W. Crank, C. Wheeler, O. Nelson, E. M. Holmes, W. H. Cline. The present school has twelve teachers and one hundred and fifty scholars. Library, four hundred volumes. Church building and parsonage have been of recent construction. The cornerstone of the former was laid with appropriate ceremonies, and within it were placed county papers, historical sketch, and other reading matter. Work was begun in May, 1870, and the building was dedicated June 15, 1871. The sermon was preached by Bishop Peck, of Syracuse. Rev. William Wohlzemuth was preacher in charge at the time; a number of the former pastors were present. The church is a handsome structure; its dimensions are forty-two by seventy-six feet, and height twenty-five feet. The session-room is twenty-five feet by fifty, and fourteen feet high, with a capacity to seat one hundred and fifty persons. The assembly-room has seats for three hundred and seventy-four. The doors, of ample size, are conveniently arranged, and the work is handsomely executed. The wood work is of walnut and chestnut, and the ceiling and walls frescoed. A tower built of brick rises one hundred and thirty-eight feet, and contains a fine bell, costing eight hundred and forty dollars, and weighing two thousand and sixty pounds. A pipe-organ, costing one thousand nine hundred dollars, was procured of S. S. Hamill, of Boston. The cost of the church was seventeen thousand dollars; furnishing, four thousand dollars additional; total, twenty-one thousand dollars. John B. Thomas, of Rochester, was architect, and Hiram Kingsbury, builder. A fine parsonage was built of brick, at a cost of four thousand dollars, during 1875. It is a two-story building with mansard roof, and presents a tasty appearance.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH had its origin as a Congregational church. For a time after settlement no public worship was held. The first stated public worship was set up by Jabez Moorehouse. It continued for a time and then ceased. It was revived, and Mr. Steele preached part of the time until his death. Some became members of the East Bloomfield church.

In the autumn of 1798, Rev. Reuben Parmele visited with the people, and was invited to locate with them. During the winter he removed his family and became a resident of the town. He organized a Congregational church on February 10, 1799. It was composed of twenty members, named as follows: Elisha Perkins, M. Perkins, Abijah Williams and wife, Peter Turner, Mrs. Hawley, Mrs. Hart, Thomas Hawley, Deborah Perkins, Ira Seymour, Johnson Seymour, Isaac Root and wife, Mrs. Marsh, Jabez Morehouse and wife, Joseph and Jeremiah Brace, Samuel Boughton and Dr. Reuben Hart.

On February 14, Rev. Parmele was installed pastor of the church by an ecclesiastical council, at which Zadoc Hunn, John Ralph, Seth Williston, and Jedediah Bushnell officiated. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was first administered April 7, 1799, and Joseph Brace, Asa Hickox, Jr., and Polly Hickox united with the church. Early meetings were held in the houses of Ira Seymour, Elisha Perkins, and Abijah Williams. The church was connected with the Ontario association during the continuance of that body. It was received under the care of the presbytery of Ontario January 16, 1828, having adopted the Presbyterian

form of government. Mr. Parmele was dismissed from his pastoral charge December 9, 1806, but continued as supply till 1812. On April 6, 1812, Philander Parmele was ordained and installed. He was dismissed December 28, 1814. On November 10, 1819, Ebenezer Raymond was installed, and served till April 6, 1825. Isaac Root and Abijah Williams were deacons in the church July 10, 1812. Rev. Jabez Spicer, and later, John Taylor, preached for the church during 1826. The adoption, at a meeting held at the house of William Bushnell, on February 8, 1827, of the Presbyterian form caused a division which lasted but a short time.

On September 20, 1832, the two churches reunited, drafted and signed a constitution, and held a meeting October 4, 1832, for organization as an independent Congregational church. Eighty-six persons signed and became members. Belden Seymour, William Parmele, and Nathan Jenks were elected deacons. In 1834 the membership was one hundred and six, and in 1845 over two hundred. Seasons of revival in 1837, 1843, and other times, gave fresh strength to the society. Daniel Johnson served the Congregational branch in 1832. In 1833, January 24, Richard Kay was installed pastor, and served till November 12, 1835. Jairus Wilcox was the stated supply for one year. Rev. Charles E. Furman became pastor June 20, 1838, and remained till May, 1846, when Charles Merwin took charge and remained till August 7, 1849. January 6, 1850, the charge was taken by A. V. H. Powell, who was succeeded in September, 1851, by C. Waterbury. Other pastors were C. C. Carr, May 4, 1855, Job Pierson, Jr., February 8, 1857.

On March 8, 1858, it was resolved "That we as a church adopt the Presbyterian form of government, and that hereafter we be known as the 'First Presbyterian Church of Victor.'" Successive pastors have been William H. Webb, December 6, 1863, to October 22, 1865; G. P. Nichols, January, 1867, till August, 1869; Henry T. Miller, June 1, 1871, till September, 1873; W. B. Marsh, December, 1873, to November, 1875; Rev. Robert Ennis is the present pastor. A house of worship was dedicated in 1833. It was forty by fifty feet, with gallery and spire, and cost about three thousand five hundred dollars. In 1844, it was altered and repaired. In 1860, an addition was made to the rear, a new spire was built, a bell weighing one thousand seven hundred pounds, and costing five hundred dollars, was put up. In 1870, a pipe-organ, costing two thousand dollars, was purchased and introduced. A town clock had been purchased by subscription of the villagers, about 1840, and placed in the Universalist church on the hill. When their new church was built no provision was made for the clock, which, in 1860, was placed in the Presbyterian church. In 1868, the society built a parsonage at a cost of about five thousand dollars, and two years later made improvements to the value of several thousands. The society while growing in years has developed experience and strength, and stands to-day strong and prosperous, and upon a permanent foundation.

Meagre particulars have been gleaned respecting the Catholic society of this place. The ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH building was erected about 1852. Father Lee was the first pastor, and Rev. William Hughes is the present priest in charge. The ground occupied by the church, which is a frame structure, built in part by subscription, was sold to the society by Dr. William Ball.

MASONIC.*

Masonry came to Victor with the first settlers, and was no ordinary bond of early friendly relations. Upon the scroll may be found the names of Jacob Lobdell, Eleazer Boughton, Ezra Wilmarth, Solomon Griswald, Rufus Dryer, and many another, respected and honored. A lodge was found desirable, and Mr. Lobdell was the originator of the project. Meetings were held at various houses until September, 1817, when, at a meeting at the house of Ezra Wilmarth, a charter was resolved upon. A petition to the Grand Lodge of the State was drawn, signed, sent, and afterwards received the approval of Lodge No. 173, at East Bloomfield, and Ontario Master's Lodge No. 23, at Canandaigua. The petition, with thirty-five dollars, was sent to New York city, and lost on the way. Again the lodges gave consent, the money was raised and intrusted to C. V. Boughton, who was going to the city for merchandise. Delivery was made, and, at a meeting of the Grand Lodge, held March 5, 1818, a warrant was granted to hold a lodge at Victor, by the name "Milnor Lodge, No. 303." The charter was brought by Peter Perry from Vienna, where he received it. On the evening of March 15 a preliminary meeting was held at the house of James Gillis. The ceremony of instituting the lodge and installing its officers took place April 15, at the "Proprietor's church." Claudius V. Boughton officiated as "Grand Installing Officer, and Brother Rev. A. C. Collins as Grand Chaplain." Lodge delegations and many people were present. The officers installed were Jacob Lobdell, W. M.; Joseph W. Seymour, S. W.; Asahel Moore, J. W.; John

Grinnell, Treasurer; Peter Perry, Secretary; Samuel Gillis, S. D.; Loton Lawson, J. D.; Solomon Griswald and William Guyant, S.; Isaac Simmons, T. The lodge embraced the names of thirteen members, with as many associates. The lodge held its first meeting April 18, 1818, at James Gillis' hotel, which stood upon the present site of W. C. Dryer's residence. A fifth meeting was held, June 15, at the hotel of Jabez Felt, now the residence of Thomas B. Brace. Numbers increased, and twenty-three prominent citizens became members; among them Heber Kimball, later known as a Mormon leader. The Morgan excitement struck a heavy blow, and Masonry quivered at the shock. From eighty members the number was reduced to a dozen or less. The warrant was retained by a member till 1848, when it was given up to the Grand Lodge. On January 28, 1848, the following-named members of "Milnor Lodge, No. 303," met at W. C. Dryer's hotel and organized the present lodge, viz.: Asahel Moore, W. M.; Asahel Boughton, S. W.; Jabez Felt, J. W.; Zacheus P. Gillett, Treasurer; Samuel H. Lee, Secretary; Arnold Perkins, S. D.; Hiram Brooks, J. D.; and Samuel H. Lee, Tyler, embracing all present. The old warrant was used. On June 18, 1848, the Grand Lodge granted a warrant to the three first named to hold a lodge, to be known as "Milnor Lodge, No. 139." On September 7, the lodge was instituted, and officers installed. On December 7, 1848, the place of assembly was changed to the upper room of the old building now owned by James Walling. A committee for room reported, November 30, 1850, that they had secured quarters with the Odd Fellows, in Seavey's Hall, and January, 1851, the lodge met at that place. In the latter part of 1869, the lodge vacated, and took a small room at Victor Hotel until December 8, 1870, when they returned to Seavey's Hall. During the years 1872-73, the question of rooms in the third floor of the Moore block was mooted, and February 27, 1873, an executive committee was named, and a fine room elegantly furnished at an expense of nearly one thousand five hundred dollars. On the evening of June 12 the lodge convened in their new quarters. Of the charter-members of No. 303, James Lyle Gillis alone survives; of No. 139, Samuel H. Lee is living. The lodge numbers nearly one hundred members, officered as follows: Boliver Ellis, W. M.; Milton Stafford, S. W.; Edward J. Sizer, J. W.; George P. Mayo, Treasurer; and Stephen B. Crocker, Secretary.

VICTOR IN THE REBELLION.

Thirteenth Infantry, Co. F.—Augustus Griffin. Enlisted as private for three years.

Andrew Simpson. Enlisted at Rochester; credited to Victor.

Isaac Colvin. Enlisted for three years.

William Brusie. Enlisted April, 1861; drowned in the Potomac river soon after the first battle of Bull Run.

George Nelson. Enlisted for two years.

George Rowe.

James Carroll, sergeant, April 10, 1861; died Nov. 14, 1864, at Salisbury, N. C., having re-enlisted in the 8th Cavalry.

Twenty-eighth Infantry, Co. E.—George M. Walling. Enlisted May 22, 1861, at Canandaigua; served three months in the field; was taken sick with camp fever; discharged.

Homer Hubbard, May 22, 1861; served three months; discharged on account of sickness.

George Randall, May 24, 1861; re-enlisted Sept. 6, 1864, at Canandaigua; credited to the town of Farmington; discharged June 6, 1865.

James W. Moore, May 21, 1861; re-enlisted Sept. 6, 1864, for town of Farmington.

Leonard D. Sales, May 22, 1861; promoted Aug. 1, 1862, to regimental commissary-sergeant; discharged June 28, 1863.

Thirty-third Infantry.—John Bliss, Co. B, May 2, 1861; re-enlisted Dec. 18, 1863; promoted to sergeant Co. H.

Harvey H. Gillet, Aug. 31, 1862, Co. H; served nearly two years; was killed in battle, and buried at Fort Stephens, Va.

Clark V. Gillet, Co. H, Aug. 31, 1862.

Albert Vosburgh, Co. D, April 31, 1861; discharged June 22, 1863; re-enlisted Aug. 22, 1863.

Eighteenth Infantry, Co. G.—Calvin B. Finn. Enlisted Nov. 14, 1861; promoted corporal.

Forty-eighth Infantry.—Charles Putnam, June 14, 1861; died May 14, 1865, at Andersonville, Georgia.

Seventy-sixth Infantry, Co. A.—Amos Eldridge, Aug. 14, 1863; served six months; wounded in battle; discharged on that account.

Ninety-eighth Infantry, Co. K.—John Callon, Jan. 8, 1862; served eleven months; wounded at battle of Fair Oaks, Va.; discharged.

* This history was kindly furnished us by Albert Jacobs.

One Hundred and Second Infantry, Co. D.—Charles Snyder, Dec. 24, 1861; died July 28, 1862, at Washington.

One Hundred and Eighth Infantry.—Jno. Graff, July 25, 1862; died Sept. 2, 1863, at Warrenton, Va.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Infantry.—John Knapp, Co. C, July 3, 1862; served three months.

Thomas Barnet, Co. D, Aug. 29, 1862; discharged June 11, 1865.

William Knapp, Co. F, July 3, 1862; re-enlisted Aug. 8, 1863; discharged May 3, 1864; re-enlisted Sept. 3, 1864; discharged Jan. 5, 1865.

Henry Root, Co. K, July 31, 1862; discharged Nov. 1, 1862.

Irving Rose, Co. D, Aug. 9, 1862; discharged June 26, 1865.

Edwin Barnett, Co. K, Aug. 24, 1862; re-enlisted July 11, 1864.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Infantry, Co. B.—William May, March 1, 1865; Martin Snyder, March 1, 1865; discharged July 15, 1865.

Richard Wood, March 1, 1865; discharged July 15, 1865.

William Kniffen, March 1, 1865; discharged July 15, 1865.

Peter B. Piatt, Co. A, March 1, 1865; discharged May 16, 1865.

First Mounted Rifles, Co. K.—Robert Allen, Aug. 27, 1862; discharged July 20, 1865.

Henry Simonds, Aug. 27, 1862; detailed Aug. 14, 1863, to Assistant Adjutant-General's Office, at Norfolk, Va., which position he occupied till his term of enlistment expired.

George Farnham, Aug. 27, 1862; discharged June 16, 1865.

Russell Hulburt, Sept. 1, 1862; died Oct. 11, 1862, of camp fever, at Suffolk, Va.

Samuel C. Thomas, Aug. 27, 1862; veterinary surgeon; served his term.

—Van Cott, Aug. 28, 1862; discharged June 19, 1865.

Jesse Miller, Aug. 28, 1862; discharged June 16, 1865.

Michael Knowlton, Aug. 29, 1862; discharged June 16, 1865.

John Lovet, Sept. 1, 1862.

Harvey Simmons, Aug. 29, 1862.

John Welch, Aug. 27, 1862; died at Suffolk, Va., Aug. 17, 1863.

David Shetters, Aug. 27, 1862.

Charles Rowley, Sept. 1, 1862; discharged June 16, 1865.

Daniel Marsh, Sept. 1, 1862; discharged Jan. 21, 1864.

Edgar Smith, Sept. 1, 1862; died July 12, 1864, at Williamsburg.

Owen Carr, Aug. 29, 1862; discharged June 16, 1865.

Henry Heiner, Aug. 29, 1862; discharged June 16, 1865.

William H. Hopkins, Aug. 30, 1862.

Cyrus W. Ball, Aug. 31, 1862; discharged Jan. 2, 1863.

Collins Cobb, John Fitzsimmons, Aug. 27, 1862.

Charles Brooks; Henry Dickinson, second lieutenant, Co. I, August 4, 1862.

Fifteenth Engineers.—John W. McCumber, Sept. 7, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., May 31, 1865.

Eighth Cavalry, Co. H.—Samuel H. Lee, Jr., Aug. 3, 1862; promoted to corporal, 1863; to sergeant, 1865; discharged June 6, 1865.

Frederick Ellwanger; died in service.

William Rollinson, Co. B, corporal, Nov. 28, 1862; died April 30, 1865, of wounds received in battle.

Twenty-first Cavalry, Co. H.—Burton Hulburt, Aug. 10, 1863.

George E. Ginaut; died in service.

Twenty-fourth Cavalry.—Erastus Marsh, Co. L, Jan. 9, 1864; discharged May 29, 1865.

Rudolph Rohr, Co. C, March 25, 1865.

John E. Doolittle, Co. H, Jan. 3, 1864.

Marcus D. Hulburt, Jan. 18, 1864; discharged Aug. 4, 1865.

First Lincoln Cavalry.—Gottlieb Rohr, Sept. 7, 1864.

Henry Clay Boughton, Co. C, Sept. 7, 1864.

Warren Carman, Co. C, Sept. 7, 1864.

John H. Gilbert, Aug. 15, 1864; died April 10, 1865, Washington, D. C.

Anthony Eagan, Sept. 7, 1864.

Fourth Artillery, Co. D.—James Booth, Aug. 13, 1862; discharged July 20, 1864.

Alexander Simpson, Aug. 13, 1864; discharged June 6, 1865.

Martin V. B. Decker, Aug. 13, 1862; discharged June 6, 1865.

John H. Peet, Aug. 13, 1862; discharged June 6, 1865.

Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, Co. I.—Henry J. Vanness, January 15, 1864; died July 15, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.

Miscellaneous.—Luke Phipp; Jno. Withernell, Feb. 12, 1863; died at Charleston, Oct. 6, 1864, as prisoner in Salisbury prison.

John Withernell, Jr., Michael O'Donnell, Hiram French, Enoch A. Barrett, Albert Jacobs, Charles Humphries, David Benson, Michael Colvin, Samuel Force, Jr., Hezekiah Brown, Washington Rose, Thos. McCarty, John Smith, Theophilus Reeves, John Hanahan, — Finnel, Albert Cooper, Anson Cooper, Almon Cooper, — Westover, John Walker, Charles Shears, missed at battle of Wilderness. Thos. Horton, missed in battle of Wilderness. David Rose. Total, 102.

TOWN OF EAST BLOOMFIELD.

"Though we charge to-day with fleetness, though we dread to-morrow's sky,
There's a melancholy sweetness in the name of days gone by."

WHETHER traditional or official, there is interest and pleasure derived from a study of the home history. A name revives a recollection; an incident recalls a train of reminiscences. From the most ancient times tradition has been intrusted with the greater portion of individual and national history. The same causes have conspired to prevent a more reliable and permanent record in all times: the captious criticism, the lack of education, the inappreciation of future value of common affairs of the present, and, most of all, the sense of the responsibility which few care to assume. By the great open fire-place, of a cold, stormy night, the aged loved to recount to their descendants the hardship and adventure of a backwoodsman's life; but they have perished, and their knowledge with them. The compiler of fragmentary history is impressed with the conviction of imperfection connected with memories handed down from parent to child, but regards it all the more essential that a gleanage shall be had of what is yet extant for storage in imperishable form. What matters to the native of East Bloomfield the settling of Jamestown, or the landing of the Pilgrims, in comparison with the pioneers of his township, and a knowledge of localities where he may muse upon the actors in events ever growing more remote, dim, and shadowy? Centuries before the advent of John Adams and his colony, the *Senecas*, the door-keepers of the Long House, lived in savage independence upon the valley of Mud creek and the lesser streams traversing this town. Numerous and powerful, these people had permanent villages at various parts of the Genesee valley, one of which was known as "Gannagarro," and was situated on lot 36, just east of Mud creek, south of the north road in this town. Here large tracts of land were cleared of their dense forest growth, and here the apple flourished, and the Indian maize was grown upon lands now annually furrowed by the white man's plow. The French of Canada were hostile to the *Iroquois*, and an expedition, led by De Nouville, came to this region in July of 1667, and aimed to subdue its inhabitants. Barely escaping an ignoble defeat at the hands of a few hundred *Seneca* warriors, the thousands of invaders vented their fury upon village and field; the former was laid in ashes by its builders, and the growing corn in the latter was cut down with the sword. The country was well stocked with domestic animals, and the landscape was described as level, charming, and beautiful. Among the forest-trees were the walnut, oak, and wild chestnut, and narrow trails, in use for time immemorial, led along dense jungles bordering upon swamps, and over the uplands, from village to village and from nation to nation. A different landscape is presented to the visitor of this locality to-day. Fringes of the old forest alternate with cultivated fields, fine orchards, and good dwellings, and there is seen the beauty of civilization in marked contrast with the grandeur and repose of that known to La Houton, the historian of that expedition. As relics of that French inroad, many gun-barrels, locks, and sword-blades were found by the early white settlers near the Indian village, and with them were gathered tomahawks, pestles for pounding corn, stones used in peeling bark and skinning game, and the plow not unfrequently exhumed the skeletons of the departed. An ancient burial-ground was situated in the southeast part of the town, near Thomas' mill, from which many Indian skeletons have been taken. They were found as if buried in a sitting posture, surrounded by the weapons of war and of the chase, and the desecration of these localities was one of the hardest trials of the superstitious and haughty *Senecas*.

While we indulge regret for Indian wrongs, we see him yield to manifest destiny, and at his timely exit take up the white settlement of East Bloomfield. The town of Bloomfield was formed January 27, 1789. Victor and Mendon were taken from it in 1812, and in 1833 it was again divided into the towns of East and West Bloomfield. The town of East Bloomfield, comprising township No. 10, 4th range, was purchased in 1789 by a party from Sheffield, Massachusetts. These proprietors were Captain William Bacon, General John Fellows, General John Ashley, Elisha Lee, Dr. Joshua Porter, and Deacon John Adams, the last named from Alford, a village near Sheffield. Towards the close of the spring months, Deacon Adams and family, consisting of himself and wife, his sons, John, William, Abner, Joseph, and Jonathan his sons-in-law, Lorin Hull,

Mr. Wilcox, and Ephraim Rew, with their wives, three unmarried daughters, and Elijah Rose, a brother-in-law, wife and son, set out from Massachusetts, with cattle and horses, for a home in Ontario. Some came by water, others on horseback, following in part an Indian trail, and reached their location on lot 13, district No. 4, about the 1st of June. At the same time came Nathaniel and Eber Norton, Benjamin Gauss, Moses Gunn, John Barnes, Asa Hickox, Lot Rew, Roger Sprague, and John Keyes. They immediately set to work and built two small log cabins and one large one, and in these all found shelter for some time. These first habitations stood near the present residence of J. Black. Those who came by water had little difficulty, aside from the portages at Little Falls, Seneca Falls, and what is now Waterloo. With this party was their surveyor, Augustus Porter, who has since been better known as Judge Porter, Joel Steele, and Thaddeus Keyes, and in these crowded cabins they found food and lodging. The inside of the larger house reminded one of the cabin of a packet, berths being placed upon wooden pins driven into the wall, one above the other. Their bread was baked in ashes upon the hearth of the large fire-place, and they alone who have tasted can testify to the excellence of bread baked in this manner. Their tables were supplied with the choicest game and fish, and "quail on toast" was not an unknown luxury.

The settlement of this town, thus begun, was not accomplished without the endurance of many hardships. At one time, during the prevalence of a season of scarcity, General Fellows and Eber Norton took a boat owned by Mr. Adams, from the Manchester landing, and set out to meet and hasten forward a supply of provisions which was being brought west by some men in the employ of the former.

From a journal kept by Eber Norton in 1790, and now in possession of his son-in-law, Deacon Cone, we obtain an insight into the difficulties attending navigation on the creeks. The two men set out on the morning of May 11, from the landing, and rowed down to the mouth of Flint creek, and put up with Mr. Robinson. On the following morning, refreshed by a drink of chocolate, a progress of twelve miles was made, and the cabin of Mr. Stanchell reached by eleven A.M. Here a stay of two nights was made, and the settler gave his lodgers the best bed, while contenting himself with less comfortable accommodations. Some fish were caught, and the men did their own cooking. On the morning of the 14th, Mr. Fellows, who had been ill, was again in health, and the boat was rowed nine miles by ten o'clock. Obstructions were then met, and for five hours the men labored, cutting logs and clearing the way through a log-drift. Two miles farther down a formidable drift was found, and here the boat loaded with provisions was met. It was manned by a crew of six men, Mr. Ransford and his son, Archibald, James Rogers, two men named Stillwell, one Sharp, and one by the name of Lyon. The crew was divided, and Lyon, Ransford, and his boy, under Norton, worked the Adams boat, which had taken on a part of the load, and the rest of the men continued in the boat of Mr. Fellows. The progress was slow and laborious, rowing up stream to the mouth of Muddy creek, where the current was so strong that the men were obliged to resort to "shoving," a wearisome business, and only made endurable by necessity. The progress now became slow, and the work knew no relaxation. As the men lay in camp at night, in the woods, Mr. Norton's chief consolation was, that his friends in Massachusetts were not aware of his situation! Finally the landing was reached by noon of the 17th, and with great satisfaction the boats were unloaded and dinner taken. Then all save Norton left the place. He, sending for his cousin, Nathaniel Norton, to come with a team for a load, set a tent, and had just prepared for a night's rest when the team arrived, and the men passed the night in company, and by sunset of the following day the settlement was reached. A journey to Geneva was made on Sunday, June 25, for flour, and fifty pounds were purchased for two dollars and twenty-five cents. We quote several entries in the journal, as illustrative of every-day life: "Sat., Sep'r 11th, went to Cap. Bacon's, distant four miles, and obtained forty pounds of flour, which I brought home upon my back; hewed some sleepers upon which to lay a threshing-floor, and in the afternoon went to the raising of Gen. Fellow's barn, which was not finished, owing to the approach of night." The custom of the times is revealed in the expression, "at night we had a set," and there was much drinking and hilarious enjoy-



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.
EAST BLOOMFIELD, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.

PLATE LXXIV



RES. OF S. R. WHEELER, EAST BLOOMFIELD, ONTARIO Co., N.Y.

ment. The entry of September 23 says: "Sold six bushels of wheat for seed to Captain Norton, at 10d. per bushel." From frequent mention, it is concluded that "flies, gnats, fleas, and musketoes" were annoying to people and stock. It was a characteristic of this as of any new country, that fever and ague should be prevalent. Rev. Nathaniel Steele, Nathaniel Norton, and three men, brothers, from Connecticut, spent a night in Genesee, and soon after being taken with the "Genesee fever," as it was called, all but Norton died. For a time the Indians, having assumed a very menacing attitude towards the settlers, caused considerable apprehension; but the defeat of the western tribes and the decline of British influence produced a marked and lasting change. Hardships, although severe, were comparatively of short duration.

Such was the policy of the general government, the liberality of the State, the enterprise of the pioneers, and the fertility of the soil, that the settlers soon enjoyed as much and more of comfort than they had known in Massachusetts prior to emigration.

As a temporary expedient the three log houses served to accommodate all the families; but it was not long before each purchased for himself a home, thereon erected a house, and others coming in, the town contained inhabitants in every quarter. Deacon Adams, the pioneer of the town, was among the first to die, and he is thus noticed in a sermon preached in 1851, by Rev. Henry Kendall: "He had seen his children and children's children established around him, and cheerful settlers gathering on every side; but his work was done! He came in from the field one day, complained of sickness, and went no more out till borne, ten days later, in silence to his grave. No crowd of mere respectful mourners gathered at the funeral, no long train of easy carriages composed the procession, or plumed hearse waited to bear away the coffined dead to an inclosure made sacred by the presence of monuments erected to the memory of many previously deceased; but a numerous posterity and sorrowing neighbors were there, and bore to the hitherto scarcely broken turf of a field consecrated to the dead the mortal part of him who is justly entitled the pioneer inhabitant of East Bloomfield." The pioneer farm fell to Ephraim Rew, a son-in-law, and from him came into possession of Charles Grant, about the year 1808. C. L. Crandall and J. Black are now proprietors.

The first school-house in town was built in this place in 1792, and Laura Adams was its first occupant as teacher. Roger Sprague, afterwards member of the Legislature, was also an early teacher here. For three miles in every direction the children came to this school, through snow, rain, and mud, upon forest paths and across lots, and learned reading, writing, and arithmetic, the sole studies in this backwoods academy. On the west side of Mud creek, where C. Sidway lives, Nathaniel Norton purchased a farm, and built a house there in the summer of 1790, and into this Asa Hicox, of Victor, moved with his family, and remained during the following winter. Mr. Morton came with the colony in 1789, from Goshen, Connecticut, became a sheriff of Ontario County, and subsequently a member of the Legislature. A distillery run by Mr. Norton was on the east side of this farm, on the south side of the road; it was destroyed by fire in 1815. A small ashery and cooper-shop were run in connection with the distillery, and an extensive business was done for that period. A frame house is yet standing on the farm, erected in 1803-4. At his death, in 1810, Heman Norton, a son, took the place. Farther to the north, where J. S. Jones owns, was the farm of Eber Norton, of whom we have spoken. He was a valuable member of that early community, not only as a mechanic, engaging in the construction of plows, ox-yokes, axe-helves, and other wooden farming utensils, but also as an employer of others, thereby enabling them to purchase provisions or make payments. Prior to moving west with his family he raised wheat, oats, corn, and other products, and supplied many new-comers with provisions. His death occurred in 1824, aged sixty-nine years, and the only surviving children are Mrs. A. Cone, of this town, aged sixty-eight, and Mrs. Rowley, at Battle Creek, Michigan, aged seventy-four. On the Trask place, northwest of Norton, N. Loughborough purchased a farm of Sereno Norton about 1810, and having a knowledge of cabinet-making, gained in New Jersey, found here constant employment. On the road west of the school-house was Heman Beebe, where W. M. Butler now owns. The former came in very early, and in 1803 sold out to his neighbor, Daniel Rice, who for some time had lived on the west side of Fish creek, upon land now occupied by T. D. Rice, his grandson. The settlement of this district would not have been complete without its "John Smith," hence we find that long since this personage resided just east of Mud creek, at a place now owned by W. Hershey. There stood a saw-mill at an early day on Fish creek, above the road near the place of Heman Beebe, and a tannery was carried on by Anson Munson in 1797, opposite Norton's distillery.

District No. 9 lies west of the one just described, and its settlement was commenced in 1789 by Oliver Chapin, from Salisbury, Connecticut, on lot 17. He bought of Captain Bacon, for forty-five pounds, three hundred and twenty acres, now one of the finest farms in all western New York, and the property of his nephew, O. C. Chapin. Returning to Connecticut in the fall of 1789, Mr. Chapin

came back to his farm in the spring following, accompanied by his brother, Dr. Daniel Chapin, and Aaron Taylor, and their families. Dr. Chapin brought with him some apple-seed, which he sowed soon after his arrival. Trees sprung from that seed yet stand, and are in good bearing condition, some of them having a diameter of three feet. From this first sowing Oliver Chapin had, at his death in 1822, fifty acres of good, thrifty orchard. He built a grist-mill on Fish creek, on the south end of his place, at a very early day, and near it was a distillery. One Hawley had a carding-machine, near where A. F. Gould lives, very early. There was a hat-shop conducted by Mr. Beach, near the pond, in the early history of the town, and Victor, Bristol, and surrounding towns were furnished with the latest styles four times a year. Dr. Daniel Chapin was the pioneer physician of this town, and lived near the village most of the time he remained here. It is said that he would leave his bed at any time at night to attend the sick, and, by the light of his torch, travel through the woods for miles. He was a member of the Legislature at an early day, removed to Buffalo in 1805, and continued the practice of medicine there till his death in 1835.

In the spring of 1790, Aaron Taylor took up his residence where L. T. Norton's heirs reside, and where now stands their beautiful residence was a rude log cabin in a wilderness; where now is heard the merry laugh and glad shout of the children gathered at the school-house, the dense forest rang with the dismal howl of the wolf, and bears stole out to carry away the swine of the settler. Mr. Taylor soon had a good peach-orchard, and raised the finest fruit in that neighborhood.

Heman Chapin settled the whole of No. 19, where J. W. Hobson resides, in 1796, there reared his family, and there died in 1843, aged sixty-eight years. Opposite him was Roswell Humphrey, where T. Driscoll lives, and east was Ashman Beebe, on the Gould place. Cyprian Collins came on in 1800, and bought the place now owned by F. Augustus Boughton, and his brother Tyrannus Collins, a hatter, in the first house west. Nathaniel Baldwin was a very early settler, on the place now owned by E. A. North. He is recollected as a singing-teacher, being only preceded in that department of culture by one Ingersoll. Philo Norton built the house and owned the farm now occupied by C. J. Collister. He was a son of Aaron Norton, the pioneer on the north end of lot 18, where his great grandson, Elisha, now resides. Zebediah Fox was an early settler where E. Stoddard, his son-in-law, now resides. He had about eighty acres of a farm, on which he died in November, 1858. South of Stoddard, by the bridge, was the early home of M. Norton, now that of his son, Moses Norton, who has reached the age of seventy-three years. The place now owned by J. W. Steele was first the property of Chauncey Beach, and here he built a grist-mill at an early day. The building was changed to a woolen-mill after the death of Mr. Beach, and run as such by Stephen Salmon, a resident of the town. Chauncey Beach, Jr., lived upon the place some time, and another son, Elisha, was the first postmaster, and built the large frame residence, in the village, occupied by John W. Taylor. Deacon John Doud lived in the place now owned by Daniel Rice as early as 1808, where he raised a large family. Jonathan Humphrey came into the town as early as 1808, and took up his abode on the farm now owned by George Rice; and his son, Judge Humphrey, is a resident of Rochester. North of the school-house was Asa Johnson, who had a blacksmith-shop, and found abundant occupation in that line. Some years later Jonathan Buell lived on the same road, and farther north were Elijah Taylor and Hiram Brooks, neighbors in the pioneer times. At the southeast corner of lot 17 was a saw-mill, built very early, but by whom unknown. A school was held in a log house where Elijah Norton now lives.

On district No. 11 the Gaylord brothers, Moses and Flavia, lived previous to 1800. R. H. Morey now owns one of the farms and Horace Dibble the other. These men were distillers from Connecticut, and in 1800 had a distillery where the saw-mill now stands. They did a large business, and were prominent men of that period until their death. East of them Silas Harris, from Sheffield, Massachusetts, settled in 1801. Ebenezer French, from Alford, Massachusetts, took up his residence on the farm now owned by Oliver White long ago, and thereon passed his days. Joseph Dibble, from Massachusetts, came on in 1804, and built a log house on the south side of the road, about eighty rods west of Gaylords'; here he had a cooper-shop, and carried on the business for some years. He bought the place of Josiah Benjamin. His sons, Spencer and Horace, yet reside near the homestead, aged respectively eighty-four and eighty-one years. The former was in the engagement at Black Rock in the war of 1812. On the diagonal road, Alexander Emmons, from Pennsylvania, was a resident in 1791, and had twelve hundred acres of land, and was by far the largest land-owner in town. His grandson Oliver now owns the homestead. Ransom Sage settled on the place now owned by W. Green, and died there at an advanced age. J. E. Hubbard lived on the south side of the road, where Mrs. Fisher's house now stands. He came thither about 1807, from Sheffield. John Benjamin, from Massachusetts, had a family on the lot where E. Emmons now lives, and was killed in action near Niagara during the war on that frontier. Archibald Ransford, who is men-

tioned in Mr. Norton's journal as coming on their boat in 1790, is known to have lived in 1806 on the Cleveland place, where Mr. Emmons had previously built a house. To close the history of this district without mentioning Luther Millard would be unpardonable in the eyes of the oldest inhabitant. Every child almost in this town has heard of him,—of his "sayings, tricks, and pranks." In the darkest days of 1814, when the war-clouds hung heavy and low over this country, when all able-bodied men were called to arms in defense of their homes and marched to the front, when rumors flew with lightning speed that the enemy were about to invade this part of the land, and all day long was heard the distant boom of cannon, and the old men, some of whom had served their country in its struggle for independence, assembled and formed a company for home defense,—in the midst of all this came the jolly face and keen black eyes of Luther Millard,—a welcome visitor in every household, and having words of cheer for all. Fertile in resource for innocent and enjoyable mischief, he was an excellent mechanic, and, whether for work or amusement, his company was always desirable. South of him lived Silas Eggleston. One cold winter night Millard met three well-filled sleighs, and an occupant of one asked him where the party could obtain lodgings for the night. Millard, pointing to Eggleston's house, told them to go right in and put up their teams, as he was proprietor, and as soon as he could return from the village to which he was going, he would see them. He added that a man who worked for him might offer some objections, but they should pay no attention to him but go right in and make themselves at home till his return. Surprised at such kindness from a stranger, they drove into the barn-yard, took their families into Mr. Eggleston's kitchen, and then put up their teams. "The man who worked for him" did not understand this proceeding until explanation was made, when Eggleston enjoyed a hearty laugh at the trick, and kept the company till morning. Millard lived near the railroad crossing, on the Saxby place. The interests of education were not neglected in this district, and a log school-house was erected in 1807, just east of Tiffany's. Mr. Holmes carried on the first school, which numbered twelve scholars. He was a poor man as regarded his purse, but rich in a finely-cultivated intellect. His services were secured for ten dollars per month, and he "boarded around." It is known that General Eaton, who commanded the expedition against the Tripolitans to break up their piracy, had been a pupil of Mr. Holmes. Previous to the organization of this school, the children of this locality had gone to a school taught by Huldah Boughton, where Elijah Norton now lives.

District No. 5 is mostly in Victor. Ebenezer Spring settled on a tract in this town at an early day, and brought his wife, a daughter of John Adams, into a wilderness, which they lived to see cleared, and which is now the home of their son, B. D. Spring.

District No. 7 was the site of the second settlement in the town. Silas Sprague, with his wife and sons, Roger, Asahel, and Thomas, and three daughters, came from Massachusetts, and built upon lots 49 and 52. Roger was one of the colony in 1789; he was an early school teacher in the town; succeeded Nathaniel Norton as sheriff of this county, and became a member of the Legislature. He finally moved to Michigan, where he died in 1848. Asahel's house and farm lay south of the road, where D. Thayer now resides. He was the Nimrod of this section, and the owner of a gun of large calibre. The town, county, and State bounties amounted to twenty dollars for every wolf-scalp, and Sprague killed ten wolves while living here, besides a number of bears. His death occurred in 1810, and his widow married a Kellogg, who took up his residence in the town. Thomas was located where H. Borst now resides, and died about the same time as Asahel. One of the daughters, Minta, married Dr. Ralph Wilcox. Lot Rew was a near neighbor, but in West Bloomfield as at present laid out. The death of his wife was the first on No. 10, 4th range, four years after settlement began in the town. This small settlement was joined, in February, 1790, by Elijah Hamlin, from Alford, Massachusetts, and his daughters, Mary and Olive, were among the first births in the town,—the former born in 1791, the latter in 1792. His son Philo was born there in 1794, and yet lives, a hearty, honest pioneer,—the oldest person born in East Bloomfield who resides here at present. Few men that have worked as hard as Mr. Hamlin, have lived to the same age in as perfect health. Elijah Hamlin was a contractor on the Erie canal, at Lockport, in 1822. William Adams, son of Deacon Adams, moved upon No. 44 previous to 1800, and died there some years later. John Adams, another son, lived on the north side of the road, where Edward Steele now resides; and Jonathan Adams, a third son, occupied the place now owned by J. S. Steele. He subsequently moved farther north, where A. T. Adams now resides, and Benjamin Wilson took his place. Jonathan had a son John to succeed him; the latter is living in the village, eighty-one years of age. Alvin, a son of John, is also a resident, aged seventy-eight. The place now known as the property of Deacon Andrew Cone was once the home of Nathan Wilcox. On the road running north past the school-house, on the place owned at present by F. B. Tobey, lived Christopher Parks, a man fond of hunt-

ing and an excellent shot. His neighbor was Henry Lake, likewise of the pioneers. Farther north, on the corner, lived Asa Doolittle on the J. S. Hamlin place, while west of him was the old pioneer, Colonel Asher Saxton, the first overseer of the poor in the town, elected in 1796, and also a commissioner of highways. At his residence the town meetings were held for many years, and adjoining his barn the first town pound was located. Here, at Saxton's, gathered the voting population, the first Tuesday in April each year, and elected for officers their best men. Political "bummers" were unknown to these people; swindling in public offices had not yet begun. "Hard and soft money" was not the main issue in the election of a chief magistrate. These honest pioneers desired honorable and worthy men for office, and such they continued to elect. Near Asher lived Philander Saxton, who was of the early town officers. Just west of L. Forsyth's lived Daniel Emmons at an early period. Although poor, and knowing much privation, going barefoot in summer and with poor foot-covering in winter, lacking in times for bread, pounding corn for meal in mortars hollowed from stumps, and making long journeys to mill, they endured in common and bore troubles with patience. In the spring of 1795 the second school-building in the town was erected in this district. A brief description reveals the necessities of that day. The house itself was of logs; it was small in size, and had a fire-place almost the width of the interior. To form the window, a log was cut in part from each side and the space filled with greased paper. The roof was of clapboards, held in place by weight poles, and the low door hung on wooden hinges. Here the children of the pioneers assembled daily to receive instruction from Miss Louisa Post, whose place was next taken by Betsey Sprague. Miss Post was married to Wm. H. Bush, who moved in 1806 to Batavia and built "Bush's Mills," three miles west of that place. He was one of Bloomfield's early pioneers, and carded the first pound of wool by machinery, dressed the first piece of cloth, and made the first ream of paper west of Caledonia. The "old log school-house" stood near the dwelling of Philo Hamlin, and long ago gave way to a neater, better structure.

South of the above-described district is No. 3. A Baptist preacher, named Elnathan Wilcox, was the owner of about one hundred and fifty acres south of the road, where R. Appleton now lives. The settlers were unable to support a minister, and yet preaching was indispensable, and a compromise resulted in making farming the means of obtaining a livelihood and sermonizing a gratuity. Rev. Wilcox came to Ontario from the Bay State, and passed his days on his western farm. He was, with others, active in religious labors, which were not unfrequently of great advantage to his neighbors and friends. East of him, on the southwest corner of lot 62, was Enoch Wilcox, who raised a large family, most of whom subsequently moved to Michigan. Ranson Spurr came in at an early day, and located where B. Jones occupies. Selling to Flavius J. Bronson, Spurr removed to near Buffalo, where he kept a good tavern for many years, and, in 1812, accommodated those with lodgings who hauled their flour from Canandaigua to Buffalo. Mr. Bronson is a resident of the town, and has but nine years to live to make him a centenarian. James McMann, a pioneer in this part, resided on the south side of the road, opposite an old school-house in the western part of the district, and died there at the age of one hundred years. Near the same place, on the north side of the road, lives his son Hiram, a native of the town and a man well advanced in years. An early predecessor of G. Woolston upon his place was Reuben Smith, and Branch Everts was a shoemaker in what is now the Bailey neighborhood. Everts had sufficient work to keep him employed most of his time. Another resident on that road, although for a short time, was Mr. Gooding, who sold to William Bailey and moved to Bristol. Upon the farm now owned by G. Specker stands a log house built by Israel Reed as early as 1800; its existence and appearance revive the olden day to the aged and arouse the curiosity of those of later times. It is well that it should remain—a monument of pioneer settlement, a vivid contrast of the past and present. One Barrett was a proprietor of the place where B. Bradley inhabits. He had for a neighbor one De Pue, who with two others, Daniel Harris and Hiram Hanley, were killed at the burning of Buffalo.

In district No. 8 is the beautiful valley of East Bloomfield, a place which will stand favorable comparison with any other inland community of the State. Dr. Daniel Chapin, noted in the history of No. 9, was a pioneer in this locality, and about the year 1805, when he removed to Buffalo, Dr. Ralph Wilcox located near the Congregational church, in the village. Within a few weeks, Dr. Henry Hickox came and settled west of the village, on the farm now the property of H. L. Parmelee, and the need of medical services was in a fair way to be supplied. John Fairchilds was on the farm now owned by W. C. Tracey, at the time of original settlement, and west of him was Silas Eggleston, on the farm of Mrs. Dowdin. Northwest of the village was a pioneer named Abraham Dudley, where S. B. Dudley, his son, is a present resident. A Mr. Bush owned and resided for some time upon the property of Moses Eggleston. John Keyes came

PLATE LXXV



"MAPLE GROVE," RES. OF T. D. FRENCH, FORMER LOCATION OF JONATHAN SMITH'S HOME,
EAST BLOOMFIELD, ONTARIO CO., N.Y.

in with the colony as a single man, and married one of Deacon Adams' daughters. He moved on the farm of Erastus Carroll. The original proprietor of the site of the village of East Bloomfield was Benjamin Keyes, who set apart the ground now the beautiful park, the pride of the villagers, an attractive spot to the stranger, rendered more so by the handsome monument erected to the memory of soldiers in the war of the rebellion. Deacon Ehad Hopkins, one of the earliest justices of the peace in this region, and a resident where F. N. Tobey dwells, is recalled in an anecdote of which he is the subject. About 1804, the settlers of the town had completed their first church edifice, and had hired for a year a certain preacher, who, desiring a permanent position, attempted to secure a bond from the society, and, somewhat on the Levitical plan, required a life-payment of one-tenth of their farm products annually. Before the close of the year, a party had been enlisted in favor of this plan, but a meeting being held, it was defeated by a majority vote. A reconsideration was moved, and pending the final vote, an adjournment for a week was effected. The adjourned meeting was in progress, and Deacon Hopkins was active in discussing the propriety of the preacher's plan, when, during a lull, there arose a quiet man named Moses King, who spoke as follows: "Squire Hopkins' proposition recalls a recent dream. I thought that I had died, and had journeyed in darkness towards a gleam of light which proceeded from a key-hole in a door. I knocked; a black man opened, and, as I entered, closed and locked the door; then, turning harshly upon me, asked who and whence I was. I answered, 'King, from Bloomfield.' Recognizing the place into which I had come, the 'split-foot' was seen at a distance, engaged in business. In time this was finished, and I was introduced, and asked concerning the church quarrel in Bloomfield, and replied that the matter was settled. He became greatly excited, and gave orders for the best horse to be instantly saddled, and then inquired the names of the leading men in the society. I answered that there were John Adams, Lot Rew, William Adams, Deacon Bronson, Timothy Buell, and Esquire Hopkins. As the last name was mentioned, the old fellow arose and said, 'Is Squire Hopkins there?' I answered 'Yes.' He at once countermanded his order for the horse, and with great satisfaction said: 'I'll tell you how it is, King; if Hopkins is there, he can fix that business as well as I can.'" The story won, and the justice was beaten.

Elisha Hopkins was a pioneer resident upon the splendid farm of Charles Page. Abner Adams, son of Deacon Adams, and father of Myron Adams, of Rochester, lived formerly upon the present property of Samuel Stafford. Gaius Adams, son of Joseph, and grandson of the deacon, resides in the village, and is well along in years. A part of the fine farm now owned by Frank Bailey was the former property of a pioneer named Asa Hayward. His son is yet an inhabitant of the town. Elijah Rose was an early settler on the same farm, having moved to the town with the Adams family in 1789. It has been stated, and is believed, that his wife, Anna Rose, received fifty acres of land free of cost for having been the first white woman to settle in the town. True, she was the first, and being a great favorite, and the oldest of the party, when the company arrived at Canandaigua two of the men aided Mrs. Rose in fording streams, and hastening forward, they reached the town a few hours before the arrival of the remainder of the party; but there is no record of a gift, and the piece claimed to have been given cost her fifty pounds sterling, as is shown by the following copy of the original deed: "To all people to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Know ye, that I, William Bacon, of Sheffield, in the county of Berkshire and commonwealth of Massachusetts, Esquire, for and in consideration of fifty pounds to me in hand paid before the ensembling hereof, by Anna, the wife of Elisha Rose, of Canandaigua District, in the county of Ontario and State of New York, yeoman, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, and am myself therewith fully satisfied, contented, and paid, have given, granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released, conveyed, and confirmed . . . unto the said Anna Rose . . . the following tract of land, lying in town 10, in the fourth range . . . fifty acres of land lying on the east side of lot No. 32, in the said town, beginning on the east line of said lot and running west on the north and south lines equal distances, so far as to contain fifty acres of land; whereof I have hitherto set my hand and seal, this the 14th day of June, A.D. 1792. Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of Elisha Hopkins, Benj. Keyes. [L.S.] WILLIAM BACON."

A man named Stillwell was a settler just west of Hayward, and opposite him was Isaac Stone, who had a cooper-shop and found employment at hooping a few cider-barrels and wash-tubs, and getting an occasional better job in an order for a new barrel. Where H. Holcomb has a good dwelling one Ephraim Turner was an early tavern-keeper, succeeded by a Mr. King. A tannery was carried on by Mr. Turner where M. Fuller's place is at present, and at a later day there was an ashery on the same lot. In 1806, Messrs. N. Norton and E. Beach rented a room in Philo Hamlin's residence, which stood upon the site of the Congregational parsonage, and opened the first place for the sale of merchandise in the town.

They did a very good business for that date, and soon built a new storehouse,—the one now occupied as a harness-shop by Mr. Spitz.

In 1812, Jonathan Childs, who has since been mayor of Rochester, in company with a Mr. Gardner, opened a store in Holloway's tavern, but soon built the brick store now kept by Mr. Higanbotham. A little later and a farmer's store was started by Roger Sprague, Daniel Bronson, and other grangers in the neighborhood; but buying when goods were high-priced, before the close of the war, they were unable to sell out at a profit, and the business was abandoned. Elisha Beach received the first appointment as postmaster soon after opening his store.

Peter Holloway, who had a blacksmith-shop in the village about 1804, built a tavern about 1809, but kept it only a short time; it is now used as a residence by Frederick Munson. Previous to the war of 1812, Jared Boughton, the pioneer settler of Victor, built the brick tavern yet used as such, and his son Frederick was the landlord. In 1804, Anson Munson removed from the northeast settlement to the village, where he started a tannery, and where his son Harlow yet lives in his seventy-seventh year. In 1798, Zadock Bailey came to this town from Sheffield, where he had learned the trade of shoemaker. Later, he located on the farm now owned by Leander Forsyth, one mile west of the village. He was born in Providence, Rhode Island, March 4, 1778, and is therefore over ninety-eight years of age, and the oldest man in the town.

District No. 10 is traversed by Mud creek, and other streams rise in its territory. A saw-mill was erected by General Fellows and Augustus Porter in 1790, on Mud creek, at a point fifty rods north of the North road, near J. Kingsbury's. Mr. Norton's journal, from which we have previously quoted, says: "Monday, the 12th of June, 1790.—This day General Fellows' saw-mill was raised, and Elisha Hoskins, badly hurt, was taken up for dead, but came to, was bled and hopes indulged of his recovery." This was the pioneer saw-mill in the town, and the third on the Phelps and Gorham purchase. Not long after, Joel Steele came upon the Kingsbury place, and within a few years advantaged the inhabitants by the erection of a grist-mill, the first one in town. A year or two previous to this a mill had been erected by the Smiths in Farmington, and thither the people went for their flour and their meal. Prior to the convenience of this home mill, the settlers were accustomed to take an ox-team and sled, and make the journey to a mill in operation upon the "Mill tract," on the present site of Rochester. Elisha Steele settled where his son Elisha resides. The elder died about 1813, as Mrs. Steele, his wife, survived till a few years since, and died aged ninety-six. Captain Nathan Waldron was a pioneer in this section, and settled on the southeast corner of lot 13, where he carried on blacksmithing for several years. His shop was often seen stocked with old gun-barrels, sword-blades, etc., picked up on his farm near the old Indian village, and with these ancient relics of war he mended and made the implements of peaceful industry. On the east bank of the creek, just south of the road, was one Roberts, in a log house which sufficed for his family and an abode for himself until his death. Opposite Joel Steele was Timothy Buell, among the first settlers; his grandson, Charles Buell, is now the occupant of the homestead. Joab Loomis built on the place now owned by G. W. Reed, at an early period. This district, although limited in area, is honored as the birthplace of a congressman, Edward Brady, who died in Michigan soon after his election. His birthplace is the farm now owned by Augustus Buell.

South of No. 10 is district No. 5, upon the west part of which an early settler was Benjamin Chapman. Near the creek Ashbel Beach settled, he having moved thither in 1800, from his farm on lot 72. A mill built by him there at an early day is later known as "King's Mills," from the proprietor. Israel Beach was another pioneer in this locality. Linus Gunn, son of Moses Gunn, lived east of the creek; his wife was daughter to Amos Bronson, the pioneer. She died in the spring of 1876, at the age of ninety-three, in full possession of her faculties to the last.

On district No. 6, west of No. 5, at an early period, was Benjamin Gauss, who came with the party in 1789 from Alford, Massachusetts. He was a soldier of the Revolution, enlisted at the age of sixteen, served till its close, and knew hardship in its most trying form. He was in battle at Johnstown and Sharon Springs, and one of the command engaged under Colonel Marinus Willett in the unsuccessful expedition to Oswego, in the winter of 1781, where he froze his feet badly. He was one of Judge Porter's assistants in the survey of several towns, and helped to harvest the first wheat raised in the town by Eber Norton. His marriage to Sarah Coddington, daughter of Deacon Coddington, in 1793, was the first in the town, and among the first on the purchase. He died October 5, 1854, in his ninetieth year. Longevity is hereditary in the family. Two sons, Benjamin and Thayer, residents of the town, are aged respectively eighty-one and seventy-nine. Of a family of six children, all were living up to May 16, 1876, and the average of their ages is seventy-five years. A Presbyterian minister, named Aaron Collins, took up his residence on the northwest part of lot 48, in 1795, where he died several years later; he is remembered as having been a good preacher. His son,

Frederick, is a resident of Rochester. A. H. Rowley is now the owner of the farm; and his father, Simeon Rowley, in his eighty-sixth year, resides with him. Amos Bronson came into this district with his family in 1794, and located upon the present property of T. P. Buell, and soon after opened a tavern there. He was from Berkshire, Massachusetts, and first came without his family, in 1793, and drove an ox-team, with which he was four weeks upon the road. The journey with his family, accomplished in fifteen days, was partly attributable to the improvement of the roads. Mr. Bronson drove the first team that passed over the Centrefield road from Canandaigua, going west. This road, laid out in 1794 as a State road, was surveyed by Mr. Rose. Mr. Bronson died in 1835, and his wife followed him a few years later, at the age of ninety years. Moses Gunn located where S. B. Sears now lives. He was of the original company from Berkshire, Massachusetts, and died in 1820. His son, Alanson, was an early tavern-keeper on the Canandaigua road. Gideon King was a pioneer resident where J. H. Boughton, son of the pioneer Jared Boughton, now lives. At Mr. King's demise his son Gideon took the place. Daniel Bronson became an early inhabitant where Amanda Newton lives, and opposite him John Keyes was a resident, having removed hither from another part of the town. Joel Kellogg was on the corner where M. Fitzmorris lives. Kellogg is said to have driven the first team of mules brought to this town, using in lieu of a whip a pole armed with a spike. Among residents prior to 1797 were men named Lamberton, Winslow, Tainter, and Joseph Parker, whose nearest neighbor was Simeon Deming, where W. Deming now lives. The following is a reminiscence of James Sperry, whose father was an early settler in the town, given as told in Turner's History: "In the fall of 1797 a young man, with a pack on his back, came into the neighborhood of Messrs. Gunn, Gauss, King, Lamberton, and the Bronsons', two miles east of the southwest school-house, and one mile north of my father's, and introduced himself as a school-teacher from the land of steady habits, proposing that they form a new district, and he would keep their school. The proposition was accepted, and all turned out late in the season, the young man volunteering his assistance, and built another log school-house, in which he kept a school in the winter of 1797 and '98, and also the ensuing winter. The school was as full both winters as the house could hold. Two young men, John Lamberton and Jesse Tainter, studied surveying both winters, and in 1800 the former commenced surveying for the Holland company, doing a larger amount of work upon this purchase than any other man. . . . In this school most of us learned, for the first time, that the earth is round, and turns upon its axis, making a revolution once in twenty-four hours, and that it revolves around the sun once in three hundred and sixty-five and one-quarter days. I shall never forget the teacher's manner of illustration: For want of a globe, he took an old hat, doubled in the brim, marked a chalk-line round the middle for the equator, and another representing the ecliptic, and held it up to the scholars. Turning it, he made it illustrate the two motions, and a simultaneous shout from small and great showed the profound impression thus created. Although the school-master was a favorite with parents and pupils, the most orthodox thought he was upon unsafe ground, and teaching a doctrine contrary to common sense, since their practical experience was that the earth is mainly flat and immovable, and the sun was seen to rise and set daily. That teacher finally settled in Bloomfield, and served many years as justice of the peace, and a term each in the Legislature and as a member of Congress." At the time this was written, about 1850, the former teacher was known as General Micah Brooks, of Brooks' Grove, Livingston county. Moses Sperry, father of the author of the above sketch, moved from Massachusetts in the spring of 1794, and settled on what is now district No. 2, on the farm now occupied by W. Nudd; here he remained till 1813, when he removed to Henrietta, where he died in 1826. Pitts Hopkins resided at the cross-roads, where J. O'Neill is now located. North of Hopkins was Erastus Rowe previous to 1800.

In the southeast corner of the town is district No. 1. When Ashbel Beach first came to this part of the country, he located on lot 72, where he remained till about 1800, when he sold to Benjamin Wheeler, from Massachusetts. The business of a drover was begun by Mr. Wheeler, who gathered the surplus stock of the settlement, and, driving them east, there made sale. He built the frame house now owned and occupied by Simeon R. Wheeler, his grandson, in 1800, and in 1802 had erected a grist-mill on Mud creek, where David Thomas now has a seed- and grist-mill, and was likewise known as the owner of a distillery. His death occurred on the place about 1839. John H. Wheeler, his son, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was known as a prominent citizen of the town. Joel Parks settled very early where Mark Jopsen resides, and built the frame house now there, and in which he passed his later years. George Lee came about 1802, and settled on the farm now occupied by his descendants. A man named Walker was a resident of the place after 1802, now owned by B. S. Simmons. Israel Beach had a cabin where S. G. Castle now resides, and which was occupied later by his son Israel Castle. At East Bloomfield station is the be-

ginning of a thriving village, with one good hotel, kept by J. M. Boughton; one store conducted by Tubbs & Co.; a grain-warehouse and coal-yard, owned by S. Rowley, and other lumber industries. While tracing towards their source the events of any locality or people, there is always an increasing interest as we reach the bounds of reliable history and draw upon the unwritten traditions handed down to succeeding generations, and it is a matter of regret that aboriginal tradition has not been preserved. While viewing the broad expanse of grain-fields, fine groves, fruitful old orchards, pleasant meadows, fine dwellings, churches and school-houses, and the granite shafts erected in memory of the honored dead, we cannot but reflect that here, where the white man's industry and craft has built up a noble estate of immense wealth, less than a century ago the *Senecas* held their councils and the young warriors set forth upon the war-path. Their arrows are gathered as curiosities of the museum, their nation has dwindled to a community, their gardens are now farms, and villages of different architecture have taken the place of Gannagarro.

AGRICULTURAL.

Hop-raising is the leading agricultural interest of the town, and yearly shows an increasing business. One of the first successful experimenters in this branch of farming was George Thompson. Charles Page purchased his farm and has carried on the business over twenty-five years. He has one of the largest and best worked hopperies in this locality. R. Mason is also largely engaged in hop-raising, and many others have made handsome profits during a few seasons in the business. Failures in the crop and the increase of insect depredators prevent a heavy venture in the business. North of the village of East Bloomfield about two miles is the magnificent apple-orchard of O. C. Chapin, which is one of the largest and best in western New York. It contains about one hundred and twenty-five acres, mostly Baldwin trees, young and thrifty. The annual yield has been about three thousand barrels, and the promise of 1876 is of a much larger product. Mr. Chapin has had large experience in fruit-growing, as is evidenced by the uniformity of growth and the appearance of the trees. Attempts have been made to raise grapes, but the crop is not certain, and many who formerly had several acres in vineyard have removed the vines and engaged in other better-paying fruits.

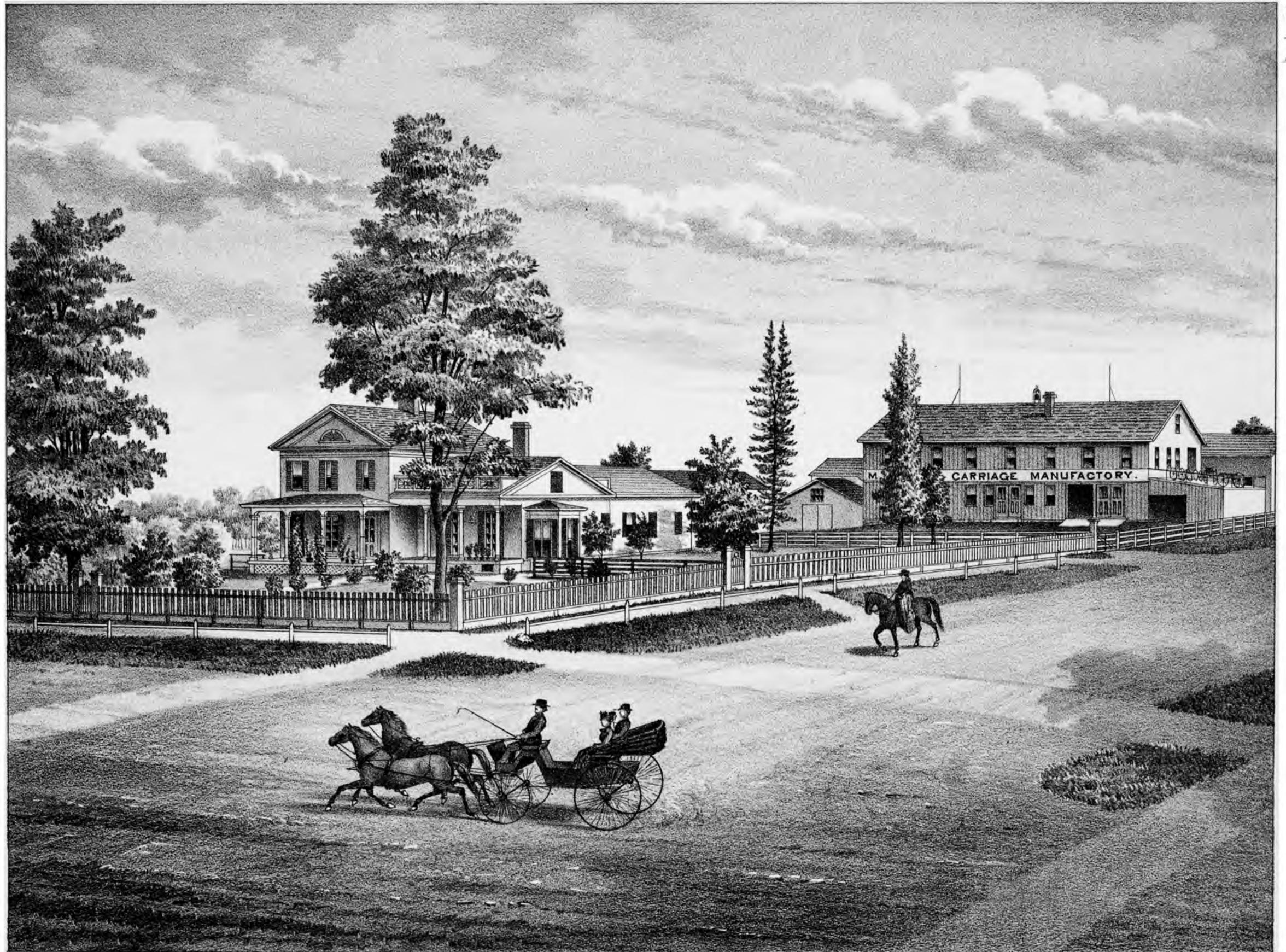
Manufactures and other interests are connected with the village of East Bloomfield. Carriage-making is the leading branch of manufacture, represented by two establishments. The pioneer firm is that of M. Hays, who began to do business in the village in 1839, and has steadily increased his facilities and executive capacity. An experience of nearly a half-century has enabled him to perfect his work, and so earn a reputation for satisfactory work. The yearly manufacture is about one hundred carriages and buggies, and about half as many single- and double-seated cutters and sleighs. Suitable machinery for different parts of the work are supplied. Of blacksmiths, wood-workers, painters, and trimmers he has a total of some thirteen hands, some of whom have been employed full thirty years. The large building is seventy by forty feet, with lumber- and engine-room attached. The blacksmith-shop is twenty-four by fifty-three feet. Mr. Hays has never had a partner, and has been the builder of all the structures which comprise the establishment. Burned out in 1852, the loss was at once made good, and the business is still carried on by the original founder, now seventy-seven years of age. The carriage-manufactory of S. Mayo & Son was established about 1846, on the street leading to the depot. The first buildings were burned in January, 1873, but, with prompt aid of friends, were soon rebuilt on the opposite side of the street from the old works. A wagon- and paint-shop in one building is forty-eight by twenty-four feet, a blacksmith-shop twenty-four by thirty feet, and a store-room forty-eight by thirty feet. Various styles of workmanship and excellent finish rank the work with the best. Linus G. Steele is the present proprietor of a large factory comprised in several buildings, and devoted to the manufacture of the Seymour drill and the Seymour plaster sower. While in charge of the former owners, Taft & Perkins, a bronze medal was given to the firm as the evidence of a first premium for the Seymour drill in the great trial of agricultural implements held at Utica, in 1870. These branches of industry, affording permanent employment to many heads of families, contribute to place the village in a creditable position with regard to other villages in this section. T. Cummings has a large blacksmith-shop for general work, and several stores supply the residents and neighborhood with goods and groceries. Four neat and handsome churches speak well for religious sentiment, a large academy is indicative of school interest, and neat residences attest a people living in comfortable enjoyment of homes. The medical profession has four representatives; the oldest physician is Dr. D. C. Webster; others are William M. Silvernail, of the Eclectic College of Philadelphia; Edwin O. Hollister, of the Bellevue Medical College; and T. Webster, of Buffalo Medical College. Among early lawyers may be

PLATE LXXVI



RES. OF H. HOLCOMB, EAST BLOOMFIELD, ONTARIO COUNTY, PA.

PLATE LXXVII



RES. AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY OF M. HAYES, EAST BLOOMFIELD, ONTARIO COUNTY, N. Y.

named Spencer Cole, a resident previous to 1812, and the builder of what is now used as the post-office, and a successful man. Isaac Marsh removed here in 1810, and began the practice of law. He had earlier been a partner of General Walter Wood, at Aurora, New York, and died in 1820. F. W. Hamlin also practiced here a short time, but the village is at present without a representative of the profession. The most attractive feature of the village is its delightful little park, containing the soldiers' monument. In the year 1868 the patriotic people of the village laid out and beautified a neat park, and in the centre, on the summit of a large mound, erected a fine brown granite monument, costing about \$6000. It is surmounted by a life-sized figure of a soldier in fatigue dress, standing at rest, and looking far away to the southern horizon, as if to see the troops return with gay and gallant tread. Upon the four sides of the shaft is carved the war record of the town. Prominent in front is the roll of honor of the Eighty-fifth New York Volunteers, and above the names of battles, while near the base is the inscription—

“EAST BLOOMFIELD.

“To the memory of her sons who died in defense of the Union, 1861–65.”

With but a nominal regular army, the dependence of the republic is upon the patriotism of her citizen soldiery, and it is well that the honors paid the fallen should evince to the survivors a recognition of their services.*

CHURCH HISTORY.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, East Bloomfield.—The first religious society of the town of Bloomfield was organized September 8, 1795, and called the “Independent Congregational Society.” Nathaniel Norton, Ehud Hopkins, and Asher Saxton were elected trustees. At their first meeting measures were taken to obtain a suitable lot for a meeting-house and burying-ground. The church was organized November 5, 1796, by Rev. Zadock Hunn, and consisted of seventeen members, whose names are as follows: John Adams, Amos Bronson, Zadock Hunn, Ephraim Rew, Amos Lusk, Joseph King, Ehud Hopkins, Asa Hecox, Chloe Adams, Hannah Hopkins, Lucy Bronson, Chloe Rew, Martha Gunn, Abigail Adams, Clarissa Gunn, Abner Adams, and Mary Hecox. Two weeks later they had another meeting, and George Coddling, Jonathan Adams, William Gooding, Diantha Norton, Lucinda Adams, and Abigail Coddling united with the little band, and since then all of them have departed this life to enter the better church above. The missionaries, Seth Williston and Jedediah Bushnell, preached here at different times previous to 1800, as also did Zadock Hunn, Jacob Cram, David Higgins, John Weber, and Aaron Collins, previous to 1807. This congregation erected a house of worship in 1801, Robert Powers being the builder. It was the first meeting-house erected west of Clinton, Oneida county, New York, and though it was in an unfinished condition for several years, yet it was used continually for worship, and many were hopefully converted within its sacred walls. George Coddling was the first deacon, being elected in 1797. He was succeeded by Ephraim Rew and Ehud Hopkins, in 1799. Amos Bronson was elected in 1803, Timothy Buell in 1808, also Jno. Dowd; Jonathan Smith, 1816; Andrew Cone was elected 1832, and yet holds the position; Calvin Pomeroy, 1840, Charles Buell, 1864, and Frank Munson, 1870. The pastors have been Revs. Oliver Ayer, elected 1807; Darius O. Griswold, installed 1812; Julius Steele, 1816; Robert W. Hill, 1829; Henry Kendall, 1849; Luther Conklin, 1858; Lewis D. Chapin, 1869; J. P. Skeele, pastor-elect, 1873. A revival of great power was conducted by Revs. Bushnell and Williston in 1799 and 1800, and some yet remember it as the season of the “Great Revival.” Time cannot determine what its influence has been on the history of this town. More persons were converted then in proportion to the population than at any subsequent revival the town has known. Those hardy pioneers from New England had been accustomed all their lives to regular preaching, and when they arrived here found themselves deplorably destitute of religious privileges. They were, therefore, ready to hear with profit. In those early days all moneys for purchasing the grounds for church and burial-ground, erecting the church edifice, and supplying the pulpit, were raised by taxation. Rev. Henry Kendall once in his pulpit, in a discourse on the church's history, said, “The society records, without any apology or hesitation, speak of *levying and collecting* taxes for any or all of these purposes, and men seemed cheerfully to submit to such an arrangement. But as markets were very distant, and the difficulty of raising money very great, but a small portion of the payments were made in cash, and the remainder in the produce of the country.”

June 19, 1822, the church adopted the Presbyterian form of government, and remained in it four years, when it returned to its former mode. September 2, 1873, they again adopted a form similar to the Presbyterians. A new church edifice

was erected in 1836–37, and dedicated September 28, 1837. It was repaired and improved about 1849. The following have entered the ministry from this church: Samuel M. Beebe, Lansing Porter, Newton Adams, missionary to South Africa, where he died; Horatio N. Norton, Oliver W. Norton, Jno. Kendall, Valentine Lewis, Edward Adams, Myron H. Adams, Cassius Dibble, and William Sprague, missionary to China, at present. A Sabbath-school was organized by this body March 11, 1818, consisting of one hundred members. Rev. Julius Steele, Harry Pratt, and William Parsons were chosen superintendents. It is yet continued, and has been the means of bringing into the church about three hundred members. The school now numbers two hundred and sixty-nine scholars. A circulating library was formed in 1799, Dr. Daniel Chapin being librarian. It was of but few years' duration, but one was established some years later, and has continued to the present. The present membership of the church is one hundred and ninety-six. They have a very neat parsonage, costing \$4000.

The **FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH** in Bloomfield was the second church organized in the town, and dates from the close of the last century. Accustomed to church-attendance in the east, the want of religious exercises with those holding the same views was no light hardship to the pioneers, and it was not long before those of Bloomfield and Bristol were seen to assemble and hold frequent meetings at their houses. The Baptists in the towns mentioned soon desired to form a church, and, to that end, called a council of delegates from the several Baptist churches in the vicinity, to meet June 13, 1799. At that council, Elder David Irish was moderator, and Samuel Goodale clerk. A statement required in such case was made before the assembly, and the decision was favorable to the organization of a church.

The society then proceeded to organize by taking the name of the First Baptist Church in Bloomfield, with seventeen members, named as follows: Elijah Rose, Benjamin Stillwell, Abijah Stillwell, Roxy Stillwell, Pitts Hopkins, Enoch Wilcox, Rachael Barnes, Nancy Wilcox, Anna Rose, Chester Doty, Eli Lyon, Lucy Lyon, Aaron Hicks, Otis Hicks, James Case, Betsey Case, and Simon Simmons.

No regular stated meetings were held during the first year. Occasional meetings were held, and preaching done by Elder William Farnam, Solomon Goodale, Elnathan Wilcox, and Elder Wilson at the several homes of the settlers. At a meeting held in June, 1800, the sum of fifteen dollars was raised for the support of preaching, and this amount was apportioned to members according to their ability to pay.

Benjamin Stillwell was chosen deacon in May, 1801, and served till September following, when, at his request, a discharge from the office was granted by the church. A series of meetings were held by Elders Farnam and Wilcox and Solomon Goodale during 1801–2, and many accessions were made to the church by profession and by letter. In April, 1802, Eli Lyon and John Chapman were elected deacons, and ordained as such in June following. During the summer of 1803 a log meeting-house was built. It was situated in the town of Bloomfield, about one mile north of Baptist Hill, on land now owned by A. C. Hathaway. The church enjoyed a steady increase in membership for several years. During the month of February, 1805, the members in Bristol requested a letter of fellowship and dismissal for the purpose of embodying themselves into a church in that town, and the request was granted.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, EAST BLOOMFIELD.—This Episcopal church was established in 1830, Rev. Jno. Norton being the first rector, who served eight years. In 1838 he was succeeded by Rev. Reese Chipman, who remained till 1844, when Rev. Edmond Embury was chosen. Rev. Manning Stryker was rector from 1847 to 1850, when he was succeeded by Seth Davis, who served till 1854. Rev. Edward Livermore was the next pastor, and remained three years, when a vacancy of three years occurred. The seventh rector was Rev. Alexander H. Rogers, from 1860 to 1861; was succeeded by Rev. Lewis L. Rogers.

The parish was vacant for a period of four years previous to 1870, when Rev. Henry M. Baum was chosen rector. In 1872, the present rector, Rev. H. M. Brown, was chosen. During the rectorship of Mr. Baum the handsome new church was built. They first worshiped in the building erected by the Universalists in 1832, which they purchased of them, and sold to the Methodists about 1859. There are at present about seventy-five communicants, and about one hundred and fifty in attendance upon the services. There is a Sunday-school of about forty members, including teachers and pupils. Their edifice is as neat and commodious as any church in the village, or, it may be said, in the country. It is surrounded by some magnificent residences and a rich country.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This society was organized May 12, 1834, as the “First Methodist Church of East Bloomfield.” Benjamin Chapman, George W. Paule, and Sylvanus Paule were chosen trustees, and they and their wives were first members, together with William Hamlin and wife, Asa Johnson and wife, Thomas Crooker, and Asa Hayward. Rev. Jno. Parker was

* A fine view of this monument may be found on Plate LXXIII., prefacing the history of this township.

the first pastor, succeeded by Revs. Lent and Burch. It was reorganized November 7, 1840, by Rev. Robert Burch. Joseph Williams, Sylvanus Paule, William B. Hamlin, Asa Johnson, and Timothy Duel were chosen trustees, and William Carter, clerk. It was about that time they built their first church edifice. It stood near Mud creek, and was finally moved away and converted into a dwelling by Mr. Peck. They reorganized a second time about 1859, and bought the property erected by the Universalists in 1832 of the Episcopalians, who had taken it when the Universalists disbanded. The Methodists paid two thousand dollars for the church and parsonage. The first pastor in this new organization was Jonathan Watts, and A. F. Morey was the second. Since then the following-named have served as pastors: Rev. Martin Wheeler, S. B. Dickinson, J. Edson, Alonzo Shurtliff, R. D. Munger, Charles J. Hermans, J. C. Hitchcock, and the present incumbent, Henry Van Benschoten. The church at date, 1876, numbers seventy-five members, and attendance on service one hundred and fifty. The Sabbath-school is conducted by Mrs. M. Van Benschoten, and has twelve teachers and one hundred and eight scholars. The library numbers three hundred and sixty-five volumes. The value of the church edifice is estimated at seventy-five hundred dollars.

ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH.—In 1851, the Catholics erected a church thirty by fifty feet in dimensions, at a cost of one thousand dollars, and secured the services of the late Rev. Edward O'Connor as priest. Father O'Connor served the society five years. The number of Catholics at that time was sixteen families, or about seventy persons. The second priest was Rev. N. Byrnes, who served one year, and was then succeeded by Rev. P. Lee, who remained four years. The present pastor is Rev. W. Hughes, who has been in charge during the last fifteen years. In 1874, August 2, the corner-stone of a new church was laid with appropriate services by Bishop Welch, of London, Canada, Bishop McQuaid being present, and also eleven priests. The dedication took place on Sunday of June 13, 1875. The services were conducted by Bishop McQuaid. There were present Very Rev. James A. Early, Rev. H. Deregge, and seven priests. The sermon was given by Very Rev. J. A. Early. The choir from Canandaigua were present, and refreshments were served in the old church. The building is of brick, dimensions forty by ninety-five feet, and cost nine thousand dollars. It is roofed with slate and surmounted by a tower over the main entrance. It is fitted with stained-glass windows, some of which bear the names of individuals, and are known as memorial. The body of the church will seat about four hundred and fifty, and the gallery across the east end will accommodate fifty more. A fine organ from Cambridge, Massachusetts, has been placed in the gallery. The congregation has shown a constant and durable growth, and now contains one hundred and fifty-two families, or about eight hundred persons.

EDUCATIONAL.

Desirous of better facilities and a higher grade of education than that afforded by the schools then in vogue, the leading citizens of the town took steps which resulted in an act to incorporate "The East Bloomfield Academy," passed by the Legislature April 9, 1838, and at the same time the first board of trustees, fifteen in number, were designated as follows: Robert Hill, Moses Fairchild, Josiah Porter, Bani Bradley, Harlow Munson, Silas Eggleston, Calvin Pomeroy, Timothy Buell, Jr., Henry Prindle, George Rice, Thayer Gauss, Flavius J. Brunson, Myron Adams, Frederick N. Toby, and Frederick Munson. These parties were constituted a body corporate, "for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, and conducting a seminary of learning, for the education of youth of both sexes." It became subject to the regents January 23, 1840. The school was opened in May, 1838, with Rev. Aaron Garrison, an experienced and successful teacher of youth, as the first principal.

The academic year consisted of two terms of twenty-two weeks each, beginning in May and November of each year. Three departments were maintained, a primary, a higher English, and a classical; tuition being graded at six, eight, and ten dollars per term. The trustees erected a spacious brick edifice, sufficient to accommodate two hundred pupils, and during its continuance the academy met with a fair degree of success. The organization of public schools has to a great degree obviated the necessity of the academy, and most are being or have been discontinued or merged in the high-schools.

The following statistics of the town, in reference to schools, are derived from the report made for the year ending September 30, 1875: Districts, eleven; teachers, eleven; children between five and twenty-one years, eight hundred and fifty-four; teachers licensed by local officer, eleven; State superintendent, one; Normal school two—males seven, females eleven; total number of children attending school during the year, six hundred and twenty-three. Number of volumes in the district libraries, seven hundred and four. There are eleven school-houses; ten frame and one stone. Value of school sites, \$1780. Value of houses and

sites, \$8525. Assessed valuation of property taxable in the town, \$895,574. The teachers are accustomed to board at one place. The school-house is provided with proper furniture. The apportionment of school moneys for the year in question to East Bloomfield was \$1558.27.

MONUMENTAL LODGE, No. 890, I. O. G. T., was instituted on the 31st day of March, 1869, and meets on Monday evenings. It was organized with the following persons as charter members, viz.: Harlow Munson, Mrs. J. W. Taylor, John W. Taylor, Rev. A. H. Shurtleff, Daniel McWilliams, Edward O. Teeley, O. E. Adams, C. W. Bradley, Jennie T. Carter, Charles J. Parmele, Julia A. Adams, Clarence G. Hobart, Charles F. Adams, Arthur Mayo, Libbie Peck, Theda Bradley, H. H. Fuller, Alice B. North, Geo. H. Steward, J. Harvey, Mrs. Daniel McWilliams, Mrs. Ann M. Bradley, J. H. Mason, Reynold Lee, S. S. Hodges, Elsa L. Hodges.

EARLY TOWN RECORDS.

"At the first anniversary meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Bloomfield, holden according to law on the first Tuesday in April, 1796: Chosen, Jared Boughton, town clerk; Amos Hall, supervisor; Asa Hickox, John Adams, David Parsons, Samuel Starling, Roger Sprague, assessors and commissioners of schools; Jonathan Adams, David Parsons, Joseph Brace, commissioners of highways; Jasper Peck Sears, Asher Saxton, overseers of poor; Daniel Bronson, Clark Peck, Seymour Boughton, constables; Nicholas Smith, Philander Saxton, Julius Curtis, collectors.

"Voted, That a bounty of ten dollars shall be paid by this town to any person (being an inhabitant of the town) who shall kill and destroy a wolf within the limits of the town; that the sum of fifty pounds shall be assessed on the inhabitants of this town, to defray the contingent charges for the current year."

The officers were sworn to "faithfully perform their several duties without favour or partiality," by Ebenezer Curtis, justice of the peace, who was elected supervisor in 1797-98. In 1797 two hundred dollars were assessed to defray the contingent expenses, and in 1798 only one hundred dollars. The meeting for 1799 was held at the usual place, Asher Saxton's, and Jared Boughton was elected supervisor and Thomas Sprague town clerk. It was voted to assess one hundred and fifty dollars for the current expenses, and that the commissioners and their attendants receive pay for their services two years previous,—an example of "back pay" in those early days. In 1800, Daniel Chapin was chosen supervisor.

OCTOGENARIANS.—The following is a list of those over eighty years of age now residing in this town, together with their ages: Zadock Bailey, ninety-eight,—the oldest man in town; Flavius J. Brunson, ninety-one; Esther B. Quinn, ninety-three; Simeon Rowley, eighty-five; his wife, Lucy Rowley, eighty-one; Spencer Dibble, eighty-four; Thomas Fitzmorris, eighty-three; Eliza Dibble, eighty-two; Benjamin Howes, eighty-two; Philo Hamlin, eighty-two,—the oldest man living in town who was born there; Emma L. Brown, eighty-two; Mary Walker, eighty-two; Benjamin Gauss, eighty-one; John Adams, eighty-one; Stephen Salmon, eighty-one; Betsey A. Wheeler, eighty-one; Harriet Steele, eighty-one; Luna McMaster, eighty-one; Mary Trask, eighty-one; Horace Dibble, eighty; James Davis, eighty; Daniel Crowin, eighty; John Nichols, eighty.

ITEMS.—The following items are taken from newspapers of 1803-4: "The Association of Ontario County" convened at the house of Abner Adams, and recommended a day of "fasting and prayer" to avert the calamity of "God's judgment upon the land—the withholding of the rain from heaven." 1804—"Married in Bloomfield, John Merwyn, aged seventy-eight, to Mrs. Rachel Taylor, aged seventy years." 1807—"Married in Bloomfield, Eleazer Ewer, aged eighteen, to Miss Alice Mott, aged thirty-six,"—double wedding, her age being double his.

EAST BLOOMFIELD IN THE REBELLION.

Eighty-fifth Regiment, Company B.—Amos Brunson, lieutenant, enlisted August, 1861, for three years; died May 24, 1862, of disease, at Bottom's Bridge, Royster farm hospital, Va.; buried same place.

John Buell, sergeant, Sept., 1861; re-enlisted Jan., 1864; taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; died and was buried at Andersonville prison, Ga., Sept. 7, 1864.

Charles H. Munson, corporal, Sept., 1861; discharged for disability Sept., 1862; died at Canandaigua, Oct. 28, 1862; buried at East Bloomfield.

Linus Cone, Sept. 25, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Benj. W. Peck, August, 1861; died in Douglas Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 8, 1862, of disease; buried in East Bloomfield.

Edgar H. Steele, Sept., 1861; died of disease in Libby prison, Richmond, Va., June 19, 1862.



RES. OF SEWARD FRENCH , EAST BLOOMFIELD, N. Y.

A.G.S. DEL.

Frank E. Wilcox, August, 1861; re-enlisted; died in Andersonville prison, Sept. 9, 1864.

Henry P. Seymour, Sept., 1861; died on board of transport to Washington, D. C., May 15, 1862; buried at East Bloomfield.

Oscar F. Sage, Sept. 25, 1861; died of disease Feb. 16, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

John E. Blake, died at Charleston, S. C., Sept. 12, 1864.

Martin M. Mead, Sept. 25, 1861; discharged July 15, 1865.

Chester A. Gooding, Oct. 11, 1861; discharged June, 1863.

Spencer W. Martin, August, 1861, as sergeant; promoted first lieutenant; discharged.

Edwin A. Knapp, Sept., 1861; wounded in face; discharged for disability Dec., 1863.

Amos Bennett, Sept. 25, 1861; re-enlisted Jan., 1864; taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; kept four and one-half months in Andersonville, Ga., and six months in Florence, S. C.; discharged July 26, 1865.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York State Volunteers, Company F.—Henry N. Murrill, enlisted July 21, 1862; discharged Jan. 11, 1863.

Francis W. Haney, July 17, 1862; died of disease Sept. 18, 1864, at Alexandria, Va.

James G. Camp, July 30, 1862; discharged August 11, 1865.

Company B.—Sylvester J. Oatman, July 12, 1862; discharged March, 1865.

Edgar Oatman, July 12, 1862; discharged June, 1865.

Elmer G. Wilcox, August 6, 1862; discharged August, 1865.

Frederick A. Wilcox, August 6, 1862; died of disease at Florence, Ala., Sept., 1864.

Frank D. Spring, musician, July 30, 1862; discharged June 1, 1865.

George McOmber, August 6, 1862; discharged June, 1865.

George W. Smith, August, 1862; discharged June, 1865.

George S. Steele, July 25, 1862; wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, and died in Lincoln Hospital, D. C., July 28, 1864.

Edward A. Young, Aug. 7, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; discharged from hospital June, 1865.

TenEyck Munson, captain, Aug., 1862; promoted from second lieutenant; discharged June, 1865.

Jeremiah Toomey, July 31, 1862; leg broken, and discharged before mustered in.

Edward P. Adams, Aug. 8, 1862; signal officer; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; paroled; was appointed signal officer of the 19th Army Corps, April 29, 1863; resigned July 6, 1865.

Myron Adams, Jr., Aug. 8, 1862; promoted corporal Aug. 28, 1862; to second lieutenant Signal Corps, U. S. A., March 3, 1863; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, and paroled Sept. 16, 1862; resigned July 15, 1865.

Matthew H. Barber, July 25, 1862; discharged April 16, 1863.

Scott Barber, Aug. 12, 1862; discharged June 10, 1865.

Jno. Sheehan, July 31, 1863; discharged July 5, 1865.

Fernando Beers, Co. D, July 28, 1862; discharged May 28, 1865.

Frank Davis, Aug. 5, 1862; deserted Oct., 1862.

Thomas Loney, Co. K, July 13, 1862; taken prisoner Sept. 16, 1862, at Harper's Ferry; discharged Nov. 24, 1865.

Frank Cummings, Aug., 1862; deserted before regiment left the State.

Morden Older, Co. K, Aug., 1862; discharged June, 1865.

Clinton Taylor, Co. F, Aug., 1862; discharged.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth.—George A. Beach, Co. K, Aug. 21, 1862; discharged May 15, 1865.

Albert Brines, March 14, 1864; discharged June, 1865.

Jeremiah Claffin, July, 1862; discharged June, 1865.

William Stewart, Co. K, Aug. 31, 1862; discharged July 1, 1865.

Abram R. Terry, Sept., 1862; killed at Petersburg, Va., July, 1864.

William Rice, August 22, 1862; promoted corporal; discharged June 22, 1865.

Oscar M. Adams, Aug., 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; was second lieutenant; died at Washington, D. C., June 19, 1864.

Charles S. Meadon, Sept. 11, 1862; died of disease Jan., 1863.

Aaron Coon, Co. K, Aug., 1862; killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.

Twenty-seventh Infantry.—Joseph B. Butler, April 28, 1861; wounded and taken prisoner at Bull Run, July 2, 1861; held prisoner at Richmond three months; discharged from service Oct. 23, 1861.

Henry H. Herling, April 28, 1861; deserted at second battle of Bull Run; retained under proclamation of President, April, 1863; discharged with the 27th Regiment, May 31, 1863; was in Co. L.

James H. Burlison, Co. G, April 29, 1861; promoted corporal; wounded in Seven Days' battle; died at Savage Station, July 25, 1862.

Daniel Webster, Co. G, May 7, 1861; died at Judiciary Square, D. C., Feb. 18, 1863, of disease.

George A. Spring, April 25, 1861; promoted corporal; discharged at expiration of term, May 31, 1863.

David S. Willys, April 27, 1861; discharged May 31, 1863.

Eugene Rappall, April 27, 1861; wounded at battle of Malvern Hill, and died July, 1862, in Richmond prison.

Robert S. Frazee, April 29, 1861; discharged May 31, 1863.

Charles W. Frazee, April 29, 1861; discharged May 31, 1863.

William Maltman, April, 1861; wounded in Seven Days' fight; in hospital two months; discharged May 31, 1863.

Fiftieth Engineers.—Oscar E. Parker, Co. L, Feb. 8, 1863; discharged June 29, 1865.

William Nudd, Jan. 18, 1863; discharged June 29, 1865.

Charles Howes, Sept. 5, 1864; discharged June 13, 1865.

Nelson Martin, Oct. 2, 1862; discharged June 13, 1865.

Edward Munson, 1863, Co. L; discharged June 13, 1865.

Alexander Finley, Sept. 1862; discharged June 29, 1865.

John H. Perry, Feb., 1863; discharged June 29, 1865.

Fifteenth Engineers.—Robt. Howes, Sept. 8, 1864; discharged June 13, 1865.

Stewart L. Boom, Sept. 5, 1864, Co. K; discharged June 1, 1865.

First Engineers, Co. G.—Edwin T. Hatch, corporal, Oct. 12, 1861; discharged Jan. 5, 1863, for disability.

John A. Hutch, Oct. 12, 1861; discharged Nov. 28, 1864.

Isaac R. Ranney, Oct. 12, 1861.

Miscellaneous.—George B. Sage, 18th, Co. G, April 22, 1861; promoted sergeant; discharged Aug. 3, 1865, from Co. H, 2d Cavalry, when he re-enlisted Sept. 6, 1864.

M. J. Winter, Co. G, 188th, Sept. 5, 1864.

James J. Randall, Co. G, 33d, April 28, 1861.

Otowell Cooper, Jan., 1864; transferred to 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. K.

John Sullivan, substitute, Aug. 26, 1864.

Thomas Howe, Co. K, 140th, Aug. 31, 1862; discharged June 3, 1865.

Eugene Ingraham, substitute, Aug. 19, 1864.

James Hollihan, Co. D, 188th, Sept. 5, 1864; discharged July 7, 1865.

Horace A. Gooding, Co. H, 140th, August 27, 1862; died of disease in Campbell Hospital, D. C., Jan. 4, 1863.

William D. Cudworth, Co. H, 140th, August 27, 1862; discharged July, 1865.

Mortimer L. Bradley, Co. F, 26th, August 5, 1861; discharged July 1, 1863.

Monroe Bradley, Co. K, 187th, Sept. 10, 1864; died at Stanton Hospital, D. C., Dec. 5, 1864.

James Dunn, Co. E, 160th, August 18, 1862; discharged Nov. 14, 1865.

Charles C. Murphy, assistant surgeon, 16th, August 7, 1862; promoted to surgeon 12th Regiment Dec. 31, 1862; mustered out July 1, 1863.

Buel Munson, Co. F, 126th, August 7, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; died at Lincoln Hospital, Jan. 2, 1863.

Orsel T. Welton, Co. B, 10th Veteran Reserve Corps; discharged July 24, 1865.

Whitfield H. Peck, Co. D, 194th; discharged April, 1865.

Guy D. Graham, Co. G, 188th, Sept. 13, 1864; discharged June 28, 1865.

Rufus J. Bush, Co. G, 188th, Sept. 13, 1864.

George Brink, Co. A, 97th, July 20, 1863; drafted; deserted March, 1864.

Benj. F. Wheeler, Co. H, 140th, August 27, 1862; discharged June 3, 1865.

Timothy Driscoll, Co. D, 194th, March 14, 1865; discharged May 6, 1865.

Anson L. Munson, July, 1861; discharged July, 1863.

Timothy L. Toomey, Co. E, 160th, August 31, 1862; wounded at Winchester, Va.; died in hospital there Sept. 26, 1864.

Samuel R. Chapman, Co. C, 108th, July 28, 1862; discharged July 1, 1865.

William Ryan, Co. E, 160th, Sept. 1, 1862; taken prisoner and confined in Camp Ford, Texas, six months and a half; discharged Nov. 1, 1865.

James Loney, Co. E, 160th, August 27, 1862.

Bortle Jenks, Co. K, 140th, August 30, 1862; deserted May, 1863.

Bernard Lemon, Co. E, 160th, August, 1862; taken prisoner Oct. 19, 1864, and sent to Salisbury, N. C.; died of starvation Jan. 4, 1865.

Frank Rowley (roster unknown).

CAVALRY.

Eighth, Company M.—George O. Dibble, August 26, 1862; died Sept. 16, 1863, in Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C., of disease.

Charles P. Murrill, August 30, 1862; discharged June 27, 1865.

Haskaline Hamlin, Sept., 1862; wounded at Stony Creek Station, June 29, 1864; supposed to be dead.

Henry S. Howes, Co. H, Sept. 8, 1862; discharged July 2, 1865.

Franklin S. Wilson, Co. M, August 30, 1862; promoted sergeant; discharged June 27, 1865.

William Tulford, August 30, 1862.

Thomas Sweeney, August 31, 1862.

Albert Stiles, August 31, 1862; discharged March, 1863.

Allen K. Curtis, Co. H, August 28, 1862; discharged for disability Dec. 23, 1862.

James Robinett, Co. H, Sept. 8, 1862; wounded at battle of Wilderness; died in hospital.

Sanford T. Carroll, Co. M, Dec. 19, 1863; discharged June 27, 1865.

Allen M. Beebe, August 30, 1862; discharged March, 1863.

John H. N. M. Hicks, Sept. 1, 1862; taken prisoner Sept. 20, 1863, at Cattle's Station, Va.; sent to Belle Island; removed to Andersonville Dec.; died June 20, 1864, of starvation.

First Veteran, Company E.—James W. Sage, Sept. 5, 1864; discharged June 5, 1865.

Charles Sweeney, Sept. 5, 1864.

Richard B. Rowley, Sept. 5, 1864; discharged June, 1865.

Ralph W. Hayes, Co. H, August, 1863; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, 1864, of disease.

Third Veteran, Company H.—John Salter, Oct., 1862; deserted in spring of 1864.

Thomas Salter, August, 1861; killed near Newbern, N. C., Nov. 8, 1862.

James R. Sprague, corporal, Sept., 1861; killed on picket at Little Washington, N. C., Oct. 6, 1862.

Lansing P. Munson, Co. H, Aug. 10, 1861, second lieutenant; resigned Dec. 19, 1861.

Twenty-fourth Veteran.—James Johnson, Co. L, Jan 5, 1863; discharged August 6, 1865.

Jeremiah McCarty, Co. H, Dec. 30, 1863; discharged Jan. 1, 1865.

Israel G. Mason, Co. L, Jan. 12, 1864; discharged August 4, 1865.

Abner Adams, Sept. 30, 1862; promoted to second lieutenant; military secretary to Governor Stanley, N. C.; re-enlisted at Rochester, Sept. 17, 1864; discharged May 16, 1865.

Miscellaneous.—Patrick Nagle, Co. F, 1st, August 30, 1862; died of disease in New Orleans, June 4, 1865.

Charles E. Austin, 12th, Sept., 1864.

Silas J. Van Norman, Co. G, 21st, Sept. 11, 1863; died of disease March 7, 1864, Knoxville, Va.

Michael H. Murphy, Co. G, August 31, 1862; 2d U. S. Cavalry.

ARTILLERY.

Fourth Heavy, Company H.—Charles S. Haney, Dec. 26, 1863; discharged Oct. 5, 1865.

William H. Spring, Dec. 28, 1863; died of disease, Salisbury prison, N. C.

Henry Fox, Co. D, August 19, 1862; discharged June, 1865.

William H. Cline, Co. H, Dec. 30, 1863; promoted corporal; discharged Oct., 1865.

Sylvester Simpson, Co. D, August 19, 1862; discharged June, 1865.

John Eastman, August, 1862; discharged June, 1865.

Sixteenth Heavy, Company F.—Daniel Neenan, Jan. 5, 1864; deserted April, 1864.

Cornelius O'Neill, Jan. 5, 1864; discharged August 27, 1865.

STATISTICS.

July 25, 1863, there were drafted and accepted by the examining surgeon eleven men, of whom five procured substitutes by paying \$300 each, and six paid the commutation, \$300 each.

September, 1864, twenty-eight men furnished substitutes, paying therefor from \$1000 to \$1500, making a total of \$30,850; they were reimbursed by the county \$1000 each, making \$28,000. The substitutes having been put into the service at various points, Buffalo, Rochester, New York, Elmira, etc., and being strangers, a list of names even cannot be obtained. In addition to above, in 1864, the town furnished eighteen men at an expense to the town of \$900; also, in 1865, seventeen men at an expense of \$2300, which were voluntary contributions.

OLD HOMES OF BLOOMFIELD.

IN the year 1788, Samuel Miller, a native of Granby, Connecticut, a blacksmith by trade, selected Canandaigua as a home, and in the following year removed his family to that place, and worked at his trade a couple of years, when he removed to the point ever since known as Miller's Corners. This family consisted of wife, two sons, and two daughters. He here set up his anvil on a stump in the open air, this being the only shop in all this region. It is related that a stranger, inquiring his way to Miller's blacksmith-shop, was answered that "he was in Miller's blacksmith-shop now, but that it was four miles to his anvil." He was killed by an accident in 1796. Samuel, the eldest of the sons, retained the home and farm, married, and was extensively engaged in farming, and boating on Lake Ontario, and dealing in salt. He was the father of twelve children, five sons and seven daughters. Mr. Silas Miller, the eldest of the twelve children, was born in 1803, and succeeded to the old home, where he still lives, in the enjoyment of good health and surrounded by a fine property. Mr. Silas Miller has been all his life engaged in farming, and to-day is a fine-looking old gentleman of seventy-three years, universally respected and esteemed for his sociability and liberality. In the course of his long life he has never sued a man at the law, or been sued. Mr. Silas Miller, at the age of twenty-six, married Almira Wilcox, of Mendon. He has had four sons, only one of whom survives. Samuel W., the youngest, was married to Miss E. M. Clafin, and until his death, which occurred in 1875, lived at home with the old gentleman. His widow still has her home with Mr. Miller. Carlton S. Miller is married to Miss Harriet L. Vary, of Michigan, and has one son. He and his family are all living at the old home with the old gentleman. We present in this work a very fine view of the home of the Millers as it is in the year 1876.

We present in the pages of this work a fine picture of the home and business of Mumford Hayes, of East Bloomfield. As early as 1799, Pliny Hayes, with his family, emigrated from Connecticut to Marcellus, and then successively to Prattsburg, in 1804, and to the town of Bristol, Ontario County, in 1809. He had a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters, of whom Mumford was the seventh child. He was born at Marcellus, in the year 1801. At the early age of ten he commenced to work in his father's carriage-shop, and at the age of sixteen he was a practical carriage-maker, and master of all branches pertaining to that trade. He enjoyed all the advantages of a good common-school education. He remained with his father and took charge of the business until he was twenty-seven, when he was married to Miss Abigail Wilcox, daughter of Dr. Ralph Wilcox, of East Bloomfield, with whom he lived about twenty years, when she died, leaving two children, a son and daughter. In the spring of 1851, Mr. Hayes married Miss Sarah Knowlton, by whom he had two daughters. His second wife died in 1867. In 1868 he was married, the third time, to Miss Alice Belding, a very fine-looking and accomplished lady, by whom he has no children. Mr. Hayes has carried on a very extensive business in the village of East Bloomfield for a period of over thirty-seven years, making in all sixty years as a practical carriage-maker in the county of Ontario, his sales during that time amounting to over six hundred thousand dollars. In politics, Republican; in religious faith, Protestant, having been vestryman in the Episcopal church over forty years. A healthy, robust old gentleman of seventy-five years, with a fair prospect of many years yet to come.

In the pages of this work may be seen a fine view of the residence of F. N. Toby, who is to-day living on the farm located by his father, Benjamin Toby, who emigrated from Massachusetts with his family, consisting of his wife and three children, one son and two daughters, in the year 1816. Mr. F. N. Toby was ten years of age when his father settled in East Bloomfield. He enjoyed the usual facilities of the common schools of that day until he was fifteen. He remained with his father and assisted on the farm, and at the age of twenty-three he was united in marriage with Miss Marana Steele. The old people lived with the younger as one family until their death. The death of Mr. Benjamin Toby occurred in the year 1851. Mr. F. N. Toby has no children, but he has adopted a son of his deceased sister, who lives with him, and conducts and takes charge of the farm. Mr. Toby is universally respected and honored by his friends and acquaintances, and now, at the age of seventy years, is in the full enjoyment of all his faculties, and in company with his estimable wife, is tranquilly reposing in the shade of a long and well-spent life.

Among the old homes of Ontario County, we notice that of Samuel R. Wheeler, a view of which may be seen in the pages of this work. Mr. Wheeler is to-day living in the same house erected by his grandfather in the year 1808. Mr. Benjamin Wheeler emigrated from Connecticut in 1800, located and built a log cabin

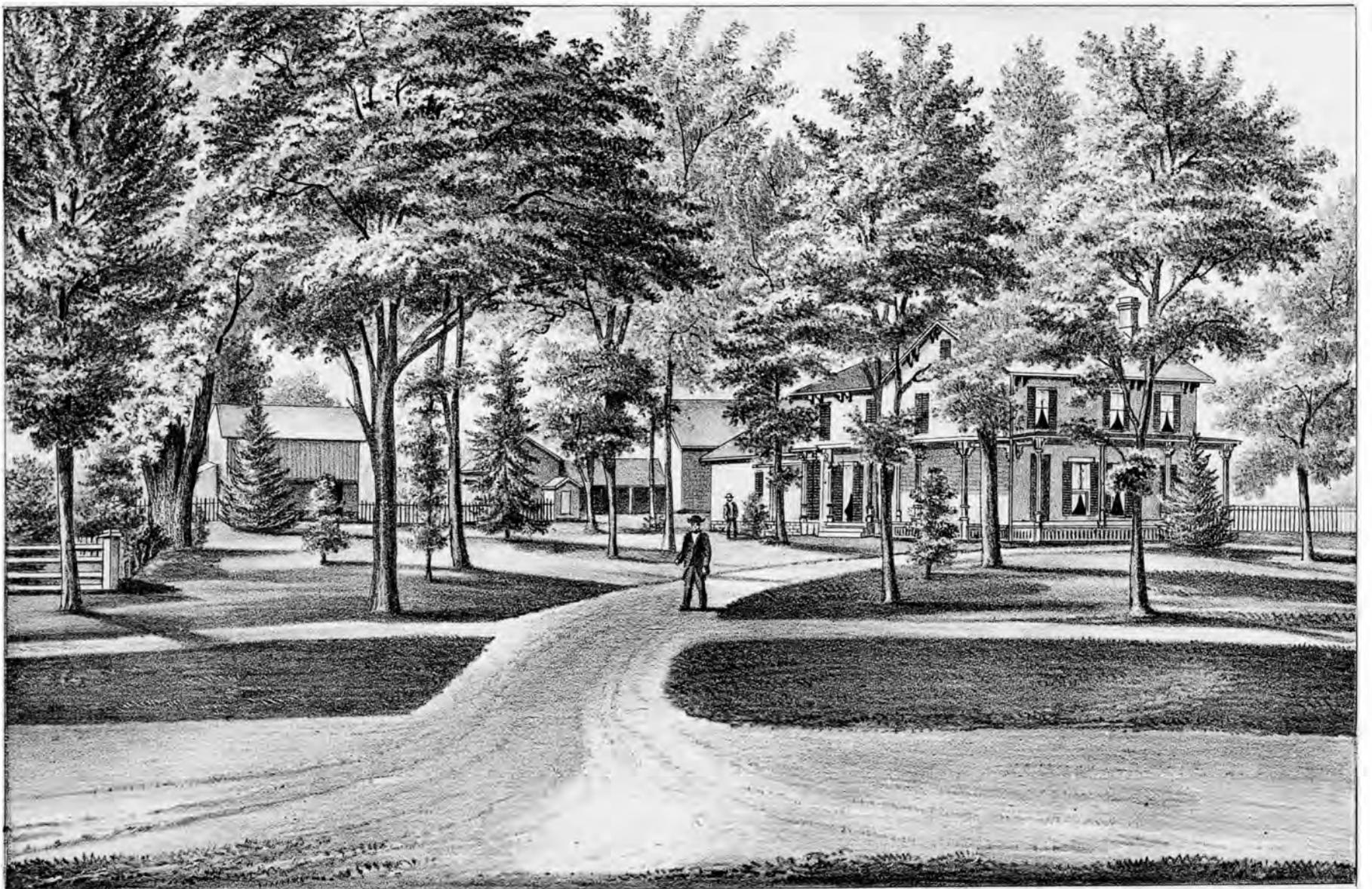
PLATE LXXIX.



RES. OF H. L. HODGE, EAST BLOOMFIELD, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.



RES. OF PHILO HAMLIN, EAST BLOOMFIELD, ONTARIO Co., N.Y.



RES. OF F. N. TOBEY, EAST BLOOMFIELD, ONTARIO Co., N.Y.

at this point, erected the first grist-mill in this vicinity, now known as Poole's Mill, and was a soldier in the war for independence. He reared a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters, and died at seventy-five years of age. Benjamin D. Wheeler, who succeeded to the old home, was the father of the present S. R. Wheeler. He died, leaving two sons and three daughters, of which Simon R. was the youngest, being an infant at his father's death. He was reared by his uncle, Major Seth Lee. At the age of twenty-one he was married to Miss Betsy Bentley, of the town of Richmond, with whom he is still living a happy, peaceful life, in the same old home of his grandfather. Mr. Wheeler has had two children, a son, who died in infancy, and a daughter, who died at the age of nineteen. Mr. Wheeler has all his life been engaged in farming, occupying positions of trust in town and county. Ever since the age of twenty-six he has been in office, either as magistrate, assessor, or commissioner; has been superintendent of the county almshouse for eighteen years. In politics, Republican; in religious faith, a Protestant, with liberal and enlarged views. A man of fifty-seven years, he is to-day a true representative of the American gentleman.

PERSONAL SKETCH.

ELIJAH HAMLIN

was born February 8, 1767, at Alford, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. He was a descendant of James Hamlin, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, who emigrated to America about the year 1640. Elijah Hamlin, with his wife, Lydia Pope, and two children, settled in Bloomfield probably in the early part of the year 1792. He purchased the farm now occupied by Philo Hamlin, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres of land, of John Adams, on the 15th of February, 1792. Its purchase price was thirty pounds. Elijah Hamlin died in 1859, at Rochester, Michigan, at the age of ninety-two years.

Out of a family of eleven children, only three resided for any considerable portion of their lives in Ontario County. Philo Hamlin, above mentioned, who still lives in the old homestead, and Henry W. Hamlin, reside in East Bloomfield; Mary, the wife of Hon. John Dixon, died at West Bloomfield some years ago.

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TOWN OF WEST BLOOMFIELD.

No lovelier landscape meets the traveler's eye.
There Labor sows and reaps his sure reward,
And Peace and Plenty walk amid the glow
And perfume of full garners.—T. BUCHANAN READ.

THE original proprietors of that portion of the old town of Bloomfield now known as West Bloomfield, and consisting of 16,183 acres, were Amos Hall, Robert Taft, Nathan and Ezra Marvin, and Ebenezer Curtis. All of these, except Ezra Marvin, became settlers by 1790, and with Jasper P. Sears, Samuel Miller, Peregrine Gardner, John Algur, and Sylvanus Thayer, were of the foremost pioneers of the town. Among other prominent early settlers were Marvin Gates, Jacob Smith, Samuel Miller, Deacon Samuel Handy, Bayze Baker, Nathaniel Eggleston, and the Pecks, Palmer, and Clark. The purchasers, and those who came with and after them, were from New England, and their character was a prevalent trait. A voluntary removal to this region presupposes enterprise and courage. It was a great work these men had undertaken, and bespoke high promise in coming years. The prize of comfort, and perhaps affluence, was to be won by toil, danger, privation, and suffering. As the Pilgrims boldly moored their bark on the wild New England shore, so their descendants embarked their all in the vast forests of the wild west.

To what region were their footsteps tending? What appearance did it present? The soldiers of Sullivan told of lovely scenery, rich soil, and healthful climate, and the appearance of the country to-day vindicates their assertion. West Bloomfield lies upon the west border of the county, north of the centre. A long ridge, varying in height from two hundred to three hundred feet, extends across the northern side, and from this southward the lands trend downward, with a gently undulating surface. The soil, thickly covered with a forest of large trees, is a deep, rich, gravelly, clay-mixed loam. The imagination pictures a forbidding scene of savage solitude, broken by the howl of the wolf and the half-human scream of the lithe panther, but the reality was far otherwise. "There were no dead trees or dry branches to disfigure the green luxuriance of the fresh foliage, but all presented an aspect of verdure and thriftiness nearly allied in appearance to an exuberant growth of a bed of asparagus, and the forests were literally thronged with birds of all sizes, hues, and voices, that served to render a ramble in the forests on a morning in June not only delightful but enchanting." The deer ran in groups of three or four, bounding along with easy, graceful motion, and an occasional bear betook himself to the tallest tree, and from his lofty perch looked down upon the strange intruders.

In the spring of 1789 the first white settlement was made in the town by Peregrine Gardner, accompanied by his family. Toward the close of the same year, another family, that of Ebenezer Curtis, moved in. In the early part of 1790 a number of intended settlers came on from Lyme and Guilford, in Connecticut, and from Granville, Massachusetts, and prepared homes for their families. Then the removal took place; others joined them, and soon a settlement had its beginning, whose existence well deserves the expression, "Where once frowned a forest, a garden is smiling;" for West Bloomfield is one of the finest neighborhoods to be found in western New York. It is due to the pioneers of the town that their names be handed down to other generations as benefactors, and so claim the grateful remembrance of posterity. We have noticed that Peregrine Gardner is distinctly and fully recognized as the man who first ventured into the town, and awoke the slumbering echoes by the lusty axe-stroke. With no slight hardship, the other families had traversed the great distance from the old home, and boldly entered upon the formidable task of subduing the forest, and by gradual changes bringing it to that condition from which its present has been evolved by their descendants. It is well known that, while a wonderful return rewarded the crude tillage of that distant day, the influx of families and the distance from any supply caused several seasons of scarcity, and there was actual suffering for the necessaries of life. Potatoes, wheat, fish, and venison were essentials of food. It was not common to leave work and go upon the hunt, but gladly the choppers heard the crack of the rifle in the woods, and cheerfully paid the hunter his price for his game. It cannot fail to interest those

whose clothing is washed in patented machines to know that their grandmothers used to congregate on Mondays at the soft-water pond near Sheppard's, taking the clothing upon horseback or ox-sled, and returning at the close of the day from the "picnic." The obviously needed improvements were attempted as soon as time and strength would permit. The history of settlement in districts upon lots shows a voluntary acceptance of distributed labor, and the simultaneous development from nature of productive fields. So rich was the soil, so heavy the yield resulting from rough tillage, that he whose land was paid for had little to apprehend. The village store, mill, shop, school, and church were not at hand, but among those strictly farmers were mingled mechanics and tradesmen, and primarily in the log house with the family, then in the adjacent building, and eventually in the village, the natural tendency to group the manufacturing and industrial interests was observed.

With district No. 8 begins the record of occupation and improvement. Here, upon the southwest part of No. 10, now owned by C. Taft, came Colonel Peregrine Gardner, in 1789, and made the first improvements in the town. A lonely winter passed away, and with the spring came neighbors. Years passed on, and the pioneer died and left the farm to his son John, who full many years turned and re-turned the soil of the old fields, till, at the age of eighty, he too fell asleep. Lucinda, daughter of Peregrine Gardner, later known as Mrs. Augustus Hotchkiss, born in 1791, was the first white child born in the town; her death occurred a few years since. Amos Hall, a native of Guilford, Connecticut, removed to Bloomfield in 1790, and selected a farm on the northwest corner, where H. R. Hotchkiss lives. Patriotic and soldierly from his youth upward, General Hall entered the service at the age of sixteen as a fifer in his father's company, and remained in the army during the Revolution. A man of energy and public spirit, various prominent civil and military positions were assigned him. As a civilian, he served as State senator from 1809 to 1813, took part in the survey of several townships in Ontario, and in 1789 bought over three thousand acres of land in Bloomfield. As deputy marshal, he took the first census of western New York in 1790. He was member of Assembly in 1798, and member of council of appointment in 1809-10. As a soldier, he stood connected with the earliest military organizations, and, as an officer, he became the successor of William Wadsworth, and having risen to the rank of major-general, was at one time the commander-in-chief on the Niagara frontier during the war of 1812. General Hall died in West Bloomfield on December 28, 1827. His engraved likeness appears in the fourth volume of the "Documentary History of New York." Colonel Enoch Hall, a son, was born in this town on December 2, 1792; was engaged as a merchant for a long period; served as supervisor a number of terms; was post-master four years, beginning with Harrison's administration; acted as secretary of the Ontario and Livingston Mutual Insurance Society till the close of his career, and, following somewhat in the footsteps of his father, was colonel of militia, and rose to brigadier- and finally major-general. His death took place in 1850. Other sons were David S. Hall, a merchant of Geneva; Thomas Hall, a superintendent on the Rochester and Syracuse railroad; Morris Hall, who emigrated to Michigan; and Heman Hall, of Pennsylvania. An only daughter married Josiah Wendle, of Bloomfield. David Parsons settled previous to 1796 upon the present home of E. S. Woods. He was a carpenter, and was well supplied with work. His name appears upon the records as one of the first officers in the town. Clark Peck came in during 1790, and took rank as a prominent and wealthy pioneer, the incumbent of offices when this town was included in Bloomfield. His home was on the farm now the property of G. A. Varney, where Elton lives; there he died in January, 1825. Jasper Peck, a son, lives in the village; other sons removed to Michigan. Josiah Wendle and his brothers came in and kept a store during the days of settlement. Josiah was afterwards known as the sheriff of Livingston county. Another early settler and leading citizen was Reuben Lee, whose farm was on lot 10; near him lived a man named Minor upon the place of W. Barley, and another neighbor was Deacon Handy, who dwelt on a part of this lot as early as 1796, and took position as a prominent leader in religious affairs. In 1805, Nathaniel Shepard, from Berkshire, Mas-



RES. OF ALONZO MANSFIELD , MILLER'S CORNERS, NEW YORK.

sachusetts, moved upon the south end of No. 4, and bought there one hundred and fifty-two acres. In his profession of surveyor, considerable work was desired by the settlers and performed by him. A son, J. F. Shepard, now in his seventy-first year, yet resides on the place. A farm of six hundred acres was purchased by a man named Stewart, who located where, at this later day, A. and G. Collins own. Nathaniel Eggleston was the pioneer on No. 25. He came at the first settlement, and, building on the farm now owned by C. W. Haws, opened his doors for the weary traveler, and became one of the tavern-keepers of the earliest period. Illustrative of a New England trait, it is here noticable the readiness of the pioneers to accommodate themselves to any honorable vocation which served others and enabled themselves to obtain a livelihood and increase of store. A son named Elisha owned on the south side of the road, and built there a habitation. Josiah Eggleston, a shoemaker, lived upon the lot in question, and thereon had a shop in 1800. Bayze Baker settled in 1799 on the place now passed to the ownership of John Hussey; there he lived many years and realized the changes he had anticipated, and far more, and died at an advanced age. In the hollow lived Martin Minor and a man named Downs. Philemon Hall became an occupant of the farm owned by H. Hopkins some time in 1793, and was of the early town officials. An early settler on No. 10 was Daniel Curtis. William Lee long ago cut the timber upon the fields where Isaac Martin lives; and where now J. H. Hotchkiss has his home, his father, Augustus, dwelt before him. A want of mills was one of the most serious in the early day, and one of the first to be supplied. The power gained by running water was everywhere utilized, and the creeks which then ran with full banks set in motion the rude corn-cracker and the vertical saw. About 1816, Amos Hall built a grist-mill upon a creek tributary to the Honeoye. It stood on lot 17, about a mile north of his residence, and was run by him for several years. A grist-mill is in present operation by J. B. Snook upon the old site. Ami Fowler built a dwelling on lot 11, just north of the mill, and was a pioneer upon the place. Down the creek, a short distance from the mill, a distillery was built in about 1818, and run by Samuel Nichols. Its operation was not continued for many years, and the changes of time have made these institutions noticeable, not as the baneful sources of intemperance, but rather as laudable efforts to utilize a surplus grain product.

Farther down the stream one Jacob Erdle built a saw-mill about 1824. It stood on the north side of the road, and has gone out of use. A few years later there was an ashery built near the grist-mill, and the old-time newspapers have such advertisements as the following: "Save your ashes. The subscribers will pay one shilling per bushel in goods for any quantity of good clean house ashes delivered at their ashery;" and, as a stimulus to manufacture, we read in the *Ontario Messenger* of May 27, 1817: "Pot and pearl ashes wanted; \$140 a ton for pot, and \$160 a ton for merchantable pearl ashes, will be paid on delivery to James Brooks, at Olean Point, in the village of Hamilton, Cattaraugus county." For many years the trade in this article was no inconsiderable source of revenue to the farmers of all this region. In the district considered there have existed from time beyond the memory of the oldest settler, three small soft-water ponds where, in "ye olden time," the maids and matrons met on Mondays with their week's washing, built fires about the kettles filled with soft water from the pond, and with a will set to work. Dinner gave brief rest and time for the conversation, which was the soul of the occasion; and the work done, each tired, though pleased, returned to her own roof with recollection of a busy social time.

East of Shepard's pond stood the pioneer school-house of the locality. The boys of that early day occupied the slab seat within the old log house, and recked little that they were without a support to their backs. The seats were supported upon legs made from small saplings, and projected through the auger-holes. It is recollected of a boy that, when his class was called, his zeal to be the first on the floor caused him to make undue haste. His "tow linen" clothing caught upon a projecting end of a seat support, and pitched him headlong upon the floor, to the great delight of the scholars and the amusement of the teacher. Dealing with the material, and acknowledging the supremacy of physical force, the young men attending the winter's school admired and feared the school-master who was able to whip their leader, and the prime idea of a successful school was the establishment of a reign of terror. Tales of flogging excite horror when rehearsed of the sailor upon the man-of-war, but instances of a master's severity and of boyish heroism are not infrequent in the fireside reminiscences of western New York.

District No. 6 contains the village of West Bloomfield, and borders on the Honeoye outlet. Early of settlement, it is dense of population, and the seat of pioneer business enterprise. The former home of Colonel Jasper P. Sears was on the lands where now H. C. Brown resides. Before the close of the last century he had established and conducted the pioneer tavern of the town. He is spoken of as a major by travelers through the country in 1798, and afterwards became a colonel of militia. He remained in the town till his death. Ebenezer Curtis was one of the original purchasers, and a settler of 1789 upon the farm where B.

B. Wood owns. Mr. Curtis was prominent in town affairs, and gave his attention chiefly to his farm, whereon he finally died. Julius Curtis, a brother of Ebenezer, was one of the early surveyors, and a good hand at the business. He located near this place. Joseph Gilbert, said to have been a fife-major under Washington, is remembered as one of the first residents in the district. His place was about half a mile north of the village. Palmer Peck lived upon the land now the property of S. D. Millington. Mr. Peck was one of the original town's first officers at a period when nearly every capable person was required to serve, and even then a double office was sometimes devolved upon the same party. The residence of C. Griffith in the village was the former dwelling-place of an early settler known as Jasper Marvin. The Pecks, Reynold and Abner, formerly tilled the farm now controlled by W. J. Dixon. A mill was built across Honeoye outlet, in Lima, during 1822 by Clark Peck, and the conveniences of grinding brought to the neighborhood. Myron S. Hall lives upon the place which formerly knew the care and labor of Lorin Wait. No person was more welcome to the early settler prostrated by the fever and ague in the midst of his work than the doctor, and the physicians of that day were entitled to the confidence bestowed by their patrons. The former home of one of these physicians, Dr. Fairchilds, was the place now the property of Mrs. Hall. Sylvanus Thayer dated his arrival in the new country some time in 1790. A grist-mill, built by Thayer on lot 73, at Factory Hollow, was the pioneer manufactory of the town. Uriah Webster was known as the operator of a saw-mill built at a very early period near the grist-mill. Wherever the custom-mill had its existence, there sooner or later was seen the distillery, but not till 1827 was the business fairly inaugurated at this point. H. Hutchinson, the proprietor, built and ran a still which stood on the Lima road. Having moved up to Factory Hollow in 1832, he erected another there, and ran it a few years. Daniel Ashley and others formed a company about 1820, and erected buildings for the manufacture of cotton. Later, it was changed to a woolen-factory, and as such run for a number of years. The company was large, and did a fair business under the management of a man named Lamphere, who ran a store in connection with the factory. The store is now in use as a barn, and the mill was torn down about 1860, and removed to Lima, where it was reconstructed to serve as a hotel. The pioneer, Elisha Eggleston, of whom mention has been made, operated a grist-mill in this well-named vicinity from 1820 till a date some years later, and in this connection became generally known.

WEST BLOOMFIELD VILLAGE.

Prior to the completion of the Erie canal, the primitive villages had more of trade and prosperity. The tendency of the railroad has been to centralize commerce in large cities, and rural hamlets are made strictly local in their influence. We find the old tavern, with its upper veranda, changed to a dwelling, and a like fair fortune not unfrequently befell the store once crowded with customers and alive with barter. One of those early merchants seeking to aid others and further his own interests was Erastus Hunt, who sold a variety of goods from a building, then a store, now a dwelling, standing just east of the tavern. This was in 1810. Two years prior to this the firm of A. Hendee & Co. were engaged in the same business, occupying for their purpose the building now containing the post-office. In 1820, another store, next that of Hunt, was kept by Ludwick C. Fitch. There was a store kept in a house in use as a shoe-shop, by a man named Brewster, but what of him in personal character or business probity there was is unknown. Augustus Hall had a store a mile east of the village. John Dickson, an early resident of the village and a lawyer, has since been a member of Congress. Drs. Hickox and Fairchild opened a drug-store in 1813, opposite the present tavern. They sold to Dr. Lewis Hodge previous to 1818. Soon after 1820 a tannery was started and operated by Captain Arnold, where Horatio N. Crandall now owns, just back of the residence of Alonzo Fitch. The business was carried forward some fifteen years, and then permitted to lapse. During its palmy days a shoe-shop was run in connection with it, and was made profitable. M. and D. Pillsbury began an extensive business in blacksmithing about 1820, and employed fifteen men. Axes and edge tools were manufactured, and the interest flourished its day. John C. Cooper after a time opened a shop, hired several hands, and did well. A wagon-shop, carried on by Reuben Pierce for many years, stood upon the place now occupied by Mr. Lewis. Opposite the shop was a chair-factory, superintended by Mr. Baker. A flourishing business was originated, and the chairs were peddled throughout the country at four dollars and fifty cents per set. Another wagon-shop was erected, and work done from about 1825 until 1865. It was managed by Bailey Ayres, and acquired a good reputation for honest, reliable work. The establishment has later been run by John C. Ayres. Just north of Dr. Woods' stood a cooper-shop, wherein Ralph Hunt was employed with success some fifteen years. Bushnell Arnold carried forward a considerable business in shoe manufacture in the building of Mr. Grif-

fith. A foundry was put up about 1830, by W. D. Pillsbury, who also carried on a wagon- and blacksmith-shop for quite a period. A brass-foundry was operated by Edward Herrick and others. Josiah Wendell was a merchant of 1820, Wilder had a jewelry-store, and early doctors were Lewis Hodges, Ellis and W. H. Sheldon.

The pioneer school-house was erected about 1796, and was in use also for meetings of religious societies. It was much the superior of buildings erected at that time, and creditable to the builders. At a later period the growth of population required increased accommodations, and it was replaced by a brick structure, which was termed the "Academy." This building was erected prior to the war of 1812. The Rev. Woledge came to the village in 1821, and started an academical department in the house, and continued as the principal for several years. A subsequent teacher in the same structure was D. T. Hamilton, who, at the age of seventy-seven, is still a resident of the place. The present building in use for schools is a frame structure, having a single story and two rooms.

West Bloomfield is pleasantly situated, on a hill-crest commanding a fine view of the county surrounding. Its population is over three hundred. It has two churches, one hotel, two stores, and a number of fine residences. The town-house, formerly a church, is located here, and does duty on occasions of public interest. The date of the establishment of a post-office is not ascertained. One of the earliest postmasters, if not the first, was Ezra Waite. Samuel Nichols was his successor. Others were Thomas Hall, Hiland B. Hall, Elias D. Wright, Otis Thompson, Enoch A. Hall, Daniel M. Smith, Solon Peck, William Pillsbury, John W. Earle, James H. Hall, George W. Smith, Charles M. Hendee, and Porter F. Leech. The first station agents in order of service were F. B. Peck, David F. Glover, Richard P. Marble, and W. M. Williams.

District No. 2 was occupied in February, 1800, by Reuben Parmele, of Connecticut; and his son Isaac, succeeding him, still lives upon the old farm, at the good old age of seventy-six years. Isaac Hall came to the district as now constituted in 1802, and, settling upon lot 76, remained there several years and then removed to Pennsylvania. The pioneer upon lot 68 was Dan Canfield, whose early improvement could scarcely be recognized in the neat farm of S. Hoag. Not unfrequently a settler located upon his farm for life, be the time long or short. Such was the case with Jared Evetts, who moved in from Connecticut, and founded a home from the northeast corner of No. 75, and thereon passed his life. Where David Pratt now has his residence lived a man named Butler, and where D. Lyons lives Titus Canfield once located, and was of service as the manufacturer of wooden pumps, a business gone into decay since the establishment of such works as those of Rumsey, Cowing, Gould's and Silsby's, at Seneca Falls, in the adjacent county. W. Miller was preceded upon his land by a settler named Hays, and the place of D. Stafford was earlier tilled and cropped by Duty Madison. J. Warner lives upon a farm occupied in 1800 by Beeby Parmele, to whose energy he owes the cleared fields and the initial labor of carving a farm from the woods. Reuben Parmele, Sr., was one of the oldest of the pioneers, and lived with Isaac Hall. The olden time school-house stood near where A. G. Gates resides, and although built of logs, and of little value, yet its existence is associated with some of the most pleasing events of life. Among the teachers in the old structure but one is recalled, and of Dr. Griffin we have only learned the name. What matters, since he has passed away, and all who knew him? Thousands of teachers are thus forgotten, and the only remembrance of their pupils is the brief mention of their inheritance of the old farms reclaimed from the forest, and brought to bloom and blossom as a garden.

Joint district No. 5 is small of area, and contains the hamlet of North Bloomfield, in the northwest part of the town. Daniel Gates was the pioneer settler, in 1790, from the land of steady habits. Two years later he had arranged for his family, which he brought out and located on the land now owned by Curtis Gates. About 1794, Marvin, a brother of Daniel, arrived, and some time after engaged in lumbering. It may here be said that Samuel Miller and Ebenezer Crites had erected a saw-mill about 1795 in what is now North Bloomfield, on the Honeoye, and in the same connection were owners of some two hundred acres of land. It was their interest that was purchased by Mr. Gates, and the old mill which stood upon the present property of Edwin Bond was run for several years to good advantage and then sold to a Jerseyman known as Squire Smith, who erected a grist-mill upon the present site of the buildings of Amos Lotes. Smith's mill was ultimately demolished, and another erected upon the foundation by Dr. White and Harrison Hopkins, and this structure was burned down. Daniel Gates died in 1833, aged sixty-five, and Marvin also died well advanced in years. Their descendants are among the enterprising men of the town. John Blake put up a distillery at quite an early day, and kept it in operation for quite a period. Squire Smith and his son Jacob then became its proprietors, under whose management it went down. A fulling-mill was built by Squire Smith for his son Eldrick at quite an early period, and after a few years

it was torn down and another put up in a position farther up the race. This was the work of Eldrick. The building is now in use as a grist-mill by Amos Gates. In about 1825, Francis Smith built the expected and necessary distillery, but within a few years the business was discontinued. The Smiths were the builders of a saw-mill, which after a few years' service caught fire and was burned. James Smith opened a store at an early date, and the locality assumed the name of Smithtown. The old Smith store is now the dwelling of Amos Gates. Within a year or so a man named Goodrich came to the place, and opened a grocery and started an ashery upon the Lima side of the creek. He sold to Joseph Chambers, who carried on a successful business for some years. Horace Chambers erected a stone building and opened out a stock of goods, but soon sold out to William Barnhart, the present occupant. The first tavern in the place was built by Robert Huntington, and by him conducted for a long time. A forge was started by Isaac Hall during the first years of the century, but the quality of his iron was inferior, so much so that it passed into a saying that any poor iron was "Hall's iron." A post-office was established at the place, and bears the name North Bloomfield. Harrison Fairchild was an early postmaster. The hamlet is also a station of the Canandaigua and Batavia railroad.

District No. 1 is chiefly occupied by persons dwelling upon the road from Miller's Corners to Smithtown. Jonathan Ball was one of the earliest settlers, and located near where the house of M. Mason stands, upon a fine, large farm. S. Hibbard and A. Dixon were owners of parts of the land, and thereon passed their lives. The farm owned by J. B. Armitage was the early home of Parmele. His son Thomas succeeded him, and resided on the old place many years. Mr. Gould located on the farm where J. Fisk now owns. The season of 1816 was notable far and wide over the country. Frosts came late in the season, the weather was cold, and corn failed. Mr. Gould was the only man whose corn escaped the frost, and he had a good crop. M. Bugles bought out a Mr. Bushnell, and located on the farm where S. Edwards lives. Mr. Bugles was a Scotch clothier by trade, but it is not known that he found opportunity to follow his calling. Luman Kibbourn was a former owner on the Sherman place, and opposite him was Hayes, on the farm of William Miller. The Baker family were prominent settlers, and their descendants are prominent men of the town.

District No. 3 contains a nucleus of settlement designated as Miller's Corners. Samuel Miller with his wife and two sons came out from Hartford county, Connecticut, in 1789, to Canandaigua. The boys, Solomon, aged eleven, and Samuel, aged thirteen, were sent out to lot 6, and erected for themselves a pole shanty upon the future farm, and cut some of the underbrush, and then returned to Canandaigua. In 1790, Mr. Miller moved upon his land and built a log house. It is a familiar incident claimed by various localities, but true only of this; that Mr. Miller, a blacksmith by trade, started a shop in the woods, using a stump for an anvil block. This truly pioneer shop stood upon the present site of Miller's Corners. This was the first blacksmithing done west of Canandaigua, a smith having been established at that place. Silas Miller, a grandson, has in his possession a pair of pincers used in this forest shop by his grandfather at the early period of 1790. The farm, bought for twelve pounds, consisted of one hundred and twenty acres. The deed was from Aaron Taft, and was dated August 24, 1789, and the acknowledgment was taken by Oliver Phelps, Esq., judge. A man named Josephus Fox was the next to settle on No. 5, about 1794. He became tired of the place, and, hoping to better his condition, made a sale to Thomas Larkins, from Massachusetts. Mr. Larkins was a resident of the farm for several years, and bore the reputation of a shrewd, sharp, uneducated man. Benjamin Burlingame came about 1795, and located on the farm now owned by O. Baker. He was a resident near the suburbs of Boston. He sold to one of the Owens brothers, but continued a resident of the town until his death. Charles Smith settled where Marvin Baker resides, and little is known of him save that he passed his life on his farm. Benjamin Crowell moved here from Victor, and settled on the farm now owned by Boyd, and known as the Richards place. Crowell came on in 1802. Upon No. 11, the pioneer settler was Robert Simpson, of Massachusetts. He had been a plow-maker in the Bay State, and on his arrival here, in 1796, continued in his old business, and bore the reputation of making the best work in all this region. The fever of emigration was fatal to his permanent sojourn here, and, removing to Ohio, he died there. Previous to 1800, schools were held in Miller's barn. The French sisters, Clara, Sarah, and Louisa, were among the early teachers. A hewn-log school-house was erected in 1812, and Olive Hamlin was the first school-mistress therein. The post-office at Miller's Corners was established in 1849, just after the election of General Taylor, and was named after him Taylorsville. It continued in that name till 1869, when the present name was given. The postmasters were as follows: John D. Feagler, C. H. Wood, H. N. Crandall, William A. Emmons, George Cloffin, Warden Babcock, and Frank A. Johnson, the present official. The railroad station was established here in the year 1853, by the O. & N. F. Railroad Company. In the year 1858 the road

was made narrow-gauge, and has been managed by the New York Central Railroad since. The names of agents are as follows: H. J. Spring, H. N. Crandall, and C. S. Miller. These were agents for companies under the broad-gauge line, and when the present road assumed control, John Crossman was the first appointment. He was succeeded by William B. Ingalls, and he in turn by C. S. Muller, the present agent.

Parts of lots 47 and 58 constitute the West Bloomfield portion of joint district No. 7. Lot Rew, one of the colony who came in with Deacon Adams in the settlement of East Bloomfield in 1789, moved on the southeast part of No. 47. Here his wife died during 1793, and her death is reputed to have been the first in the town.

District No. 7 lies to the south. Captain Robert Taft, of Worcester county, Massachusetts, came here in 1791, and chose a farm upon lot 52, where he built a log house to which he soon after brought his family. Possessed of means, and confident of the future prosperity of the country, he had an ownership of one-half the town, part of his purchase being in the adjacent town of Lima. Mr. Taft was commissioned captain of militia by Governor Clinton, the first military appointment made for the town. He served as one of the early officers of the town of Bloomfield, having been elected at the first meeting held in 1796. Like many another of the pioneers of Ontario, he has served his country during the Revolution, and closed his days upon his western farm in 1821, at the age of seventy years. He is represented by a son, Chapin Taft, who was born on the farm in 1797, and yet survives. Two years succeeding the advent of Captain Taft, came Royal Wheelock from the same State. He followed his trade of a blacksmith from the date of his arrival in the settlement for a period of several years, and attained the age of ninety years. A daughter, Mrs. Peck, is a native resident of the town, in her eightieth year. Another daughter, aged eighty-five, and born in Massachusetts, is also a citizen of the town. R. Wheelock, a son, is also a survivor of the family. John Lute settled on the farm which, sold to Josiah Taft, has passed to the ownership of Myron L. Taft, the present owner. Jewett Harvey dwells upon the farm purchased and improved by his grandfather, James Harvey, from Connecticut. Thus rapidly do the generations come and go. The early neighbor of Harvey was Daniel Riley, who sold his farm and moved farther on to Ohio. Noah Cone, father of Deacon Cone, of East Bloomfield, was a later settler and a neighbor to those we have named. The property now owned by Elisha F. Leach was formerly the original purchase of Payne R. Leach, who emigrated from Connecticut, and passed his life upon the property. William Carriger early settled upon a part of the A. S. Orcutt place. John Alger located upon lot 49, where S. L. Case now lives, upon Gates creek. He put up a saw and grist-mill, and was well known in that connection to the residents of the neighborhood where he passed his life. George Nichols built and operated a distillery for several years in the vicinity of the mills. The Algiers, Samuel and Josiah, were early settlers in the place. The primitive school-house was of the un-hewn timber cast, and stood on the corner near the house of S. W. Dixon. Among the names of former teachers are enumerated those of Mary Hickox, Clara French, Laura French, Otis Thompson, and G. Clark. The old structure became the prey of the devouring element in 1810, at which time Eleazer Knickerbocker was the school-master in charge. A brick house was then put up in its place. Benjamin Alger was an early settler near his brothers.

Upon district No. 4 came Aaron Norton among the early pioneers of the town, and settled upon lot 87. Upon the town records his name occurs as the incumbent of various offices, which, to some extent, indicate his prominence. Upon lot 58 an early occupant was John Minor, who sold to Elijah Bostwick, and went west. William Paul was an early resident where his grandson, Albert, resides. William Paul, Jr., was early on the lands of the district. David McMaster was an early settler.

District No. 9 closes the record of the settlers in the town. A man named Bent early located upon the southwest part of lot 58. Selling out, he removed to the mineral region of Pennsylvania, and became a miner. Jesse Taft, son of the original purchaser, settled on lot 55, where J. Seymour lives. His death took place in 1870, at the good old age of eighty-seven. A son lives upon the former lands of Captain Otis Thompson, and where Aaron Plimpton now holds formerly dwelt Job Williams. Lot 60 was settled by Jeremiah Simons, of Lyme, Connecticut, about the year 1800. His farm was but one hundred acres, and after the brief western experience of four years, he died. Mrs. Chapin, a daughter, now seventy-two years of age, is a resident of the town. No. 57 was occupied by A. M. Beebe at an early period; he was a mechanic in wood-work. L. H. Gillett is now the owner. Arnold Mann was once a farmer where Mr. Johnson lives, on the southwest part of No. 58,—the property at one time of a Mr. Thompson. The Plimpton place, occupied previously by Whitley Mann, had known as its early settler the blacksmith, Job Williams, whose shop was an old-time feature of the place. William Daniels, commonly known as "Uncle Bill," years ago

lived upon the north part of No. 59, upon the present property of the heirs of A. H. Ward. A man named Chapman was the first settler near the creek. C. Allen, living on the south end of No. 55, is the later owner of a farm once the property of Watrous Peck, a Lyme, Connecticut, emigrant. The days of cheap lands were not unfrequently let slip by unimproved, and when the labor of a day was an equivalent for an acre of ground, there were still those who were comparatively landless. A broom-maker, named Daniel Daniels, became the owner in those times of a half-dozen acres, obtained some employment at his trade, and lived obscurely. It is undeniable that while our record dwells upon the New Englander as a sober, industrious, intelligent man, and the vast majority of early families have their descendents upon the old farms, maintaining an excellent character for sterling qualities, there also existed a loose, immoral, and irreligious class who ranged the woods for game, did an occasional job of chopping, and were most at home in the excitement of a town-meeting, muster, or raising. Their presence was a mingled benefit and injury, and their axes in winter, and sickles in summer, contributed to assist the regular settler in his clearing and harvesting. The bounty upon a wolf's head was a potent stimulus, and in the unrelenting warfare of man upon the beast, extermination was rapidly effected. Characters there were handy at a raising, lively at a frolic, and ring-leaders in many a fracas originating in a too liberal potation of strong drink. While a review of the town directs the attention to agricultural advances, and interest in the intellect and heart, it is well to note the existence of the scum which has ever been known to float upon the current, and be dashed upon the farthest frontiers. Men, then as now, hesitated at no obstacle to ill-got gain, and the purity and security of society is no slight guerdon of the pioneer and his successors to the present.

A gas-well in the southern part of West Bloomfield has presented such matters of interest as calls for a notice here in the language of Charles M. Hendee, an occupant of the town: "Fifty years ago, some of the early settlers living near what is now called Beebe's brook conceived that there was coal or some other valuable mineral in a locality near the brook, and, accordingly, sunk a shaft to test the matter. After getting down some thirty feet, they perceived indications of foul air, and fired a bundle of straw to test the matter, and threw it down the shaft. It instantly ignited, and burned high above the surface, causing a retreat on the double-quick, with entire loss of material. The blaze soon expired, but the experiment induced an abandonment of further investigation. In later years, parties fishing in the brook by torchlight could, by touching the surface of still water, ignite it at pleasure, when it would burn a short time, and expire."

These facts being well known when the "oil fever" was at its height, parties decided to bore for oil. A company was formed, an engine and the necessary tools procured, and boring commenced. After boring about one hundred feet, they struck a crevice which emitted a strong volume of gas. This gave renewed courage, and they bored on for months until they reached a depth of five hundred feet, when courage and capital alike gave way, and the project was abandoned as a failure.

The old well and the building remained as they had been left, until one summer day a citizen, showing them to a visiting friend, concluded to try an experiment. A lead pipe was attached to the curbing-tube to conduct it outside the building, and a lighted match was applied. The pipe melted, the flame followed up, the building was reached and soon lay a mass of ruins. For a time the fires burned constantly. The iron tubing rises fifteen feet above the surface, and illuminated the vicinity as light as day. The place has been a resort for pleasure parties, and the young folks have parodied an old song as follows:

"Oh, meet me by gaslight alone,
And then I will tell thee a tale,
In the grove near by the oil well
Whose flame does not flicker or fail."

Elsewhere will be learned of efforts to utilize this gas, a knowledge of whose origin would have saved the original company their time and means.

The first town meeting after the formation of West Bloomfield was held at the house of Elisha Eggleston, then a tavern stand.

Assembled according to legal notice on the first Tuesday in April, 1833, the following persons were chosen as officers: for supervisor, Reynold Peck; town clerk, H. B. Hall; assessors, Stephen Blake, David Paul, and Wheeler Griffin; collector, Isaac W. Phillips; overseers of the poor, Stephen Hendee and Sylvester Kellogg; justices of the peace, Sidney Huntington, Enoch A. Hall, and Elias D. Wright; commissioners of highways, Jasper C. Peck, John L. Loyd, and William Paul; commissioners of schools, B. C. Taft, Melancton Gates, and William Arnold, Jr.; inspectors of common schools, Baley Ayer, Ebenezer B. Saddler, and H. B. Hall; constables, Isaac W. Phillips and Griffin Goodrich.

THE CHURCHES OF WEST BLOOMFIELD.

The CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH of West Bloomfield was early entitled "The Society of Bloomfield," and has a history second to none in antiquity and importance.

In the year 1796, Elisha Wade, a member of the Church of Christ in Lyme, Connecticut, removed to this town with his family; and soon set up worship on the Sabbath day. The meetings announced by him were the first in the town. Mr. Wade lived but a year in the country, but while able continued to hold regular meetings, which were gladly attended, and which resulted in the conversion of three persons,—Samuel Handy and wife, and Mary, wife of Philemon Hall. These united with the East Bloomfield church. Mr. Handy held meetings after the death of Mr. Wade. Missionaries from the east visited the society, among whom were Rev. Joseph Avery, of the Berkshire Missionary Society, and Rev. Jedediah Bushnell, of the Connecticut Mission. Reverends Zadoc Hunn, of East Bloomfield, and Reuben Parmele, of Victor, were occasional preachers.

The organization of a church took place August 16, 1799, with the following-named members: Ebenezer Curtis, a member of the Second Church of Christ in Granville, Massachusetts; Samuel and Sarah Handy; Mary, wife of Philemon Hall; Dan Canfield; Rachael, wife of Joseph Gilbert; Elizabeth, wife of Martin Miner, a member at Lyme, Connecticut; Elizabeth, wife of Griffing Downs, of Guilford, Connecticut, and the following who had never previously professed religion: Peregrine Gardiner; Griffing Downs; Nathaniel Butler and Sebra, his wife; Reuben Lee and Louisa, his wife; Hannah, wife of Daniel Curtis; Rhoda, wife of Ebenezer Curtis; Phoebe, wife of Amos Hall; widow Comfort Marvin, and Phoebe, wife of Robert Richmond. Eighteen in all. Shortly following the organization, five more were united with the church, namely: Hannah, wife of P. Gardner; Sarah, wife of David Fairchild; Elizabeth, wife of John Mack; Fryphene, wife of John H. Hewitt, and Sibyl, wife of Dan Canfield.

Daniel Handy was elected first deacon, and continued as such until January 10, 1828. This little band had no stated pastor for some time.

In October, 1801, James H. Hotchkiss, of the Northern Associated Presbytery of New York, came in and was employed to preach every second Sabbath until August 9, 1802, when the church voted him a unanimous call to become their pastor, and offered a salary for the year of three hundred dollars.

The call was accepted December 16, 1802, and on May 19, 1803, he was formally installed in the presence of seven ministers of the denomination. Rev. Hotchkiss remained till March 23, 1809, and at other points became favorably known. He has conferred a lasting obligation upon the inhabitants of western New York by his history of the early Presbyterian and Congregational churches of this region, showing the disposition of settlers, the formation of churches, and the fraternal spirit of the denominations.

The society at West Bloomfield was now without a pastor. David Fuller was stated supply for two or three years.

In the summer of 1815, Rev. Ebenezer Fitch, D.D., president of Williams College, Massachusetts, received a call from the society, and accepted. He was installed November 29, 1815, and dismissed August 28, 1827. His successor was Rev. Silas C. Brown, installed April 28, 1828. A formidable opposition accompanied the installation, and this so increased as to cause a dissolution of the pastoral relation on April 29, 1830.

Mr. Brown had a large number of warm friends who were resolved to hold him, irrespective of the society, which held the property of the corporation. Accordingly members to the number of forty were dismissed at their own request, and were constituted by the presbytery a separate church, and on January 24, 1831, Rev. Brown was re-installed in the new connection, and continued until July 8, 1835. Rev. Daniel Gibbs was the next pastor, installed September 10, 1839, and dismissed September 17, 1840. The following officiated as stated supplies for the next few years: Reverends E. A. Platt, Silas C. Brown, W. Beardsley, and George C. Hoskins.

Soon after their organization the society began the erection of a house of worship, which was completed in 1831. It was a neat frame, costing two thousand two hundred dollars, built by Jacob Hovey, and sold in 1866 to the Catholic society, by whom it is in present use.

The original society continued to worship in the old edifice, and employed Rev. William P. Kendrick a year as stated supply from the date of their division, August 25, 1830. Rev. Julius Steele was employed for seven years; Rev. George Clark and Rev. George Bassett a year each, and Rev. C. R. Clark for two years ending 1843.

On the 5th of April, the year last named was marked by a union of the two churches as an Independent Congregational church. Timothy Stowe was employed as pastor for the year, and was succeeded by C. E. Fisher, who remained eight years.

In the spring of 1855 Rev. George C. Oberhiser was engaged, and after two years was succeeded by Rev. P. F. Sanborn, who continued with them for twelve years.

The Rev. John Patchen became pastor April 1, 1870, and served until recently, when the pastoral relation was dissolved, and no successor has yet been appointed.

The interest of the people in spiritual concerns has been strikingly manifested at intervals. In instances the entire population seemed to have turned out to attend meetings, and even the work of the week-day was readily dropped to attend an appointment. Many stable conversions followed ministration, and long lives passed in faithful practice of Christian teachings attested the power of the Spirit.

This church, like most pioneer societies, began with few members, held meetings in houses, barns, and school-houses, till the increase of numbers and the accumulation of means would justify the erection of a church.

Meetings were held in the school-house in 1799, and in March, 1804, the society determined to build an addition to the school-house, as the cheapest way to secure increased and essential accommodations.

Objections were at once raised by parties outside the society and connected with school affairs; therefore, on April 19, a meeting was held and there it was resolved to erect a brick meeting-house, to stand "on the corner where the four roads meet, adjacent to the school-house." The several sums subscribed were "payable one-third in money, and two-thirds in wheat, pork, or neat cattle." Various attempts were doomed to failure in reaching the object desired; but finally, on January 13, 1806, a contract was made with Robert Power to build a house fifty-five by forty feet, to be "a frame put up and then the wall composed of brick, so that outwardly it shall appear to be a brick building." The committee on building were Amos Hall and the Pecks, Thomas and Clark. It was not entirely finished for years, and was the first church edifice in the town. The steeple, becoming dangerous, was taken down in 1818, and a cupola erected in its stead. Here they worshiped till 1846, when a new brick church, with stone basement, was constructed at a cost of five thousand dollars. A bell, costing three hundred dollars, was procured, and is in present use. C. E. Fisher was pastor when the house was built.

A new church, the third one, was begun in 1873. The old one began to be dilapidated, and to need extensive and costly repairs. The matter of a repair of the old or the building of a new structure was canvassed by the members, and the latter movement developed considerable strength, but no definite action was taken until the winter of 1874-75, when a meeting was held at L. W. Smith's, and the discovery made that a sufficient sum could be raised to build a fine house. On Friday evening, February 12, 1875, a meeting was held, and R. M. Peck, B. C. Hopkins, and George M. Shepard appointed to circulate subscription papers. On Saturday, April 24, fifteen thousand dollars had been subscribed. A large assembly of both sexes took place on June 5, 1875, and determined to erect a church edifice on the general plan of having a main building with cross-sections, cost not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars. The building committee was Stephen H. Ainsworth, Myron L. Hall, Curtis C. Gates, Reynold M. Peck, and Matthew J. Peck. L. W. Smith was chosen treasurer. In response to notices for building proposals, published July 17, seventeen bids were entered, ranging from thirteen thousand four hundred and thirty to twenty-three thousand dollars. The bids were opened August 4, and the contract awarded at thirteen thousand four hundred and thirty dollars to Thomas S. Lynn. The old building was removed, and on October 14, 1875, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Services were held in the town hall. An address was delivered by Rev. Corliss, of Lima. Various articles were placed in the stone relative to church history and various societies. The chapel was finished, and the monthly church meeting held therein on February 5, 1876, and on the next day it was occupied by the Sabbath-school, and commemorative exercises held. The dimensions of the church are seventy-six by forty-five feet; height of walls, twenty-five feet. The main tower, on the northeast corner, is one hundred and thirty-eight feet high; there is a small tower between the centre and west corner. A lecture-room, twenty-five by fifty-two feet, projects ten feet east of the building. The main room is twenty-four by sixty-eight feet. The bell of the former church is retained. The work is artistic, and the material of modern use, the roof being slated with three-eighth pitch, outside walls penciled, seats of chestnut and pine, except moulding, arms and top-rails of black walnut. A parsonage connected with the property of the society is valued at two thousand dollars. The number of members is one hundred and twenty-nine, comprised in seventy-five families. The primary movement for a Sabbath school began by the appointment in June, 1819, of a committee consisting of Deacons Handy, Wells, and Jason Canfield to take charge of a Sabbath-school. A formal organization was had in June, 1820. A flourishing school of over two hundred scholars now exists, and they have a library of near four hundred volumes. The present superintendent is Charles R. Case, assisted by eighteen teachers.

The ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH was organized in 1866. The number of persons then in the locality was about one hundred and forty; they have been increased to two hundred and forty, and show a healthy progress. As previously stated, the land and old church of the Congregationalists was purchased by the society for six hundred and fifty dollars. The Rev. William Hughes, of East Bloomfield, has been the pastor since organization.

PLATE LXXXII



RES. OF SILAS MILLER, MILLER'S CORNERS, NEW YORK.

A. G. S. DEL.

The CHRISTIAN CHURCH of West Bloomfield was organized in October, 1818, by Rev. David Millard. It numbered sixteen members, among whom were James Harvey, wife, and daughter Sarah, Mrs. Field, A. Everts, Ezra Wilcox, and Elizabeth Briggs. The primary meeting was held at the school-house in No. 10. Services were held here at No. 9, and during the summer season in barns for some time. In 1825, a house of worship was built on the corner of lot 65, less than a mile south of the village. The house was a comfortable framed structure about thirty-six by forty-six feet, and having a steeple. The cost was one thousand six hundred dollars. About 1848 it was removed to the village and located as seen. A highly accomplished minister, Rev. Mr. Millard, was their preacher. His services were very much appreciated, and attracted large assemblies. Within a few months succeeding organization the church had increased to fifty members. Rev. Millard continued to preach for the society, at intervals, till 1868, when he moved to Michigan, where his death occurred on August 7, 1873, at Jackson. Half a century he had labored here, and it was eminently consistent that his remains should rest in the grounds of a community whom he gave a life-time to benefit, and who continue to cherish his memory as of a good, faithful servant of the Redeemer. An opportunity was given Mr. Millard to visit Palestine, and during his absence Rev. Isaac C. Goff preached for the society. Other preachers have been Revs. Havens, Sibley, and David E. Millard, son of the first minister. The organization has now no regular existence, and their church was sold to the town, and is now in use as a town hall.

The METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH of West Bloomfield, as an organized society, is comparatively of recent origin, as indicated by the following official abstract: "In accordance with a notice previously given, according to the statute of this State, the inhabitants of district No. 13, in the town of Bloomfield, in the county of Ontario, having met to organize a religious society and opened the meeting, the Rev. Philo Woodworth and Daniel Anderson were duly elected presidents, and John B. Mason secretary. It was voted that five trustees be appointed, wherefore the following persons were duly elected by ballot: Ransom Sage, James Tucker, Silas Miller, Charles Strong, and Benjamin Wager. . . . Organized this 7th of February, A.D. 1831." Catharine Barrett, Lewis Barnum and wife, and Silas Crowell were pioneer members. Meetings were first held in West Bloomfield village; meetings were held in Mr. Miller's barn, and then in the school-house. A framed house of worship was erected in 1832 on the north-east corner of Charles Webb's farm; but the members being more numerous at the Miller's Corners settlement, they disbanded and reorganized at the latter place. Their building was moved into the village, and served for a time as a town hall. In 1840, the present church was erected, at a cost of about two thousand dollars. It was dedicated during the fall of the year named, Rev. Micah Seager officiating. The builder was Hubbell Gregory, of Yates county. He later became prominent as a builder at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Following the two years' term of Rev. Seager came Rev. Ira Fairbanks. The following named were of those who have at various periods served this church: Revs. John Robinson, Atchinson, John Raines, and Trowbridge; also, Hudson, John Copeland, William Manderville, John Benson, John Armitage, Tooker, Hutchinson, Woods, Tiffany, and Herman. The present pastor is Rev. Duncan, of Lima. There is a flourishing Sunday-school in connection with the church, and a good interest is manifested.

The RURAL CEMETERY is an evidence of the Christian feeling which prompts a sacred regard for the remains of the loved and lost. The association held its first meeting for organization on April 25, 1849; Dr. Joseph Hall, chairman, William Pillsbury, secretary. Twelve trustees were chosen, and the date of annual meeting fixed for the second Monday in April. A second meeting was held three days subsequent to the first, and the following first board of officers chosen: Joseph Hall, president; Frederick Bradley, vice-president; William Pillsbury, secretary; Daniel S. Baker, treasurer. A cemetery was located on the lands of Silas C. Brown, and included an area of two acres and eleven rods of ground. It was laid out in one hundred and twenty plats, each twenty feet square. On July 4, 1849, the services of dedication were held, and included addresses by Rev. Silas C. Brown and Elder David Millard. The first burials of persons who died after the organization of the association were May A. Pillsbury, June 21; a son of John Allen, August 8; Charles Evenden, August 18; Amos Haynes, January 31, 1850; and Mrs. Lucy Baker, wife of Bayze Baker, aged seventy-one years.

A SOLDIERS' MONUMENT was erected on the 29th and 30th days of September, 1865, at a cost of one thousand dollars. It is of Connecticut brown freestone, placed on a substantial foundation. Lower base is four and a half feet square, one and a half feet thick; upper base three and a half feet square, same dimension as lower in thickness. The shaft is eight feet high, two and a half feet square at base, and two feet square at top. Above is a capital two and ten-twelfths feet square, one and a half feet thick. The whole is surmounted by a ball and eagle three and a half feet high, making the entire height from foundation sixteen feet. The names and suitable record of thirty-one deceased

soldiers are inscribed on the shaft of the monument; the funds for the monument were raised by subscriptions from one hundred and seventy-five individuals.

We have seen that the inhabitants of West Bloomfield were happy in the selection of their homes. Mills were erected almost cotemporary with settlement. School-houses were not delayed, and a church building was essayed before the strength of the people was sufficient to complete the work. In the amount of manufacture the enterprise of individuals seems unlimited, and in the following record of soldiers the undoubted patriotism of the young men reflects upon the town honors bright and everlasting. The cheap eulogy is often unworthily bestowed and detracts from real merit; but the history of West Bloomfield, fair in itself, is far below its real deserving, as expressed in these pages.

WEST BLOOMFIELD IN THE REBELLION.

INFANTRY.

Thirteenth Regiment, Company K.—Henry P. Sturges, sergeant. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1862; wounded at battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; disabled from wounds, and discharged March 30, 1863.

William S. Sturges, private. Enlisted Oct. 16, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, April, 1862.

Henry Heodley. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1862; in battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec., 1862; battle of Chancellorsville, May, 1863; transferred to 140th, June, 1863; in battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July, 1863; in General Grant's campaign of 1864; at surrender of Lee, April, 1865; discharged, June 3, 1865.

Martin O'Flaherty. Enlisted Aug. 16, 1862; in battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg; transferred, June, 1863, to 140th; wounded on Weldon Railroad, Aug. 18, 1864; was at Lee's surrender; discharged June 3, 1865.

James Gregory. Enlisted Aug., 1862, and *deserted* immediately.

Company F.—Charles McHenry, private. Enlisted April 29, 1861; in first Bull Run fight, July, 1861; discharged Aug. 20, 1861; re-enlisted.

Melvin Lyman. Enlisted April, 1861; in first battle at Bull Run; discharged at expiration of term of service.

Twenty-seventh Regiment, Company G.—Philo D. Philips, captain. Enlisted April 18, 1861; was in first Bull Run fight, July 21, 1861; wounded; promoted from first lieutenant to captain, Nov. 27, 1861; discharged March 2, 1862, on account of injuries received at Bull Run; re-enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, in 126th. (See history of that regiment.)

Edward H. Brady, sergeant. Enlisted April, 1861; in first Bull Run fight; Peninsula campaign, 1862; battles of Antietam and South Mountain, Sept., 1862; promoted second lieutenant; discharged May, 1863.

William Willison. Enlisted April, 1861; in battle Bull Run, July, 1861; Peninsula campaign, 1862; Fredericksburg, May 4 and 5, 1863; discharged May 21, 1863.

Perry G. Gardener. Enlisted May 2, 1861; in first battle of Bull Run; Peninsula campaign; Antietam and South Mountain, Sept., 1862; Fredericksburg, May 4 and 5, 1863; discharged May 21, 1863.

Myron L. Taft. Enlisted April, 1861; in same battles as above; discharged May 21, 1863; re-enlisted in 4th Artillery. (See its history.)

Charles Grover. Enlisted April, 1861; in battles with regiment, and discharged with them.

Alexander Miles. Enlisted Sept., 1861; killed in battle at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862.

A. C. Jenkins. Enlisted April, 1861; in Bull Run fight; taken prisoner at Savage Station, June, 1862; kept five weeks; in battles of Antietam and South Mountain, Sept., 1862; Fredericksburg, May 4 and 5, 1863.

Charles H. Mitchell. Enlisted April, 1861; in battles with regiment; promoted corporal.

Ira Davis. Enlisted April, 1861; killed July 21, 1861, at battle of Bull Run.

Michael Cavanagh. Enlisted April, 1861; wounded in battle of Malvern Hill, Va., 1862; discharged May 21, 1863; re-enlisted Aug., 1863, in 21st Cavalry, as chief blacksmith.

Theodore Stone. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, fall of 1862.

Henry Hibbard. Enlisted May 5, 1861; was in all battles of regiment, and discharged with them.

Henry M. Gould. Enlisted April, 1861; in battles of Bull Run and Peninsula campaign; killed at battle of Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862.

Andrew Fairchild. Enlisted Nov., 1861; discharged Dec., 1863.

George Baker. Enlisted April 27, 1861; in the several battles in which the regiment took part.

Arthur H. Hunt. Enlisted April, 1861; taken prisoner at Bull Run, July 21, 1861; remained five months in Richmond; in Peninsula campaign of 1862; wounded, and discharged in consequence, Aug. 3, 1862.

Elias Griffith. Enlisted April, 1861; in Bull Run fight, July, 1861; Peninsula campaign, 1862; *deserted* Aug., 1862.

Sixty-fifth Regiment, Company H.—Ashael C. Totman. Enlisted Sept. 10, 1864, as private; detailed to headquarters, first division, sixth corps, for mechanical purposes, till discharged July 7, 1865.

Eighty-fifth Regiment, Company B.—This company was in the Peninsula campaign, 1862; battles of Kinston, Goldsborough, Plymouth, and other places in North Carolina, and Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, etc., in Virginia. The soldiers' monument of West Bloomfield bears eight names of the honored dead from this company in this town.

Charles McHenry, captain. Enlisted Sept. 28, 1861, having been in Company F, 13th Regiment of Infantry; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; released Sept. 10, 1864; promoted captain soon afterward; discharged July 15, 1865.

Sheridan N. Crandall, corporal. Enlisted Oct. 2, 1861; wounded in battle of Fair Oaks, May 21, 1862; taken prisoner to Richmond; died June 4, 1862.

John Mara, private. Enlisted Sept., 1861; further information could not be obtained.

Abram Vogd. Enlisted August, 1861; discharged Dec. 31, 1863, to re-enlist as a veteran Jan. 1, 1864; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; sent to Andersonville, Ga.; died there Aug. 4, 1864.

Alexander Hussey. Enlisted Sept., 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran, Jan. 1, 1864; captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; died at Florence, S. C., Nov. 5, 1864.

Reuben H. Crosby. Enlisted Oct., 1861; taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; released about Jan. 1, 1865; died at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 6, 1865, from disease contracted while in prison.

Marcellus W. Wells. Enlisted October, 1861; died at Philadelphia, September 2, 1862.

Henry Gipple. Enlisted Oct. 2, 1861; died of sickness on passage from the James river to New York, Aug., 11, 1862.

Benjamin Seeley, being a cripple, was rejected, but followed the regiment, and in battle lost an arm; after which he was mustered into the service, and received back-pay and bounty.

William B. Plimpton. Enlisted Sept. 26, 1861; discharged March 7, 1862, on account of injuries received in falling while in service.

William C. Graham, October 4, 1861; in Peninsula campaign till July, 1862; sent to hospital at David's Island, N. Y.; discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, August 15, 1862.

Seymour Smith, September 28, 1861; killed at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864.

Martin Sullivan, March 31, 1864; deserted before joining regiment.

John Ryan, March 31, 1864; deserted before joining regiment.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, Company D.—Philo D. Philips. Re-enlisted from Company G, Twenty-seventh Infantry, August 9, 1862, as captain; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862; exchanged November, 1862; promoted major November 7, 1862; in fight at Auburn Ford and Bristoe Station, October 14, 1862; discharged November 1, 1863, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

George H. Dore, sergeant, July 28, 1860; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862; exchanged November, 1862; captured a rebel flag at Gettysburg July 3, 1863, and received a medal of honor therefor; wounded at Auburn Ford, October 14, 1863; with General Grant's army till surrender of Lee; discharged June 3, 1865.

Milo C. Hopper, corporal, July 28, 1862; promoted sergeant September, 1863; sergeant-major June, 1864; wounded in front of Petersburg, June 22, 1864; promoted first lieutenant January, 1865; wounded March 31, 1865; discharged June 3, 1865.

Edwin R. Winegar, hospital steward, July, 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862; exchanged November 20, 1862; afterwards detailed as doctor's clerk; discharged April 1, 1864, and re-enlisted in the Thirteenth Regulars, as hospital steward, same date.

Alvin Hurlburt, July 28, 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862; paroled; discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, December 15, 1862.

George A. Mitchell, July 28, 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862; at battle of Gettysburg; afterwards on provost duty; discharged June 3, 1865.

Stephen B. Hunt, July 28, 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September

15, 1862; paroled; discharged October 15, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of disability; re-enlisted September 2, 1864, in Fifteenth Engineers (see history of that regiment).

George W. Fuller, August, 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862; exchanged November 20, 1862; killed at Reams' Station, Virginia, August 25, 1864.

Dennis O'Niell, July 28, 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862; paroled; discharged December 24, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

William R. Chambers, August 7, 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862; exchanged November 20, 1862; wounded at battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863; wounded before Petersburg, March, 1865; discharged June 3, 1865.

Hugh Gibbin, August 4, 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862; exchanged; detailed as provost guard at Second Corps headquarters till discharged, June 3, 1865.

Company F.—George W. Sheldon, corporal. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted sergeant; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September, 1862; exchanged November 20, 1862; in battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863; discharged September 29, 1863, and was promoted captain of Sixth United States Colored Troops; engaged at the time of exploding the mine before Petersburg; killed at the taking of New Market Bridge, September 29, 1864.

Lewis A. Ball, private, August, 1862; promoted sergeant; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September, 1862; exchanged November, 1862; in battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863; in battles preceding surrender General Lee, April, 1865.

Herman J. Smith, August 11, 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September, 1862; paroled; discharged by reason of surgeon's certificate of disability, December 11, 1862.

Andrew J. Davenport, August, 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862; exchanged November 20, 1862; at battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July, 1863; through campaign of 1864, under General Grant, till Lee's surrender; discharged June 3, 1865.

Norman N. Davenport, August, 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September, 1862; exchanged November 20, 1862; died at Centreville, Virginia, January 9, 1863.

Eli R. Heazlit, August 12, 1862; promoted corporal; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; exchanged November 20, 1862; in battles of Gettysburg, July, 1863; Mine Run, Virginia, November, 1863; wounded in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864; discharged December 25, 1864, by reason of consolidation of companies.

Charles W. Niles, August 12, 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September, 1862; exchanged November 20, 1862; in battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863; Bristoe Station, October 14, 1863; Morton's Ford, 1863; detailed as provost guard, April, 1864; remained so till discharged, June 3, 1865.

John W. Knapp, August, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, November 1, 1862.

Clinton E. Taylor, August, 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; exchanged; detailed as provost guard in spring of 1864; discharged June 9, 1865.

Company K.—John Q. Barringer, corporal, August, 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862; exchanged November 20, 1862; in battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; wounded and taken prisoner in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864; sent to Andersonville, Georgia; died there October 17, 1864.

Joseph Molloy. Enlisted in the regiment March 31, 1864, and deserted before being mustered in.

One Hundred and Eighth Regiment.—John W. Valentine, Company C. Enlisted August, 1862; in battle at Antietam, Maryland, September, 1862; died at Aquia creek, Virginia, April 30, 1863.

William Fairchild, Company D. Enlisted July 25, 1862, as corporal; in battles of Antietam, September, 1862; Chancellorsville, May, 1863; killed at Gettysburg, July, 1863.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, Company K.—John G. Evenden, second lieutenant. Enlisted August 22, 1862; promoted July 9, 1863, to first lieutenant; discharged August 18, 1864.

Charles G. Dickinson, sergeant, August 22, 1862; stationed at Norfolk, Virginia, and vicinity till May, 1864; after which he engaged in the various battles around Petersburg and Richmond till surrender of General Lee, April, 1865; discharged June 30, 1865.

Newlove Willison, sergeant, August 22, 1862; promoted to first sergeant May 3, 1865; wounded in battle at Fair Oaks, Virginia, October 27, 1864; discharged June 22, 1865.

Charles F. Lamont, corporal, August 22, 1862; promoted sergeant August 27, 1864; engaged in the fighting around Richmond from May, 1864, till surrender of rebel army, April, 1865; discharged June 22, 1865.

PLATE LXXXIII



RES. OF COL. SARDIS SIMMONS, RICHMOND, NEW YORK.

(A. G. SNELL, DEL.)

Henry H. Pillsbury, corporal, August 22, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, December 19, 1862.

George C. Beebe, August 25, 1862; promoted corporal; stationed at Norfolk, Virginia, eighteen months; joined Army of the James and participated in the battles around Petersburg and Richmond till Lee's surrender; discharged June 5, 1865.

Jesse H. Baker, corporal, August 21, 1862; after doing garrison duty at Norfolk till May, 1862, joined the Army of the James; in battle of Drury's Bluff, May, and Cold Harbor, June, 1864; killed before Petersburg, June 18, 1864.

Edward Ritter, August 22, 1862; promoted corporal January 10, 1863; in battles of Drury's Bluff and Cold Harbor; taken prisoner at Fair Oaks, October 27, 1864; sent to Libby prison; thence to Salisbury, North Carolina; released March 6, 1865; died at Annapolis, Maryland, March 23, 1865, of disease contracted in prison.

Warren P. Burt, musician, August, 1862; wounded June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Virginia; discharged spring of 1865.

Homer B. Webb, musician, August 22, 1862; wounded in front of Petersburg, Virginia, June 18, 1864; rejoined and remained with regiment till General Lee's surrender, April, 1865; discharged June 22, 1865.

Charles E. Smith, private, August 26, 1862; in battles of Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor; front of Petersburg July and August, 1864; wounded at battle of Fair Oaks, October 27, 1864; in hospital till discharged, August 9, 1865.

Benjamin F. Shaddock, August 22, 1862; stationed around Norfolk, Virginia, from October, 1862, to May, 1864; in battles near Petersburg and Richmond till Lee's surrender; discharged June 15, 1865.

Henry H. Shaddock, August 22, 1862; garrison duty at Norfolk to May, 1864; joined the Army of the James; in battles around Richmond; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; discharged from hospital July 17, 1865.

Thomas Fitzsimmons, August 27, 1862; on garrison duty at Norfolk eighteen months; detailed as teamster; discharged June 22, 1865.

Andrew D. Flint, December 15, 1863; in battle at Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor; around Petersburg and Richmond till Lee's surrender; transferred to 100th Regiment June, 1865; discharged August 24, 1865.

George N. Webb, Dec. 16, 1863; in battle at Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, in front of Petersburg and Richmond till surrender of General Lee; transferred to 100th Regiment, June, 1865; discharged Aug. 28, 1865.

Curtis Baker, Aug. 22, 1862; on garrison duty eighteen months at Norfolk, Va.; engaged in campaign 1864, around Richmond; wounded at Fort Harrison, Oct. 7, 1864; discharged from hospital, June 19, 1865.

Hiram H. Reynolds, Aug. 25, 1862; on provost duty several months; was ward master at Corps Hospital, Point of Rocks, Va.; discharged June 30, 1865.

Mareus De Smidt, Aug. 31, 1862; discharged at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 10, 1863, by reason of injuries received on railroad.

Joseph C. Barnhart, Aug. 22, 1862; on garrison duty at Norfolk, Va., till May, 1864; joined Army of James; engaged in battles around Richmond till Lee's surrender, April, 1865; discharged June 30, 1865.

Wm. T. Manahan, Sept., 1862; lost an arm in the fight at Drury's Bluff, Va., May, 1864; discharged in consequence.

John Northup. Enlisted in January, 1864, and died soon afterward.

George Stubbs, Dec. 15, 1863; taken prisoner at the battle of Fair Oaks, Oct. 27, 1864; sent to Libby prison, thence to Salisbury, N. C.; released Feb. 22, 1865; died at Annapolis, Md., March 30, 1865, of disease contracted in prison.

Loring A. Taylor, Aug. 30, 1862; discharged March 10, 1863, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Wm. H. Hawkins, March 15, 1865; discharged May 9, 1865.

Harlow M. Beebe, Aug. 22, 1862; stationed at Norfolk, Va., till discharged, Oct. 13, 1863, by reason of surgeon's certificate of disability.

Albert Shattock, Dec. 15, 1863; in battle of Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Fair Oaks, Oct. 27, 1864; in various engagements till Lee's surrender; transferred to 100th Regiment, June, 1865; discharged Sept. 10, 1865.

James R. Smith, Aug. 26, 1862; absent from regiment after May, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Daniel S. G. Godden, 104th Infantry; Co. E, Feb., 1862; in Peninsula campaign of 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability; re-enlisted in 4th Cavalry.

Robert Lubbock, Co. G, 33d Infantry, May 7, 1862; in Peninsula campaign of 1862; battle of Antietam, Sept., 1862; Fredericksburg, Feb., 1862; Chancellorsville, May, 1863; discharged June 2, 1863.

Lewis R. Gates, July, 1861, 7th Ohio; killed at Port Republic, June 9, 1862.

David Lindley, 147th, Co. E; the only drafted man from the town who went

personally into the army; taken prisoner in battle of Wilderness, May 5, 1864; sent to Andersonville, Ga.; died there, October 7, 1864.

Monroe Bradley, 187th Infantry, Co. G, Sept. 10, 1864; died of fever contracted in the trenches around Richmond, Va., Dec. 5, 1864.

Myron L. Bunnell, 3d Regiment.

Dennis A. Parmele, Co. D, 188th Infantry, Sept. 9, 1864; detailed as teamster; discharged June 5, 1865.

John A. Roe, Co. F, 188th, March 28, 1865; discharged July 1, 1865.

Eugene De Los Lloyd, Co. K, 55th Ohio Infantry, Oct. 13, 1863; taken prisoner at battle of Chancellorsville; rejoined regiment, October; in battles Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain; at Atlanta, Ga., with General Sherman till close of war; discharged July 20, 1865.

The Fifteenth Engineers, Company K.—Edwin E. Bond, Sept. 3, 1864; appointed sergeant; discharged June 13, 1865.

John L. Wood, sergeant. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1864; discharged with regiment, June 13, 1865.

Franklin Lage, corporal, Sept. 1, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Franklin K. Pierce, corporal, Sept. 3, 1864; discharged June 30, 1865, by order of Secretary of War.

Stephen B. Hunt. Enlisted Sept. 2, 1864, from Co. D, 126th; promoted corporal, Dec. 24, 1864; with Army of Potomac till Lee's surrender; discharged June 13, 1865.

Benjamin F. Taylor, private, Sept. 2, 1864; discharged with the regiment.

Frederick Huntley, Sept. 2, 1864; discharged June 13, 1865.

Hiram C. Jenkins, Sept. 2, 1864; served till regiment was discharged.

Oliver Allen, Sept. 3, 1864; discharged June 13, 1865.

Ortes B. Baker, Sept. 2, 1864; discharged with regiment.

James H. Baker, Sept. 5, 1864; promoted first sergeant, Dec. 24, 1864; reduced to private, June 1, 1865; discharged June 13, 1865.

William W. Barnhart, Aug. 5, 1864; discharged with regiment.

William J. Burrell, Sept. 5, 1864; discharged June 13, 1865.

Frederick M. Chamberlain, Sept. 5, 1864; discharged with regiment.

First Artillery, Battery L.—William H. Shelton, first sergeant, Oct. 31, 1861; in second Bull Run fight, Aug., 1862; Antietam, Sept., 1862; Fredericksburg, Dec., 1862; Chancellorsville, May, 1863; Gettysburg, July, 1863; discharged Dec. 28, 1863, by reason of re-enlistment.

Charles W. Hale, sergeant, Nov. 2, 1861; in battles of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862; Antietam, Sept., 1862; Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run; in Virginia campaign of 1864; discharged Nov. 6, 1864.

Erastus A. Chapin, Sept. 1, 1864; promoted corporal, May 1, 1865; in battle at Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 5 and 6, 1865; at Petersburg at time of its surrender; discharged June 19, 1865.

Henry D. Hale, private, Nov. 2, 1861; in second battle Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness; in General Grant's campaign of 1864; discharged Nov. 6, 1864.

Charles S. Lewis, Sept. 1, 1864; discharged June 19, 1865, by reason of order from War Department.

Michael Sullivan, Sept. 3, 1864; discharged on order from Department of War, June 19, 1865.

Adelbert H. Graham, March 7, 1864; in General Grant's campaign of 1864, from the crossing of the Rapidan in May, to General Lee's surrender, April, 1865; discharged June 19, 1865.

George L. Huntington, Sept., 1, 1864; in battle Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 5 and 6, 1865; before Petersburg, April 2, 1865; discharged June 19, 1865.

William F. Sheldon, Sept. 1, 1864; died of typhoid fever, Feb. 5, 1865.

William Cooper, Sept. 1, 1864; in battle Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 7, 1865; before Petersburg until its evacuation; discharged June 19, 1865.

Charles H. Lee, Sept. 9, 1864; discharged June 17, 1865.

Company D.—Edward S. Whiting, Aug. 11, 1864; in numerous skirmishes; discharged June 18, 1865.

Jno. W. Parmele, Aug. 11, 1864; in several minor engagements; discharged June 18, 1865.

Wm. H. Shelton, re-enlisted Dec. 28, 1863, as first sergeant; promoted second lieutenant May 2, 1864; first lieutenant Sept. 1, 1864; wounded and taken prisoner May 5, 1864; sent to Macon, Ga.; escaped on fourth attempt; discharged June 17, 1865.

Fourth Artillery, Battery C.—Robt. Lubbock, first sergeant; re-enlisted from Thirty-third Infantry, Jan., 1864; in General Grant's campaign of 1864, till surrender of General Lee, April, 1865, serving as infantry; discharged Sept., 1865.

Eugene A. Green, Jan. 12, 1864; taken prisoner at Reams' Station, Aug. 25,

1864; in Libby prison, and Salisbury, N. C., till paroled, Feb. 28, 1865; discharged May 26, 1865, on account of poor health.

John S. Green, Jan. 7, 1864; sun-struck near Cold Harbor, Va., June, 1864; in hospital five months; with regiment in field when Lee surrendered; discharged Sept., 1865.

John Harvey, Dec. 24, 1863; detailed as pioneer to the regiment; died in Carver Hospital, Washington, Nov. 13, 1864.

Ephriam Francis, Dec. 24, 1863; discharged from hospital June, 1865.

Robert M. Foskett, Dec. 24, 1863; in battle of Wilderness, May 6 and 7, 1864; Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, June, 1864; wounded Oct. 17, 1864; died in Howard Hospital, Washington, Jan. 31, 1865.

Charles Moshier, Dec. 24, 1863; wounded in front of Petersburg, and discharged in consequence in summer of 1865.

James O'Neil, Dec. 24, 1863; taken prisoner at Reams' Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; sent to Salisbury, N. C.; paroled Feb., 1865; furloughed home; died May 24, 1865, of disease contracted in prison.

Schuyler W. Case, Aug., 1862; in General Grant's campaign of 1864, serving as infantry, till Lee's surrender, April, 1865; discharged June, 1865.

Frederick T. Shelton, Aug. 12, 1862; doing garrison duty in defenses of Washington till March, 1864; joined the Army of the Potomac; taken prisoner at Reams' Station, Aug. 25, 1864; sent to Salisbury, N. C.; paroled Feb. 28, 1865; discharged May 31, 1865.

Myron L. Taft, Jan., 1864; in Grant's campaign of 1864, from the battle of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, till surrender of Lee, April, 1865; discharged Oct. 2, 1865.

Battery M.—Daniel S. G. Gregory. Re-enlisted from 104th Infantry, Aug., 1863; taken prisoner at the Weldon Railroad, Aug. 31, 1864; sent to Salisbury, N. C.; died there Nov. 22, 1864.

Channing Millard, Jan. 4, 1864; taken prisoner in the battle of the Wilderness, May, 1864; confined at Andersonville, Ga., four months; Florence, S. C., three months; exchanged Dec. 13, 1864; discharged Sept. 26, 1865.

George G. Shaddock, Aug., 1863; served as infantry till Lee's surrender; discharged Sept., 1865.

Seramus B. Shaddock, August 29, 1863; in battle of Wilderness, May, 1864, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Reams' Station, Hatcher's Run, and others of that campaign till surrender of General Lee; discharged September 26, 1865.

Battery A.—Peter Mattice, January 5, 1864; in battle of Wilderness, May, 1864; Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, June, 1864; taken sick and sent to hospital; discharged there June 28, 1865.

Battery H.—Augustus C. Brown, first lieutenant, June 21, 1863; promoted captain December 23, 1863; through the campaign of 1864; under General Grant in Virginia till discharged, December 5, 1864, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Eighth Artillery, Battery D.—Henry P. Sturges, hospital steward, December 22, 1863; reduced to the ranks, Jan. 20, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 3, 1864; sent to Philadelphia hospital and promoted hospital steward; discharged June 1, 1865.

William N. Page. Enlisted in 1862, in a battery of artillery; letter unknown.

CAVALRY.

First Veteran.—John C. Griffith, first sergeant, July 28, 1863; engaged with the enemy at New Market, Virginia, May 15, 1864; Piedmont, June 5, 1864; Lynchburg, June 24; discharged July 20, 1865.

William Stewart, August, 1863; taken prisoner; released.

John H. Eldridge, August, 1863; no report since enlistment.

Edward H. Brady, first lieutenant, July, 1863; promoted captain spring of 1865; discharged July, 1865.

First Dragoons, Company A.—Willis Cooper. Enlisted September 5, 1864; representative recruit for Stephen H. Ainsworth; discharged summer of 1865.

Company G.—Robert Misker, March 16, 1865; discharged on general order from War Department.

Third Cavalry, Company H.—James E. Wheatley, September 10, 1862; in skirmish at Washington, North Carolina; furloughed home; died August 18, 1864.

William Coney, February, 1864; in the numerous raids of General Kautz around Petersburg and Richmond.

Eighth, Company B.—Frederick Pach, 1861; discharged by reason of re-enlistment, December, 1863.

William S. Sturges, September 8, 1864; in several skirmishes in Shenandoah valley; discharged May 11, 1865.

Joseph Flint, October, 1861. Re-enlisted December, 1863; discharged with regiment, June, 1865.

Company K.—Theodore P. Whiting, October 14, 1861; taken prisoner at Winchester, Virginia, May 25, 1862; released September 13, 1862; discharged, and re-enlisted December 1, 1863; corporal in Company D; skirmished at White Oak Swamp, Black and White Station; at Roanoke Station, June, 1864; taken prisoner at Stony Creek, June 29, 1864; sent to Savannah, Georgia; exchanged March 25, 1865; discharged June 27, 1865.

Company M.—Edward H. Millington, August, 1862; wounded while on picket at Dumfries, Virginia, March 3, 1863; transferred to Eleventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, October 9, 1863; orderly to medical inspector, U.S.A., Washington; discharged July 14, 1865.

Isaac Ermis, August, 1862; discharged spring of 1864, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Company H.—Charles P. Murrill, corporal, August 31, 1862; in battles of Chancellorsville, Virginia, May, 1863; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July, 1863; in campaign of 1864, in Virginia, till Lee's surrender; discharged June 27, 1865.

Twenty-second, Company G.—Charles S. Huntingdon, August 5, 1864; in battles of Cedar Run, October 19, 1864; Waynesborough, Virginia, March 2, 1865; at Winchester, Virginia, and vicinity; discharged August 9, 1865.

Frank F. Huntingdon, August 5, 1864; in battles of Winchester, Virginia, September, 1864; Strasburgh, October 12, Cedar Creek, October 19, Winchester, November 12, 1864; discharged June 6, 1865.

NAVAL.

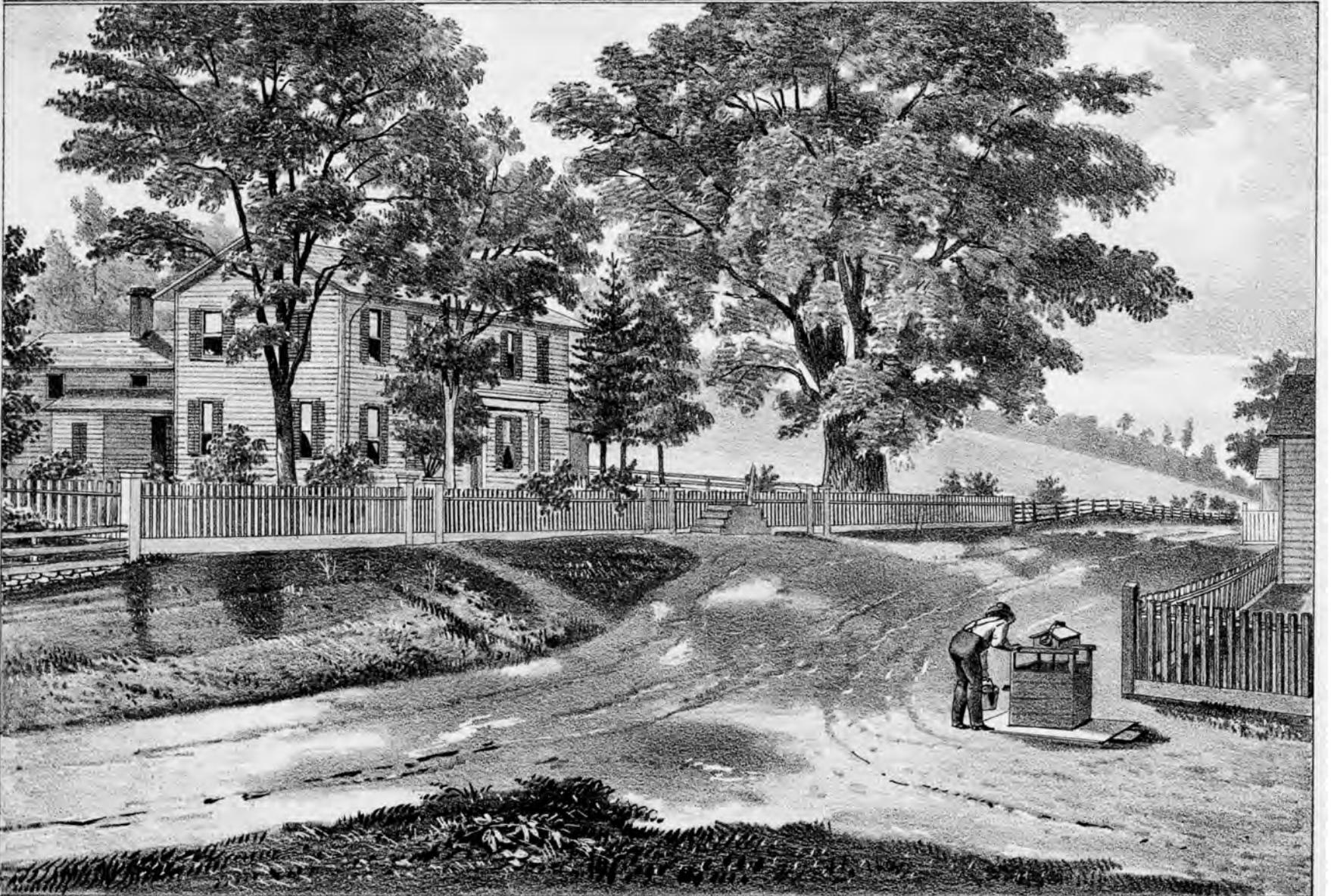
George T. Fletcher, September 8, 1864; with the Mississippi squadron a short time; taken sick; sent to hospital; discharged May, 1865; died July 17, 1865.

Frederick C. Smith, September 7, 1864; clearing the banks of the Mississippi of guerillas, from Vicksburg to Memphis, till February, 1865; transferred to hospital at Memphis as steward till discharged, June 20, 1865.

This town sent a greater number of men, in proportion to its population, than any in the county. There were one hundred and seventy-two enlisted regularly, eight substitutes, and twenty-two credited from other localities, making the large number of two hundred and two soldiers from a town of small area.



RES. OF I. J. ABBEY, RICHMOND, ONTARIO CO., N.Y.



RES. OF D. L. HAMILTON, RICHMOND, ONTARIO CO., N.Y.

TOWN OF RICHMOND.

RICHMOND IN THE EARLY DAYS.

It was in September, 1779, when an army of white men penetrated the territory of the *Senecas*, that the beauty and fertility of that country was made known to the cultivators of the rocky shores of New England. Here were fields long cultivated, and from the mazes of the forests the troops came out upon plains covered with corn and bearing fruit-trees. The Indians fled, overpowered, and, warned by Sullivan's morning and evening gun of his whereabouts, kept at a distance. Near the Indian castle, at the foot of Honeoye lake, were afterwards turned up many relics of the camp, and the early settlers found little change from the day when the retiring army left behind them a solitude and a desolation. In April, 1787, Gideon Pitts, James Goodwin, and Asa Simmons left Dighton, Massachusetts, for a home in this eulogized region. At Elmira they erected its first white habitation, and there raised a crop of corn. Returning home, their report resulted in the formation of the Dighton company, whose object was the purchase of a large tract when Phelps had perfected a title. Calvin Jacobs and Gideon Pitts were deputed to attend the Indian treaty and select the land. Following the survey into townships, forty-six thousand and eighty acres of land were purchased. A large portion was known as Pittstown, in honor of the first settlers. Title to this purchase was taken in the name of Calvin Jacobs and John Smith.

In 1789, Captain Peter Pitts, William, his son, Deacon Coddling, George, his son, Calvin Jacobs, and John Smith arrived, and surveyed the towns of Richmond and Bristol.

Land was divided by lot. Captain Pitts drew three thousand acres, mostly situated at the foot of Honeoye lake, and including the site of the village destroyed by Sullivan ten years previously, land near Allen's Hill, and the rest in Livonia. Improvement was begun in the spring of 1790, by Gideon and William Pitts. Coming in with two yoke of oxen, they made a temporary shelter with their sled, using the boards of the box and bottom. This camp was near the present house of George Swan. Their farming began on a field situated on the northeast corner of the cross-roads, three-fourths of a mile east from the village of Honeoye. Captain Peter Pitts, his family, John Coddling and family arrived the 2d of December. During the season the brothers Gideon and William, having got in some crop, built a good log house. This was torn down, and a new one of square timber erected, which might have been called the "Long House" by the travelers on the old Genesee road, so long compared to width was its dimension. Years later a part was removed, and still it stands the "longest house in town." When it was built is unknown, but its only predecessor was the house of 1790. It is now owned and occupied by D. Phelps' heirs. It is well preserved and was solidly constructed. Its doors, studded with nails, are supported by heavy strap-iron hinges, extending nearly across them. In this house lived Captain Pitts, his wife, and ten children, some of whom became prominent citizens. For three years the family were sole residents of the town. Captain Pitts purchased some year-old apple-trees in Bloomfield, set out two and a half acres, and placed a fence about each tree. The trees were grafted with scions brought out in his saddle-bags. This was the first orchard in the town. Game was abundant. A hunter named Elisha Pratt lived with Pitts, and killed as many as half a dozen deer in a day, and the venison was no unwelcome addition to the rough bill of fare. The Pitts house, standing on the old Indian trail from Canandaigua to Genesee, was the only house on the road where travelers could be accommodated, and hence is mentioned by noted persons who enjoyed its protection. Louis Philippe, accompanied by Talleyrand, while journeying in 1805 through this region, passed the Sabbath with Captain Pitt; also, ten years earlier, De Liancourt visited the captain while stopping at Canandaigua. He says: "We set out with Blacons to visit an estate belonging to one Mr. Pitt, of which we had heard much talk through the country. On our arrival we found the house crowded with Presbyterians, its owner attending to a noisy, tedious harangue, delivered by a minister (Rev. Z. Hunn) with such violence of elocution that he appeared all over in a perspiration. We found it very difficult to obtain some oats for our horses and a few morsels for dinner." The duke admired the handsome women in attendance, and found them

"even more pleasant to our senses than the fine rural scenery." Rev. Hunn at stated times held meetings at Captain Pitts', in 1793. Gideon Pitts, the captain's oldest son, married Lorinda Hulbert, of Richmond. The first death in Richmond was the first wife of Colonel William Pitts; her demise occurred April 9, 1793, at the early age of 23 years. His second wife was Hannah Taft, of East Bloomfield; she died in 1802, and a third wife, Hannah Richmond, was found at Dighton. Samuel Pitts married Deborah Richmond, and, after her death, Percis Barnard. Further reference to the family will be made hereafter in connection with other pioneers. Eber Sibley and Edward Hazen were also early residents of this vicinity, as was Edward Taylor. Mr. Hazen was the first path-master of the town, and the incumbent of various other offices. In the gully south of Dr. Crooks, Silas Whitney built a log cabin in 1799, and resided there some time while engaged in clearing up the land. John Pennell, of Massachusetts, moved to Cortland county in 1807, and six years later came to the town of Richmond in sleighs drawn by oxen and horses. The family consisted of seven persons. The children's names were John, Abraham, Epaphras, Horace, and Martha. John remained at the Cortland farm caring for the stock till near the first of June, when his father came on, and helped him drive them to the new farm. The stock consisted of eight cattle, half a dozen hogs, and about thirty sheep, some of which died on the way. Mr. Pennell bought fifty acres of John Rhodes, paying fourteen dollars per acre. On the place was a double-hewed log house, a log barn, and some twenty-five acres of cleared land. He took up two lots from the State of Connecticut,—one of one hundred, and one of eighty acres. The war had closed, produce had no price, and after a hard struggle the land reverted to the State. It was re-purchased by his sons John and Abraham, who not only paid for it, but for additional land to the number of over eight hundred acres. Four more children were added to the Pennell family—Dennis, Nancy, Randolph, and Chauncey. John, Abraham, and Nancy married and settled in the town. John lives with Thomas R. Reed, of Honeoye, and is about eighty years old, and Abraham lives a half-mile east of the village. The sons just named operated one of the old-time distilleries for some years. Ebenezer Farrer lived where J. Bray now resides and later sold, and moved to Canada. Jonathan Rhodes was an early settler near where F. G. Pennell lives, on a tract that belonged to Oliver Phelps. Rhodes also engaged in distilling liquor.

Richmond Centre, District No. 7.—A diminutive settlement, located as the name indicates, sprang into being, flourished, and now rests in quiet. Here town business was done; here was a stock company sustained by farmers, and here was organized the first religious society and was opened the first school in that region.

The following were early settlers in and near the "Centre": Noah Ashley; Elias and Joseph Gilbert; David, William, Sanford, and Heman Crooks; Philip Reed and his sons, John F., Silas, Wheeler, William, and Philip; Whitely Marsh; John and Eleazer Freney; Deacon Harmon, Roderick Steele, Cyrus Wells, Isaac and Alden Adams, Daniel H. Goodsell, O. Ridsen, and some others.

Noah Ashley, in 1802, purchased, at five dollars per acre, a farm of one hundred and eighty-five acres, comprising lot 32, upon which a man named Fuller had built a log house and cleared a few acres. His son, Noah Ashley, now lives on the homestead. In the spring of 1803 his wife and two children, Eliza and Hiram, joined him. Squire Ashley was agent for sale of the greater part of the land in the southwest part of the town. He was supervisor for years, and was well qualified for the various positions of trust assigned him by his townsmen.

Deacon Elias Gilbert settled in 1803 on the farm now owned by John Norgate. He soon sold to Roderick Steele, his brother-in-law, and bought of David Crooks the farm now the property of William H. Wright, deceased. Deacon Gilbert was a tanner and a shoemaker. His tannery and shop stood just north of J. Daniels' residence, and he not only made these pursuits remunerative, but likewise cleared his farm of its heavy growth of timber. Fifty years he lived upon his selected farm. To him fell the work of locating a site for burial-ground and meeting-house, and finally he moved to Davenport, Iowa, where, at the good old age of ninety-five, he passed away.

Eleazer Freney settled on the northeast corner, opposite the Congregational church,

on the present property of T. O'Neil, and the east part of the recent property of Hon. Hiram Ashley, son of Noah. Where Frank Ashley, a grandson of the squire, now lives, John Freny was the original occupant. Opposite Freny lived Whiting Marsh, upon the lot now owned by John Norgate.

David Crooks, from Blanford, Massachusetts, moved in 1800, with his wife and five children, to this locality. Eli and Riley were his sons, and Rachel, Zada, and Sarah his daughters. Mr. Crooks accompanied a party seeking homes in Ohio. They mostly located in that State, but on the return he saw this section, and made a purchase of the farm now owned by the heirs of William H. Wright. He sold, in 1803, at a nominal figure, ten acres of land for public uses. Here were erected a school-house, a church, and a parsonage. An acre or two in the rear was set aside for a grave-yard. After seven years' residence he sold to Deacon Gilbert, and bought seven hundred and fifty acres three-fourths of a mile east from Honeoye. This land, now owned by John Pennell, had been reserved by Judge Oliver Phelps for a homestead. The judge had erected thereon a large farm-house, still standing, and occupied by Myron H. Blackmer, son-in-law of John Pennell, Esq. He had also erected a saw- and a grist-mill, probably the first in town, upon Mill creek. The grist-mill was east of south from the farm-house, and the saw-mill east from the grist-mill, on land now owned by Frank G. Pennell. These mills, once indispensable, have long ago gone to ruin. Thirty years ago, the ruin of the old grist-mill, with decaying roof and crumbling frame, stood leaning over the creek as a reminder of a by-gone age. For five years Mr. Crooks occupied the farm, improved its fields, and set out an orchard, still serviceable; then was presented a claim for the land by a son-in-law of Judge Phelps, and the property was swept away. This loss and an injury at the mill caused his death, while but forty-four years of age. Four children were added to the family of David Crooks in Richmond,—David K, Eunice, William, and Polly. The first, seventy-six years of age, and a resident of the town, is said to be its oldest native-born inhabitant.

William Crooks, father of David, came out from Massachusetts in 1802, bringing with him his sons Heman and Sanford. He purchased and built a house upon the farm now owned by Ira Allen, Sr., and after eighteen years' residence died there. Heman Crooks, in 1801, had been out to see the country, and next year married, and, emigrating to Richmond, settled upon the farm now owned by Hiram D. Adams. Sanford Crooks lived with his father, and aided him in carrying on the farm. He married a daughter of Jacob Frost, and soon after died of fever, then prevalent.

Daniel H. Goodsell, of Vermont, built a house on a farm part of which is the property of William, son of Squire Ashley, and here lived with his family until well advanced in years.

Oresimus Ridsen was a blacksmith, and lived in a log house built near the south side of William Ashley's garden. His shop stood south of the cabin, near Whetstone brook.

Isaac Bishop came west with David Crooks, worked for him one year, and settled on the lot now owned by Edward Olmstead. At a barn-raising in 1802, for Deacon Harmon, a bent fell, and killing an adopted son of the deacon, named Butts, it stunned Bishop, and he recovered only to find his memory of the past obliterated. He again learned his letters, taught by his wife, and even the names of his children had been forgotten.

District No. 6 lies in the northeast part of the town. Lots 5 and 6 were purchased in 1795 by Lemuel and Cyrus Chipman, who came from Vermont to Pittstown by sled, with horse and ox teams driven by Asa Dennison and Levi Blackmer, hired men. They were eighteen days on the road. Lemuel Chipman had been a surgeon in the war for Independence, and in Ontario became a judge of the courts, was a member of the Legislature, a State senator, and was twice an elector for president and vice-president. About 1817 he settled in Sheldon, Wyoming county, where he died at an advanced age. Lemuel, his son, was a volunteer in the war of 1812; was taken prisoner at Queenstown, and afterwards exchanged. Samuel, another son, was an ardent temperance man. He visited every jail and poor-house, not only in New York, but Ohio, and four other States, and collected material for the *Star of Temperance*, a paper of which he was the editor, and which was published in 1828, at Rochester. A daughter, Altie, married Dr. E. W. Cheney, of Canandaigua. David Aken came to town and located a lot south of the residence of Isaac Abbey, on the west of the road. Uriel, his son, settled on a farm of one hundred acres opposite his father, and erected the old framed building yet standing on the farm of Isaac Green. Orry Aken, another son, located on thirty acres now the northeast part of David K. Crooks' farm. The father and sons were blacksmiths, in a shop built in front of Uriel's place, near the road. Here the Akens resided for twenty years until the wife of David Aken died, when all sold and moved to farms on the road to Honeoye from Allen's hill. The father sold to a son-in-law, Jonathan Jeromes, and his sons to William Baker. David and Orry settled on the Henry Ogden

place, and Uriel bought where Benjamin Ogden lives. The family were cut off by consumption, a disease hereditary to them. Uriel's farm at his death passed to William Sibley.

Thomas Wilson, son-in-law of David Aken, purchased a large tract joining Uriel on the south, and extending to include the present farm of Dr. J. C. K. Crooks. He built two log houses, one near the residence of Isaac Green, the other near Dr. Crooks; the latter he rented. He sold to Tilness Bentley, Sr., the south half, and later, to William Baker, the north part. When Baker died these lands fell to his sons James and William, and then as time elapsed passed with the farm of Mr. Jeromes into the hands of John Abbey. Wilson bought and built where Charles Quayle lives.

Tilness Bentley, Sr., not only purchased of Wilson in 1808, but entered a sixty-acre lot on the east, which is now owned by James McClurg. He had six children on his arrival, and five others were born to him in his new home. Of this large family four died in their minority. The two eldest sons were in the war of 1812. Tilness, Jr., was a prisoner, taken at Queenstown, but soon after exchanged. Tilness, Sr., about 1815 fell through a bridge, and was rendered insane by the accident. His life was protracted to eighty-four years. His son Tilness was a man of unblemished reputation; passed his life in Richmond, and died March, 1875, aged eighty-two. In 1798, William Baker, Esq., with his wife and a large family, arrived, and entered land adjoining Chipman, the farms being separated by the Genesee highway. His first purchase was of four hundred acres, extending from the Honeoye road to the Bristol line. Part of an apple-orchard set out by him is still in a bearing condition. William Baker was forty years old when he settled in Richmond, and, having been elected justice of the peace, held the office during life. He was twice married. His second wife died March, 1805, and was buried in a small grove on the ridge, near his residence. The locality is known as the "Baker cemetery," and in this consecrated ground lie the remains of a score or more of the early settlers. He erected a fine frame building for a residence across the road from his old home, and upon a hill from which one may view nearly the whole town. He was the founder of Methodism in Richmond, and his house was ever open to all clergymen of that denomination. Here was organized the first Methodist society in town. Meetings were held at his house, barn, or the neighboring grove until the old church was erected east of Abbey's Corners. Here the society flourished till a new church was built in 1860, at Allen's Hill. He married a third time, and January 14, 1824, aged sixty-six years, died suddenly while sitting in a chair conversing with members of the family. He was buried in the cemetery referred to, as was also his wife, Anna M., on February 14, 1853. Of a family seventeen in number of children, not one survives in this town. One son, Elisha, enlisted in the army; was stationed at Green Bay, and while out one night away from the fort, with two comrades, was attacked and killed by wolves; the others escaped.

Aaron and John Abbey, father and son, came to Richmond in 1800. Aaron fought at Bunker Hill, and served through the war. When discharged and on his way home, weary and foot-sore, he stopped near Albany, at a small tavern, for breakfast. His bill for that meal was *eighty dollars*. He had served ten months for the Continental currency which had returned him so small an equivalent. Trusting in the honor of his country to redeem her promises, he sold his farm and took pay in Continental paper, which became worthless; then, disappointed and broken in health, he came, as said, to Richmond, where he soon died. John, his youngest son, twenty years of age, soon hired to William Baker by the month, and while so engaged asked the squire for his oldest daughter, Elizabeth, and he was married before being twenty-one. Abbey first bought a lot of fifty acres, part of the farm now belonging to David Crooks. Other acres were added till he had one hundred and forty, which, in 1838, he sold to Mr. Crooks. Elected constable and collector, he had at one time one hundred and fifty summonses to serve upon parties in this and adjacent towns. In 1829 he moved to the four corners northward, where he had purchased forty acres of his father-in-law's place, and put up a good house. Travelers solicited permission to lodge with him, and he did not refuse them. A license was obtained and a tavern opened, in which he did a prosperous business, which he closed in 1845, and thereafter attended to farming. He died aged eighty-two, wealthy and highly esteemed. It is related of him that in the early day the flour was found to have given out. A bag was filled with wheat, shouldered, and taken to a mill on the creek, three miles distant. He found the water drawn off to clean the race. The miller told him "the sooner it is cleaned the sooner you get your grist; if you want to help there is a chance." He worked three days, and then received three dollars and his flour. While living with his father, where now is the place of Dr. Crooks, he was returning home on horseback along a bridle path, and, reaching a brook on the farm, turned the horse into a field and set off barefoot, and carrying saddle and bridle for home. The howl of a wolf attracted his attention; responding howls were heard, and soon sounded near by. Abbey set off on a run; but, turning an angle of the path, had made but a few rods



MRS. LYDIA STANLEY.



LUTHER STANLEY.



MRS. LUCINDA S. MARTIN.



RES. OF MRS. L. S. MARTIN, RICHMOND, ONTARIO COUNTY, N.Y.

PLATE LXXXVI.



COL. WHEELER REED.

MRS. PHILIA G. REED.



RES. OF WHEELER REED, RICHMOND, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.

along the foot of the hill when a pack of the beasts darted out in close pursuit. The saddle and bridle thrown down checked pursuit for the moment, and Abbey fled with the rapidity lent by fear, and reached home safely. Seth Tubbs, Sr., in 1800, took up fifty acres on the north side of the McClurg road, and afterwards added sixty acres. A cooper by trade, he built a shop near his dwelling, taught the business to his son and made many barrels, and later, erecting a comfortable framed house in front of his orchard, lived in ease for many years. His death took place February 19, 1859, aged eighty-five. His wife died aged ninety-one, on March 24, 1865. David Crawford moved in contemporary with Bentley, and purchased where T. A. Crooks lives. He was a prominent citizen, and removed to Michigan, where he died. Two sons are Methodist Episcopal ministers; his daughters were at one time teachers in the Green Bay mission school. A man named Doyle was an early resident where P. Bacon resides. He had a double-log house near the turn of the road. A daughter, Mrs. Brownell, resides in town.

Allen's Hill, district No. 2, adjoins West Bloomfield on the north. In 1796 and 1797, Moses Allen, with his sons, Peter and Nathaniel, and their families, became residents of this vicinity. Peter became a soldier, commanded a regiment at Queenstown, where he was captured, and rose to be a brigadier-general. He was a member of the Legislature from Ontario. He moved in 1816 to Terre Haute, in Indiana.

Nathaniel Allen was the primitive blacksmith of Pittstown. He began as a journeyman at Canandaigua; then started a shop in this town near the tile-factory south of Allen's Hill. Afterwards he worked in a shop on the hill known by his name. Mr. Allen was an officer of militia, sheriff, and a member of the Legislature. In 1812 he was commissioner and paymaster on the Niagara frontier. He died in 1833, at Louisville, Kentucky. An only daughter was the first wife of Hon. R. L. Rose, who occupied the homestead on the hill from 1829 till 1857, and now resides at Hagerstown, Maryland. Joseph, son of James Garlinghouse, a settler in Ontario about 1800, from New Jersey, some years after arrival here bought twenty-five acres near Allen's Hill, giving in payment the uniform of a militia officer. He served in the war of 1812; was at the burning of Buffalo; brought back a musket which he exchanged for a cow. He married Submit Sheldon, and settled in the west part of town on the farm now owned by Tisdale Ashley. Joseph Garlinghouse raised a family of eight children; four are living, Nelson, Joseph, Louise, and Mary. Nelson, the only resident in town, has lived twenty-six years on Allen's Hill. Mr. Garlinghouse held various offices of trust in town, and at his death, in 1862, was janitor of the State Senate chamber. Mr. Folger addressed the Senate in reference to his decease, and the following brief extract is given:

"During that intense anti-Masonic excitement which convulsed western New York he was in active service of the State in pursuit and capture of the persons indicted as participants in the Morgan abduction, and was also in the service of the government in the removal of the *Cherokees* beyond the Mississippi, and in these capacities exhibited resolution, sagacity, and persistence."

Cyrus Wells, of Vermont, purchased and built upon the farm now owned by George Ray, about a mile north from the centre, on the Genesee road. Sylvester Curtis took up the farm opposite the residence of William Culver. A man named Boyd located on the Culver farm, and Jenkins upon the lot late the property of Horace Gilbert. Michael Scovill built where Judge H. Smith resides, and died in town. His son Abijah sold to William Smith, whose son, now seventy-six years of age, is the present occupant. Hugh Gregg was an early settler near the old outlet on No. 35, and occupied a small log house, whose remains are yet in existence. George Fox and Abram Wiley were also early settlers in this vicinity. Gideon Gates came in early, and built a three-story tavern west of the Episcopal church. The third story was occupied by a lodge of Freemasons, the largest in this part of the country. Gates sold to David Pierpont, and went to Michigan.

David Pierpont, of Vermont, came out in 1816, and bought of Bemis, where Amos Symonds lives. Here he engaged in cabinet-making, as Bemis had done before him. In settlers' houses were found chairs, sideboards, tables, and other furniture of his workmanship. He purchased Gates' tavern before its completion, in 1818, and combined tavern-keeping with cabinet-making for several years. He put the first post-coaches on the road from Canandaigua to Genesee, and ran a daily line for years. Mr. Pierpont died in town, in 1862, aged seventy-three years. His son, D. A. Pierpont, sixty years of age, is a present resident. Samuel Caldwell opened a store in 1816, on the lot east of the Episcopal church. Thomas Williams was a store-keeper at a later period, and now, aged eighty-three, is a resident of Le Roy.

Joshua Phillips, of Dighton, Massachusetts, had worked for Philip Short in 1791; and in 1803 bought and built where A. Slegt lives. A large family came west with him, and twenty-seven days passed while on the journey. They brought out a flock of sheep for Captain Pitts. The family temporarily lived with Sylvester Wheeler, where George Johnson now resides. Three families at one time dwelt

in this house. There was but one room below; a ladder led to two rooms above. The Dighton people of Bristol turned out and put up a house for him. Apertures for doors and windows were filled by blankets. He was in the war of 1812, and a lieutenant in the company of Captain Clark, stationed at Schlosser. He was captured at Queenstown, sent to Halifax, paroled; returned home and drew provisions to the lines till the war ended. He died in town, eighty-four years of age, during the year 1865. Nathan Hicks, of Dighton, built a house upon the farm of John Savage, and here he died, advanced in years. Elijah Wheeler had been a previous settler on the place. Pierce Chamberlain, son-in-law to Captain Pitts, located where L. Tiffany lives, but remained a brief time.

Dennison's Corners and Richmond mills lie in the northwest part of the town. Asa Dennison came to Richmond in 1795, and, with Levi Blackmer, set out to find a home. They selected what is known as Dennison's Corners, being induced thereto by the thrifty timber, which they regarded as an index of a fertile soil. Dennison arcticed at three dollars an acre for one hundred and fifty acres, and began, with an axe and twenty-five dollars cash, to prepare a home for his wife and child in Vermont. He cleared a field fronting the residence of Asa Dennison, Jr., and built a log house, where he lived alone till 1798, when himself and Blackmer set out for Vermont, one having six dollars and the other five dollars to pay expenses. A day's travel from their destination Dennison gave out, and Blackmer, giving him the last dollar, pushed on alone. The other rested, and then completed his journey. Dennison's oldest child, Ann Marsh, resides at Erie, Pennsylvania. Zebediah married Harriet Mead, of town, and lived here thirty years, and moving to Ohio, died there, aged seventy-two years. Cynthia married B. F. Green; moved from town to Wisconsin in 1845. Asa Dennison was assisted at his first logging bee in clearing his farm by Indians, who were furnished food and whisky, and did lively work. He built a framed tavern at the corners, two stories, and forty feet square. A ball-room was fitted up, and was the scene of many a festive occasion. Another building was erected, of the same size as the first, adjacent to it, and the habitation was now forty by eighty feet, and contained two long ball-rooms. Dennison kept tavern sixty years, and made the business profitable. The bill of fare was principally bread, pork, potatoes, and whisky,—last named, but first called for. That part of the old farm on which the tavern is situated has passed from various hands to Richard Blackmer.

Levi Blackmer engaged at one hundred and twenty dollars per year, for one year, to Lemuel Chipman, and remained with him two years. Chipman wrote the agent of Phelps and Gorham, at Canandaigua, that his hired men wanted land, and Blackmer bought one hundred and fifty acres, at three dollars an acre, from him. He paid one hundred dollars, and with the rest of his wages bought a yoke of oxen and utensils for farming.

He cut and piled the first brush heap on a knoll a few rods south of R. Blackmer's residence; a log house was erected, where he lived alone, working for others and clearing his land. On September 5, 1799, he married Hannah Pitts, daughter of the captain. They raised seven children. Richmond, the youngest, lives upon the homestead, and Levi, the only other survivor, is a resident of Kalamazoo, Michigan. Blackmer became the owner of one thousand acres of land, and died February 15, 1855.

In 1796, Roswell Turner bought land on Hemlock lake outlet, built a cabin, made a clearing, and in winter was joined by his parents and his family. About 1798 the family moved to Allen's Hill, whence, in 1804, they went to the Holland purchase, where he died in 1809.

In the spring of 1816, Calvin Ward, with his wife and two-year-old son Harry, came from Vermont to Richmond. In the fall he bought fifty acres at twenty dollars per acre of Mr. Collins, then owner of what is now part of Mr. Ward's farm, occupied by her son Harry Ward. Within eleven days of the purchase Ward had dug a cellar twelve feet square, and built over it a log house with a shingled roof. In three weeks a door was hung, and in a year there was a window with sash and glass. The first winter Ward threshed for Mr. Frost three hundred bushels of wheat with a flail, receiving one bushel in ten for his pay. He floured his wheat and sold it at Albany, bringing back a load of goods for the merchants as far west as Batavia. At his death, in 1870, aged eighty-two, he left a farm of one hundred and fifty acres. Mrs. Ward is living, aged eighty-three. Philip Reed moved in 1795 from Vermont to Richmond. He had been out with the Chipmans in June, 1794, when Pitts was the only resident of town. When Reed arrived in spring of the next year he found five families had preceded him. He bought on lots 48 and 49, and soon made additional purchases, until his farm included one thousand five hundred acres, most of which is now owned by his descendants. Reed and his family stayed with Captain Pitts until, with two loads of lumber, drawn from "Norton's mills," a shanty was erected. In this shanty Reed, his wife, three sons, and a hired man lived three weeks, and did their cooking at a fire built by a fallen tree close by. A log house then ready was occupied. He and Cyrus Chipman erected the first brick houses in town, Chip-

man making the brick on his own land. Mr. Reed was thought wealthy, from having three thousand dollars in money to pay for his land. He built both a grist- and a saw-mill a short distance above Richmond Mills, and became prominent in town affairs. Isaac Adams came on as Reed's hired man, and in time bought one hundred acres from the east end of lot 49, joining him. His two sons, John and Cyrus, erected a distillery in later years, and operated it several years.

Colonel Lyman Haws set out in the fall of 1812, on foot and alone, from Brookfield, Massachusetts, for the Genesee country. He was sixteen years of age, and when he had paid his bill to Gamaliel Wilder, at South Bristol, for lodging, he had left a New England dollar, here uncurrent. He served in 1813 on the Niagara frontier. Discharged at the expiration of service, he came to Dennison's Corners, and hired at blacksmithing to Joshua Abbey, for sixteen dollars per month. He first bought out his employer, and soon raised enough to buy some land, when he engaged in wheat-raising and wool-growing. He was elected to the Assembly in 1857, and aided in 1861 to raise a company in Lima. He died in Lima July 5, 1861, aged sixty-five. His niece, Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, of Brockport, New York, well known as a writer, taught school and married in this town. George McClure, of Bath, sent to Allen's Hill the first stock of goods, and during 1808-9 a clerk was employed to sell them. The store was then closed, and the unsold goods returned. People owing for purchases hauled wheat to Bath, and sold at fifty cents per bushel to pay them. In the fall of 1810 Amos and John Dixon established a store at Dennison's Corners, and in addition to goods, hardware, and other articles, a hoghead of West India rum was brought on for sale. They had an extensive trade. John Dixon, now of Canandaigua, and about ninety years of age, continued merchandising many years. He was later the proprietor of a flouring-mill at Frost's Hollow for a few years. Oliver Lyon was an early resident just north of the Corners. He has no descendants living. William Warner was a resident in the same neighborhood. He served as constable in 1797. He moved to Lima in 1812, and there died. Other settlers were Parley Brown, Luther Stanley, and Parley Drury; the last-named soon moved west.

District No. 8 lies south of No. 4. A resident for many years upon the present farm of Philip Reed was an early settler named Frisbee, who sold out and went to Canadice. On lot 52 dwelt an Irishman, James McCrossen by name. He was one of the early distillers, and ended his days on the place. Stoddart lived where W. D. Beecher now owns. He was elected to several offices. At his death, well along in years, his descendants mainly removed to Michigan. Rufus Bullock was an early resident near the Baptist church, of whose society he was a leading member. Here lived and died the Briggs brothers,—Caleb, a preacher for many years for the denomination, and Thomas; and Barzilla L. Bullock, son of Thomas, resides here. James Green lived many years upon lot 59. He built a house west of the road, and later sold out. Colonel Jewett was an owner of the property for some time. Stephen Frost moved upon the I. S. Purcell place, and there closed his life. Near him, on the same farm, resided William Short, who removed to Michigan, and there died. Near where Burlingame lives was the cabin home of Gates Pemberton. On this farm he expended his efforts at clearing, and here died. North of the present farm of George W. Sharpstein lived his father, upon the place owned and occupied by M. Smith. He followed the tide moving to Michigan, and there died. Caleb Smith was the former owner and farmer upon the place on which his son, W. P. Smith, resides. Following his trade of blacksmith, he was a good workman, and secured all the patronage of this part of town. Nelson Skinner took up the place, and erected a log house where now H. H. Reed farms and prospers; here he died, and his heirs sold and removed. East of the Whetstone creek, on the farm of H. Short, long ago a cabin was erected by John Norton, a Baptist preacher; he went west. Farther east on this road lived James Parker, on a farm of fifty acres, and opposite him was Abijah Wright, a Methodist preacher. Double-log houses were in common use, and on one occasion, standing at the door between, he announced as his text "Behold I stand at the door and knock," and verified his assertion, thereby gaining unusual attention.

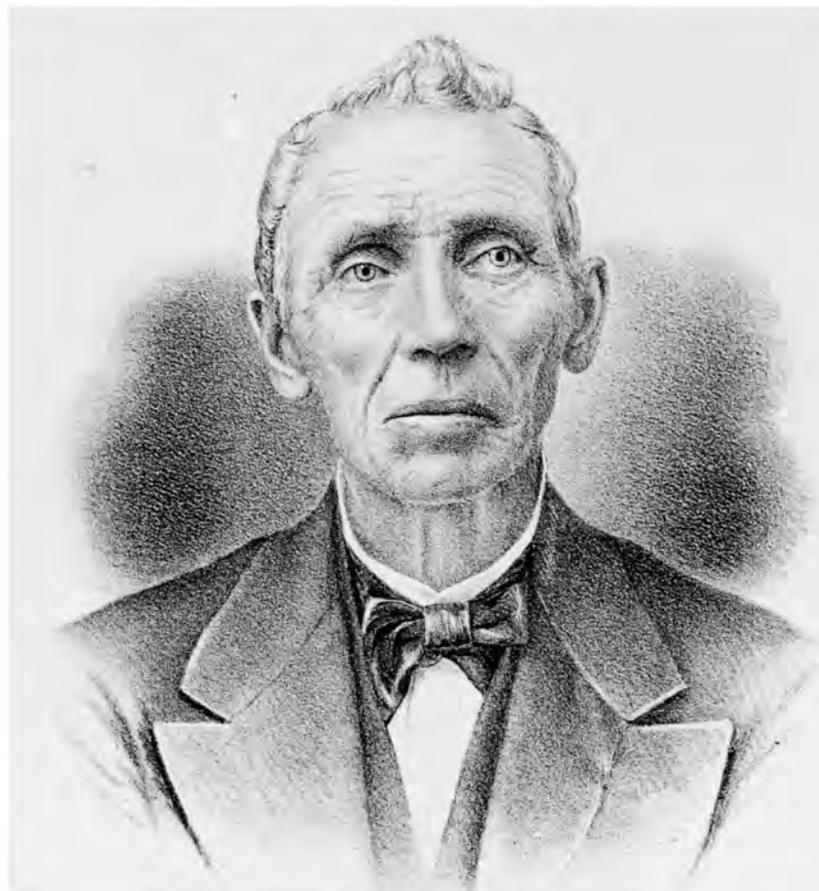
District No. 9 lies at the foot of Honeoye lake, and contains the village of the town. William Arnold, of Vermont, moved upon the farm near the town line. One Davis was his successor, who soon sold and left. East of the Corners, on lot 26, lived Amos Jones, a tavern-keeper, in 1814, and several years subsequently. Another inn-keeper was Jesse Stephens, who came to Richmond in 1811, and in 1815 opened a public house in a small frame erected near Jones, and there remained many years. Jones moved west. A journeyman shoemaker named Noble purchased and built a cabin of logs on the Franklin farm. He was a permanent occupant, as was his son Levi at his death. The latter finally sold to John Franklin. Jesse Stevens came to the town, November 19, 1811, with a family of six children. He parted with Ashley, then agent for Tuckerman, of Boston, owner of a number of lots. The land is about two miles southwest of Honeoye village, and is owned by his son Jesse, now in his eighty-second year. West of

Jones' tavern, on the south side of the road, lived A. S. Bushnell, in a small log house, which served as a home until he packed up and went west. In this vicinity Philip Short had a distillery, which was operated by Walter and Jesse Stevens for several years, during the heyday of that then not disreputable business. Caleb Arnold and family came in 1807 to Richmond, and there bought eighty acres of wild land, owned by Connecticut, of the agent Seymour, paying four to five dollars per acre. He worked hard and cleared a large portion during his stay of some eight years, and then sold to John Green. The farm is now owned by Zack Briggs. Three children are living. Caleb Arnold, Jr., works in a cabinet shop in Honeoye, where his brother William is a dentist. When Arnold sold he went to Honeoye, and built the first part of the house occupied by Thomas R. Reed, having to cut trees to make room for the building. Finding a white-oak log with a proper twist to the grain, he used it in making mould-boards for the wooden plows then generally used. Arnold is credited with having made the first plow manufactured in town. Abel Short, son-in-law of Captain Peter Pitts, lived upon the farm now owned by Cyrus Briggs. Many a story is told of his daring and recklessness. He was a superb horseman, and "Ranger," an animal that followed him with blind devotion, was the hero of more than one adventure still told by old settlers.

Artemus Briggs, then living in Bristol, in 1813 traded with Jesse Allen for one hundred and fifty acres in Richmond. He agreed to pay five hundred dollars, the estimated difference in value. To raise the money he made a sled twenty feet long, loaded it with pork and flour, and set out to find sale with a yoke of oxen and one horse. The load and the oxen were sold on the Mohawk Flats to a Quaker, who inquired, "If thee stole it," and had his suspicions removed by the reply. Cyrus, a son, lives on the old homestead, the owner of full six hundred acres of fine land. Jedediah, another son, lives in Honeoye, in a house erected by Gideon, son of Peter Pitts. He bought, from the heirs of Gideon, some one hundred and seventy acres of land, all of which, save fifty acres, he has sold in small parcels and village lots, and has given, in consequence, more deeds than any other man in the town. His house is forty-eight feet square, with a cellar under the whole structure. In this old building Jedediah Briggs has lived since 1852. Benjamin Briggs farmed for a time, and then sold to C. C. Curtis the place on which he lived, and went west. John Becher was a predecessor of J. J. White; while south of this farm, in an early day, lived Gilbert Kinyon and a man named Ray; all three died upon their lands.

HONEOYE VILLAGE.

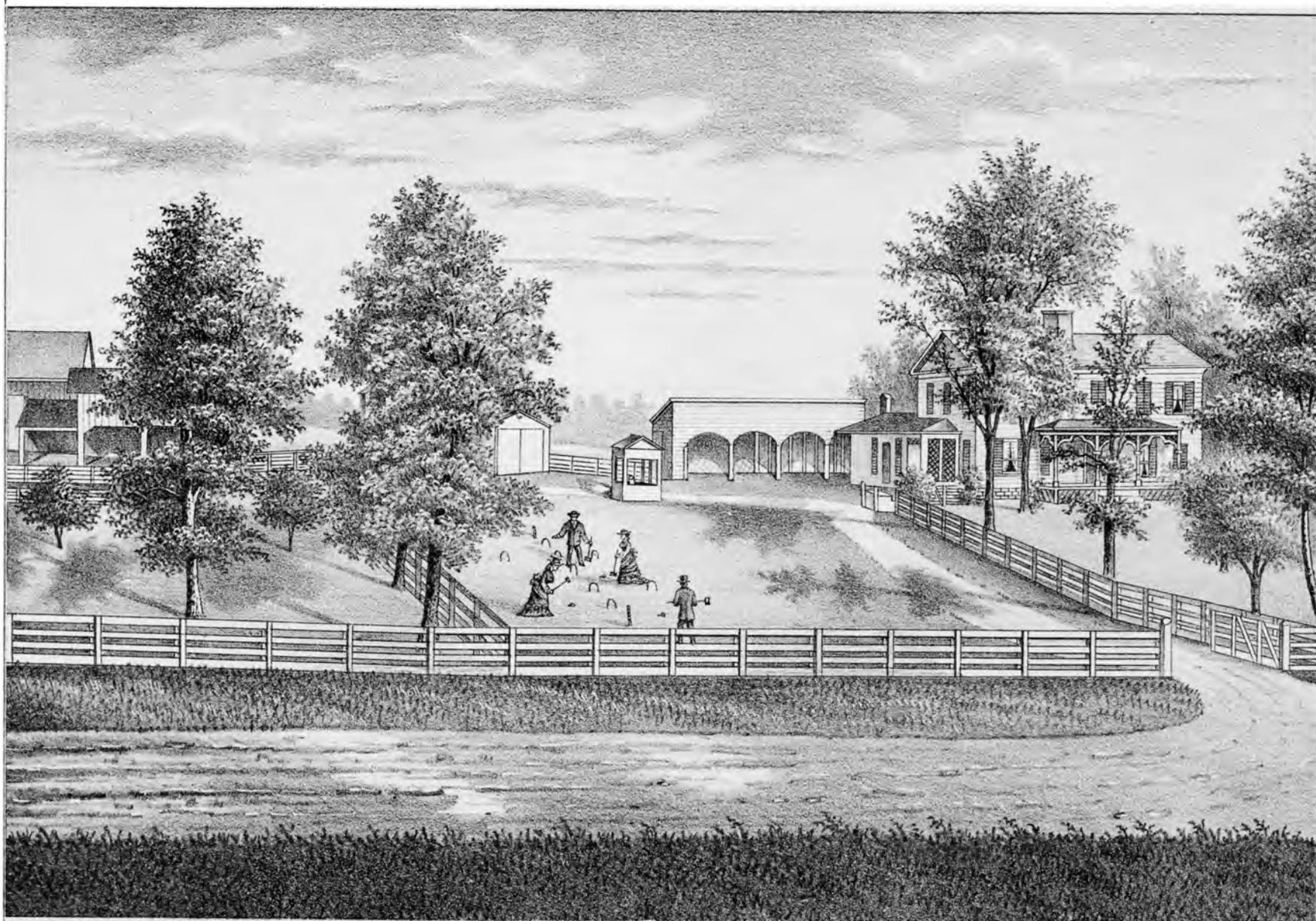
This village, at the foot of the lake, is a business centre, and a place of some importance. Artemus Briggs was the proprietor, and his son Jedediah is a present resident of a thriving hamlet grown to a village under his own observation. A brief record of early occupants, tradesmen, and business men is given as follows: In 1813, Moses Ridsen, living in a frame house now occupied by A. Plimpton, was the proprietor of a tannery, which he sold to Daniel Phillips. In a log house, previously occupied by Ebenezer Jones, lived Daniel Short, whose occupation is not given. In the spring of the year Gideon Pitts built a blacksmith-shop, and employed a man named Way to work in it. After Way, Abner Mather entered the shop, and labored at the anvil several years. A saw-mill, built that season by Pitts, is yet standing. Two years later he built a grist-mill, and at present both mills are the property of Mr. Quick. The frame house now occupied by Mr. Hawks was built by Caleb Arnold, a well-known and skillful carpenter. The next settler was Mrs. Hovey, who built a frame house where Dr. Hamilton now owns. Eliab Soles followed, and erected a frame, yet standing, and in use as a dwelling by A. Franklin. Soles was the successor of Mather in the shop, and remained about six years. Isaac De Mille was a later villager, yet he built a frame house as a dwelling, and near by erected a shop, where he remained many years. About 1815, R. Davids came in, and, adding to the Arnold house, opened a tavern, where he kept for a few years, and then sold to Samuel G. Crooks, who in time sold to Smith Henry. A fulling-mill and clothing-works were built in 1817 by John Brown and Linus Giddings; part of this building is now the foundry building. Sale was made within a year or two, and Joseph Blount became the owner. On his death, which took place about 1822, his brother Walter carried it on a year; then John Culbertson, followed by Huntly. It was idle for several years, when Hiram Pitts and Joseph Savill, an Englishman, built an addition, and ran the establishment as a woolen-factory. A store was built in 1822 by John Brown, who thus for three years was the pioneer merchant of the village. Erastus Hill and Richmond Waldron were his successors. Dexter K. Hawks, having carried on the business with a partner under the firm name of Hawks & Whipple, sold, and built a store for himself across the street. In the Soles house, then owned by Mills, Edwin Gilbert began merchandising, and in two years had built the store now occupied by his sons. Isaac G. Hazen erected



NOAH ASHLEY.



MRS. MINERVA ASHLEY.



RES. OF NOAH ASHLEY, RICHMOND, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.

the next store building, near Hawks', and sold in a few years to M. M. Gregory, who, later, opened there a hardware store. Lyman Pearce started an ashery here prior to 1830. He died, and E. Pearce, his brother, continued the business, which connections have kept alive many years. The store building now occupied by A. Franklin was erected by Benton Pitts, who rented to Pearce. Isaac Seward came here about 1815, and combined a tannery and a shoe-shop business for years. He was the first shoemaker in the place, where he ultimately died. Cornelius Hollenbeck came to the village about 1820, and erected and ran a tannery. Ten years later Oliver Adams built both tannery and shoe-shop, and the fact indicates that the business proved profitable. Part of Stout's tavern was originally built by Caleb Arnold and a man named Tubbs, about 1830, as a cabinet-shop. In a few years O. Adams used it as a shoe-shop. Artemus Briggs and Ephraim Turner were distillers here about 1818, on land south of the village; they sold to John Pennell, who afterwards took the better part of it and built anew in the east part of the town. Gideon Pitts and Erastus Hill built the next; it stood near the Catholic church. The Protestant Methodist church built a frame in 1832, where Mrs. Phillips lives; it burned some years ago. During the same year a Baptist church was built west of town.

Honeoye Mills.—The natural order of human effort is from rudeness to convenience. Primitive labor is the fruit of necessity; improvement keeps pace with demand. He is the most prosperous who can anticipate the wants of his fellows, and thereby secure their patronage and his own advancement. The pioneer mills did for early times, but later years have higher demands. These have been met by J. A. Quick, who came here from Steuben county, where he had followed milling twenty-five years, and purchased the Honeoye mills, in 1876, of Messrs. Stevens & Hazlett. The mills are run by water power supplied by the surplus waters of Honeoye lake. They have three run of burrs, the latest machinery of bolts, and smut machine, and this is run by two Leffell water-wheels, forty inches diameter. The capacity of the mill is an average of one hundred bushels per day. The yearly production of flour is about one thousand barrels, which find sale in the neighboring villages. Recent and thorough repairs have been made, and the mill, refitted, is prepared to execute superior work. In connection with the grist-mill is a custom saw-mill, supplied with a muley saw. Its capacity is about two thousand feet of lumber daily, and it is operated about six months of the year, doing business altogether as a local enterprise supplying the demands of the neighborhood. It is generally reputed to be the best custom mill in Ontario County, and reflects credit upon the skill and enterprise of the proprietor.*

THE PAN-HANDLE.

That portion of Richmond lying east of Honeoye lake is not inappropriately named the Pan-Handle, and is a section well worth the while to chronicle its earlier citizens and their industrial efforts. Hugh Hamilton came out from Hampden, then Hampshire county, Massachusetts, in 1810. He journeyed on horseback in search of a desirable location for a home westward to Erie, Pennsylvania. He was not favorably impressed with the country along the lake, but was better satisfied with the lands of Ontario. David Crooks, Sr., having offered to sell to him one-half interest in the Phelps grist- and saw-mills on Mill creek, and John Rhodes, as agent, having proposed to sell him one hundred acres from the south side of the Phelps farm, where A. Pennell now lives, he turned back and made both purchases. He took charge of and ran the grist-mill until December, when he went back to Massachusetts to bring out his family. The journey was made in sleighs during January, 1811. Hamilton remained a few years in the mill, dug a new race-way, made frequent necessary repairs, and finally resold to Mr. Crooks for a small sum, and put up a log house upon his land and into it moved his family. He previously and afterwards cleared most of the land between the road and old landing. The title to the land became disputed, and he sold his improvements to Miller and bought a small tract, where his youngest son, David L. Hamilton, resides, where he resided permanently until his death, in 1851, at the age of eighty years. His widow died in 1856, aged eighty-four years. He had six children. Justin went to Kentucky in 1818, traded his land there to John Garlinghouse, moved to Ohio, and there died in 1863, having been a member of the Ohio Legislature for a number of years. William emigrated to Mercer county in 1828, and David L. lived upon the old homestead. George Gordon, a Scotchman, had been a soldier in the army of General Burgoyne, and was captured by the Americans at Saratoga. He was one of many British soldiers who, after the war, made their homes with us. He early settled in Richmond, on the south part of the farm of D. L. Hamilton, where he built and occupied a log cabin. Finally, as if not satisfied with the hardships of pioneer life, sale was made to William Layne, an old Revolutionary soldier, who was on the victor side

at Saratoga, and went upon the Holland purchase. It is well known that when the splendid army of Burgoyne set out from Canada it numbered full ten thousand men. With this fine army was a large body of Indians, who hung like a cloud about the English columns, and struck terror to the hearts of the settlers far away from the line of march. Ruthless, they spared neither age, sex, nor condition. One of their victims, a little girl, was tomahawked by them near Saratoga, but was saved by the care of Mrs. Layne. When Layne came to Richmond, the girl was found to have grown up, married, and become a settler in Ontario County. Layne died upon the farm, and his descendants migrated to Kentucky.

David Knapp, from Connecticut, became a settler in 1790, and after making some improvements sold out to John Flanders, a carpenter, who erected several buildings in the neighborhood. He finally sold and went to Michigan, and William Allen now owns the farm.

John Parker was the first settler on the farm afterwards owned by a man named Bolton, and at present by James Kelly.

Edmond Downs was the first to locate upon and clear land on that portion of lot 6 subsequently the property of David Thompson, of Utica. The latter built a log house, and manufactured tar from the pines growing near. He had been educated by Governor Root, and was a person of ability; but the love of spirituous liquors balked advancement. When he sold here he went west.

William Judevine located early upon the C. S. North place. He was from Connecticut, moved to Canandaigua, and reached an advanced age. His son, Harry, was captured by the Indians during the war of 1812, and by them brought to Fort Erie, where he was sold to friendly Indians and redeemed.

Job Wood was an early resident where W. G. Pierce lives. He was preceded upon the farm by Benjamin Garlinghouse, cousin of the sheriff. Wood sold to his son, Job, and removed to Virginia. He, Job, patiently labored many years in clearing and improving his farm, but finally sold to Amos Styles and removed.

Jacob Flanders came through the Genesee country with Sullivan in 1779, and, like many another, saw that the land was good, and returning after his discharge, located on the north part of the farm now owned by J. G. Briggs. A hewed-log house built by him stood upon the place many years. The old soldier soon saw the interest attached to anything relative to Sullivan's expedition, and delighted to tell the old settlers of incidents of his own observation. He spoke of the warning cannon-shot which struck consternation to the Indians, who scattered in every direction, and could be seen crossing the openings on the run. He affirmed the truth of the traditional burial of a cannon near the foot of the lake east of the outlet, and often searched for it, but so changed had become the country since his first visit that his efforts were not successful. Flanders was a carpenter by the "scribe rule," and erected many a building yet standing. He took part in the Kentucky exodus, there followed his calling, and there died.

Colonel John Greene, in 1794, became the owner of the farm of John G. Briggs, Esq., situated near the head of Honeoye lake. He had a copper still in connection with farm work, and added his mite to the many then engaged in supplying the people with strong drink. Greene was notably connected with affairs during the war of 1812. Previous to the opening of hostilities, but after a formal declaration of war, he had gone on business to Canada. All went well until, when ready to return, an arrest was made, and every effort made to learn from him information concerning American preparation and military strength. His captors finally resorted to partial hanging in hopes of compelling the disclosures sought. A rope was put about his neck, and he was run up and held for a time, then lowered and questioned with no result. Again drawn up and held suspended until unconscious, he was finally let down and asked if he would give information regarding the strength of the United States forces. The nearly exhausted man greeted his inquisitors with the reply, "No, by the Lord I won't!" No effort could change his mind, and he was imprisoned; escaped, and returned to the States. Aroused by this experience, he joined the army, served efficiently, and was commissioned colonel. The distillery early spoken of was sold to Hugh Hamilton and Enoch E. Colby, who moved the concern to lot 20, ran it a half-dozen years, and then gave up the business. Greene moved to Kentucky with the dupes who had traded to Granger their good lands here for the "Barrens" there, and too late found their mistake.

A family named Skinner located on lot 13, where Mrs. S. Allen now lives. They were of the ruder class of pioneers and of reckless character. One of the family, bitten by a rattlesnake, sent in alarm for preacher Wright to pray for him. The good man fervently prayed that the Lord would cause rattlesnakes to bite the whole Skinner family.

A man named Vinal, who followed pettifogging and was constantly engaged in litigation, lived for a few years on lot 5. He sold to Ephraim Hartwell.

The farm whereon Hancock's house stands was occupied in 1814 by James Moore, from Otsego county. He was made justice of the peace, and continued

* See Plate XLIII.

as such for years, and died in 1841. A daughter, Mrs. D. L. Hamilton, resides in town.

An occupant of lot 5 among early settlers was Daniel Smith, who in time moved elsewhere.

Aaron J. Hunt settled where Mrs. M. A. Bray lives, on lot 2, in the southwest corner of the Pan-Handle, in 1795. In the history of Canadice, it will be seen that he was connected with the earliest settlement of that town. Mr. Hunt built his cabin on the east side of Honeoye inlet, and there began his clearing, while his then-to-be son-in-law, the pioneer of Canadice, Jacob Holdren, made corresponding improvement on the west side.

A saw-mill was built by John Green in Briggs' gully, and was the first structure of the kind in the town south of Mill creek. The business was highly successful for a time, and then the mill was suffered to run down. A saw-mill was put up by Artemus Briggs north of the gully.

Andrew Bray came in early and settled where General Thomas Barkley lives. The descendants of Mr. Bray are residents of the town, upon land now owned by Bray and Barkley.

Jacob Bowers located and erected a house and saw-mill; the latter has since gone down.

Near the present school-house on lot 16 was an old log structure, in which one of the primitive teachers was William Hamilton, from whom we give the following reminiscences, written July 26, 1876:

"When I first knew the country on the east side of Honeoye lake, there was no house or clearing between the Lanes' and a peach-orchard lot to the southward and adjacent, what was afterwards the Judevine farm. James Wright lived there, and Levi Rice, on the south part of that lot, and then Benjamin Sly on the tract afterwards the Old Job Wood farm, in the mouth of the gully. To the south were old Jacob Flanders, John Flanders, and John Green. On the next lot, south, near the later site of the Lathrop school-house, lived Mr. Albert, who died soon after, and his widow married George Flanders, who lived on the place till all went to Kentucky. Old Jacob Flanders sold the farm north of Green to John Smith, and put up what was later called the Lathrop house, south of Colonel Green. He occupied this place until 1817 or '18, when almost all the population from Judevine's to the Parker farm traded their farms to Francis Granger, for Kentucky *barrens*, in Hardin county, Kentucky, and moved down the Ohio river to their new location. The farm just north of Parker was first settled by Joel Foster, son-in-law of old Elder Abijah Wright. Ephraim Hartwell, some time after Foster's death, which occurred early, married his widow, and when the exodus took place, moved to Vernon, Indiana. The Foster boys, his wife's children, accompanied them. The farms between the Lathrop and Foster places were occupied by Vinal, Hartwell, and the Skinners. While father ran the old mill on the creek, all the south and east part of Richmond and West Bristol depended upon it for their grinding. It had but one small run of burrs, and, when there was sufficient water, ran constantly. During the dry season it ran but little. Repairs were required, and then with difficulty was water saved to grind at all. Surplus grain was then sent to Albany to market, by wagon or sleigh. Rye, corn, and damaged or poor wheat was manufactured into whisky, and either sold or traded to Canandaigua merchants, and by them shipped to Albany in exchange for a stock of goods. Distilleries were then numerous. The distillers then were Colonel Green, at the head of Honeoye lake, Enoch E. Colby, and Kirby Frary, on then John Rhodes', now Pennell's, flats, a little southeast of the Indian plum-orchard; John Jason, east of Pitts' Corners, on the Swan farm; Philip Short, on the hill west of Honeoye, and one in the hollow south of Dennison's Corners. The sons of John and Eleazer Frary bought up all the ashes they could get, made potash, and sold to the merchants of Canandaigua. Such were the main articles of trade before the days of the Erie canal. Wheat alone would bear wagoning to Albany. In 1815, wheat sold in Canandaigua for twenty-five to thirty-seven cents trade; no money was paid. In 1811 the hills east and west of Honeoye lake were wild lands."

On the lake road east of the lake the settlers have been given. Richmond was famous in the olden time for the number of distilleries as she is now honored for the temperance principles of her citizens. Where there were once fifteen manufactories, not one exists, nor is there a place in town where it is legally sold. Mr. Hamilton has sufficiently spoken of the proprietors of those early mischief-makers, and we pass to record a brief incident of those times. Jack Peters, colored, was short of funds and loved the "critter." He came one day to the distillery of Enoch Colby, apparently in much pain, and asked for something to drink for relief. Under the stimulus Peters felt better. In response to inquiries as to his condition he said, "Hope I never have colic as long as I live again, *but I know I shall.*" Gideon Pitts was engaged at one time in making beer. A quantity by mistake was let run into the slop-vat and fed to the hogs, whose antics were most comical to witness. Drinking and fighting were common, and all gatherings were incom-

plete without these incidentals. A great change followed the agitation of the temperance question, and Richmond is the home of quiet, orderly, law-abiding, and industrious citizens.

EARLY CO-OPERATION.

Thayer Gauss, resident of East Bloomfield, has done a service by a sketch of an early attempt at united effort, which, under different or more favorable circumstances, would have been successful. Early in 1814, a score of prominent farmers, residents of Richmond and East Bloomfield, organized an association for mercantile purposes. Noah Ashley, Deacon Gilbert, Wheeler Read, and others were of Richmond; Abner Adams, Roger Sprague, Silas Egglestone, Benjamin Gauss, and others were of East Bloomfield. The company appointed as the executive directors Noah Ashley, Abner Adams, and Roger Sprague; and A. Sylvester Hamlin was engaged as general agent. A large brick store was first erected in East Bloomfield village. This was completed by the fall of the same year, although accompanied by great expense. Sprague accompanied Hamlin to New York, and both were instructed not to purchase goods beyond the value of four thousand dollars, since peace was prospective. Instructions were not observed; twelve thousand dollars' worth of goods were bought; peace tidings came in February, 1815, and the merchandise had to sell under New York cost. A branch store was started in summer, 1816, in the house of Mr. Bishop, at Richmond Centre. Curtis Hawley, of Canandaigua, and Thayer Gauss, of East Bloomfield, were placed in charge. The latter, then a young man, was in the capacity of an assistant for part of the summer. A store building, yet standing, was erected near the residence of Deacon Gilbert. The business did not prosper, and as rapidly as possible goods and store at Richmond were sold. The store at East Bloomfield was disposed of to Abner Adams, the goods having been sold at auction. All obligations were fully paid and the business discontinued. Hamlin was paid two thousand dollars, and final settlement was made by Noah Ashley, Abner Adams, Heman Cook, and Eleazer Frary.

RICHMOND IN 1812.

Information regarding the part taken by any one town in the war of 1812 must of necessity come from old soldiers. From that source it has been learned that Peter Allen, of Allen's Hill, commanded a regiment of Ontario men. It was about six hundred strong, and four companies went out from near Geneva. The captains in command were Elijah Clark, Josiah Morehouse, Joel S. Hart, Caleb Herrington, Salma Stanley, Abraham Dox, John Brown, John and James Bogart. The regiment served from June, 1812, to October of the same year, and was at Buffalo and the frontier. A partial list has been gathered and is as follows: "Peter Allen, colonel; Nathaniel Allen, paymaster; James Henderson, major; Joshua Phillips, first lieutenant; Tilness Bentley, taken prisoner; Eli Crooks, killed at Erie. Henry Hazen, Paul W. Hazen, Thomas Bentley, Riley Crooks, Robert Crawford, John Wheeler, Sylvester Wheeler, Benjamin Leslee, Benjamin Downing, David Knapp, Richard Wright, Pitts Phillips, William Lane, John Flanders, Samuel Bentley, Lyman Canada, Vincent Conklin, Darius French, Leonard Pembleton, Elijah Risdén, Elijah Sibley, and Cyrus Booth." Major Henderson was killed after being taken prisoner by the Indians. Sylvester Wheeler was shot through the lungs, and recovered. Benjamin Downing was killed, and Lyman Canada died at Buffalo. The regiment lost heavily in killed, wounded, and prisoners at the action in September, 1812, at Queenstown. Here Judge Chipman's oldest son was captured by the British. Dennison's Corners was an old-time training-ground. A Naples rifle company, under command of Elias B. Kinne, once attended a training at this place, and made the tavern of Dennison head-quarters. The men wore green frock-coats, trimmed with yellow fringe, and each carried a rifle, knife, and hatchet. A training not on the programme was improvised. Food and drink were freely confiscated to their own use, and the proprietor was arrested, and locked up in one of his rooms, under charge of "keeping a disorderly house." The bar was opened, and supplies issued in generous proportions. Towards morning Dennison was tried by court-martial, under charge of keeping a noisy house and of supplying poor whisky and indifferent rations. Complainants proved damages, defendant adduced offsets, satisfactory receipts were exchanged, and the company marched away in fine style.

Town meetings indicate the persons then reputed best qualified for official position. "The proceedings of the first meeting in Pittstown, on April 5, 1796 (the place then called Honeoye), held at the house of Captain Peter Pitts, were as follows: Gideon Pitts, town clerk; Lemuel Chipman, supervisor; Philip Reed, William Pitts, and Solomon Woodruff, assessors; Jonas Belknap, constable and collector; Solomon Woodruff, Gideon Pitts, and Elijah Parker, commissioners of highways; Stiles Parker and Roswell Turner, fence-viewers; Edward Hazen, pound-master; Peter Pitts, Cyrus Chipman, Solomon Woodruff, Aaron Hunt, and

PLATE LXXXVIII.



GEORGE JOHNSON.



MRS. GEORGE JOHNSON.



RES. OF GEO. JOHNSON, RICHMOND, ONTARIO Co., N. Y.

F. M. G. Dec.

Roswell Turner, path-masters; Peter Pitts and Philip Reed, overseers of poor; Philip Reed, Cyrus Chipman, and Jonas Belknap, commissioners of schools.

"Woodruff, Reed, Pitts and others, were elected to several offices, which, from none being arduous, and the combination being very convenient, resulted to the advantage of the townsmen. Voted—that forty shillings be paid as bounty for each wolf 'catcht' in the town; hogs to run at large; sixteen pounds tax to be raised to defray town charges; name of district to be changed from Honeoye to Pittstown, and adjournment to meet at the same place first Tuesday of April, 1797. Second meeting—Chipman was again elected, and Levi Blackmer was made town clerk. Sixteen pounds sterling voted to meet expenses, and three pounds bounty to be paid for each wolf killed in the town. The town was apportioned into four road districts, named after the cardinal points: The Eastern district to include the east half of No. 9, in the fifth range; the Southern district, No. 8, in the same range; the Middle district, the west half of No. 9; and the Western district, including No. 9 in sixth range and the gore; No 5 was divided, in 1800, into three districts, increasing the whole number to six. T. Chipman was supervisor until 1801, and P. Reed for some years thereafter.

The office of supervisor was not remunerative, and it was more profitable to shoot or trap a wolf, since Lemuel Chipman received five dollars for two years' service as supervisor, while in 1799 it was voted that Captain Reuben Gilbert be allowed eleven dollars and twenty-five cents for wolves caught and killed. In 1800 a tax of eight hundred dollars was voted to pay town expenses. This rapid increase is explained on the ground that bridges were to be built over streams at needed points. A pound for estrays was to be erected at the "Centre." It was contracted to be of good oak logs, thirty feet square, eight feet high; the middle of the logs' keys were required to prevent sagging, and a large heavy door for security. The committee to locate was composed of Silas Mony, David Crooks, and Daniel Risdén. In 1806, bounty on wolves was repealed, and a bounty of one cent per head voted for squirrels, blackbirds, and woodpeckers. From this action we infer that the sheep were now regarded as tolerably secure, while the crops were badly used by the designated small and numerous depredators. At a town meeting held in 1808 at the Centre school-house, the term Pittstown was used, and in the year following, at the same place, Honeoye. A special meeting was held February 24, 1815, to petition the Legislature for a change of name to Richmond.

The early roads of Richmond were matters of great interest to the settlers. The Indian followed general trails, well chosen, but having no wheeled vehicles or sleds required but a foot-path, and highways were the first evidences of public and united effort. The first road through this town was the one from Canandaigua to Big Tree, and to intersect this highway roads were laid out in all directions. The first recorded begins at the northwest corner of the town, and continues southeasterly till it intersects the Genesee road, and was laid out by Gideon Pitts, Solomon Woodruff, and Elijah Parker. The second road, branching from the main trunk road, ran to the south line of Canadice. The third began west of Captain Pitts' barn, on the Genesee road, and followed the track of the present road through Allen's Hill to the Bloomfield line. It was surveyed April 23, 1798. The next road survey was made in April, 1799, from the Bloomfield line, south by Judge Chipman's and Silas Whitney's (at the gully south of Dr. Crooks'), to the main road. The next road surveyed began at the west line of the town, on the north line of lot 48, followed that line to near the Hemlock outlet down to where Richmond Mills now are, crossing there, and running easterly till intersecting the road just mentioned between Judge Chipman's and William Baker's. A road yet used was next surveyed on the line of the west tier of lots from the Middle road south to the Genesee road. In 1799, a road was laid on the centre line of town from the Genesee to the Middle road, and is in use. The road running west from Richmond Centre was surveyed May, 1800. In August following another was surveyed from Nathaniel Harmon's north line (lot 47) north to the town line of Charleston, now Lima. There were then three houses on the road; there are now a dozen or more. In May, 1800, the road now leading from the northeast part of the town was surveyed through Allen's Hill across to Dennison's Corners, crossing the Honeoye river, as it was termed in the survey, where the present bridge is. The old Genesee road was surveyed a second time, in 1800, but few changes were made. It was the main line of travel for years, and a tide of travel passed over it from Canandaigua to Big Tree.

MASONIC LODGES

were established at an early date, and did much to unite for mutual assistance the scattered members of that ancient institution. The first Masonic lodge in town was entitled the GENESSEE LODGE, No. 32, F. and A. M. This lodge was organized about 1806, with Judge Lemuel Chipman as Master. The meetings were held in Dennison's tavern. The old lodge-room still remains intact, while improvements

have elsewhere been extensively made by Mr. Blackmer. The lodge was large and prosperous. A membership of about one hundred and twenty was reached, and for many years the institution was pleasurable and profitable; but the Morgan trouble gave rise to strong opposition, and the lodge finally gave up its charter and disbanded. At one time meetings were held at Allen's Hill, in the building now used by N. Garlinghouse as a dwelling. The assembly was afterwards held at Pierpont's tavern till it burned. Some of the first members of this lodge were Nathaniel Allen, Peter Allen, David Allen, Cyrus Wells, Noah Ashby, Elias Gilbert, Asa Dennison, John F. Reed, James Henderson, Samuel Chipman, Colonel John Green, James Harkness, and Job Williams. N. Allen was at one time Master, but of this lodge and Richmond Chapter, No. 50, nothing is known to us.

EAGLE LODGE, No. 619, F. and A. M., is located at the village of Honeoye, in the town of Richmond. The first meeting, under dispensation, was held at their lodge-room, in Honeoye, August 4, 1866. The original members were Ami W. Stevens, W. M., of Union Lodge, No. 45; A. R. Hilborn, S. W., Ovid, No. 127; G. P. Marble, J. W., Canandaigua, No. 294; A. G. Wilson, Treasurer, Naples, No. 133; R. W. McCrossen, Secretary, Naples, No. 133; George W. Pennell, S. D., Union, No. 45; E. K. Stevens, J. D., William Stevens, S. M. C., and G. D. Morgan, J. M. C., of the same lodge as Pennell; H. P. Abbey, J. B. West, and L. W. West, of Canandaigua, No. 294; Cyrus Pemberton and Aiken Stark, of Union, No. 45; J. L. Green, of Rushville, No. 377; C. L. Gilbert, Rochester, No. 57; and James B. Tubbs, Ovid, Michigan, 127. The first meeting under regular charter was held July 15, 1867. The charter bears date June 14, 1867. The first officers were A. W. Stevens, Master, with Aiken Stark, S. W., and Daniel W. Brown, J. W. The lodge has been familiar with prosperity. Aiken Stark was elected Master December 17, 1869, and J. L. Green, S. W. J. L. Green was Master in 1871, George W. St. John, S. W., and George W. Shepard, J. W. Mr. St. John was Master in 1872, James R. Tubbs in 1873, and Leonidas F. Wilbur in 1874 and 1875. The present officers are: L. F. Wilbur, W. M.; T. R. Reed, S. W.; J. H. Wilson, J. W.; P. I. Stout, Treasurer; M. P. Worthy, Jr., Secretary; Frederick Francis, S. D.; Thomas Murray, J. D.; D. W. Case, S. M. C.; George W. Sharpsteen, J. W. C.; and J. W. Roth, Tyler. Meetings are held semi-monthly, and the number of active members is about fifty.

THE CHURCHES OF RICHMOND

constitute no inconsiderable portion of its history; they represent the permanently progressive element of the population, and bring to prominent mention the best class of citizens. The first sermon in the new settlement was preached in 1792, by Rev. Samuel Mills. In 1795, Rev. Zadoc Hunn was engaged by Captain Pitts and his sons to preach in his settlement one-eighth of his time, till his death. Occasional services were held, but not regularly, until 1798, when Deacon Nathaniel Harmon moved in from Vermont. There was a revival in 1799, attended by several conversions.

The FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH of Richmond was organized by Rev. Joseph Grover and Rev. Jacob Cram, November 4, 1802, with eleven members. On the following Sabbath three others joined them, making fourteen, whose names were, Peter Pitts, Nathaniel Harmon, Oliver Butrick, William Warner, Elias Gilbert, Joseph M. Gilbert, Abiel Harmon, Lina Chipman, Polly Gilbert, Candace Gilbert, Phebe Chamberlain, Ebenezer Coburn, Abigail Pitts, and Rebekah Reed. Nathaniel Harmon and Elias Gilbert were the first deacons. The first regular meeting of the society was held May 24, 1803, at the house of Elias Gilbert, and on June 14 following the church was received in connection with the Ontario association. It was voted at the annual meeting, in 1804, to purchase of David Crooks ten acres of land, located in the centre of the town, for a "burying-ground and meeting-house green." The purchase was effected, but no steps taken to erect a building. Meanwhile, arrangements were made to build a commodious school-house, which should be serviceable for Sabbath meetings.

On March 6, 1806, the society voted to pay the trustees of the Centre school two hundred dollars, to assist the district to build a school-house sufficiently large to answer the society as a house of worship. The church became Presbyterian after the dissolution of the association, and was placed in care of the Geneva presbytery September 20, 1810, and when the Ontario presbytery was organized, was assigned to it. In 1843 the church returned to the original mode of government, and, August 27, 1844, was struck from the roll of churches belonging to the presbytery.

About 1828 several members were dismissed, to form the church of South Richmond. Members of this and other churches formed an independent church, on ultra-abolition principles, and held services at Honeoye. For a number of years the members of the church have mainly attended at Honeoye, and been formally connected with that church. The church, in 1825, had one hundred and six members, and in 1837 one hundred and twenty-one. Revivals added heavily

to the strength of the society. They increased the body in 1817 by fifty, in 1827 by thirty-seven, and in 1831 by fifty-nine. After the organization of the church Rev. Abijah Warren was a stated supply for one-fourth of the time. During 1805, Rev. Samuel Fuller, ministering one-half his time, was called to the pastoral charge, and declined. In 1808, Rev. Aaron C. Collins was asked to become pastor, and accepting, was installed by the Ontario association, and did not resign till August, 1816. In September following, Rev. Warren Day, from Sharon, Vermont, began to serve the church; ordained and installed March 3, 1819, and resigned October 28, 1828. He was succeeded by Rev. Orange Lyman, 1828 to 1834. Revs. H. B. Pierpont and Jacob Burbank served for brief periods. Rev. Linus W. Billington was installed November 11, 1835, and dismissed May 5, 1841. Revs. Benedict, Darwin, Chichester, and Sydney Mills officiated till July, 1845. Other parties have served as follows: Rev. Warren Day, 1845 to 1849; Rev. L. W. Billington, 1849 to 1852; Rev. Lyman Manly, 1852 to 1858; and Rev. Milton Buttolph, 1858 to 1861. During Rev. Collins' pastorate the society erected an ample and substantial house of worship; it was completed and dedicated at the close of 1818; the audience-room was about forty-four feet square. A parsonage was built, in 1835, at the centre of the town.

The FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH of Honeoye was organized in November, 1854, by Rev. Cyrus Pitts, of Honeoye, assisted by Rev. Mr. Fisher, of West Bloomfield, and consisted of the following members: Cyrus Pitts, George W. Pitts, D. Leonard Hamilton, Dennis Pennell, Mrs. Cyrus Pitts, Mrs. George W. Pitts, and Mrs. Dennis Pennell. George W. Pitts and D. Leonard Hamilton were chosen deacons.

During the fall months of 1862 measures of organization and of greater church efficiency were undertaken, and articles of faith and covenant were adopted. The first house of worship was small and limited in accommodation. In 1861 the society erected a neat, tasteful church edifice, and gave it considerable enlargement and improvement in 1869. Up to 1871, the whole number who had been members of the church was one hundred and eight. Died, nine. Dismissed, eleven. Present number, ninety-one. Forty-eight joined on profession of faith, and sixty upon certificate from other churches. The succession of ministers has been as follows: Rev. Cyrus Pitts, November, 1854, to May, 1855; Rev. R. W. Payne, 1855 to 1858; Rev. Milton Buttolf (ministering also to the Centre church), 1858 to 1861; Rev. Isaac N. Ely, August, 1861, to April, 1862; and Rev. S. Mills Day, from April, 1862, to the present (October, 1876). A Sabbath-school has been connected with the church for several years, and is in a flourishing condition. It numbers one hundred and sixty-seven in attendance, and is superintended by Rev. S. Mills Day.

A BAPTIST CHURCH was organized about 1808, with forty members. The first meetings were held in the school-house near Mr. Wilson's. They built a church edifice in 1832. The members have connected themselves with a church in Livingston county, and no society now exists in the town.

The PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of Honeoye has an early origin and interesting history. In 1808, Davenport Phelps, an English clergyman of the Episcopal faith, came through this county on a mission tour. Preaching at various places, he labored to organize a church at Allen's Hill. His efforts were seconded by Orra Clark, of Geneva. The church was organized, and the first regular annual meeting held, April 19, 1813. The following officers were then elected: Samuel Whitney and David Crawford, wardens; David Akins, Lemuel Chipman, William Smith, Eli Hill, Dennis Whitney, James Henderson, Orra Akins, and Peter Allen, vestrymen; and William Smith, clerk. The first settled minister was Alanson W. Welton, who began in about 1815, and remained several years, not only serving the church, but doing mission work in various localities. Meetings were held in the hotel hall of L. Chipman until the church was built, in 1814-15. The architect and builder was Colonel Smith, of Livonia. The building was finished by L. Chipman and N. Allen, and accounts audited show the cost to have been one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars and nineteen cents. A record as "St. Paul's church," dates April 7, 1817, when, at the annual meeting, James Sibley was clerk, and William Smith had retired from the office. The church was consecrated September, 1817, by Bishop Hobart, then of New York city. Sixteen members were confirmed, one of whom, Warren Pierpont, of West Bloomfield, is the sole survivor. On October 30 a meeting was held, and November 25 appointed for the sale of the forty-two pews of the church at auction, the payment to be in quarterly installments, the first falling due March, 1818. The sale occurred, and each purchaser received a warranty deed of his pew. The highest amounts paid were by Lemuel Chipman and Nathaniel, two hundred and fifty dollars each. The persons buying pews are named as follows: L. Chipman, N. Allen, Gideon Gates, Samuel Whitney, Lyman Whitney, Uriel Akin, Dennis Whitney, James Sibley, Titus Welton, David Pierpont, Cyrus Wells, Orra Akin, Daniel Holmes, Lemuel C. Curtis, Samuel Taggart, Reuben Hickox, Alanson W. Welton, Thomas Willson, Benj. Boyd, John

Jerome, Daniel V. Bissell, Daniel Bissell, and Nathan Hicks. Allen, Gates, Pierpont, Curtis, Taggart, D. Bissell, and Hicks were not church members. Unsold pews were disposed of February 23, 1818. Pew No. 4 was reserved for the family of the clergyman; Nos. 9, 10, 12, and 13 were "reserved for other persons," referring to seats for visitors. The amount realized by sale of pews was three thousand three hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty cents. Land for a church and cemetery was given by Nathaniel Allen. A "bee" was made to clear the grounds for the cemetery. William Smith and Captain Stewart remained to finish after the rest had departed. It was near night of a day in May. One said, "Who do you think will be the first to be buried here? Perhaps it may be you." The other said, "It is just as likely to be you." It proved to be not one, but both, for Captain Stewart was laid to rest within a month, and William Smith in August following. At an adjourned meeting, held January 8, 1823, wardens and vestrymen were voted to obligate themselves to pay the pastor, Rev. George H. Norton, three hundred dollars salary, the same to be raised by subscription. Rev. Mr. Norton, here mentioned as commencing his pastorate, continued for about twenty years. Originally strong, the church has now become weak by removals and deaths. Judge Harry Smith is one of the oldest members. The old church edifice, repaired and repainted several times, yet stands. The officiating clergyman is Rev. Henry H. Brown, of East Bloomfield, who preaches in both parishes.

The METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH in Richmond was organized at the house of William Baker, who, with Tilness Bentley, were prominent members. The house of worship was erected on land now owned by D. A. Pierpont, and deeded by Joshua Phillips. It was quite a large structure, and, in accordance with the times, was constructed with galleries, sloping, and built along the sides. A reorganization took place January 24, 1859, at the old edifice. J. D. Bentley, Nelson Ogden, and Jesse Lee Stout were elected trustees, and the house continued to be used till near the completion of the church at Allen's Hill. The society moved to the new building with unchanged organization. The construction of the new church was begun in 1860, by George I. Brown and John Ogden, the contractors. It was completed and dedicated July 6, 1861, by Rev. William H. Goodwin. The building is a frame, thirty-five by fifty feet in dimensions, and is supplied with a belfry and bell. Among pastors may be named Robert Hancock, Jonathan Benson, George W. Chandler, J. T. Arnold, Alonzo Shurtliff, John J. Wilson, H. C. Woods, J. S. Lemon, G. H. Dryer, and S. D. Pickett. These have mostly remained but short periods. A. T. West is the present pastor. Membership of the church, seventy-one. A Sabbath-school has for years been connected with the church.

The FIRST METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH has a more recent history. About 1830, Dr. Covill came out from the city of New York, and began to hold meetings in the old tavern ball-room at Honeoye. Later, meetings were held at the school-house. A revival resulted, and, numbers authorizing, a church was organized in 1832, with quite a large enrollment, among whose names are found those of John Pennell, Abram Pennell, Caleb Arnold, Isaac De Mill, Asa Bishop, John G. Briggs, Thomas Barkley, Job Cobb, Cheney Abbey, Ira Allen, Artemus Biggs, John Pennell, Sr., Peter Pitts, Jr., Joshua Colburn, their wives, and Oliver Adams. Dr. Covill was the first pastor. He was succeeded by Isaac Fisher; then came Rev. Andrews and James Gay.

A church edifice was erected in 1832, at a cost of three thousand dollars. It was thirty-six by forty-eight feet, and seated comfortably three hundred persons. A bell weighing nine hundred pounds was purchased, at a cost of two hundred and fifty dollars.

In February, 1869, the church was burned, and this was a crippling blow. The society gradually became reduced in numbers; those remaining sold the site, upon which a dwelling now stands, and the organization has completed its existence.

RICHMOND IN THE REBELLION.

Thirteenth Infantry.—John G. Wilson, sergeant, Co. G. Enlisted Sept. 15, 1861; ruptured at Gaines' Mills battle permanently; promoted sergeant Oct., 1861; discharged with regiment May 14, 1863.

Fayette C. Batchellor, Co. K, Nov. 7, 1861; discharged May 13, 1863.

Isaac F. Lenard, Co. K, Oct. 22, 1861; wounded in foot at battle of Bull Run; taken to Mount Pleasant hospital; discharged May 13, 1863.

Christopher McCrossen, Oct. 13, 1861, Co. K; discharged May 13, 1863.

John Cochrane, Co. K; wounded and taken prisoner at battle of Wilderness; taken to Newbern, N. C.; paroled; died on way home.

Nelson S. Garlinghouse, Co. K, Oct. 10, 1861; discharged March 13, 1863, on account of physical disability.

Godfrey Clark, 1862.

Leroy W. Wiborn, Co. F, 23d Regiment. Enlisted April 20, 1861; discharged May 22, 1863.

PLATE LXXXIX.



JOHN PENNELL.



MRS. SARAH PENNELL.



PROPERTY OF JOHN PENNELL, RICHMOND, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.

F. M. G. DEL.

David F. Benson, Co. D, 33d Infantry; discharged with regiment.
Richmond Appleton. Enlisted in 33d, April 21, 1861; wounded in right leg; taken to Fredericksburg hospital; discharged May 25, 1863, for disability.

Patrick Logan, 79th Infantry, Co. A, January 4, 1865; discharged July 20, 1865.

Eighty-Fifth Infantry, Co. B.—Henry C. Simmons. Enlisted Oct. 4, 1861; taken with typhoid fever, June 22, 1862; sent to Philadelphia hospital; discharged on account of disability, Oct. 23, 1862.

Edgar F. Bentley, Jan. 1, 1864; taken prisoner at Plymouth and confined in Andersonville; paroled and sent home; died of disease contracted in prison, Jan. 16, 1865; was a veteran volunteer, having enlisted first Aug. 29, 1861, in this company.

E. B. Wetmore, Aug. 29, 1861; taken prisoner at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; exchanged; returned to duty Oct. 31, 1862; re-enlisted; taken prisoner when Sherman made his march; while the rebs were removing him to Charleston, he leaped from the car; they shot him six times, and left him in the ditch.

Nathan Briggs, Aug. 29, 1861; taken prisoner in battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; returned to duty Oct. 6, 1862.

Myron G. Watrous, Sept. 23, 1861; discharged Sept. 8, 1862, for disability.

Thomas Wilcox. Enlisted in Co. D, 102d Infantry, Oct. 20, 1861; discharged at expiration of term, Dec. 24, 1864.

One Hundred and Fourth Infantry, Company B.—Samuel B. Smith, corporal, enlisted September 29, 1861; wounded in second battle of Bull Run; taken to Armory Square hospital, Washington, D. C.; discharged December 4, 1862.

E. M. Wright, Jr., corporal. Enlisted October 23, 1861; re-enlisted December 28, 1863; taken prisoner August 19, 1864; taken to Richmond; exchanged; sent to Annapolis hospital; died March 16, 1865, of disease contracted in prison.

Isaac A. Wright. Enlisted October 21, 1861; re-enlisted December 28, 1863, in First New York Artillery.

Alonzo Micks. Enlisted October 23, 1861; killed at battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

E. F. W. Knaner, 120th Regiment, Company E. Enlisted September 2, 1864; wounded October 27, 1864; taken prisoner; paroled.

Edward Foy, substitute. Entered service August 30, 1864, in 120th Infantry, Company D; wounded October 27, 1864; sent to City Point hospital; thence to Fairfax Centre, November 1, 1864; discharged June, 1865.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Infantry, Company K.—Barnard Logan. Enlisted August 12, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; again in front of Petersburg, June 16, 1864; discharged June 3, 1865.

Samuel Henry. Enlisted August 12, 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862; paroled and returned to duty; wounded October 14, 1863; discharged July 25, 1865.

Ira Barnes. Enlisted August 13, 1862; taken prisoner at surrender of Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862; paroled; discharged June 16, 1865.

John J. Barrett. Enlisted August 12, 1862; sergeant; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; paroled September 16, 1862; exchanged November 24, 1862; discharged.

George Macumber, discharged.

Albert S. Daniels. Enlisted August 7, 1862, Company D; taken prisoner September 15, 1862, at Harper's Ferry; paroled, and sent to Chicago; discharged June 16, 1865.

Eli Heaght. Enlisted August 12, 1862, Company F; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862; wounded in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864; discharged December 25, 1864.

Gilbert W. Peck, Company D. Enlisted August 4, 1862; wounded October 14, 1863, at Bristoe Station; taken prisoner, transferred to Richmond, Va., Andersonville, Charleston, Florence; exchanged March 1, 1865; discharged May 31, 1865.

Erastus G. Fields, Company D. Enlisted August 7, 1862; taken prisoner at surrender of Harper's Ferry; paroled; returned to duty; killed at Bristoe Station, Va.

Marcus C. Knowles, Company D. Enlisted August, 1862; deserted from Chicago, at Camp Douglas, and went to Canada, October, 1862.

John FitzPatrick, Company D; deserted.

Eli Heaght, Company F. Enlisted August 12, 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1864; wounded in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864; discharged December 25, 1864.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Infantry, Company C.—Dennis Smith. Enlisted July 30, 1864; discharged June 13, 1865.

Michael McCare. Enlisted September 16, 1864.

Walter Jock. Enlisted August 12, 1862; discharged June 13, 1865.

John Jock. Enlisted August 12, 1862; promoted September 1, 1862, to sergeant; discharged June 13, 1865.

William Ward. Enlisted August 12, 1862; wounded June 28, 1864, in Georgia; died at Jeffersonville, Indiana, August 6, 1864.

David Martin. Enlisted August 12, 1862; discharged June 13, 1865.

Alfred Leach, Sanford A. Stiles. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged June 19, 1865.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Infantry.—Charles E. Reid, Company G. Enlisted August 29, 1862, as private; promoted to corporal September 21, 1862; sergeant, October 31, 1864; first sergeant, November 12, 1864; first lieutenant, December 31, 1864; mustered out January 22, 1865.

Joseph Sullivan. Enlisted July 29, 1863; discharged July 28, 1865.

William B. Lotham. Enlisted August, 1862, in 164th Infantry, Company E; transferred to Pioneer Corps.

James Smith, native of Ireland. Enlisted in 175th Infantry.

One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Infantry.—Oliver B. Brown, Company E. Enlisted August 12, 1863; discharged September 9, 1864.

Adolph Knaner, Company E. Enlisted September 9, 1864; taken sick October 25, 1864; died at City Point, October 27, 1864, of typhoid fever.

Eugene M. Moore, Company B. Enlisted September 19, 1864; discharged July 11, 1865.

Charles F. Batchellor. Enlisted March 4, 1865; taken with typhoid fever, May 22, 1865; discharged June 27, 1865.

Gideon Spence. Enlisted September 8, 1864; promoted October 7, 1864, to assistant-surgeon; taken December 18, 1864, with congestive chill, resulting in paraplegia, January 29, 1865; discharged on account of the same, February 13, 1865.

Amasa H. Plimpton, Company E. Enlisted September 2, 1864; discharged June 29, 1865.

Isaac D. Bentley. Enlisted July 1, 1865; discharged September 9, 1865.

G. S. Hancock, Company E. Enlisted September 12, 1864; discharged May 3, 1865.

Philip G. Bacon, Company F. Enlisted September 6, 1864; taken with typhoid fever June 3, 1865; discharged at Augur hospital, June 26, 1865.

James Mace, Company A. Enlisted September 8, 1864; discharged June 29, 1865.

George McCrossen, Company B. Enlisted August 30, 1864; discharged July 1, 1865.

Edwin Belcher. Enlisted September 9, 1864; received three hundred dollars bounty, and deserted September 10, 1864; undoubtedly enlisted under an assumed name.

John H. Miller. Mustered September 6, 1864.

John F. Scott. Enlisted September 6, 1864.

Wesley Slout, Company D. Enlisted September 9, 1864; discharged June 3, 1865.

Abel Gates, Jr. Enlisted September 6, 1864.

George W. Case. Enlisted March 4, 1865; discharged July 5, 1865.

Hugh Smith. Enlisted March 4, 1865; discharged July 14, 1865.

James Bottice. Enlisted March 9, 1865.

John A. Roe. Enlisted March 28, 1865.

Henry Dunning. Enlisted September 1, 1865.

Robert Norgate. Enlisted September 1, 1864; discharged.

Jno. G. Wilson (Vet. Vol.). Enlisted September 19, 1864; hospital steward; discharged with regiment July 1, 1865.

Samuel B. Smith, Company H. Enlisted September 28, 1864 (Vet. Vol.); appointed commissary sergeant October 11, 1864; discharged with regiment July 11, 1865.

Edwin P. Fields, private. Enlisted July 13, 1861, in Company H, Sixth Wisconsin Infantry; discharged July 1, 1864 (expiration of time).

Fiftieth Engineers.—Henry C. Simmons, Company K. Enlisted from Eighty-fifth Infantry December 31, 1863; discharged June 13, 1865.

John Cornell. Enlisted January 12, 1864.

Edward F. Munson. Enlisted January 4, 1864; discharged June 13, 1865, at Fort Berry, Virginia, with the regiment.

James McKelvey. Enlisted January 1, 1864.

Richard H. Warfield. Enlisted January 4, 1864.

Charles W. Wheeler. Enlisted January 4, 1864.

First Mounted Rifles, Company K.—Willard Doolittle, Jr. Enlisted July 29, 1862; promoted quartermaster-sergeant; mustered out June 10, 1865.

William P. Smith. Enlisted July 30, 1862; discharged June 12, 1865.

Samuel Kinyon. Enlisted July 31, 1862; discharged August 12, 1865.

Almeron Reed. Enlisted July 31, 1862; discharged June 12, 1865.

Niel S. Goad. Enlisted July 30, 1862; discharged from hospital on account of heart-disease, May 16, 1865.

George S. Gaines. Enlisted August 7, 1862; discharged June 12, 1865.

Orrin Purcell. Enlisted August 5, 1862; discharged May 18, 1865, by general order No. 83.

Harrison Babcock. Mustered August 23, 1862; re-enlisted.

Gilbert Doty. Enlisted August 7, 1862; discharged June 12, 1865.

William J. McNinch.

Mortimer Slight. Enlisted August 4, 1862; promoted corporal November 17, 1862; sergeant, May 9, 1864; discharged July 7, 1865.

William W. Symonds. Enlisted August, 1862; died November 10, 1862.

Wilbur Purlee. Enlisted August 1, 1862; discharged August 30, 1864; re-enlisted.

Bishop Truman. Enlisted July 30, 1862; discharged June 12, 1865.

William Garthen, Company D, Twentieth Colored Infantry. Enlisted September 9, 1864; discharged September 9, 1865.

George Clark. Enlisted January 4, 1864.

Jno. W. Garthen. Enlisted September 1, 1864; died at Fort Columbus, Kentucky, winter of 1865.

William H. Shelton (Vet. Vol.), First Heavy Artillery. Mustered in Jan. 4, 1864.

George McMichael. Enlisted Aug. 10, 1864, in First Light Artillery, Battery C; discharged June 17, 1865; services no longer required.

Isaac A. Wright. Enlisted Dec. 28, 1863; promoted corporal, May 4, 1864; sergeant, March 1, 1865; discharged June 19, 1865; was a veteran volunteer.

Fourth Heavy Artillery.—Adam Kennedy, Battery H. Enlisted January 19, 1864; taken prisoner Aug. 25, 1864, at Reams' Station; confined in prison at Belle Island, Richmond, Va.; paroled Oct. 8, 1864.

Isaac Green, Battery C. Enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.

Thomas De Pue. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864.

Vincent Decker. Enlisted January 4, 1864.

Edward C. Martin. Enlisted Jan. 14, 1864.

James O'Neill. Enlisted Dec. 24, 1863.

Henry Rotheart. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; re-enlisted.

Henry S. Struble. Enlisted Feb. 19, 1864; discharged Sept. 26, 1865.

Merian Worthy. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1862; promoted to sergeant Oct. 10, 1863.

Valentine Washburn. Enlisted Jan. 26, 1864; wounded at battle of Spottsylvania; returned to duty; discharged Sept. 26, 1865.

Eighth Heavy Artillery.—John S. Clarke. Enlisted Feb. 13, 1864.

Joseph F. Harris. Enlisted Feb. 13, 1864.

Daniel Kerrigan. Enlisted Feb. 13, 1864.

James Keegan. Enlisted Feb. 13, 1864.

Frederick Robinson. Enlisted Feb. 13, 1864.

George Welch. Enlisted Feb. 13, 1864.

Milford C. Wirnett. Enlisted Feb. 11, 1864.

John Williams. Enlisted Feb. 13, 1864.

Walter Wilcox. Enlisted April 9, 1863, in Eleventh Heavy Artillery; re-enlisted Jan. 7, 1864, in Eighth Artillery; arrested, for desertion, and returned to his regiment, which was consolidated with Fourth Artillery; discharged Oct. 5, 1865.

Sixteenth Heavy Artillery.—Fayette C. Batchellor, Battery C. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; promoted sergeant March 15, 1864; discharged August 28, 1865; was a veteran volunteer.

Francis J. Anderson, Battery H. Enlisted Jan. 2, 1864; wounded Sept. 29, 1864; sent to Hampton hospital; discharged Sept. 6, 1865.

William Giddings. Enlisted Dec. 19, 1863; discharged Aug. 28, 1865.

Ichabod Carpenter. Enlisted Dec. 30, 1863; discharged Aug. 28, 1865.

William B. Thompson. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; promoted corporal March 31, 1864; discharged Aug. 21, 1865.

Hiram P. Whitney, Battery D. Enlisted Jan. 2, 1864; died at Yorktown, Va., March 19, 1864; was a veteran volunteer.

Wesley P. Batchellor, Battery A, Sixth Michigan Artillery. Enlisted Feb. 24, 1864; discharged Aug. 20, 1865.

William West. Enlisted Dec. 29, 1863, in Fifth Cavalry.

Charles Hodge. Enlisted Dec. 29, 1863, in Fifth Cavalry.

George Watrous. Enlisted Sept. 17, 1863, in Co. L, Twentieth New York Cavalry; discharged July 31, 1863.

C. F. Hyde. Enlisted Sept. 8, 1864, in Twenty-first Cavalry; discharged May 23, 1865.

James Long. Enlisted in Twenty-fourth Cavalry; died in service.

Franklin Moore. Mustered Jan. 19, 1864, in Twenty-fourth Cavalry.

Robert Whisker, native of Ireland, resident of Richmond. Entered the service, but in what regiment is unknown.

Jerry Wilson. Enlisted from Richmond, in Harris Light Guards.

NAVAL.

There were three seamen in the naval service credited to this town, who served as substitutes for S. D. Short, Wesley Ray, and Daniel Short. The substitute for the former was Thomas Wannall, a native of Germany; entered service September, 1864; the second was James Kane, and the third is unknown.

We have given above as full and complete record of the officers, soldiers, and seamen who went from the town of Richmond as can be obtained. Besides those mentioned, there were seventeen substitutes, non-residents of the town. In all, soldiers, seamen, and substitutes, this town furnished one hundred and fifty-three men.



GILBERT WILLSON.—AGED 91.

NATHANIEL WILLSON, born in Rehobeth, Massachusetts, followed the sea early in life, and subsequently engaged in farming. He was twice married; his first wife was Miss Turner. There was born to them a large family, of whom Gilbert Willson, the subject of this sketch, was the third. He was born December 19, 1785, in Richmond, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. In 1789 the family removed to West Stockbridge, where the son aided in carrying on a farm and received a common school education. His marriage in the spring of 1810 to Electra Hendricks led him to consider the subject of providing for himself and wife a permanent home. His wife was a native of Massachusetts, and at the time of her death, which took place in 1816, was a member of the Baptist church; she left three children to mourn her loss, two girls and a boy, all living. Mrs. Harriet Peck is a resident of Richmond; Elizabeth Warren lives in Wisconsin; and Marcus Willson, born in the early part of 1814, is a citizen of Vineland, New Jersey, and has become quite extensively known as a historian and as the author of Willson's School Readers.

In 1821, Gilbert Willson set out with horse and sleigh for the Genesee country, whose fame had for years been known to all the Eastern States, and had constantly drawn from the citizens of the most enterprising, and in many instances the most needy. The journey began with a sleigh and was completed in a wagon. He had purchased a farm of ninety-five acres from Nathaniel Allen in Richmond, and to its cultivation gave his time and attention. Some time later Mr. Willson married Selecta Spencer, daughter of Daniel Spencer, of West Stockbridge, and for years the family were known as kind neighbors, attendants upon Christian service, and emulous of providing for their children the boon of a good education. Mrs. Willson died in February, 1845, and her remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at Allen's Hill. Marcus Willson, the son heretofore named, obtained what education the Richmond schools could furnish; then attended school at

Genesee, and subsequently engaged temporarily in teaching. He graduated at Union College, Schenectady, and returning to Ontario, became principal of the Canandaigua Academy. He employed his leisure in reading law and was admitted to the bar, but was prevented by ill health from engaging in legal practice. He has published a history of the United States, and his school readers are too well known to require more than mention. During that storm of excitement and indignation aroused by the abduction of William Morgan, Gilbert Willson took strong grounds as an anti-Mason, and at more recent date had placed himself in the dominant party, and actively labored for the union of the country and the furtherance of its best interests. The duty of every citizen to express himself in the exercise of the elective franchise is a point in his political creed, hence he has never missed an important election since he came to the town, and now at the advanced age of nearly *ninety-one years* he looks forward to one more vote for the nominees of his party, Hayes and Wheeler. It seems almost superfluous to mention the fact that Mr. Willson has been called from time to time to hold various town offices, that of supervisor having been placed in his hands several terms. He and his deceased wife were members of the Baptist denomination. The society has no place of meeting in his neighborhood, hence a present attendance with the Methodist Episcopal brethren. His life, though humble, has a power. His memory extends beyond the lives of most in the town, of which he is the oldest resident. What has become history to most men is a vivid recollection to him. He has lived to see the forest felled and homes surrounded with all the comforts known to the old home East. His children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren have grown up around him, and, with but few exceptions, are yet active in the discharge of daily duties. Mr. Willson is the sole survivor of twenty-one children. He looks now, in his age, upon the benefits of a total abstinence from tobacco and whisky, and rightfully attributes his longevity to a life of temperance.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

JOHN PENNELL.

John Pennell, Sr., was born in Colerain, Franklin county, Massachusetts, in 1773. He married Martha Tinney (born in 1776), of Colerain, in 1795. They had a family of three girls and eight boys, four of whom are yet living; John and Abram in this town. In 1807 he moved to Cortland county, and to the present town of Richmond in 1813, when both he and his wife passed away aged eighty-four and seventy-nine years, respectively.

John Pennell, the subject of this sketch, was born in Colerain, Massachusetts, April 14, 1796. He remained with his father until twenty-one years of age, when he worked six months for Abram Wiley, at fourteen dollars per month. He afterwards returned to his father's farm, and, subsequently, together with his brother, purchased eight hundred and sixty acres of land, paying therefor the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars, which through years of hard labor they had accumulated. Mr. Pennell was married, May 6, 1827, to Sarah, daughter of Moses Green, who had moved to this town from Vermont in 1817; she was born March 8, 1805. They have had five girls and three boys, viz.: Francis G., born May 22, 1828; married Sarah Blackmer, June 19, 1862, and resides in the town. John W., born April 21, 1832; married Celia D. Hazen, born March 27, 1855, and resides at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Harriet N., born January 21, 1834; married Myron H. Blackman, September 14, 1854; lives on the homestead. Fanny W., born April 17, 1836, and died March 20, 1841. Emeline C., born April 20, 1838; died October 20, 1838. Caroline A., born April 20, 1838; died October 30, 1838. George W., born April 19, 1840, and married twice,—second wife, Millie McGinnis; resides in Atchison, Kansas. Elmira S., born January 9, 1844; married Thomas R. Reed, March 28, 1865, and resides in this town. There are now living five children and twenty grandchildren.

In politics Mr. Pennell was a Federalist, is now a Republican; was an anti-Mason, and has held the office of justice of the peace eight years. He was one of the first members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Honeoye in 1832, and gave liberally to aid in the construction of the edifice. He is now a member of the Congregational church. Mr. Pennell began the battle of life poor, and now is the owner of about five hundred and forty acres of valuable land, the result of a career of honesty, industry, and a strict attention to his own affairs.

JOSHUA PHILLIPS

was born January 5, 1782, at Dighton, Massachusetts. He was of Puritan descent. His father, Joshua, was born in 1751, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He married Elizabeth Fish, who was born November 8, 1757, and eight children—four boys and four girls—were the fruit of that union. The subject of this sketch was the eldest. His advantages for education were very limited, and at the age of sixteen he went to the Dismal Swamp, in North Carolina, and assisted Captain Janes in the manufacture of cedar shingles.

In 1798 he came to Livonia, where he remained one season in the employ of Philip Short, and returned to Dighton, and soon after came to Richmond with a team for John Mason, grandfather of Hon. F. O. Mason, the present county judge. In 1803 he again went to Massachusetts, and settled his father's estate, he having died August 19, 1799. September 1, 1803, he married Olive Paull, daughter of William Paull. She was born June 20, 1784. Accompanied by his wife, mother, brothers, and sisters, ten persons in all, he started for the western country, arriving here on the twenty-seventh day after their departure. His first purchase was sixty-five acres of land of Benjamin Wheeler, paying three dollars and fifty cents per acre. Soon after, sixty-five acres more were added to the original purchase. The following children were born to them, viz.: Cyrene, born July 4, 1804; married Abria Adams, September 1, 1825, and died June 8, 1828. William Paull, born January 9, 1806; died September 18, 1835. John Edwin, born May 10, 1819; married Mary E. Pool, October 6, 1845, and died June 24, 1869; his widow resides in Honeoye. Sarah Elizabeth, born May 17, 1823; married David A. Pierpont, September 28, 1843. Mr. Phillips served

in Captain Clark's company during the war of 1812, and received a captain's commission May 8, 1815. He was at the capture of Queenstown, and from an elevated position waved the flag of truce, while the enemy's bullets were falling about him on every side. He shared the fate of his companions; was taken prisoner and sent to Halifax. At the close of the struggle, he settled on the old homestead, where he remained until 1829, when he located on the farm now owned by his son-in-law, David A. Pierpont. He died September 27, 1865, and his estimable companion passed away November 8, 1871. Captain Phillips was a zealous man in religious affairs, and a constant attendant of the Universalist church. He was also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity prior to the Morgan excitement. Honorable, benevolent, and kind, he won the esteem of all, and passed away mourned by a large circle of friends and kindred.

DAVID A. PIERPONT.

David Pierpont, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, December 19, 1788. He married Sally Palmer, September 13, 1812; she was born on the 25th of May, 1791. In the year 1816 he removed to the town of Richmond, and engaged in the cabinet-making business at Allen's Hill, where he died April 3, 1862. Mrs. Pierpont died March 31, 1860. They had four children, viz.: David A., born at Middlebury, Vermont, November 19, 1815; Frances A., born at Allen's Hill, October 17, 1818; Caroline A., born June 11, 1821; and Ogden E., born April 8, 1824. Frances A. married Marcus Willson, —a noted historian, residing at Vineland, New Jersey,—October 17, 1838; and Caroline A. married George P. Townsend, in October, 1845, and died September 1, 1849.

David A. Pierpont, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, assisted his father some time in the business of cabinet-making, and after acquiring a good education at the common schools and the Canandaigua Academy, he entered the store of James Dixon as clerk, at the age of fourteen, where he remained one year, and returned to the shop of his father. At nineteen years of age he clerked in the store of Hiram Merriman, at Allen's Hill, and subsequently was employed as clerk at Canandaigua, by Nathaniel Gorham. Here he remained one year, and returned to Allen's Hill, where, in company with James Henry, he began merchandising. At the expiration of two years Henry disposed of his interest to Hon. Robert L. Rose, now of Hagerstown, Maryland, who conducted the business with Mr. P. until the latter retired, soon after, to engage in agricultural pursuits.

September 28, 1843, Mr. Pierpont married Sarah E., daughter of Captain Joshua Phillips. He subsequently engaged in milling and merchandising at Honeoye, and in 1852 located on the farm where they now reside. They have had three children, two of whom are living. Mr. Pierpont is a man in character similar to his father-in-law, Joshua Phillips. The poor never turn from his door empty-handed, and the needy find in him a man ever ready to render them assistance. He is liberal in education and religious matters, and an attendant of the Universalist church.

Mr. Pierpont early manifested a deep interest in political matters, and while yet young in years he was thoroughly conversant with the political history of his country, and successfully coped with such men as Robert L. Rose. He was supervisor of the town in 1848-49, being the only man elected on the Democratic ticket; and has also served as district delegate to the State convention, and was present at the National convention that nominated Martin Van Buren. Several times he has been the nominee of his party for member of Assembly, and two years ago received the nomination for Congress, running in opposition to Hon. Elbridge G. Lapham, of Canandaigua; and in nearly every town in the entire Congressional district, embracing Ontario, Livingston, and Yates, he led his ticket. He is calm and deliberate, a sound party adviser, and in every way an estimable citizen, well entitled to the popularity acquired through a life-long career of honor and integrity.

DAVID L. HAMILTON.

Every condition in life has some advantages. The attention must be fixed upon a single character to render one distinct among thousands. In this instance the subject is David L. Hamilton. While the life of the individual is central, the ancestry is not disregarded. The father of Mr. Hamilton, Hugh Hamilton, was born in Massachusetts, October 31, 1770. On March 24, 1794, he married Isabel Knox, whose birth dates December 25, 1772. For sixteen years the couple lived in the old Bay State, and then, desirous of bettering his fortune, he set out in 1810, on horseback, to find a home in the west. His destination was Ohio, and he had advanced as far as Erie, Pennsylvania, unsatisfied, and having a remembrance of attractive lands in Ontario County, returned thither, and bought a half-interest in the Phelps saw- and grist-mill, on Mill creek, and one hundred acres from the south side of the Phelps farm, in Richmond, where A. Pennell now lives. Hamilton operated the grist-mill until December, when he returned to Massachusetts. He brought out his family during January, 1811. The journey was made in horse sleighs, and sledding was passable to Cayuga lake; thence on it was poor, with slush and mud most of the way. He remained four years in charge of the mill, dug a new race-way, made frequent repairs, especially after high waters, and finally resold his interest to Mr. Crooks, and built a log house on the land which he had purchased. Moving into this house, he continued the work of clearing the land between the road and the old lake landing. The title of this tract was in dispute, and he sold his improvements and bought a small farm, where his youngest son, David L. Hamilton, now resides. Upon this farm he became a permanent settler, and there died, March 1, 1851, at the age of eighty years. His means, limited at the start, were increased as years went by, and at his decease his farm was enlarged in bounds, and enhanced in value by improvements. His widow died October 5, 1856, nearly eighty-four years of age. He had six children, Justin, Polly, Charlotte, William, Lucinda, and David L. Justin went to Hardin county, Kentucky, in the spring of 1818; removed in 1823 to Mercer county, Ohio, and there remained till his death, in 1863. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature for some years, and held several offices. Polly and Charlotte both died in Richmond while young women. Lucinda became the first wife of Abraham Pennell, and died in 1835. William emigrated to Mercer county, Ohio, where he resides. He has been an acting justice of the peace for over forty years. David L. Hamilton was chosen to remain on the homestead, and take care of his parents, as they began to feel the encroachments of age and have premonitions of change. He was born in the town of Blandford, Massachusetts, on February 6, 1809, and was consequently but an infant when his parents transferred their residence to the town of Richmond, Ontario County. The family was large, and both firmness of heart and steadiness of resolution were required to enable them to surmount the ills of poverty. All learned the priceless quality of frugality, and the sweat of honest, toilsome labor was no stranger to their faces. The time usually set apart for obtaining the knowledge taught in schools was devoted to learning how best to wield the axe and guide the plow. When Justin and William came of age they went out, as we have noted, to seek a home for themselves; but for David L. Hamilton was left to make the most of the farm. It was as if he had dreamed that he saw a cataract pouring over a precipice, with sound of thunder and rush of foamy waters, and the channel becoming dry; then, glancing between the hills to a rivulet flowing along the valley, he saw a constant stream, and traced it from the spring to a wide and brimming lake, for he grew in wealth not rapidly, but by years of persevering industry. The small farm, descended as a heritage, has extended to include six hundred and seventy-five acres of good farm lands. He has been courteous in demeanor, and liberal to worthy schemes of benevolence. The various town offices have been bestowed upon him, and as supervisor has shown himself capable, efficient, and worthy of the trust. He has a family of five children living,—all residents of Richmond,—three sons and two daughters. They who are desirous of knowing to what extent prosperity has attended Mr. Hamilton, and the means employed to secure his present comfort and independence, will have found that industry and frugality know no limit, and the possession of wealth is no bar to usefulness and moral worth.

PETER P. BARNARD.

Chauncey Barnard, son of Samuel Barnard and Cynthia Foles, of English descent, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, May 9, 1784. At the age of twenty years he came on foot to the town of Livonia, where he worked by the month for Mrs. Nancy Benton, whom he married about one year later. She was born September 18, 1774, and was a daughter of Captain Peter Pitts, the first settler in

Richmond; and her husband, David Benton, erected the first frame house in Livonia, in which the first religious meetings and the first Presbyterian church in Livonia were held. Five sons were born to them, the two youngest being twins. Mr. Benton died April 5, 1834, and his wife passed away on the 22d of February, 1847. He was a trusted officer in the war of 1812, and was at the burning of Buffalo. The sash worn by him at that time is now owned by his son, Peter Pitts Barnard, the subject of this sketch, who was born January 20, 1812, in the first frame house built in Livonia. He acquired a common school education, and at the age of twelve years went to reside with his uncle at Litchfield, Connecticut, where he remained three years and returned to his native county. October 19, 1837, he united in marriage with Fannie, daughter of John F. and Cynthia Reed, of Richmond, who was born May 7, 1818. Soon after marriage they located at Conesus, and in 1839 settled in Richmond. Beginning here in a log cabin, he and his estimable wife, through honesty, industry, and economy, have succeeded in acquiring a competency of this world's goods, and are now enjoying the down-hill of life surrounded by all the attributes of a happy rural home. (A view of their residence may be seen in this work.) Their children are Ellen A., born February 18, 1840; married Mark H. Ray, of Springwater, and resides in Concord, Jackson county, Michigan. Mr. Ray has served his county as school commissioner and treasurer. Elizabeth M., born February 11, 1842; married John P. Ray, and lives in Richmond. He is a farmer, a leading sheep-breeder, and stock correspondent of the agricultural press. Mrs. Ray died December 28, 1872. Frances, born September 23, 1846; married Richmond C. Beach, a farmer of Richmond. Fitch R., born January 1, 1852, lives with his father. P. Pitts, a namesake of Captain Peter Pitts, born November 13, 1859, also lives with his father. Mrs. Barnard died June 5, 1871, and her loss was severely felt by husband and children, to whom she had been a faithful helpmeet and devoted mother. She was a member of the Congregational church at Honeoye. Mr. Barnard was married November 26, 1872, to Abbey Jane Gray, daughter of David Olney, and mother of Maxwell and wife of the late George F. Gray, who died March 18, 1869. She was born in the county of Monroe, March 14, 1823. Mrs. Barnard is a member of the Baptist church, at Lima, and her husband of the Congregational, at Honeoye. Mr. Barnard was an anti-Mason and is now a Republican. He served eight years as captain of the company commanded by his father at the burning of Buffalo. He is a strong temperance man, a liberal supporter of the gospel, kind and benevolent, and ever ready to advance the interests of friends and neighbors.

NOAH ASHLEY

emigrated to this town from Rutland, Vermont, but was previously a resident of Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, that being his native place. In the fall of 1802 he came to view the "goodly land," making the journey on horseback, and was so well pleased with the prospect that he purchased a farm of one hundred and eighty-five acres, lot No. 32, located near the centre of the town, on which was a small clearing and a log house occupied by a man named Fuller. The price paid for the land was five dollars per acre. His son, Noah Ashley, Jr., now resides on the old homestead. Early in 1803 he moved with his family, consisting of his wife and two young children, Eliza and Hiram. Although educated to other pursuits, having left his home in Sheffield, Massachusetts, for Vermont, at the age of seventeen, to act as salesman in the store of a relative, in which capacity he served both in Vermont and in his native State for a number of years, also as a teacher in the town where he was born, Squire Ashley, as he was called in his new home, soon made his farm of one hundred and eighty-five acres a source of liberal income. Possessing an indomitable will and fixedness of purpose (in which traits of character his faithful wife largely shared), he soon rendered himself exceedingly valuable to his fellow-pioneers, entering zealously into all public enterprises, as well as lending a helping hand by wise and judicious counsel, and practically by means of his sound business capacity. As the necessity presented itself, he was administrator, assignee, lawyer, and magistrate for the early settlers, positions for which his education peculiarly fitted him. He was supervisor for many years, and held other town offices.

Noah Ashley, Jr., was born August 24, 1806. June 3, 1832, he married Minerva Tisdale, of Cortland; and nine children, four sons and five daughters, were born of this union. Three of the daughters are dead, and the remainder are married and reside in the town of Richmond. Noah Ashley and wife are members of the Congregational church at Honeoye.

LUTHER STANLEY

was born in Vermont, February 8, 1782. He came to this country in 1805, and, after remaining a short time, returned to his native State and married Lydia Bennett, who was born in Vermont, July 12, 1788. They had eight children, viz.: Hiram, Daniel S., John, Lucinda, Elmira, Eunice, Marietta, and Mary. All are living except John, who died in 1836. Mrs. Stanley died in 1852. Mr. Stanley came to this country with only five hundred dollars, but by industry, perseverance, and an indomitable will, succeeded in acquiring five hundred acres of valuable land. He was an esteemed citizen, and his memory is cherished by numerous friends and relatives.

GEORGE JOHNSON.

Biography is read with interest, and its lessons are practically applied to the purposes of life. Romance opens a wide field for invention, and the fertility of thought presents sudden vicissitudes, desirable but unattainable. The events of history are beyond our application, and the difference is small between downright falsehood and useless truth. The advantage of a biography on a level with the general surface of life is, that it does not indicate a road to greatness, but shows how a life has been made long, useful, and happy. In accord with these thoughts is presented a brief record of George Johnson, son of Sylvester Johnson.

He first saw the light on July 19, 1823, upon the farm whereon his years have been passed. The cultivation of the soil, ancient and honorable, has always been his occupation; and in turning the furrow, or reaping the crop, his labor has been pleasurable, as it has been his chosen work.

His father was a native of Massachusetts, but so many had removed to Ontario County, and so general had been the expression of satisfaction of emigrants, that he, too, came out and settled in Bristol during the year 1814. The father was not only a farmer, but an intelligent and successful one, and up to the age of eighty-four found pleasure and profit in the tillage of his fields. As the father, so the son; and in the lapse of years George has approved himself one of the most enterprising and progressive farmers of Richmond township. One does not increase his store honorably save by industry and frugality, and these excellencies may properly be accredited to Mr. Johnson. He who selfishly withdraws himself to the seclusion of his own home and thoughts cares little for society and its claims, and can never win the public regard. Such a person has no likeness to Mr. Johnson, who has earned general esteem by identifying himself with

all the improvements of his township. As an indication of acknowledged ability to adjudge value and set a fair estimate upon a real and personal property, it is stated that he is the present town's assessor, a position filled for six consecutive years with credit and ability. An acknowledgment of a superintending providence and an attendance upon Divine worship are indicative of a reverential mind, and the way of such men is prospered. Nothing gives more satisfaction to reasonable intelligences than to see merit rewarded and a well-ordered life made happy. Mr. Johnson has long continued to be a regular attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church at Allen's Hill. In politics a Republican, and withal a staunch friend of the Union, he saw the approach of the war-clouds with sorrow, and when the blow was struck which went shivering to the hearts of the people he was aroused to a sense of individual exertion, and offered the best horse in his stables to the first man who would enlist. The animal was promptly given to Jerry Wilson, by whom the promise was speedily demanded to be fulfilled. Fifty-four years have already lost themselves in the past since Mr. Johnson began to be, and now, surrounded by all the comforts of a pleasant home, he may reasonably anticipate many coming years, fraught with an experience which, while blended with some bitter, may yet be known as enjoyable. The occupations of life are varied and extensive, requiring minds apt in a special direction, and to preserve a soil fertile, to supply food for the million, to set an example of content, and to act well his part in the relation of the citizen and neighbor, is no small achievement, and such is the present life of Mr. Johnson.

PHILIP REED

came to the town of Richmond in February, 1795. With him came his son, John F. Reed, who was born in Paulet, Vermont, November 23, 1781. On the 7th of October, 1807, Colonel John F. Reed married Miss Antha Steel, a native of Hartford, Connecticut, born November 22, 1785. Their son, the principal subject of this brief sketch,—Wheeler Reed,—was born in Richmond June 21, 1811, and married, October 4, 1838, at Franklin, Michigan, to Miss Philia Wimple, whose native place was also the town of Richmond, where she was born, January 18, 1813. They have had eight children,—Emily W., Almeron, Walter W., Louisa A., Harmon F., Norman K., Amelia, and Adelia. The eldest six are still living. Colonel Reed lives upon a part of the original purchase made by his grandfather in 1794, nearly his entire life having been passed in this town; has always been identified with it; is one of its most honored citizens, himself and family forming, as might be said, a chapter in the history of Richmond.

TOWN OF BRISTOL.

THE history of a town is a recital of organization, development, prosperity, adversity, resource, enlargement, and possibility. Fully and rightfully written, it is invaluable. The history of one is that in the main of all. Space limited, demands a brevity which rather suggests than expresses individual plans, efforts, impulses, and experiences. The history of the town is especially of interest to its citizens—those native to its lands, and those now active in carrying forward the cultivation and improvement designed by pioneers, who from other towns and counties, or even States, have here made permanent location.

The natural features of Bristol make it a desirable home for lovers of hill and valley and diversified landscape. It is traversed by three parallel ridges, trending north and south, and varying in height from a gentle rise at the north to an elevation at the southern limit of eight hundred feet, as found by actual measurement. These elevations are spurs from the Allegheny range, and from the northern limits of that system. Between the ranges lie pleasant, attractive valleys, traversed by the waters of Mud creek and Egypt brook, the former of which supplies power to run a grist- and a saw-mill. The cutting of timber has had its effect in reducing the volume of water-flow, and a heavy rain, once a supply requiring long time to find its way to the channel, now creates a torrent, which rushes along its course and leaves behind a shrunken stream. The soil of the valleys is a rich alluvial, amply rewarding the labors of the agriculturist, and approving the discreet choice of those who preferred this section to the more level northern towns. Upon the hills and declivities lies a surface of clay and gravel whose blending favors production. Although the hills attain such an altitude, they were so moulded in the cast of nature as to be in the main arable, and by no means sterile.

Diversity of surface determines industrial pursuit. The principal occupations of the present inhabitants are stock-raising and hop-culture. Not only has the adaptation of lands to grazing been appreciated and approved, but with great care many farmers have labored to secure the choicest breeds of sheep, horses, and cattle. Over two thousand acres of the twenty-three composing the town's area, are used at present in the culture of hops. The cereals are successfully cultivated; winter and spring wheat is raised; the numerous orchards supply many thousands of bushels of apples, while the products of the dairy—butter and cheese—are complimentary not only to the industry of the people, but the fertility of the fields.

The town had not only a wild and attractive natural scenery, but had been rendered historic, not alone in the recent but in the far-distant past, by its natural curiosities and supposed subterranean wealth. It has been noted that when La Salle visited the village of the *Senecas* to obtain a guide to the source of the Ohio, in 1679, his explorations during that period were extended "four leagues south" from Boughton Hill, in Victor, to see a famous spring long known to the Indians. From the manuscript relative to the visit, we learn of "water issuing from quite a high rock; it runs a small brook; the water is very clear. I applied a torch, and immediately it took fire like brandy, and was not put out until it rained. There is no appearance of sulphur or saltpetre, or any other combustible material, and it has no taste." From the description it is evident that the spring on lot 32 is the one to which allusion is made. The igneous gases suggested deposits of rock-oil, and many futile attempts have been made to realize from here the oleaginous flow which, in the carboniferous regions of other States, have made men opulent. Other curiosities are present in the shape of beautiful waterfalls located upon the small streams which flow from the hills into Mud creek. These seem like microscopic reminders of the grand scenes of the California Yosemite. These falls in Bristol are from fifty feet upwards. One tiny cataract in volume and notable in depth, having a perpendicular fall of eighty feet, has become a favorite resort for parties in search of pleasure; it is situated on lot 17, upon the premises of N. W. Randall.

The hills and valleys of all this region were crowned by a growth of timber whose partial preservation would have enriched the surviving purchasers or their descendants at this day. Upon the flats grew the maple and the elm, while on the hills predominated the oak and chestnut, intermingled with which were the pine, beech, hemlock, ash, basswood, hickory, poplar, whitewood, elm, butternut, buttonwood, wild cherry, and other varieties common to the clime.

A small Indian village was at one time located on the rise of land northeast from Baptist Hill, on land now owned by George Andrews. The land throughout this country presented unmistakable evidences of having been frequently burned over by the Indians. The practice is still in vogue in the far west, and has been adopted by heavy stock-owners to provide a fresh growth of herbage. The aboriginals undoubtedly resorted to this method to retain the game in the vicinity of their homes. That the Indians had long dwelt here, and reluctantly yielded their tenacious hold, is well known to those living. There were two Indian camping-grounds on the lands now owned by Edwin Gooding and Norman W. Randall. These camps were often resorted to after the commencement of settlement, by roving bands of Indians, and these incursions of the primal owners were viewed with uneasiness and annoyance. The plow of the settler and of the farmer of subsequent years upturned many a relic of an early age, when pipe, hatchet, and other equipments of the Indian were fashioned with incredible patience from the hardest stone.

The march of Sullivan's army in his campaign of 1779 lay through the northern portion of this town. His column entered the town on lot No. 3, crossed Mud creek on lot No. 4, and followed the Indian trail to Honeoye (Haneyoh). It is said that there are still in existence relics and openings through the woods, that distinctly indicate the route along which the army moved. It is known that the survey of the Genesee country was made by range lines, numbering from one to seven, and numbers as high as fourteen. Enormous tracts were early sold at extremely low rates. On June 29, 1789, Prince Bryan, of Luzerne, Pennsylvania, conveyed to Gamaliel Wilder, of Hartford, Litchfield county, Connecticut, twenty-one thousand four hundred and ninety acres of land, for which the consideration was one thousand six hundred and fifty-seven pounds New York currency. This tract lay principally on the west side of the (Cahnandahquah) Canandaigua lake, and was No. 9 in the third and fourth ranges. "The town of Bristol was formed by the Court of Sessions of Ontario County, in January, 1789. It was named by the early settlers after Bristol county, Massachusetts." The Bristol of that date included South Bristol, which was detached and organized in March, 1838. The present town includes only No. 9, in the fourth range, and was purchased for the Dighton company, at the rate of fifty cents an acre, by Rev. John Smith and Calvin Jacobs, in whose names the title was vested. The town was first surveyed and laid out in tiers of lots, north and south, commencing at the northeast corner, and numbering from one to sixty. Each lot was intended to contain four hundred acres, and to be one hundred and eight rods wide, but the survey gives a variance of from one hundred to one hundred and twelve rods.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The settlement of the town of Bristol commenced in 1788. In that year several brothers, named Gooding, came into the town, and cleared a few acres of land on lot No. 1, and sowed it to wheat. A turnip patch was put in, and rendered good service. At the approach of winter, all but Elnathan Gooding returned to Massachusetts. This solitary outpost, in company with an Indian named Jack Beary, passed the winter in the log-cabin that had been erected by the party previous to their departure. They do not seem to have availed themselves of the fish which swarmed in shoals in the streams and in the lake, nor of the bear and deer, whose presence was daily observable in tracks or presence about their dwelling, since they are said to have "wintered upon turnips and milk."

Elnathan Gooding was therefore the pioneer settler of Bristol. Unknown to him Daniel Wilder was sojourning at Seneca Point, and Aaron Spencer at Burbee Hollow, each waiting the approach of spring and the coming of relatives, and anticipating the steady work which was to give them a home.

In the following spring or summer William Gooding returned with his family, accompanied by his brothers. William settled on the farm now occupied by S. R. Wheeler, and Elnathan upon that of F. Cartwright, both farms being on lot No. 1. William had been a Revolutionary soldier, and was one of that class who believed in the future of his country, and expected the growth whose reality has been so surprising. The need of a blacksmith was apparent from the start, and as

PLATE XCI



1. TIM GOODING.
2. FARMERS FAVORITE.
3. LOTTIE REED.

RESIDENCE OF ORESTES CASE,
BRISTOL, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.

4. GIMLET.
5. ADDIE PACKARD.
6. MARK TWAIN.

that was his trade, he soon erected a small shop on the corner, and engaged in repairs and the manufacture of farming tools. With the growth of settlement came increase of patronage, and his anvil was kept in steady use. At the first election of town officers, held in 1797, he was elected supervisor, and was held in esteem. He died in 1802, upon the farm, and Elnathan also died upon his place when well advanced in years. The attractive features of inter-lake climate and good lands, together with the spirit of unrest which scattered the early nations and peopled the earth, combined to influence the younger Goodings to sell their Bristol farms and remove to Michigan. A third settler upon No. 1 was Seth Simmons, who in 1798, or about that time, built himself a house upon his purchase. He was useful as a carpenter, as his neighbor Gooding was as a blacksmith, and wrought at the work of house-building until his death. Ten years had placed the settlers in better plight, and the saw-mills having been built and run, they began to discard the log house for the more pretentious frame structure, and some, who could not build anew, put up a frame addition to their log dwellings. Nathaniel Fisher came out from Dighton, and located at the corners east of Baptist Hill, and it was then known as Fisher's Corners. The sparseness of population is indicated from the fact that in 1797 several offices were given, at town meetings, to one man. Mr. Fisher was one of the first assessors, and was also elected one of the school commissioners at the meeting in 1797. Upon the farm whose fields his labor contributed to clear and make available, his grandson, A. G. Fisher, is an owner and resident.

Deacon George Coddling and his five sons came out and took up their residence in town. Their location was in the neighborhood of what has been and still is known as Muttonville. George Coddling, Jr., located on lot No. 3, where O. Case now lives. Young, enterprising, and with a broad field open before him, he lived to become a prominent and wealthy citizen. He lived not alone for himself, but devised of his property for the support of churches, schools, the poor, and other good and praiseworthy purposes. He died childless. George Coddling, Sr., with his son George, came out in 1789, with Captain Peter Pitts, William Pitts, Calvin Jacobs, and John Smith, by way of the Susquehanna route, and it was his party which surveyed Bristol and Richmond, then comprised as the Dighton purchase. The selection of homes was left to chance, and the lottery gave the Coddings No. 3. A log house was built on the land now occupied by John Smith, and a blacksmith-shop was put up after a time. But he was not ignored by the settlers, who, after a few years, had gathered in. Himself and sons, with their families, became widely known, and the number is limited who have done more to clear the fields of Bristol, and give an impetus to the great and dominant interests of religion, education, and pure morality. He was the first justice of the peace in town, as Gamaliel Wilder was for South Bristol,—both having been appointed to that position at the same time. A daughter married Benjamin Gauss, of East Bloomfield, and this was the first wedding on the Dighton purchase. Mr. Coddling died in town, an aged and highly-respected pioneer of its settlement. John Coddling settled upon the family lot, in 1791, and raised a large family. He was active in public life, and thereby came into deserved prominence. At his death, or some time later, the family removed to Medina and Summit counties, Ohio. Daughters became the wives of John and Timothy Wilder and Isaac Van Fossen's one son. Robert F. Coddling resides at Liberia, Ohio, and is an aged man. When a town has for its first settlers people religiously inclined, it may be regarded as a happy omen of future prosperity. Such was the case with the pioneers of Bristol. When few in number, they met frequently for religious worship. Stated preaching they did not have, but prayers and conference they could and did enjoy. James Gooding, who came to Bristol in 1789, and settled on lot 4, was one of those who desired to maintain in the west the observances of the east; and while we find him, in 1797, elected a commissioner of highways, indicating activity and fitness for the conduct of town affairs, we also see him, on May 26, 1803, chosen deacon in the Congregational church, and prominent in church matters. His life was spared for many years, and he lived to see the interests which he had led and fostered grown strong and powerful.

In the line of enterprise, Bristol has not been wanting. Among the early interests suggested by a grazing country was that of a trade in cattle. Daniel Taylor, who settled on lot No. 4 as late as 1804, and lived upon land now known as the farm of L. T. Bissell, dealt largely in cattle in the early day. He gathered his drove and took them to Philadelphia. No estimate of his sales has been gained, but from general report a large and profitable business was conducted. Faunce Coddling was a third of the five brothers, and located or was located on lot No. 5, where now has been built the stone house. It is notable how quickly the tradesman moving into a forest, with only the earth and timber around and beneath him, has invariably made use of his skill in his calling to better his condition. At Dighton he had followed nail-making, and continuing his practice in Bristol, he manufactured nails for his barn, which was the first structure of the

kind erected in the town. The old dilapidated concern was torn down some time since, and a modern and commodious building has succeeded. Bears were numerous in the hills of Bristol, and sometimes troublesome. Upon one occasion Faunce Coddling was in a field engaged in splitting rails when a full-grown bear approached him, reared upon his hind legs, and extended his paws, as if daring Coddling to try a back hold. This he had no intention of doing, but instead raised his axe and sunk its keen edge in the skull of the bear. So heavy was the blow that the weapon was jerked from his hands and the bear hastily disappeared in the adjacent woods. A number of years had gone by when some one strolling into a ravine one day, found a rusted axe and the bones of a bear scattered about it. Coddling's blow had proved fatal. In 1810, Mr. Coddling died, in his fortieth year. His widow and a part of the family removed to Lockport, Illinois, while his sons Faunce and Stephen A. continued in town, where the latter still resides, at the age of seventy-two years. A settler prior to 1799, on lot No. 5, was named Marcus Marsh, who made his home upon the place now owned by James M. Case. He was a prominent citizen in the early day, and died about 1836. His children removed to the Territory of Wisconsin, and became pioneers of that State. While none can understand the trials and deprivations of the early settler who has not been experienced in them, yet it is seen that the children of Ontario pioneers, and often the pioneers themselves, have been quick to set forward and renew their parents' or their own experiences in a newer and remoter State. The life having become accustomed, wants have diminished, and a society notable for enterprise has carried progress to the west, so that New England's freshest descendants are found farthest towards the crests of the Rocky Mountains. At different periods the seasons became quite sickly, and the need of a competent physician at such times became urgent. It was fortunate for the Bristol settlers that they had in their midst an able and skillful man. Dr. Thomas Vincent in 1791 bought a portion of lot No. 6, which had been partially cleared, and contained a log house put up by Abijah Spencer, an original settler of 1789. Dr. Vincent was a native of Rhode Island; removed to Geneva in 1795, practiced there for two years, and came to Bristol. He was the first physician in town, and continued his practice until an old man, when he died, leaving the example of a useful life. He has a son, J. Wheelock Vincent, residing in town. Having reached the age of seventy-six years, he is known as one of the oldest native citizens of the organization. The pioneer patiently traversed with ox teams and on foot the intervening distance between Dighton and Bristol; he looked calmly forward a number of years to see the vast solitude reclaimed, and not a few died at an advanced age after seeing the tide fill up and run over to the westward. Hezekiah Hills was one of these. He settled in 1797 upon part of lot 6, where O. F. Sisson lives, and was known to the public as holder of a town office. A family grew up around him and contributed their part to improve the old farm. Burt Coddling, a fourth brother, and John Whitmarsh were the pioneers upon lot 7. They arrived in 1791, and while the former moved upon the land where L. W. Totman lives, the other moved to the north half, and made the farm his home for life. Coddling finally sold and removed to Ohio. Grandchildren of Whitmarsh own his former farm. Ephraim Wilder came out to Bristol soon after Gamaliel, and became a resident of the southern town. In 1793 he came to Bristol, and located on lot 14, where he built a small log cabin near the dwelling of N. M. Pack. His sojourn on this lot was limited to one summer, after which he settled on the farm now owned by James McKinney, on lot No. 10. He was a mill-builder, or connected with their construction, and put up a saw-mill here in about 1810. He died in 1826, in town. Theophilus Short removed from South Bristol to lot 11, in 1796, and built a log house upon the farm now owned and occupied by Peleg Jones. He was a man of enterprise, shrewd, and a worker. As early as 1801 he started a brick-yard, and, judging by after-results, his kilns were not unprofitable investments. In 1804 he removed to Manchester, near the southern border, and purchased five hundred acres of land upon Canandaigua outlet, paying for the same five dollars an acre; here he erected a mill. Here a village has sprung up bearing his name and growing in notice.

Eleazer Hill came to Bristol in 1794, and located on lot 13, where George Reed resides. When war was declared against Great Britain in 1812, he organized an independent company for volunteer service. Elected to town's offices, their exercise made him well known and favorably so. Another original settler upon the same lot, but in 1797, was John Taylor, who built a log house and made the first clearing on the farm of James Reed. In the early distribution of town offices he was not ignored, and Bristol was his home till the day of his death. He has left a daughter, Mrs. Sutton, who is a resident of the town.

In many instances, families, living unostentatiously, have in their possession records which trace their origin from the noblest families. The history of the Mallory family dates back to the tenth century. In 1754 four brothers came to the United States, and their descendants have been scattered over the country, and some of them are yet residents of Ontario. One of these, Samuel Mallory,

settled upon lot 14, where Augustus Reed is living, in the year 1795. He was elected to the office of school commissioner in the early day, and occupied a prominent place as a citizen till his death in the town. Lot No. 15 was early settled. John Crow located thereon in 1794, just south of Packard's place. Upon this place he remained through life. Abijah Warren came in about 1805, and from that time was a man of recognized prominence in Bristol, as shown in part by various offices held. His son Abijah was the first person to conduct tanning as a business in town. His building was erected near where the Congregational church now stands. A third settler on this lot was named John Trafton, whose brief record furnishes an example of the uniform success which seems to have attended persistent efforts at acquiring homes. When families came out from the east young men were hired to drive out stock or a team, and in most instances they became themselves owners of farms, and constituted the most valuable portion of the working population. John Trafton was one of these. He came out from Dighton in 1797, when about seventeen years of age, and worked for his brother-in-law, Daniel Burt, and for Burt Codding, till he paid for his farm on lot 15. He there took up a permanent residence for life. A grandson, Henry Trafton, now owns the place. Examples like these given show that some were content to remain upon the same farm for a life-time, but the great majority of settlers made frequent changes; sometimes from one lot to another, and at others removing altogether. There are few residents of Bristol to-day who reside upon the farms owned by their ancestors.

An old-time resident of town was Oliver Mitchell, who took up his abode on lot 16, where now Mark A. Case resides, and there remained many years.

Rufus Whitmarsh was a settler from Dighton in 1806, upon lot 17. His old farm is now the property of N. W. Randall, who occupied a house whose main part was erected by Whitmarsh fifty-seven years ago. The office of justice of the peace was bestowed on Whitmarsh in 1810, and held by him till his death in 1831, at the age of sixty years.

The sons of Gamaliel Wilder, partaking of their father's spirit, looked through the public-welfare to find their own prosperity. Jonas Wilder, some years after his arrival at Wilder's point, went out and located on lot 18, where E. H. Allen lives. He was made supervisor of the town, raised a large family, and died on the farm advanced in years. A similar record was that of his brother Joseph, who came out to Ontario in 1789, and afterwards took up the farm on lot 19, and now known as the William Packard place.

James Case came to Bristol about 1800, from Massachusetts, and located where D. M. Phillips lives, on lot 34. He raised a large family, most of whom have passed away. Two daughters, Mrs. Abner Reed and Mrs. Asa Jones, are residents of the town. Two years subsequent to the settlement by James Case, John J. Case came to the same lot, and there engaged in clearing and farming. His townsmen elected him supervisor, and he received the appointment of justice of the peace. His old farm is now the property of Erastus Case, his son. Billings T. Case, another son, is a resident of town.

Captain Alden Sears came from Massachusetts at an early day, and purchased that part of lot 36 now the farm of his grandson, D. C. Sears. He remained upon the place through life. Aaron Wheeler, purchasing and building in 1798 on the Dusenberry place, was an old neighbor to Mr. Sears, and was content to end his days upon the farm which he had cleared. A son resides in Michigan. A third settler on the lot in question was Samuel Torrence, who came from Connecticut about 1800, and bought the farm now owned by Charles Waldron. A son, Sheldon Torrence, afterwards moved to Livingston county.

James Austin, also of Connecticut, came to South Bristol in 1790, and afterwards settled and worked the farm on lot 19 formerly owned by Artemus Briggs, and afterwards by Jesse Allen. Mr. Austin died far advanced in years. The farm is now occupied by Byron Tiffany.

Aaron Hicks was a pioneer of 1795, and took up his residence on the farm of lot 37, where now resides his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Seth Paul. Mr. Hicks followed the general and imperative custom of the day in the construction of a log dwelling, which was his home for years. He died on the farm.

As early as 1792, John Simmons, of Dighton, had begun improvements upon lot 38. Years went by, and, as he grew old, a large family reached maturity around him, one only of whom was a daughter. He died full of years, and is represented in the town by a grandchild, Mrs. B. Case.

John Kent located about 1797 on the lot 37, and his son Phineas is a prominent and enterprising townsman at present. Five years after the arrival of Mr. Simmons on lot 38, Seth Jones purchased and improved the land now the heritage of his grandson, Leonard Jones. Mr. Jones engaged in tavern-keeping at Baptist Hill in 1816, but the business is not followed by his son Elijah, who still resides in the town, at the age of fourscore. In the earliest settlement of this region, individuals and small parties came out to select their farms, put in a small patch of ground, and made some preparation for housing the family, which was brought

on in the spring. At a later period, it was found that the journey could be better made in winter, with sleds. William Francis chose the winter of 1800 to come west, and brought with him on the ox-sled his family and household goods. The place where Stephen Francis lives is the same as that which first knew careful tillage by his ancestor. A large family grew up on the farm and scattered. A son, Gilbert, is a resident of the town, and is well advanced in years.

John Kent came out from New Jersey in 1795, on horseback. He was by trade a shoemaker, and cleared his land by hammering sole-leather and driving pegs for George Codding, paying for two days' chopping on his clearing upon his farm on lot 38 by each day's labor at the bench. He married Abigail Sears about the year 1797, and moved on the farm now owned by Mercy Barringer. Phineas Kent, born in 1805, is the only son living. He has served as sheriff, under-sheriff, and taken an active part in county affairs. Solomon Goodale came about 1802 to Bristol. He was a veteran preacher in the Baptist churches, and ministered for over forty years in one place, where he remained till his death, which did not take place till but five years were lacking of a life-time numbering a century. At such an age, it may well be thought that, in view of religious and material growth noted along the pathway he had trod, he might have said, "Let thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen in verity what my soul desired."

In the early day, Mr. Goodale was an experienced surveyor. His first settlement was in Phelps, in 1795, to which he had come from Brookfield, Massachusetts, where he was born in 1767. He was the first resident minister in Phelps, and preached in school and private houses. During his ministry his memoranda show that he married four hundred and fifty couples, and baptized over one thousand persons. He died November 7, 1862, in his ninety-sixth year. Luther Phillips, of Massachusetts, located in 1803, where Phineas Kent now resides. He was a shoemaker, and plied his trade in a small shop, which was the pioneer of its class in the hamlet now designated Baptist Hill. He died here, and his descendants went west. Several of the family were mutes. The earliest settler upon lot 39 was Job Gooding, in 1794. Four years later, two men became settlers upon the same tract,—Joshua Reed and Nathaniel Cudworth. The former plied his trade as a shoemaker, and died on his place; the latter located west of Baptist Hill, where his son Ezekiel lives, well advanced in years. Mr. Cudworth died in Farmington. One of the town's earliest settlers was Samuel Andrews, who, in 1791, settled upon the farm on lot 40, where his grandson, George Andrews, now owns. The pioneer passed his life on the farm. In 1795, Benjamin Andrews settled on the same lot. Descendants are residents of the town.

Zephaniah Gooding came to Bristol in 1798, and located on lot 41. Mr. Gooding, brother to Elnathan and William, lived on the place several years, and died in town. A daughter, Mrs. P. Kent, is a resident of Baptist Hill. About the year 1800, the northwest corner farm of the lot was settled by John Phillips, for many years a deacon in the Baptist church, and a life-resident in town. His son, B. Phillips, resides near the homestead. Thomas Gooding was another of an estimable family, which gave character to the early settlement. He came out from Massachusetts in 1802, and located where Mr. Briggs resides. Of a large family raised by him, but one, a daughter, survives, and resides in Michigan.

Lot 42 was first settled by David Simmons, in 1798. His land was the farm now owned by Albert Treat. Brothers named Ephraim, Simeon, Benjamin, Richmond, and Constance became residents of the town contemporary with him, and approved themselves reputable, industrious, and prosperous townsmen. David died here during the epidemic, which finds frequent historic mention as having prevailed throughout this country in 1813. Eliakim Walker settled on the farm now owned and occupied by H. H. Marsh. He was a genuine backwoodsman, and loved the forest and its associations. A log cabin, a small clearing for vegetables, contented him, and his chief enjoyment was hunting. The present, from the absence of a stimulus, is an age of decadence in rifle practice, but in that day a wonderful accuracy was acquired by constant use. Among the best shots, and an acknowledged Nimrod of the section, Walker brought down many a fine deer, and when his favorite game grew scarce and shy removed to the pine forests of Michigan, where he died.

Daniel Smith moved into the town about 1800, and purchased a farm of ample proportions from the west end of lot 43, where his son, P. S. Smith, resides. The pioneer died upon his place. A daughter married Seth Tubbs, and lives near the old homestead. A son, Stephen, lives in the town.

Tisdell Walker came about 1802, and bought land on lot 42, where Aaron S. Marble resides. He died young, leaving a small family, who have become residents of the west.

The pioneer settler upon lot 44 was John Mason, of Massachusetts. He located in 1801, on the farm now owned by his son, Francis, whose son, Oscar, is at present county judge. Mr. Mason lived long in the town, and finally, as was the case of many another worthy citizen, was summoned away "to join the innu-

merable caravan" moving ever and continuous to the pale realms of shadow and of rest. Sylvanus Jones and John Crandall came in about 1802. The former moved upon the then wild land now included in the property of Mrs. Simmons. He was a major in the military service, and exercised some influence in town affairs. At his death the place was sold, and his descendants moved west. Mr. Crandall's land joined Jones' on the same lot. He was a man of enterprise, as is shown by the facts that he kept a tavern for several years, and ran a four-horse stage at an early day. He died in town. Another of the pioneer settlers on this lot was Azer Jackson, who, in about 1803, made a purchase and settlement of the farm where J. F. Pool lives. Several of the family yet reside here. A brother, Elias, lived and died on the place now owned by H. P. Simmons.

Jere. Bowen, of Massachusetts, became a resident in 1800 on the Daniel Jackson place, on lot 45. He had but a small farm.

Constant Simmons settled on lot 46, about 1803. His son, Henry P. Simmons, is an owner not only of the original homestead but of considerable additional lands.

Benjamin Simmons, brother to Constant, lived near him, on lot 47. He was a justice of the peace, and a leading citizen of that day.

Asa Jones came in about the same time as his brother Sylvanus, from Massachusetts, and settled on lot 47. The farm partially cleared by him is now owned by F. Fitch. At his death he was buried on the farm.

Constant Simmons, cousin to him just mentioned, came to Bristol in about 1797, and located on lot 49, where at the present day John Johnson resides. He erected a log house, which in its day took precedence as the finest in town. A tavern was opened, and continued for several years. Father and children passed their lives in the town.

Philip Simmons located in 1805 on lot 50. He is remembered as a trader as well as farmer. He moved to Michigan, where he died and his family reside. His old farm is now owned by N. W. Thomas.

On lot 51 Captain Amos Barber was a settler in and subsequent to 1796.

George Reed came about 1805, from the Bay State, and located on lot 52, where his son Seymour resides. He was an industrious farmer, and the present fields are the results of his early labors.

Contemporary with Mr. Reed, Ephraim Jones came upon a portion of lot 53, where his son, A. G. Jones, now resides. He was an early militia colonel and an active man. His death took place some years since.

BRISTOL CENTRE.

Ephraim Wilder moved from his farm on lot 14, and located at the Centre about 1793. Here he put up a log house; later he built a one-story frame, which has since been enlarged, and is at present occupied by James McKinney. Wilder had both a distillery and a tavern for several years. Abijah Spencer was an early settler where Edward Gooding lives. Major Jones was an early resident of this locality, where John H. Crandall now lives.

The convenience of the settlers required a store nearer home, and for their accommodation Horace and Allen Hooker opened the pioneer store of the place, in the ball-room of Timothy Wilder's hotel. Mr. Bradbury was a subsequent store-keeper at that place. The Hookers received sufficient encouragement to warrant their erection of the large house now standing on the corner and used as a store. George Gooding succeeded the Hookers, and transformed the store to a tavern.

A man named Larnard Johnson was the early blacksmith, and had his shop near the Gardners' house.

A tannery was run south of the Centre, by Isaac Mason. He had continued an experience begun at Muttonville, farther down the creek. Abijah Warren ran a tannery west of the Congregational church at an early day. It was discontinued before the memory of the present oldest inhabitant. Warren went from the "Centre" to Muttonville, and there opened a tannery, and in connection carried on shoemaking.

Zenus Briggs was an early settler near the cemetery, and was a life resident of the place. His children, who had grown up around him, moved west, where some at present reside. His oldest son was the well-known tavern-keeper west of Canandaigua at an early day. Mr. Pool and Antony Low were former residents of the neighborhood. A man named Warrells was an early cabinet-maker north of the "Centre." His services were valuable, as the machinery of the present day was unknown, and the work was done by hand.

From time immemorial the various needs and inclinations of men have led to diversified pursuits. The growth of a partial necessity and supported by general usage, distilleries were run by prominent and worthy citizens, and were abandoned when fostering influences gave way. To ward off disease and to enable men to do hard work, liquor was invoked to give its aid. The abuse of whisky, and not its use, was the cause of the ruin which it wrought. Abstinence is the present

safe ground taken by temperance advocates. In the early day a distillery was operated by E. Wolcott, on Mud creek. It stood on lot 1, north of the road near the bridge. Cyrus Wheeler and a man named Williams were subsequent distillers. John Sears and Benjamin Waldron were early tavern-keepers in "May Weed," one on each side of the road. A thriving business was done for some years. Ward Parks had a store in "May Weed" in the early day, and a store was continued there for twenty-five years. David Niles was the owner and operator of a forge, and his shop was well patronized. Where now Daniel Sisson lives was the wagon-shop of Enoch Miner. He did a fair business for years.

Muttonville is a hamlet of Bristol, and derived its name from the establishment of a tallow-chandlery there, about 1845. Thirty thousand sheep have been slaughtered in a single year. Abijah Warren and Isaac Mason had tanneries for dressing the pelts. Asahel Gooding was the originator of this enterprise, which was continued for several years. The carcass was boiled and pressed to extract the tallow, which, with the pelts, was sold, and created a temporary lively business. There is nothing of business character done at the place now.

The first store in Baptist Hill was kept by a man named Hunt, in about the year 1810. His stock was kept in a small frame, which stood just west of the present store of Wheeler. Joel Park afterwards kept a store in the same building. Dr. Jacob Gillett sold goods in the same building afterwards, and at the same time practiced medicine. The first brick building in town was erected by Dr. Gillett. It has been destroyed by fire. The pioneer blacksmith at Baptist Hill was Aaron Van Orman. The shop stood north of the old Baptist church. A tavern kept by Luther Phillips was the pioneer of the hamlet, and among the first in the town. Of eight saw-mills, two remain. A few initials close this portion of our history. The first frame building was built and occupied as a store and tavern by Stephen Sisson. Its erection dates from 1793. The first death occurring after settlement had commenced was that of Miss McCrum. A school was started in Bristol as early as 1790, almost simultaneous with settlement; Thomas Hun was the teacher. The first saw-mill was that of Wilder, built in 1806, south of Bristol Centre, near the shop of William Doty. Other events of this character have been noted.

THE FIRST TOWN MEETING.

Gamaliel Wilder and George Coddling had been appointed justices of the peace, and were superintendents of the first town meeting, held on April 4, 1797. The following officers were elected: William Gooding, supervisor; John Coddling, town clerk; Faunce Coddling, Nathan Allen, and Nathaniel Fisher, assessors; James Gooding, Jabez Hicks, and Moses Porter, commissioners of highways; Amos Barber, Nathan Allen, and Alden Sears, Jr., constables; George Coddling, Jr., and Stephen Sisson, overseers of the poor; Peter Ganyard, Eleazer Hills, Theophilus Allen, Elnathan Gooding, John Simmons, and Amos Barber, overseers of highways; Aaron Rice, Ephraim Wilder, and Nathaniel Fisher, school commissioners; and Amos Barber and Nathan Hatch, collectors. At this meeting it was voted to raise fifty dollars to defray town expenses.

CHURCH HISTORY.

The FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH of Bristol was organized in January, 1799. Public worship has begun with settlement. Professors of religion united with the church at East Bloomfield. In 1793, Rev. Zadoc Hunn, visiting western New York, held meetings at different settlements, and finally met the Bristol settlers and preached to them. Rev. John Smith occasionally preached to them. The Rev. Seth Willisten had been sent out by New England churches to perfect church organization. He assisted Mr. Hunn to establish the church, with the following membership: Isaac Hunn, George Coddling, Sarah Coddling, Ephraim and Lydia Wilder, Nathaniel and Hannah Fisher, Chauncey and Polly Allen, Marcius and Amerilus Marsh, William and Lydia Gooding, Samuel and Phoebe Mallery, Selah Pitts, Mr. Foster, James Gooding, Alden Sears, and Thomas Vincent. Others soon joined the society from the families represented. In July following Rev. Joseph Grover visited the society, and preached to them as a missionary. He received a call to become their pastor, in October, and accepted. He came to the town with his family February 24, 1800, and was installed June 11. Mr. Grover performed pastoral duty about fourteen years, and having become incapacitated for service by infirmity, was relieved, on his own request, from preaching, but remained a nominal pastor till his death, July 11, 1826, aged eighty-three years.

In June, 1814, Rev. Ezekiel Chapman began his labors with the church, and was installed colleague pastor October 13. The ordination sermon was preached by Rev. Griswold. Rev. Chapman remained pastor till March, 1820, when, at his own request, he was dismissed. A year or two passed without a regular

pastor. Rev. Aaron C. Collins met with them frequently. Rev. Archy B. Laurence supplied the pulpit from May, 1822, for a brief interval. Other preachers were Revs. Edwin Bronson, Warren Day, and S. C. Brown. Ebenezer Raymond began his labors October, 1824, and continued as stated supply till 1830. In the spring of that year William P. Jackson began, and after a short time was succeeded by Edwin Bronson, and he by Rev. Bryson. Rev. Jackson was installed pastor February 19, 1834, and dissolved pastoral relation August 23, 1836. Rev. Eliphalet A. Platt continued his ministration till April, 1841. Rev. Hiram Harris, beginning April 25, 1841, closed in 1843. In the fall of 1843, Rev. E. C. Winchester preached to the society. He became their pastor, and so continued till March, 1846. In August, 1846, Rev. Timothy Stowe began his ministration. He was followed, in April, 1850, by Rev. H. B. Pierpont, who preached one year. The succession of pastorship is further shown as follows: Rev. Tyler, 1851; Rev. Lewis P. Frost, 1852-54; Rev. Silas C. Brown, one year; Rev. Jeremiah Woodruff, one year; Rev. Harry E. Woodcock, one year; Rev. A. Spencer, May, 1858, to fall of 1859; Rev. Ezra Jones, October, 1859, till 1861; Rev. Milton Burtolph, from April, 1862, till same month, 1866; Rev. S. M. Day, 1867-69; Rev. Nathaniel T. Yeomans, 1869-74. In June, 1874, Rev. William Devey began, and still continues his pastoral charge over the church.

First deacons and succession have been George Coddington, James Gooding, chosen 1803; Samuel Crosby, 1806; Marshus Marsh, 1815; Theodore Brown and Stephen A. Coddington, 1832; J. Ingraham, 1837; Ezra Luther, 1838. David C. Sears was chosen May, 1872. In 1823 the church was in care of the Ontario presbytery; in 1844 it withdrew, and joined the Ontario association of Congregational churches. In 1804 it numbered seventy-eight members; in 1825, sixty-eight; in 1834, one hundred and fifty; in 1836, one hundred and twenty-five. Revivals added extensively to the church, while wholesome discipline reduced the number to about thirty-five. Hotchkiss says, "The first edifice exclusively for the worship of God in the Genesee country was erected by this church. It was a log building, constructed of unhewn logs raised to a sufficient height to admit of a gallery, and furnished with a very plain desk and seats." It stood on lot 5, between the lands of Faunce and George C. Coddington. In the year 1811 it was deemed advisable to build a new meeting-house; it was finished in 1814, and on October 13 the dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. E. Jackson. The dimensions are forty-five by fifty-two feet. A permanent sale of pews was made, and those below the gallery brought five thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars; gallery, nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars. Total, six thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars. The latest death of original pew-owners was Artemus Briggs, of Richmond. The building, standing on ground (one and a half acres) donated by Anthony Low, was refitted in 1832, and again in 1846 was thoroughly repaired. The society has a parsonage, to which is attached a small lot of land. A Sabbath-school was organized about 1814, and has been sustained till the present. The church took strong anti-slavery ground in 1842, and bore a leading part in the cause of temperance from 1831.

The BAPTIST CHURCH of Bristol has experienced considerable transformation. Among the early settlers of Bloomfield and Bristol were individuals who had belonged to Baptist churches in New England. They held meetings, and deemed it advisable to form a church. A council was held June 13, 1799. Elder Daniel Irish was moderator, Solomon Goodale, clerk. A statement was made, and received with favor. A church was organized as the First Baptist Church in Bloomfield, with seventeen members, part of whom were from Bristol. Preaching was done at residences by Elder Farnum and others. During 1803 a log meeting-house was built on land now owned by A. C. Hathaway, about one mile north of Baptist Hill. In February, 1805, the Bristol members requested a letter of fellowship and dismission for the purpose of organizing a church in that town. The request was granted.

The FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH of Bristol was organized February 7, 1805, with the following members: Elder S. Goodale; Jabez and Elizabeth Hicks; Asher and Esther Coburn; John and Mary Gregg; James and Betsey Case; Jonathan Phillips; Simeon, Gamaliel, Lydia, Matilda, and Abigail Simmons; Aaron and Otis Hicks; Lydia Bowen; Betsey Boyd; John, Betsey, and Sallie Chapman; Lucy and Jonathan Colburn; Sally, William, Jr., and Rebecca Francis; Irena Dunmore; Hannah, Luther, and Priscilla Phillips; Luscomb and Polly Coddington; Samuel and Esther Gorse; Delano Sears, Deborah Briggs, Polly McCromb, Lovina Reed, May Kimbel, Sally Bodden, and Phoebe and Margaret Crandall; Rev. Solomon Goodale became their pastor, and held regular and stated meetings in different convenient localities. Numbers increased. The remaining members of the Bloomfield church joined them, and in 1807 the log meeting-house in Bloomfield was sold to Lyman Isbell. They now built a log church near the present site of the Universalist church. In a few years it was moved to a site just north of the present Baptist church. During 1812-14 the present church

edifice was erected, and has been from time to time repaired. In November, 1805, John Chapman, Jabez Hicks, and Jonathan Hicks were chosen deacons, and were ordained as such during the month following. In 1808, about forty members of this church, residents of Pittstown (Richmond), asked a letter of fellowship and dismission for the purpose of organizing a Baptist church in that town. The request was granted, and a church organized in May, 1808.

A SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH of Bristol was organized in 1821, from the first, with Elder Eli Haskell and twenty-four members. The elder met with this church and held meetings for a year or so, but so many moved west that the remainder reunited with the Fourth Baptist church. The oldest living member is Mrs. Lucy Hicks. The oldest male member now living in town is Gilbert Frances.

The METHODIST CHURCH in Bristol dates its organization as a society from 1846, but, long before, a class had been formed, and, as early as 1800, William Case had been licensed by the Episcopal Methodist church to preach, had received a permit to be a missionary among the Indians of western New York, and was the pioneer of the denomination in town. A year or two later, Revs. McElhana, John Kaimbelin, Densmore, Lacy, and Minchell had visited these new settlements. They traveled a circuit of a hundred and fifty miles on horseback, from settlement to settlement, and held summer meetings in the woods. A class was organized in 1806, consisting of James Case, Betsey Case, James McCartney, Bathsheba McCartney, Miss McCartney, Mr. Johnson, William Boughton, and others, making eleven or twelve in all. James Case was class-leader the first year; William Boughton was also a class-leader. Quarterly meetings were attended at No. 9. For years those removing or dying equaled those joining. Their meetings were held at the school-house south of John Sisson's, on the corners, or at the house of James Case, who resided on the farm now owned by E. Barringer. A new class was organized in 1815, and George Reed, Jr., was chosen class-leader. The class was connected with the church at Richmond. In 1846, organization was effected, and Ephraim Gooding, George Gooding, Abner Reed, Alanson Reed, and Ward Tolman were chosen trustees.

The CHRISTIAN CHURCH had those who believed in its tenets and followed its requirements. Elders Philip Sanford and David Mellard held meetings about 1824, at what was called the Ganyard school-house, and during favorable weather the meetings were conducted in the adjoining grove. A meeting was called, December 19, 1829, at the house of Daniel Reed, for the purpose of forming a church, and Elder Sanford was present. It was deemed expedient to organize a society, to be called the "Christian Church" of Bristol, and consisting of the following-named persons: Otis Bliss, David and Polly Wheaton, Caleb Bliss, John and Catharine Hicks, Daniel and Sally Rood, Betsey Pixley, and Sally Skinner. The organization lasted about twenty years.

The FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH in Bristol dates its origin far back to the early years, but its organization is quite recent. In 1828, Rev. Oliver Ackley, of the Universalist denomination, held meetings at the school-house on Baptist Hill, and, in warm weather, in the grove near the residence of J. W. Nichols. There had been occasional meetings held prior to 1828 by Rev. Mr. Morton. Within a few years, William J. Reese, G. W. Montgomery, and William Queil held stated meetings in the school-building mentioned. Rev. Queil was one of the first resident ministers. In the year 1836 a church edifice was erected. It was built of cobble-stones, and stood near the site of the present structure. The money to build was mainly raised by subscription. The deed was given to Joshua Phillips, Lyman Hawes, and about seventy others, to be used and occupied as a site for a meeting- or school-house, and for no other purpose. All subscribers of notable amounts are named in the deed. It was a two-storied building; the upper room was for the society, and would seat about two hundred and fifty persons; one room below was occupied as a school-room. In the spring of 1837 it was deemed advisable to organize a society; accordingly, a meeting was held April 10, 1837, and such society formed. Nathan West was chairman, and Nathaniel Fisher, Benjamin Simmons, and Anson Packard were elected trustees. In 1861, the interest of the school district was purchased by the society; the old church was taken down, and the present frame built, with a seating capacity of three hundred. At a meeting held February 2, 1872, a church was organized, called the "First Universalist Church" of Bristol, and consisted of the following-named individuals: Rev. L. P. Blackmore, Lida Blackmore; Aaron F., Eunice, and A. Carlisle Orcutt; Elkanah and Sarah S. Andrews; W. Scott and Eleanor A. Hicks; A. C., H. A., and Mary Hathaway; Almeda Park; Mrs. May E., Thomas, Ellen M., Samuel B., and Roxanna Dorrence; Robert B. Simmons, P. F. Hicks, Maria L. Francis, M. E. Paull, E. M. and George Bailey, S. A. Jones, Eliza Phillips, Zadia Case, Prudence Adams, and Looice Fletcher. The officers chosen were: Rev. L. P. Blackmore, moderator; Mrs. Lida Blackmore, clerk; George Bailey, treasurer; and Aaron F. Orcutt and Robert B. Simmons, deacons. A hundred families are now represented in the parish. The pastors, in the order of their succession, have been as follows: Oliver Ackley, Jacob Chase, William Queal,



BILLINGS T. CASE.



MRS. BILLINGS T. CASE.



RES. OF BILLINGS T. CASE, BRISTOL, ONTARIO Co., N. Y.

Samuel Goff, Orin Roberts, J. R. Johnson, C. H. Dutton, George W. Gage, U. M. Fisk, J. W. Bailey, J. R. Sage, W. W. Lovejoy, L. C. Brown, L. P. Blackmore, Henry Jewett, and John F. Gates, who came to the church October 11, 1874. A large and flourishing Sabbath-school has been organized since 1862, with Richmond Simmons for the first superintendent, and Elkanah Andrews for the present officer. The school numbers one hundred members, and is kept up throughout the year.

SOCIETIES.

BRISTOL DIVISION, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, was instituted April 27, 1850, with the following officers: Isaiah Francis, W. P.; A. C. Hathaway, W. A.; E. L. Booth, R. S.; Peleg F. Hicks, A. R. S.; R. Simmons, Sr., F. S.; B. S. Case, T.; W. S. Simmons, C.; J. F. Pool, A. C.; O. W. Babcock, I. S.; H. Francis, O. S. At its greatest prosperity it numbered seventy-five members, and was sustained five years.

CROOKS POST, No. 90, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, was instituted January, 1869. Charter members were James W. Allen, J. V. C.; Thomas Murray, S. V. C.; E. W. Burge, Q. S.; Charles Perkins, Q.; E. W. Benson, O. G.; Sylvester Parks, S. Others were Henry Hills, William Raines, T. Insse, Horace Sisson, C. O. Ingraham, Rufus W. Travis, H. A. Hotchkiss, and James Kimber. The maximum membership was thirty-four. Money was raised by exhibitions for charitable purposes. Disbanded September 30, 1871.

A lodge of Patrons of Husbandry was instituted April 16, 1874, with sixteen members. It now numbers sixty. Elijah Jones was first Master, and Billings Case, Overseer. N. W. Randall, present Master; B. S. Case, Overseer.

The history of Bristol is that of a sober and industrious people. For eighteen years there has been no licensed saloon or tavern in the town, and the enrollment of the war record will approve the population not wanting in patriotism.

BRISTOL IN THE REBELLION.

Richard William Appleton, enlisted April 22, 1861, in Company D, Thirty-third New York Infantry; in the battles, siege of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Mechanicsville, Seven Days' fight before Richmond; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; sent to hospital, and discharged at David's Island, New York Harbor, May 25, 1863.

Francis Andrews, enlisted in Company —, Ninety-Seventh New York Infantry, Sept. 18, 1863; was slightly wounded in the battle of the Wilderness; returned to duty after eight days; in the battles of Old Church, North Anna river, Hatcher's run, Petersburg, Rivers' Station; discharged August 5, 1865.

Levi Lewis Allen, enlisted in Company G, Eighteenth New York Infantry, April 20, 1861; in the first battle of Bull Run, West Point, Seven Days' fight before Richmond, first and second Fredericksburg; discharged May 28, 1863.

Robert Adams, enlisted Sept. 7, 1864.

John Ames, enlisted Sept. 7, 1864.

James Wilder Allen, enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Infantry, August 31, 1862; in the battles of Clover Hill, Swift Creek, Drury's Bluff, Fort Walthall, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Gilmore, Fair Oaks; discharged June 22, 1865.

John Edward Blake, enlisted Company B, Eighty-fifth New York Infantry, Oct. 7, 1861; in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' fight before Richmond, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', and Gardner's Bridge; discharged Dec. 31, 1862.

Joseph Stark Blake, enlisted in Company K, First New York Mounted Rifles, Jan. 2, 1864; in the battles of Bottom's Bridge, Bellroy, West Point, Richmond, and Petersburg Road, Drury's Bluff, Petersburg, Darbytown Road, front of Richmond, Chapin's Farm, Charles City Road, and Johnson House; discharged Nov. 29, 1865.

Emory William Benson, enlisted in Company L, Sixteenth New York Artillery, Jan. 4, 1864; in battles before Richmond, in General Butler's campaign, Hatcher's Run; discharged May 28, 1865.

Elnathan Whitfield Berge, enlisted in Company H, Fourth New York Artillery, December 17, 1863; in the battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, North Anna River, Tolopotomy Creek, Bethsaida Church, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Southside Railroad, and surrender of General Lee, April 9, 1865; discharged October 5, 1865.

Charles Miner Bayles, enlisted in the New York Engineers, September 13, 1864; discharged June 13, 1865.

Albert Henry Bancroft, enlisted in Company B, Eighty-fifth New York Infantry, September 26, 1861; at the siege of Yorktown, in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' fight before Richmond, Kingston, Whitehall, Golds-

boro'; in skirmishes at Lee's Mills, Savage Station, Blackwater, raising siege of Fort Anderson, Blount's Mill; raising siege of Little Washington, Gardner's Bridge, and Foster's Mill; discharged Dec. 31, 1863; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; taken prisoner at the battle of Plymouth, North Carolina; conveyed to Andersonville, where he died August 10, 1864.

George Henry Bullock, enlisted in Company E, Fourth New York Artillery, Sept. 10, 1862; in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania; wounded in the arm; absent from his regiment six months; in the different battles of Hatcher's Run, Patrick Station, and Petersburg; discharged June 10, 1865.

John W. Browning, enlisted in Company G, Eighteenth New York Infantry, May 7, 1861; wounded in the battle of Bull Run; taken prisoner; paroled, and went home; left in a short time, since which nothing authentic has been heard.

B. F. Baylis, enlisted in the Fourth New York Artillery, Dec. 31, 1863; in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomy Creek, Bethsaida Church, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station; discharged Sept. 11, 1864.

William Bensing, enlisted March 31, 1865.

Samuel S. Bassett, enlisted Sept. 7, 1864.

Herbert L. Badger, enlisted Sept. 7, 1864.

R. V. Brook, enlisted Sept. 7, 1864.

James Bergran, enlisted Sept. 8, 1864.

Frank Boyd, enlisted Sept. 8, 1864.

William Brown, enlisted as substitute for Henry M. Coddling.

Fernando Beers, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Infantry, July 28, 1862; in the battle of Maryland Heights; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; exchanged Nov. 20, 1862; in the battles of Bristoe Station and Auburn's Ford; discharged May 28, 1865.

Aaron Chapman, enlisted in Company G, Eighteenth New York Infantry, May 7, 1861; in first Bull Run, Yorktown, West Point, Antietam, Seven Days' fight before Richmond; died of disease at Hagerstown, Maryland; buried at Bristol Centre.

Harrison Carr, enlisted in Company G, Ninety-seventh New York Infantry, Sept. 29, 1863; in the battle of Wilderness; discharged July 18, 1865.

Robert Chapman, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Infantry, Aug. 13, 1862; in the battle of Maryland Heights; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; exchanged, and discharged for disability May 2, 1863.

Hamlet Clement, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Second New York Infantry, Oct. 20, 1862.

Charles Cochlof, enlisted March 25, 1865.

William Thayer Coddling, enlisted in Company G, First New York Engineers, Oct. 21, 1861; in the battles of Secessionville, James Island, siege of Fort Wagner, Sumpter, Morris Island; discharged Nov. 28, 1864.

Merwin Eugene Cornell, enlisted in the Cleveland Light Artillery, April 19, 1861; in the battles of Philippi, Laurel Hill, Rich Mountain, Cheat River, and Carrick's Ford; discharged at expiration of term; rank, second lieutenant; re-enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Second New York Infantry, Oct. 15, 1861, as captain; in the battle of Cedar Mountain; was in command of his regiment at Antietam, in the desperate charge made by Green's brigade; fell at the head of his command, his brain pierced by a rebel bullet, and is buried at Bristol.

William Walter Evarts, enlisted in Company I, Second New York Mounted Rifles, February 25, 1865; mustered out at Petersburg, August 10, 1865.

Richmond Clark Emmons, enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Infantry, September 4, 1862; sick and in hospital until discharged for disability, August 20, 1863.

Isaac Franklin Donielson, enlisted in Company C, Fourth New York Artillery, August 19, 1862; in the battles of the Wilderness, Petersburg, June 22, 1864, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Southside Railroad, Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and surrender of Lee; discharged August 19, 1865.

Aaron Clement Doyle, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Infantry, August 8, 1862; in the battles of Maryland Heights; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; exchanged Nov. 20, 1862; deserted, and never returned to duty; whereabouts unknown.

Carter W. Dunham, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Infantry, July 27, 1862; appointed musician at company organization; in the battle of Maryland Heights; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; paroled, went home, and deserted.

George Wallace Doty, enlisted in Company H, Fourth New York Artillery, August 14, 1862; in the battles of the Wilderness and Cold Harbor; wounded at Petersburg, and discharged June 17, 1865.

Frank E. Davis, enlisted in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Infantry, August 12, 1862; in the battle of Maryland Heights; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; paroled, and deserted September 19, 1862.

John Francis Hill, enlisted in Company B, Eighty-fifth New York Infantry, September 26, 1861; detailed to perform the duties of hospital steward, April 17, 1862; remained till July 12, 1862; was ordered on board the transport "Vanderbilt;" served as steward till August 20, 1862; ordered to Hampton Roads, where he remained till discharged for disability, October 4, 1862.

Charles Solomon Goodale, enlisted in Company H, Fourth New York Artillery, Feb. 10, 1864; in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, North Anna River, Topotomoy Creek, Bethsaida Church, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Southside Railroad, and surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865; discharged October 5, 1865.

Oscar Alphonzo Gilbert, enlisted in Company H, Fourth New York Artillery, September 23, 1862; in battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, North Anna River, Topotomoy Creek, Bethsaida Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, and Hatcher's Run. Discharged June 16, 1865; rank, corporal.

Zephaniah Walker Gooding, enlisted in Company B, Eighty-fifth New York Infantry; was appointed corporal at company's organization; reduced to the ranks May 31, 1862; served at the siege of Yorktown; in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' fight before Richmond, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro'; in the skirmishes at Lee's Mills, Savage Station, Blackwater, raising the siege at Fort Anderson, Blount's Mills, raising the siege at Little Washington, Gardner's Bridge, and Foster's Mills; discharged Dec. 31, 1862, in order to re-enlist; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1863; promoted to sergeant, Jan. 1, 1864; taken prisoner at the battle of Plymouth, North Carolina, conveyed to Andersonville, thence to Charleston, thence to Florence, thence to Goldsboro'; paroled March 3, 1865; discharged August 18, 1865.

Joseph Gilbert, enlisted in Company B, Eighty-fifth New York Infantry, Sept. 13, 1861; received an injury from a ball while quartered at Elmira, N. Y., and discharged in consequence thereof at Washington, March 19, 1862.

James E. Gunderman, enlisted in Company G, Eighteenth New York Infantry, April 27, 1861; in battles first Bull Run, West Point, Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, Charles City Cross-Roads, Malvern Hill, first and second Fredericksburg, South Mountain, and Antietam; discharged May 28, 1863.

Harvey Gardner, enlisted in Company E, Fourth New York Artillery, Jan. 19, 1864; performed hospital duties; discharged Sept. 26, 1865.

Frederick Perry Hatch, enlisted in Company G, Eighteenth New York Infantry, April 27, 1861; in the first battle of Bull Run, Yorktown, West Point, Seven Days' fight before Richmond, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, first and second Fredericksburg; discharged at expiration of term of service, May 23, 1863.

Hiram Adelbert Hotchkiss, enlisted in Company I, Second New York Mounted Rifles, Feb. 24, 1865; mustered out with regiment at Petersburg, Va., August 10, 1865.

Albert Hotchkiss, enlisted in Company G, Eighteenth New York Infantry, April 17, 1861; in battle of Antietam; went home sick, and returned to his regiment.

James Fenton Hulse, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Second New York Infantry, Oct. 8, 1861; taken sick Feb., 1862; sent to hospital; from there was taken home, where he died June 23, 1862, and was buried in Bristol.

Boswell Inse, enlisted in Company B, Eighty-fifth New York Infantry, Sept. 18, 1861; at the siege of Yorktown; skirmish at Savage Station; battle at Williamsburg; wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, and discharged on account thereof, Nov. 23, 1862.

Telliphor Inse, enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Infantry, Aug. 6, 1862; guard at lighthouse thirty-six days; on provost duty at Norfolk for nine months, and discharged for disability, Feb. 18, 1864.

Gregory Inse, enlisted in Company G, Eighteenth New York Infantry, April 20, 1861; in the battles of first Bull Run, Yorktown, West Point, Seven Days' fight before Richmond, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, first and second Fredericksburg; discharged at the expiration of his service, May 23, 1863; rank, sergeant; re-enlisted in Company H, Sixteenth New York Artillery, Dec. 23, 1863; promoted to second lieutenant; discharged Aug. 28, 1865.

Andrew Sleight Ingraham, enlisted in Company B, Eighty-fifth New York Infantry, Aug. 26, 1861; discharged for disability, June 7, 1862.

Charles Orson Ingraham, enlisted in Co. G, Eighteenth New York Infantry, May 17, 1861; in the first battle of Bull Run, Yorktown, Seven Days' fight before Richmond, West Point, South Mountain, Antietam, first and second Fredericksburg; discharged at expiration of service, May 28, 1863; re-enlisted Aug. 20, 1863, in Company E, First New York Veteran Cavalry; in the battles of Mount Jackson, New Market; wounded at Piedmont; battle of Leetown; in front of Harper's Ferry when invested by General Early; battles of Manchester and Charleston; discharged July 20, 1865.

James Irwin, enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Seventieth New York Infantry, Aug. 23, 1862; in the battles of Cold Harbor, North Anna River, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Reams' Station, Deep Bottom, Petersburg; at Lee's surrender; discharged July 7, 1865.

Wellington Washington Jackson, enlisted in Company C, First New York Mounted Rifles, Jan. 4, 1864; served with regiment till March, 1865; sent to hospital; discharged June 13, 1865.

Jacob Johnson, enlisted in Company G, One Hundredth New York Infantry, Dec. 30, 1863; transferred to Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Infantry; in the battles of Clover Hill, Swift Creek, Drury's Bluff, Port Waltham, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Gillmore, Harrison, Hatcher's Run, Rice's Station, surrender of Lee; discharged Aug. 28, 1865.

Davis Barrows Jones, enlisted in Company H, Fourth New York Artillery, Aug. 30, 1862; battle of the Wilderness; taken prisoner at Spottsylvania Court-House; conveyed to Lynchburg; a letter was received from him at that place, since which nothing authentic has been heard from him; returned prisoners from Andersonville report his death there.

Charles Jerome, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Infantry, Aug. 17, 1862; in battles of Clover Hill, Fort Waltham, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Drury's Bluff, and Silver Creek; wounded in skirmish at Cold Harbor, and remained in hospital till discharged, June 27, 1865.

Edward Jerome, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Infantry, Aug. 17, 1862; sick and sent to hospital, Fortress Monroe, where he died, Feb. 27, 1864.

Oliver Johnson, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Infantry, Aug. 8, 1862; in the battle of Maryland Heights; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; paroled; went home on furlough, and deserted; whereabouts unknown.

Ezra Curtis Jones, enlisted in Company G, Eighteenth New York Infantry, May 17, 1861; discharged for disability, Sept. 24, 1861.

Edward R. Jones, enlisted in Company B, Eighty-fifth New York Infantry, Sept. 19, 1861; in the battles of Fair Oaks and Seven Pines; discharged for disability, Aug. 15, 1862.

George Johnson, enlisted in Company M, Fourth New York Artillery, July 31, 1863; in the battles of Reams' Station, Petersburg, Southside Railroad, and at Lee's surrender; discharged Sept. 26, 1865.

James Kimber, enlisted in Company H, Fourth New York Artillery, Sept. 9, 1862; in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Jericho Mills, Sheldon's Farm; wounded at Cold Harbor; in the assault on Cemetery Hill, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station; wounded at Hatcher's Run, and remained in hospital till discharged, June 5, 1865.

John Logan, enlisted in Company B, Eighty-fifth New York Infantry, Sept. 26, 1861; at the siege of Yorktown, battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' fight in front of Richmond, Kingston, N. C., Whitehall, and Goldsboro'; in skirmishes at Lee's Mill, Savage Station, Blackwater, Fort Anderson, Blount's Mills, Little Washington, Gardner's Bridge, and Foster's Mill; discharged in order to re-enlist Dec. 31, 1863; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; taken prisoner at the battle of Plymouth, N. C.; conveyed to Andersonville, from thence to Charleston, where he died Oct. 18, 1864.

Peter Logan, enlisted in Company F, First New York Mounted Rifles, Jan. 4, 1864; in the battles of June 29 and July 30, before Petersburg; taken sick and sent to hospital, Philadelphia; died Aug. 20, 1864, and buried in hospital cemetery.

Thomas Murray, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Infantry, Aug. 29, 1862; in the battles of Drury's Bluff, Palmer's Creek; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; performed duty in Findley hospital, Washington, D. C., until discharged, June 2, 1865, in compliance with orders from war department.

Theophilus Mitchell, enlisted in the First New York Engineers, Oct. 12, 1861; worked as engineer on Tybee Island, Morris Island, Dutch Gap Canal, and in the fortifications around Petersburg and Richmond; discharged at the expiration of his term of service, Oct. 30, 1864.

James McKinney, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Sixtieth New York Infantry, Aug. 29, 1862; in the battles of Fort Beslin, Port Hudson, Sabine Cross-Roads, Pleasant Hill, Crane River Crossing, Marksville Plains, Deep Bottom, Manchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek; discharged Nov. 1, 1865.

Andrew S. Macumber, enlisted in Company B, Eighty-fifth New York Infantry, Sept. 19, 1861.

Ellery Nelson Mitchell, enlisted in Company F, Third New York Cavalry, Aug. 28, 1861; in the battles of Ball's Bluff, Kingston, N. C., Goldsboro'; wounded at Whitehall; at the raising of the siege of Little Washington; discharged to re-enlist Dec. 31, 1862; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1863; promoted to ser-

geant; wounded (two sabre-cuts) at the battle of Plymouth, N. C.; taken prisoner Oct. 7, 1864, while on picket; nothing authentic heard from him since.

Alfred Augustus Mitchell, enlisted in Company F, First New York Engineers, Dec. 30, 1861; sick, and sent to hospital, Staten Island, where he died, April 13, 1862.

Joseph Murphy, enlisted in Company —, First New York Mounted Rifles, Jan. 4, 1864; in the battles at Gloucester Point, Deep Bottom, Darbytown road, and Jackson, North Carolina; discharged November 29, 1865.

James Morrow, enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Sixtieth New York Infantry, August 29, 1862; in the battles at Fort Beslin, Port Hudson, Sabine Cross-Roads, Pleasant Hill, Cane River Crossing, Marksville Plains, Deep Bottom, Manchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek; discharged Nov. 1, 1865.

George Cogswell Nichols, enlisted in Company H, Sixteenth New York Artillery, Jan. 4, 1864; discharged Aug. 28, 1865.

George Apollos Phillips, enlisted in Company B, Eighty-fifth New York Infantry, Sept. 26, 1861; musician; in battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' fight before Richmond, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', Lee's Mills, Savage Station, Blackwater, raising siege of Fort Anderson, Blount's Mills, raising siege of Little Washington, Gardner's Bridge, Foster's Mills, and was captured at the battle of Plymouth, North Carolina; conveyed to Andersonville prison, where he died, July 28, 1864.

Richard Dodge Phillips, enlisted in Company B, Eighty-fifth New York Infantry, Sept. 26, 1861; in battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' fight before Richmond, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', Lee's Mills, Savage Station, Blackwater, raising siege of Fort Anderson, Blount's Mills, raising the siege of Little Washington, Gardner's Bridge, Foster's Mills, and was captured at the battle of Plymouth, North Carolina; conveyed to Andersonville, where he died, July 17, 1864.

Alva Phillips, enlisted in Company B, Eighty-fifth New York Infantry, Oct. 14, 1861; at the siege of Yorktown; taken prisoner at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; exchanged and returned to duty Oct. 6, 1862; at the battles of Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro'; in the skirmishes at Lee's Mills, Savage Station, raising the siege Fort Washington, and Gardner's Bridge; discharged in order to re-enlist Dec. 31, 1863; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; killed in action near Haroldsville, Hartford county, North Carolina, Jan. 21, 1864.

Melvin Myron Phillips, enlisted in Company K, Ninety-eighth New York Infantry, Nov. 7, 1861; at the siege of Yorktown, battles of Williamsburg, Bottom's Bridge, Savage Station, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' fight before Richmond, Swift Creek, North Carolina, Tar River; discharged in order to re-enlist, Dec. 31, 1863; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; was credited to Monroe county on second enlistment; came home on furlough; deserted; returned to regiment under provisions of President's proclamation April 6, 1865; honorably discharged Sept. 16, 1865.

Charles Perkins, enlisted in Company H, Sixteenth New York Artillery, Dec. 28, 1863; discharged Aug. 28, 1865.

John Pestle, enlisted in Company H, Fourth New York Artillery, Feb. 16, 1864; in battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, North Anna River, Tolopotomy Creek, Bethsaida Church, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Southside Railroad, Hatcher's Run, Patrick's Station, and at the surrender of General Lee, April 9, 1865; discharged Oct. 5, 1865.

Abram Clement Quackenbush, enlisted in Company B, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, Nov. 28, 1862; in battles of Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Laurel Hill; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House; discharged for disability occasioned by wounds, June 23, 1865.

Oscar Perry Rogers, enlisted in Company D, Thirty-third New York Infantry, May 17, 1861; at the siege of Yorktown, battles of Williamsburg, Mechanicsville, Seven Days' fight before Richmond, Antietam, first and second Fredericksburg; discharged at expiration of his term of service; re-enlisted Dec. 22, 1863, in the Sixteenth New York Artillery; discharged Aug. 28, 1865; rank, corporal.

Alanson Hudson Reed, enlisted in Company H, Fourth New York Artillery, Sept. 9, 1862; detailed as clerk at headquarters, defenses of Washington, Sept. 4, 1863; detailed as clerk in adjutant-general's office, war department, April 29, 1864; discharged July 19, 1865.

George William Smith, enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Infantry, Aug. 12, 1862; in battles of Maryland Heights; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; exchanged Nov. 20, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; in the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania Court-House, and before Richmond; was detailed for duty in commissary department; discharged June 6, 1865.

Charles Joseph Simmons, enlisted in Company B, Eighty-fifth New York Infantry, Oct. 8, 1861; promoted to sergeant February 11, 1863; in battles of

Yorktown, Williamsburg, Lee's Mills, Savage Station; wounded at Fair Oaks; in battles of Blackwater, raising siege of Fort Anderson, Blount's Mills, Gardner's Bridge, and Foster's Mills; discharged in order to re-enlist, Dec. 31, 1863; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; taken prisoner at Plymouth, North Carolina; conveyed to Andersonville, where he died, Aug. 20, 1864.

Horace Sisson, enlisted in Company K, First Mounted Rifles, Aug. 7, 1862; promoted to corporal Aug. 10, 1863; in battles of Joiner's Ford, Blackwater Bridge, Edentown Road; sick and sent to hospital; in the battle of Laurel Hill; discharged June 12, 1865.

William Judah Sisson, enlisted in Company K, Ninety-eighth New York Infantry, Aug. 16, 1861; rank, sergeant; at the siege of Yorktown, battles of Williamsburg, Bottom's Bridge, Savage Station, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks; taken sick and sent to College hospital, Brooklyn; was removed to the residence of Edward Anthony, where he died, Sept. 28, 1862; buried at Bristol Centre.

Daniel Sisson, enlisted in Company F, Third New York Cavalry, Aug. 28, 1861; in battles of Ball's Bluff, Kingston, Goldsboro', Whitehall, Newbern; wounded at the battle of Swan's Quarter; discharged for disability, Aug. 12, 1863.

John Shirley, enlisted in Company G, Eighteenth New York Infantry, May 7, 1861; had previously served in the United States army from 1840 to 1845; in first battle Bull Run, and discharged for disability, date unknown.

Burton Smith, enlisted in Company —, First New York Mounted Rifles, Jan. 4, 1864; in the battle of Darbytown Road; deserted Aug. 7, 1865, and came home.

George Whiting Simmons, enlisted in Company C, First New York Mounted Rifles, Jan. 4, 1864; in battles of Chapin's Farm, Darbytown Road; discharged Nov. 29, 1865.

Solomon Sullivan, enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Infantry, Sept. 11, 1862; rank, sergeant; in the battles of Pocohontas, Proctor's Creek, Drury's Bluff, Port Walthall, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, June 15, June 28, and July 30, 1864; Fort Harrison; taken prisoner at Seven Pines; discharged May 23, 1865.

John Shay, enlisted in Company H, Eleventh United States Infantry, March 25, 1862; in battle of Williamsburg; wounded at Malvern Hill; sent to hospital; discharged for disability Dec. 13, 1862.

John Shirley, enlisted as substitute, Company I, Ninety-seventh New York Infantry, Sept. 4, 1863; in the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, White Oak Swamp, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, and Five Forks; discharged July 18, 1865.

Seymour Smith, enlisted in Company B, Eighty-fifth New York Infantry, Sept. 26, 1861; at the siege of Yorktown; battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' fight before Richmond, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', raising siege of Fort Anderson, and Little Washington; in the skirmishes at Lee's Mills, Savage Station, Blackwater, Blount's Mills, Gardner's Bridge, and Foster's Mills; mustered out in order to re-enlist Dec. 31, 1863; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; killed at the surrender of Plymouth, North Carolina, April 20, 1864.

James Kennedy Sisson, enlisted in Company F, One Hundredth Illinois Infantry, Aug. 5, 1862; rank, sergeant; in the battles of Stone River, Stuart's Creek, and Lavorn; discharged for disability Feb. 27, 1863.

Harold Fortunatus Tubbs, bugler; enlisted in Company M, First New York Cavalry, Feb. 3, 1863; in the battles of Brandy Station, Aldie, Upperville, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Vaughan Road, Boydton Plank Road, Petersburg, and the surrender of General Lee; discharged Aug. 4, 1865.

Warren Owen Tabor, enlisted in Company M, First New York Cavalry, Feb. 3, 1863; transferred to Tenth New York Cavalry; in the battles of Gettysburg, Todd's Tavern, Cold Harbor, Hawes' Shop, St. Mary's Church, Aldie, Middleburg, Upperville, Bristoe Station; wounded at Trevillian Station; in the battles of Hatcher's Run, Dinwiddie Court-House, and at the surrender of General Lee; discharged Aug. 4, 1865.

Janna Porter Taylor, enlisted in Company H, Fifteenth New York Engineers, Sept. 7, 1864; in the battles in front of Petersburg; wounded in the battle of Hatcher's Run; at the surrender of General Lee; discharged June 13, 1865.

Levi Ward Totman, enlisted in Company K, First New York Mounted Rifles, Aug. 12, 1862; in the battles of Joiner's Ford, Blackwater Bridge, Edentown Road, Laurel Hill; discharged June 12, 1865.

Henry Harrison Tubbs, enlisted in Company E, Twenty-eighth New York Infantry, May 18, 1861; in the battle of Winchester; sick and sent to hospital; discharged June 2, 1863.

Rufus Whitmarsh Travis, enlisted in Company H, Fourth New York Artillery, Sept. 9, 1862; in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station; taken prisoner; confined on Belle Island; exchanged Dec. 24, 1864; clerk in commissary department, Annapolis; clerk in Jervis Hospital; discharged Aug. 3, 1865.

George W. Trafton, enlisted in Company M, Fourth New York Artillery, May

15, 1863; taken sick and sent to hospital; died Jan. 17, 1864; buried at Bristol Centre.

Luther Tubbs, enlisted in Company G, Eighteenth New York Infantry, May 7, 1861.

Henry Thayer, enlisted in Company E, Fourth New York Artillery; re-enlisted for three years; accidentally killed at Washington; no further record can be obtained.

Horace W. Tiffany, enlisted in Company E, Fourth New York Artillery, Jan.

19, 1864; in the battles of the Wilderness; on detached service till discharged May 22, 1865.

Mortimer Vincent, enlisted in Company G, Eighteenth New York Infantry, May 7, 1861; re-enlisted.

Andrew P. Young, enlisted (not known); re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864.

William Gage Ingraham, enlisted in the United States naval service as master's mate, on the steamer "Ceres," May 6, 1861.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM THOMAS,

son of David C. Thomas, was born in Franklin county, Massachusetts, April 16, 1804. His father's family consisted of four sons, viz.: David, born September 16, 1802; William, April 16, 1804; Lowell B., December 25, 1806; Zimri D., September 16, 1809.

William Thomas, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, was married to Anna Abbey in March, 1824. They had eleven children, viz.: Nathan W., born February 25, 1825. Anna, born November 5, 1826; died July 4, 1851. Sally, born September 17, 1828; married James Reed; and died January 15, 1850, leaving one child,—Mrs. Horace Case, of Bristol. Olive, born November 20, 1830; died March 16, 1850. William, born April 7, 1833. David, born June 15, 1835. Melvina A., born September 22, 1837. Mary A., born January 15, 1840; died in Alton, Ill., September 12, 1872. Lucy L., born May 10, 1842; died February 6, 1843. Lucy L., born January 8, 1844; married W. H. Dusenberry. George W., born August 12, 1846; died in February, 1869.

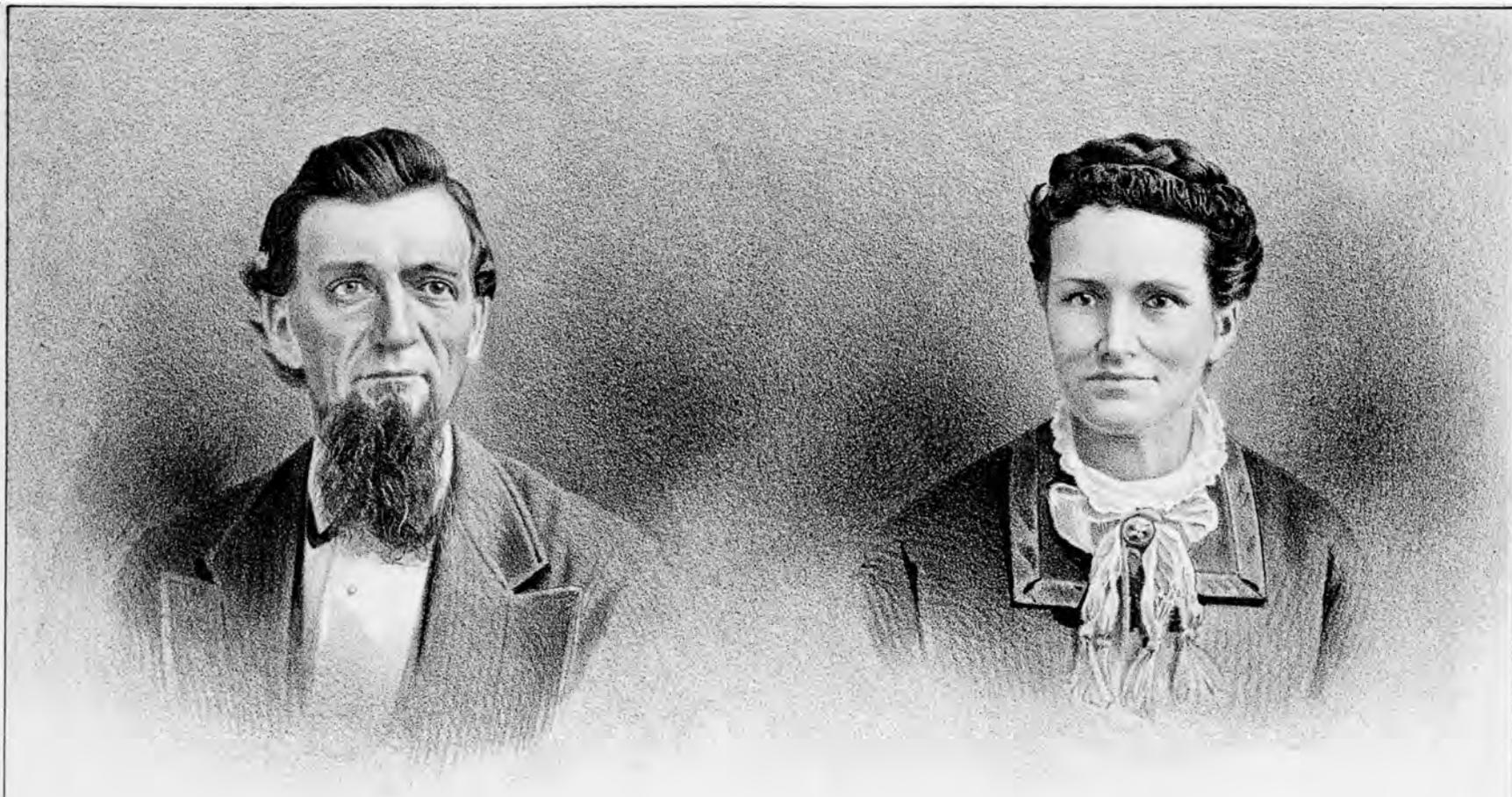
Mr. Thomas settled in the town of Seneca, Ontario County, in 1809, and upon the death of his mother, in about the year 1814, he went to reside with Mr. Nathan Whitney. Soon after his marriage he moved to Bristol, where he articed a tract of land, and remained about eight years, when he disposed of his land and made an extended tour through the western country, and finally returning to Bristol, bought a farm near his original purchase, upon which he resided until 1870. November 19, 1866, Mrs. Thomas died; and, on November 18 of the following year, Mr. Thomas married Mrs. Mary Wales, his present wife.

Mr. Thomas resides at Baptist Hill, in the town of Bristol, and is well preserved for one who has passed threescore years and ten. At thirteen years of age he was a "drummer boy" in a company under the command of Joel A. Whitney, and, at the early age of sixteen years, was drum-major of the regiment. He was fond of music and the common sports of the day. He was celebrated as a violinist and a wrestler, and, in the latter capacity, was champion of the country round about, although weighing but one hundred and twenty pounds. When but twelve years old he was a crack shot, and in later years devoted much time to deer-hunting. He has been chosen to many official positions within the gift of his townsmen,—among which may be mentioned those of justice of the peace, assessor, and commissioner of highways. In the latter capacity he has served for the long period of twenty-seven years. He was originally a Whig; but, since the organization of the Republican party, has been a Democrat. In religious matters he is liberal. Though never having learned the carpenter's trade, yet he has done much of that kind of business, in the construction of mills, factories, etc. Mr. Thomas is one of the progressive agriculturists of the county, and has transformed a barren tract to one of the most productive farms of which old Ontario can so truthfully boast. For the above memoir we are indebted to Mr. Graves, of Bristol.

FRANCIS MASON.

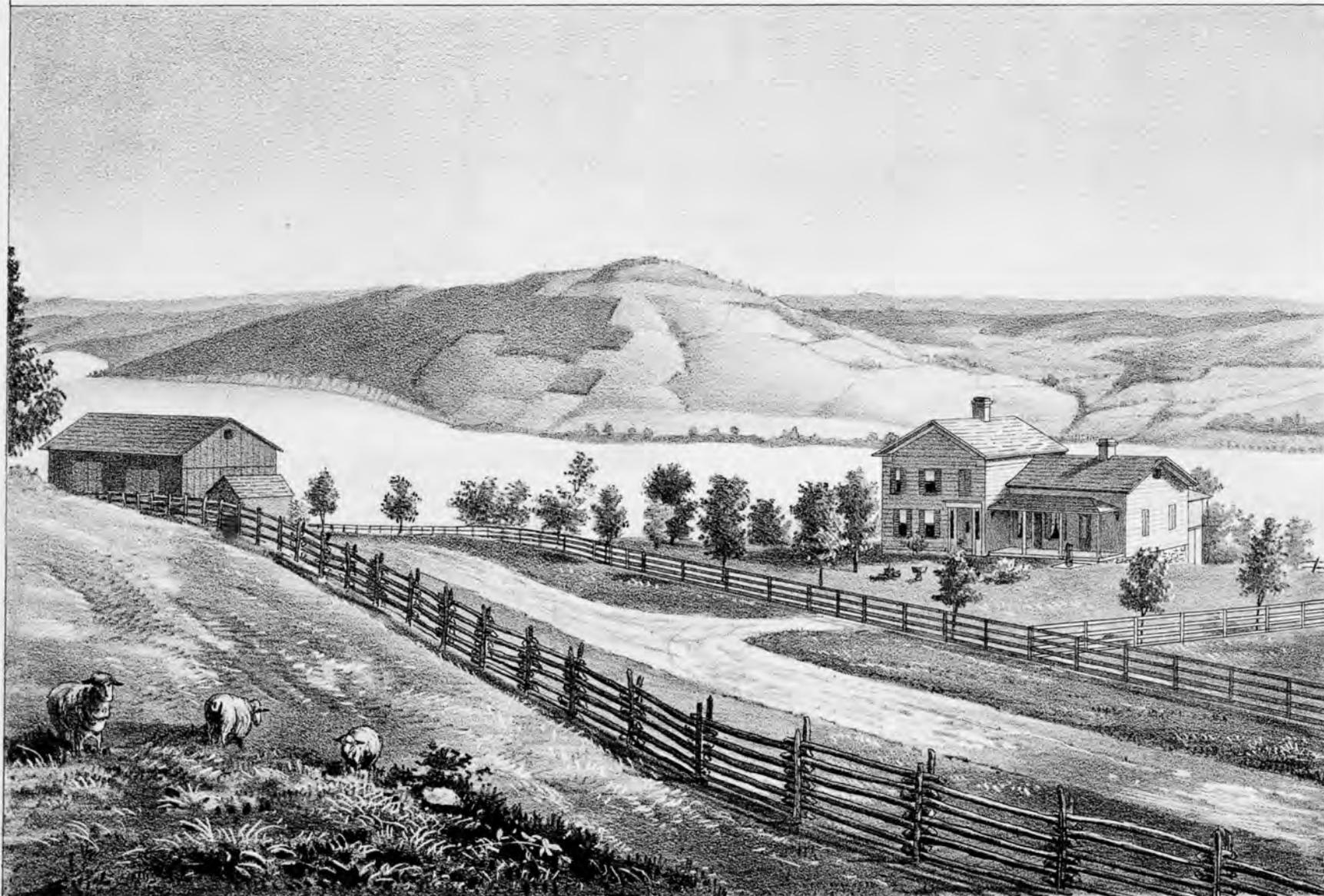
He that sits down calmly to review his life for the admonition of posterity may be presumed to tell truth, since falsehood would not appease his own mind and fame is not known in the grave. With this inducement of veracity, we essay to follow the life of Francis Mason, who was born in Bristol county, Massachusetts, on April 15, 1798. His father, John Mason, had been born in the same county, in January, 1767, and in the year 1795 had married Sarah Francis, whose natal day was in March, 1771. John Mason had occupied the summer season upon a farm, and had a sloop with which he trafficked along the coast at other periods of the year. He had much toil and little remuneration, and, hoping to better his condition, emigrated with his family, consisting of his wife and two sons, John and Francis, to Ontario County, New York. The exodus from the old home was

made in February, 1801, and his western farm numbered one hundred acres of forest land. Time and labor cleared the land, whose tillage occupied the remainder of the pioneer's life. He died February, 1836, aged sixty-eight years, leaving a family of seven children. The ownership and occupation of the farm was intrusted to a son Francis, who has continued a resident of the old homestead to this time. The widow lived with her son Francis until her death, which transpired in July, 1860, at the ripe age of eighty-nine years. Mr. Mason has twice married. His first wife was Chloe, daughter of Aaron Wheeler, of Bristol, who died in 1829, one year after marriage. In May, 1830, he married Maria, daughter of Richmond Simmons, and widow of Harold Hayes. The previous life of the second Mrs. Mason was fraught with toil and hardship. She married Mr. Hayes in 1822, and moved with him to Clinton, on the Wabash river, Indiana. The journey was accomplished by flat-boat from Olean, New York, down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers to Evansville, and thence on through the heavy forests to their destination, where, for three years, discomfort, privation, and sickness were endured, and then Harold Hayes died, leaving the wife a widow, with two infant children,—Richmond, two years of age, and Pliny, but five months. In an unhealthy country, with limited means, her condition was not enviable, and she wisely proceeded to close up her late husband's business affairs, and then, taking passage in one of the heavy wagons in use at the time, returned overland to her father's house in Bristol. The journey occupied six weeks, and was made over roads in many places barely passable and through streams to which there were no bridges. As Mrs. Mason, she became the mother of five children, three of whom are now living, to wit, Francis O. Mason, resident at Geneva and present judge of Ontario County; Eleanor A., wife of Dr. W. Scott Hicks; and Celeste N., wife of John Kent, of Bristol. For many years life on the farm passed pleasantly. Francis Mason, as means permitted and opportunity afforded, added considerably to the extent of his possessions, and found his highest aspiration in successful farming. The object of existence is the enjoyment of a beneficent gift,—life. Happiness comes as the reward of industry, and the honors of our neighbors from their esteem. Mr. Mason did not look for a harvest upon ground not plowed, nor despise innovation in improved farm machinery. For three-quarters of a century his fields have been tilled, his stock improved, his children educated, and his resources increased. What more could be asked of a citizen? Mr. Mason united with no one church, and has a regard for them all as so many avenues to the same goal. He had been accustomed to attend the Congregational church in company with his second wife, who, having become one of that denomination at the age of sixteen, continued a devoted and worthy member till her death, October 9, 1874. Believing that every good citizen should take part in the political concerns of this country, he of whom we write identified himself with the old Whig party as a conservative, and later has been known as a Republican. A sound thinker, he early noted that an indiscriminate license for sale of liquor did not make men of superior character vendors of that human ill, and, therefore, in 1835, as supervisor he was the first to place restrictions upon the traffic and curtail license. That his action was regarded with favor is shown by his election for several terms to the office of supervisor, and also the positions of assessor and justice of the peace. At the age of seventy-eight, Mr. Mason finds that the farm upon which he has passed so much of his life is possessed of attractions which furnish content, and upon it his closing years will be spent. If it be asked what has he done in life, his answer would indicate some disappointment, for our expectations are seldom realized; but we find that his days and years have gone by in useful labor; he has lived, and does live, adding to the sum of human good; the transition from youth to old age has been made without an ambition for distinction. He has improved the means of good afforded him, and kept his abilities in continual activity; he has lived worthily, and will die conscious of having advanced the happiness of his fellow-creatures, and that the world has been the better for his presence in it.



WM. E. LINCOLN.

MRS. W. E. LINCOLN.



RES. OF WM. E. LINCOLN, SOUTH BRISTOL, ONTARIO CO., N.Y.
(BARE HILL IN DISTANCE.)

TOWN OF SOUTH BRISTOL.

Grain, herbs, and plants the woods knew not, thro' in the sun and rain.
Smoke-wreaths stole curling o'er the dell, were heard the low and tinkling bell,
And soon the settler's ceaseless toil had wrought a wondrous change.

THE town of South Bristol comprises the whole of No. 8, fourth range, and part of No. 8, third range. Its eastern boundary is Canandaigua lake. It was formed from Bristol, March 8, 1838. The surface is an elevated upland, very uneven, yet rich and highly productive; it is divided into four ridges by Mud creek and smaller streams. These ridges vary in height from five hundred to one thousand feet, and extend north and south through the town. The valleys between vary in width, and bear local appellations, one of which is "Burbée's Hollow," so called from a settler, early in that locality.

In 1788, about the time that Oliver Phelps was holding his treaty with the Indians, Gamaliel Wilder, Joseph Gilbert, and others, visited the Genesee country, prospecting for settlement. Mr. Wilder purchased the town of South Bristol of Phelps and Gorham, in the name of Prince Bryan, of Luzerne, Pennsylvania, and platted it off into lots, save a few lots reserved to himself. Bryan released his interest to Wilder. The reserved lots were sold to Charles Williamson, who had recently opened a land office at Bath for the sale of lands obtained of Sir William Pulteney. Williamson transferred them to an agent of John Hornby, of England. Hornby was then buying towns and parts of towns, as he could get them at low prices. A later and well-known agent of this landed proprietor was John Greig, whose widow is a present resident of Canandaigua.

In 1794, James Smedley, of Canandaigua, was employed to survey the town into lots in accordance with a plat made in 1789 by Wilder. His work, like that of many another surveyor operating in a hilly country, was very inaccurate, more especially his north and south lines. Uneven surface, heavy timber, and cheap land were causes of error. A few acres upon a lot more than was called for was a matter of slight moment. The work was done late in the fall, and finished on November 19, in the midst of a snow-storm. It had been designed when the first plat was made to have a grand avenue, eight rods in width, through the centre, from east to west, and a strip that width is not included in the lots. They evidently knew little of the surface of the town, as this grand highway was to have crossed the road now leading from Mud creek to Bristol springs, on the north line of a farm formerly owned by John Trembly, and continuing westwardly up the hill to its summit, and thence descending an almost perpendicular hill-side, into South Hollow, near where S. Crouch resides; thence up another, almost mountain-side, over to a saw-mill at Frosttown. In the year (1789) following his purchase, Mr. Wilder started from Hartland, Connecticut, then his residence, with his family of wife and four sons, Daniel, Jonas, Joseph, and Asa, to settle on his land. He was accompanied by Theophilus Allen and wife, Jonathan and Nathan Allen, Jeremiah Spicer, Jared Tuttle, Elisha Parrish, and others. Their route was up the Mohawk river, which they traversed in small boats hauled over the portage at Fort Stanwix to Wood creek, thence down to Oneida lake. Thence down to its outlet, along this to the Clyde river, then to the Canandaigua outlet, upon that to the lake. They coursed along the shore until they came to the old Indian orchard at Wilder's Point. The wife of Theophilus Allen was Wilder's daughter, and the only white woman in Bristol for several months after their arrival. Wilder and his men set to work, and soon had erected a comfortable log house on the point, whip-sawing what lumber they needed. The process of whip-sawing, a method employed by the first settlers to make the boards used in building their houses, is thus briefly described: "A place was selected near a bank or sideling piece of ground, and skids placed, one end on the ground, the other on a bench as near horizontally as the ground would permit; logs were drawn to the ends of the skids, and hewed on two sides, then rolled upon the benches, the hewed sides top and bottom, and the thickness of boards marked by chalk-lines. A saw somewhat thicker than a cross-cut, with holes in each end for stick-handles, was held by two men,—one stood upon the log, the other beneath. The saw was worked vertically, and in this hard way two or three hundred feet of boards were made in a day." The reasons which induced Wilder to choose a residence in

this locality betoken some degree of climatic knowledge. He had noticed at Geneva a general unhealthy condition of the level country. Fevers, in some instances fatal, prostrated most of the early settlers, and there were localities where there were not sufficient well ones to take care of the sick. He decided that a hilly country with rapidly-flowing streams of pure soft water, devoid of swamps and marshes, must be healthy. He was further induced to locate here by the apple-orchard at what is now Seneca Point. The Indians had planted orchards at almost every village, but this one at the point was among the largest. The deprivation of fruit was a hardship to the pioneer. A roasted apple to the sick was a luxury, and not unfrequently some one would come fifteen or more miles to procure a few apples to roast for some ailing neighbor or relative. The Bristol apple-orchard, which had not been found by Sullivan's raiders, contained both apples and peaches in fair quantities. "A ride to Wilder's apple and peach eating and cider drinking, on horseback, ox-sled, or horse-sleigh, was not uncommon. South Bristol, hilly and broken, could once have been exchanged for East Bloomfield, but the Indian orchard caused the bargain to be declined."

Wilder built the first mill in the town and on the Purchase. It dates from 1791, and settlers came from Farmington and other distant towns for grinding. A distillery and a saw-mill were constructed, of which later mention will be made.

Wilder approved himself a go-ahead business man. He set his men to work clearing what was later his old homestead. A house was built, a large farm cleared and under cultivation, barns and other buildings, including saw- and grist-mills, went up rapidly. Most of the men who came on with Wilder purchased of him small tracts of land, and mainly paid for them in work. Others arriving followed the same course.

The topography of the country is such that settlers were brought into localities, and the history of the pioneers is thus better known under the head of early settlements. One of these was known under the title of the "Mud Creek settlement." The sons of Wilder, partaking of his energy and enterprise, soon scattered and located upon the most eligible tracts. His daughters married Elisha Parrish, Theophilus Allen, Nathan Hatch, and — Hoag. Allen located on the farm now owned by his great-grandson D. P. Allen. His wife was the first white woman in town from spring until late in the fall. Their son, Eli Allen, born December, 1791, was the first native white in the town. Mr. Allen, the pioneer, was a prominent citizen and an early office-holder. He lived many years upon the farm before death called him away. Eli Allen became a leading citizen in his time, and died at the age of seventy-six. Eli W. Allen is a resident upon the old Rice farm purchased by his grandfather. Theophilus Allen had two brothers who became residents contemporary with him, Nathan and John. Nathan lived on lot 16, east of the creek, on the farm now owned by Elias Allen. He had worked by the day for Wilder previous to his removal to this farm, and paid for it in work. He was well known in the town in later years; served as constable and collector; passed his life upon his farm, and his children have mostly gone a like course. The other brother, John Allen, became an early occupant of the place on the south end of lot 16. Here he remained year in and year out until at a ripe old age he was gathered to his rest. Here where he had resided came Allen Brown, to whom he left the farm, and who tilled it until his change came, and then it passed to its present owner, Russel Brown. The next farm south of Brown's was first settled by Pliny Hayes, a wagon-maker by trade. His shop stood on the east side of the highway, and there was done a fair business for the times and place. Hayes was the builder of the house now occupied by R. Brown. Munford Hayes, a son, has become a prosperous carriage-maker in East Bloomfield. The farm upon which Seymour Smith now resides was also settled by a man named Hayes, probably a brother, although uncertain. He put up and ran a small carding-machine propelled by water-power, and later moved to Steuben county, where soon after his death occurred. The next early settler south of the carding-machine was known as Erastus Hill, who came in soon after Wilder, for whom he worked for some time. He was a man of good natural ability and fair education, which he utilized as one of the first teachers in the town. He lived

long upon the farm, but finally moved to what has been known as Hilltown, in the southwest part of South Bristol.

The next place going south on this road, and occupied by Eli Allen, was first settled by Aaron Rice, one of Wilder's party. His stay was transient, and a sale was made to Theophilus Allen. The third frame house erected in town is the one occupied by Mr. Allen, and was built by his grandfather. Mr. Rice moved from here to the farm now owned by Henry Atchison, where he cleared a few acres and then removed to lot 9, where C. G. Hemenway resides. He selected for his residence the west brow of the hill, where he had a good view of the surrounding valleys. His death took place here in 1821. South of Rice's first settlement comes the farm owned by D. P. Allen. Its first settler was Nathan Hatch, Jr., from Connecticut. He came to the Wilder settlement prior to 1800, and married Lucy Wilder, daughter of Gamaliel. The Hatch family were principally residents of Burbee Hollow. The settler, Nathan, after a long sojourn here moved to Ohio. A neighbor was a very deaf old man, known as Uncle David Gilbert, a brother-in-law to Wilder. Here he died where J. A. Ryan now owns, on lot 18. Next south we find Gamaliel Wilder, who first moved here from the Point, and built a double-log house a trifle northeast of the present property of Hotchkiss. The southern part of the present dwelling was erected in 1808, and was the first frame in the town, and for years so remained. Asa, a son of Gamaliel, who made his home with his parents, erected the north part of the house. Directly south of this place, on the J. W. Davis farm, lived Elisha Parrish, son-in-law to J. Wilder. He came here from Naples, prior to 1800, and was one of the earliest school-teachers in town. His son, F. Drake Parrish, was born in Naples, then Middletown, on December 20, 1796, and is now a resident of Oberlin, Ohio, where he has resided some sixty years. From him we have received valuable notes of early settlement of this locality.

South of Mr. Parrish there was no settlement, till 1812, between his house and Naples, by way of the "Cold Spring." The settlement, as we have indicated, extended itself around into "Burbee's Hollow," and the first settler southwest of G. Wilder, up the creek, was of the pioneer blacksmith, James Wilder, a distant relative of the proprietor. He came into town soon after the commencement of settlement, and located on the W. H. Hurd place, and built a house opposite his residence, where stands the house of Mrs. Tuttle. Wilder remained a blacksmith in this locality for thirty years, and few men of humble station became more generally known to the neighborhood. He is described by one who knew him as a "jovial, witty, queer genius," whose shop was thronged each stormy day to hear his stories and ready jokes. He finally removed to Kentucky. A neighbor to Wilder was Warren Brown, whose clearing was upon the farm of A. Ingraham. In 1812, Thomas Lee, a carpenter, who afterwards resided at Cold Spring, built the frame house for Brown which stands opposite the dwelling of Ingraham. Here Brown raised a family, and later moved to Canandaigua, where he died at an advanced age.

Next south of Brown was Jared Tuttle, another of the Wilder party of 1790, and an industrious settler, upon the farm of P. Ingraham. He passed his years upon this estate, and died in 1840, an old and respected citizen. His son, Jared, died in 1875, at an honored age. It was fortunate for the settlers that among their number were found men efficient and ready to use the natural resources of the country to the greatest advantage. The rapid water suggested its power and use, and Ephraim Brown, a Connecticut wheelwright, came in among the first, and locating near Tuttle, at once set to work and erected the first mill here, under the direction of Wilder & Allen. He was aged when he came to this new country, and his existence was not protracted here. The process of acclimation was too severe for many, and not the least of the trials of the family was the loss of a member; but the danger past, the longevity of the settler seemed assured. It is known that Alpheus Gary was a neighbor to Tuttle, and that is all; a memory of a name, a dim recollection, and a life is dropped out of notice.

In 1796, Kaufman and family moved in from the east, and settled next above Tuttle. Kaufman was short-lived in the Genesee country, and the widow Kaufman attended the grist-mill in the locality, when it was first built, and was very well regarded in this connection. A son, William, until his recent death, was the oldest resident in the town. For many years this family had for a neighbor a man named Stratton, whose house was on the bank, south of the house of S. Berner.

Going north from Boswell's Corners, we come into what is termed "Burbee Hollow," whose first settler, from the corners, was Phineas Perkins, who moved in during 1796, and settled the farm where George Alexander now owns. Age came upon him while he lingered; but finally, when quite old, he sold out and found a home elsewhere. Upon the same lot lived Deacon John Forbes, whose existence was spared to see his children grow up to maturity around him. Shortly after his death the family went to Kentucky. The next neighbor north, on the same lot, was Richard Bishop, whose residence in the neighborhood was somewhat later than that of Forbes. As will be noted, Wilder had a distillery to utilize

his peaches, and Bishop was engaged in its management for a time, but ultimately removed to Kentucky, where he is said to have engaged in distilling on his own account, and to have become his own patron. The next place north was not of early settlement, it being 1812 when Abraham Roberts moved upon it, and there resided till his death, some years later. Farther northward was the place settled by Levi Austin and a man named Fay. The former put out an orchard here in 1796, below where the barn of Warren Parmely stands; the orchard is yet, after a lapse of fourscore years, in good bearing condition. It is observed that every new settler, as soon as he had cleared sufficient land, at once set out an apple-orchard, and from 1812-14 there was an immense quantity of cider made. The trees were young, thrifty, and from ten to twelve years old, and bore abundantly. A great incentive to the manufacture of large quantities was the ready market and high prices. Our forces were then posted along the frontier from Sackett's Harbor to Buffalo, and thousands of barrels of cider were hauled to the various camps, where disposal was soon made. The Allens were heavily engaged in orcharding, and made hundreds of barrels of cider annually. They had erected a large cider-mill house, in which they placed two presses, which they ran constantly. Prior to 1800, Nathan Hatch, Sr., moved in with a large family of boys, and two or three girls. He bought out Austin and Fay, and made a further purchase of Wilder. His sons were Nathan, George, John, Thomas, Charles, Lyman, and Luman. Nathan afterwards purchased the farm north of John Ryan, and owned by D. P. Allen. George located upon the property held in part by Mrs. Betsy Crouch. John settled in No. 9, on the farm owned by the late Seymour W. Case, west of Bristol Centre. Lyman, on land adjacent his father, now held by Homer Alford. Thomas returned to Connecticut, and Luman lived upon the homestead until his death, which occurred in 1826.

The S. T. Swartz place was first settled by one Belknap, who remained but a brief time. Aaron Spencer came to the settlement in 1790, worked for a time with Wilder, and then returning to Connecticut, brought out his family and moved in 1792 upon that part of lot 36 occupied by T. Smyth. Here he cleared a few acres, and remained three years, when he sold to Nicholas Burbee, who had recently come in with Colonel John Green, of Pittstown. The sojourn of Burbee, which terminated in the spring of 1812, gave origin to the name Burbee Hollow, by which this vicinity has since been known. Soon after his purchase Burbee sold the north half to Captain Reuben Gilbert, and afterwards Seveel Gilbert, brother to Reuben, came to live upon the place now owned by I. J. Barnes. Deacon Parmely bought Burbee out in 1812, and settled down upon a large farm for life. He had practical knowledge of surveying, and made it available to the neighborhood. At his father's death, James Parmely remained upon the old farm until within a few years, when he removed to Louisiana, and his remembrances are the basis of much of our information. "Lawyer" Butler was a resident of this neighborhood in the pioneer period, and found employment as a petty attorney in local disagreements. His home was a small log cabin, and his legal business occupied time not engaged in farming. A family named Reed once lived in this vicinity. At Seneca Point, as now known, Wilder made his first sojourn, and afterwards removed to lot 18, north of the forks of the road. Gideon Beeman came out in 1809, from Connecticut, and located near the lake, where now lives W. H. Hicks. Here, having erected a log cabin, he engaged in horse-trading in connection with farming. For a time he was away, but returned to the town, where he died. A son, Nelson, resides in the town. It is notable how character becomes manifest in the life of an individual. Contentment and love of home become a habit, and fix a man to one locality, whence he never departs. This was illustrated in the life of Daniel Wilder, son of Gamaliel; where he settled with his father, there he remained until the close of his life.

The Covell settlement derived its name from its leading early settler, James Covell, who, in 1806, came out from Woodstock, Vermont, and located east of the cemetery, on a tract of two hundred acres opposite where G. S. Randall resides. Some years later he removed to Allegany. He has a son, named Thomas, residing at Naples. The old gentleman has attained the age of eighty-five. John Wood came to this neighborhood soon after Covell, and took up his residence upon one hundred and fifty acres of the lot opposite. His death took place when advanced in life, and no descendant resides in the town. Ezra Wood moved in about 1810 from Woodstock, Vermont, and the land now tilled by E. F. Wood is the same as that cleared by his grandfather. One hundred acres comprised his possession. His death took place February 23, 1813, when fifty-one years of age. In February, 1876, Isaac, son of Ezra, died here, aged eighty-one years. Gaius Randall accompanied Wood here, and bought him a home upon the north part of lot 9. While a portion of his time was given to carpentry, the farm was his main dependence. He moved to the Wilder farm in 1814, after the death of Daniel Wilder, and from there to the place where Martin Hicks lives. He finally bought the Covell place, where, at the age of seventy-three, he died. He has two sons, aged respectively seventy-one and fifty-five, who yet reside in the town.

Jonathan Forbes, son of the deacon, was a farmer on lot 8, where Charles Goff lived as early as 1808, and emigrated, as did many others, to lands in Kentucky. South of Goff dwelt Jeremiah Spicer, on the Vanderburg place. He raised a family, and in his age moved upon a farm farther south, where he died. His son Jere. now lives in Naples. In the person of Aaron Rice, a resident upon lot 9 upon the Hemenway place, was found the only farrier then in the country. He was old and worthy, a citizen of good reputation in the community. Luke Coye came in about 1814, and settled near Naples, but afterwards moved to lot 2, south of the present school-house. A son David and two daughters are residents of the town. Elam Crane, of Durham, Connecticut, moved to the county in the spring of 1791, and settled on the Archer farm in Hopewell. A son John was born in 1792. Mr. Crane has been mentioned as a teacher of repute. In 1826 he moved from near Cheshire to lot No. 9, where, November 17, 1850, he died in his eighty-third year. He was industrious as he was intelligent, but, with a large family to support, never accumulated property. His family consisted of twelve children—three by a first wife. There were six boys and a like number of girls. Three sons and two daughters survive. One son, George, lives near his father's place; Calvin lives near Canandaigua, and is eighty-two years of age. The remains of Mr. Crane, the teacher, rest in the Academy grave-yard.

Thomas Francisco, from near Albany, moved in, and in time married a daughter of John Wood, and settled on lot No. 1, where W. E. Lincoln lives. After some years he moved to Michigan, where his descendants are living. Ezra Parmely, as late as 1812, was the first to settle upon lot 2, near the place of J. M. Sanford. Some years later he traded his farm to Granger, of Canandaigua, and joined the movement to Kentucky. Clark Worden joined Parmely in the purchase from Wilder of a tract of land lying on the East Hill, adjoining the Rice place on the east, and moved on in the spring of 1812. A year or two later a man named Ward, and designated "Papa" Ward, had located next south of Worden. These, with Rice, Spicer, and Forbes, constituted the inhabitants at that time of the locality. The lower road through what is now called the Coye neighborhood was not opened, and years elapsed before the road from the Covel settlement to the Hollow was altered to run on the line of lots. David Knickerbocker moved in from Hopewell in 1811, and bought of Beeman the place occupied by William Hicks, on lot 12, near the Point. The orchard seen there was planted by him sixty years ago. A numerous family grew up around him, and thinking to better their condition, removed to Ohio, where he died. Some of the children are still living there; the oldest, Larry, married Orpha, daughter of Daniel Wilder. Larry built a schooner on the lake about 1826. It was announced that it would be launched at the Point on July 3, and people turned out to see the novel spectacle from all directions. The event was marked by the drowning of Leonard Hoskins. The craft sailed to Canandaigua, and on July 4 a good load of passengers went down to the village, and had a memorable and enjoyable time. It attracted considerable attention as it sailed gayly along, and groups gathered at various points to observe the progress of the schooner.

In this vicinity a school was opened during 1816, in a log house east of where Frank Wood resides. The first school-master was Winthrop Holcomb, who had about a score of scholars, most of whom have departed. The teacher later conducted a school near Standish, and still survives. In 1812, and years afterwards, Indians were frequently seen. The settlers were accustomed to see them pass their houses in parties of from two or three to twenty, some being on foot and some on ponies. They generally stopped at the cabins and houses to beg bread. Their method was to halt in the road, and send in a squaw or two to do the begging. The present of a loaf or more was taken with a grunt of satisfaction. It was divided among the whole party, which then moved on another stage. The papoose was carried by the squaw upon her back. The infant was lashed to a thin board, face outward; a leather strap was attached, which rested against the forehead in carrying. When a squaw entered a house, the child was set against the fence or house, and never uttered a cry to indicate discomfort, although left to itself for a considerable period of time. The last wigwam stood till 1815, about a mile from Cold Spring, and from time to time Indians occupied it temporarily; but the hills and valleys of South Bristol are traversed no more by the *Seneca*, and the white man dwells there supreme and alone.

Bristol Springs is a hamlet comprised in the central portion of district No. 3, in the southern part of the town, near the lake. It has a post-office, and to the eastward are Cook's and Lapham Points. The first settler on the former point was Frederick Winthrop Holcomb, from Windsor, Connecticut, in 1812. Along the road traveled by thousands, and beaten by the use of a score of years, Holcomb tramped on foot. He was no uncommon pedestrian, yet in nine days he had walked three hundred miles, and at the age of twenty-four began a settler's life. About two acres of land on the point was so far cleared that he sowed them with wheat; then, as had been done by settlers during his boyhood, he returned to winter in Connecticut. Again, in March, 1813, he returned on foot, save when

occasional rides could be obtained, and set resolutely to work. During the season several acres were cleared, and sown in wheat harvested from the two acres. He married Keziah Wood, and these later pioneers dwelt for sixteen years in a log house having a single room. In 1829 his father came to the place, while he himself moved to the land owned by S. Bappel. He yet resides in this neighborhood, at the age of eighty-seven years, and is the oldest inhabitant of South Bristol. At Cook's Point had lived a man named Maloy, who belonged to that transient, floating class who obtained subsistence from the lake and woods, and was of that type of whom the cheaper novels treat. Maloy was a hunter and a fisherman; a cheerless cabin was his home, a section of a hollow tree served as a chimney to his fireplace, and here he lived, and gave a first name to the Point. It was first known as Maloy's, then Holcomb's, and finally as Cook's Point. Two and a half miles up the lake, where now stands Standish Hotel, once lived a Welshman, named John Perry, who cared not for society or habitation so long as deer ran in the woods and fish could be taken from the lake. A few acres were cleared to furnish vegetables, an orchard was planted in trees, and a small, one-roomed cabin was the tenement of the family. Perry was generally to be found hunting the deer with hounds, which drove the game into the water, where he made captures, by the aid of a skiff, of as many as five in a single day. The old hunter lived many years in this place, and has a descendant, Ann Hatch, who yet resides in the town, at the age of eighty-six years. Thomas Standish came from Vermont in 1811, with a family, and built a cabin where J. G. Wood's house now is, on lot 3. That shelf of the hill extending southerly from Cold Spring was of late settlement compared with the Covel neighborhood. The locality was named, from its pioneer, the Standish settlement. Standish moved to Batavia, where he died. This section was reputed unhealthy. A fog of minematic composition arose from marsh and swamp at the head of the lake, and drifting along to the shelf, there rested during the clear, still nights of summer. A man by the name of Lovelidge first settled on the farm subsequently owned by Luman Hatch. The latter married Miss Ann Perry, and in 1819 sold to Amos Miser, Jr., who, moving upon it the same year, was a sufferer all summer with fevers, and exchanged with Hatch for the farm now owned by S. T. Swarz. Phineas Lee was an early occupant where F. Seamans lives. He married a Miss Leiphart, and removed to Michigan. The parents of this couple died here at an early period. A man named Lucius Lincoln came in about 1816, and located on the property now owned by T. L. Lincoln, his son. The father of Lucius early resided in the town. Thomas Lee, of Hopewell, came in 1820, and built the house occupied by William Wood, a carpenter. About 1840 he removed to Michigan. Richard Ingraham came here about 1813, and took up a residence on lot 10. His death occurred several years since, and members of the family reside in the town. A shoemaker, named Knowles, resided in this place, and traveled from house to house for several years to do the work of making and mending, as was the pioneer custom.

Jonathan Greene came in about 1818, and lived north of the Springs, on the farm of Isaac Trembly. He was known as a carpet-weaver, and his death occurred at an early period. Dr. David Williams came in from Connecticut, and located north of Greene, and practiced about two years, when he died. It is related, in connection with his funeral, that being in life a Methodist, when his remains were taken to the house of a Presbyterian, the owner saw the assembly seated and then withdrew until the exercises were concluded. North of Williams the doctor, was Williams the distiller, whose business was of brief duration. Anson Parrish built upon the adjoining farm. He was son to Elisha, who lived opposite the place of W. W. Davis. William Gatis and brothers came about 1818, and purchased where L. Hughson lives on lot 9. They were from Ireland, and gave attention to farming. Samuel was by trade a mason, and was ready to do any work in his line as occasion offered. John Fox came in during 1815, and settled on the farm lately owned by H. D. Coye on lot 18; opposite Fox dwelt E. G. Hurlburt, on lot 13, where Sailor had preceded him. Farther north on this road lived Van Ness, on the present farm of Charles Gannett. Harrison Salsbury, a relative to Van Ness, moved in about 1817, and settled where Lewis E. Gannett recently owned on lot 17. He moved to Cold Spring at a later period. A son resides in Michigan. On what is known as the Crandall farm was located Pitts Walker, an early settler.

South Hollow vicinity has no early history. From Boswell's Corners to the Naples line there were in 1810 no occupants. About 1813, Jere. Spicer moved from Covel Hill to land upon the creek, and built a log house opposite to where J. A. Pierce now lives. He left the impress of a life of toil in the fields cleared by his labor, and save this brief mention would soon have been forgotten, so quietly do the generations pass, and so little heed is paid to their departure. About the same year as Spicer moved, William Kaufman changed his residence to where S. Crouch resides, near the south line of lot 29. In 1815, Eleazer Parker came in from Bloomfield, and developed a farm from the wild lands on

lot 23, where is now the farm of Chauncey F. Ingraham. About 1818 he was joined by his brother, David, and the two ended their days on their farms. South of this point, the land remained in its native state until some thirty years since, when Caleb McNair moved in from Yates county and purchased fifty acres. About the same time a man named Sheldon came in and bought a large tract. His family grew to maturity, and became prominent in various localities.

Frosttown and vicinity was occupied by Gamaliel Wilder during the first or second year after his arrival. He cut out a road from his place at the Point, westward over the hill, down the mountain-side east of where he later died. That same old road is still in use by many in the eastern part of the town, as a foot or horseback road in getting over the old Wilder place. The southwestern part of the town was seen to abound in pine timber, and upon a creek which flows to Honeoye lake was found a good mill site. Wilder, therefore, continued his road up hill-side and down into valley to what is now designated Frosttown.

The route of the first road leading west across the town is thus given: "Continuing on westerly from Brown stand, very nearly on the site of the present road till near the top of the hill on the Tuttle Place, where it bore to the right along the south part of lot No. 28, twenty or thirty rods north of the Boswell school-house, winding northwesterly up the hill, passing near where George Alexander's house now stands, on northwesterly down the valley eastward of the creek, to the farm now owned by Homer Alford. It then turned west up the mountain; when part way, it wound round to the southwest, and so kept that course mainly to where, on lot 44, a saw-mill was built." Untraveled for seventy odd years, its route is traceable most of the way from Alford's to the mill. During the days of early settlement the inhabitants were obliged to spend much time and labor to cut out and open roads; though, as in the instance given, we see that Wilder performed a large share of the labor. Wilder opened a road from his residence down the valley close under the foot of East Hill, avoiding the creek, and reaching the place of his brother Ephraim, at Bristol Centre.

During this year a road was cut out from Wilder's, nearly south, up the mountain, thence winding to pass the gullies, but mainly direct to Naples settlement, which was then mostly at the lower end of the present village. The old road was nearly upon the track of the one south of H. B. Gannett, to the old Clark place at the foot of the hill in Naples. It was the only one passable for teams that connected No. 8 with Naples for a dozen or more years. James Parmely says that "In the summer of 1813 my father sent me to Naples with a sack of wool lashed on the horse behind the saddle, to get it carded," and along this scarcely passable road he made his way through what was then an unbroken wilderness. In the fall of 1813 the notice was circulated that on a certain day all should meet to cut out a road from Boswell's Corners, south, to Sutton's settlement. The settlers, to the number of a score or more, turned out from four or five miles around. Phineas Perkins, an old but energetic man, was appointed "boss." To make a road up and down the hills on banks each way from the creek was a formidable task, but all went heartily to work. The teams were variously employed, some in hauling logs to fill up low places, some plowing, while the settlers were active, some chopping, others shoveling, and by night there was a passable road to nearly opposite the mill-pond of Kaufman. After the erection, by Wilder, of a saw-mill at Frosttown, the call for lumber from the northern towns was far in excess of the capacity of a mill, and three or four years after the erection of Wilder's, the Frosts, Jonathan and Jacob, bought several hundred acres of land west and south of it, and put up another mill just at the head of Wilder's mill-pond, and later purchased the lower mill. The place then went by the name of Frosts' mills for many years, then it became Frost Hill, and finally subsided as Frosttown. These mills were the leading mart for pine lumber in Ontario County for twenty or thirty years, until the exhaustion of the timber. Jacob Frost died about 1816, and Jonathan sold the upper mill to John Hall, and the lower one to Israel Butler. Having sold his mills, Frost, with his sons, Moses and Ephraim, went upon and cleared up the farm now owned by Hiram Abbey. Stiles Parker, a local Methodist preacher, lived here some time, and left to seek a better country. Hazard Wilcox came in soon after the Frosts, and built a house on lot 48, near where his son, I. W. Wilcox, lives. He built a steam saw-mill in the later years, and it was the first in the neighborhood. Several are now being run in this part of the town. North of Wilcox, for a long distance, there was no settler, and a large area is still without a habitation. In the central part of joint district No. 11 lived Hall, on the farm of C. G. Davis. Hall cleared large fields, and a family grew up around him. He moved away in time, and settlement progressed slowly. A man named North was a temporary resident in this locality. South of Frosttown there was no early settlement till Hilltown. The first on the road was Caleb McNair, who moved here in 1826 from another part of the town. Among those who came in about this time were William Dunn, of Naples, who built a saw-mill on lot 43, and John Lee, of Bloomfield; here both men resided to the close of their lives. In the southwest part of the town, in district No. 10, is the locality which bears

the appellation of "Hilltown." About 1818, Erastus Hill, accompanied by his son Cyrus, moved from the settlement on Mud creek, and built a saw-mill on the small stream called Mill creek. They were industrious men, and manufactured considerable lumber. Soon after their becoming established, Franklin Pierce and his father arrived, and located where S. Lord lives, on lot 38. Mr. Pierce, Sr., occupied the farm of M. Woodward, whereon he died, while Franklin went to Michigan. Benjamin Wilcox, of Bloomfield, came in, and, with Lewis Wilson, built a saw-mill, which they ran in company several years. Wilcox died and Lewis went west. The locality was populated from adjacent towns at a much later day. Some made permanent settlement, others temporary, and the original proprietors of the farms still reside upon them, in the prime of life, but suffering few of the hardships known to those of the older towns.

The first grist-mill in the town, and far beyond its limits, for the people came for grinding from Farmington and northern towns, was that of Wilder, erected in 1791. The old mill had an extensive patronage. Farmers came with ox-sleds in winter, and carts in summer, with two or three yokes of oxen attached, bringing grists for all in their neighborhood. The nearer settlers did most of their milling on horseback in summer, on account of poor roads. Even as late as 1815 caravans of boys on horseback, each boy with a bushel or more of grain, came to the mill on No. 8, and when the mill was crowded with custom the boys left their grain and made lively times on their return. When Wilder moved from the point to his double-log cabin, near the present Brown stand, he removed the works from the old mill to the site of the present one on Mud creek. The proprietors of this establishment were Wilder and Jesse Allen and Mrs. Kaufman, the miller.

Adjoining, a saw-mill was erected. In 1805, Ephraim Brown built the present grist-mill on the site of the Wilder mill. It was owned and run in 1812 by Samuel Wheeler, who was succeeded by John Rhodes. He traded it, in 1818, to Gideon Granger for lands in the State of Ohio. Since then owners have been many.

The first frame house built in town was erected by G. Wilder. He kept tavern in it for years, and it still exists as the south end of the Hotchkiss house. The first store was opened in 1828, near Boswell Corners, by George Wilder and Dr. Hewitt.

A flowing well exists near the old Wilder place. The oil fever was raging in 1864, and a company was organized to bore for oil in this locality. When a depth of one hundred and thirty-five feet had been reached, water began to rise; and by the time the shaft had been sunk one hundred and fifty-five feet a stream began to flow, and has continued till now. It contains iron and other substances, and aids noticeably in augmenting the volume of water in the stream to which it contributes.

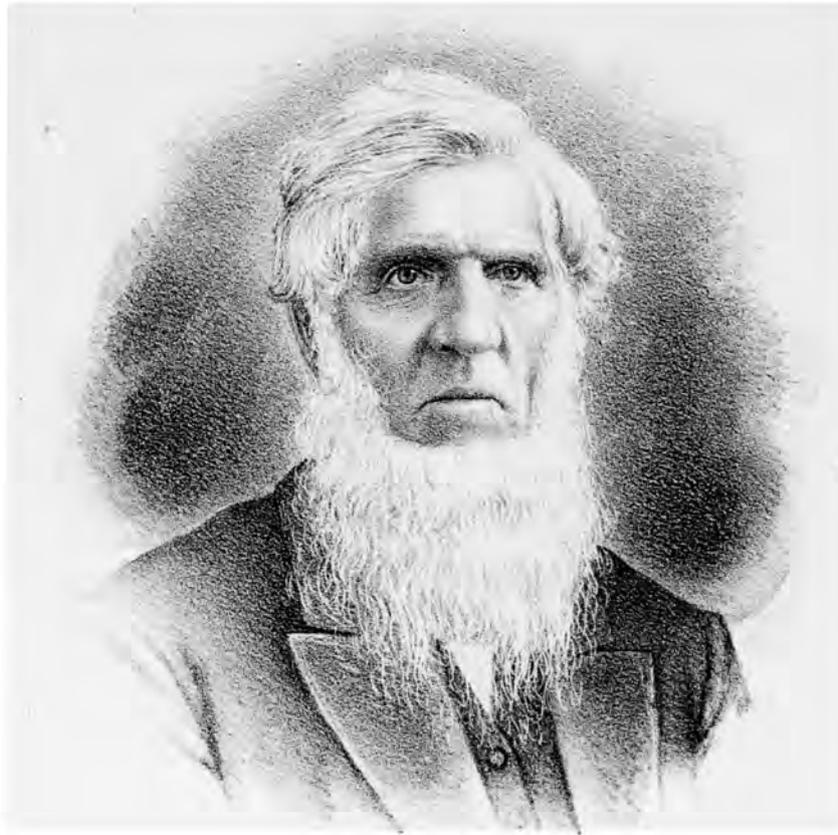
The first teacher in South Bristol was named Joanna Forbes, and Elisha Parrish was a winter teacher for several years, in the early days. The first school-house was built of closely-fitted hewed logs. It was twenty feet square, and stood on the west side of the main road, about a quarter of a mile north of Wilder's residence. The present school-house stands on the north side of a small run of water.

SCHOOL STATISTICS OF SOUTH BRISTOL.

The town has twelve school-houses, all of which are frame buildings. The value of the school property, as estimated September 30, 1875, was \$4930. The number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one was four hundred and five. Of seventeen teachers employed that year, five were males. The commissioner had made sixteen inspections. The library contained four hundred and three volumes. Two of the districts had the teacher board around. The statistics of compulsory education are void of arrests for truancy, or prosecution in violation of the act. All seem to have been under instruction at home or in school. Financial standing is thus given: On hand October 1, 1874, \$62.42. Receipts, \$2788.95. Total, \$2851.37. Payments to teachers, \$2472.87. Entire expenses, \$2802.48. On hand October 1, 1875, \$48.89. The assessed valuation of taxable property, \$222,798. The report of 1867 gives value of school property, \$4825. Expenses for the year, \$2715.33. Apportionment, \$647.28. Little change is apparent.

CHURCH HISTORY.

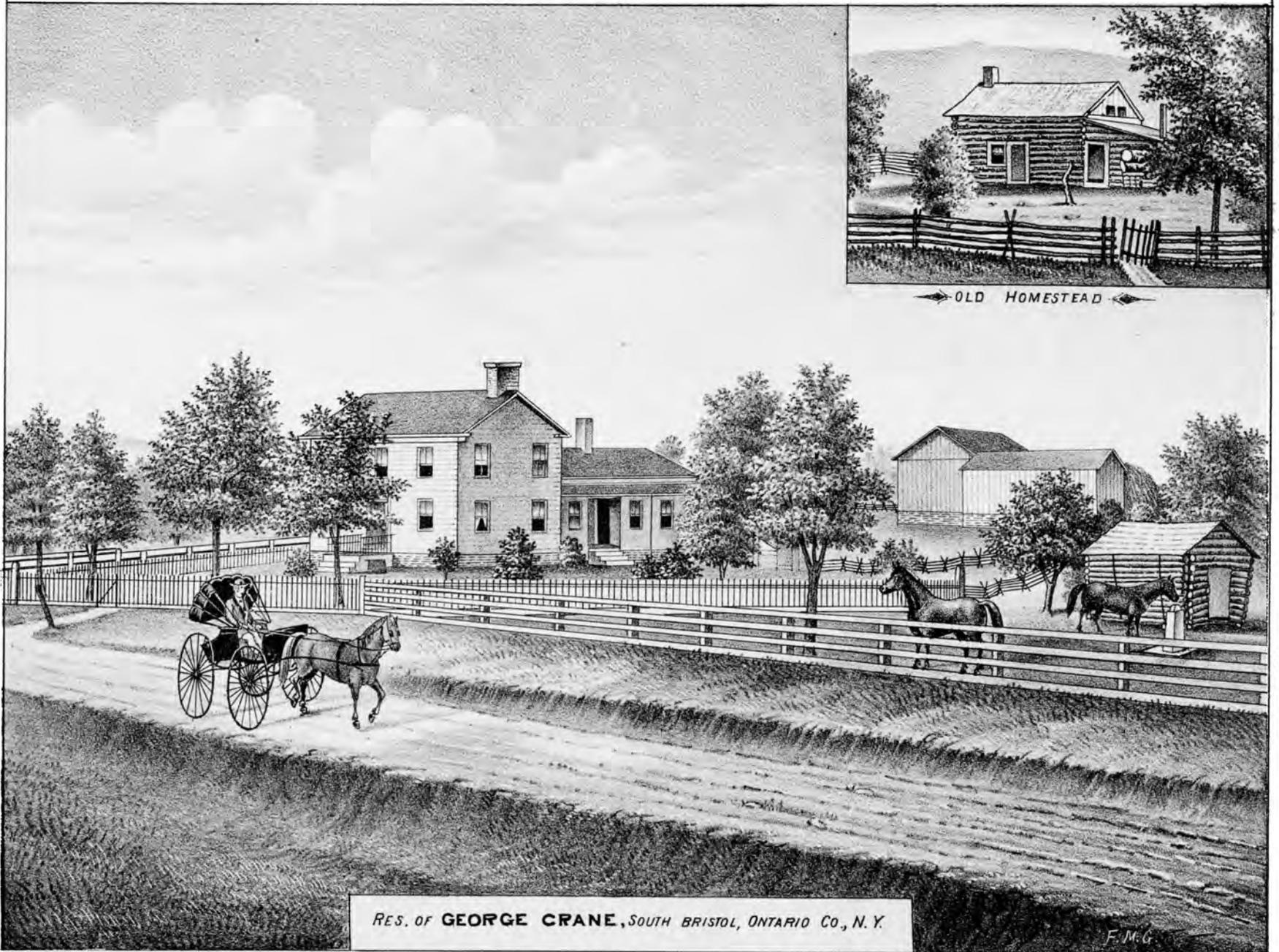
Church history in South Bristol is meagre, as it could not otherwise be. Settlers were scattered along the valleys, and of diverse opinions. Attendance is upon churches of other towns. A Congregational church formerly existed, of whose history we learn the following: Its organization dates from December, 1796. It originally consisted of ten members, of whom Gamaliel Wilder, Esq., and Ephraim Wilder, Esq., were numbered. The first pastor was Rev. John Rolph, who is supposed to have come to the settlement on invitation. Mr. Rolph was



GEORGE CRANE.



MRS. GEORGE CRANE.



RES. OF GEORGE CRANE, SOUTH BRISTOL, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.

F. M. G.

installed pastor of the church in January, 1797. The church was under the Ontario association, the presbytery of Geneva, and the presbytery of Ontario. On October 9, 1800, Rolph was dismissed by an ecclesiastical council. An unhappy controversy with parishioners was the occasion. Later he was deposed from the ministry. Towards the close of 1802, Rev. Abijah Warren, a licensed preacher, gave a temporary supply. On June 12, 1805, he was dismissed, and no further installations took place. Among pastors who have preached to the people were Revs. Aaron C. Collins, Andrew Rawson, Benjamin B. Smith, and various others. During the ministry of Rev. Smith, ruling elders were elected, and the Presbyterian form of government adopted. In 1799, ten members entered the church as the result of a revival. Some were received in 1802, but the society failed to prosper. In 1825, there were twelve members; in 1833, eighteen; then it gradually declined till the few left attend other churches. Their only church edifice was put up in 1814. It stood on the west side of the main road, on the hill at the north line of the Wilder farm. Wilder gave the land, and mainly built the house. Its dimensions were forty by fifty feet; it was seated in square pews, as was the olden fashion. At his death, Wilder left a fund of three to four thousand dollars, whose income was set apart for ministerial support. The gift, although liberal, and creditable to the memory of the donor, was rendered futile by a loss of the funds. A few years since, the building was torn down by a descendant of the donor, of the fourth generation.

The first town meeting of the old town of Bristol took place in 1797, and among the officers were many of the pioneers of South Bristol. An act was passed by the Senate and Assembly March 8, 1838, to divide the town of Bristol, and South Bristol was then organized. The first town meeting was held at the inn of Allen Brown, in April, 1838. Horace Pennell, Esq., presided. Franklin Crooker was elected supervisor, and S. Collins town clerk; John Stetson, Philo Judson, and G. Hayes, justices; David Coye, Cyrus Hills, and Allen Brown, assessors; Peter Cameron, collector; Thomas Covell and M. Hayes, overseers of poor; Ephraim Randall, Silas Reynolds, and Joseph A. Allen, commissioners of highways; Joseph S. Penoyer, H. Pennell, and Samuel P. Page, commissioners of common schools; Gaius Randall and David Parker, constables; A. A. Brown, A. Brown, and S. Collins, inspectors of common schools.

SOUTH BRISTOL IN THE REBELLION.

Ashley Alford, died in the service.

Hiram P. Brown, first lieutenant, Company G, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Infantry; enlisted Sept. 4, 1862; died Oct. 8, 1863, at Norfolk, Va.

William H. Barrett, corporal, Company G, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Infantry; enlisted Sept. 4, 1862; promoted to sergeant in 1863; discharged June 22, 1865.

William T. Bird, private, Company G, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Infantry; enlisted August 30, 1862; killed at Petersburg, June 18, 1864.

Peter F. Bird, private, Company C, Fifteenth New York Cavalry; enlisted July 20, 1863; discharged June 17, 1865.

Asa Brown, private, Company C, Fifteenth New York Cavalry; enlisted July 31, 1863; discharged June 17, 1865.

Charles P. Baldwin, private, Company D, One Hundred and Second New York Infantry; enlisted Oct. 22, 1861; discharged July 21, 1865.

Gould Benedict, private, Company H, Fourth Heavy Artillery; enlisted August, 1862; died in the service.

John Q. Barnum, private, Company C, Fifteenth New York Cavalry; enlisted January 22, 1864; discharged June 17, 1865.

Harrison Carr.

Albert Daniels.

Franklin Daniels.

Lyman Dedrick.

Jared W. Davis, private, Company K, First New York Dragoons; enlisted September 9, 1864; discharged June 27, 1865.

James Ensign, died in the service.

Henry Ensign, died in the service.

Robert Gladle, private, Company G, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Infantry; enlisted September 4, 1862.

William Giddins.

David A. Hawkins, private, Company H, Fourth Heavy Artillery; enlisted August, 1862; died of starvation at Libby.

William H. Heard, private, Company G, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Infantry; enlisted Sept. 4, 1862; died in the service.

Elisha Horton, private, Company D, One Hundred and Second New York Infantry; enlisted October 20, 1861; discharged July 21, 1865.

Henry H. Hulse, private, Company D, One Hundred and Second New York Infantry; enlisted October 21, 1861; discharged July 21, 1865.

John W. Heard.

James H. Holcomb, private, Company K, First New York Dragoons; enlisted Sept. 9, 1864; discharged June 27, 1865.

Horace Hawkins, died in the service.

Mortimer Hotchkiss, served five months.

Henry Lown, private, Company H, Fourth Heavy Artillery; died in the service.

Louis Mosher.

George Mosher, private, Company D, One Hundred and Second New York Infantry; enlisted October 25, 1861; discharged July 21, 1865.

Charles F. McCumber, private, Company H, Fourth Heavy Artillery; enlisted August, 1862; discharged Sept. 26, 1865.

George W. McCumber, private, Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Infantry; enlisted August 21, 1862; discharged May 3, 1864.

Andrew J. McCumber, private, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Infantry; died in the service.

John S. Perry, private, Company H, Fourth Heavy Artillery; enlisted August, 1862; wounded June 18, 1863; died July 13, 1863.

Thomas J. Powell, private, Company G, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Infantry; enlisted Sept. 3, 1862; discharged Feb. 28, 1863.

Levi F. Parsons, private, Company G, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Infantry; enlisted Sept. 4, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

William Parker, private, Co. G, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Infantry; enlisted Sept. 4, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

Amos Place, private, Company D, One Hundred and Second New York Infantry; enlisted Oct. 25, 1861; died in the service.

Stanley Polley, private, Company H, Fourth Heavy Artillery; enlisted August, 1862; discharged Sept. 26, 1865.

Theodore Polley, died in the service.

Homer Parker.

Daniel Parsons, private, Company K, First New York Dragoons; enlisted Sept. 9, 1864; discharged June 27, 1865.

Almond A. Randall, private, Fifteenth New York Cavalry; enlisted Jan. 22, 1864; discharged June 17, 1865.

William Richards, private, Company G, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Infantry; enlisted Sept. 4, 1862.

David Ross, private, Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Infantry; enlisted August 7, 1862; discharged June 3, 1865.

Ezra Richards, Smith Ross.

John B. Roper, private, Company G, Eighteenth New York Infantry; enlisted May 7, 1861.

Levi B. Sherman, private, Company H, Fourth Heavy Artillery; enlisted August, 1862; died after parole because of starvation at Libby.

Charles Sanford, private, Company H, Fourth Heavy Artillery; enlisted August, 1862; died in the service.

John Standich, private, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth New York Infantry; discharged May 29, 1865.

Jeremiah Smith, private, Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Infantry; enlisted August 8, 1862; died at Chicago, October 25, 1862.

Elihu Standish, died in the service.

Henry Stid, Elliott Stid, Isaac Seward, Robert Tozer.

Isaac H. Trembly, private, Company H, Fourth Heavy Artillery; enlisted August 16, 1862; died November 27, 1862.

Richard S. Treat, private, Company G, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Infantry; enlisted Sept. 4, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

William Thurber, Amaziah Thurber.

Jay Tuttle, enlisted 1864.

Lyman Warden, private, Company H, Fourth Heavy Artillery; enlisted August, 1862; died in the service.

Chauncey Warden, private, Company H, Fourth Heavy Artillery; enlisted August, 1862; discharged Sept. 26, 1865.

Squire Worden, private, Company A, Eighth New York Cavalry; enlisted Sept. 27, 1861; discharged June 27, 1865.

Marvin Worden, private, Company G, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Infantry; enlisted Sept. 4, 1862; discharged June 22, 1865.

Nathaniel R. Wood, private, Company K, First New York Dragoons; enlisted September 9, 1864; discharged June 27, 1865.

Wallace Wilder, private, Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Infantry; enlisted July 31, 1862; discharged May 14, 1863.

Simeon Wright, private, Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Infantry; enlisted August 19, 1862; discharged October 19, 1863.

Augustus F. Wilder, died in the service.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE CRANE,

son of Elam Crane, was born in Canandaigua, in the year 1811. He moved with his father, in 1826, to the farm he now owns and occupies in South Bristol,—land which he paid for with money earned by clearing land and chopping cord-wood. Forty-eight years ago (1828) he worked by the month for Josiah Currier, on the Academy tract, and the following winter worked mornings and evenings for Franklin Crooks, of South Bristol, for his board, and went to a school taught by Randall Wood. Being of a very industrious and economical turn, his possessions rapidly increased, and he now owns one-half the land then the property of Mr. Currier. He is also owner and occupant of the farm that Mr. Crooks occupied in his boyhood days. Mr. Crane was married in 1846 to Sarah Martin, daughter of the late John R. Martin, of Canandaigua. He has devoted himself exclusively to agricultural pursuits. Having adopted the rule in early life, that whatever he undertook to do it *well*, he has of course prospered. He is a giant in stature, and in his prime was the strongest man in the county. When the county was new, he purchased a side-hill plow on the opposite side of Canandaigua lake; he carried the plow a half-mile to the lake, and from the shore to

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his residence, two and a half miles more, only resting once; Mr. Crane's home has always been one of plenty, one from which the hungry and homeless have never been turned away.

ELAM CRANE,

son of John and Abigail Camp Crane, natives of Scotland, was born in Durham, Connecticut. He moved to Hopewell in the year 1791, and settled in the north-west part of the town, upon a farm since known as the Archer place. Mr. Crane was a self-educated and well-cultured man for his time, and followed the avocations both of a farmer and school-teacher. He taught the first school in the town of Farmington. He was twice married: first, to a Miss Bishop, by whom he had three children; afterwards to Grace Clark, and nine children were the result of this union. He was brought up a Presbyterian, but later joined the Friends. He took a lively interest in educational matters, and was highly respected in his neighborhood. He died at the residence of his son George, in South Bristol, in his eighty-third year.

TOWN OF CANADICE.*

"Every age bequeaths the next for heritage."

THE location of the town is upon the northern declivities of the central Alleghany range; it is divided by Canadice lake into two mainly parallel ranges, extending north and south. The west ridge, from its appearance, has been known as "Bald Hill," being in early days covered by a diminutive growth of tree and shrub. It has also been called "Ball Hill," from forming a spherical segment of some twelve or more miles in diameter. The south part of the east ridge has taken the name Kimball Hill, from Kimball, its earliest settler. Upon its eastern boundary for half its extent lies Honeoye lake; on the west for seven-eighths of its limits is Hemlock lake; parallel with these, and occupying a position somewhat west of the centre of this lake town, is the Canadice lake.

A central business point it does not possess. The majority of its inhabitants receive their mail from Honeoye, Hemlock lake, or Springwater post-offices, and its first settlers, save Ebenezer Kimball, selected in low land or valleys from the direction of the points named. Not the primitive forest, but the unattractive hills and the malaria of the lakes, caused a late settlement of Canadice. Beds of tansy flourishing in close proximity to the cabins of early settlers, and a knowledge that "tansy and whisky" was the general remedy for fever and ague, the chief disorder of pioneer days, suggests that the settlers did suffer from the miasmatic vapors of the lakes, and by these agents strove to mitigate their effects.

It is assumed that Sullivan crossed the northern end of the town when he passed through the Seneca country in 1779. Historians say that "at Honeoye he left a small force to guard the sick and provisions, and advanced with the utmost caution to the head of Lake Conesus." A day has been allowed for his army to march that distance, cutting their way through the forest and skirmishing during the afternoon before going into camp upon the inlet of Conesus lake. John Salmon, formerly of Groveland, and a soldier in the raid, says, "From the mouth of Seneca lake we proceeded without the occurrence of anything of importance by the outlets of Canandaigua, Honeoye, and Hemlock lakes to the head of Conesus lake," saying nothing of time nor alluding to Canadice lake; but the point where it is fairly claimed that Sullivan crossed the inlet is a mile from the foot of the lake. In Stone's life of Brandt, the latter states that it took Sullivan's army two days to march from the foot of the Honeoye to Conesus inlet. This position was taken by Rufus Garey, who accompanied the expedition, and was a later early settler in the town. About 1824, Hiram Colgrove, residing upon a farm at the point claimed, found a hatchet on his premises which, although badly rusted, was recognized by Garey as one used by Sullivan's men. Garey visited the place and recognized it as the identical spot where they camped the first night after leaving the foot of the Honeoye. He asserted that at the crossing of Canadice outlet a causeway from felled trees was constructed to cross their few pieces of artillery. Confirmatory of this, Colgrove has since plowed up pieces of logs at the place, whose position suggests such a use. Garey gives the route of Sullivan as follows: "Passed west up the hill near the dwelling of David Hoppough, across the farm now owned by Augustus Shepard, to the eastern shore of the lake, about three-fourths of a mile above the foot; thence down the lake to what were subsequently called Short's Flats. Here they found fields planted in corn and beans, which they ruined and then passed on."

The pioneers of Canadice were of two classes,—the frontiersman and the settler. The former erected a temporary dwelling, cleared a small garden patch, and as game grew scarce moved on, always in the van. The latter engaged with zest in labor, urged by thoughts of a future comfortable home.

The first settlers within present borders of Canadice located themselves above the head of Honeoye lake in 1795. There were then no surveys save those of township lines. "Claim" lines were run by early comers with the axe, and Gunter was to them unknown. There were those who claimed indefinite area for a time, but ultimately they were content with forty or fifty acres. Frontier law secured

the first claimant his "betterments." He who undermined another made his name odious even to this generation. It was a law that the cutting and piling of three respectable brush heaps on a piece of land and a few marked trees for a boundary gave possession, while the erection of the body of a log house was a security of inheritance.

Aaron J. Hunt, of New Jersey, removed primarily to the valley of Wyoming, but not to remain. Early in the spring of 1795, with his family, he set out for the Genesee country, with part of his household property, upon a sled drawn by oxen. At Blood's Corners were the cabins of Richard Hooker and Joseph Bivin. Here the sled was unloaded and returned to Newtown for what had been left. From this point to Honeoye lake a trail was to be their road. While Hunt returned for the goods, the remainder of the party, seven in number, with what they could carry upon their backs, started for their prospective home, and those who know the rugged region over which their journey led will not be surprised to learn that they lost their way, and sought a night's shelter by the trunk of a fallen tree. The howls of the wolves and a sense of loneliness made the occasion memorable to the youngest and last survivor of that group, Mrs. Sarah Lincoln, of Hopewell, who is verging closely upon her centennial birthday. The next day the "echoing axe was swung" to fell the trees, with whose trunks a cabin was erected upon what is now lot No. 7, in the extreme southwest corner of the present town of Richmond. With this party came the first settler of Canadice, Jacob Holdren, an acknowledged suitor for the hand of Hunt's daughter, Jane. He built a cabin on the west side of Honeoye inlet, cleared a few acres, and exchanged work with Hunt. Preliminary to building, both apple- and peach-trees had been procured, and an orchard set out.

A tinge of romance is seen in the planting of these early fruit-trees. Jennie held the tree upright while Jacob replaced the soil, and when trees and their planters had alike grown old, to the latter a pleasing memory was associated with this early provision for the future. They were married in 1796, and permanently occupied their new habitation. No idle life was theirs, nor devoid of trouble. Squirrels devoured the grain, and deer browsed upon the wheat. Provisions were exhausted, and green pumpkins and cabbage boiled without seasoning were an extreme resort. Hopewell was the nearest grist-mill, and when roads were bad, the aboriginal method of pounding grain was practiced. An elm stump, used as a mortar, was preserved as a relic of the past until a few years ago; it stood upon the premises of Hunt. "Rice-puddings," made from "white Jersey rye," hulled, were common in those days.

The nearest post-office was Canandaigua, to which monthly or semi-monthly trips were made. Jacob Holdren was a millwright, and built a number of the first mills put up in the country. From a poor boy he became the owner of three hundred acres of excellent land; milked from twenty to thirty cows, and sheared over five hundred sheep. He sold in 1834 to Colonel Henry, and went to Indiana. The farm is now owned by several proprietors—George Alger, J. N. Jennings, and Chester Washburn, a grandson of Holdren. The children of Holdren were eleven in number. Samuel was the first child born in town, and was accidentally burned to death in Frosttown when about three years of age. Clarissa Ann is the wife of Alvin Washburn, and lives in Naples. Fifty acres of the farm once owned by Holdren was purchased by a bachelor named Meloy, a noted hunter and skillful fisherman. Upon the lakes in his canoe, or in the woods, he spent his time, and retired to rest in a small cabin which he had erected upon the land designated.

The traveler passing up the Honeoye sees above the head of the lake a prominent point jutting boldly from the long, unbroken ridge on the west side of the valley. This is "Meloy's Bluff," and by that name the memory of the heirless hunter is preserved forever.

Nine years, and the valleys had known no other occupant than the strolling bands of *Senecas* and occasional hunters. The pioneer family had grown accustomed to their surroundings, and enjoyed their freedom as an equivalent for their solitude.

* An abridgement from "Canadice in the Early Days," by D. Byron Waite, Esq., a resident of the town.

Early in the fall of 1804 three men from Vermont set out on foot, carrying provisions for the journey upon their backs, to prospect in Ontario County for a home. They were the brothers Gideon and John Walker, and Josiah Jackman. Arrived at the foot of Canadice lake, they built a log house on the farm of Henry McCrossen, and put up the bodies of two others—one on the farm now owned by Hiram Colegrove, the other on that of Mansel R. Smith. Returning east, it was late in the following winter when, with three ox-teams, sleds, and what could be conveyed upon them, they began a journey which in twenty days brought them to their destination. The three families moved into the finished house while the others were being finished. The greater part of log house carpentering being the splitting, preparing, and placing upon the roof of "shakes" from two to four feet long, laid in courses, with straight poles at intervals lengthwise to hold them in place, the houses were soon completed. Gideon took the Colegrove farm, Jackman the Smith place, and John remained in the first-built house. Gideon remained about six years, cleared a score of acres, built a log barn, and sold to Simon Stevens, who arrived from Vermont in the winter of 1811, with sled and a yoke of oxen. His wife was Katy Wilson, a sister of John Wilson, who came at the same time, bringing a load of goods for Simon. Simon sold to his son Willard, who in 1824 disposed of the property to Hiram Colegrove, the present owner. Colegrove came from Oneida county to Richmond in 1817, and to Canadice at the date given, when he was twenty-six years of age. He was constable in Richmond during 1819, and a supervisor in Canadice for twelve years. His present residence is Livonia.

In the year 1813, John Walker erected the first framed house in town. It stood on the site of the present house, and was torn down by Decker B. Hoppough. Walker remained eight years, and sold to Warren Freeman. The farm passed afterwards to Sheldon Ashley, William Decker, and then to D. B. Hoppough, who sold to the present owner. Betsey Walker, sister to Gideon and John, taught in 1809 the first school in town. The school-house was of logs; it was twelve feet square, and had two windows of four panes each. Its site was on the farm of Isaac Stevenson, above the road, and near the elm-tree now standing. The children in attendance belonged to the Walkers and Josiah Jackman. Warren Freeman lived on Walker's place a half-dozen years, and went to Michigan. His successor, Sheldon Ashley, was from Richmond, and stayed but a year. Hoppough built a good house, improved the farm, and then took up his home in the "Peninsular State." Josiah Jackman was living on the north side of the east and west road, and cleared land on the south side, now owned by William M. Struble.

The first piece of winter wheat raised in the new settlement was upon land above the road south of Smith's house, and now the site of an orchard. It was sowed among the stumps, and gave a good yield. The first crop of corn was from the lands of Struble. Mucky land and chipmunk depredations made the yield small. The next crop was very remunerative, and the pumpkins found notice in eastern prints as one of the wonders of the "Genesee country." The orchards on the McCrossen and Smith places were set out in 1809, with trees from Bristol. Years had passed, and with prosperity had come to the Walkers a double wagon and a span of horses. John Walker, his wife, and Mrs. Jackman set out on a visit to Vermont. The women rode in a double chair, then a luxury, and, returning, were presented with a cheese securely wrapped and sewed to the underside of the chair-bottom; it came safely through, and was the first import to the new colony. The first grain-cradle seen by the settlers here was made by Samuel B. Spencer in 1811, and was held in contempt by old reapers; yet cumbrous and unwieldy as it was, compared with later ones, it did very satisfactory work. After the death of Mr. Jackman his farm passed through the hands of Stephen Higgins, Silas Reynolds, John McCarrick, Peter Hoppough, to the present possessor. We mentioned that Jackman cleared land on the south of his house; when the lots were surveyed, the line separated most of his clearing from his house. Amos Jones went to the land-office and took an article for the south part of Jackman's possessions. Jackman held possession and worked the land. Jones instituted summary proceedings to dispossess Jackman, and it resulted in the former gaining possession. In the year 1807, Ezekiel and Frederick Wilson, Ebenezer Kimball, and their families came into town. The Wilsons settled in Canadice Hollow, on the farm now owned by Thomas Costello. A log barn accommodated both brothers. This was replaced in 1814 by the first framed building in town; it stood some distance north of the present position, and is the oldest of three barns now on the farm. The brothers Asa, Pliny, William, and Zachariah Ackley were the carpenters. The completion of the building was marked by an "all-night exhibition." The exercises were spiced by an occasional jig and a tough story. It was the first public gathering of all classes in the "hollow," and is still remembered by survivors as a "great event." The Wilsons cleared all the land above the road, and in the fall of 1811 sold to Ezra Spencer and went to Livonia. In 1814, he put up part of a framed house. Years after, additions were made to

it, and here he died in 1841. The farm, after his demise, passed through the hands of Robert Stephenson, Haskell Gilbert, and David Hoppough to its present energetic owner. Ebenezer Kimball came from Bristol, and settled on what is now called the Partridge farm. No roads then led into town from Pitts' Flats, and he employed hands to cut a passage from Honeoye to Kimball Hill or Kimballton. First a log cabin, then other habitations of more pretentious character, were built, the last being on the site of William G. Ross, on the south half of the lot. The orchard on the land of Caleb B. Hyde was the first on the hill, and the trees were brought by Kimball from Bristol and Canandaigua. John Phillips built a house near the present residence of L. J. Partridge, in 1816. In 1825 he was killed. Ira Kimball became its possessor; successively owned by Ebenezer, Jr., Thomas A. Coykendall, William Franklin, each a part to the present owners. Kimball had ten children, one of whom, Betsey, married N. G. Chesebro, a resident of Canandaigua, and spoken of in county history as concerned with the abduction of William Morgan. The Hon. H. O. Chesebro and Caroline Chesebro, the authoress, were grandchildren of Kimball.

The first settler in the southwestern part of the town was David Badgro. His father was a French Canadian, and his mother of German parentage. From Canada Badgro moved to Bristol in the spring of 1803, and five years later came with Reuben Gilbert, his brother-in-law, to Livonia, and in canoes up Hemlock lake. They built a log-house on the farm of Thomas Reynolds, in Springwater, across the line, and there lived till a house was completed on the farm now owned by William Johnson, in Canadice. Fifty acres, from the south end of lot 14, constituted Badgro's first possessions. Seth Knowles, from Massachusetts, had preceded about one year, and took what is now called the "Gibbs farm." He observed that seasons dry in this town and northward were otherwise in the vicinity of the lakes south of him, and after harvest, he and his son Jared, and Peter Welch, took their guns, axes, and necessary provisions and set out on a prospecting tour to the town of Springwater, then known as Middletown, and there built a log house, and later became the first settlers in that locality.

Justus Grout came from Vermont to Livonia in the spring of 1808, and hired for one year to Samuel Pitts. During the same part of the year, Pitts and Grout came to the head of Canadice lake to make maple sugar. Their camp was on the land now owned by Willard D. Caskey. After a time Pitts left Grout at the camp, and went to Livonia for provisions. Grout knew that some hands were at work in the woods some two miles away making shingles, and in their shanty passed the night. On April 29, 1810, Grout married Catharine, the third daughter of David Badgro. Esquire Stevens, of Lima, performed the ceremony, and this was the first marriage in the present town of Canadice, so far as is known. In 1816, Mr. Grout bought out Badgro, and lived till his death upon the place. The house standing on the farm taken up by Badgro was built by Grout, and is probably the oldest log or block house in town. Martha Grout, a daughter to Justus, was for seven years a school-teacher, and also a tailoress, thus performing the double task of teaching and tailoring.

In 1808, Butler Lewis and John Leggett built cabins on the farm now owned by Oscar L. Ray. The former removed to the farm of Hugh S. Salter, and erected another cheap tenement. The latter within a year or two ago sold to Benjamin Green, who in turn sold to Charles Ellis, and he in 1836 sold to Dr. Sylvester Austin. Two brothers, James and Jesse Penfield, were early settlers on the south part of the same lot. Jesse was a noted fiddler, and was possibly the first musician in that line in town. The Penfields removed to Chataqua county in 1835. The first school-house, on Kimball Hill, was built in 1812; it stood on the knoll near the pine-tree north of Ray's residence. Belinda Jackman, Eliza Wilds, and Almira Hubbard were successively the first teachers. Dr. Austin was one of the best physicians of his day. He was a member of the State Legislature, and died in 1857, aged seventy-five. The family became prominent: two sons, Nathaniel and Alanson, were superintendent of schools, supervisor, and the latter served as school commissioner. The former succeeded his father on the farm, and sold to Oscar F. Ray, the present esteemed owner. A French Canadian trapper, named Gallieu, built a small shanty on the beach of Canadice lake. Here he lived in this hut for three years. Hector and Homer Blake bought the trapper's claim, and temporarily moved in with Samuel B. Spencer while a respectable log house was built. The Blakes soon sold out to William Gould, a Revolutionary pensioner from Vermont. The highway from the foot of the Canadice as far south as the residence of Hector was laid out July 12, 1812. Gould sold in 1818 to Silas Reynolds, Sr. He sold to Jeremiah Green, after which the farm passed through the hands of William Smith, L. D. Beers, O. F. Sisson, C. Richardson, Cyrus Swan, to the present occupant, Halsey Hoppough. Sisson was a mail-carrier between Canandaigua and Canadice, and went to Bristol. The first settler on the W. G. Hoppough farm was Sylvanus Stacey. His place was taken in a year by his brother Abram. At the same time James Button settled on the place, where he died before 1811,

and was perhaps the first who died in the town. The farm afterwards belonged to Artemus Severance, P. Hoppough, and his sons, W. G. and M. D. F.,—the present owner. P. Hoppough came from New Jersey in April, 1820, to Hope-well, and in 1821 to Canadice to this farm, where he lived four years. He had a chopping bee at which twenty acres of heavy timber were leveled in one day, not to mention seven sheep eaten and fifteen gallons of whisky drank on the occasion.

The first cabin on the farm of W. D. Caskey was built in 1808, by Samuel Pitts and Justus Grout, for a shelter while making sugar. Ebenezer Ingraham and his sons, Abel and Andrew, lived on the farm now owned by Dennison Brown's widow, and used the cabin noticed. John Alger, a settler of Bloomfield in 1789-90, built a house and erected a saw-mill on the stream south of the present residence of W. D. Caskey. This was the pioneer mill of the town; its sills can yet be seen in the bed of the stream just above the bridge. The flume made to conduct the water was ill constructed, and the mill was a failure. Alger sold to E. Spencer. In 1811, John Willson became the owner and occupant of the farm. He had nine children. One, William, lives in town, at the age of eighty years. He walked here from Vermont, and drove a yoke of steers. Henry Winfield, from New Jersey, succeeded the Willsons. His children were nine in number. A son, John, remained on the farm a few years, and sale was made by him to Henry Caskey, he to F. G. Knowles, and he to the present owner in 1875. We have spoken of Grout's visit to the cabin of the shingle-makers when left alone at the sugar camp. This building was on the premises of Lewis M. Johnson; other like cabins were built upon the farm, and inroads were made upon the beautiful pine timber that once stood there. The first house occupied by a family was located in a hollow, near a spring, on the northeast corner of the farm. "Leather Johnson," the inhabitant, won his appellation by wearing a suit of buckskin. Pants, shirt, and moccasins were of the same material; Sunday or week-day, hot or cold, wet or dry, he was always dressed in the same border costume. The next house was built by Nicholas Milliman, in 1833. His brother, James, built a house that stood in front of the present one, and was torn down a few years ago. The farm of one hundred and sixty acres was in a natural state covered by tall pines; acres had been chopped down, a log or two taken off, and the remainder, which would now be worth in lumber twenty to thirty dollars per thousand, was logged and burned. Large quantities of charcoal were burned on the place in an early day. The farm occupants were, James Hall, William Wiseman, Joseph Utter, Timothy Huff, Reuben Thompson, Henry Jones, William Westbrook, J. W. Spencer, C. F. Richards, and the present possessor.

The farm now owned by Seneca Swan was taken up in 1808, by Ezra Davis. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and furnished the coffins in which were buried some of the early settlers of northern Canadice. Davis sold to James Anderson in 1815, and went to Kentucky. Anderson was succeeded by his son, Orrin, who sold to Seneca Short, he to Amos Swan in 1836, who died upon the place in 1846. The settlement for the year 1809 begins with Samuel Bentley, who began the first clearing on the Ganung farm, north of Canadice Corners, and built some structures in part, and then exchanged with John Richardson for a farm in Conesus, giving six hundred dollars of a bonus. Richardson became a resident in 1810. He was a desirable neighbor. He made yokes, large spinning-wheels, and other desirable articles. A son, William, is still living in town in his seventy-first year. He became owner of the farm, and sold it to A. Severance in 1836. Other owners have been Andrew Ward, John Ganung, Edward, his son, and finally his son, Asa C. Ganung. Part of the house was erected by Richardson, and the rest in 1831, by Severance, for a store. He had a separate shoe-shop. Freeman Warrick learned his trade of Severance, and long worked at shoemaking in this town. The farms of Henry C. Stevens and the widow of Dennison Brown were settled the same year. E. Ingraham, already mentioned, lived a year on the latter place, and sold to Emer Chilson. Ebenezer was a Methodist minister, and his first sermon in town was preached in the log school-house earlier mentioned during the summer of 1809. Chilson came from Vermont in 1810, remained but a few years, and later settled in southern Ohio. The farm of Stevens was first settled by Cornelius Johnson, from Farmington, and afterwards owned by S. Truman Short, of Livonia.

Jesse Ballard was a man of iron will, and adapted by constitution for pioneer life. He took the farm now owned by heirs of the late Lyman Nutt. In 1812, Ballard, John Richardson, Cornelius Johnson, and Cornelius Halden, erected the first school-house in the northeast part of the town upon this farm. During the same summer Abigail Root taught the first school there. Ballard sold to William Ward, who, after some years, disposed of the farm to his brother, Andrew, who erected the present house. Hiram and Samuel Hogans built a cabin on the farm of Lorenzo Ingraham, and took in most of the Struble farm; they sold the north part in 1817 to M. Chamberlain. Afterwards, Johnson Hall came into possession. He sold to Alvin Washburn in 1825, and he to S. P. Benson in 1831; thence the property had several owners. In March, 1825, Jacob Francisco

built a house and blacksmith-shop on the northeast corner of the farm. Joseph Barnhart afterwards lived there. A short time before Francisco built on the farm, Hiram and Samuel Hogans erected a house on the west side of the road. In a few years William Thorpe became owner, and then Marvin Frisbie. Simeon Struble is the present owner. Albert Finch came from Farmington, and settled on the Moses Huff farm. In some half-dozen years he died, and was succeeded by Albert, his son, who in 1823 sold to John Huff, who died the same year. Moses succeeded his father on the farm, and lived there some thirty years. Thomas Reed is the present owner. The farm occupied by the heirs of Isaac Stevenson was settled in 1809. Two houses were erected upon it at the same time, one on the south line, the other north of the present building. Mrs. Lydia Harvey occupied the former, and James Nott the latter. In 1810, Luther Gould came on to the farm, and lived in a house south of the present school-house. Luther's eldest son, Allen, married Mrs. Harvey, and carried on blacksmithing for many years. Gould sold to Charles Trimmer, for many years a justice. He sold to Isaac Stevenson, who died on the place in 1875.

The year 1810 witnessed an influx of population to Canadice. Nine new farms were opened up to clearing and building. Moses Hartwell, from Hunt's Hollow, took up part of the Frederick Westbrook farm. One McRoberts built on the present south line. Samuel Willson built near the outlet, in 1811, and stayed a year. Bartlett Clark, a Methodist exhorter, lived with him. Yet one other house was erected on the extreme east end of the farm, into which Deacon Timothy Parker moved. A pile of stones marks the site of the early habitation of Canadice's first deacon. In 1820, another house went up on the west part of the place; it was occupied by Hancock and Spencer. In the corner of the orchard was the habitation of Nathan Beers. Truly, the farm was well built upon in those days. Within three years McRoberts vacated, and Harley White moved in. In 1823, Deacon Parker sold to Silas Reynolds. Hartwell sold to Jonathan Rood, about 1820, and he sold in 1827 to the present owner. An old poplar-tree standing near the house was brought by Rood as a riding-whip from the town of Lima. In 1827, the titles to the different portions of the farm were vested in F. Westbrook. The first settler on the Joseph Gilbert farm on the Honeoye lake was Darius Finch, and with him lived Tobias, his twin-brother. Darius bought the north fifty acres, and Richard Walker, Sr., settled the south half, during the next year. The former sold out, in 1817, to Henley Thompson, who later sold to L. Gilbert. Walker exchanged farms with Francis Le Rue, who soon died. His widow sold to Gilbert. Seth Knowles, previously mentioned, married Margaret, daughter of Peter Welch, in 1810, and soon after they settled on the north end of Ball Hill, on the farm of A. G. Shepard, and this was the first family located on that hill. Then, and five years afterwards, nothing but an Indian trail led over the hill. This trail, passing near his cabin, took the highest land southward, and at the bridge near William Johnson's intersected two other trails,—one from the eastern shore of Canadice, the other up the Hemlock. The first road past the house was surveyed May 6, 1815, by Martin Booth. Years later it was closed, and the present one opened. When he first trod the trail from his father's place in Springwater to his own cabin, he invariably carried a firebrand as a defense against wolves. The pioneer lives in Livonia, at the age of ninety years. He sold to Wesley Northrup, and various owners preceded the present. Samuel Bentley, while living on the Ganung farm, built of poplar poles the body of a cabin on the Swarts farm. He left it, and John Norton took possession. The half-built cabin was remote from the road, and the new owner built above the highway. He, in company with his son William, and later with James Sweat, his son-in-law, engaged in the manufacture of potash, and sold, in 1836, to Daniel Swarts, who died on the farm December 31, 1859. A pile of ashes marks the spot, and a mineral spring is near by. Robert Willson, brother of Samuel, settled this year on the farm by Canadice lake, now owned by Sidney Caskey. John Wing was his successor within a year, and then various persons held temporary ownership. James Hoagland's place was originally owned by John Richardson, who sold sixty acres to L. G. Worden, and soon after disposed of the remainder. John Winch was the owner in 1829, and it has passed through many hands till it came to its present worthy possessor. Winch was the second town clerk; he was supervisor in 1832, justice in 1850, and lives in town. We now come to what was called in early days "Frog Point." For years this was the only name of the locality. The first settler was S. B. Spencer, who built upon the knoll above the road. William Gould put up a house in 1813, on the north part. C. Bailey, in 1815, lived on the south side of the point, and John Darling, in 1818, erected a blacksmith's shop adjoining the cabin. Harry Armstrong, a soldier of 1776, and his son Perry, lived there in an early day. B. Bertrand built near the beach of the lake. Silas Reynolds became owner, and sold, in 1831, to Joseph Adams and John Westfall. The former soon after purchased Westfall's interest. Adams' widow resides on the place. A son-in-law, B. H. Burch, owns the south part. The Spencers were a numerous family.

Eleven of the name came from Spencertown, in Columbia county, to this locality on May 9, 1810. Ira Spencer was the first minister of the Christian order who preached in the town. He died, aged eighty-five, on February 5, 1876. Samuel Spencer was a rhymer and fond of the bottle. Memories of him are brightened by reference to the times when at quilting, wedding, raising, and logging, his happy hits gave enjoyment to the occasion.

Homer Blake, in 1811, made the *legal* improvements upon the farm now owned by Thomas Eldridge, intending to make there a permanent residence, but, during the winter, changed his intention, and returned to Onondaga. John Edgett, a young man from Richmond, added to Blake's chopping, built a shingle shanty near the northwest corner, and sold for twelve dollars cash, in 1813, to Harry Jones, of Richmond. Jones cleared nearly all the land now cultivated, built a log house and barn, and when Blake returned from Manlius, in 1838, he sought the old place and became a life-resident. He was a Protestant Methodist exhorter for many years. His wife did not long survive him. He left four children,—one, Camilla, is the wife of Ambrose Kingsley, and lives in the town; a sister, Julia, lives with them. Thomas Eldridge, the present owner, purchased of the heirs in 1860, and in 1865 added about fifty acres to the east side of his farm. William Utley, from Richmond, took up the John F. Becker farm the same year (1811), and lived there until 1826, when he sold for a yoke of cattle and one hundred and fifty dollars to William Richardson, who later made a sale to John Morley, now of Lima, and he to the present occupant. In the same year Cornelius Holden took up the land owned by John Costello. In three years he sold to F. Le Rue, who exchanged with Richard Walker, when it passed through ownership by Edward Ganung, James B. Hoagland, to the present holder. James Hull settled on the farm of Mrs. Margaret Caskey. He spent little time clearing his farm, getting his living chiefly by teaming; and his wooden hames, raw-hide tugs, and rope lines are still remembered by the aged. He sold in 1819 to A. Severance, and lived for a while in a shanty, and then went to Michigan. Severance, Benjamin Freeman, William Chamberlin, and Jacob Cratsley were later owners. When Cratsley died, his son, Jacob, and his son, Joseph, were holders of the property prior to the present resident. William Chamberlin was the first justice in town, and was selected before the town was set off from Richmond. The farm of David Lawrence, on Ball Hill, was settled by Elisha Hewitt, who sold in 1817 to Luke Johnson. Owners of the place have been Richard Kinney and his son Alanson, who sold to the present owner in 1867. The next in order is the farm now occupied by Alfred Thayer. John Wheeler was its first settler. After seven years' experience, he sold to a dairyman from Long Island, named Vandevere, who wearied of the place, and was succeeded by Preston Thayer in 1820. Thayer removed to Ohio, and left his son Alfred on the place. Joseph Spencer settled on that portion of the Slout place lately bought by Henry Branch. He lived there eight years, among the apple-trees near the northwest corner.

The war of 1812 did not stop emigration; families fleeing in a panic from their homes met emigrants on their way to locations. When Butler Lewis left the Ray farm, he built a cabin on the farm of Hugh S. Satter. In the same year James Bouker, from Cayuga, built upon the south part of the farm. Norman and David Butler followed Bouker in 1815. The year following Norman sold to David, who in two years sold to Isaac Sergeant, of New Jersey. He sold to Orlando Wetmore, who disposed of the south part to Robert Armstrong, and the north fifty acres to Robert's son Walling, who succeeded his father in his portion, and in 1874 sold to the present owner. Robert Armstrong was supervisor of the town in 1841, justice from 1835 to 1843, and died in the town. Walling was supervisor for six years.

In 1812, Jehial Spicer built a house on the farm of Oliver C. Armstrong, but in a few weeks sold to Jesse Chatfield, and built again on the farm of Noah Tibbals. Reuben Cole built on the knoll north of the old house now standing. Cole and Chatfield sold to Uriel Spencer, a Methodist preacher, and the farm has been in the hands of S. Hubbard, Jr., William, Benjamin C., and Peter Y. Pursel, Asa Dennison, Thomas Sawyer, Cyrus Winship, and N. G. Austion, before the present owner in 1866. The farm of Benj. Pursel, south of the one described, was an original part of it. Upon it resided Reuben Hamilton and Derby Wilds, pensioners of the Revolution, in 1819, and S. Hubbard, Sr., from Vermont, in 1821. Hubbard passed his days in the town. Two farms to the northward were settled at the same time. Jehiel Spicer's cabin, on the Tibbals farm, was of a single-sided roof pattern, and was soon followed by another somewhat better. David Tibbals took the place in 1818, and died thereon. He was by trade a carpenter, and was thrice married. Peter and Noah are children living in town. John Cole and Reuben Cole, Jr., settled on the farm occupied by the heirs of Hiram Ingraham. In 1815 they sold to their brother Hezekiah. The farm has been owned by Silas Reynolds, Benjamin Green, Orlando Wetmore, Joseph S. Secor, and W. Coykendall, previous to Ingraham, who met an accidental death in

1874. The farm of C. F. V. Barber, on Ball Hill, was first possessed by William Burns, then by Julius Bigelow, Chauncey Northrup, and John C. Kinney. About 1825, Bigelow erected a distillery in the gully where Lyman Hitchcock later had an ashery. William Sullivan, reported a distant relative to General Sullivan, came to Canadice in February, 1812, and the farm he occupied is known by his name. He died in 1843, leaving eleven children. One only survives, William, aged eighty-six, and a resident in town.

Deacon Benoni Hogans, in 1812, came into Canadice and built a humble mansion, ten feet square, in the brush then growing on the farm now owned by Caleb B. Hyde. Two sons, Hiram and Samuel, came at the same time. They sold to Samuel B. Finch, who in a year sold to William Milligan, who disposed of the place in February, 1824, to James Hyde, whose first payments on the land were taken to Geneva on foot, and the last payment was marked by a ride. He hired of Charles Ellis, living on the farm of O. F. Ray, an old mare, the only animal of the horse kind he could procure in the neighborhood. The vehicle in which he rode was a "jumper," made of green poles bent in position, with chain traces and rope lines. Hyde's cabin was fourteen by sixteen feet in dimensions, and had no windows. Four acres were cleared of the one hundred and thirty-five composing the farm.

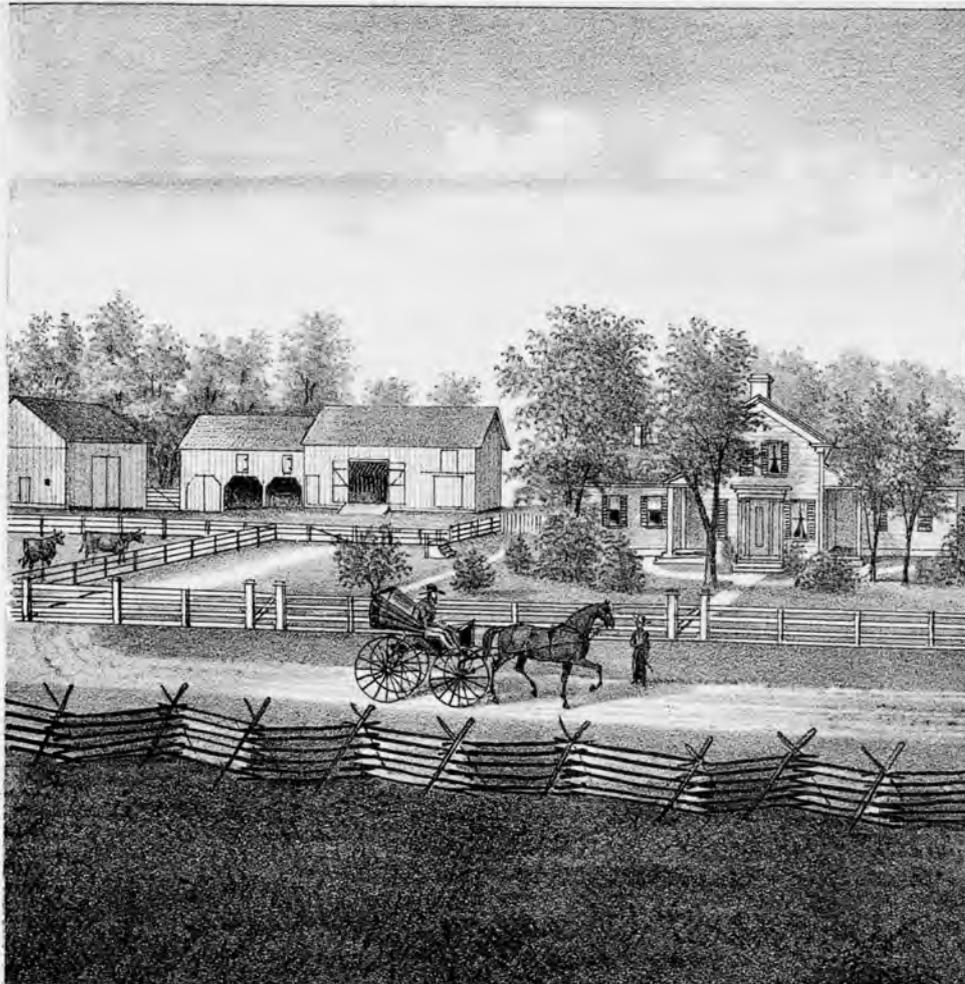
When the road was cut through a "bee" was made, and on that occasion two bear cubs were taken from a hollow tree, the last bears caught in town.

The farm of widow Andruss was first known as a home by Amos Thornton, in 1813. His cabin was burned accidentally, and he sold to William Brown, of Phelps. He and his brother-in-law, Goddard, engaged in the manufacture of potash. Brown gained the name of "Thresher Brown" by traveling on foot to the farm of Shepard Macomber, threshing twenty bushels of wheat with a flail, and reaching home the same day. It was later occupied by Ira Ambrose and George C. Spencer, who sold to Judge Andruss, by whom it was deeded to his son George, who died, leaving it to its present owner. The judge was supervisor in 1851, a justice for years, and died in town. George Andruss was supervisor from 1866 to 1869, and also a justice for a long period. The first settler where Isaac P. Wright lives was one Hyller. A shanty and a patch of ground two to three acres in extent comprised his improvements for the two years of his sojourn. In January, 1816, he gave way to Shadrach Ward, who built a double-log house on the Shank farm, and in 1819 began to keep tavern, a business followed by him for fifteen years. He ran an ashery for a time, and sold to his son William. Owners of the farm were George I. Brown, John Ogden, and Henry Ogden. Nancy Ward, daughter of Shadrach, married Timothy Eaton, who, in 1823, brought the first spring wagon into town from New Hampshire. S. B. Finch and James Bemis were original settlers on the C. A. Coykendall farm. Finch speedily sold to Justice Waldo. Bemis was a blacksmith, and had a shop east of the road. He cleared all the land now cultivated. He sold in 1833 to H. W. Pulver. Waldo (an early justice) also sold to Pulver, who died on the place. Henry Armstrong, a soldier of 1776, lived one year on the farm of George W. Owen. John Wing followed him and kept tavern there. M. Coykendall, S. Higgins, E. Bailey, W. Winfield, and H. Waite were his successors. The old Kelly farm, near the head of Honeoye lake, was first settled by John Kelly in 1813. He was a Canadian, but acted with the Americans as their spy. He went in a farmer's garb, bridle in hand, but being finally detected made a hairbreadth escape to our lines, and, coming to Hunt's Hollow, located on this farm. He had twelve children. A daughter Catharine, widow of Gideon Sullivan, resides in the town.

Samuel and Dinah Story were the first colored persons resident of the town. They settled on the place owned by James Kelly, and remained a number of years. Daniel Knowles, second son of Springwater's first settler, took up the farm owned by H. H. Hickok, and lived there till his death. His widow, in 1826, married Abner Goodrich, who kept tavern for a time, and sold in 1827 to J. Wells, he to S. Macomber, and he to Nancy Johnson, who, in 1876, deeded to the present occupant. Peter Welch, in 1813, took up his abode on Ball Hill, and died there. A son, Daniel, is living in the town. Joseph Wemett, of Canada, in 1821 bought of Peter Welch, and his life earned for him a good name. The pioneers upon the farm of Lorenzo Ingraham were Hiram and Samuel Hogans; a pile of stones marks the site of their cabin. They sold to John Green, who, with Lamb, his father-in-law, put up the old log house now standing on the north part of the farm. They sold to Daniel Draper, who, in 1825, sold to Andrew Ingraham, who died in 1855. (Hunt's Hollow was, in an early day, a stronghold of Methodism.)

In the year 1813, Reuben Mann, and Humphrey, George, and James Adams, three brothers from Syracuse, came into the valley at the head of Canadice lake and took up farms. Mann took up lot 19, on the Waite farm, H. Adams the central portion of Daniel Knowles' farm, and the other brothers lot 16. Jonathan Chaplin built a log house on the south part of lot 11, and cleared about twenty acres. He sold, in 1827, to Abram Wiley, who gave it to his daughter,

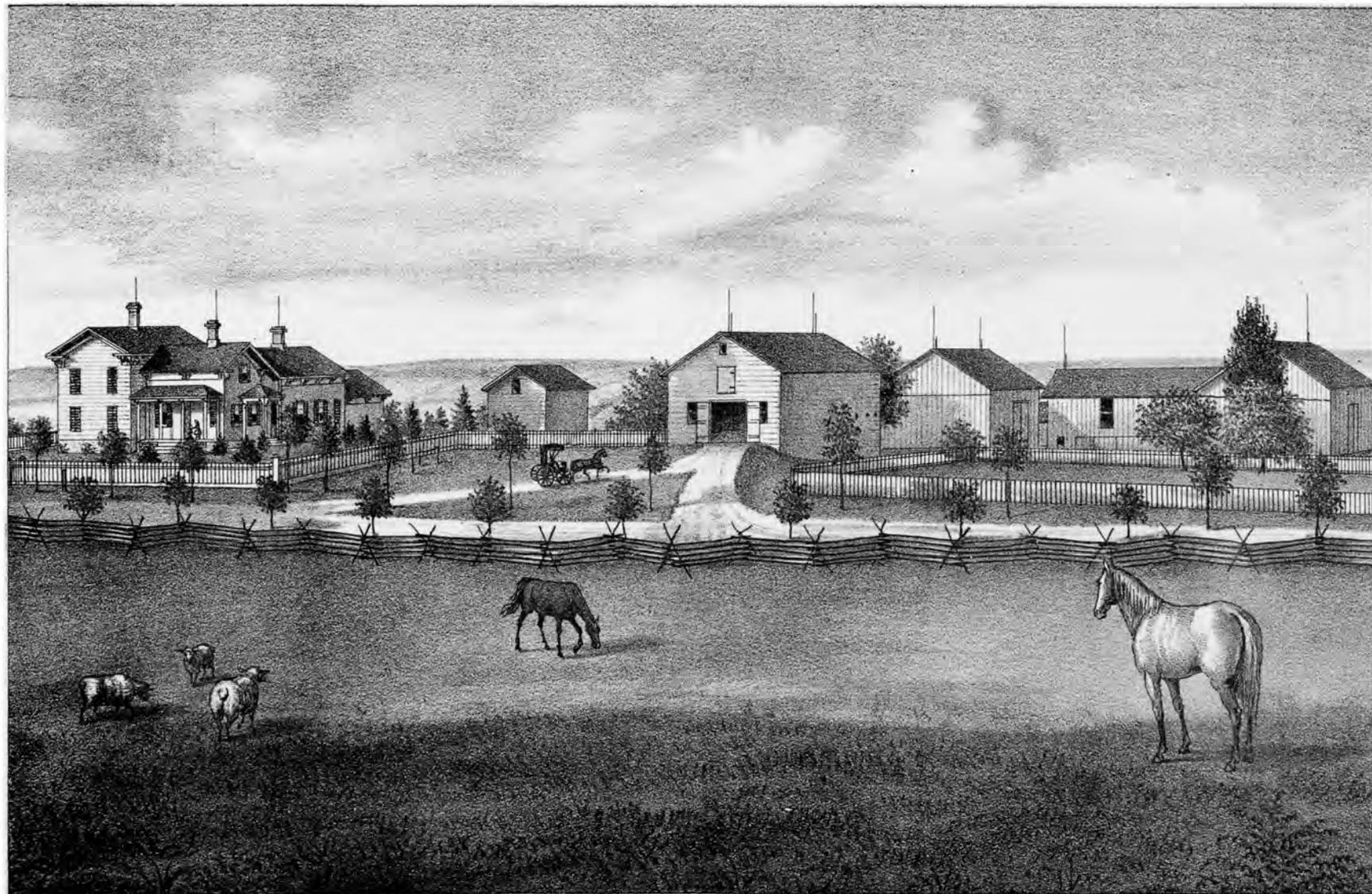
PLATE XCV.



RES. OF CHARLES G. HEMENWAY, SOUTH BRISTOL, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.



RES. OF ALLEN HUFF, CANADICE, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.



RES. OF W^m S. DOOLITTLE, CANADICE, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.

the wife of Josiah Jackman. H. Adams sold to S. Bashford, who died on the place. Mrs. Bashford and her sons, John and Samuel, lived there until 1827, when sale was made to Samuel Skellenger, who dying on the place, his heirs disposed of the farm to Thomas Reynolds. The south part of the farm was selected in an early day by Hiram Pitts for services as a surveyor of the "Hornby Tract," and was first occupied by Elijah Parker. James Adams lived on the south part of the farm until about 1822, when he sold to Simon Pemberton, a mulatto, whose wife was an Indian. William Clare bought him out in 1825, and eight years later sold to Josiah Jackman.

Reuben Mann set out a bed of tansy as a provision for the future, and his forethought was not vainly exercised. Whisky and tansy were soon in requisition as a remedy for the "shakes." He sold, in 1822, to Jacob Cannon, and went to Indiana. Thomas Peabody, in 1818, underbrushed eight acres on the bottom, for Mann, for a smooth-bore gun. Cannon, in 1823, made the first brick in town. After making some fifteen thousand he was taken sick, and hired Peabody to burn them. The next season the two ran an extensive kiln. J. Wicks made brick at the same place for two years after Cannon had sold out. B. G. Waite succeeded Cannon upon the place, whereon he died in 1861. When he came to town he drove a span of horses, and in his wagon carried four hundred dollars in silver, which lay at the bottom of an old box partially filled with iron, and without a cover. A son of Mr. Waite, Edwin G., lives in California, has been in both houses of that State's Legislature, and is now the naval officer at the port of San Francisco. The eastern half of the Waite farm was first taken up by Asa Bushnell, in 1815. Two log houses once stood there, one just south of the gully below the road, the other north of the woods in the south part of the lot. Abram M'Kee, Ralph Stanwood, Robert Baldwin, and Green Waite occupied them at an early date. Mr. Waite, or "Uncle Green," brother to Benjamin, had a large family. It is related that he sought the company of Wm. S. Gilbert at times when downcast by the thoughts of a heavy debt and the support of a family, most of whom were girls. The cloud was lifting, when Gilbert, one day meeting him, remarked, "Well, uncle, how goes the matter now?" "Better," was the reply; "I am getting out of debt, and my girls are marrying off, besides." "How many have you at home now, uncle?" "Only fourteen," was the answer.

During 1814, eleven families were added to the population. Early in spring Ebenezer Knapp settled on the Harris farm, and his brother Samuel took the Wheatley place. Heber Harris soon bought out Ebenezer, and dying, was succeeded by Alba Harris, his son, who is the pioneer visitor of the town. The farm of Amasa T. Winch was the temporary home of James Seeley, a man in poor circumstances. He sold to Robert Smith, and returned east. Isaiah Smith, father of Robert, lived with him. Humphrey Bump, the next owner, sold, in 1836, to John Whittaker, who died there. A. W. Austin and W. Marrett were other owners. Upon the non-resident lands of Ray and Peabody, in the southern part of the town, the first settlers were Jedediah Howland and Eli Darling. Howland soon left. He had two sons, Samuel and Labin; the former was drafted in 1812, and the latter, taking his place, was killed in battle just three weeks after his departure. Dr. Williams and John Reeves were residents of the farm in an early day. Upon the lands of Peabody Jabez Hicks was an early settler. James Burnett built a house on the farm of Gabriel Adams, on the shore of Canadice lake. His wife died, and he sold, in 1815, to Jabez Ward, who bought the Amos Dixon property, below the lake, and, in 1817, exchanged it for young cattle. During the following winter he cleared most of the land between Adams' place and the lower road to browse his stock. He sold to Isaac Westbrook, from New Jersey, in 1834. Westbrook died, and his heirs sold to Josiah Jackman, and he to the present owner. Charles Hyde made improvements on the Bullock farm, and sold to Daniel Morley, who was killed by the falling of a limb while chopping, 1828. He sold sixty acres to F. Cratsley in 1824. His widow, in 1834, sold to John Morgan, who resided there till 1858. Benjamin Crane and Patrick Costello are now owners of the farm. Amos Jones built a saw-mill at the foot of Canadice lake, and westward of the present mill erected a small cabin, where he boarded the mill hands. Duncan Christie bought out Jones, and on the cabin site built a comfortable house. Owen Peusel is the present owner. John Bowen built a house on the farm of A. B. Becker; sold to Ezra Spencer, who exchanged with his brother. He devised to L. D. Beers, who exchanged for Springwater lands. The farm of A. C. Brown was first settled by Rufus Garey. Daniel Honeywell built another house near the road. Mrs. Garey was a fortune-teller, and her house was a favorite resort of the many who resorted to Ball Hill for the huckleberries which abounded there in that day in their season. On the farm of Shepard Macomber a temporary cabin was built by Alden Whelock. Benjamin Jersey was an early settler there, but of short sojourn. Andrew Wemett lived there in 1821. Schuyler Granger died there. His heirs sold to Henry W. Pulver.

In 1815, Benjamin, Peter, and Philip Snyder came to Ball Hill. The first took the Remy place, Peter the Whitbeck farm, and Philip the east portion of the

lands of the brothers Orlando G. and Andrew Brown. The west part of their farm had been taken the year before by Jonathan Waters, from Sheffield, Massachusetts. Waters, while living there, lost a son, Willis, by drowning in Hemlock lake, and his wife, in an insane fit, literally roasted herself in the fire. Waters sold to Amos Dixon, and, with his children, went to Michigan. Philip Snyder sold to D. Adams in 1838, and from him title descended to Ira Merrills and Jairus Colegrove, who sold to the brothers named. Benjamin Snyder sold to E. Macomber and H. Green. J. Davidson, S. Phipps, S. R. Hickok, and J. Dewey were successive owners prior to John Remy, the present possessor. Peter Snyder and Captain Granby, a sea-captain in the war of 1812, were almost simultaneous settlers on this farm. The captain soon died. Snyder sold to John Chamberlin, he to I. W. Mitchell, and Hart and Murray, Isaac Gifford, and Jacob Whitbeck; and so has begun a list to be much lengthened ere 1976 has completed another century. Passing to the northeast portion of the town, we find the farm of D. W. Beam. Alvin Anderson moved into a log house found untenanted, and laid claim to the north fifty acres. In 1818, John Ray, Sr., took the south portion of the farm. Ray sold to Anderson, who lived on the farm till 1838, when he sold to Nathan N. Herrick, who, in 1844, sold to A. B. Heazlett, who disposed of the property to Levi Persons, and he to the present owner.

The Faulkner farm was settled by Elisha Pryor. The next year Silas Reynolds, Sr., became owner, and sold to a man named Youngs, who died there. R. Hamilton and Wilds were residents upon the place years afterwards. Reynolds was a Methodist minister by profession, a shoemaker by trade, and knew many temporary homes in the town, wherein he finally died. In 1815, Eber Weed, from Geneva, purchased and occupied the farm on which William M. Wilson has lived for many years. The old barn built by Weed was the second framed one in town. He sold previous to 1829 to Jonas Skinner, and he, in 1834, to A. Wiley. The farms of William Richardson, Firman Thompson (north part), and the lot of William Ward once belonged to this farm. Matthew Standish, in 1822, built the present house on the Ward lot, sold to Deacon Isaac Merwin in 1824, and he to Wiley in 1834. Since then Bethuel Davis, Sylvester Evens, and Jonas Quick were owners; after them the Wards became possessors. Abel Eastman, in 1820, built a log house on the Richardson portion. M. Standish sold to Wiley, he to Borden, then from Wilson to the present owner. Abram Wiley sold the Wilson portion to I. S. Borden, and he to William M. Wilson, who deeded to his daughter, the wife of Chester Richardson. The first cabin on the lands of Luke Johnson was put up in 1815 by John Badgro. In 1823, Abram D. Patterson, of New Hampshire, built a log house on the farm, and in 1835 went to Michigan. Daniel Peabody, from Manlius, built another on the south line, and went west in 1835. The present possessor came into ownership in 1840 of some ninety acres, and by purchase has become owner of two hundred and fifty acres. In 1815, Joshua Herrick settled on the farm once owned by B. G. Waite. Four years later, he sold his interest to Reuben Gilbert. David Phillips lived here, and then Ephraim Tucker. In 1835 the present house was built, and Levi Walling was the first occupant; after him were Nelson Waite, Samuel Darling, Thomas Waite, and lastly, the Tuckers.

David Badgro, on leaving the Grout place in 1816, built upon the site of the house in which Caroline Tucker resides. Jerome Tucker resided there afterwards. Elijah Goodrich in 1828 built on the premises on the Hemlock lake road, and resided there many years. Ephraim Tucker had six sons and two daughters. Benjamin and Minerva are living in town. Ephraim once bought of a Springwater tanner a pair of cow-hide boots, and took a morning walk through a heavy dew to break them. Thoroughly wet, and travel became difficult. Tucker sat down on a log, took off his boots, examined them carefully, and said, with a sigh, "Green enough to do a good spring's work." In 1816, Robert Collister settled on the north place, belonging to Charles P. Wemett. The farm was obtained by I. Chamberlin, who kept tavern for a time, and then sold to Amos Dixon, he to Daniel Perry, and later became the property of the present incumbent. During the same year John Simmons built on the Joel Coykendall farm. In 1824, A. Severance became owner, then Seth Benson, and, in 1831, the present owner. The red house standing west of the road was erected by Ford and Severance on the corner of the Hoagland farm, and variously moved till reaching its present station. In this building was kept the first store in town. Artemus Severance and John Winch were at Plattsburg shortly after the battle there, peddling boots and shoes. One Chapman was first on the Slout farm; T. Jones, of Richmond, next; then Nathan Beers and Levi Simons, who ran a distillery, and introduced the first fanning-mill into town. Barnard and Rockafellow made potash here. The former kept tavern several years at this place. J. Robinson, D. Snook, J. S. Almy, and J. Howard were predecessors of Nancy Stout upon the place.

Isaiah Smith and his son Robert built upon the farm of William Ganung; here Robert's father-in-law, Becraft, lived till the place was sold to John Shank, who sold to Brown in 1836. John Ogden, the next owner, sold a few acres to Asa

Lucas, to enable him to reach the road, and disposed of the farm to Aiken Stark, and he sold to the present owner. The north barn was built by subscription, for mutual accommodation, by the neighbors. Joseph Lobdell and Jesse Stuart were original settlers on the farm of Clark Rix. When Jesse Stuart came to Ball Hill he bought ten bushels of wheat of Seth Knowles, at two dollars and a half per bushel. He paid ten dollars down, worked ten days in harvesting, and threshed wheat in the fall for every tenth bushel; earning twelve bushels of wheat, and three-fourths of a bushel of timothy seed, which he paid Seth, and was still a debtor. The remainder was thrown in. Upon the farm of John Struble, Thomas Johnson was the pioneer settler. Amos Peck occupied a house for a year or so on the southeast corner of the farm. In 1833, George Struble came into possession of the place. William Osborn had previously lived upon the farm. The same year, Jenks Bagley, from Phelps, made his home near the south branch of the gully in the east part of Henry Thorpe's farm. The place was desolate and unfit for habitation, yet B. Robinson, following him, lived there four years. Henry Carlton, from Rush, built a house near the present one. Various persons have owned the place.

In 1827, George Adams lived upon what is now part of this farm. He was followed after some years by Thomas Hallett. Maurice Brown, an owner of the farm, has been a supervisor, a justice, and is a lawyer resident in Springwater. Jabez Northrup, with a family numbering thirteen, settled on the farm now occupied by Stephen Miller. Northrup was a carpenter, and erected a frame house; it was better and larger than those of his neighbors. Here he lived till 1837, when he died, aged seventy-four years. Before his death, his children, once eleven in number, had so settled about him that the conch-shell could call all the living to their dinner. The family not only cleared the homestead, but three hundred acres in the neighborhood. Anderson Northrup, Dr. Campbell, J. Hewett, McCrossen and Colgrove, were successive owners. Enoch Macumber, in 1816, took up a part of the farm sold last year by his son Cyrus to Joel Bailey in 1875. Orange Porter was the first settler on the Asa Dalrymple and Alva Caskey farms. After eight years' experience, he sold and went west.

In 1829, Adam Struble became owner, and so remained a quarter of a century; then sold to W. G. Hoppough, and he to Zelotus Coykendall. L. G. Worden settled on the farm of F. D. Hoppough. After the lapse of three years, he sold to Jonathan Fox, who ran an ashery for a time, and then sold to E. A. Pond, who was the first town clerk. P. Sprowles resided here two years; sold to Chas. Hyde, Sr. In the year in question, Dr. Joseph Smith built a cabin on the D. S. Beam place. Later owners were James Thatcher, Palmer Roseman, B. Haines, Halsey Whittaker, and J. B. Sayre. Jabez Darling settled the Peter C. Swarts farm. At the expiration of a year, Reuben Huff bought him out. Then came Silas Reynolds, Horace Winfield, Albert McIntyre, Floyd Richards, and Joseph Winfield. The first school-house in that district was situated on the "Middle road," near the north line of the farm. The south farm was first occupied by a cabin built by David Armstrong; here William Jenkins afterwards lived. A single man, named Montgomery, began a chopping on the Asa Hartson farm; while cutting down a large oak-tree one day, a knot falling fractured his skull. He was taken to William Brown's on the Andrus farm and trepanned, but died within a few days. Peter Walling, town clerk for several years, lived on this farm. Eber Weed lived on this farm ten years; then, selling out, went to Jerusalem. Specifications and drawings were prepared by Reuben Hamilton for Eber, and a petition was made to our Legislature for assistance to enable him to test the practicability of propelling boats on the Erie canal by steam; he was possibly one of the first to move in that direction. Superstition was not extinct, since the wife of Eber was accredited to have supernatural power. It is said that at the funeral of Samuel Bashford, on the Knowles farm, a horse-shoe nailed over the front door denied her entrance to the house.

In 1815, Ephraim Tucker and Nathaniel Bearmore settled on the farm of Coe H. Coykendall. Justus Davis also took up a portion of the farm, the south half of which is now owned by H. H. Hickox. Andrew Hampton, in 1819, bought of Tucker and sold to J. Chamberlain, and he in 1833 to Jotham Coykendall, and he to the present owner. The place owned by J. Barney was taken by Jonas Quick. The first house on the David Hoppough farm was built by Sisson. Benjamin Conklin, son of Abram, built the first house on the Allen Huff farm, in 1816. Andrew Beckworth, in 1816, was the first owner as a settler on the farm of Hiram Colegrove. He sold to Harley White. Daniel Beardsley, in 1818, was the first settler on the place now owned by Lewis Rix. The earliest owners of the John Pursel farm were, in 1816, Abeather Phillips and Asa Farrer. The farms of A. W. Doolittle were taken up in 1819 by the brothers James and Henry Hewitt. The first settler on the east portion of the John P. Lucas farm was a man named Fero, and on the west part lived Van Autrick. James Hampton, the first settler on the Henry Slingerland farm, came from Scipio in 1820. A man named Arnold settled, in 1820, on the farm of Henry Doolittle. About 1837, the Frisbie brothers built a saw-mill in the gully; they sold in 1838 to

Brown and Mills, Brown to Mills, Mills to Clark, he to Doolittle, and he to Jonathan Ferbush. It burned down, but no insurance was paid. The highway from Springwater town line to the landing at the head of Hemlock lake was surveyed May 6, 1815, but the fear of miasmatic disease retarded settlement till 1828. Deacon Adams came from New Hampshire, in 1820, to the farm of Wm. S. Doolittle. On the morning of August 31, 1829, his house was struck by lightning. Three daughters occupied the same bed. One was killed instantly, one lived five days, while the third, lying between the others, was not injured.

THE CHURCH HISTORY OF CANADICE.

The first resident of the town to make profession of religion was Rev. Ebenezer Ingraham, who preached the first sermon in the little log school-house that stood near the elm tree, on the farm of Thomas H. Costello. This was in 1809. The next school-house in that district was near the burying-ground. There, in January, 1812, Elder Abijah Wright held a revival, the first in town. In the summer following he baptized the wife of Pitts Walker in a pond made in the outlet, above the log bridge that spanned the stream at the present highway. This was the second baptism in town, the first having been that of Albert Finch, by Elder Ketchum. The elder was from Bristol, and preached during the summer in the log school-house on the Nutt farm. Other early ministers were Caleb Briggs, of Richmond; Warren Dey of the same town; Jehiel Spicer, Ira Spencer, Silas Reynolds, Isaac Sergeant, Bartlett Clark, Uriel Spencer, Elder Walker, Andrew Ingraham, James Cahoon, Archelius Maker, Homer Blake, Daniel Peabody, William Smith, Sylvester Evens, Cyrus Pitts, James Sterling, Elder Hadley, and Benjamin Blake. These were residents for various periods, and preached more or less as occasion served, besides those on the circuit or sent by conferences.

The PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Pittstown, afterwards Richmond, was organized in 1801, and a branch was formed in Canadice in 1828. It was enrolled as a church, in care of the presbytery of Ontario, August 25, 1829, and was denominated the church of South Richmond, or "Richmond Second Church." In 1832 it took the name of Canadice. It was reported yearly as vacant, its organization was transient, and its numbers were not named. No meeting-house was ever erected. Meetings were held in the Doolittle school-house. It gradually declined. Most of the members moved to Ohio, some joined the Methodist Episcopal church, until it became so reduced as to be dissolved January 15, 1839. It was organized by Elder Day, who preached to the society on alternate Sundays, until Elder James Cahoon came to town. William Chamberlin was its deacon. The only members recalled were W. Chamberlin and wife, and two sons, John Becker and Thomas Doolittle, and their wives.

A CLOSE COMMUNION BAPTIST CHURCH was formed by Elder Caleb Briggs, of Richmond, at the Kimball school-house, on April 12, 1834, the preliminary meeting having been held on March 1 preceding. The persons who composed the church when formed were James Hyde, Ezra Smith, Daniel Pursel, Robert Armstrong, and their wives, John and Edmund Pursel, Elias Welch and Arnold Green. It was called the "Regular Baptist Church of Canadice." Members were added from time to time, until it numbered thirty-nine. On the last Thursday of May, 1835, it was resolved by a council composed of Justin Hudnot and Smith, of Lakeville; Clark and Donaldson, of Nunda; Sabin, Phillips, and Wolcott, of Bristol; Adams and Sutherland, of Richmond; and Elder Briggs, Benjamin and Josiah Fuller, of this church, to "Fellowship this church as a Church of Christ in gospel order." It was taken into the Genesee River association on June 27, 1835, and into the Livingston County association on June 24, 1848. Its last regular meeting was in September, 1849, when it reported nineteen members in good standing. Elder Briggs was the pastor for a number of years. Regular meetings were maintained during its existence, except in the months of January and February, 1839, when the snow-drifts made roads impassable. Its first baptisms were Charles and Charlotte Ellis, on June 11, 1834. John Pursel was the first and only deacon; he now resides in Springwater. The only living members are John Pursel and Almira, his wife, John McCrossen and Rachel, his wife, and Lucy Kingsley (Ingraham).

A CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY was formed through the activity of the Rev. Isaac Sergeant, who came into town as a Unionist. He preached at the Kimball school-house; held a revival, at which many "forsook their evil ways, and bowed the knee to the mild sceptre." The society was soon dissolved, and no records exist.

The "WESLEYAN METHODIST CONNECTION OF AMERICA" organized a church at the Bush school-house, in March, 1845, after a protracted effort and revival conducted by Israel D. Trembly. His first sermon, and the first one by a minister of that denomination in town, was delivered in November, 1844. The original members were Andrew Ingraham, Joseph Yost, William Smith, Eli Shaw and wife, Jesse Westbrook, John Winch, Benjamin and Jane Blake. William Smith was the first class-leader, Jesse Westbrook the second, and A. W. Doolittle the

third and last. The greatest number of members at one time was thirty-four. It closed its labors as a church in 1864. The different ministers who labored with them were Revs. Trembly, Kitchel, Bixby, Boothe, Havens, Davis, Finney, Yorks, Paine, and Broadhead. A class of the denomination was formed on Kimball Hill, in 1856, and has no available record.

The CHRISTIAN CHURCH of the towns of Canadice and Springwater held meetings for years in the Waite school-house. The meetings were chiefly for prayer, and occasionally Ira Spencer or Daniel Peabody would speak to them, but regular organization was not effected till 1830. It was then formed by the Rev. Amos Chapman, who preached regularly to them for many years. About the same time, meetings were held at the Williams school-house in Springwater. The two united, and on April 18, 1834, the name now borne was given. On July 19 and 20, 1834, a general meeting was held at the horse-barn of Stephen Walbridge. The church edifice was erected during 1836-37, and dedicated in October of the latter year. The ministers present were Oliver Barr, Joseph Bailey, Sylvester Morris, Bartlett, and Gilmore. It was repaired in the fall of 1871, and rededicated in 1872. The first ordination was of Sylvester Morris, Jr., on July 18, 1847, when S. Morris, Sr., Joseph Badger, Asa Chapin, and Samuel Cross were present. The different preachers have been W. Munroe, Dr. Hendricks, Rutherford, Fancher, Haines, Rice, Stearns, Newel, Chambers, Welton, Morehouse, Lamont, and Hebard. The church has its periods of death and prosperity. It has no regular preaching at present.

As earlier stated, first preaching was by the Methodists. Elder Ingraham in 1809, Revs. Bartlett and Clark in 1811, Jehiel Spicer in 1812, Silas Reynolds in 1816, and Elder Walker in 1808 were the first preachers in town of that denomination. A class, composed of Jabez Northrup, Robert Collister, Jonathan Waters, Daniel Knowles, and their wives, was formed in 1817, on Ball Hill. Northrup was their first class-leader, and Collister the second. The date of origin of the class from which sprang the present church is not known. It is ascertained that Albert Finch was baptized in 1812, James Anderson and family, devout Methodists, came in during 1815, Silas Reynolds and wife in 1816, and a class was probably formed consisting of Anderson, Reynolds, and their wives, Aloin and Orrin Anderson, and their wives, Jehiel Spicer and others; but there is no positive information on this point. Meetings were held in barn and school-house. The first of many protracted meetings since held was by Elder Wright, in 1812. One was held at the J. B. Hoagland barn in 1829, and revivals took place in 1830-33, and since. Camp-meeting was held on Ball Hill, upon the Hoppough farm, in 1833. The church was organized by the election of trustees in December, 1831. The meeting-house was built in 1833, and dedicated in December of the same year. Other early members, besides those named, were Uriel Spencer, one of the first trustees, Andrew Ingraham and wife, Henry Hoagland and wife, the Huffs, and Elias Westfall. The church is now in a prosperous state.

The cause of temperance has found ardent supporters in Canadice, and a great change from the tansy-bed and the whisky-bottle has been effected. There have been but two distilleries in the town. The first was erected on the Slout farm, and the second was started by Julius Bigelow in 1825, on the C. F. V. Barber farm on Ball Hill. The petty taverns retailed whisky at three cents a glass. The numerous asheries were a kind of grocery, also, where sugars, teas, tobacco, and like necessaries were kept, and etiquette required that customers be treated. The licensed liquor-sellers of the early day are thus recalled. The first was John Phillips, in 1817, on the Kimball farm; then Shadrach Ward, on the Wright farm, from May 4, 1819, to 1833. His sons, Andrew and Jerry, continued the traffic. Peter Barnard and John Wing were on the G. W. Owen place. L. O. Davis, John Pettitt, Halsey Whitaker, Victor Putnam, and E. Coykendall, on the Harvey Brown farm; John Winch, H. Lewis, and G. O. Spencer, on the Hoagland farm; and in other places, venders were J. Coykendall, L. Spencer, W. Smith, O. Wetmore, D. Norton, P. Wetmore, A. Goodrich, T. Doolittle, I. Chamberlain, J. W. Spencer, J. Fox, J. King, E. Hall, Joseph King, and Jacob Snapp,—a list which amply demonstrates universal custom and reputable estimation at that period. The truthful delineation of the effect produced by so general a traffic would show many a drunken vagrant prowling about for drink, while his family suffered at home for food and clothing. Not unfrequently, death closed the sad drama, and friendship drew the veil of oblivion. The justice's docket indicates the effect of intemperance. Robert Armstrong, in office five years, left a record of over four hundred closely-written pages. Andrew Ward was in four years, and his docket lengthened to three hundred and forty-three pages. William Chamberlin, three years, and his writings cover one hundred and sixty pages, and this in a town less than four by six miles in size. Those days are past; justices have served whose records for five years will not cover as many pages of an ordinary account-book. L. A. Davis became a strenuous temperance man. Henry Hoagland was one of the most conscientious advocates of reform. He desired

to raise an addition to his log house in 1824, and no help would come without whisky. He exchanged some corn for the liquor, and solemnly vowed it was the last exchange,—and it was.

Maurice Brown, a temperance justice, was elected in 1837. He was elected supervisor in 1848, filled a vacancy on the excise board, and for the first time licenses were refused by Thomas Doolittle voting with Brown, and so making a tie. The question of "license" or "no license" was first carried by "no license" men in 1853, when D. Byron Waite was elected justice by a majority of nine. The law was changed vesting the power to grant license in commissioners. Under that law Joel Coykendall took out a license; since then no applications have been made, and the people are known as temperate, honest, and Christian.

CANADICE BOYS IN BLUE.

A list of the soldiers of the Revolution is worthy of place in the history of the town; they comprise the names of Harry Armstrong, William Gould, Reuben Hamilton, Nathan Moss, Isaiah Smith, William Sullivan, and Derby Wilds. Few citizens of the town know that Isaiah Smith, one of the guard at Washington's headquarters, was buried here. Of the soldiers of the war of 1812, mention may be made of David Badgro, Jesse Brown, Albert Finch, Luther Gould, Captain Grandy, Justus Grout, Laban Howland, Cornelius Johnson, James Kelly, John Kelly, Ira Kimball, Jos. King, Morris North, Daniel Norton, Jonas Quick, Silas Reynolds, Amasa Richardson, Jonathan Richardson, Robert Smith, Samuel Smith, William Smith, Horace Spencer, Orra Spencer, Ira Spencer, George Struble, David Tibbals, Benjamin G. Waite, Green Waite, Andrew Ward, and Frederick Westbrook. Some of these can be followed to the battle-field, where hardship, defeat, valor, and victory rewarded their efforts. They were once a part of the population, and a score or more of those old soldiers here enjoyed the fruition of their effort, and here rest until the reveille of the last day shall call them to a grand review.

In the last great civil war no other town of old Ontario furnished more men, compared with population, nor braver soldiers than the town of Canadice. Those who early enlisted to sustain our flag in the hour of peril were James N. Brogan, Owen S. Brown, Thomas J. Burch, Jonathan Coykendall, Joseph H. Coykendall, Ichobod McConnell, Harvey R. Coykendall, Stephen H. Draper, James Evens, Francis M. Francisco, George W. Heazlett, Sedrey M. Heazlett, Palmer W. Lewis, John M. Hyland, Horace Z. Shepard, Ellicott R. Stillman, Daniel Ross, Lendall H. Rowley, Homer A. Smith, William L. Shepard, Arnold G. Coykendall, William N. Simons, Harrison J. Babcock, and James H. Loveland. Then, responding to a later urgent call, came the enrollment of John Burch, Jr., La Fayette White, Lewis C. Crossen, Albert H. Tibbals, Ira D. Durgy, James E. Cole, Buel G. Burch, William H. Hutchinson, William E. Thorpe, William I. Bishop, Willard D. Caskey, Luther C. Myers, Emery Anderson, Thomas S. Doolittle, Martin L. Nutt, Thomas Melody, George F. Roy, Clinton A. Owen, George Casner, Michael Oliver, Henry S. Struble, Elmer Bailey, Robert R. Ranney, William McLeod, Donald McLeod, Maurel W. Smith, James A. Gowers, Henry S. Thorpe, George W. Case, Alonzo G. Wemett, Henry J. Wemett, Joseph Wemett, Melford C. Wemett, William C. Lucker, Orra S. Pursel, Charles M. Struble, Willard G. Shepard, Joseph H. Hyde, Jonas Beardsley, John O'Lahay, Peter C. Ross, Harrison E. Francisco, Wesley Stout, Geo. O. Richardson, Geo. Culver, Elam Wetmore, Dwight Coykendall, Jerry Coykendall, Jefferson Doolittle, Heman Cole, James Westfall, James Stillman, John King, Joseph King, and George King.

Of the number, Ellicott R. Stillman, Francis M. Francisco, Daniel Ross, Lendall H. Rowley, Arnold G. Coykendall, George W. Heazlett, Stephen H. Draper, Henry S. Struble, Harrison J. Babcock, and Daniel McLeod re-enlisted; and John M. Hyland, Ellicott R. Stillman, James Evens, Francis M. Francisco, William H. Hutchinson, Stephen H. Draper, Joseph H. Coykendall, and Henry J. Wemett, were promoted. Horace Z. Shepard was taken prisoner at Plymouth, North Carolina; sent to Salisbury, thence to Andersonville and Florence, where, in 1864, he died. William L. Shepard was captured in 1862, at Harper's Ferry. Ellicott R. Stillman was taken at Plymouth; kept at Andersonville, Charleston, and Florence, until 1865; exchanged. Palmer W. Lewis was captured at Plymouth; put into Andersonville prison pen, and died in 1864. James Evans was killed at the last Bull Run battle. Francis M. Francisco was taken prisoner at Plymouth; kept at Andersonville, Charleston, and Florence, where he died, and James N. Brogan also passed with him to the same fate. Daniel Ross was wounded at Kernstown, and left on the field of battle. Lendall H. Rowley fell into the enemy's hands at Plymouth; went to Andersonville, Charleston, and Florence, and escaped from the last place in 1865. William I. Bishop died at Point of Rocks, Virginia, in 1865. Jonathan Coykendall died in 1862, at Catlett Station, Virginia, and William A. Simons in the same year, at Suffolk. La Fayette White was captured, taken to Florence, and there died in 1864. Owen S. Brown died in Washington in 1862,

and George F. Roy at Martinsburg, West Virginia. Elam Wetmore was shot while refusing to march from Andersonville to Florence. Martin L. Nutt was captured at Gettysburg, kept a while at Libby, and starved to death at Andersonville. Ledrey M. Heazlett was last heard of while crossing the Chickahominy, in 1862. George Casner died at Suffolk, Virginia, in 1862. Maurel W. Smith, in 1864, at City Point, also died, as did James A. Gowers, from wounds received at Spottsylvania. Robert R. Ranney died at Elmira. Joseph Wemett was burned in the vessel employed in taking him from Andersonville; and the bones of Ichabod McConnell, Dwight Coykendall, Joseph H. Coykendall, and James Westfall lie in unknown graves, if happily buried, upon southern soil. George

O. Richardson lost a leg at Fredericksburg, William McLeod a right arm at Bull Run, and many another was wounded in the fell and bloody strife. Charles M. Struble, Henry J. Wemett, George W. Case, Alonzo G. Wemett, John Burch, Jr., Albert H. Tibbals, and Lewis C. Crossen were present at the surrender of General Lee.

A brief, honorable record is that of Canadice's soldiers. They are not forgotten. The nation remembers them; the community regrets their loss; the loyal and patriotic mourn and honor them. If tears for the sufferings of those men who fell would embalm them, their remains would never perish, their memory cease.

TOWN OF NAPLES.

Here spreads a forest; there a village shines;
 Here swell the hills, and there a vale declines;
 Here through the meads, meandering waters run;
 There placid lakes reflect the full-orbed sun.—*Arcton.*

EIGHTY-FIVE years have elapsed since the pioneers, adventurous, self-denying, and enduring, left their New England homes, with habits of industry and frugality, and founded here, in the then distant west, their life-long homes upon a moral and religious basis, and one by one, passing away, bequeathed to his posterity good example, valuable precept, and a toil-won old homestead farm.

The fame of the Genesee country had spread far and wide in sterile New England. As men slept there came bright visions of comfortable homes and moderate competence in the land of hill and dale, mead and lake, and they awoke to make the dream a reality. They bid adieu to friends in tears, whose last farewell was waved as distance slowly came between. The westward fever grew, and tales of wonderful fertility and attractive scenery, healthful climate and prospective fortunes, were circulated from hearth to hearth.

A public meeting was held at Patridgefield in 1789, and a company of sixty persons was formed in the towns of Dalton, Windsor, Pittsfield, and Patridgefield, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, to purchase a township of Phelps and Gorham in the Genesee country. At a subsequent meeting, where Colonel William Clark was chairman, a committee of eleven was chosen to purchase said township. These men were, William Clark, Nathan Watkins, William Watkins, Edward Kibbe, Nathan Hibbard, Elizur Burnham, Dennison Robinson, Thomas Robinson, William Cady, James Harris, and Ephraim Cleveland. They selected from their number a committee of three, viz., Edward Kibbe, Nathan Watkins, and William Cady. This committee was empowered to proceed to the Genesee country and make purchase of a township of land; knapsacks were supplied with blankets for camping out, with provisions, and a bottle of New England rum was also considered no small part of the outfit. The three pioneers set out on foot about the middle of September, 1789. They had reached the valley of the Mohawk, enjoying the free hospitality of the old Dutch settlers, with slight fatigue, but, as the wilderness closed in on their narrow and winding road, and as they trod long stretches of the strange pathway, the limbs became weary and the feet sore. Gladly they stopped at each little log tavern a score of miles from the last, and then entered upon the track of the *Oneidas* and slept by the fires these former foes had kindled. After three weeks of toilsome travel, the trio reached Kanandarque. They saw General Chapin, agent of Phelps and Gorham, and announced their business. "Go," said he, "and look at township No. 9, second range." This was what is now Gorham, and the committee found the land covered with oak openings with a mixture of heavy timber and with gently undulating surface, and declared this to be their choice. While at breakfast, a stranger came up and asked an opinion of the country, and they answered that a township beyond the foot of the lake was satisfactory to them; while they finished breakfast, the stranger went to the land office and secured the town for the lessee company of Dutchess county, and the committee tried the agent again. General Chapin gave them No. 9, fifth range, now the town of Richmond, north of the Honeoye lake, to inspect. They followed the marked town lines by aid of compass, and returning, contracted for the township, and reaching home in safety made a favorable report. A purchase was concluded with Phelps and Gorham, then at Granville, for what is now known as Richmond. Through mistake or intention, township No. 7, in the fourth range, was deeded to the proprietors, and they submitted to this apparently fair transaction and consummated the purchase of what is now the town of Naples, six by five and a half miles, but not then surveyed. It was considered so remote that one of the proprietors said, "It is a barren, mountainous region, whose lonesome silence and wilderness retreats would never be broken only by the croaking of bullfrogs or the hideous growls of wild beasts." The deed to the proprietors conveys township No. 7, fourth range, being six miles north and south, by five and a half east to west, and containing 21,120 acres. The consideration was £1056 current money of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, bearing date March 20,

1789, and made the price of the land about twelve cents an acre. Meanwhile, preparations were going on in Berkshire for removal to this purchase.

The pioneers of Naples were Samuel, Reuben, and Levi Parrish, formerly from Connecticut, and members of the company of sixty purchasers. These were the first to set out with their families in the midst of the hard winter of 1790-91. They were four weeks upon their eventful journey, driving their two ox-teams, fording bridgeless streams, cutting their way at times, and crossing upon thick ice the Kanandarque lake. It was a bleak, cold day in February, when the little party, coming up the inlet at sunset, halted at an Indian hut for shelter, while the oxen were turned out to feed upon the dry wild grass, grown luxuriant in the valley of Koyandagee (between the hills). Silence was broken only by the barking of Indian dogs, that answered each other from hut to hut. The night was clear and cold, and the full moon shone brightly upon a lonesome wintry scene. The party saw the frozen snow gleaming in the subdued light from the hill-sides with the brightness of silver, while the sombre shades of higher acclivities lay stretched along the margin of the valley. A cold repast was taken, and the Indians looked on in silence. The minds of the women took in and sensibly felt their situation; home, kindred, and friends were far away, comfort and society were exchanged for a smoke-filled wigwam of bark and dirt, from which, with tear-filled eyes, they gazed despondent. A cold night was sleeplessly passed by the Parrish families.

The morning came, and the smoke of forty wigwams curled slowly upwards, while all around was stamped with savage impress save the ox-sleds and their close-packed loading. These Indians of the *Seneca* tribe in groups watched the movements of the white families. Hintonta, their chief, stood by Canesque, the ex-chief, powerful in frame and with hair bleached silver-white with the frosts of a century, and they seemed to meditate upon the destiny of their race. The great Indian trail to Kanadesaga and Kanandarque passed through the valley, and tradition asserts that here were the headquarters of the *Senecas*. The lofty hills, says Parrish, on either side were so destitute of timber that a deer could plainly be seen from one extremity to the other, even to the very summit. The Parrishes soon erected a small log house sixteen by eighteen feet, and covered it with oak shakes, held in place by poles. Split bass-wood formed the floor; and the sled-box made a door and a table. This house stood a little north from the brick-yard, while a second built by Levi Parrish stood on east Main, south of the present dwelling of Orlando Cummings. The last of April or the first of May, a large company of emigrants arrived to gladden the Parrish families. Colonel William Clark, Captain Cleveland, Nathan and William Watkins, John Johnson, and Jonathan Lee, with their families, thirty in all, had come in small bateaux up the Mohawk, Wood creek, Seneca river, and Kanandarque outlet, lake, and inlet. They built a log house just below the present residence of Ephraim Cleveland, and this served for a temporary abode for the new settlers as they arrived. During the summer Captain Nathan Watkins built the fourth log house under the hill, north of M. H. Cleveland's place. Captain Cleveland erected the fifth house, and Colonel Clark, the sixth; this last stood a few rods south of the residence of C. S. Lincoln. Captain William Watkins built himself a house on the flats east of Main street. The few log houses built before the advent of saw-mills were covered with hollow bass-wood, oak shakes, and black-ash bark. The first framed barn was raised by Nathan Watkins, in 1793, a little north of the Cleveland homestead. The first framed house in Middletown was erected in 1794, by Isaac Whitney, and stood on the present site of E. Wells' residence. It was not till 1860 that the first brick building—the Naples Academy—was erected in the town. Nathan Watkins was the pioneer tavern-keeper in "Watkinstown."

The early settlers were mostly inured to farm labor, and skillful in the manufacture and repair of their farm implements. The first clearings were made adjacent their houses on each side of the public square, and there the first crops were planted and raised. Captain Kibbe was an arrival from Patridgefield during 1793, and brought tidings fresh from the old home. Till now no division of lands had been made, and, preparatory to this step, a plat was made to survey one hundred

and ninety-five lots of one hundred and eight acres each. These were numbered from the north to the south line of the town in fifteen ranges, numbering from the east, westward. Sylvester Atchison and Major Harris were employed as surveyors, Isaac and Jerrard Watkins as axe-men, and John Johnson and Joel Watkins carried the chain. The party divided, and commenced surveying from opposite sides of the town at the same time. Each party, nearing the centre, discovered an overplus eight rods wide. Then surveying from the north and south sides, a strip of land sixteen rods wide was discovered. Thus was produced the eight and sixteen rodways crossing at right angles the town's centre, and adding to the size of the lots on the west side of the eighth rodway. The survey ended, the company chose fifteen of the best lots in the valley, partly cleared by Indians and long cultivated by them, and dividing each into four lots, numbered from one to sixty inclusive, designated them as "settling lots," and allotted one to each of the company of sixty. A drawing was then had by numbers of all the lots. Each share drew one of the settling lots and three of the out-lots, and quit-claim deeds exchanged. Every share was drawn. Some individuals had more than one share. More than half the owners never saw the land, but bought on speculation or for their children. Many hill lots were subsequently bought up by New York and New England capitalists, among whom was Robert Bowne, a New York city merchant, who held over four thousand acres. He sold to Marvel Ellis, of Utica, taking half payment and mortgage for the other half. Ellis sold part to Thomas, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, but died before completing payment. Meanwhile, Bowne began a suit of foreclosure, but subsequently compromised by taking back half the lands. After Ellis' death, Bowne, or his heirs, conveyed by quit-claim deed the other half of the lots to St. Johns, heir of Lord Bolingbroke. The annual taxes on these lots were not paid. Until about 1825, parts of lots, and in instances entire lots, had been sold for taxes, when the heir of Ellis came on, took formal possession, and sold to settlers who had squatted on the lots. Not knowing, among many claimants, the ones having rightful title, lots were designated as "unknown," and this expression appeared for many years on the assessment rolls of the town. Another cause of litigation was occasioned as follows: One of the eleven who took the title deed of the townships of Phelps and Gorham deceased within a year or two thereafter, and before deeding or quit-claiming to the other holders of the sixty shares. His heirs, however, received their share to which his claim entitled them, and it was supposed to have been and was equitably settled, but fifty years after one of Cady's heirs was told by a shrewd lawyer that inasmuch as his father had not parted with his title before his death, his heirs were technically the owners of one-eleventh part of the whole township. An hundred suits were simultaneously begun to recover. These suits were settled by payments of twenty-five dollars to one hundred dollars each.

Several meetings were held by the proprietors, at one of which a vote was carried to "take beef and pork at the common price in payment for land they might sell." Land on the flats was held at one dollar to two dollars an acre, while that remote was bartered away at different prices. Subsequently, Robert Bowne, of New York city, purchased eighty-five lots.

Roads out from the "settlement" were not known prior to 1796; communication was had by the lake and its inlets. The first record of a road was made April 5, 1795, leading from the place of Nathan Watkins, and surveyed by Ephraim Cleveland, assisted by Levi Parrish and Isaac Watkins. The road towards Augusta (Rushville) was surveyed by Jabez French in 1794. He was assisted by Othniel Taylor, Ephraim Wilder, and Abner Barlow, and the record was made at Kanandarque.

On November 15, 1796, a road was surveyed by John Hooker from the house of Reuben Parrish to the Indian landing. The old Bristol road was laid out in 1795, from "Gilbert's, No. 8, to the place of Joel Watkins." The road which intersects the Honeoye road, beginning at the northwest corner of the town, in Hunt hollow, was laid in a southerly direction to the "great" Bath road. Its survey was made December 19, 1799, by John Hooker, assisted by Levi Parrish and Benjamin Clark, commissioners. Early roads were lined through the woods and over hills to the nearest settler, avoiding sharp declivities and low swampy places. The first bridge was built over the "big creek," and crossed the flats on the sixteen rodway.

From 1792 to 1800 the flow of New England emigration brought cheer and comfort to the discontented and the suffering. Breadstuffs fell short, and none could be procured short of Hopetown, thirty miles distant, and upon no road. Families subsisted upon unripe fruits and vegetables, grain from the field, and game from the forest. When corn ripened, there was no mill wherein to grind it. An oak stump standing on the present site of the "Old Square" was hollowed out to hold the corn, and here the pestle was in use from morning till evening. The Indians took their turn after their white neighbors at the "morning" block. Benjamin Clark conceived the plan of bringing the water in a race from below the falls, a mile distant, to form three mill sites, including the present site

of the Ontario mill. Several "bees" were made, and the settlers turned out to construct the race-way through the woods. When completed, Mr. Clark and Jabez Metcalf erected thereon the first saw-mill in town. The irons were brought from Providence, Rhode Island, and eleven weeks were occupied in their transportation. When the mill was completed, the settlers assembled to see the first board sawed, with the same spirit that the inhabitants of an inland town welcome the first train of cars passing through their incorporation.

A saw-mill was erected by Reuben Parrish at the mouth of the Parrish gully, and, in 1796, Benjamin Clark built a grist-mill, in size thirty by forty feet, on the present site of the Ontario mill. Richard Henderson and Oliver Tenney were the millwrights, and Charles Wilcox was the carpenter. On the day set apart for the raising, all the men, women, and children in the settlement had gathered to aid or to look on as the heavy, substantial bents were raised. The mill-stones were brought from Wyoming, Pennsylvania. Four yoke of oxen were used, and the road was cut from Newtown, through a forest of hemlock. The route led through the little villages of Bath and Painted Post. The mill cost about one thousand dollars, and would grind from sixty to one hundred bushels in a day. Previous to the completion of this mill the settlers went to Bath and Wilder's Point, carrying their grists upon their backs to their canoes. A cloth-dressing and wool-carding machine was put in operation by Jason Goodrich below the "big bridge on the big creek;" not a vestige of it remains. Later, Paul Grimes built a large woolen-factory below the Grimes' bridge, and it was operated for a number of years. The same property is now owned by E. A. Griswald, by whom it has been converted into a steam saw-, planing-, lath-, and shingle-mill, with smaller machinery for other purposes.

Perry Holcomb erected a wool-carding and cloth-dressing mill below the Ontario mill. He was assisted in business by Chester Reed, and later by H. F. Wisewell, who sold to Mr. Housel, who improved and sold to Morehouse & Co., by whom extensive improvements were added. A large steam flour- and grist-mill, owned by James Covell & Sons, occupies the spot where stood the mill of Mr. Clark. Various machinery has been attached for planing, moulding, scroll-sawing, and other work. Not a trace of the ancient saw- or grist-mills now remains save the old race.

Merchandising was begun in 1796 by Hesselgesser, a Hollander, who brought a small stock of goods into the settlement and offered them for sale in a small out-building near William Watkins' residence, on the flats. He asked three dollars to ten dollars a yard for broadcloth; calico, seven shillings; homespun, six shillings; nails per pound, four shillings; powder, eight shillings. Trading was principally done in Kanandarque. The scalps of wild animals, furs, Indian trinkets, maple sugar, and lumber were taken in exchange for goods. Warren Clark opened a small store on the site of the Monier store and carried on a large ashery, hauling his potash to Albany and exchanging for goods, which were brought to Kanandarque in wagons, and up the lake in bateaux. The early merchants were Pardon T. Brownell, Robert Fleming, and Calvin H. Luther, each of whom had kept a small retail store. Captain Nathan Watkins opened the first tavern with plain accommodations; drinks were sold at three cents, lodgings, sixpence, and meals for a shilling. Jabez Metcalf built a frame house under the hill west of the Square. The Duke of Liancourt, afterwards known as Louis Philippe, of France, was his guest while passing from Bath to Kanandarque, in 1795. Paul Grimes opened a tavern above the bridge. Joseph Clark kept a tavern on the flats. Buildings and builders have both passed away. Joshua Abbey worked at blacksmithing at the Indian landing, opposite the present residence of Thomas Hooker, and afterwards built a shop opposite the "Old Pond." Lyman Hawes and Lyman Abbey were his apprentices. Jabez Metcalf, Jason Goodrich, Oliver Tenney, Amaziah Cornish, and Charles Wilcox, were the first carpenters, and built by the "scribe-rule." The first houses were low, one-storied, and of New England style of architecture. There were three distilleries in operation at an early date. The first was built and run by Reuben Parrish, the second by Warren Clark, and the third by Zaccheus Barber, at the south end of the settlement. There was much of labor in field and village, but time was found for pleasant, social gatherings, and here a mutual admiration brought about the first marriage in the "settlement,"—that of Benjamin Clark to Thankful Watkins, daughter of William Watkins. The first birth was of Phineas P. Lee, son of Colonel James Lee. He died in Sherwood, Michigan, at an advanced age. Death, too, came in the train of mooted blessings, and the first known to the pioneers was that of the *Seneca* chief, Kanesque, at the age of one hundred years. He was conveyed upon a sled from Squaky Hill, a distance of forty miles, by two of the tribe, to where he had chosen to die. Every kindness that humanity could suggest was shown him during his remaining hours by his white friends. His funeral was the first one attended by the early settlers. His remains were placed in the Indian burying-place, upon a sand knoll opposite Toby street. The second death was that of Eli Kibbe, son of Captain Kibbe.

Education of the common kind, to teach reading, writing, and the fundamental rules of arithmetic, was ever a leading thought with New Englanders, and children were not permitted, even in the settlements, to grow up wild and ignorant. The first school was taught by Miss Olive Cleveland, in her father's log barn. Miss Susan taught the second school. The first frame school-house was erected in 1797 on the square, and was used for a town-house and meeting-house. The first teacher in this new house was Isaac Blanchard. Caleb Abernathy taught there during the winter of 1799 and 1800. He was the composer of the words and music, and delivered the eulogy on the death of Washington, which was solemnized the 22d of February, 1800. The scholars that sang the ode and appeared in mourning were Miss Lovina Clark, Sally Kibbe, Thena, Submit, Lucy, Lydia, and Rebecca Clark, Fanny Metcalf, Olive Cleveland, and John and Elias Lee. Among the teachers in the pioneer days were John Hooker, J. B. Parrish, Mrs. Sally Wilcox, and Judith Hawes. Mrs. Sally Anable, now ninety-one, and Mrs. Laura Fuller, eighty-four years of age, were school-girls of the last century. J. B. Sutton, now eighty-four, was a pupil of J. B. Parrish; and among survivors of those who attended the school taught by Miss Judith Hawes in the old town-house are Wm. W. Tyler, Ishmael James, Mrs. Dean, and Mrs. Ruth Porter.

The professions were represented by able men. Dr. Thomas Maxwell came to the Genesee lands in 1796, and bought in Watkins' town, now Naples. He was the first practicing physician, and remained until Drs. Silas and Dillis Newcomb opened what grew to be an extensive practice. Otis Fuller came in 1813, and Harvey Pettibone later; both were faithful members of their Samaritan calling, and the latter is yet living at Crown Point, Indiana. William Clark was for many years from the early settlement a justice of the peace by appointment, and all cases of adjudication were brought before him, and by him all the early marriages were consummated. Jeremiah B. Parrish and Hiram Sabin were the first to study and practice law in the settlement. They presented their cases ably, and won a local reputation.

The early proprietors having made choice of the most valuable and best located lands, began their improvements on the flats. As the town became settled and population increased, the young men of that day "took up lands" by contract from the office of Zachariah, and subsequently his son, Charles Seymour, agent of Bowne, and made the first clearings, and frequently made sale of their "betterments" at an advance. Few remain in possession of the first purchase. Settlements began soon after 1800 in the out-parts of the town. For local accommodation a civil subdivision into school districts was early made, and these were increased and changed until at present there are in the town of Naples eighteen school districts or parts of such districts, with a various attendance upon the school of each. "As the trustee so the teacher, as the teacher so the school." Of the common schools little need be said where one cannot praise; silence is sufficient censure. The enumeration of districts will serve to locate the earliest settlers upon the various tracts. In the northeast corner of the town on the hill is district No. 1, where Colonel James Lee first settled on lot No. 1, second range. Richard Hooker was the pioneer in 1811 on lot No. 2, the same range, and in 1812, John Sibhart settled lot No. 1 in the third range. The pioneers of district No. 2 were William James, Asa Perry, Paul Grimes, Guy Henckley, and E. Stiles; of No. 3, Rev. Thomas Peck, John Powers, and Seymour Gillett; of No. 4, Peter Whitney, William Oakley, Amaziah Cornell, Nathan Tyler, Abijah Shaw, and Israel Meads; of No. 5, Zaccheus Barber, Oliver Tenney, and Lemuel and John Barber, who made settlement in 1798; No. 6, or West Hollow, lying on each side of the "Eight rod-way," adjoining South Bristol, was first settled by Abraham Sutton, March 20, 1811. The old gentleman, hale and healthy at the age of ninety years, still resides in the neighborhood. John Sutton, a brother, settled on lot No. 2, seventh range, on July 4, 1812, upon land now owned by his son, S. H. Sutton, Esq. During the same year settlement was made in the locality by Samuel Shaw, Jacob Dagget, Nathan Clark, and Russel Parrish. The wild lands were mostly owned by Robert Bowne and sold by Zachariah, and subsequently by his son Charles Seymour, his agent, at his office in Canandaigua, on contract, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre. District No. 7 was designated, after its first settler, Hunt's Hollow. Aaron Hunt, a soldier of the Revolution, came out from Maryland about 1800 and purchased six hundred acres of land, and thereon erected the first saw- and grist-mill in that neighborhood. Jacob Holdren, Jonas Belknap, Gail Washburn, and Wm. Sullivan were among the pioneer settlers upon the Bolingbroke tract. District No. 8 was occupied by Stephen Garlinghouse, Jesse Peck, Mr. Tallman, Wm. West, Sr., and Joseph Grant, a settler in 1813; of No. 9, were Isaac Whitney, Benjamin Clark, Simeon Lyon, Stephen Story, and Dr. Newcomb. The pioneers in school district No. 10 were Isaac Sutton, Thomas Blodget, John Blodget, Thomas Bentley, William Bush, and David Fletcher. Those in No. 11 were Alanson Lyon, Elisha Sutton, Charles Wilcox, Bushnell Cleveland, and Uriah Davids. The date of occupation is 1810. On No. 13 there had been Dea. Carrier, Pitts Parker, Ichabod Green,

Samuel Standliff, John Cronk, Ithamer Carrier, and Michael Keith. District No. 15 was first settled by Reuben Parrish, Peabody Kinne, Robert Wiley; on the east and elsewhere were Nathan and William Watkins, Messrs. Clark, Cleveland, and Kibbe, John Johnson and Levi and Samuel Parrish. Passing on to No. 17 we find its pioneers to have been John Hinkley, Nathan Goodell, Ami Baker, Joshua Lyon, Joseph Battles, and Hiram and Stephen Sayles.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Nathan Watkins, April 5, 1796, the whole male population being present, and still the assembly was not large. During the previous year the town had taken the name Middletown, from its situation midway between Kanadarque and Bath, then in Ontario County. The first town clerk was Joel Watkins; supervisor, William Clark; assessors, Jabez Metcalf, Edward Kibbe, and Edward Low. Highway commissioners were Nathan Watkins, William Danton, and Elijah Clark. It was voted that William Watkins, E. Cleveland, and Robert Wiley be poor-masters, and Elisha Parrish, constable. The path-masters were Levi and Reuben Parrish, John Mower, and Isaiah Poast; the fence-viewers, John Johnson, Benjamin Hardin, and Isaac Whitney, while Jabez Metcalf was voted pound-master. In this connection, it was voted that the yard of William Clark be made a pound for the year ensuing. Whether the honor was deemed sufficient recompense, or the duties were too light, or the people desired to guard against a "salary grab," the vote is on record "that all persons shall serve the town without any reward for their services." At this time, panthers, wolves, wild-cats, and other animals prowled about the settlement, and made hideous din by their half-human screams and blood-curdling howls. To reduce these dangerous visitors, it was voted to pay two pounds for each wolf or panther that should be killed by any inhabitant of said town, and eight shillings for each wild-cat. For several years the bounty fund was voted, and hunters stimulated to exterminate these wild beasts. Encounters were related as a fitting part of the tales of the early settlement, and the bravery of the actors was fully illustrated by details of attack and victory. It was the sense of the meeting "that the hogs that have been wintered through may run by having a yoke sufficient and according to size," and a final vote imposes a tax for town use of ten dollars.

Early residents and officers deserve a fitting recognition. The pioneers had served as soldiers of the Revolution, and as the town advanced to an organization, Colonel Wm. Clark, and Captains Edward Kibbe, Nathan Watkins, and Ephraim Cleveland, officers in the Provincial army, were wanted to assume the offices of government. Colonel Clark, by appointment, was made the first magistrate, and by election was continued in the office nearly through life; Captain Kibbe was elected supervisor twelve consecutive years. Captain Cleveland was widely known as a surveyor. The notice of native-born citizens introduces J. B. Parrish, son of Reuben, as a studious scholar, a teacher of 1808, a soldier in 1812, then a lawyer, the first member of the Legislature from Naples, and a supervisor of the town. Ephraim W. Cleveland was an early surveyor, justice of the peace, and the second member of the Legislature from the town. Lorenzo Clark, son of William, was a justice for years, and a legislator of 1843-44. Emory B. Pottle, grandson of Captain Kibbe, was a lawyer, a legislator of 1846, and was elected to Congress from 1856 to 1861. Samuel H. Torrey, Esq., was member of Assembly from Naples in 1868 and 1869. C. S. Lincoln was a legislator of 1871, 1873, and 1874. Hiram Maxfield, for several years supervisor, was elected to the Assembly in 1875. Myron H. Clark, oldest son of Joseph Clark, and grandson of Colonel William Clark, was major and colonel of a rifle regiment, served as deputy sheriff, was elected high sheriff from Naples in 1837, and in 1851 was elected to the State Senate, and in 1853 re-elected to the same office. In the year following he was elected Governor on the temperance, free soil, and Whig ticket. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln collector of internal revenue for the twenty-fifth Congressional district, and is at present engaged in banking at Canandaigua. Calvin H. Sutton served as magistrate for sixteen years in Naples.

The early settlers had built their houses and places of business around the public square given by the proprietors for such use. As population increased, lands in small quantities for homes and business purposes could not be purchased from owners of real estate, and this being noted by Simeon Lyon, the owner of lot No. 8, fifth range, embracing the "Scrub Oak plains," then considered worthless, he began to sell his land adjacent to his grist- and saw-mills, and roads were "crooked about" from mill to mill. In 1808, the name Naples was given to the town by the Legislature, and the original settlement began to assume the proportions of a village. Mr. Lyon built a tavern in 1820, a part of the old building being now occupied by C. S. Jaques. The mills and cheap lands attracted some settlers, but permanent business established the village of Naples upon its present site. The village contains many beautiful residences, public and business buildings. It has two hotels, six dry-goods stores, three hardware stores, three flouring-mills, four carriage manufactories, an art gallery, a sash and door factory, two grape-box factories, a printing office, and four blacksmith-shops. There were

four milliner, two clothing, and two drug stores, one music, two jewelry, and four boot and shoe stores. There is a wool-carding machine and two saw-mills on the place. There are four lawyers, as many physicians, and a population of eleven hundred and forty. The appended war record indicates the inherited martial ardor of the citizens. That the pioneers were not derelict in patriotic duty is evidenced by their prompt response to the first call for volunteers in 1812. A company of militia was led by Elijah Clark. Three drafts were made upon his company during the war. At each call the number of men was stated, and the captain forming his command in line, with martial music, would march along their front and call out, "Who will volunteer to go upon the lines?" After volunteering, a draft was made.

The roll of Naples soldiery in the war of 1812 is as follows: Captain Elijah Clark, Lieutenant Joseph Clark, Fisher Metcalf, Elias B. Kinne, Levi Watkins, Otis and Jonathan Pierce, William Danton, Mr. Kimball (killed), Mr. Matoon (killed), Mr. Dodge (died on the lines), Mr. Wheeler (died in camp), John Cronk, Pitts Parker, Dantel Parker, Ichabod Lyon, Benjamin Johnson, Edward Low, Jacob B. Sutton, Zelotus Sacket, Captain William Watkins (appointed paymaster), Henry Porter, Robert Vickory, Ephraim W. Cleveland, John W. Hinckley, Amos Johnson, Amasa S. Tift, Loring Pottle, Sergeant Lyman Hawes. Captain Clark and Joseph Clark were taken prisoners at the sortie on Fort Erie, and sent to Halifax. They remained captive for a year and a half, when they were paroled. The captain died, during 1814, of a prevailing disease termed the epidemic. The public institutions of Naples are prominent features of the locality. At the close of the recent war popular opinion was in favor of erecting a soldiers' monument, and to utilize the expenditure the idea was advanced of a memorial town hall. Meetings were called in different sections of the town prior to the annual town meeting. A vote was taken with two hundred and fifty for, and thirty against a tax to raise eight thousand dollars to purchase a lot on which to build a "Memorial Town Hall." A purchase was made April 2, 1869, of one and a half acres on the corner of Main and Monroe streets, for a site, from James L. Monier. A design was made by S. H. Sutton, which was accepted by the board, of which Edwin H. Hamblin was supervisor, Lyman Tobey, clerk, and C. S. Lincoln, E. P. Babcock, S. H. Sutton, and V. O. Hart were justices. Specifications were made by A. J. Warner & Co., of Rochester. The additional sum of five thousand five hundred dollars was raised to complete the work. The contract was taken by E. W. Buck and R. N. Coons, and the structure was completed November 16, 1872. The building is of brick, two-storied, with a basement. Its dimensions are forty-four by sixty-six feet, and the property has a value of sixteen thousand dollars.

Naples Academy is located in the village on the west side of Main, and on the corner of Academy street. An effort had been made in 1858 to establish a union school, and resulted in failure. An academy was then projected, and for the purchase of a lot and the erection of a building a subscription of twelve thousand dollars was raised by citizens. The building was to be fifty-four by seventy-six feet. The work was let to Harry Torrey. The corner-stone was laid June 12, 1860, with appropriate ceremonies. E. Wells, president of the day, delivered the opening address, which was followed by an oration by Rev. M. B. Gelson, and concluding remarks by Rev. Isaac Gifford and C. S. Lincoln, Esq. The academy has a library of one thousand volumes, and a philosophical apparatus valued at eight hundred and fifty dollars. The property, including three acres of land, is valued at twenty thousand three hundred and sixty-five dollars. The members of the first board of trustees were James L. Monier, Edwin R. Parrish, Brunson K. Lyon, Shotwell Powell, Samuel H. Torrey, James Covell, Seymour H. Sutton, Henry H. Watrous, and Hiram Maxfield. The principals in the institution from the establishment to the present have been Professors M. M. Merrill, Charles Jacobus, P. V. N. Myers, L. G. Thrall, Charles Osburn, and C. H. Davis. The building will accommodate two hundred students. It is in a healthful and accessible location. Its course of study suits a varied want, and the various departments are in charge of efficient instructors.

The town has not been without the pleasant, instructive, and elevating influence of the press. The *Naples Free Press* was the first paper published in Naples. It was edited by Charles P. Waterman, and the first issue bore date January 1, 1833. David Fairchild commenced the *Neapolitan* in 1840, and R. Denton published the *Naples Journal* in 1853. The *Naples Record* was begun in 1870 by Messrs. Deyo and McJannet, and has a heavy and growing patronage. Communication by post routes to Canadarque *via* Rushville was established in 1812. Mails were carried on horseback by Messrs. Chapin, Foster, and William C. Wiley. Pardon F. Brownell was the first appointed postmaster. Stages for carrying the mail were first introduced by John L. Clark. The place is accessible by steam boat and by stage from Canandaigua, by stage from Blood's Station, on the Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad; and the Geneva and S. W. Railroad, now in process of construction, will furnish a general outside connection.

The Washington Benevolent Society was formed soon after 1800; it included

a large number of the town's most respectable citizens. They were fraternal politically, adhering to the policy of Washington and Hamilton, and opposed to Jefferson. The members wore silken badges containing pictures of Washington at their meetings. Copies of Washington's Farewell Address were distributed among the members. Captain Edward Kibbe was for many years president of the society.

The first literary society was originated in the school taught by Caleb Abernathy, a Scottish school-master of reputable attainments. There J. W. Hinckley, J. B. Parrish, and others laid the foundation for later success. Masonic organization has no known date, but on June 24, 1825, a grand installation was held in the meeting-house then lately completed. The occasion was marked by the attendance in regalia of five visiting lodges, and the procession, headed by music, made one of the grandest pageants known to the early days of Naples. Asahel Stone was senior warden, and Abner P. Lyon junior warden, of the Naples lodge.

The temperance cause for half a century has been upheld by the best citizens of the town. The first efforts were bitterly opposed, but the influence became dominant and controlled elections. In 1826, six ladies formed a female temperance society, with Mrs. Polly Clark, mother of Hon. Myron H. Clark, as president. From 1831 till now, church and hall have opened their doors for the cause. Music has uttered her most winsome strains, and eloquence has expressed the grandest truths to inspire a love for its healthful teachings. The first agricultural society was formed August 21, 1857. John Danton was elected president, J. B. Johnson, vice-president; S. H. Sutton, secretary; and H. Maxfield, treasurer. Fairs have been held annually, interest has increased, and the show of fruits has the merit of excellence within the limits not of Naples alone, but of Ontario County.

A horticultural society was organized in 1856, with a large membership. John B. Johnson was the first president; M. B. Reed, vice-president; S. H. Sutton, secretary; and A. Stoddard, treasurer. The object of the society was to promote the cultivation of small fruits and flowers. The result has been taste in home surroundings, better selections of root and shrub, and a better culture of the soil.

The Good Templars had a large society to reclaim from intemperance the erring, and many have been benefited by the influence of the order.

A Lyceum society, for the education and advancement of young men having aspirations for knowledge, honor, and fame, has had enduring and profitable existence. For over fifty years this institution has awakened and stimulated intellectual effort.

The Webster club was formed in 1874, and has a large membership. The village is honored by its institutions.

RELIGION IN NAPLES.

In 1792, the Rev. Zadoc Hunn, from Bristol, preached the first sermon in what is now Naples. The services were held in a log barn, and attended by every person in the place. A missionary, named Williston, preached the second sermon. The early settlers were strict in Sabbath observance, and when not provided with a minister a sermon was read by one of their number. The service was announced by Captain Nathan Watkins blowing a sea conch-shell on or before time for meeting, and again when people had assembled. During the first revival Jedediah Bushnell was the preacher. The missionary, Rev. Samuel Fuller, organized a church on February 1, 1800, composed of the following members, viz.: Nathan Watkins, Sarah Watkins, Edward and May Kibbe, Timothy Madden, Mary Clark, Mrs. Parrish, Samuel and Susanna, Mark and Lydia Watkins, Lemuel Barber, and Martha Cleveland. The church was of the "Congregational" order, and the Rev. Mr. Fish officiated until the installment of Rev. Solomon Allen, on December 15, 1803. Rev. Silas Hubbard served the society, and then Rev. Lyman Barrett was installed June 26, 1815, and took his dismissal October 4, 1826. John C. Morgan, commencing his labors in the church in 1827, organized a Sabbath-school of about fifty scholars in May of the year. The first temperance society was organized, as stated, in 1826, and July 4, 1832, the church temperance society and the older organization merged in one, with Mr. Morgan president, and Waldo Curtis secretary. Mr. Morgan was installed August 27, 1829, and was succeeded by Rev. John Burbank. The next pastor was Rev. Mr. White, who served until Morgan's return in 1834. Mr. Morgan then officiated until 1839, and was followed by Henry Morgan. Rev. Mr. Everett next occupied the pulpit, and was succeeded by G. T. Everest. The Rev. Mr. Roulette, from Chicago, preached for a time, and gave place to F. S. Gaylord, who preached the last sermon in the old church in December, 1850. The Rev. B. T. Millard officiated the most of the time until Rev. Miles B. Gelston preached his first sermon in the new church on March 15, 1855, and he has remained until the present pastor of the church. The highest number of members reported in the early day was eighty-five. It received aid for twelve years from the American Home Missionary Society. A subscription for building their first meeting-house

PLATE XCVI



S. H. SUTTON.



RES. OF S. H. SUTTON, ESQ., NAPLES, NEW YORK.

was started May 1, 1823. Liberal subscriptions were made in "cash, grain, stock, lumber, and labor, to the amount of \$3500." Each subscriber was credited in the meeting-house journal for lumber, five dollars per thousand feet; common boards, eight dollars; house lumber, ten dollars, clear, and one dollar per thousand for warranted shingles; one dollar and twenty-five cents a day for team, and fifty cents a day for common labor. The best mechanics received one dollar a day, from sun to sun. Good cows were taken on subscription at from ten to fourteen dollars each; beef at four cents, and butter at eight cents per pound. The contract was let to Lyman Cummings, who completed the work substantially and elaborately. The heavy frame was raised June 17, 1824. Many of the best raisers came from adjoining towns, and three days were occupied at the task. Two adventurous men, Henry Chafee and Anson Parrish, ascended the steeple, and stood with a foot upon the top of the spire. The dedication took place in December, 1825, and the sermon upon the occasion was preached by Rev. James H. Hotchkin, of Prattsburg.

The METHODIST CHURCH was represented in 1826 by two itinerant preachers, who came to Middletown and found no welcome. Their dress was plain and their zeal great. Captain Cleveland was the first to open his house for them, and there they began to hold meetings. Finally a small church was organized in the year, named by Rev. Mr. Gilmore as the Methodist Episcopal church. The successive changes of ministers has made a long and yet lengthening list, from which the following are taken: Rev. Messrs. Dobson, Roberts, Story, Piersall, McKinney, Brown, Pindar, McElhenny, Pendry, Ashworth, Bibbins, Jones, Tuttle, Brownell, J. T. Wisner, Parker, Clark, Wheeler, Requa, and Hitchcock. A church was erected in 1851, on the corner of Vine and Main streets. The society have, in connection, an elegant parsonage. Early converts were E. Cleveland, Billings, Clark and Luther Goodrich, Clara Parrish, Lena Wiley, M. Tenny, Chas. Lee, Amanda and Electra Holcomb, Samuel Wing, Ann Holcomb, Dennis Lee, Phineas P. Lee, Mrs. Warren Clark, Angeline Lyon, Harriet Hinckly, and Hester Ann Grinnell.

In 1850 the PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETY at Naples erected a church edifice, in extent forty-four by sixty-six feet, upon the east side of Main street, near the centre of the village. The cost of the structure was six thousand dollars. It was burned by accident during March, 1874, and the society immediately rebuilt with brick, and put up a handsome and substantial house. The value of church property is estimated at six thousand dollars.

The CHRISTIAN CHURCH dates from 1820, when Rev. David Millard, Joseph Badger, James McGregor, and David Buzzel of this order came to Naples and held meetings in barns and school-houses. A society was formed at West Hollow in 1826. The early members of this church were Mrs. Jemima Sutton, Mrs. Judith Sutton, Mrs. Ruth Porter, Mr. Stephen Sayles, Mr. Abraham Sutton, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Pettibone, Mrs. Betsey Sutton, Mrs. Desdemona Porter, John Porter, and Mrs. Eben Covell. The society afterwards merged into one which sprang up in Naples village, and rapidly increasing, was organized in 1842. The Rev. J. J. Brown was ordained, and was the first to preach to an organized church in the place. He was followed by S. N. Summerbell, J. C. Bargdurf, Rev. H. Burnham, Rev. Fuller, Ira Deyo, Rev. M. Worden, O. P. Sellon, Jabez Chadwick, Rev. Geo. F. Searles, W. B. Beach, Rev. M. Letts, the present incumbent. The society built a good house, thirty-five by fifty feet, in 1845. Subscriptions were made by citizens in general. S. H. Sutton had supervision of the work. The house was raised, October 25, 1845, on a foundation built for school purposes. The church building and hall complete cost five thousand dollars. In 1875, the church edifice was removed to Lyon street and remodeled, and a fine parsonage erected on the site of the church.

NAPLES BAPTIST CHURCH.—The initial movement that resulted in the establishment of a Baptist church in Naples dates to 1823. The Rev. Eli Haskell being invited by some of the citizens of Bristol to preach to them as opportunity should be given him, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, and Mr. and Mrs. Ingraham were induced to place themselves under the care of No. 9 Baptist church of Canandaigua. Next came the Second Baptist church of Bristol, at Shotwell Powell's barn. Elder Cole, an aged Baptist minister, began preaching at the town school-house, about one mile west of the village of Naples, and effecting a partial organization, drew to the village the Baptists of Naples. In the fall of 1843, the present organization of the Baptist church and society of Naples was effected. They met in the Congregational house, located on Main street, a short distance below the present site of the Baptist church, and permanently organized. They soon after bought the Congregational church, and called to the pastorate Rev. David Olney, who served two prosperous years. The congregation was large, and the members increased to fifty. Rev. M. Tuttle followed for a year, and E. A. Hadley had a like term. There were no baptisms during these pastorates. Rev. H. Ingraham appears on the minutes as the next pastor, and through the labors of Rev. Amos Chase three persons were baptized. A new era

dawned upon the church with the pastorate of Rev. Edward Tozer, beginning June, 1840, and closing same month, 1855. As a condition of settlement, the present church lot was purchased at a cost of three hundred and thirty dollars, and the house of worship removed hither and neatly repaired. A precious revival in 1858, at the Tenny school-house out-station, resulted in two baptisms and twelve accessions by letter the same year, bringing the membership from forty-seven in 1840 to one hundred and eight in 1852. The increased attendance necessitated the erection of a larger house of worship. The present house was erected in 1850, at an expense of five thousand dollars, involving the church thirteen hundred dollars, which, after years of effort, was canceled, in the brief space of an eight months' second pastorate in 1861. In 1855, Bro. Tozer suspended pastoral labor, yet supplying the pulpit for the two following years. In 1857, Rev. W. F. Purington, of Prattsburg, accepted a call, and served three years. In 1861, Rev. Edward Tozer served the church again for the time noted. In 1862, Rev. R. H. Tozer served one year, and baptized four persons. In 1864, Rev. S. J. Douglass succeeding served two years, and baptized three persons. In 1867, Rev. M. H. Dewitt was called, and served three years, baptizing seven persons. In January, 1871, Rev. L. Q. Galpin became pastor, and served several years. Some two hundred and fifty have been connected with the church since its organization in 1843. Of these, from 1847, seventy-seven have been added by baptism.

The health of Naples compares favorably with that of other towns in the county. The temperature is higher in summer and milder in the valleys than upon the hills, yet the cool mountain breezes are refreshing and the air is pure and bracing in the uplands. Everywhere are found pure springs of water, and the scenery is varied, romantic, grand. The physical aspect of the town is a succession of hill and valley. The highest hill measures about one thousand feet above the level at its base. The town is known by several sectional names, given during the period of early settlement. These are Hunt Hollow, Garling House, West Hollow, West of Naples Flats, and Naples Flats, near the centre, a mile wide and about four and a half miles long, and containing Naples village. The flats contain about three thousand acres of alluvial deposit, through which runs the lake inlet. The village is about two and a half miles long. The main street bears east, with parallel streets on each side, and crossed by several streets at nearly right angles. South End lies adjoining the Steuben county line, and resembles an amphitheatre, with an exposure opening to the northeast, in which direction streams run. There are several smaller neighborhoods, as Eel Pot and Hickory Bottom. High Point and Hatch Hill are well-known and familiar landmarks. The inlet of Honeoye lake runs northwest through Hunt Hollow, and this and Canandaigua inlet originate in several springs a mile west of the town's centre. The soil is varied; in the flats is alluvial, on the side hills is shale or decomposed rock. The uplands are clay, loam, and gravel. It is adapted to grain, grass, and fruit raising, with eastern and protective exposure from the cold winds of the north and west. At an early day timber was abundant and the brooks were filled with trout. Naples contains sixteen thousand six hundred acres of improved land. Upon the hills is a scattered growth of oak, pine, and chestnut, and in some localities the primal forest-trees yet stand. The hay crop of Naples in 1865 was five thousand one hundred and ninety-two tons. The attention is largely directed to fruit-growing, which has proved profitable. Trees and vines grow with vigor. Full five hundred acres are planted in grapes which are in full bearing, and as many more acres in apples, peaches, and pears. The grape crop of 1875 is safely estimated at one hundred and twenty tons, which found ready sale, or was used in the manufacture of wine. Grain-growing is a second pursuit, and stock-raising is no inconsiderable business. The hills, standing as battlements against the northern winds, are so many exhaustless magazines for constant replenishment of soil, and years to come, when the farmers elsewhere will be taxed to renew their land, the farms and vineyards of Naples will have known no change. The county celebrates its centennial of independence, and a few aged men survive in Naples to tell the story of early hardship and courageous endurance. To the researches of S. H. Sutton, Esq., we are indebted for the basis of this our history of a healthful land and an intelligent people.

NAPLES IN THE REBELLION.

Few towns sent more troops to fight for the Union than Naples. Her record shows over two hundred names enrolled. All met the dangers encountered on the battle-field, and many lost their lives in defense of their country. We give below as complete a record of them as can be obtained from the military record of the town.

Thirteenth Infantry, Company G.—Lyman L. Dedrick, enlisted as private October 3, 1861; promoted corporal October, 1861; sergeant, January, 1862; died at Fortress Monroe April 13, 1862, of typhoid fever.

Seymour L. G. Smith, enlisted October 3, 1861; promoted bugler November, 1861; discharged for disability, Georgetown, D. C., April 16, 1862.

Freeman French, Company K, enlisted October 7, 1861; corporal; discharged for disability March 10, 1862.

James B. Benjamin, enlisted October 3, 1861; in battles of Fair Oaks, Gaines' Hill, Malvern Hill; killed at Manassas, August 30, 1862.

John Wilson, enlisted October 3, 1861; in battles of Fair Oaks, and several others; discharged at expiration of term; re-enlisted September 1, 1864, in the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment, and accredited to Richmond township; discharged with regiment.

John M. Hyland, corporal, enlisted October 7, 1861; died February 21, 1862.

Ichabod Connel, enlisted October, 1861; served term of enlistment.

Joseph P. Stewart, enlisted October 3, 1861; in battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Days' battle, Gaines' Hill, Malvern Hill; killed at Manassas, August 30, 1862.

Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company G.—John R. Briggs, enlisted as sergeant May 2, 1861; promoted second lieutenant April 24, 1862; first lieutenant, Company F, January 18, 1863; at Bull Run first and second, Seven Days' battle before Richmond, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and several others; mustered out May 31, 1863.

Tyler I. Briggs, enlisted May 2, 1861; promoted sergeant from corporal; captured at Bull Run, July 21, 1861; taken to Libby; released January, 1862; in all of the battles of the Twenty-seventh, until mustered out with regiment at expiration of term, May 31, 1864.

William G. Agard, enlisted May 2, 1861; promoted sergeant; captured at Bull Run, July 21, 1861; exchanged from New Orleans, June, 1862; discharged at expiration of term, May 31, 1863; in many severe battles; re-enlisted January 2, 1864; assigned to New York city; wounded October 27, at Fort Harrison; again at Blackwater.

Armenus M. Hunt, enlisted May 2, 1861; captured at first Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and taken to Richmond, Libby prison, where he died September 14, 1861.

Sixty-seventh Infantry, Company D.—Edwin C. Yan, enlisted May 17, 1861; sergeant-major; promoted October 19, 1862; first lieutenant, December 25, 1862; in sixteen engagements; among them Fair Oaks, first and second Fredericksburg, Antietam, Gettysburg, Chantilly; taken prisoner at Wilderness, May 1, 1864; exchanged March 1, 1864; discharged March 12, 1864.

Company H.—Joel E. Yan, corporal, enlisted May 17, 1861; severely wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps on account of disability; discharged May, 1864.

Robert J. Toby, enlisted May 17, 1861; served till after Gettysburg battle, when he entered another regiment, and was discharged with it.

Joseph J. Gill, enlisted May 17, 1861; in battles Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg, Chantilly, Antietam, Gettysburg, surrender of Lee; mustered out July 19, 1865.

Charles Benjamin, enlisted May 27, 1861; promoted corporal June 1, 1862; re-enlisted December 24, 1863; wounded in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864; detached May 24, 1864, as orderly at brigade headquarters; discharged July 12, 1865.

Ambrose Harris, enlisted May 27, 1861; wounded in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864; taken prisoner May 8, 1864; confined at Andersonville, Georgia; exchanged March 25, 1865; discharged March 26, 1865.

Levi Harris, enlisted May 27, 1861; re-enlisted December 25, 1863; in twenty engagements; discharged with regiment, July 19, 1865.

James L. Terry, enlisted May 17, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.

Benjamin F. Simons, corporal, enlisted May 17, 1861; promoted sergeant, June, 1862; first sergeant, December 25, 1862; wounded at Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862; rejoined regiment, July, 1862; at Gettysburg, Antietam, first and second Fredericksburg; captured in Wilderness, May 7, 1864; taken to Andersonville and Florence; exchanged, and subsequently died at Wilmington, from starvation.

George Hopper, enlisted May 17, 1861; promoted corporal; re-enlisted December 24, 1863; killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.

Warren C. Hulburt, enlisted May 17, 1861; in battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Days before Richmond, South Mountain, Antietam, first Fredericksburg; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July, 1863; discharged July 3, 1864,—term expired.

William S. Archibald, enlisted August 30, 1864, in Sixty-ninth Infantry, Company F; substitute for Stephen McLaffee; captured on picket, October 30, 1864; taken to Richmond; then to Salisbury; exchanged on parole, March 9, 1865; discharged July 13, 1865.

Eighty-fifth Infantry, Company B.—William W. Clark, enlisted August 26, 1861, as captain; promoted lieutenant-colonel, May 1, 1863; at siege of Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' battle before Richmond; commanded in several raids made into interior of North Carolina from seaboard; discharged with regiment, July 17, 1865.

Thomas W. Porter, enlisted August 26, 1861; in most of the battles in which his regiment took part; promoted corporal, September 1, 1863; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; taken prisoner at Plymouth, North Carolina, April 20, 1864; taken to Andersonville, Georgia; then to Charleston, South Carolina, where he died, October 3, 1864.

Thomas W. Such, enlisted September 25, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; captured at Plymouth, North Carolina, April 20, 1864; taken to Andersonville; then to Charleston, South Carolina, where he died of starvation, September 22, 1864.

Ira N. Deyo, enlisted September 25, 1861; promoted corporal, September 1, 1862; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; at Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Seven Days before Richmond; captured at Plymouth, North Carolina, April 20, 1864; in four rebel prisons; exchanged March 1, 1865; discharged June 9, 1865.

Napoleon B. Carpenter, enlisted August 26, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; captured at Plymouth, North Carolina, April 20, 1864; died in Andersonville prison, July 23, 1864, of starvation.

Joseph L. Cummings, enlisted August 26, 1861; sergeant; with McClellan on the Peninsula in 1862; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; captured at Plymouth, North Carolina, April 20, 1864; taken to Andersonville, Charleston, and Florence; exchanged March 1, 1865; discharged June 9, 1865.

William L. Richardson, enlisted August 26, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; in battle of Fair Oaks; Seven Days before Richmond; captured at Plymouth, North Carolina, April 20, 1864; exchanged March 1, 1865; discharged June 9, 1865.

Company A.—Edward M. Drohan, enlisted November 23, 1861; in battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Days before Richmond, Kinston (first and second), and many others; joined Sherman's army at Goldsboro', March, 1865; discharged with the regiment, July 17, 1865.

Charles Green, enlisted August 24, 1864; discharged July 16, 1865.

William E. Porter, enlisted March 19, 1864; discharged by general order 16, war department, June 5, 1865.

Lansing H. Rose, enlisted September 4, 1864; wounded in raid into interior of North Carolina, December 4, 1864; discharged May 31, 1865, in consequence of wound.

Martin Tenney, enlisted September 6, 1864; discharged with regiment, July 16, 1865.

Harmson Agard, enlisted August 24, 1864; joined the Eighty-fifth at Roanoke Island, October, 1864; in battle at Wiser's Forks, March 8, 1865; discharged with regiment, July 16, 1865.

Augustus L. Northup, enlisted September 3, 1864; served with his regiment till mustered out, July 16, 1865; lost his voice while in service.

John Holden, enlisted April, 1864; in battle of Wiser's Forks; discharged with regiment.

Andrew J. Hyland, enlisted in One Hundredth Infantry, July 28, 1863; wounded severely, May 11, 1864, at Drury's Bluff; taken prisoner; sent to Richmond; exchanged November 25, 1864; discharged by general order No. 16, war department, June 12, 1865.

One Hundred and Second Infantry, Company D.—Charles T. Briggs, enlisted November, 1861; severely hurt on the retreat from Cedar Mountain, September 9, 1862; taken to Fort McHenry, where he was discharged in consequence of his injury, November, 1862.

James E. Jones, enlisted November 26, 1861; at South Mountain, Antietam, Chantilly, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, finally serving as detective in the west; re-enlisted December 30, 1863; discharged August 23, 1865.

James Northup, enlisted November 26, 1861; captured at Frederick City, September, 1862; exchanged December; in battles at Antietam, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain; discharged at expiration of term, December, 1864.

One Hundred and Fourth Infantry, Company G.—Daniel T. Cole, enlisted February 20, 1862; in battles Cedar Mountain, South Mountain, Antietam, first and second Fredericksburg, second Bull Run, Gettysburg; captured at Weldon Railroad, August 19, 1864; at Belle Isle thirty-one days; exchanged October 9, 1864; at Lee's surrender; re-enlisted April, 1865; discharged with regiment July 28, 1865.

Andrew Christy (Company D), enlisted February 20, 1862; after a few months' service he died at Smoketown hospital, Maryland, October, 1862.

Elisha G. Washburn, Jr., enlisted February 7, 1862; in battles of South Mountain, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, first and second Fredericksburg, and others; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps on account of wound; discharged February 7, 1865.

George E. Washburn, enlisted February 7, 1862; in fourteen battles; twice a prisoner; discharged in the spring of 1865.

Orville O. Perry, enlisted February, 1862; in battles of South Mountain, Cedar

Mountain, Antietam; wounded at Fredericksburg; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Theodore M. Springstead, enlisted February 2, 1862; re-enlisted April, 1864; promoted sergeant August, 1864; at South Mountain, Antietam, and several other battles; discharged July 28, 1865.

Charles W. Jones, corporal, enlisted June 19, 1862; wounded at South Mountain, November 17, 1862; in battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg, December, 1862; wounded, and died from it, January 3, 1863; at Alexandria, Virginia.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Infantry, Company D.—Spencer F. Lincoln, enlisted July, 1862, second lieutenant; promoted first lieutenant, November 27, 1862; afterwards adjutant; took part in nearly all the regiment's battles, till wounded at Petersburg, Virginia, June 16, 1864; received commissions for captain and major, was not mustered; died of wound July 19, 1864, at Alexandria, Virginia.

Robert T. Porter, enlisted August 7, 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 15, 1862; exchanged November, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 4, 1863; discharged for disability December 15, 1863.

Charles W. Ford, enlisted August 7, 1862; severely wounded at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 14, 1862; died January, 1863, of wound, at Annapolis, Maryland.

Orman Dickinson, enlisted August 5, 1862; wounded at Harper's Ferry, September 13, 1862; captured September 15, 1862; exchanged November, 1862; discharged in consequence of wound, January 7, 1863; enlisted in Eighty-fifth, Company A, September 10, 1864; wounded at Kinston, March 8, 1865; discharged July 19, 1865.

Solomon C. Tenney, enlisted August 17, 1862; captured at Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862; exchanged November 25, 1862; at battles Gettysburg, Wilderness, and campaign 1864-65; discharged June 3, 1865, and received commission in Thirty-first United States Colored Infantry as first lieutenant.

Jerome M. Parks (Company K), enlisted August 14, 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862; exchanged November 25, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; again at Wilderness, May 6, and left behind, and nothing heard of him since.

Charles W. Watkins, corporal, enlisted August 9, 1862; promoted sergeant, March 1, 1864; first sergeant, August 1, 1864; second lieutenant, January 19, 1865; first lieutenant, April, 1865; captured at Harper's Ferry; exchanged; in more than twenty battles, and came out unharmed; discharged with regiment, June 5, 1865.

George N. Harris (Company K), enlisted August 16, 1862; promoted corporal, December, 1862; captured at Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862; exchanged November 25, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 3; in every engagement of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth till disabled, July 26, 1864; discharged as supernumerary, December, 1864, on consolidation.

George R. Raymond, enlisted August, 1862; captured at Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862; paroled 16th, and taken to Chicago; discharged for disability, November, 1862.

George B. Johnson, enlisted August 8, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 4, 1863; captured at Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862; exchanged; wounded at battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864; again at Petersburg, April 2, 1865; discharged from hospital June, 1865.

Harvey T. Alcott (Company K), enlisted August 15, 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September 16, 1862; sent to Chicago; exchanged November, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; discharged from hospital May 31, 1865.

Zadoc J. Sabin, enlisted August 9, 1862; corporal; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862; exchanged November 25, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; captured again at Wilderness, May 6, 1864, and sent to Andersonville; afterwards to Charleston and Florence; exchanged February 26, 1865; discharged June 11, 1865.

Ralph H. Crippen (Company K), enlisted August 12, 1862, sergeant; promoted first sergeant; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; exchanged November, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; discharged December 12, 1864, as supernumerary, on consolidation.

James A. Taylor, enlisted August 12, 1862; after serving a few weeks, he died at Harper's Ferry, September 20, 1862.

Edwin W. Tyler, second sergeant, enlisted August 12, 1862; captured at Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862; paroled; exchanged November 25, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

Octavius C. Lyon, enlisted August 7, 1862; promoted sergeant November 1, 1864; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September 16, 1862; exchanged November, 1862; wounded severely at Gettysburg, and transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, December 8, 1863; discharged July 14, 1865.

Henry Thurbur, enlisted August 7, 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 15, 1862; exchanged November 25, 1862; died at Union Mills, Virginia, January 9, 1863.

Wilson Paul, enlisted August 7, 1862; captured with his regiment at Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862; exchanged November 25, 1862; discharged from hospital June, 1863, for disability; re-enlisted September 4, 1864, in Sixty-first Regiment, Company B; wounded in front of Gettysburg; at surrender of Lee; discharged with regiment, June, 1865.

Ira T. Washburne, enlisted in Company K, August 20, 1862; captured with regiment at Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862; exchanged.

James Call, enlisted August 7, 1862; captured at Harper's Ferry; deserted previous to the exchange, at Chicago.

Horace M. Gillett, enlisted August 15, 1862; taken prisoner; exchanged; in several battles; discharged with regiment, June 3, 1865.

John Goodrich, Jr., enlisted August 6, 1862; captured and exchanged with regiment; severely wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, on account of wound, August 20, 1864; discharged by general order 16, July 7, 1865.

Abram Fenton, enlisted in Company K, August 16, 1862; captured and exchanged; in several battles; discharged June 3, 1865.

G. Clark Farr, enlisted in Company A, August 15, 1862; deserted; enlisted again in October, 1862, in Sixty-fourth Regiment, Company B; wounded at Ream's Station, August, 1864, and died in consequence.

John King, Jr., enlisted in Company K, August 15, 1862; captured and exchanged; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; in various engagements; discharged with regiment.

Isaac A. Seamans, enlisted in Company K, August 15, 1862, as second lieutenant; promoted first lieutenant, December, 1862; captain, July 4, 1863; taken prisoner; paroled and exchanged; wounded at Gettysburg, July 4, 1863; discharged May 1, 1864, for disability.

Henry E. Simons, enlisted August, 1862; died at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September, 1862.

William James Wilson, enlisted in Company K, August 12, 1862; captured and exchanged; killed February 18, 1864, in front of Petersburg.

Herbert C. Philbrick, enlisted July 30, 1862; taken prisoner with his regiment; paroled; in all engagements of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth; discharged with regiment.

Hiram B. Wood, enlisted August 2, 1862; corporal; captured and paroled; mortally wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and died on 4th.

Mark Dunham, enlisted August, 1862; captured and exchanged; wounded July 3, Gettysburg, twice severely; discharged for disability, October, 1863.

John Peck, enlisted in Company K, August 6, 1862; taken prisoner; paroled and exchanged; wounded at Bristoe Station, October 14, 1863; discharged from hospital at Elmira, July 14, 1865.

Barber Eldridge, enlisted August 9, 1862; taken prisoner and exchanged; wounded at Gettysburg; again in the Wilderness; a third time at Petersburg; and a fourth at Hatcher's Run; discharged June 11, 1865.

Decatur A. Hedges, enlisted July 22, 1862; wounded and captured at Harper's Ferry; exchanged; discharged for disability, January 16, 1863; re-enlisted in One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment, September 2, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Alonzo R. Harris, enlisted in Company E, August 8, 1862; captured and exchanged; wounded at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; discharged from hospital by general order No. 16, June 19, 1865.

Harvey Wilson, enlisted in Company E, August, 1862; captured at Harper's Ferry; left without leave, Baltimore; returned under amnesty proclamation to deserters; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

William Seamans, enlisted in Company K, February 16, 1864; wounded May 6, 1864, at Wilderness, in arm, which was amputated; taken to Finley hospital, District of Columbia; and discharged June 13, 1865.

John H. Hulburt, enlisted in Company K, August 12, 1862; promoted corporal, August, 1862; sergeant, January, 1863; second lieutenant, July 3, 1863; wounded at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; discharged from Annapolis, November 25, 1864, on account of wound.

Charles C. Crandall, enlisted August 27, 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; exchanged; killed July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Infantry, Company G.—Edgar A. Griswold, enlisted September 4, 1862, as captain; severely wounded at Drury's Bluff, Virginia, May 16, 1864; discharged in consequence, November 30, 1864.

John Griffis, enlisted August 26, 1862; died, after nearly three years' service, in spring of 1865, at Point of Rocks, Virginia.

Asahel R. Holcomb, enlisted August 26, 1862; after short service was trans-

ferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, and back to regiment a year later; discharged by general order No. 16, war department, June, 1865.

George Harper, enlisted August 27, 1862; deserted from Geneva, New York, while awaiting transportation to the front; being hotly pursued, he hung himself near Auburn about the last of September, 1862.

Phenonine Lacy, enlisted August, 1862; severely wounded at Cold Harbor, June 15, 1864; died in consequence, December 24, 1864, at Naples.

Peter McGaffee, enlisted September 3, 1862; in battles Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, and others; discharged by general order 94, war department, June 27, 1865.

Edward R. Barker, enlisted August 26, 1862; at Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, and many others; severely wounded at Fort Harrison, October 27, 1864; discharged about July 27, 1865.

William Henry, enlisted August 25, 1862; wounded slightly at Fair Oaks, October 2, 1864; discharged with regiment, June 27, 1865.

John W. Porter, enlisted August 25, 1862; served his term of enlistment; was in all battles of the regiment, and escaped unharmed.

Charles Barker, enlisted August 25, 1862; at Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fair Oaks; discharged from Hampton hospital, June 11, 1865.

Paul Sprague, enlisted August 29, 1862; discharged for disability, March, 1863.

John A. Le Gore, enlisted August 24, 1862; served through the many battles of his regiment; discharged June 27, 1865.

Sheppard Rowell, enlisted September 4, 1862; appointed master of ambulance, March, 1864; discharged with regiment, July 27, 1865.

Charles R. Wisewell, enlisted August 29, 1862; in battles at Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, surrender of Lee; wounded at Petersburg, June 18, 1864; discharged at close of war.

Daniel Stephenson, enlisted September 3, 1862; in many battles; discharged with regiment.

James S. Briggs, enlisted August 30, 1862; served, with exception of a few months' sickness, till regiment was discharged.

William S. Briggs, enlisted August 30, 1862; wounded at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864; discharged from hospital, May, 1865.

Isaac W. Westbrook, enlisted August 30, 1862; in all engagements in which the regiment took part, and discharged with regiment, June 27, 1865.

Joseph M. French, enlisted August 28, 1862; in thirteen battles, and escaped unharmed.

Peter Goodrich, enlisted August 29, 1862; wounded May 14, 1864; again at Petersburg, in August; captured at Fort Harrison, October 27, 1864; exchanged March 9, 1865; discharged June 14, 1865.

James Goodrich, enlisted August 28, 1862; died from injuries received while destroying a railroad, June 5, 1864.

Abram R. Terry, enlisted August, 1862; killed before Petersburg, June 18, 1864.

Wm. T. Manahan, enlisted August 25, 1862; wounded near Drury's Bluff, Va., May 14, 1864; arm amputated, and discharged for disability, September 5, 1864.

George W. Barker, enlisted March 30, 1864; discharged May 16, 1865.

John F. Jones, enlisted August 27, 1864; died November 25, 1864, at home, of disease.

William A. Bartholomew, enlisted August 30, 1862; was sick considerable, but remained till discharge of regiment, June 27, 1865.

Zachariah Mitchell, enlisted August 27, 1864; joined One Hundred and Forty-eighth at Point of Rocks, Va., September 20, 1864; captured at Fair Oaks, October 28, 1864; taken to Andersonville, and exchanged March 1, 1865, and died on his way home.

O. L. Smith, enlisted August 27, 1862; in several battles, and discharged with regiment.

Wm. Knickerbocker, enlisted August 25, 1862; in all battles of regiment.

Christopher C. Such, enlisted July 15, 1862, in One Hundred and Sixty-first Infantry, Company A; wounded at capture of Mobile, Ala.

One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Infantry.—Lorentus Coons, enlisted September 8, 1864; in nine engagements, including Lee's surrender; discharged July 6, 1865.

George W. Sutton, musician, Company E, enlisted September 6, 1864; served as bugler seven months; then detailed to brigade headquarters band; mustered out July 1, 1865.

Albert S. Clark, Company E, enlisted August 30, 1864; discharged with regiment, July 1, 1865.

Samuel G. Wilber, Company H, enlisted September 5, 1864.

Jno. G. Wilbur, corporal, enlisted September 5, 1864; promoted sergeant.

Theron Wilber, Company H, enlisted September 5, 1864.

Arvine Wales, Company H, enlisted September 5, 1864.

Henry Barden, enlisted September, 1864, from Yates county, to fill quota of Naples.

Samuel J. Dean, Company G, enlisted September 3, 1864; wounded at Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864; at fall of Petersburg; surrender of Lee; discharged with regiment, July 11, 1865.

Cyrenus M. Smith, Company E, enlisted September 5, 1864; wounded at Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864, and discharged in consequence, July 7, 1865.

One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Infantry, Company G.—A. L. G. Deyo, enlisted September 3, 1864; served with Fifth Corps, Army of Potomac; promoted corporal; in battles of Weldon Railroad, Lee's surrender; discharged June 7, 1865; term expired.

Albert S. Cory, enlisted September 7, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Silsbe Peck, enlisted September 7, 1864; accredited to Cohocton, and discharged with regiment.

One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Infantry, Company D.—George Peck, enlisted March 14, 1865; stationed at Elmira, N. Y., till mustered out, May 6, 1865.

Samuel C. Wales, sergeant, enlisted March 14, 1865; was not in actual service, as the war closed before this regiment was ordered out from Elmira.

Thomas Berge, enlisted March 14, 1865.

John Hall, Company G, enlisted March 14, 1865, and mustered out at Elmira, May 6, 1865.

Wallace Palmateer, enlisted March 14, 1865.

Franklin S. Vickory, Company G, enlisted March 1, 1865; discharged with regiment, Elmira, N. Y.

Frank M. Lacy, enlisted March 26, 1865; stationed at Elmira till mustered out.

Mortimer Hotchkiss, Company I, enlisted April, 1865.

James Parmely, Jr., enlisted March 25, 1865; discharged without entering service, as were all the regiment, May 6, 1865.

Orin D. Lee, sergeant, enlisted November 25, 1861, in the Thirteenth Michigan Infantry; in several battles, including Shiloh; discharged for disability; re-enlisted November 10, 1863, in Fourth Heavy Artillery; New York Volunteers, January 5, 1864; taken prisoner at Reams' Station, August 25, 1864; and discharged from Libby prison February 15, 1865; discharged June 10, 1865.

First Engineers, Company F.—John Remer, enlisted November 18, 1861; in fight on James Island; discharged December 24, 1864.

Fifteenth Engineers, Company I.—Edward Drake, Prattsburg, N. Y., enlisted September 3, 1864, at Avon, N. Y., credited to Naples.

Joseph Lewis, Prattsburg, N. Y., enlisted September 3, 1864, at Avon, N. Y., credited to Naples.

Fiftieth Engineers, Company K.—Sidney Palmateer, enlisted February 11, 1864; discharged with regiment at close of war, June 13, 1865.

Benjamin Smith, enlisted August 6, 1864; discharged June 13, 1865, with regiment.

George Le Roy Smith, enlisted August 8, 1864; discharged for disability November, 1864.

Charles E. Drake, enlisted August 8, 1864; served till regiment was mustered out.

George I. Jones, enlisted September 13, 1864; stationed at Elmira, and discharged there, June, 1865.

Fourteenth United States Colored Troops.—Martin Van Buren Fletcher, enlisted January 14, 1864; sent to South Carolina, where he died in service during fall of 1864.

Charles M. Fletcher, enlisted January 14, 1864; died in South Carolina.

First Mounted Rifles.—David F. Wanacong, enlisted September 1, 1864, in Company C, and served with regiment till its discharge, August, 1865.

P. Wilber, first sergeant, Company K, enlisted August 8, 1862, and accredited to town of Richmond.

Deloss F. Briggs, enlisted January 2, 1864, in Company C; promoted corporal July 10, 1864; in battles of Drury's Bluff, fall of Petersburg, surrender of Lee; discharged as supernumerary upon consolidation with Third New York Cavalry, August 2, 1865.

Charles Westbrook, enlisted in Company K, August 18, 1862; re-enlisted September, 1864, and shared the many battles and marches of his regiment.

Sixth Cavalry.—John W. Terry, enlisted September, 1861; served a few months, when he was taken sick and died while at home on leave.

Asahel Perry, enlisted in Company C, September 17, 1861; re-enlisted December 15, 1863; in sixteen battles; wounded August 16, 1864, at Cedar Mills; died of disease July 8, 1865.

Daniel M. Perry, enlisted in Company C, September 17, 1861; re-enlisted

December 15, 1863; captured June, 1864; sent to Libby and Andersonville; paroled December 24, 1864; died June 13, 1865, from effects of ill treatment in prison.

Dwight Borden, enlisted September 17, 1861, in Company C; deserted once and was returned; re-enlisted September 12, 1864.

Eighth Cavalry.—Joseph A. Wemmett, enlisted in Company B, February 15, 1864; wounded June 22, 1864, in Wilson's raid; captured June 29, 1864; taken to Andersonville; supposed to have died there.

Melford Wemmett, Canadice, enlisted February 15, 1864, in Company B; in Wilson's raid and other marches and engagements; discharged with regiment.

Ninth Cavalry.—Milton M. Dixon, enlisted January 26, 1864; wounded near Richmond, May 30, 1864; discharged with regiment at close of war.

Fourth Cavalry.—William Ferry, enlisted September, 1864; served till regiment was discharged, July, 1865.

Fourth Artillery, Battery H.—Ira D. Lyon, enlisted December 25, 1861; captured at Reams' Station, August 25, 1864; exchanged February 22, 1865; died, Baltimore, April 2, 1865, from effects of ill treatment in prison.

Christopher Lusk, enlisted same time; discharged at Albany, June 6, 1865.

Luman A. Johnson, January 28, 1864; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; died of typhoid fever at Lincoln hospital, December 8, 1864.

Jenkins J. Harris, enlisted in Battery M, August 1, 1863; wounded May 6, 1864, in the Wilderness; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 10, 1865; discharged May 12, 1865, for disability.

John A. Lewis, enlisted in Battery M, December 21, 1863; took part in all the regiment's battles; discharged October 3, 1865, with regiment.

Sidney J. Merrill, enlisted January 5, 1863, in Battery H; promoted sergeant August, 1865; discharged with regiment, October 3, 1865.

George A. Ingraham, enlisted in Battery M, February 6, 1864; wounded before Petersburg, June, 1864, and died at Alexandria, Virginia, August 10, 1864, on that account.

Charles Marcy, enlisted in Battery M, February 4, 1864; discharged with regiment, October 3, 1865.

Edward C. Clark, second lieutenant, enlisted in Battery M, January 19, 1864; in campaign of 1864 with Army of Potomac; discharged from disability, September 28, 1864.

William Tobey, enlisted in Battery M, November 10, 1863; captured at Reams' Station, August 25, 1864; died in prison December, 1864, from starvation.

Edgar Lacey, enlisted in Battery M, December, 1863; discharged by general order No. 16, June 28, 1865.

Egbert Wilber, enlisted in Battery K, January, 1863; accredited to Avon.

Eleventh Artillery, Battery D.—Jerome Maltby, enlisted May 18, 1863; consolidated October 15, 1863, with Fourth United States Artillery, Company M; promoted corporal January, 1864; died in Finley hospital, Washington, District of Columbia, May 6, 1864.

Ellery C. Deyo, enlisted May 18, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 16, 1865; discharged September 18, 1865.

Sixteenth Artillery.—Frank F. Thomas, enlisted in Battery L, December 12, 1863; discharged August 21, 1865, at close of war.

Ichabod Carpenter, enlisted July, 1863; discharged with regiment.

Clarence F. Smith, Norfolk Brigade Band, enlisted January 4, 1864; discharged July 9, 1865.

There were nine substitutes who were non-residents, and we will not give their names; also eighteen secured to fill quota of town.

LIST OF PATRONS—ONTARIO COUNTY.

CANANDAIGUA VILLAGE.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.
Anderson, Geo. B.	Centre Street	Dry and fancy goods	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1841	Hayes, J. Byron	Gibson Street	Physician and surgeon	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1834
Antis, Wm.	Gibson Street	Retired merchant	"	1801	Hubbell, Wm. R.	"	Dry goods and carpets	"	1828
Bridgman, Geo. D. A.	Main Street	Editor and Prop. <i>Ontario Co. Journal</i>	"	1829	Jackson, James C.	Chapin Street	Lawyer	"	1849
Bowwell, N. R.	"	Sheriff	Broome Co., N. Y.	1835	Jobson, Charles	Gorham Street	Job printer	"	1827
Bennett, Hilem F.	Covert Street	Physician	Cayuga Co., N. Y.	1851	Jewett, Harvey	Main Street	Physician and surgeon	Sullivan Co., N. H.	1824
Blanchard, George	Clark Street	Butcher	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1858	Lampert, Wm. H.	Parish Street	Farmer	Rensselaer Co., N. Y.	1826
Beals, Thos. S.	Public Square	Banker	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1822	Mervine, Henry G.	Spring Street	Clerk in the U. S. pension office	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1865
Bennett, Thos. H.	Mechanic Street	Lawyer	Steuben Co., N. Y.	1863	Mattison, Jacob J.	Centre Street	Prop. <i>Ontario Repository and Messenger</i>	Hunterdon, N. J.	1823
Brace, Horatio B.	Washington St.	Justice of the peace	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1824	Masseth, Edward	Niagara Street	Masseth House	Monroe Co., N. Y.	1863
Brown, Thos. F.	Centre Street	Commission merchant	Washington Co., N. Y.	1835	Millikan, Nathan J.	Gibson Street	Prop. of the <i>Ontario County Times</i>	Cheshire Co., N. H.	1852
Burling, Geo. W.	Gibson Street	Bookkeeper	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1858	Metcalf, Hiram	Dungan Street	Lawyer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1820
Babcock, Eli H.	Beunis Street	Manfr. of chilled plows and gen. rep. of agr. implements, steam engines, etc.	Cortland Co., N. Y.	1859	Munger, M. D.	Main Street	Banker	Hartford Co., Conn.	1837
Coleman, Augustus G.	Gibson Street	Surgeon dentist	Frederick Co., Md.	1855	Miller, P. A.	Gibson Street	Merchant, miller, and dealer in flour, feed, etc.	Tioga Co., N. Y.	1870
Cole, Henry G.	Main Street	Photographer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1848	Mills, John W.	Seneca Point	Proprietor of the Lake House	Cook Co., Ill.	1872
Clark, Noah T.	Dungan Place	Preceptor of Canandaigua Academy	"	1817	Masseth, Joseph	Niagara Street	Masseth House	Monroe Co., N. Y.	1852
Cook, Col. R. D.	Public Square	Canandaigua Hotel	Chenango Co., N. Y.	1865	Mason, J. Harvey	Bristol Street	Hide and leather dealer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1819
Clark, Myron H.	Gibson Street	Banker (Ex-Governor of New York)	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1806	Mason, Jessie H.	"	"	"	1849
Chamberlain, Maj. F. O.	Main Street	Farmer	Steuben Co., N. Y.	1844	McKechnie, Alex.	Main Street	Brewer and maltster	Falkirk, Scotland	1843
Cook, George	Bristol Street	Physician	Cayuga Co., N. Y.	1855	Newman, A. S.	"	Druggist	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1837
Crawford, J. S.	Atwater Place	Merchant tailor	Yates Co., N. Y.	1863	Paddock, Chas. H.	Spring Street	Lawyer	Wyoming Co., N. Y.	1843
Coleman, Mrs. Eliza	Gibson Street	"	Frederick Co., Md.	1855	Paul, Sister Mary	Main Street	Directress of St. Mary's Orphans' Asylum and Parochial School	Cavan, Ireland	1866
Carman, M. A.	East Street	Surgeon dentist	Wayne Co., N. Y.	1867	Page, E. Ransom	Gorham Street	Fire and life insurance agent and dealer in real estate	Genesee Co., N. Y.	1870
Crane, O. N.	"	Undertaker	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1836	Phelps, Walter H.	Main Street	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1835
Coy, Chas.	Gibson Street	Dealer in trunks and harness	New Bedford, Mass.	1832	Parcell, Isaac R.	Bristol Street	Lawyer	Onondaga Co., N. Y.	1843
Chapin, Robert	Gor. & Cath. Sts.	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1819	Potter, Eli S.	"	"	Yates Co., N. Y.	1865
Corson, Jacob	Bristol Street	Retired merchant	Lycoming Co., Pa.	1811	Pierson, Edward S.	Gibson Street	Merchant miller	Genesee Co., N. Y.	1870
Chapin, Thaddeus	Sp. & T. Chapin	Farmer and fruit grower	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1803	Purdy, James B.	"	Manfr. of Towsley's patent joint spring bed; manufactory, Main Street	Oneida Co., N. Y.	1856
DeWitt, Henry G.	White Street	Clergyman	Cayuga Co., N. Y.	1861	Parmelee, George N.	Gorham Street	Dry goods	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1846
Draper, John C.	Main Street	Banker	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1826	Pratt, Col. S. B.	Main Street	Prop. Webster House billiard parlor	"	1845
Dawey, Willoughby Z.	"	Wholesale and retail grocer	Oneida Co., N. Y.	1872	Reed, Geo. G.	Chapin Street	Blacksmith	"	1824
Davis, Hiram	"	Manfr. and dealer in all kinds of light and heavy harness	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1829	Richardson, Maj. C. A.	"	Lawyer and surrogate	Cortland Co., N. Y.	1855
English, Rev. Dennis	"	Pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church	Tipperary, Ireland	1859	Rice, Frank	Main Street	District attorney	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1845
Ellis, Frank A.	"	Dry goods	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1846	Raines, Jr., John	Gorham Street	Insurance agent	"	1840
Faurot, Jacob P.	Gorham Street	Lawyer	"	1825	Randall, John T.	Cross Street	Dry goods and carpets	"	1846
Faber, Peter	Chapin Street	Manufacturer of carriages	Urbach, France	1850	Supplee, Chas. Y.	Main Street	Shirt manfr. and dealer in hats, caps, and gents' furnishing goods	"	1839
Faber, J. Peter	"	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1853	Smith, James W.	Cross Street	Clerk U. S. pension office	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1873
Foster, John G.	Clark Street	Carriage maker	Cayuga Co., N. Y.	1872	Stannard, Frank J.	Centre Street	Lawyer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1854
Finley, Marshall	Atwater Street	Photographer & dealer in musical instr.	Windsor Co., Vt.	1834	Stark, Henry F.	Main Street	Dealer in real estate and agr. implem'ts.	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1835
Finley, Horace M.	Howell Street	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1839	Shafer, Daniel	Bristol Street	Merchant tailor	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1837
Finley, Geo. A.	Atwater Street	"	"	"	Steson, Wm. L.	Main Street	Proprietor of the Tracy House	Madison Co., N. Y.	1872
Francis, John B.	Bristol Street	Furniture and undertaking	Hartford Co., Conn.	1841	Tyler, Edward G.	Gibson Street	President of the First National Bank	Susquehanna Co., Pa.	1848
Granger, J. Albert	Howell Street	Lawyer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1831	Torrey, Samuel H.	Main Street	Lawyer and coal dealer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1818
Gardner, Elisha W.	Gibson Street	"	"	1820	Tracy, Joshua	"	Commission and produce	"	1819
Grimes, Hollister N.	Main Street	Wholesale and retail grocer	Onondaga Co., N. Y.	1836	Van Denbergh, P. S.	"	Manfr. grape boxes and also fruit dryer by the Alden process	"	1842
Gillett, Amos H.	Chapin Street	Dry goods and carpets	Steuben Co., N. Y.	1864	Williams, Geo. N.	Howell Street	County treasurer and banker	"	1837
Gillett, Amos H.	Chapin Street	"	Yates Co., N. Y.	1840	Wakeman, Frank S.	Public Square	Canandaigua Hotel	Niagara Co., N. Y.	1875
Harris, F. H.	Gibson Street	Stenographic law reporter	Yates Co., N. Y.	1840	Whiting, John C.	Coy Street	Manfr. of chilled plows, gen. rep. of agr. implements, steam engines, etc.	King Co., N. H.	1874
Hicks, Edwin H.	"	Lawyer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1830					
Hicks, Washington L.	Spring Street	County clerk	"	1825					
Hubbell, Walter S.	Main Street	Lawyer	"	1824					
Heinbuck, Henry	Phenix Street	Carriage ironer and blacksmith	Erie Co., N. Y.	1876					
Herrington, John	Main Street	Blacksmith	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1861					
Hamlin, F. H.	"	Lawyer	"	1846					

CANANDAIGUA TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.	NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.
Arnold, Dennis	Farmer	Londonderry, Vt.	1809	Padelford.	Herrington, Elijah	Farmer	Rensselaer Co., N. Y.	1841	Canandaigua.
Bell, John	"	Dumfriesshire, Scotl'd.	1839	Cheshire.	Hickox, James S.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1830	"
Barnes, Hordimon	"	Leicestershire, Eng.	1835	"	Hickox, Capt. George	"	"	1802	"
Booth, Enos M.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1844	"	Johnson, John L.	"	Monmouth Co., N. J.	1824	Cheshire.
Beeman, W. M.	"	"	1818	Canandaigua.	Larner, Frank	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1849	Canandaigua.
Berry, Richardson	"	Derry, Ireland	1842	"	Lee, Polly	"	"	1809	"
Baker, Daniel J.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1814	"	Mather, Lente C.	" and seterinarian	"	1849	Academy.
Cost, Thomas H.	"	"	1831	"	Murray, Robert	"	Down, Ireland	1843	Cheshire.
Castle, Francis J.	"	"	1808	"	Maltman, John	"	Wigton, Scotland	1833	Canandaigua.
Cooley, Capt. John B.	"	"	1814	"	Mapes, Byron G.	"	Yates Co., N. Y.	1869	"
Cooley, Albert B.	"	"	1815	"	Meath, Bernard	"	Wicklow, Ireland	1847	"
Clark, John	"	Yorkshire, England	1835	"	Morse, Edward H.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1816	"
Chase, James E.	"	Montgomery Co., N. Y.	1844	Cheshire.	Padelford, Harvey	"	"	1831	Padelford Sta.
Curtis, George	"	Bennington Co., Vt.	1828	"	Potter, John W.	" and horse-breeder	Yates Co., N. Y.	1869	Canandaigua.
Case, Hiram	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1803	Canandaigua.	Park, Myron	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1812	"
Douglass, Samuel	" and stock raiser	Rensselaer Co., N. Y.	1857	"	Porter, Philetus W.	" and carpenter	"	1847	"
Dennis, Thomas	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1850	Cheshire.	Reddout, Wilbur N.	"	Yates Co., N. Y.	1873	"
Deuel, George M.	"	"	1844	"	Remington, Thomas B.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1819	"
Davis, Hiram	Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of light and heavy harness	"	"	Canandaigua.	Sutherland, Henry C.	"	"	1844	"
Dietz, Hiram J.	Farmer	Albany Co., N. Y.	1810	"	Silvernail, Peter	"	Yates Co., N. Y.	1865	Cheshire.
Duraud, L. M.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1834	"	Sexton, Mrs. Jane	"	Madison Co., N. Y.	1863	Canandaigua.
Elwell, Dyre	"	Bennington Co., Vt.	1844	"	Sexton, Lewis R.	Local editor of the <i>Troy Whig</i>	"	1863	"
Fairfield, William	"	Montgomery Co., Md.	1828	"	Sackett, Col. Augustin	Farmer	Litchfield Co., Conn.	1812	"
Gage, Caleb	"	Sullivan Co., N. H.	1817	"	Sackett, George B.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1824	"
Gunnison, Levi B.	"	"	1817	"	Sackett, Frederick A.	"	"	1818	"
Gilder, Henry	" and hop grower	Steuben Co., N. Y.	1855	"	Sutherland, Thompson	"	Dutchess Co., N. Y.	1834	"
Gooding, Timothy W.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1818	"	Sutherland, Lewis T.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1849	"
Hitchcock, Munson	"	Hartford Co., Conn.	1831	"	Shepard, C. E.	"	"	1828	"
Housel, Caroline	"	S. Westport Co., Mass.	1820	Academy.	Tillotson, Lorenzo H.	"	"	1822	"
Haire, James	" and fruit-grower	Yates Co., N. Y.	1858	Canandaigua.	Thatcher, Lyman	"	"	1814	Academy.
Hickox, Henry B.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1833	"	Thomas, Mrs. Ann J.	"	"	1820	Canandaigua.
Howey, Joel M.	"	"	1819	"	Williams, Oliver S.	" and carpenter	Rensselaer Co., N. Y.	1797	"
Hunn, Nathan E.	"	"	1828	"	Williams, Thomas H.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1841	"
Haskell, Levi	"	Belcher, Mass.	1816	Cheshire.	Ward, Charles	"	"	1804	"
Herrington, Earl P.	" and carpenter	Rensselaer Co., N. Y.	1841	Canandaigua.	Ward, Moses	" and minister	Berkshire Co., Mass.	1796	Cheshire.
					Whorral, James	Fruit-grower	Warwickshire, Eng.	1852	Canandaigua.

HISTORY OF ONTARIO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

TOWN AND VILLAGE OF GENEVA.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.
Anthony, S. N.	Washington St.	Police justice and insurance, Geneva.	Windsor Co., Vt.	1844	Haviland, Wm. W.	Washington St.	Importer, wholesale and retail dealer in foreign and domestic liquors.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1850
Angus, L. W.	Grove Street.	Town clerk, Geneva.	Yates Co., N. Y.	1844	Hallett, F.	Exchange Street.	Auction and commission house.	Ionia Co., Mich.	1855
Avery, J. P., M.D.	William Street.	Physician and surgeon.	Herkimer Co., N. Y.	1855	Higgins, James	"	Grocery and provision store.	Tyrone, Ireland.	1847
Alcock, Charles.	Exchange Street.	Boarding-house.	Nottinghamshire, Eng.	1835	Hammond, A.	Genesee Street.	Nurseryman.	Devonshire, England.	1858
Alcock, Charles.	Main Street.	Meat-market and butcher.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1841	Hindmarch, W. H.	Main Street.	Meat market and butcher.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1852
Armstrong, W. F.	"	Blacksmith.	Chemung Co., N. Y.	1875	Hallenbeck, D. W.	Seneca Street.	Wholesale and retail grocer.	Columbia Co., N. Y.	1868
Atkins, T.	"	Boarding-house, mechanic.	"	1851	Holcomb, E. L.	Main Street.	Farmer, fruit grower, and dealer in stock.	Orange Co., N. Y.	1852
Anslay, J. W.	Pre-emption St.	Farmer and fruit grower.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1831	Herendeen, L.	"	Nurseryman, firm of Sears, Henry & Co.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1833
Affleck, David	Genesee Street.	Merchant miller and grain dealer.	Peeblesshire, Scotland.	1849	Henry, David H.	Elm Avenue.	"	Bennington Co., Vt.	1848
Backenstose, Dwight B.	Seneca Street.	Attorney and counselor-at-law.	Yates Co., N. Y.	1859	Haviland, A.	South of Main St.	Farmer.	Dutchess Co., N. Y.	1825
Bean, John E.	"	"	Yorkshire, England.	1841	Halstead, J. J.	Castle Street.	" retired.	Suffolk, England.	1866
Baldwin, S.	Exchange Street.	"	Otsego Co., N. Y.	1846	Houlton, Robert.	Jay Street.	State Senator, elected 1875; member of Assembly 1874 and 1875.	Tompkins Co., N. Y.	1850
Burrall, E. J.	William Street.	Insurance and real estate broker.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1826	Henson, T. H.	Washington and Pultney Sts.	Blacksmith and general jobber.	Leicestershire, Eng.	1842
Brush, Rev. W. W.	Pultney Street.	Pastor Reformed Church, Geneva.	Ulster Co., N. Y.	1872	Hogarth, Rev. W., D.D.	Genesee Street.	Pastor Presbyterian Church, Geneva.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1814
Becker, P.	Exchange Street.	Proprietor American Hotel, Geneva.	Bavaria, Germany.	1855	Hemip, C. L.	Milton Street.	Postmaster, Geneva.	"	1822
Barnes, Mrs. M. E.	Seneca Street.	Millinery and fancy goods.	Yates Co., N. Y.	1872	Hemip, Charles M.	Seneca Street.	Attorney and counselor-at-law.	"	1852
Bradley, L.	Exchange Street.	Undertaker, firm of Beach & Bradley.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1847	Hurd, Edgar H.	Main Street.	"	Chenango Co., N. Y.	1836
Barber, Wm. C.	Main Street.	Undertaker.	"	1829	Hassan, John E.	"	Carriage manufacturer.	Derry, Ireland.	1849
Barbour, W. G.	"	Pattern maker.	Cayuga Co., N. Y.	1843	Ide, J. A.	Exchange Street.	Blacksmith.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1842
Bush, Peter L.	Genesee Street.	Farmer, retired.	Bergen Co., N. J.	1816	Jamieson, R.	Madison Street.	Plumber, steam and gas fitter and dealer.	Renfrew, Scotland.	1869
Backenstose, Mrs. John	Park Place.	"	Schuyler Co., N. Y.	1823	Kipp, Charles.	Seneca Street.	Importer of earthen-ware, china, and glass-ware.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1836
Black, Miss S. W.	"	Principal select school for young ladies and little girls.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1836	Keyes, B. W.	Castle and Genesee Streets.	Carriage manufacturer.	Cayuga Co., N. Y.	1836
Bourn, Wm.	West Jackson St.	Contractor and builder.	"	1816	Keyes, Jr., B. W.	"	Carriage manufacturer, trustee village of Geneva.	"	1840
Bilbrow, Mrs. Agnes	Main Street.	Farmer and fruit grower.	Glasgow, Scotland.	1816	Kent, Enos.	Exchange Street.	Merchant tailor, men's and boys' clothing, and gents' furnishing goods.	Ancaster, Ont.	1843
Bilbrow, Robert.	"	Farmer, fruit grower, and proprietor of vineyard.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1842	Knight, Richard.	"	Grocery and provision store.	Kent, England.	1829
Barnes, James G.	"	Farmer and stock grower.	"	1805	Klube, G.	"	Manufacturer of light and heavy harness, and horse-furnishing goods.	Oldisleben, Germany.	1850
Bean, Charles.	Maple Hill Street.	Retired merchant, farmer. Elected justice of the peace 1876.	Yorkshire, England.	1837	Lewis, C. E.	Seneca Street.	Hats, caps, and furnishing goods.	Jefferson Co., N. Y.	1875
Black, Mrs. Margaret.	Pre-emption St.	Farmer and fruit grower.	London, England.	1834	Lentz, John.	Exchange Street.	Eating-house.	Argau, Switzerland.	1850
Brown, Mrs. J. W.	Castle Street.	Dealer in human hair, ladies' fine hair-work. Switches made to order.	Lynn Co., Conn.	1853	Loomis, W. R.	Castle Street.	Forwarder, shipper, and dealer in coal.	Columbia Co., N. Y.	1869
Burns, J. S.	Genesee Street.	Foreman B. W. Keyes' carriage man'y.	Kenny, Ireland.	1851	Loomis, Henry H.	Pre-emption St.	Farmer, hop raiser, and dealer in western lands.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1817
Burns, J.	Main Street.	Ice business, nurseryman, and dealer in nursery stock.	Kings, Ireland.	1844	Langdon, T.	Tillman Street.	Grocery and provision store.	Kings, Ireland.	1857
Covert, N. B., M.D.	"	Physician and surgeon.	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1864	Lyon, George.	Pre-emption St.	Nurseryman and hop grower.	Yorkshire, England.	1846
Carpenter, C. H., M.D.	Castle Street.	"	Herkimer Co., N. Y.	1842	Malette, James.	Seneca Street.	Publisher of <i>Courier</i> (Rep.).	Chenango Co., N. Y.	1876
Clapp, H. K.	Main Street.	Assistant, Geneva Classical and Union School.	Wayne Co., N. Y.	1866	Mason, F. O.	Cor. Seneca and Exchange Sts.	County judge, elected 1872.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1833
Chester, Frederick.	Park Place.	Sec'y and treasurer Geneva Optical Co.	Niagara Co., N. Y.	1855	McManus, Very Rev. J. T.	Exchange Street.	Pastor St. Francis de Sales.	Fermagh, Ireland.	1858
Clark, A. R.	Elmwood Street.	Foreman Geneva Optical Co.	Hampden Co., Mass.	1872	Mitchell, Robert.	Seneca Street.	Boot, shoe, and leather dealer.	Suffolk, England.	1831
Chase, R. C., & Co.	Seneca Street.	Nurserymen and dealers in nursery stock.	Oxford Co., Maine.	1872	Mills, Mrs. M. J. Grow.	"	Cloak and dress making.	Monroe Co., N. Y.	1846
Crawford, I. W.	Exchange Street.	Tailor.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1822	Myers, G. H.	Tillman Street.	U. S. deputy marshal and constable.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1832
Culver, Miss P. A.	Seneca Street.	Millinery.	Sussex Co., N. Y.	1869	McDonald, Mrs. I.	Seneca Street.	Livery, sale, and exchange stable.	Livingston Co., N. Y.	1840
Codington, C. S.	Exchange Street.	Boat builder, boats to let; manufacturer of Past Time Washing Machine.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1850	McCurdy, Thos. R.	Exchange Street.	Genesee Steam Bending and Spoke Works.	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1870
Covert, Tunis R.	"	Farmer, retired.	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1864	McBlain, Thomas.	North Street.	Lumber dealer and manufacturer.	Providence Co., R. I.	1854
Coutant, J. W.	Main Street.	Cooper.	Ulster Co., N. Y.	1860	Mackay, John.	Main Street.	Sash, blinds, and door manufactory.	Lanark, Scotland.	1840
Catchpole, Daniel.	Genesee Street.	Firm of T. Smith & Co., Geneva Steam Bending and Spoke Works.	Suffolk, England.	1836	More, Daniel E.	Castle Street.	Contractor and builder.	Queens, Ireland.	1849
Catchpole, Alfred.	Lewis Street.	Engineer Geneva Steam Engine and Boiler Works.	Tyrone, Ireland.	1847	Morrison, A. B.	"	Contractor and builder.	Washington Co., N. Y.	1865
Clark, Charles.	Exchange Street.	Grocery and provision store.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1820	Mensch, Mrs. N. J.	Genesee Street.	Col. 129th Reg. N. Y. S. militia.	Wells Co., Indiana.	1860
Clark, G. G.	Castle Street.	Pump manufacturer, Whedon's Patent Cement, and ag't Johnston Harvester.	Meath, Ireland.	1847	Miller, Chas. D.	Main Street.	Farmer.	Oneida Co., N. Y.	1869
Coursey, Patrick.	Exchange Street.	Tanner and dealer in wool.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1807	McIntire, Charles.	South of Main St.	Nurseryman and farmer.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1850
Coursey, Stephen.	"	"	"	1847	McKelvie, Wm. G.	Penn Yan Road.	Farmer and grain grower.	"	1814
Carter, Miss L. C.	Main Street.	"	"	1847	McIntire, S. S.	"	Justice of the peace and farmer.	"	1836
Coleman, Wm. H.	Elmwood Place.	Nurseryman, firm of Merritt & Coleman.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1807	McBlain, Samuel.	Pre-emption St.	Photographer.	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1861
Cook, Mrs. Eliza E.	Washington St.	Shoe maker and justice of the peace.	Hartford Co., Conn.	1870	McCartey, A.	Seneca Street.	India ink, water colors, and crayon work.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1837
Clark, C. W.	Park Place.	Merchant tailor.	Kent, England.	1851	McCartey, Mrs. A.	"	Contractor and builder.	Tioga Co., Pa.	1844
Cobleigh, A. M.	Main Street.	Retired merchant, nurseryman and fruit grower.	Worcester Co., Mass.	1836	McDougall, G. C.	Pultney Street.	Nurserymen, fruit-growers, and farmers.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1822
Clark, Grosvenor.	Penn Yan Road.	Retired merchant, nurseryman and fruit grower.	Windsor Co., Vt.	1834	Mullender, Miss Marg't	Pre-emption St.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1848
Chipperfield, Wm.	Castle Street.	Carpenter and joiner.	Otsego Co., N. Y.	1868	Maxwell, T. C., & Bros.	Castle Street.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1822
Clarke, F. M.	Cor. Pultney and High Streets.	"	Suffolk, England.	1845	Mallory, S. S.	Seneca and Exchange Streets.	Proprietor of Franklin House, Geneva.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1827
Combs, Wm.	William Street.	Nurseryman and dealer in nursery stock.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1841	Nelson, Rev. H. A., D.D.	Main Street.	Pastor 1st Presbyterian Church, Geneva.	Hampshire Co., Mass.	1874
Crane, Philip.	"	Machinist, retired. Patentee Past Time Washing Machine.	Oneida Co., N. Y.	1820	Nelson, D. P.	Exchange Street.	Manufacturer of harness and dealer in willow-ware.	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1842
Clegg, B. F.	Seneca Street.	Barber and hair-dresser, firm of Clegg & Co.	Peel, Isle of Man.	1828	Nester, S. K.	Lake Street.	Genesee Malt House.	Schuykill Co., Pa.	1860
Dusinberre, Geo. B.	"	Attorney, etc. County judge 1860 to 1869.	Toronto, Canada.	1858	Neele, Mrs. C. J.	Seneca Street.	Millinery and fancy goods.	New York Co., N. Y.	1833
Dennison, George.	Pultney Street.	Shoe maker and justice of the peace.	Ulster Co., N. Y.	1853	Otley, T. B.	Cor. Main and Castle Streets.	Grocery and provisions.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1847
Dove, Wm. G.	North Street.	Town collector, Geneva, contractor and brick maker.	Derry, Ireland.	1855	Owen, T. L.	Genesee Street.	Special and adjusting agent, lake, river, and canal insurance.	Orleans Co., N. Y.	1847
Durkee, Briggs, & Boyd	Seneca Street.	Painting, graining, sign lettering, cal-somining, and wall papering.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1847	Parker, S. H.	Seneca Street.	Publisher of <i>Gazette</i> (Dem.).	Schuyler Co., N. Y.	1823
Dox, George N., M.D.	Park Place.	Physician and surgeon.	"	1875	Perry, Rev. Wm. Stevens, D.D.	Main Street.	President of Hobart College; rector of Trinity Church, Geneva; secretary General Convention Prot. E. Church; and historiographer of the American Church.	Providence Co., R. I.	1869
Dutton, D.	William Street.	Principal West Branch School, Geneva.	"	1819	Pickett, J. H.	Seneca Street.	Manfr. and dealer in hats and furs.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1824
Dunning, Wm. B.	Cor. Exchange & Warehouse Sts.	"	"	1818	Potter, W. G.	Exchange Street.	Prop'r. Geneva Marble & Granite Works.	Litchfield Co., Conn.	1868
Dakin, E.	Elm Street.	New York Central Iron Works.	Wayne Co., N. Y.	1841	Persons, S. F.	Elmwood Ave.	Carpenter and joiner.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1840
Durrant, Wm. P.	Washington St.	Coal, plaster, wood, and lime.	Middlesex Co., Mass.	1828	Pembroke, Michael.	Cor. Main & Castle Streets.	Grocery and provision store.	Kerry, Ireland.	1851
Dorsey, G. C.	Exchange Street.	Jeweler.	Suffolk, England.	1831	Payne, John.	Main Street.	"	Kent, England.	1833
DeLancey, Mrs. John P.	Main Street.	Wholesale and retail grocer.	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1848	Peyton, Mrs. R.	"	"	New York Co., N. Y.	1831
De-Voll, Mrs. D. T.	"	"	New Haven Co., Conn.	1809	Powis, Miss Louisa.	"	"	Middlesexshire, Eng.	1859
Davis, Captain Elias.	Exchange Street.	Captain steamer Samuel K. Nester and Genudewah.	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1874	Patterson, J. D.	St. Clair Street.	Farmer.	Rockingham Co., N. H.	1870
De Zeng, Wm. S.	Hamilton Street.	Glass manufacturer, retired.	Steuben Co., N. Y.	1832	Prentice, David, D.D.	Park Place.	Professor of Greek and Latin, Hobart College (deceased).	Litchfield Co., Conn.	1836
Eddy, H. L., M.D.	William Street.	Physician and surgeon.	Herkimer Co., N. Y.	1812	Price, Wm.	Penn Yan Road.	Farmer and grain raiser.	Halifax, Penna.	1793
Eddy, H. M.	"	"	Wayne Co., N. Y.	1859	Parker, G.	Castle Street.	Contractor and builder.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1825
Evered, John.	Castle Street.	Machinist, retired.	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1859	Robinson, A.	Genesee Street.	Supervisor of Geneva, coal dealer.	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1857
French, George W.	William Street.	Justice of the peace.	Suffolk, England.	1850	Rankine, Rev. Jas., D.D.	William Street.	Rector of St. Peter's, the Memorial Church of Bishop De Lancey, and rector of De Lancey Divinity School.	Ayreshire, Scotland.	1835
Foot, Samuel A.	Hamilton Street.	Ex-judge Court of Appeals of New York State.	Washington Co., N. Y.	1857	Rose, A. P.	North Street.	Attorney and counselor-at-law.	Wayne Co., N. Y.	1845
Fox, H. F.	Exchange Street.	Cigar manufacturer and dealer in pipes and tobacco.	Litchfield Co., Conn.	1847	Rose, O. J. C.	Seneca Street.	Hardware.	New York Co., N. Y.	1861
Furman, Mrs. A. M.	Seneca Street.	Dress and cloak making.	Saxony, Germany.	1859	Rush, Mrs. D. A.	"	Millinery and fancy goods.	Wayne Co., N. Y.	1872
Fisher, Louis.	Exchange Street.	Meat market and butcher.	Yates Co., N. Y.	1872	Ruel, Dr. B.	"	Dentist.	Saratoga Co., N. Y.	1848
Fulton, Hugh.	Washington St.	Manufacturer of tinware, jobber of peddlers' supplies.	Saxony, Germany.	1846	Rutherford, A. J.	"	Genesee Book Bindery, Blank Book Manufactory, job ruling and binding.	Cambridge, England.	1876
Fox, E. W.	Exchange Street.	Eating-house.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1838	Robinson, S. D.	Genesee Street.	"	Ulster Co., N. Y.	1867
Fleming, Amos.	Tillman Street.	Foreman Geneva Marble Works.	Gera, Germany.	1851	Richards, Allen B.	Exchange Street.	Maurf. of harness, dealer in trunks, whips, and horse-furnishing goods.	Berks Co., Pa.	1854
Ford, Mrs. J. E.	Depot Street.	Telegraph operator and ticket agent N. Y. C. R. R.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1847	Rennyson, G. W.	"	Auction and commission house.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1848
Frisbie, Jas. A.	North Street.	Forwarder, shipper, and dealer in coal.	Madison Co., N. Y.	1874	Reed, Benjamin.	Main Street.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Putnam Co., N. Y.	1859
Folger, Charles J.	Main Street.	Sub-treas. U. S. 1869 to 1870; county judge of Ontario 1852 to 1856; judge of Court of Appeals from Jan. 1870; State Senator 1862 to 1869, inclusive.	Bradford Co., Pa.	1869	Reed, Nathan.	Jefferson Street.	Farmer, retired.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1797
Gaylord, P.	Grove Street.	Contractor and builder, assessor town and village of Geneva.	Nantucket Co., Mass.	1831	Root, G. W.	Castle Street.	Nurseryman and dealer in nursery stock, firm of Atwood, Root & Co.	Hartford Co., Conn.	1853
Green, Patrick.	Castle Street.	Meat market and butcher.	Hampshire Co., Mass.	1835	Sill, Wm. E.	Main Street.	Ex-Pres. Bank of Geneva, attorney, etc.	Oneida Co., N. Y.	1817
Garrison, James A.	Main Street.	Carriage manufacturer.	Queens, Ireland.	1849	Sill, Theodore.	Exchange Street.	Attorney and counselor-at-law.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1843
Gasper, George W.	Cor. Main & Castle Streets.	Grocery and provision, trustee village of Geneva.	Yates Co., N. Y.	1872	Swift, Com. J. W.	Main Street.	United States navy.	Taunton, Mass.	1844
Gnlick, Wm.	Genesee Street.	Moulder.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1834	Smith, A. B., M.D.	Park Place.	Proprietor Geneva Hygienic Institute.	Tompkins Co., N. Y.	1855
Glanville, Henry.	Main Street.	Dealer in real estate, agent for the Glanville double welt and stay boots and shoes.	Fulton Co., N. Y.	1840	Smith, J. W.	Main Street.	Merchant, firm of J. W. Smith & Co.	Gloucester Co., Mass.	1825
Green, J.	Genesee Street.	Butcher, retired.	Quebec, Canada.	1828	Smith, Solomon E.	"	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1826
Haight, M. C.	Seneca Street.	Watches, clocks, jewelry, and silverware.	Clare, Ireland.	1840	Seelye, G. C.	Genesee Street.	Merchant.	Rensselaer Co., N. Y.	1828
Hinchley, A. S.	"	Photographer.	Dutchess Co., N. Y.	1862	Stainton, Mrs. H. L.	Seneca Street.	Cloak and dress making.	Cork, Ireland.	1824
Higgins, W. L.	Pultney Street.	Meat market.	Wayne Co., N. Y.	1866	Suydam, W. H.	Exchange Street.	Prop. International Hotel, Geneva; clk. of village of Geneva; sec. and treas. of Fire Department.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1848
Harris, Edwin.	Seneca Street.	Watches, clocks, jewelry, and silverware.	Genesee Co., N. Y.	1868	Suydam, H. L.	"	Portrait and landscape painter.	Württemberg, Germany.	1864
Hoeffer, George.	Exchange Street.	Confectioneries and toys.	Kent, England.	1863	Stiegelmaier, Wm. H.	"	Telegrapher and tobacconist.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1845
Howland, C. W.	Seneca Street.	Book man'g., job ruling and binding.	Nuremberg, Germany.	1868	Stotenbur, A.	William Street.	"	Roxburyshire, Scot'ld.	1840
Hemip, G. M.	Exchange Street.	Groceries, crockery, glass, & willow-ware.	Monroe Co., N. Y.	1876	Soon, J. T.	Genesee Street.	Meat market and butcher.		
Herrick, Wm. A.	"	Flour and feed store.	Yates Co., N. Y.	1842					
			Hampden Co., Mass.	1854					

HISTORY OF ONTARIO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

TOWN AND VILLAGE OF GENEVA.—(Continued.)

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.
Skilton, T. J.	Main Street	Hardware, stoves, and agricultural tools	Litchfield Co., Conn.	1866	Thornton, Abraham	Exchange Street	Teamster and general carrier	Cavan, Ireland	1848
Simpson, M. K.	Lake Street	Carriage and sleigh manufacturer; plain and ornamental painting	Orange Co., N. Y.	1857	Thomas, Mrs. L.	Main Street	Artist	Wayne Co., N. Y.	1851
Simpson, E. S.	"	"	"	1858	Tuttle, F. Marion	"	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1839
Smith, A. Buttes	Main Street	Lumber dealer and manufacturer	Cleveland Co., O.	1870	Tompkins, Mrs. B. P.	Park Place	"	Yates Co., N. Y.	1849
Sproul, Miss Jane	Castle Street	Tailoress	Tyrone, Ireland	1867	Turk, Andrew	South of Main St.	Glass blower, retired, and farmer	Albany Co., N. Y.	1808
Smith, William	"	Nurseryman, firm of T. Smith & Co.	Kent, England	1843	Tills, William	Washington St.	Nurseryman and farmer	Suffolk, England	1841
Smith, Thomas	"	Nurseryman: Geneva Steam Bending and Spoke Works	"	1837	Tucker, Erastus	Pre-emption St.	Farmer and fruit grower	Steuben Co., N. Y.	1830
Siglar, E. T.	Main Street	Carpenter and joiner	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1843	Taylor, Wm.	Exchange Street	Carriage maker	Norfolk, England	1835
Shanley, Mrs. Peter	"	Grocery and provision	Louth, Ireland	1849	Van Rensselaer, M. D., LL.D.	Main Street	President Hobart College 1872 to 1876	Albany Co., N. Y.	1869
Stoddard, E. W.	"	Attorney and counsellor (deceased)	Salisbury, Conn.	1796	Vail, John P.	Seneca Street	Photographer	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1872
Schieffelin, S. A.	"	Retired, New York	New York Co., N. Y.	1869	Vrooman, W. H.	Pultney Street	Principal and superintendent Geneva Classical and Union School	Montgomery Co., N. Y.	1823
Smith, N. B.	Castle Street	Police constable	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1846	Vredenburg, A. G.	Tillman Street	Coach and ornamental painter	Westchester Co., N. Y.	1856
Steele, C. A.	North Street	Station agent N. Y. C. R. R.; firm of Catchpole & Steele, steam-engine and boilers	Livingston Co., N. Y.	1840	Vail, J. G.	Seneca Street	Photographer	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1861
Squires, E. N.	Geneva Street	With W. B. Dunning, N. Y. Central Iron Works	Bennington Co., Vt.	1860	Ver Plank, Samuel H.	Cor. Seneca and Exchange Sts.	President Geneva National Bank	Albany Co., N. Y.	1839
Slosson, Mrs. B.	South of Main St.	"	New York Co., N. Y.	1838	Van Eps, F. E.	Castle Street	Nurseryman and dealer in nursery stock, and farmer	Oswego Co., N. Y.	1863
Snell, M.	Penn Yan Road	Farmer and dairyman	Montgomery Co., N. Y.	1868	Van Eps, A. Y.	"	"	"	1863
Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth	Castle Street	Private boarding-house	New York Co., N. Y.	1837	Van Gieson, M.	Washington St.	Farmer	New York Co., N. Y.	1849
Sieson, Mrs. H. A.	Cor. Pultney and Elmwood Ave.	"	Wayne Co., N. Y.	1868	Van Ness, Wm.	Castle Street	Constable	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1825
Stockwell, M. M.	Milton Street	Carriage and house painter	Washington Co., N. Y.	1840	Wilson, Matthew	Seneca Street	President village of Geneva; wall paper, oils, paints, etc.	Longford, Ireland	1839
Smith, Jerediah, M.D.	Seneca Street	Physician and surgeon	Madison Co., N. Y.	1825	Walker, Col. Calvin	"	Attorney and counsellor-at-law	Albany Co., N. Y.	1823
Smith, Gerrit H.	Jay Street	Farmer	"	1861	Wyman, Geo. W.	"	Books and stationery	Akron Co., O.	1875
Steer, Abel	Cor. Pultney and Wash'gton Sts.	Carpenter and joiner	Sussex, England	1845	Wright, Wm. W.	North Street	Ex-canal commissioner and contractor	Jefferson Co., N. Y.	1859
Steer, James H.	Main Street	Foreman Courier office	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1845	Weyburn, E. M. D.	Geneva Street	Physician and surgeon	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1818
Slosson, Wm.	Castle Street	Nurseryman and farmer	New York Co., N. Y.	1837	Weyburn, H. D. M. D.	"	Physician, surgeon, and coroner	"	"
Thomas, Wm. A.	Exchange Street	Clerk, Robison's coal office	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1844	Wheeler, Capt. Anson	Exchange Street	Captain steamer Onondaga	Essex Co., N. Y.	1837
Tompkins, Charles	Exchange Street	Livery, sale, and exchange stable	"	1835	Warth, Samuel	"	Wholesale and retail grocer	New York Co., N. Y.	1847
Towler, J., M.D.	Main Street	Professor civil engineering, chemistry, anatomy, and modern languages, Hobart College	Yorkshire, England	1818	Warth, John S.	"	Book-keeper	Oneida Co., N. Y.	1847
Tileston, Mrs. C. H.	Seneca Street	Millinery, pinking and stamping	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1821	Warfield, B. F.	"	Auction and commission house	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1856
Taylor, George	Exchange Street	Bakery and confectionery	Norfolk, England	1838	Wilson, Wm. E.	Main Street	Farmer and fruit grower	York Co., Pa.	1815
Townsend, Mrs. L. G.	Genesee Street	"	Chenango Co., N. Y.	1862	Wride, John	Cor. Pultney and Milton Sts.	Fire and life insurance	Yorkshire, England	1828
					Yeoman, Charles	Tillman Street	Tailor	London, England	1851
					Young, W. L.	Seneca Street	Photographer	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1861

TOWN OF SENECA.

NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.	NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.
Barden, Sylvanus	Farmer	Yates Co., N. Y.	1849	Stanley.	Post, Frank J.	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1843	Flint Creek.
Blake, John W.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1826	"	Pierson, Myron E. T.	" and fruit raiser	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1852	Seneca Castle.
Barden, S. P.	"	"	1820	Bellona, Yates Co.	Page, Levi A.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1841	"
Barden, H. V.	" retired	"	1838	"	Ripley, Thos. G.	"	"	1816	Stanley.
Barden, Otis B.	"	"	1800	"	Rilands, Leonard I.	"	"	1818	"
Bill, Paul F.	"	"	1815	Hall's Corners.	Rilands, Geo.	"	"	1808	"
Burrell, Edward	"	"	1825	"	Robson, Joseph	"	"	1818	Hall's Corners.
Barron, David	"	Northumberland, Eng.	1801	Geneva.	Robson, W. N.	"	"	1823	"
Brayton, Henry	"	Herkimer Co., N. Y.	1861	Seneca Castle.	Rice, Chas.	"	"	1813	Geneva.
Bray, Cyrus	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1835	"	Read, Harriet S.	" retired	"	1810	"
Bell, Wm. M. D.	Physician and surgeon	"	1844	"	Ripley, John S.	"	"	1846	"
Charlton, Wm.	Farmer	"	1821	Stanley.	Ripley, Eleanor	" retired	"	1810	"
Crosier, Thos. W.	"	"	1832	Hall's Corners.	Ringer, Joseph V.	"	"	1832	"
Clark, David	"	"	1809	"	Stanley, Seth	Lumber and coal trade	"	1831	Stanley.
Connelly, Jas. A.	Pastor of Catholic Church	"	"	"	Squier, J. Fletcher	Farmer	"	1829	"
Dormar, Mary	Farmer, retired	"	1821	"	Stokoe, Edward	" retired	"	1810	Hall's Corners.
Dixon, Edward S.	General produce dealer	"	1836	"	Stokoe, James	"	"	1803	Gorham.
De Graff, James S.	Farmer	Montgomery Co., N. Y.	1830	Seneca Castle.	Speers, S. H.	"	"	1837	Hall's Corners.
Fulton, John S.	" retired	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1813	Stanley.	Squier, Russel	"	"	1802	Geneva.
Fish, Alexander	"	"	1811	Hall's Corners.	Squier, M. A.	" retired	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1855	"
Forster, Wm.	" retired	Northumberland, Eng.	1818	"	Thompson, Myron	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1839	Stanley.
Forsyth, Walter	House carpenter	Selkirk, Scotland	1848	"	Townsend, Jas.	"	"	1818	Geneva.
Gregory, Philip	Farmer, retired	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1801	Geneva.	Van Ostran, Julia A.	"	"	"	"
Harren, Wm. A.	"	New York, N. Y.	1839	Stanley.	Van Gelder, G. B.	" retired	Greene Co., N. Y.	1822	Seneca Castle.
Hipolite, E. W.	"	Steuben Co., N. Y.	1835	"	Whedon, Geo. M.	Lumber and coal trade	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1848	Stanley.
Harmon, Wm. P.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1819	"	Whedon, Henry	Farmer, retired	"	1821	"
Hutchinson, Jonathan	"	Cumberland, England	1854	"	Wilson, John	"	York Co., Pa.	1815	"
Hutchinson, John	"	"	1838	"	Wilson, David	"	"	1815	Bellona.
Hutchinson, James	"	"	1838	"	Watson, Foster	Carpenter and lumber dealer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1831	Hall's Corners.
Hall, T. W.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1812	Hall's Corners.	Webster, Lester	Farmer	"	1834	Geneva.
Haslett, Henry	"	Down, Ireland	1854	Geneva.	Whitney, Ami	"	"	1814	Flint Creek.
Johnson, Mrs. Wm.	"	Oneida Co., N. Y.	1846	"	Woods, Jr., James	" and justice of the peace	"	1825	"
Lawrence, Elbert	"	Greene Co., N. Y.	1857	Stanley.	Woods, John M.	"	"	1832	"
Metcalf, Henry A.	"	Yates Co., N. Y.	1854	Hall's Corners.	Whitney, Luther	" retired	Hampshire Co., Mass.	1791	Seneca Castle.
Moaw, Mrs. Robert	"	Onondaga Co., N. Y.	1853	Geneva.	Whitney, Otis	"	"	1791	"
McCauley, John R.	" and nurseryman	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1806	Stanley.	Whitney, C. C.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1819	"
Mellen, J. C.	"	Franklin Co., Mass.	1859	"	Whitney, Cheaney	" retired	"	1795	"
Means, Eliza S.	"	Sodus Co., N. Y.	1813	Geneva.	Young, William	Miller	Edinburgh, Scotland	1856	Stanley.
Ottley, Saml. P.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1826	Seneca Castle.	Young, Henry E.	" proprietor	Albany Co., N. Y.	1855	Seneca Castle.
Ottley, Chas.	"	"	1836	"	Young, Israel	"	Wayne Co., N. Y.	1857	"
Olmsted, Onos	"	"	1863	Deceased.					

TOWN OF HOPEWELL.

NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.	NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.
Benham, Jno. H.	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1817	Hopewell.	Larkins, Jas. E.	Farmer and justice	England	1840	Chapinville.
Baker, Miles	"	"	1799	Orleans P. O.	Lewis, David	"	"	1852	Hopewell.
Benham, D. C.	"	"	1826	Canandaigua.	Lincoln, Artemus D.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1851	Canandaigua.
Benham, Jr., Barzil	"	"	1829	Hopewell.	Lutting, Jacob	"	Ulster Co., N. Y.	1821	Shortsville.
Benham, Murray	"	"	1842	"	Marks, Walter	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1819	Chapinville.
Buchan, Miss M. A.	"	"	1818	Seneca Castle.	Moor, Chas. A.	"	"	1836	Shortsville.
Blanvelt, Aaron	"	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1870	Canandaigua.	Martin, Jacob	Manufacturer of spokes, wheels, etc.	Monroe Co., N. Y.	1859	Chapinville.
Beach, D. W.	"	Granby, Conn.	1798	Hopewell.	Martin, Mrs. E. D.	"	Waldo Co., Maine	1859	"
Brundage, Geo.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1813	Canandaigua.	Overacre, J. W.	Mechanic	Herkimer Co., N. Y.	1846	Shortsville.
Balcom, H. C.	"	"	1804	Hopewell.	Parsons, Elzer	Farmer	Yates Co., N. Y.	1849	Hopewell.
Cross, Cyrus	"	Schoharie Co., N. Y.	1860	"	Pettit, J. H.	Manufacturer of carriage wheels, Shortsville, N. Y.	"	"	"
Carrough, D. W.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1830	"	Pratt, Harvey	Farmer	Dutchess Co., N. Y.	1869	Shortsville.
Chapman, Philo B.	"	"	1825	Chapinville.	Pratt, Jonathan	Physician	Steuben Co., N. Y.	1832	Canandaigua.
Chapin, Geo. V.	School commissioner	"	1845	"	Redfield, Geo. S.	Farmer	Saratoga Co., N. Y.	1801	Hopewell.
Cram, Mrs. S. A.	Farmer	"	1826	Canandaigua.	Sheckel, R. H.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1842	Chapinville.
Chapin, Chas.	"	"	1817	"	Smith, Lucas	Merchant and custom miller	"	1809	Orleans P. O.
Case, Nelson S.	"	Monroe Co., N. Y.	1868	"	Stilts, T. H.	Farmer	Cayuga Co., N. Y.	1867	Shortsville.
Carrough, Stephen T.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1826	Hopewell.	Spangle, Jno	"	Steuben Co., N. Y.	1865	Canandaigua.
Depew, Jno.	"	"	1815	Canandaigua.	Trickey, John D.	"	Cumberland Co., N. J.	1811	Hopewell.
Fosket, Hathaway	"	Hampden Co., Mass.	1833	Hopewell.	Trickey, Chas. E.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1836	Chapinville.
Gates, Jos. B.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1802	Canandaigua.	Vrooman, Abraham	"	"	1850	Canandaigua.
Graviller, John	" and mason	Basle, Switzerland	1854	Chapinville.	Warner, Dan'l D. T.	"	Schenectady Co., N. Y.	1828	Orleans.
Hanna, A. J.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1872	Hopewell.	Watkins, Clinton	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1811	"
Henry, N. P.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1818	Chapinville.	Wadsworth, H. B.	Carpenter	"	1819	Hopewell.
Isenhour, Mrs. Mary	"	Flanders, N. J.	1806	Chapinville.	Watson, Jr., Lewis	Farmer	"	1852	Chapinville.
Knapp, H. F.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1828	Flint Creek.	Warner, Milton	"	Scotland	1855	Flint Creek.
Knapp, Oliver W.	"	"	1839	Hopewell.			Ontario Co., N. Y.	1824	Orleans.

HISTORY OF ONTARIO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

TOWN OF GORHAM.

NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.	NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.
Allen, J. H.	Physician and surgeon	Montgomery Co., N. Y.	1853	Gorham.	Lindsley, A. C.	Farming (Middlesex, Yates County)	Yates Co., N. Y.	1821	Rushville.
Baldwin, George	Farmer	Yates Co., N. Y.	1866	Rushville.	Miner, S.	Farmer	"	1812	Reed's Corners.
Boardman, H. M.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1806	"	Mott, Lucius	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1843	Gorham.
Blodgett, Wm.	"	Oneida Co., N. Y.	1808	"	Mead, James	"	"	1836	"
Blodgett, Avery	Retired	"	1808	"	McDonald, S.	"	Bennington Co., Vt.	1872	"
Blodgett, J. C.	"	"	1818	Gorham.	McLoud, J. E.	Proprietor of Gorham House	Yates Co., N. Y.	1872	"
Bennett, James	Farmer	Windsor Co., Vt.	1818	Rushville.	Nelson, James	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1836	"
Bucheleu, Richard M.	"	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1864	Gorham.	Pulver, J. M.	Justice of the peace and wool dealer	Columbia Co., N. Y.	1819	"
Brownell, M.	Steam thresher	Middlesex Co., N. J.	1832	Gorham.	Phillips, James E.	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1851	"
Chapman, C. G.	Farmer	Rensselaer Co., N. Y.	1864	Rushville.	Pettit, S. C.	"	Saratoga Co., N. Y.	1832	"
Cody, John H.	"	Berkshire Co., Mass.	1832	"	Phelps, J. P.	"	Warren Co., Pa.	1850	Rushville.
Davis, E. S.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1842	Reed's Corners.	Raymond, Geo. R.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1841	"
Ellas, Mrs. A. D. L.	Retired	Columbia Co., Pa.	1818	Rushville.	Russell, Allen	"	"	1817	"
Ferguson, Stephen	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1813	"	Robson, James	"	"	1821	Gorham.
Fisher, Wm. C.	"	Schenectady Co., N. Y.	1832	"	Robson, John	"	Northumberland, Eng.	1820	"
Fenton, George	Boot and shoe maker	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1850	Reed's Corners.	Robson, Wm.	"	"	1820	"
Freshour, John C.	Farmer, dealer in thorough-bred stock	Yorkshire, England	1840	Gorham.	Rodman, J. N.	carpenter and thresher	Yates Co., N. Y.	1861	"
Fisher, Mrs. John A.	Farming	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1823	Rushville.	Stearns, Addison	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1818	Rushville.
Fiero, John	"	"	1826	Stanley.	Stark, Mrs. Ann	"	"	1877	"
Green, Erastus	Farmer	Ulster Co., N. Y.	1801	Rushville.	Secor, James E.	"	Yates Co., N. Y.	1866	Gorham.
Green, Erastus H.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1838	Rushville.	Smith, Nathaniel	"	Orange Co., N. Y.	1820	Hopewell.
Gage, Amasa, 1st	"	"	1826	Canandaigua.	Stayton, Rawben W.	"	"	1836	Gorham.
Gage, Marion	"	"	1841	"	Toyer, S. A.	Teacher	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1834	Reed's Corners.
Gerrouid, Horace	"	"	1841	"	Underhill, John	Farmer	"	1825	"
Green, Charles	"	Madison Co., N. Y.	1835	Reed's Corners.	Wilson, T. F., and Stokoe, Wm. E.	Turning, planing, sawing; all kinds of machinery repaired—both iron and wood—manfrs. of cider	Yates Co., N. Y.	1849	Gorham.
Gage, Amasa, 2d	"	Yates Co., N. Y.	1866	Rushville.	Watkins, John T.	Manufacturer and dealer in harness, robes, trunks, valises, whips, etc., also repairing done	Ontario Co., N. Y.	.....	"
Harkness, Hiram	Retired	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1809	"	Woodward, Eli L.	Farmer	"	1839	Reed's Corners.
Hicks, Charles M.	Farmer	Wayne Co., N. Y.	1861	"	Witler, W. B.	"	Cayuga Co., N. Y.	1819	"
Harkness, D. B.	"	Yates Co., N. Y.	1839	"	Washburn, Geo. T.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1837	Rushville.
Halstead, Lewis	"	Yates Co., N. Y.	1868	"	Washburn, Myron	"	"	1818	"
Harris, John	"	"	1831	Reed's Corners.	Washburn, N. B.	"	"	1827	Reed's Corners.
Hannon, Geo. M.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1840	"	Whitaker, S. M.	"	Yates Co., N. Y.	1842	Gorham.
Jones, S. J.	Druggist	Rensselaer Co., N. Y.	1869	Rushville.	Washburn, Mrs. M. A.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1838	Rushville.
Johnson, Chas. B.	Farming	Yates Co., N. Y.	1848	"	Wilson, Milton J.	"	"	1842	"
Johnson, William	"	Yorkshire, England	1853	"	Wilson, Milford, J.	Rushville	"	1842	"
Ketchum, Wm.	Farmer	Rensselaer Co., N. Y.	1867	Gorham.	Young, Abraham	Farmer	Albany Co., N. Y.	1812	"
Knapp, Jacob	"	Yates Co., N. Y.	1868	Rushville.					
Larzelere, Wm. B.	"	Yates Co., N. Y.	1822	"					
Lewis, J. G.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1822	Gorham.					
Lewis, Eugene	"	"	1825	"					

TOWN OF PHELPS.

NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.	NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.
Burt, J.	Physician and surgeon	Windham Co., Vt.	1829	Phelps.	Norton, W. D.	General insurance agent	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1850	Phelps.
Boyden, A. L.	Hardware	"	1869	"	Oaks, Nathan	Farmer	"	1867	"
Baker, Fred	Barrel and stove manufacturer	Albany Co., N. Y.	1869	"	Pond, Geo.	Boots and shoes	Madison Co., N. Y.	1867	"
Brown, Edgar N.	Carpenter and joiner	Berkshire Co., Mass.	1855	"	Parsons, T. J.	Farmer	Yates Co., N. Y.	1850	Clifton Springs.
Burgess, Alfred	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1821	Arcadia.	Partridge, S. S.	Attorney-at-law	Monroe Co., N. Y.	1870	Phelps.
Bramhall, Mrs. Mary D.	Retired	"	1825	Phelps.	Pritchard, Geo. C.	Physician, homoeopathic and analytical.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1830	"
Brignall, Stephen	Farmer	Kent, England	1847	Oak's Corners.	Pearce, Geo.	Farming	Kent, England	1830	"
Boys, Mrs. Nancy	" and gardener	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1834	West Junius.	Robison, Simon P.	" hotel propr., and keeping P. O.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1823	Gypsum.
Corwin, Mrs. S. C.	"	"	1824	Phelps.	Robison, Andrew J.	"	"	1817	"
Drysdale, Wm.	Editor <i>Citizen and News</i>	Lancaster Co., Pa.	1872	"	Roy, Isaac	"	"	1817	Phelps.
Donnelly, J.	Farmer	Onondaga Co., N. Y.	1867	"	Root, Francis	"	"	1806	"
Fox, Wm.	"	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1865	Clifton Springs.	Salisbury, C. B.	"	"	.....	"
Fowler, Mrs. Isabella	"	Albany Co., N. Y.	1813	Geneva.	Stephenson, D.	Attorney-at-law	Wayne Co., N. Y.	1842	"
French, Mrs. Jennie M.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1841	"	Steer, C. H.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1856	"
Finch, Wm. H.	Dry goods and notions	Columbia Co., N. Y.	1837	Phelps.	Severance, C. T.	Blacksmith	"	1841	"
Griffith, Wm. H.	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1818	"	Severance, H. C.	Wagon maker	"	1839	"
Griffith, S. B.	"	"	1821	"	Sahler, Maria	Farmer	Ulster Co., N. Y.	1836	Clifton Springs.
Goodale, Elijah	Proprietor Orleans Hotel	Vermont	1830	Orleans.	Sherman, E. W.	"	Oneida Co., N. Y.	1852	"
Goodman, Jno.	Farmer	Somersetshire, Eng.	1849	Clifton Springs.	Salisbury, John V.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1843	Phelps.
Hotchkiss, T. O.	Banker	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1845	Phelps.	Scoville, Elisha	" and horticulturist	Lewis Co., N. Y.	1871	"
Howe, Jno. Q.	Physician and surgeon	Wayne Co., N. Y.	1830	"	Scott, Jerry T.	Proprietor of steam threshing machine	Montgomery Co., N. Y.	1871	"
Hawks, B. F.	Retired	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1799	"	Salisbury, J. F.	"	"	.....	"
Hutchins, Rev. Delos	Farmer	Otsego Co., N. Y.	1876	"	Townsend, Jeremiah	Millwright	Berkshire Co., Mass.	1841	"
Hawks, C. S.	Dry goods, carpets, hats, and caps	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1841	"	Van Auker, Therou	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1831	"
Hosford, Marvin	Blacksmith	Wayne Co., N. Y.	1847	"	Van Dusen, Wm. J.	"	"	1807	Gypsum.
Holbrook, Chas. H.	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1843	"	Van Dusen, Ambrose L.	"	"	1810	"
Kelley, M. T.	Grocer	Onondaga Co., N. Y.	1866	"	Vandevort, Thos.	"	Orange Co., N. Y.	1823	Phelps.
Melvin, Almon	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1802	"	Westbrook, Hiram	Carpenter and millwright	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1804	"
Miller, Albert D.	"	"	1839	"	Wolven, Alexander	Farming	Ulster Co., N. Y.	1825	"
McDowell, David	"	"	1821	Geneva.	Wilcox, E. H.	Foundryman	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1838	"
McLeod, Augustus	Jeweler	"	1831	Phelps.	Wheat & Blythe	Dealers in lumber, lath, shingles, & coal	Orleans Co., N. Y.	1873	Orleans.

TOWN OF MANCHESTER.

NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.	NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.
Aldrich, Mason	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1846	Manchester Cen.	Lapham, Frank S.	Teacher	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1855	Manchester Cen.
Allerton, Ransom	"	Greene Co., N. Y.	1834	"	Moore, John A.	Farmer	England	1834	Clifton Springs.
Baker, Stephen	Retired	Columbia Co., N. Y.	1836	Clifton Springs.	Macumber, Cyrenius	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1817	Coonsville.
Booth, E. D.	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1838	Shortsville.	Macao, William R.	"	Edinburgh, Scotland	1832	Clifton Springs.
Booth, D.	"	"	1804	"	McKnut, David	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1835	Palmyra.
Burns, Peter D.	"	"	1848	Palmyra.	Pratt, A. M.	Miller	"	1847	Manchester.
Brown, Hiram D.	Manufacturer Empire Drill	Rensselaer Co., N. Y.	1855	Shortsville.	Redfield, S. J.	Farmer	"	1834	Clifton Springs.
Brown, Calvin P.	"	"	1855	"	Reed, Orin	"	"	1803	Palmyra.
Caldwell, William	Dealer in ready-made clothing, hats, caps, and gents' furnishing goods	Dutchess Co., N. Y.	1823	Clifton Springs.	Smith, Edmund	Postmaster and farmer	"	1826	Manchester Cen.
Copp & Spalsbury	Dealers in general produce, wood, coal, lumber, groceries, provisions, crockery, etc.; office, Main Street, stone house, near depot	"	1823	"	Smith, Rufus B.	Farmer	"	1839	Port Gibson.
Caldwell, M.	Proprietor Clifton House	Hudson Co., N. Y.	1875	"	Smith, Frank D.	"	"	1828	"
Crittenden, Albert G.	Regular physician and surgeon	Wyoming Co., N. Y.	1815	"	Schutt, A. P.	Proprietor Kelly House	"	1828	Manchester Cen.
Dewey, A. L.	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1837	Shortsville.	Sheffield, H. G.	Manchester Mills	Worcester Co., Mass.	1828	"
Foster, Henry, M. D.	Proprietor Clifton Springs Sanitarium	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1837	Clifton Springs.	Smith, William A.	Farmer	East Kent, England	1876	"
Ferguson, L. B.	"	"	1813	"	Short, Seneca M.	Minister of M. E. Church	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1809	Clifton Springs.
Galoway, Erastus	"	"	1813	"	Short, Seneca M., 2d.	Farmer	"	1847	Port Gibson.
Hollett, George H.	Dealer in dry goods, groceries, staple and fancy goods	"	1824	"	Spoor, Ransom	"	"	1854	"
Harrington, Newton	Proprietor Manchester Hotel	"	1833	Manchester.	Tilden, Christopher	"	Charlestown, N. H.	1843	Palmyra.
Johnson, Mark A.	Farmer	Onondaga Co., N. Y.	1837	Clifton Springs.	Throop, J. Allen	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1827	Port Gibson.
Johnson, N. B.	Nursery and farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1830	Manchester.	Vandyne, Abram	"	Cayuga Co., N. Y.	1828	Clifton Springs.
Johnson, Wm.	Farmer	Fermanagh, Ireland	1842	Gypsum.	Vandisdall, E. A.	Millwright	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1849	Manchester Cen.
Kenny, Thomas	"	Kings, Ireland	1856	Manchester Cen.	Van Sickle, Gerrett	Manufacturer Champion Hay Unloader, and farmer	Cayuga Co., N. Y.	1868	Shortsville.
Kellogg, Henry	Livery boarding stable and farmer	"	1827	Clifton Springs.	Willson, W. A., & Allen, A.	Dealers in dry goods, groceries, crockery, hardware, boots and shoes, drugs and medicines, books, stationery, Yankee notions, etc., etc.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1823	Manchester.
Kelley, Thomas	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1832	Palmyra.	Wilcor, Rev. J. B.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1817	Shortsville.
Kingsley, S.	Minister of the gospel	Saratoga Co., N. Y.	1836	Clifton Springs.	Warfield, T. W.	Proprietor Warfield block	Ontario Co., Conn.	1817	Clifton Springs.
Lisk, D. A.	Dealer in hardware, paints, etc.	Otsego Co., N. Y.	1837	"	Williams, Lucius	Farmer	Orleans Co., Conn.	1864	Manchester.

HISTORY OF ONTARIO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

TOWN OF FARMINGTON.

NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.	NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.
Allen, Ellery G.	Farmer and justice of the peace.	Fulton Co., N. Y.	1848	Farmington.	Lane, Mrs. Rhoda.	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1813	Victor.
Arnold, Daniel.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1800	Manchester.	Loomis, Geo.	"	Hartford Co., Conn.	1823	"
Berry, W. H.	"	"	1848	Canandaigua.	Mills, Jabez.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1817	Farmington.
Brewster, Mrs. H. A.	"	"	1827	Manchester.	Mason, Walter G.	"	"	1846	Manchester.
Cooper, Philander.	"	"	1811	Farmington.	Markham, Leman	"	"	1843	Farmington.
Cator, John.	"	"	1799	Victor.	McNutt, John.	"	Franklin Co., Pa.	1793	Macedon.
Downing, John.	Carpenter, joiner, and R. R. agent.	"	1818	Farmington.	Phillips, R. E.	Physician and surgeon.	Canada.	1874	Farmington.
Estes, Benjamin.	Farmer.	Kennebec Co., Me.	1861	"	Payne, M. A.	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1835	Manchester.
Fay, Hinckley.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1825	"	Power, Andrew T.	"	"	1819	W. Farmington.
Gatchel, Arthur M.	Retired	"	1833	Manchester.	Robbins, John G.	"	Albany, N. Y.	1845	Victor.
Grinnell, John.	Store and saw-mill.	"	1825	Victor.	Randall, James.	"	Warwickshire, Eng.	1850	Manchester.
Gilluly, Lawrence.	Farmer	"	1825	Shortsville.	Rushmore, L.	"	Greene Co., N. Y.	1839	"
Hines, John.	"	Ireland	1829	Farmington.	Rice, Henry O.	" and blacksmith.	Washington Co., N. Y.	1862	"
Herendeen, Will'n A.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1835	Manchester.	Smith, Jared.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1796	Farmington.
Herendeen, Miss E. L.	Retired.	"	1825	Farmington.	Smith, Peter A.	"	"	1817	"
Herendeen, W. D.	Farmer	"	1837	"	Smith, Robert P.	"	"	1834	"
Hoag, Mrs. Lovicy.	"	"	1824	"	Smith, George W.	"	Wayne Co., N. Y.	1861	Macedon.
Hoag, Miss Adelia A.	"	"	1844	"	Wisner, R. S.	"	"	1868	Farmington.
Hoag, Miss Harriet E.	"	"	1846	"	Wood, Smith.	" and machinist.	Dutchess Co., N. Y.	1833	"
Hoag, Philander.	"	"	1814	"	Warfield, William H.	" and justice of the peace.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1835	Padolford.
Hoag, Daniel.	"	Sussex Co., N. J.	1804	"	Willson, Hartshorn.	"	Morris Co., N. J.	1821	Farmington.
Ketcham, Germond.	"	Rensselaer Co., N. Y.	1833	Victor.	Wells, Joseph.	" barrel man'f. & steam saw-mill.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1819	Manchester.
Lapham, Lyman G.	" and produce dealer.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1830	Farmington.	Young, John.	"	"	1808	Victor.

TOWN OF VICTOR.

NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.	NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.
Adams, Jr., W. W.	Dealer in Italian queen bees.	Monroe Co., N. Y.	1848	Fisher's.	Hill, Harlow.	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1831	Fisher's.
Aldrich, G. J.	Farmer.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1831	Victor.	Hurlburt, Mark.	"	Berkshire Co., Mass.	1832	Victor.
Adams, Freeman E.	"	Monroe Co., N. Y.	1866	"	Holdridge, Edgar J.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1850	"
Ball, Charles.	Physician and surgeon.	Tioga Co., N. Y.	1823	"	Humphrey, H. H.	"	"	1834	"
Benson, J. Alonzo.	Farmer.	Monroe Co., N. Y.	1849	"	Lusk, Stafford S.	"	"	1834	Fisher's.
Benedict, G. N.	"	Yates Co., N. Y.	1865	"	Lobdell, Levi B.	Retired.	"	1810	Victor.
Brown, T. H.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1824	"	Lane, A. J.	Farmer	"	1833	"
Brace, Thos. B.	Hardware and machinery.	"	1812	"	Lewis, Melancthon.	Retired.	Berkshire Co., Mass.	1838	"
Boyd, H. H.	Farmer.	Genesee Co., N. Y.	1869	"	Monaghan, John.	Farmer	Ireland.	1850	"
Bowers, Mrs. F.	"	Germany.	1856	"	Mather, David H.	"	Madison Co., N. Y.	1873	"
Ball, Rachel B.	Retired.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1808	"	McMahon, Timothy.	"	Ireland.	1849	"
Benson, Ichabod.	Farmer.	Monroe Co., N. Y.	1856	Fisher's.	Osborn, D. Henry.	"	Columbia Co., N. Y.	1844	"
Blood, S. H.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1807	Victor.	Palmer, J. W.	Physician and surgeon.	Berkshire Co., Mass.	1848	"
Bonestelle, P. S.	"	Ulster Co., N. Y.	1823	"	Rowley, W. J.	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1846	"
Conover, John.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1819	"	Rose, N. C.	"	Monroe Co., N. Y.	1851	Mendon.
Covill, D. L.	Attorney-at-law.	"	1839	"	Rowley, Andrew B.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1839	Victor.
Dryer, Chas. B.	Physician and surgeon.	"	1850	"	Reeve, James H.	Retired.	Queens Co., N. Y.	1866	"
Dryer, Wm. C.	Retired.	"	1810	"	Simonds, Albert.	Merchant.	Enfield Co., N. Y.	1832	"
Draper, James F.	Physician and surgeon.	Washington Co., N. Y.	1826	"	Snyder, Martin.	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1845	"
Dickinson, W. D.	Farmer.	Litchfield Co., Conn.	1818	"	Strong, Harrison.	"	"	1816	East Mendon.
Ellis, Harry.	"	Montgomery Co., N. Y.	1824	"	Turner, H. E.	"	"	1846	Victor.
Fredrick, N. J.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1832	"	Van Voorhis, Milton.	"	Otsego Co., N. Y.	1853	Fisher's.
Ford, Erasmus.	"	Ontonago Co., N. Y.	1816	Fisher's.	Valentine, L. M.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1847	Victor.
Gould, Densil M.	Bakery and confectionery.	Chautauqua Co., N. Y.	1857	Victor.	Watkins, John.	"	Madison Co., N. Y.	1817	"
Gillis, Enos.	Farmer.	Washington Co., N. Y.	1826	"	Woolston, William.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1807	Fisher's.

TOWN OF BRISTOL.

NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.	NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.
Aldridge, Hiram.	Farmer.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1838	Bristol.	Miller, W. G.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1826	Honeoye.
Barringer, Henrietta C.	"	Wayne Co., Mich.	1854	"	McNair, J. C.	"	Yates Co., N. Y.	1830	Bristol.
Barringer, Mercy.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1816	"	Nichols, M.	Blacksmith	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1854	"
Burge, E. W.	Teacher.	"	1845	Bristol Centre.	Paul, Seth.	Farmer	"	1822	"
Cudworth, E.	Farmer	"	1805	Bristol.	Packard, N. M.	"	"	1830	Bristol Centre.
Case, Billings T.	"	"	1815	"	Phillips, E. V.	"	"	1825	"
Case, Noadiah D.	"	"	1824	Bristol Centre.	Phillips, Stillman.	"	Wyoming Co., N. Y.	1862	Honeoye.
Cobb, William.	"	"	1830	Honeoye.	Rood, Hannah L.	"	Steuben Co., N. Y.	1863	Victor.
Case, Mark A.	"	"	"	Bristol Centre.	Randall, N. W.	" and surveyor.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1824	Bristol Centre.
Fletcher, J. B.	Carpenter and joiner.	Livingston Co., N. Y.	1865	"	Sears, D. C.	"	"	1824	Bristol.
Fitch, Franklin.	"	Cayuga Co., N. Y.	1825	Bristol.	Sison, Horace.	"	"	1841	Bristol Centre.
Goff, Martin.	Farmer	Montgomery Co., N. Y.	1828	Bristol Centre.	Sison, C. E.	Teacher	"	1851	"
Hicks, W. Scott.	Physician	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1827	Bristol.	Sison, John T.	Farmer and hop grower.	"	1830	Bristol.
Jones, Leonard H.	Farmer	"	1834	"	Smith, John.	"	"	1831	"
Kent, Phineas.	"	"	1806	"	Tubbs, M.	"	"	1815	"
Luther, B. T.	" and produce dealer.	"	1831	"	Thomas, N. W.	"	"	1825	"
Morse, Legrand S.	"	New Haven, Conn.	1815	"	Thomas, William.	Retired.	Franklin Co., Mass.	1805	"
Mason, Francis.	"	Bristol Co., Mass.	1801	"	Wheeler, S. A.	Merchant	Livingston Co., N. Y.	1832	"
Mitchell, T.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1808	"	Whitemarsh, E. G.	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1833	Bristol Centre.
Murray, Thomas.	"	Down, Ireland.	1824	Bristol Centre.	Vincent, J. W.	"	"	1803	Bristol.
Morrow, James.	"	"	1857	Honeoye.					

TOWN OF SOUTH BRISTOL.

NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.	NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.
Allen, Eli W.	Farmer.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1816	S. Bristol.	Ingraham, Avery.	Farmer.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1842	S. Bristol.
Baxter, Cyprian H.	"	"	1847	Bristol Springs.	Lincoln, Theron L.	"	"	1850	Naples.
Baxter, Alice A.	"	"	1857	"	Lincoln, Wm. E.	"	"	1835	Bristol Springs.
Barkley, Geo. W.	Merchant and hotel proprietor.	"	1842	S. Bristol.	Leach, Mark.	"	Livingston Co., N. Y.	1873	Naples.
Borner, Lyman A.	Farmer.	Niagara Co., N. Y.	1858	"	Magawry, Wm.	" and hop grower.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1855	"
Crib, Charles A.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1847	"	Powell, Israel M.	"	Dutchess Co., N. Y.	1844	"
Crane, Geo.	"	"	1811	Naples.	Farnely, Warren B.	Miller	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1828	S. Bristol.
Curtiss, Byron.	Engineer and farmer.	Yates Co., N. Y.	1857	Academy.	Randall, Ephraim.	Farmer.	Windser Co., Vt.	1806	Academy.
Dunton, Lyman H.	Notary public and teacher.	"	1856	Bristol Springs.	Sherman, Roda.	"	Monroe Co., N. Y.	1812	Bristol Springs.
Dunton, Jr., William.	Farmer.	"	1844	"	Smith, Marlin B.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1853	"
Erdle, Jacob.	" and hop grower.	Bavaria.	1852	Honeoye.	Sherburn, James H.	"	"	1828	Academy.
Fellows, Joseph E.	"	Otsego Co., N. Y.	1844	Bristol Springs.	Smyth, Thomas.	" and hop grower.	Down, Ireland.	1848	Honeoye.
Gilbert, George C.	"	Trumbull Co., Ohio.	1869	Naples.	Sennett, John.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1849	"
Hemmenway, Chas. G.	Farmer and supervisor.	Cayuga Co., N. Y.	1825	Bristol Springs.	Seward, Frederick M.	"	Lebanon, Conn.	1816	"
Holcomb, Clark M.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1850	"	Semans, Stephen C.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1852	Naples.
Holcomb, James H.	Farming.	"	1847	"	Trembly, John.	Merchant.	"	1853	Bristol Springs.
Holcomb, Wm. R.	"	"	1837	"	Treat, Richard S.	Carpenter and joiner.	Chemung Co., N. Y.	1823	S. Bristol.
Hawkins, Benson T.	Farmer and miller.	Otsego Co., N. Y.	1834	"	Wilcox, J. W.	Farmer	Rhode Island.	1838	Naples.
Hicks, Wm. H.	" justice.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1838	Academy.	Wood, Isaac L.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1833	Academy.
Hotchkiss, Chas.	Carpenter	"	1847	Naples.	Walker, Francis M.	Knife manufacturer.	"	1845	Naples.

HISTORY OF ONTARIO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

TOWN OF RICHMOND.

NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.	NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.
Abbey, H. P.	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1822	Allen's Hill.	Martin, Mrs. L. S.	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1815	Richmond Mills.
Abbey, I. J.	"	"	1819	"	McCrosen, J. W.	Sheep breeder and farmer	"	1815	Hemlock Lake.
Alger, Norman	"	"	1819	Naples.	Napier, Hugh	Farmer	"	1855	Allen's Hill.
Alger, E.	" and hop grower	"	1831	"	Norgate, Jr., John	Agent for machinery and farmer	England	1838	Honeoye.
Alger, O. M.	Mechanic	"	1850	Honeoye.	Norget, J. E.	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1843	"
Alger, G. O.	Farmer	"	1827	"	Ogden, B.	"	Schuyler Co., N. Y.	1853	Allen's Hill.
Abbey, John P.	Hop grower	"	1844	"	O'Neil, D.	Dairyman	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1839	"
Ashley, C. S.	Farmer	"	1836	"	Ogden, Nelson	Farmer	Litchfield Co., Conn.	1855	"
Ashley, N.	"	"	1806	"	Pierpont, Lucius L.	Commissioner of common schools	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1835	"
Ashley, Wm.	"	"	1809	"	Pierpont, D. A.	Farmer	Middlebury Co., Vt.	1816	"
Ashley, N. T.	" and sheep breeder	"	1840	Allen's Hill.	Peck, G. W.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1842	"
Ashley, Geo.	Merino sheep breeder	"	1838	Honeoye.	Phelps, Mrs. B. M.	Hop grower	"	1802	Honeoye.
Bentley, J. D.	Farmer	Saratoga Co., N. Y.	1815	Allen's Hill.	Pennell, Mrs. F. G.	"	Livingston Co., N. Y.	1841	"
Blackmer, M. H.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1834	Honeoye.	Pennell, Lester	Nurseryman and hop grower	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1842	"
Bray, Andrew	"	Cayuga Co., N. Y.	1817	"	Pierce, Wm.	Farmer and hop grower	Walpole Co., N. H.	1851	"
Bray, Fisher G.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1836	"	Pitts, P. R.	" and sheep breeder	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1803	"
Briggs, John G.	"	"	1811	"	Pitts, Gideon	"	"	1807	"
Bray, Burdett	Hop grower	McKean Co., Pa.	1872	"	Paul, J. C.	Owner of thoroughbred C. M. Clay, Jr.	"	1815	"
Barkley, Gen. Thos.	" and farmer	Hunterdon Co., N. J.	1818	"	Pennell, John	Farmer	Hampshire Co., Mass.	1813	"
Barrett, John J.	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1841	Richmond Mills.	Phillips, Mrs. Mary E.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1820	"
Beach, S.	"	"	1808	"	Pitts, P. R., 2d.	"	"	1843	"
Barnard, P. P.	Sheep breeder and farmer	Livingston Co., N. Y.	1812	Hemlock Lake.	Quick, John A.	Saw and grist miller	Plymouth, England	1876	"
Briggs, Jedediah	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1816	Honeoye.	Quale, C.	Farmer	Dighton, Mass.	1825	"
Bishop, A. C.	"	"	1817	"	Ray, Geo.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1849	Allen's Hill.
Crooks, David K.	"	"	1800	"	Ray, J. P.	Breeder of thro'bred American merinos	"	1840	Hemlock Lake.
Crooks, John C. K.	Physician and surgeon	"	1830	"	Ray, Mrs. W. W.	"	"	1843	Honeoye.
Crooks, T. A.	Farmer	"	1826	"	Reed, D. M.	Sheep breeder and farmer	"	1829	Hemlock Lake.
Coburn, W. P.	Hop grower and farmer	"	1812	"	Reed, John	Farmer	"	1818	Richmond Mills.
Culver, W.	Farmer	Orleans Co., N. Y.	1845	Allen's Hill.	Reed, Wheeler	"	"	1811	"
Curtiss, Saml.	"	Livingston Co., N. Y.	1851	Honeoye.	Reed, P.	Sheep breeder and general farming	"	1813	Honeoye.
Dunton, L. M. & E. P.	Sheep breeders and farmers (owners of ram Bonanza)	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1836	"	Reed, John A.	"	"	1826	Hemlock Lake.
Dennison, Asa	Farmer	"	1808	Richmond Mills.	Reed, C. E. & S. P.	Sheep breeders and general farming	"	'99-'27	Richmond Mills.
Doolittle, Miss Clara	"	"	1835	Honeoye.	Reed, H. H.	Sheep breeder and general farming	"	1840	Honeoye.
Flanagan, Thos.	"	"	1851	Allen's Hill.	Stacy, Richard	Retired farmer	Londonderry, Vt.	1809	"
Green, Isaac B.	"	Monroe Co., N. Y.	1834	"	Smith, W. P.	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1838	Hemlock Lake.
Gilbert, A. W.	" and hop grower	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1797	Honeoye.	Short, O. A.	"	"	1851	Honeoye.
Green, D. Wesley	Breeder of fine sheep	Monroe Co., N. Y.	1854	Allen's Hill.	Smith, S. B.	Photographer	"	1839	"
Gould, N. S.	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1839	Hemlock Lake.	Stevens, Wm.	Ex-miller	"	1832	"
Green, L. E.	Physician and surgeon	Steuben Co., N. Y.	1875	Honeoye.	Sleight, A.	Farmer	"	1838	Allen's Hill.
Hamilton, D. L.	Hop grower and farmer	Hampden Co., Mass.	1810	"	Sloan, G. N.	Sheep breeder	"	1834	Honeoye.
Hancock, L. P.	" and sheep breeder	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1813	"	Slaton, Mrs. E. W.	"	"	1810	"
Hilborn, Wm.	" and farmer	Livingston Co., N. Y.	1839	"	Sennett, Wm.	Hop grower	"	1848	"
Hamilton, O. H.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1842	"	Tubbs, Jas. B.	Merchant	"	1840	"
Hazlett, Mrs. J. A.	"	Cayuga Co., N. Y.	1844	Allen's Hill.	Wilson, J. H.	Farmer	"	1835	"
Huff, M. F.	Sheep breeder and farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1832	Hemlock Lake.	Wheaton, Seth F.	"	Dighton, Mass.	1825	"
Johnson, Geo.	"	"	1833	Allen's Hill.	Wesley, W. B.	" and hop grower	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1840	"
Lee, B. F.	Farmer	"	1841	"	West, Damon	"	"	1836	Allen's Hill.
Leach, R. P.	Tile factory	"	1841	"	Ward, Harry	"	Vermont	1816	Richmond Mills.
Lowe, John	Postmaster	Lochlee, Scotland	1822	Honeoye.	Wright, W. A.	Sheep breeder and general farming	Dutchess Co., N. Y.	1850	Honeoye.
Marble, H. A.	Mechanic	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1836	Allen's Hill.	White, J. J.	Surveyor and farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1838	"

TOWN OF EAST BLOOMFIELD.

NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.	NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.
Adams, O. E.	Blacksmith and fruit grower	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1825	East Bloomfield.	Hobart, William C.	House painting	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1817	East Bloomfield.
Adams, Gains	Carriage painting	"	1812	"	Hayes, Richmond S.	Dentist	Clinton Co., Ind.	1804	"
Appleton, R. W.	Boots, shoes, tobacco and cigars	Norfolk, England	1854	"	Hatch, John G.	Shoemaker	Barnstable Co., Mass.	1841	"
Bailey, Frank	Farming	"	1812	"	Hodge, H. L.	"	Monroe Co., N. Y.	1815	"
Boughton, Jared H.	" retired	North Carolina	1809	"	Jenkins, Benj. F.	House builder and undertaker	Columbia Co., N. Y.	1818	"
Bradley, O. L.	Retired merchant	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1823	"	Jopson, Mark	Farming	Norfolk, England	1856	"
Bradley, Chas. W.	Carriage painter	"	1848	"	Kellogg, Thos. H.	Retired merchant	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1816	"
Burlison, Jacob	Farming	Saratoga Co., N. Y.	1809	Miller's Corners.	Leete, Chas. L.	Nurseryman and justice of the peace	"	1823	"
Boughton, F. Aug.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1824	East Bloomfield.	McMichael, J. R.	Sawyer and manufacturer	"	1830	"
Bostwick, Dan'l E.	"	"	1816	"	McMann, Hiram	Farming	"	1808	"
Bradley, Bani	"	"	1818	"	Murrell & Mason	East Bloomfield House	"	1845	"
Bailey, Hiram S.	"	"	1859	"	Mead, James E.	Joiner	Dutchess Co., N. Y.	1838	"
Buell, Chas.	"	"	1829	"	Munson, Luther	Flour and feed store	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1807	"
Buell, Augustus	"	"	1824	"	Moon, Thaddeus B.	Harness and trunk dealer	"	1853	"
Boughton, J. Martin	Civil engineer	"	1837	"	McWilliams, Jr., Dan'l.	Tinsmith	Orleans Co., N. Y.	1855	"
Bunson, E.	"	"	1824	"	Nesbit, James	Carpenter and joiner	Franklin Co., Pa.	1848	"
Cummings, Thos.	Blacksmith	Tipperary, Ireland	1853	"	Norton, Oscar	Produce dealer and farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1845	Victor.
Cone, Andrew	Farmer	Middlesex Co., Conn.	1808	"	Peck, Ira R.	Farmer	Bristol Co., Mass.	1817	East Bloomfield.
Chapin, Oliver C.	Fruit grower	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1811	"	Peck, P. W.	Retired farmer	"	1817	"
Cooper, James	Farming	Huntingdonshire, Eng.	1831	"	Plumbe, E. W.	Retired clergyman and fruit grower	Windham Co., Vt.	1798	"
Chase, Wm. H.	"	"	"	"	Parmele, Harmon L.	Farming	Genesee Co., N. Y.	1816	"
Dibble, Walter	Saw-mill, lumber dealer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1820	"	Page, Frank W.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1848	"
Dudley, Stephen B.	Farming	"	1818	"	Pierce, Benton	"	"	1854	Bristol.
Dawley, Dan'l M.	"	Monroe Co., N. Y.	1857	"	Rice, Thos. D.	"	"	1841	East Bloomfield.
Davison, Calvin P.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1824	Bristol.	Stafford, Samuel	Farmer	Saratoga Co., N. Y.	1824	"
Dibble, Lewis A.	"	"	1836	East Bloomfield.	Smith, Marcus E.	House painting	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1850	"
Eggleston, Moses	"	"	1818	"	Steel, Hiram	Farmer	"	1806	"
Elton Bros.	"	"	1844	"	Smith, Juliet	"	Otsego Co., N. Y.	1818	"
French, Sarah	Hay pressing	"	1821	"	Story, Clara	"	Niagara Co., N. Y.	1858	"
French, Maria H.	Farming	"	1819	"	Stoddard, Erastus	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1819	"
Fisher, Sophia E.	"	"	1819	"	Shepherd, Homer	Fruit dealer	"	1829	"
Forsyth, Leander	"	Canaan, Conn.	1838	Miller's Corners.	Tobey, F. N.	Farmer	Berkshire Co., Mass.	1816	"
Gauss, Thayer	Retired farmer	New London Co., Conn	1838	East Bloomfield.	Taylor, John W.	Stock agent	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1810	"
Goodwin, Russell B.	Fruit grower	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1797	"	Van Denburgh, Jacob	Farming	Herkimer Co., N. Y.	1855	"
Holcomb, Hiram	Retired manufacturer	Hartford Co., Conn.	1864	"	Webster, Dan'l T.	Physician and surgeon	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1809	"
Hayes, Mumford	Carriage manufacturer	Herkimer Co., N. Y.	1801	"	Wheeler, Simeon R.	Farming	"	1818	"
Hamlin, Philo.	Farmer	Onondaga Co., N. Y.	1810	"	Wheeler, Mrs. L. P.	"	"	1810	"
Hopson, Joseph W.	Dairy farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1794	"					
		Herkimer Co., N. Y.	1867	"					

TOWN OF NAPLES.

NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.	NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.
Atwell, Mrs. E. M.	Woman's Rights Advocate	Steuben Co., N. Y.	1860	Naples.	Monier, J. L.	Retired farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1847	Naples.
Conley, W. L.	Lawyer	Yates Co., N. Y.	1867	"	Marka, William	Merchant	Hartford Co., Conn.	1839	"
Conley, D. H.	Physician and surgeon	"	1868	"	Pottle, Emory B.	Ex-member Congress	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1815	"
Covel, James	Miller	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1819	"	Powell, T. J.	Inventor of Powell's Elevating Car	Dutchess Co., N. Y.	1843	"
Cleveland, M. H.	Farmer	"	1828	"	Parks, Morrison	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1850	Blood's.
Clark, J. W.	Vineyardist	"	1808	"	Richardson, Francis	Vineyardist	Steuben Co., N. Y.	1860	Naples.
Davis, Prof. C. H.	Teacher	Herkimer Co., N. Y.	1872	"	Sutton, Seymour H.	Retired	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1812	"
Dey, J. L. & Co.	Publishers Naples Record	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1829	"	Sutton, S. B.	Jeweler and music dealer	"	1849	"
Denzler, Philip	Vineyardist	Bavaria, Germany	1854	"	Semans, Frank	Supervisor, farmer	Yates Co., N. Y.	1828	"
Dunton, J. D.	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1839	"	Smith, Simon	Farmer and cattle broker	"	1849	"
Griswold, H. L.	Carriage manufacturer	"	1845	"	Sayer, James	Vineyardist	England	1808	"
Gordon, J. N.	Justice of the peace	Allegheny Co., N. Y.	1833	"	Tenney, S. C.	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1832	"
Gallagher, G. S.	Physician and surgeon	Cortland Co., N. Y.	1874	"	Williams, Ira C.	"	"	1821	"
Hamlin, Erastus	Farmer	Litchfield Co., Conn.	1833	"	Wilder, Mrs. A. M.	"	"	1842	"
Lincoln, C. S.	Ex-member Assembly	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1859	"	Wilder, Ephraim	"	Dutchess Co., N. Y.	1832	"
Levalley, Orville F.	Druggist	Steuben Co., N. Y.	1841	"	Wells, E.	Foundry and hardware	Onondaga Co., N. Y.	1831	"

HISTORY OF ONTARIO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

TOWN OF WEST BLOOMFIELD.

NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.	NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.
Arnold, John H.	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1838	Allen's Hill.	Hussey, John	Farmer	Monroe Co., N. Y.	1846	West Bloomfield.
Baker, Wm.		Middlesex Co., Conn.	1826	Miller's Corners.	Hopkins, B. C.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1836	" "
Boad, E. E.	Manufacturer and dealer in lumber and heading.	Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.	1868	West Bloomfield.	Haws, H. C.	"	"	1844	" "
Buck, Wallace	Carriage manufacturer, North Bloomfield.	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1836	North "	Harvey, Jewett	"	"	1846	East "
Baker, Otis B.	Farmer	"	1843	Miller's Corners.	Hyde, Horace B.	"	"	1848	Allen's Hill.
Browning, John S.	"	Worcester Co., Mass.	1868	" "	Hewett, Calvin	"	Saratoga Co., N. Y.	1829	West Bloomfield.
Baker, M. J.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1840	" "	Jenkins, A.	Produce dealer	Yates Co., N. Y.	1846	Miller's Corners.
Baker, Saml. G.	"	"	1843	" "	Lotee, Amos	Custom miller	Livingston Co., N. Y.	1865	N'rth Bloomfield.
Bailey, William	"	"	1820	West Bloomfield.	Lloyd, Curtis G.	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1830	" "
Bancroft, David P.	"	Litchfield Co., Conn.	1841	" "	Leech, M. S.	"	"	1844	West "
Baker, James H.	Merchant	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1840	" "	Lee, T. C.	"	"	1835	Allen's Hill.
Bentley, Norman	"	"	"	" "	Miller, Silas	"	"	1804	Miller's Corners.
Cavenaugh, Michael	Blacksmith	Ireland	1852	Miller's Corners.	Mansfield, Alonzo	"	Monroe Co., N. Y.	1839	" "
Chamberlain, Frank M.	Farmer	Livingston Co., N. Y.	1852	N'th Bloomfield.	Metcalf, H. A.	Retired merchant	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1843	West Bloomfield.
Crandall, C. E.	Undertaker and cabinet maker	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1848	West "	McMichael, John	Farmer	Schenectady Co., N. Y.	1817	Miller's Corners.
Case, Dudley W.	Custom miller and stave manufacturer	"	1839	Allen's Hill.	Parmelee, E. S.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1843	West Bloomfield.
Chapin, Robt. S.	Farmer	"	1830	West Bloomfield.	Pratt, David	"	Bennington, Vt.	1833	" "
Chapin, Asa	" and minister	Cheshire Co., N. H.	1825	West Bloomfield.	Palmer, John	"	Germany	1837	" "
Case, S. L.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1811	Allen's Hill.	Rainsford, E. M.	Produce dealer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1843	Miller's Corners.
Dixon, Simon W.	"	Montgomery Co., N. Y.	1830	West Bloomfield.	Rimes, John C.	Dealer in hardware and stoves	England	1849	West Bloomfield.
Elton, Nathaniel	Speculator	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1820	West "	Roth, Jos. W.	Farmer	Germany	1846	Allen's Hill.
Edwards, George	Farmer	England	1851	Miller's Corners.	Sage, Alonzo	" retired	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1817	Miller's Corners.
French, Wm. H.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1827	" "	Sherman, F. P.	"	Genesee Co., N. Y.	1860	N'th Bloomfield.
Gillis, Wm. W.	Teacher	"	1848	West Bloomfield.	Southgate, Robt.	Carpenter	England	1866	West "
Garratt, John	Spoke manufacturer	England	1856	North "	Simmons, R. B.	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1838	Allen's Hill.
Gates, Curtis C.	Farmer, retired	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1809	" "	Shelton, Joseph C.	" retired	Litchfield Co., N. Y.	1822	West Bloomfield.
Gates, Alfred	"	"	1804	" "	Taylor, Loren A.	Produce dealer	Monroe Co., N. Y.	1846	Miller's Corners.
Griffiths, John C.	Boot and shoe dealer	North Wales	1860	West "	Taylor, Alfred L.	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1850	" "
Green, John S.	Farmer	Saratoga Co., N. Y.	1864	Miller's Corners.	Taft, Myron L.	"	"	1841	West Bloomfield.
Green, James M.	"	Greene Co., N. Y.	1843	West Bloomfield.	Taft, L. H.	"	"	1829	" "
Gray, Isaiah	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	"	" "	Woodward, F. P.	Blacksmith	Livingston Co., N. Y.	1868	N'th Bloomfield.
Griffin, Elias	"	"	1818	" "	Wager, John C.	Farmer	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1849	Miller's Corners.
Hall, Myron S.	"	"	1820	" "	Wheelock, John R.	" retired	"	1808	West Bloomfield.
Hubbard, Stephen	"	England	1851	Miller's Corners.	Willison, John	"	England	1831	" "
Huntington, Lewis	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1827	N'rth Bloomfield.	Willison, Mrs. E. A.	Teacher	Livingston Co., N. Y.	1858	" "
					Wells, J. S.	Farmer	Monroe Co., N. Y.	1866	Miller's Corners.

TOWN OF CANADICE.

NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.	NAME.	BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	Post-Office Address.
Armstrong, Oliver C.	Farmer and counselor-at-law	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1837	Springwater.	Lucas, John P.	Farmer and stock raiser	Litchfield Co., Conn.	1845	Canadice.
Alger, Stephen C.	" fruit and grape grower, and bee grower.	"	1848	Naples.	Maltby, William	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1847	Honeoye.
Barber, C. F. V.	Farmer	Livingston Co., N. Y.	1864	Hemlock Lake.	Miller, Stephen	"	"	1834	Hemlock Lake.
Bailey, Joel H.	"	"	1865	Springwater.	Norton, A. B.	" and stock raiser	Livingston Co., N. Y.	1863	Canadice.
Birch, Birdsey	" and town collector	Litchfield Co., Conn.	1841	Canadice.	Owen, Geo. W.	" and justice of the peace	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1822	Hemlock Lake.
Coykendall, Levi	"	Yates Co., N. Y.	1832	Hemlock Lake.	Rix, Clark R.	"	Livingston Co., N. Y.	1867	" "
Coykendall, Fayette	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1849	"	Ray, Oscar F.	" and stock raiser	"	1866	Springwater.
Cratsley, Jacob	"	"	1825	Canadice.	Stevens, Henry C.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1833	Honeoye.
Caskey, Sidney	"	Miami Co., Ohio	1847	"	Sullivan, Almond G.	"	"	1834	" "
Costello, John	"	Limerick, Ireland	1840	"	Shepard, Wm. L.	"	"	1846	" "
Doolittle, William	"	Rutland Co., Vt.	1825	"	Tibbals, Albert H.	" teacher, and justice of the peace.	"	1843	Springwater.
Doolittle, Thomas	"	Litchfield Co., Conn.	1825	"	Tibbals, Peter	" and blacksmith	"	1821	" "
Eldrich, Thomas	" and stock raiser	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1836	Springwater.	Waite, D. Byron	Retired farmer, attorney, and newspaper reporter	"	1828	Springwater or Dansville.
Happough, Mrs. H. D.	"	Livingston Co., N. Y.	1849	Canadice.	Wemett, H. J.	Summer resort on Hemlock Lake	"	1843	Hemlock Lake.
Happough, Mrs. H. D.	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1832	"	Westbrook, Frederick	Farmer	Sussex Co., N. J.	1816	" "
Hoagland, James M.	" and stock raiser	"	1834	"	Wright, Allen	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1848	Canadice.
Huff, Allen	"	Hunterdon Co., N. J.	1822	"	Washburn, Chester	"	"	1830	Naples.
Johnson, Luke	"	Ontario Co., N. Y.	1817	Springwater.	Winch, Amasa T.	Supervisor and farmer	Cheshire Co., N. H.	1829	Canadice.
Jackman, Josiah	"	Windsor Co., Vt.	1805	"					