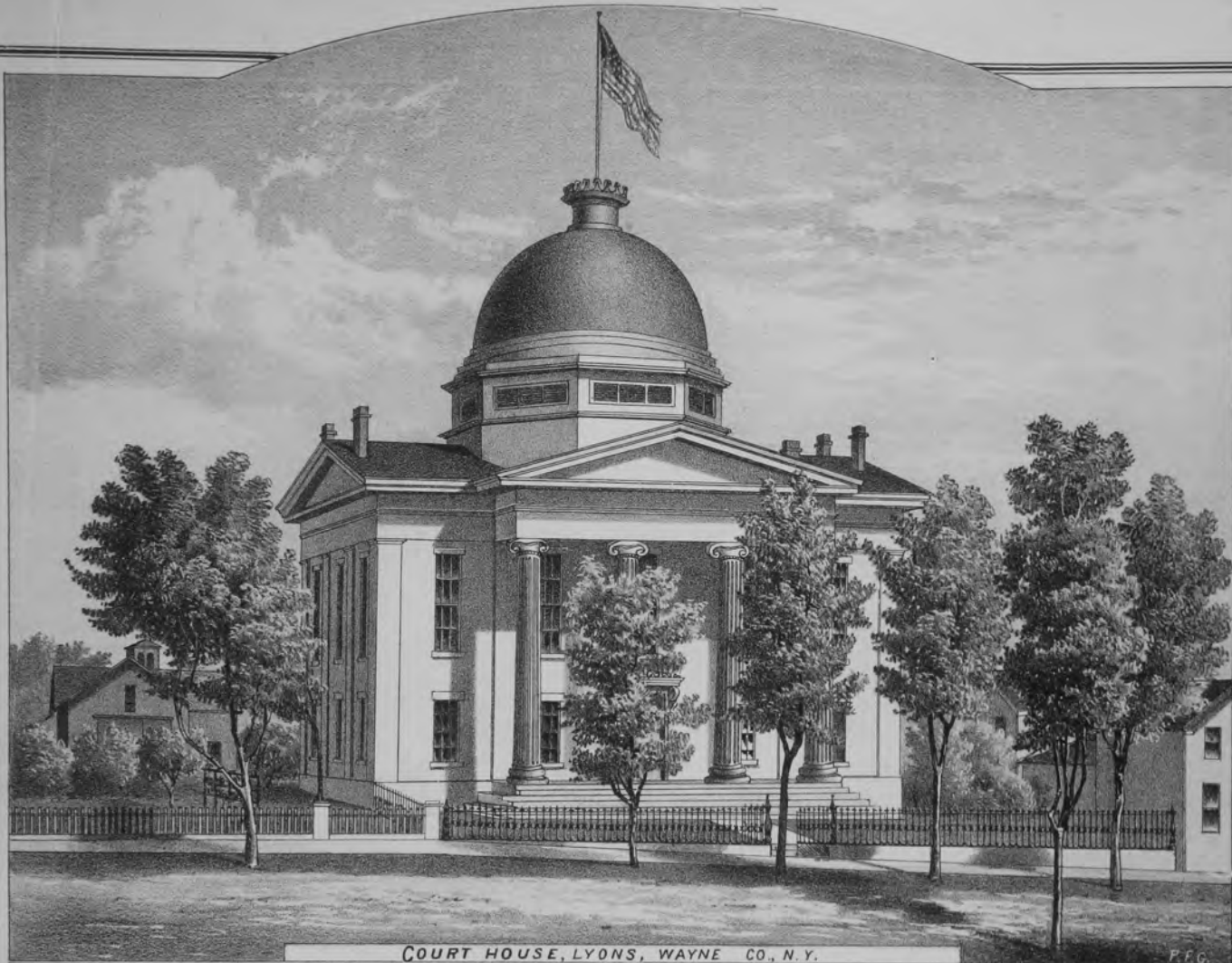


1789
HISTORY
OF
WAYNE COUNTY
NEW YORK
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS
1877

MAY NOT BE PHOTOCOPIED



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1789

HISTORY ¹²
OF
WAYNE COUNTY,

NEW YORK;

W. H. McIntosh

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.

1877

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HISTORY

OF

WAYNE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

BY PROF. W. H. MCINTOSH.

It *was* a region of solitary log cabins, stunted improvements, dark forests, and dreaded fever-chills. It *is* a land of beauty, enterprise, and prosperity. Nowhere in all this field of progress has the hand of improvement effected a more rapid change or found a soil making better returns for its labors.

PREFATORY.

TO DELINEATE the progress of development whereby so great a change as from a forest to a rich and prosperous community has been accomplished, to preserve an enduring record of life and feature of Wayne's pioneers and leading men, and to illustrate their success, for their honor and for future reference, is the primary object of this volume.

A Roman tradition relates that on one occasion a certain unknown woman appeared unheralded in the presence of Romulus, Rome's first ruler, and proffered for sale, at a high price, nine large volumes of manuscript, time-worn and closely written. The king declined to buy. The sibyl departed, burned three books, returned, and demanded for the six volumes the original price of the nine. Again she met refusal, and during a brief absence burned other three volumes, and once again appearing, asked for the remaining three the price of the former nine. Struck by this singular action, the king paid the demand, received the books, and the woman disappeared. These manuscripts were found to contain wise and salutary statutes of great value, and it was a lasting regret that the first offer had been so unfortunately declined.

History repeats itself. Pioneers and their immediate descendants are yet living in Wayne County,—a remainder of that band whose early efforts laid the foundation for the present superstructure of society. Full, complete record was possible of all that pertained to early settlement, but not till few are left is the original demand accepted and the legacy secured. Herein is essayed no story of romance nor delineations of fiction, but a plain, unvarnished tale of aboriginal, proprietor, settler, and descendant upon those vast estates, now counties, which formed a portion of an original and far-extending solitude. Local happenings are pleasant recollections, and the association in county and village annals of ancestral names clothes them with an imperishable interest. The scenes of early adventure, the sites of early improvements, the organization of pioneer churches, schools, societies, and town meetings, the survey of primitive roads, the labor to improve the navigation of the Ganargwa, and the platting of village sites early and prematurely, later and successfully, the subsequent growth and resultant advantages, are themes of no ordinary importance, scarcely realized as yet but invaluable in the future.

Composing areas of Ontario and Onondaga remote from their capitals, Wayne's early history is blended with them; but the histories of towns are distinct and comprehensive, their summary is the Wayne of to-day. Herein we essay to exhibit the title from the Indian, through States, proprietors, and settlers, to the citizens. The beneficence of a State to her defenders is recalled in the military lands of eastern Wayne, Indian treaty and New England enterprise are portrayed in the Phelps and Gorham purchase, while the bold, dangerous movements of the Lessee Company are remembered and perpetuated by the Gore between the lands of Cayuga and Ontario.

The wealth of Wayne was vested in her soil, but her surface was a savage wild stretching unbroken and interminable southward from the lake, along whose shores

the bateaux of the British moved to the attack upon Niagara, and off whose coast the fleet of George sailed, threatening the scattered settlements along the bay.

It is eighty-eight years since Swift and Jenkins surveyed the lands about Palmyra. The time till now has been improved by husbandry and its auxiliaries. The fields of Wayne have never been strewn with the slain; it has not been a battle-ground by foreign claimants, nor the scene of civil strife. It has none the less a history, honorable and instructive. We learn of proprietary purchases, agents' sales, isolated improvements, and individual enterprise. Memory recounts the lonely pioneer life, the perilous journey, the struggles with privation and disease, the voyage upon the Mud creek, the excavation of the canal, and the construction and operation of railroads. Stimulated by necessity and incited by hope, the pioneer is seen with unflinching courage surmounting obstacles, accomplishing almost impossibilities, and ultimately realizing his highest anticipations. Population is seen to increase, improvements thicken, and the machinery of local government is devised and set in motion. Effort is stimulated by intelligent agents, who advertise lands, extend periods of payment, and by a variety of improvements seek the development and settlement of the country. Buying at nominal rates, and paying from the products of the soil, the enhanced valuation has made surviving land-owners wealthy, and various influences of former and of recent date have combined to make the county rich, populous, and prosperous. Farms, large of area and ill worked, are divided up and carefully tilled; cabin, block-house, and the massive, unpainted frame have vanished, to give place to brick, stone, and wood, handsome, commodious, and substantial, as evidenced by typical illustrations in this volume. Prominent men, whose life and character are here portrayed, are seen to have gradually created a manufacture and trade unequalled in the world elsewhere. Puritanic in belief and practice, the settlers acknowledged and revered God, and from village and hamlet rise the spires of churches, emblems of Christian faith and devotion. To move his produce the farmer sought the merchant, who was a manufacturer, and he in turn requiring funds, banks were organized, individual and associated, and with varying fortunes the financial interests were upheld until a permanence was reached in the national system now in use.

The press early enters upon its educative career, and, changing in proprietors, titles, and politics, gradually advances in machinery, mechanical execution, and true journalism to its present influential and honorable position. All in all, our outline presents a compendium of important and interesting events depicting pioneer life, rendering tribute of merit to the most worthy, perpetuating by portraits well-known features, and presenting in beautiful views accumulative evidence of taste, judgment, and competence won by thrift.

Essentially peaceful, mainly rural, though pioneer of a chain of fine villages, Wayne County presents a history for compilation which we trust will be of interest to the general reader, while it must be invaluable to the inheritor of the old farm upon which the father toiled, and to the occupant of the homestead in which the mother spun and wove. The citizen also who cherishes a laudable pride in the proper representation of the standing of his community will scan these pages with no careless gaze, since they are fraught with recent memories which are destined to augment in value as the retrocessions of time place them in the dim background of the irremediable past.

CHAPTER I.

TRADITIONAL AND AUTHENTICATED DISCOVERIES; CLAIMS BASED UPON THE
LATTER—HUDSON THE PIONEER—THE PATROONS—ENGLISH SUPREMACY
—FIRST COLONIAL ASSEMBLY—ROYAL GOVERNORS AND COLONIAL INDEPENDENCE A CAUSE OF WESTERN MIGRATION.

TEN centuries had elapsed since the Scythians from the north had swept with fire and sword the Roman empire of the west, and on its mighty ruins appeared novel institutions. Yet was geography unstudied, the western world was unknown, and Europe's commercial highway to the Indies led through the Red Sea. Plato had told a marvelous tale of an Atlantic island, Anaxarchus had affirmed the existence of a new world, and Aristotle had written of countries existing in the Western Ocean. Biarn, son of Heriol, an Iclander, discovered America in 1001, and a settlement was made at Vinland, as the northmen named the coasts of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Years passed and the knowledge was lost. Spanish Arabians claim a discovery in 1140; the Venetians in 1486; but not till 1492 was the discovery substantiated, and a western passage accomplished. On October 12, 1492, Christopher Columbus, or Colon, as he named himself, being in the service of Spain, concluded a daring and unrivaled voyage westward by the discovery of land off the east coast of Florida, and won the honor of opening a highway over the broad Atlantic. Spain confined her conquests and explorations to regions bordering upon the Gulf of Mexico; her swarms of adventurers traversed the Mississippi and its tributaries, and sought for precious metals, while the barren and unpromising northward coast was left to the investigation of other powers. The territory embraced in part by the present State of New York was claimed by three European nations, who founded their title in the rights of discovery and possession, and who severally yielded only to the supremacy acquired by military predominance.

That heterogeneous and hostile colonies should eventually unite to form a self-governing, free people, such as are the United States, may well cause the most thoughtless at this crisis of our existence to ponder upon the past and present, and so take hope for the future. A new right was asserted,—the right of discovery. Authorized by letters patent from Henry VII., John Cabot, a Venetian, in company with his son Sebastian, set sail on a voyage of discovery. With no port to make, he continued westward till the sterile, desolate coast of Labrador came in view on June 24, 1497, and thus by an Italian mariner England became the discoverer of the continent of North America. Sailing southward, with occasional landings, Cabot reached the capes of Chesapeake bay, and thence returned to announce his success. The uniform national desire to discover a shorter route to the Indies found expression in fruitless effort, but resulted in explorations of much importance. In 1498, Sebastian Cabot made a second voyage for purposes of traffic. Inclement weather drove him to southward exploration, and his vessels sailed along the coast from Newfoundland to Florida, and gave color to the English claim of ownership to a territory eleven degrees in width and westward an unknown extent.

Francis I. of France, hoping to reap commercial advantages from the wonderful discoveries in the west, now emulated the enterprise of Spain and England by fitting out an expedition under command of Jean de Verrazand, a Florentine. Sailing in 1524, this mariner, in frail barks, coasted the continent over two thousand miles, trafficked with the natives, discovered the bay of New York, and was the first European to tread the soil of what is now the Empire State. Cordially treated by the natives of the new country, their disregard of right was illustrated by abducting individuals, and then, turning their prows eastward, return was accomplished and French title in the western world was established.

The memory of strange visitors in winged ships had become traditional among the *Iroquois* when, on September 4, 1609, Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, discovered and entered the noble stream bearing his name, and ascended the river to a point near Albany. His vessel—the "Half-Moon," a bark of eighty tons burden—was viewed with astonishment by crowds of *Maquas* or *Mohawks*, and the crew of eighteen men were received with acts of adoration as being the messengers of the Manitou.

Opening a traffic with the natives, there were obtained the products of the land, consisting of Indian corn, beans, grapes, pumpkins, and tobacco; in return were given cheap baubles and spirituous liquors. Thus was civilization's introduction to barbarism marked by the advent of intoxication, and the parting by unprovoked massacre, derogatory to the fame of bold, intrepid mariners. Returning to England, Hudson sent his employers an account of his services, was engaged by the English, and sent in search of a northwest passage to the Pacific. He discovered the immense bay which bears his name, sailed to its western limits, and there met his death at the hands of a mutinous crew.

Holland claimed, under Hudson's discovery, the territory from Cape Cod to the

southern shore of Delaware bay, and to that country are we indebted for the germinal settlement of New York. To this thrice-discovered region the Dutch gave the name of New Netherlands, and in 1810 sent a trading-vessel to the Hudson river. Three years later four houses were built on Manhattan island, while trading-boats traversed every stream and inlet for miles around. In 1614 right was given to all original discoverers of American land to make four voyages thither for trade, and the result was a thorough exploration of the coast. During this year the Dutch purchased ground on the Hudson and erected two forts,—one at the head of navigation, below Albany, the other on the south point of Manhattan island. Agents were sent in all directions among the Indian tribes, to confirm amity and secure traffic, and in 1618, at a point near Albany, a treaty was made with the *Five Nations*, which the Dutch strove to make enduring, and which the later English colonists seconded assiduously and successfully. "The Dutch," said the *Iroquois*, "are our brethren; we have but one council-fire with them; a covenant chain unites us as one flesh."

In 1623 Fort Orange was erected within the present limits of Albany, and in the year following Peter Minuit arrived as the first director of New Netherlands, and with him came families from the Belgian frontier, known as Walloons. At their settlement near Manhattan island, in June, 1625, Sarah de Rapelja was born. She was the first child of European parentage born in New York. Staten Island was purchased in 1626, from the Indians, for twenty-four dollars, and Fort Amsterdam erected thereon. Wouter Van Twiller, a relative of Van Rensselaer, succeeded Minuet in 1633, and with him came Rev. Everardus Bogardus, the first minister, and Adam Roelandsen, the first school-master, to the colony.

We notice that this settlement had its origin in the conveniences of trade, and as the inhabitants were in the employ of the Dutch company, that association attempted the exercise of feudal authority. By contract, any party who within four years should plant a colony of fifty persons, all above fifteen years of age, within the limits of New Netherlands, was entitled to a grant of lands sixteen miles in length and of indefinite width. These proprietors of tracts so acquired were called patroons, of whom Samuel Godyn, Samuel Blument, M. Pauw, and Kilian Van Rensselaer were the first and most prominent. The last-named bought from Indian owners the lands extending along the Hudson, from Fort Orange or Albany, to an island at the mouth of the Mohawk, and made his payment in goods. His colonists were ill adapted to the hardships and requirements of the new country.

Sir William Kieft arrived at New Amsterdam in 1638, and acted as director or governor of the colony. His intemperate and ill-advised acts aroused the Indians to retaliation, and an ensuing war brought the colony to the verge of destruction. Peace was concluded by the powerful intervention of the *Mohawks*, in the year 1645, at which period Kieft was recalled. By his permission many English families had located on Long Island, and there not only exercised an independence in action but instilled like sentiments in the minds of their neighbors, and prepared them for a bloodless revolution. Peter Stuyvesant, Kieft's successor, attempted to restrict the colonists in the exercise of their assumed rights, and, in 1653, a convention of delegates from the various settlements met at New Amsterdam, and without avail petitioned for redress of grievances.

This refusal was the knell of Dutch administration. On March 30, 1664, Charles II., of England, ignoring Holland's right, granted the whole of New Netherlands to his brother James, the Duke of York and Albany. A fleet was sent out under command of Admiral Nicholas, and the warlike Stuyvesant, unsupported by the people, was forced to capitulate, and the right of discovery and occupation gave way to the right of might. The name of the colony was changed to New York, the settlement at New Amsterdam took the same name, and Fort Orange was called Albany. The Dutch and English colonists had hailed the change of government with satisfaction, but soon found themselves at issue with the representatives of English authority. Colonel Nichols, the first English governor, administered till 1667 with ability, moderation, and justice. Under his management an unsuccessful attempt was made to determine the New York and Connecticut boundaries, and on June 12, 1666, New York city received its charter. The administration of Nichols was succeeded by that of Francis Lovelace. The latter arbitrarily imposed duties, levied taxes, and controlled legislation. Defrauded of their means, and denied their rights, the people raised revenues under officers appointed by themselves, and, while united upon measures of common benefit, never ceased a jealous observance and timely resistance to tyrannical measures. Thirty years had elapsed since the first demand of the colonists for a voice in their own government, and, 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 governor, 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 pretense 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 anyways disquieted or questioned for any difference of opinion." Colonel Thomas Dongan was the royal governor at this time, and was supported by a council of ten members. The general assembly elected by the people consisted of eighteen representatives, who, exercising a discretionary power over appropriations for support of government, checked extravagance on the one hand and protected the people on the other. The French settlers of Canada persistently attempted the destruction of the English colony, and, but for the vigor of the confederate Indians, who, apparently friendly to the latter and really hostile to the former, held the French in check, would have succeeded. The governors, arbitrary of control and impotent in protective measures, brought the colony into contempt, and the alienation of the *Iroquois* was only prevented by the energy and resolution of Peter Schuyler, mayor of Albany. Under his leadership the Indians not only guarded the province from hostile incursions but, in 1692-93, checked their establishment of a chain of interior forts from the lakes to the gulf. Benjamin Fletcher, then governor, promptly responding to calls for help to repel French invasion of the *Mohawk* country, won credit from the people and the attachment of the *Six Nations*. Changes and revolutions agitating England extended their influence to the province, and gave rise to an event heavily freighted with consequences connected with the relations between the two classes,—the proprietors and the people. The summary execution of Jacob Leisler and Jacob Milbourne, his son-in-law, on the ground of unwarranted assumption and retention of power, opened a bridgeless chasm between the people, whose situation entitled them to consideration, and the reckless representatives of kingly authority, who aimed at a complete usurpation of power and privilege. The feelings of resentment and estrangement, originating in the cruel and causeless death of popular leaders, deepened in intensity and burst into flame upon the breaking out of the Revolution. Jacob Leisler, as the opponent of tyranny, the leader of the freeholders of New York, and a martyr to the cause of liberty, was the founder of a party, and as such fully deserves honorable mention in this brief history. Civil war raged with unwon'ted rigor in New York during the continuance of the Revolution. Whigs and Tories, ranged in nearly equal numbers, chafed at defeat and exulted in victory, while their encounters were desperate and merciless. Eastern New York was the theatre of important actions. The defeat on Long Island inaugurated a season of gloom and depression, which deepened with the loss of forts upon the Hudson; but the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga changed those feelings to those of hope and resolution, which never faltered while an enemy kept the field. Contending with oppression, faction, and poverty, the thickly-settled regions along the Hudson were involved in controversy respecting rents. The feudal tenure was abolished in 1787. In December, 1839, the people organized to resist civil processes for the collection of rent, but dispersed without a 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 decided by the supreme court to be unconstitutional. The effort to plant upon American soil European custom has ever been attended by mischievous tendencies, and resulted in failure. It is instructive to note that the inability to own lands along the Hudson was an influence to promote the emigration westward of men and families inured to labor and patient amidst hardship. In Europe the unknown regions west of Albany were claimed, as we have seen, by rival powers; but long centuries had elapsed since the lands of Wayne had begun to be the home of a people whose history, as our predecessors, is a subject of untiring interest. The strife with England had ceased, the colonies had commenced the adjudication of rights, as sovereign states and as a nation, while settlement began to turn westward. We will anticipate their arrival in Ontario, and study the character of the people whom it was their destiny to supplant. The deep foot-worn trail and the occasional apple-orchard told of familiar intercourse, and of a population of which a fragment only remains.

CHAPTER II.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CONFEDERATION KNOWN AS THE "SIX NATIONS"—TRIBAL RELATIONS—CAUSE OF HOSTILITY TO THE FRENCH—INVASION OF IROQUOIS TERRITORY—THE MASSACRES OF WYOMING AND CHERRY VALLEY—THE REPRISAL BY GENERAL SULLIVAN, AND ITS RELATION TO SUBSEQUENT SETTLEMENT.

OF numerous tribes who inhabited America during the period of colonization, there were none more conspicuous for power, bravery, and sagacity than the *Iroquois*, later known as the *Six Nations*. Driven from the vicinity of Montreal,

where they were overborne by the *Adirondacks*, the *Iroquois* migrated to central New York, and located upon Seneca river, where they tilled the soil in a rude manner, and, following the courses of the streams, became formidable upon the war-path. A band removing eastward took the name of *Mohawks*. Two other bands, long united, finally separated; one—the *Oneidas*—established themselves east of Oneida lake, the other—the *Onondagas*—located in the valley among the hills in the county which commemorates their existence. Two bands dwelling upon the Seneca river became divided, the *Cayugas* camping upon the east bank of the lake bearing their name, and the *Senecas*, removing westward, settled at Nunda-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 result of this action was the institution of the league, which was founded on the principle of family relationship. Fifty hereditary sachemships were created, each equal in rank, with joint and co-extensive jurisdiction. Sachems were assigned to the various tribes, and all united formed an oligarchy known as the "Council of the League." Independent in local, domestic, and matters mainly political, the tribal sachems were to their own nation as all annually assembled were to the confederacy. Duties were assigned to each nation, and in peace or war co-operation was required. The result of the union was a growth of power and influence which rendered their very name a terror, and, imbibing an ambition for conquest from their success, they extended their control over many tribes, and won from English historians, as a proper designation, the title of the "Romans of the West." Their old oppressors, the *Adirondacks*, first experienced their prowess in a warfare which terminated with little less than extirpation. During the deadly 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 erected a fort upon the site of Quebec. Years previously, Cartier had kidnapped three chiefs of the *Hurons* and *Algonquins* and taken them to Europe. To obtain *Algonquin* favor, Champlain engaged, in 1609, in an expedition against their enemies. Upon Lake Champlain a party of *Iroquois* was met, and both bodies of armed men hastened towards the shore to engage in battle. It was near Ticonderoga that the allies, intrenching behind fallen timber, sent a messenger to know whether battle should at once be joined, or deferred till the next day. The latter was decided upon.

As day approached, Champlain placed two Frenchmen and a part of the *Algonquins* in position to engage the *Iroquois* on their flank. Each side, about two hundred strong, armed with bows and arrows, felt assured of easy victory,—the *Iroquois* from confidence in their prowess, and the *Algonquins* from reliance upon the fire-arms of their French allies. Abandoning their defensive position, the allies advanced boldly upon the front of their enemy, and suddenly parting in two bodies right and left, disclosed the armed white men, who, simultaneously discharging their arquebuses, aimed at the three chiefs, killed two, and badly wounded the third. The allies, shouting, discharged their arrows, and starting in pursuit of their terror-stricken foes, killed many and captured several, who became victims of their malice. The survivors, hastening homeward, related their strange and fatal experience, and in the councils of the nation revenge upon the Frenchman was decreed.

Little had Champlain realized the consequences of his impolitic and unprovoked attack, which embittered a powerful race against his countrymen, barred the advance of the Jesuit, and created for the English an ally whose assistance should enable them to hold their ground, and finally result in French overthrow. From such light incidents emanate unforeseen results, and the fire-arm which caused a primary defeat became, a century later, the potent agency by which the *Iroquois* maintained their independence and became a scourge to the settlements. Supplied with the new weapon 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.

Ten years later, a contest between the *Senecas* and *Eries* was terminated by annihilation of the latter. It is said that a fierce battle was fought between Canandaigua lake and the Genesee river. The *Eries* fled, having lost half their number, to an island in the Alleghany, but being followed, they departed to other regions, and lost their identity as a people.

Active in many a foray and battle, Indian tribes were nowhere too remote to be safe from their attacks, and in 1700 the *Iroquois* had assumed a dominance over all immediate races of Indian lineage. The French resorted by turns to negotiation, armistice, and retaliation. One expedition succeeded another into the villages of the league, from which the occupants temporarily withdrew to the forest, into which pursuit was not attempted.

In 1684, De la Barre was appointed governor of New France. The policy of intimidation had not been recognized as a failure, and the Frenchmen resolved to gather an army, and, first attempting an alliance against the English, in the event

of a failure to advance and devastate the Indian country. An army of somewhat less than two thousand French and Indians was assembled during the month of August on the borders of Ontario, whose miasmatic climate soon consigned a large portion of the troops to the hospital and changed the plan of procedure. In hopes to conceal the illness of his troops, and to secure a treaty, De la Barre sent for chiefs of the tribes to hold a council. Garangula, an eminent *Iroquois* chief, escorted by a body of young warriors, met the marquis, and, as the representative of the league, made a speech which, for cutting irony, graphic allusion, and deep reasoning, is of rare excellence and of just celebrity. The expedition began in bravado, continued in weakness, and ended in ridicule, and the army returned to Canada, glad to have escaped a dreaded encounter. A more successful expedition was projected and executed in 1687, by the Marquis De Nouville, the 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 resolved to crush the *Senecas*, and then build a fort at Niagara. The marquis established a magazine of supplies at Fort Frontenac, and assembled troops at Montreal. Post commanders and Indian allies were ordered to Niagara. The confederacy saw these preparations with concern, and notified Governor Dongan, of New York, who entered into a controversy with De Nouville while he supplied the *Iroquois* with arms and ammunition.

On June 13 the French army, composed of regulars, militia, and Indians, in number about two thousand, embarked at Montreal upon 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 almost immediately joined there by his Niagara contingent. The march was made to an Indian village known as Ga-o-sa-ga-o, located in what is now the town of Victor. At a swamp near the village a band of *Senecas* had formed an ambush, and at a propitious moment opened an attack which, but for the presence of Indian allies, would have ended in French destruction. As it was, one hundred Frenchmen were killed, twenty-two wounded, and ten Indians were slain. The French dared not advance upon other villages, but halted for the night, and next day, on learning that the *Senecas* had burned and abandoned the next village, advanced a short distance, and consumed a week in cutting down the growing corn. There were found in the county horses, cattle, poultry, and many swine. The *Senecas* had not been idle, and having sent runners to the other nations, assembled a heavy force and started in pursuit; but before they could reach the bay the French had embarked and departed. Reprisal followed during the fall, and the settlements near Montreal were laid waste, and a number of captives were taken.

In July, 1688, all parties desiring peace, De Nouville was met at Montreal by a large *Iroquois* delegation, while a force of full twelve hundred warriors had halted, not distant, to await results. A treaty was concluded, but frustrated by the wily act of a *Huron* chief, who ambushed a party of *Iroquois* on their return home, killed some, and captured the remainder. He asserted that he knew nothing of peace and was acting under orders from De Nouville. The fury of the *Five Nations* at the supposed treachery of the French found expression in a terrible raid upon the settlements, the killing of one thousand persons, the burning of twenty-six alive, the devastation of the country, and the destruction of improvements. The history of the *Iroquois* is a narrative of French and of English effort to secure their alliance and obtain a claim upon their lands,—the one by Jesuitical influence, the other by commercial advantage; the latter proving most successful.

The third and last French expedition to New York was led by Count De Frontenac, a man of nearly eighty years. Concentrating a heavy force, he crossed to Oswego; thence he marched to the *Onondaga* village, which had been set on fire and abandoned. Returning to Montreal, predatory raids were made in retaliation until 1700, when a peace was ratified between the *Iroquois* and French; and during the war between the latter and the English, extending from 1702 to the treaty of Utrecht, in 1813, the confederates stood neutral towards both combatants. The *Tuscaroras*, of South Carolina, in 1708 numbered twelve hundred warriors, and had fifteen villages. The encroachments of the whites drove them to arms in 1711. A part remained neutral, while relentless warfare was waged on the remainder. The remnant of the tribe migrated to New York in 1715 and joined the *Iroquois*, which were thereafter known as the *Six Nations*. The *Senecas*, of all the natives, were at heart most hostile to the English colonists. Their spirit was manifested on June 20, 1767, by an attack at the portage of Niagara upon a body of provincials and regulars, and this was followed up by an assault upon a detachment of English marching from Niagara to Detroit. Evil is often alloyed with good. The neutrality of the confederates, had they borne no part in the war between England and her colonies, would have entitled them to consideration, and ignorance of the existence of the rich lands where so long their villages had stood, and their fruit and corn had been raised, would have delayed its occupation; but they were not neutral. With the breaking out of the Revolution, Johnson,

Butler, Brandt, and other Tories removed to the west, whither they were accompanied by the *Mohawk* nation. Joseph Brandt settled the Indians at Lewiston, where he built a small log church. A bell, brought from an Indian church upon the Mohawk, was hung upon a cross-bar in the fork of a tree, and services were occasionally held by the British chaplain at Fort Niagara. The commanding influence of Johnson drew to the British interest many who had settled along the Mohawk, and in communities once peaceful there arose a most implacable hostility.

It was in June, 1777, that Brandt came with eighty Indians to Unadilla, demanded food, was supplied, and departed. Again he appeared at this place, with increased force, and met General Herkimer, who had reached the village with about four hundred militia. Brandt was arrogant, offered his support to the side which gave most presents, attempted intimidation, and showed a readiness to fight. Herkimer restrained his men, in hopes of a peaceful settlement. This was the last conference with the confederates to secure their neutrality. Immediately thereafter Johnson called a council at Oswego, and the English influence prevailed. The Third New York Infantry, under Colonel Gansevoort, had been posted since April at Fort Schuyler, a part of the present site of Rome. This command was besieged on August 2 by General St. Leger, who, with seventeen hundred men, had marched thither from Oswego. General Herkimer set out to reinforce Gansevoort with seven hundred men, fell into an ambuscade of Tories and Indians under Brandt and Butler, and, losing his van by the attack and his rear-guard by panic, battled most bravely with the aid of the main body. The presence of Tories well known to the Germans under Herkimer, in arms against their old neighbors, inflamed their resentment to the deepest intensity, and a hand-to-hand contest of a half-hour's duration resulted in the repulse of the Tories. Meanwhile, hearing the firing, Gansevoort sent out a party from the fort, plundered the hostile camp, and returned unmolested. Herkimer behaved bravely, and when disabled by a musket-ball still, calmly smoking a pipe, gave orders. His limb was amputated, mortified, and caused his death. The American loss was four hundred men. The Indians, Tories, and English sustained a loss of two hundred killed. The siege of Fort Schuyler was continued till August 22, when the approach of Arnold with a brigade, whose numbers had been exaggerated, caused a withdrawal of the Indians. Leger rejoined Burgoyne, via Oswego and Montreal. Brandt and Butler led on their white and red partisans to lay waste the frontiers, and many a log house, flaming at midnight, told of a massacred family. Two events prominently illustrate the perils endured upon the border,—the massacres of Wyoming and Cherry Valley. The tales by survivors have been recounted often to descendants yet residents of Wayne, and brief relation will suffice. Colonel John Butler, in 1778, led his band of renegades and Indians from Niagara to the valley of the Wyoming. Their approach was discovered, and Colonel Zebulon Butler, a Continental officer, who chanced to be at home, assumed command of the militia, and attempted a surprise. The enemy were on the alert, and in the battle which was joined no quarter was shown. The defeated militia found shelter at Fort Wyoming, which was occupied by women and children, and was indefensible. The fort was surrounded, and its garrison surrendered, under a promise of protection, which was not respected, and a dark stain rests upon the memory of those who could have restrained the savages. Brandt attempted a surprise at German Flats. The people escaped, but their homes were destroyed. A fort had been erected, by order of General La Fayette, during 1778, in Cherry Valley, and Colonel Alden had command of its garrison. Alden received notice of an enemy's approach, but gave it no attention. All rested in supposed safety till the yells of the fierce *Iroquois* appalled the ear, and their keen weapons speedily accomplished their horrid work. The fort opened a telling fire and repelled an attack, while all outside were either slain or captives. A body of prisoners were taken to the woods, and a circle of fires built around them. A night of suspense passed, and with morning came freedom to all the women and children, except Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Moore, and their children. These were taken to the Indian village at Geneva and adopted into Indian families. Attention became attracted to the virulence of the *Iroquois*, and General Washington determined to dispatch an army to lay waste their villages and to capture Fort Niagara, the depot of their supplies. General Sullivan has become famous as the leader of this force. The rendezvous was at Wyoming; advance was made to Tioga Point, and August 22, 1779, General James Clinton, with a command of fifteen hundred men, including Morgan's riflemen, having joined Sullivan, the army, numbering about five thousand men, well supplied with artillery, and having a month's provisions, entered with great caution upon the campaign.

The Indians had no thought that a regular army could penetrate the forests to their villages, but as the advance approached preparations were made for resistance. Butler and Brandt came from Canada,—the one with his rangers, the other to lead the Indians near Newtown. The Americans found the enemy posted behind a log breastwork, and quickly dislodged them. A second stand was attempted behind another breastwork. The army was divided, and each wing

marched, one upon the right, the other upon the left, to surround the enemy, while to hold them from retreating shells were thrown over them. These shells bursting in the rear created the impression that they were surrounded, and a dash was made through one wing of the army, whereby both sides met considerable loss. At a place upon the river known as the "Narrows" many Indians were killed. The road was now open, and the advance was resumed directly to the head of Seneca lake, thence down the lake to Kanadesaga, and westward to the Genesee. The women and children fled to Niagara, while the Indians vainly sought opportunity for successful resistance. A reconnoitering party under Lieutenant Boyd sent out to an Indian village was delayed, intercepted on their return, and ten killed, while Boyd and a soldier named Parker were captured. The former was cruelly tortured, the latter was beheaded. The army advanced to the battleground and buried the slain. Villages along the Genesee were burned, subsistence was destroyed, and wide over the corn-fields lay the withering stalks. The army abandoned the advance on Niagara, returned upon their well-defined track, and went into camp at Morristown, New Jersey. Brandt led his Indians along the Niagara trail to Canada. Butler went to the mouth of the Genesee, and sent a ranger named Walker to Niagara for boats. The rangers were completely cowed, and, keeping close and kindling no fires, were nearly starved when rescue arrived. The total loss of their crops and the ruin of their villages drove the Indians to seek subsistence at the British posts. Sufficient food was not obtained by them, and hundreds died of disease. In the spring the villages west of the Genesee were re-occupied; those east lay as the army left them till the time arrived for white settlement. The campaign of Sullivan broke the power of the *Six Nations*, but the frontier was laid waste and many a family murdered during the years following. For years, the wandering bands along Mud creek, and northward upon the road to Sodus bay, levied tribute of food from the scattered settlers, who feared to offend, and finally the remnant, placed upon reservations, began to till lands, raise stock, patronize schools, and adopt the habits of the white race. They raised in 1809 their first crop of wheat, in amount some thirty bushels, and preserve at this date a semblance of former organization.

CHAPTER III.

UNDEFINED POWERS AND CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION—THE GENESSEE COUNTRY—THE MILITARY TRACT—THE LESSEE COMPANIES—INDIAN TREATIES—SURVEYS—ROUTES OF TRAVEL—HEAVY IMMIGRATION, WITH IMPELLING CAUSES.

HISTORY fails to record for other nations a parallel to the United States. Not in one tide, like the irruption of the Goths upon the Roman lands, but at isolated points by different nations, the settlement of the States constituting the Republic had its origin. The transient and ineffective Indian occupation and their rapid disappearance before the advance of white men, the results of wars of extinction, of famine and pestilence, the migratory spirit of the coast population, their undisciplined energy and persistence, the terms of ownership of lands, and the productiveness of the soil combined in a marvelous degree to render successful the experiment of self-government. There are those who deem it a wrong that the predatory Indian has not been allowed his broad lands for the chase and suffer a rich soil to remain a waste. The landed estates of Great Britain and the hunting-grounds of the Indians illustrate in common the evil of large ownership with limited cultivation. It is indisputable that as farms are reduced in area and increased in number, a greater product is insured, with consequent greater wealth, and hence a notable source of the prosperity of Wayne's agriculturists.

The campaign of General Sullivan, so notable among pioneers and their descendants, was a potent influence in the settlement of the Genesee country, as all lands west of Seneca lake were designated. The valley of the Genesee, beautiful and fertile, lakes and rivers picturesque and abounding in the finest fish, rolling uplands and rich plains, were viewed by the eastern soldiers with wonder and pleasure. Accustomed to the rude attempts at habitation and at cultivation which prevailed among the coast tribes, the unwonted spectacle of fields long cultivated and yielding a rich harvest to aboriginal owners was both novel and suggestive. Many districts of the country, in their orchards, farms, and gardens, conveyed the impression of a civilized life. The fields of corn 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 the new country of rich, tillable soil,

began to anticipate the time when they might return thither, not upon a mission of destruction, but to improve, occupy, and permanently develop the capacity of the region. The march through the Mohawk valley and along the interior lakes presented many a fine farm site. Lying at night by the bivouac fires, which cast their ruddy glow upon huge trunks and massive branches of forest-trees, the soldier pondered concerning his years of unavailing toil as tenant or owner of some rocky farm, while here all about him were unbounded tracts upon which equal labor would result in wealth and comfort. Little recked they of the effort required. They saw the gradations of improvement, and, again at home, their tales of burning towns and ravaged fields were commingled with descriptions of a farmer's paradise.

The minds of speculators and others were turned to this territory as a profitable investment, but ten years elapsed ere the lands could be thrown open to settlement. Recognizing the *Senecas* as proprietors, their activity in warfare implied a forfeit of title, and individuals, companies, State, and general government became active in effort to establish indisputable claim. The conclusion of that peace whereby American Independence was acknowledged made no terms for the *Six Nations*, although by the treaty of 1783 their future depended on the United States. A double motive actuated both State and general government to recognize the Indian title,—feelings of justice and humanity, and considerations of policy and economy. Many who had suffered loss by depredation desired to have their rights declared forfeit, and the New York legislature was not entirely averse to such action, but the joint influence of Washington and Schuyler induced a just decision. The undefined power of the United States opened ground for a conflict of jurisdiction. The State legislature, in April, 1784, passed an act making the governor, George Clinton, president of a board of commissioners to superintend Indian affairs. Other commissioners were Henry Glen, Abraham Cuyler, and Peter Schuyler, who, being authorized to ally with them such other persons as they deemed necessary, chose eight additional members, and still further augmented their numbers by securing the services of Rev. Kirkland, a missionary, and of Peter Ryckman, James Deane, Jacob Reed, Majors Fonda and 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 finally Albany. A partial agreement upon a treaty was arranged. Pending these proceedings, Clinton learned that Congress, in preparation for a general treaty with the Indians of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, had appointed Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee as commissioners. The question of State or national right was at issue. The State commissioners found the Indians generally averse to a treaty with them, and observed a decided preference for the "Thirteen Fires." A council of the *Six Nations* was secured at Fort Schuyler, in September, 1784, and Clinton delivered an address to the *Oneidas* and *Tuscaroras*, in which he spoke of peace, settlement of boundaries, and the desire of New York to treat with them for their lands. The chiefs of the *Cayugas* and *Tuscaroras* presented a letter from the Congressional commissioners wherein it was recited that New York had no authority from Congress to treat with them, and an invitation was extended to all the tribes to meet at Fort Stanwix on the 20th of September following. Clinton spoke to the deputies of the *Mohawks*, *Senecas*, *Cayugas*, and *Onondagas* with an eloquence remarkable, and firmly asserted the right of New York to deal with the Indians resident within her boundaries. Brandt, Cornplanter, and others replied for the Indians. The council was harmonious, a treaty was made to seem desirable, presents and provisions were distributed, and then the assembly dissolved. On October 22, 1784, the commissioners of the United States concluded a treaty at Fort Stanwix. The terms were those of a victor, imposed as the penalty of warfare. All captives were to be restored, and a limitation of boundaries was defined. Quiet possession was guaranteed the Indians of their territories, and at the conclusion of the treaty considerable quantities of goods were distributed. Among the speakers at this treaty was Red Jacket, who eloquently advocated the renewal of the war which he did not ardently promote during the passage of Sullivan through his territory. His fiery and plausible oratory won a strong hold upon his people, while Cornplanter, more ready in the field when success was possible, came into notice as a sachem who bowed to the inevitable, and by sage counsel obtained for his people all concessions possible. The first lands purchased of the Indians by New York included a tract lying between the Chenango and Unadilla rivers. The treaty, as such transactions have ever been termed, was made on June 28, 1785, by Clinton and others, and the consideration for the land was fixed at eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Not only was there a conflict of claims between State and nation, but between States, and this owed its origin to the charters granted by English rulers. The Plymouth company, in 1620, received a charter from the British sovereign of a tract of country having a width of about one hundred and fifty miles, and extend-

ing 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,—each equally valid. Previous to the Revolution, each colony had enough to do to settle, govern, and protect the territory indisputably its own, but when these provinces became “free and independent States” there arose an immediate necessity of settling the proper ownership. Three parties were involved, viz., the general government, the States of New York and Massachusetts. The difficulty was lessened by the cession, on the part of New York, in 1781, and by Massachusetts in 1785, to the United States, of all their claims to territory lying west of a meridian line run south from the west bend of Lake Ontario. The area of land in dispute was diminished to about nineteen thousand square miles, and the disputants to two.

A convention was held and the difficulty was adjusted at Hartford, Connecticut, on December 16, 1786, where and when it was mutually agreed between respective State commissioners that Massachusetts should 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 the Niagara river. By this act Massachusetts became possessed of about six million acres of land.

While these negotiations, State and national, were in progress, companies of active and influential men were formed to evade the law which forbade 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, upon the Hudson, with John Livingston, Jared Coffin, and Dr. Caleb Benton as managers, and with 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. There were also in the main company a number of influential Indian traders. The scheme was well laid and comprehensive, and resulted, November, 1787, in a lease for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, to the company, of nearly all the Iroquois lands in New York. The consideration for this immense and extended lease was an annual rental of two thousand dollars, and a promised gift of twenty thousand dollars. The State was not in ignorance of these measures, nor unconscious of the ultimate design, and Governor Clinton, by proclamation, warned all intending purchasers from the company that their title would be null, and sent messengers to the Indians with a statement of the fraudulent design. He also appointed John Taylor as Indian agent in March, 1788, that he might counteract the proceedings of the lessees.

The legislature passed an act to dispossess all persons holding title from the lessee company to Indian lands, and to burn their habitations. William Colbrith, sheriff of Herkimer, was ordered to attend to enforcing these decrees. Military aid was furnished, and the acts were fully executed. Powerless to act openly, the lessees continued to wield a powerful influence against the State whenever treaties were called. Successive treaties having been made, the lessees, despairing of success, asked a settlement from the legislature, on the ground of service rendered, 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. The number of Indians, traders, lessees, and visitors from curiosity, made the gathering remarkable. While Clinton strove to expose the intrigues of the “lessees,” Livingston was insidiously opposing him, and, on this being discovered, he 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 sent by Clinton induced many to set out for Fort Schuyler. Encamping at Scauyes, a French trader, named De Bartzch, using rum, presents, and threats, 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 certain 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 this synopsis of the history relating the changes of title from nation to State the absence of leading chiefs has not been noted, and this circumstance was seized upon by lessees, loyalists, and the confederate nations who still held their lands, to influence the others to violate their contracts. Appeals were made to prejudice and intimidation, but the governor, promising protection, persevered and accomplished his purpose,—to throw open to sale and settlement the lands acquired, and to secure the Indian’s safety.

The eastern portion of western New York, and, as it has resulted in the formation of counties, the eastern part of Wayne County, was known as the Military tract, whose origin is thus given: Among the acts of the New York legislature to carry forward the Revolutionary struggle, was the passage of a resolution, in 1781, to raise forces to recruit the army. The period of enlistment was fixed at three years, or till the close of the war, and the faith of the State was pledged that each soldier should have five hundred acres of land as soon after the close of hostilities as surveys could be safely made. In January, 1782, a law was passed setting apart lands for the payment of military bounties, and a preamble stated that, “As Congress had promised that lands should, at the close of the Revolution, be given to officers and soldiers as a reward of patriotism, the legislature was inclined to carry out the wishes and promises of Congress, so far as the New York soldiery were concerned.” With these views, the law prescribed that the territory within the following boundaries should be devoted to the location of grants made to the New York troops in the service of the general government, and to such other persons in military service as the legislature might designate. The tract included all lands in Tryon county—which embraced all the State west of Albany county—bounded north by Ontario lake; west, by a line drawn from the mouth of the Great Sodus, or Assorodus bay, through the westerly inclination of Seneca lake; south, by east and west lines drawn through the most southward inclination of Seneca lake; east, by a line from the western boundary of the *Oneida* and *Tuscarora* country. Amendatory action, dating February 28, 1787, reserved six lots in each township. These were known as gospel, public-school, and literature lots; and those remaining were held to satisfy surplus shares of commissioned officers, and to compensate such persons as should draw lots whose surface was wholly or in greater part covered with water. The Indian title being unextinguished, delay ensued in the execution of the law. The sales made by the *Oneidas*, *Cayugas*, and *Onondagas* gave the State authority, and the preamble of a law of date May 5, 1786, affirms that “As the settlement of these lands in the manner directed by former laws was subject to great embarrassment and productive of controversy, expediency demanded a speedy disposal of the tracts owned by the State.” A proviso was made that as locations had been made of bounty-lands upon the territory still held by the Indians, and as an attempt to settle upon them might be resented, patentees were authorized to locate on tracts which might be purchased, but which were not yet offered for sale. There seemed slight prospect of an early extinguishment of Indian title to the tract originally designated as bounty-lands, and the legislature appropriated the twelve northern townships of Clinton, Franklin, and Essex to satisfy the claims of impatient patentees. These townships, each ten miles square, gave twelve hundred square miles, or seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand acres, and were known as the “Old Military Tract;” but the State having acquired right to the other body of land, grants were chiefly located thereon. The tract was surveyed into twenty-eight townships; each township contained one hundred lots, each lot six hundred acres. This great body of land, comprising an area of one million six hundred and eighty thousand acres, was, on March 5, 1794, erected into a separate county, called Onondaga. The county courts were held alternately at Manlius and Scipio,—the latter in what is now Cayuga county,—and prisoners were to be kept in the Herkimer jail till otherwise ordered. This county, as we shall see more fully hereafter, has been divided up and others formed, so that the towns east of the “Gore,” in Wayne, are formed from those same lots granted to soldiers. The gift, however applied and whatever its result, was “a proud and splendid monument of the gratitude of New York to

her Revolutionary heroes." The soldiers whose valor secured this reward in many cases realized from their warrants very little. Those knowing the present value of these farms will learn with surprise that patents for six hundred acres were often sold at from eight to thirty dollars each for ten years after the Revolutionary war. Comparatively few soldiers settled on their warrants, and there was a compensation from repeated sales to different parties, and there was so much of fraud and speculation extant that correct titles were rarely known. This brought the land into disrepute, and conduced to the earlier settlement of that portion of the Genesee tract known as Ontario county of to-day. An English traveler, named Maude, journeying through western New York about 1800, wrote of the "Military tract" as follows: "I had now entered upon the military township which New York has given her officers and soldiers who had served in the line during the war. Each soldier had a patent made out for six hundred acres. These patents were soon bought up by greedy speculators, who rarely gave above eight dollars or half a joe for each patent. These are now selling at from three to six dollars per acre. It is true, the soldiers sold their patents over many times, some as many as twenty, and this gave great trouble, and occasioned the formation of a board of commissioners, which existed several years as a board of arbitration. General Vincent Mathews, then of Tioga, later of Rochester, was on this board. By act of September 16, 1776, Congress had promised each soldier one hundred acres of land, and New York granted five hundred, making the sum six hundred acres, which, in 1788, was held at eight dollars. In 1792 the value had risen to thirty dollars, and in 1800 to from one thousand eight hundred to three thousand dollars." From that time values advanced, till the owner of an original lot, if any existed, had in it, although untitled, a fortune.

Robert Morris, well known as the financier of the confederation during 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 them both, and from them and others learned much respecting the country beyond the Military tract. 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 western lands. A proposal made by Mr. Phelps to Mr. Gorham to join the association was favorably received, and the measure before the legislature was construed as emanating from the company. The house passed a concurrent measure which did not meet the sanction of the senate. The offer of Gorham, and the exaggerated reports of the value of the lands, brought forward other bidders prior to the meeting of the legislature of 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 the great purchase known as that of Phelps and Gorham was consummated, by which the pre-emption right to six million 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 equal annual instalments, using for the purpose Massachusetts scrip, then depreciated in value. Organization was had, and the association apportioned the work to be done among leading members. General Israel Chapin was sent to explore the country, Oliver Phelps was made general agent to treat with the Indians and secure from them title to the soil, Nathaniel Gorham was delegated to confer with New York authorities in regard to running a line between the pre-empted lands and the Military tract, and William Walker was appointed local agent of survey and sale.

Having the law in their favor, the association, fully aware of the lessee influence, determined to compromise. At Hudson, Mr. Phelps consulted with the principal lessees and secured their alliance. A treaty was appointed at Kanadesaga, and thither Mr. Phelps journeyed in company with agents, surveyors, and assistants. The party arrived at Schenectady about May 1, embarked their supplies on bateaux, and set out on horseback so far as a road could be found towards Fort Stanwix. The place of meeting was reached in June, and John Livingston, chief agent of the "long lease," was on hand, but Brandt and Butler, at Buffalo creek, kept back the *Senecas* from the treaty. Mr. Phelps, while waiting the action of the lessees, obtained a letter of introduction to the *Senecas* from Dominique De Bartzeh, a French Indian trader, who desired the sale to be consummated. It became apparent that the New York and Niagara companies were at variance, and Phelps, proceeding 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. Mr. Phelps returned to Kanadesaga, and there remained until the arrival of a party of chiefs, headed by Red Jacket, who had come to conduct him to the council. Negotiations began about the 4th of July. There was present, as coun-

sel for the Indians, Rev. — Kirkland, whom Massachusetts had appointed to superintend the treaty. Elisha Lee, of Boston, was his assistant. 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 they were resolved to make the Genesee river the eastern limit of their cession. Days elapsed, and a concession was made of a tract extending from the present southern boundary of Monroe north to the lake, 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. The 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 were able to embarrass where they could not control, received for their aid and forbearance four townships of land. A further claim for assembling the Indians was made, of fifteen one-hundred-and-twentieths of the purchase.

The field being clear for the surveyor, Mr. Phelps contracted with Colonel Hugh Maxwell to divide the tract into townships six miles square. He first ran the pre-emption line to Lake Ontario, and then ran seven parallel lines, each distant from the other six miles, the seventh line being marked by a large elm tree which stood near the junction of Canaseraga creek with the Genesee. The river was taken as the line as far as two miles north of Avon, thus forming a right angle. A line was surveyed twelve miles west of Caledonia, and thence directly north to the lake. These lines marked the limits of the purchase. East and west lines, six miles apart and parallel, to the number of thirteen, were now run, and the townships were numbered. The seven primary divisions were denominated ranges, and count westward, while the townships count from the south, northward. The Wayne portion of the purchase was known as townships 12, 13, and 14, in ranges 1, 2, and 3, respectively. Several township lines were run during the fall of 1788; and during the year following, Mr. Maxwell, assisted by Judge Augustus Porter, completed his work. The survey into farm-lots, where entire townships were sold, was done at the expense of the purchaser. John Jenkins and Frederick Saxton were early surveyors connected with the subdivisions.

Upon his return east, Mr. Phelps reported his work, pronounced the country good, and the purchase as large as was likely to prove of profit. William Walker remained in the country till the approach of winter, and on his return reported, at a January meeting of the associates, the sale of nearly thirty townships. The division of lands took place, and sales of townships were generally to shareholders. The bulk of the purchase remained with Phelps, Gorham, and a few others. The first settlers of Wayne were from Rhode Island, Long Island, and New Jersey. The pioneers of Ontario were from New England, a fact explained by the difficulty of access from any other quarter, the doubt of safety from the Indians, and the circumstance of the proprietors being from that locality. Until a road was opened over the Alleghany mountains to Pennsylvania, there were but few from that quarter; but when a way was found through, and the nature of the country made known, quite an immigration set in from the Middle States and from Maryland.

The New England settlers, famed for enterprise, and fully aware of the difficulties of travel and the dangers dared, regarded themselves, with some reason, as the only class that would remove so far from their homes. They came not as individuals, but in colonies, and in association with accustomed neighbors, experienced hardship in unison, 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 people by the opportunity of arranging their farms according to fancy, and continuing their own manners and customs. The route and means of travel varied with means, season, and inclination. The first method was by boat, 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 lower portion of Cayuga lake, in 1800, this became the great highway of western emigration, and the settlers in the towns of Wayne were isolated, even as compared with the solitude of those days. 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 speed, greeting friends at stations during brief stoppages, and resuming the perusal of the daily paper, sold upon the train while yet damp from the press and filled with the occurrences of yesterday in all parts of the world,—to travel in this luxurious manner conveys no idea of the journeys made to the Genesee country in 1790 and a score of years later. Yet was there some compensation, for if there was more hardship there was less danger, and the toilsome

voyage of Wayne's pioneers knew no terrible termination such as the fall of a train full seventy feet into a river, and the burning of the mangled victims of the disaster. The gray-haired pioneer regards the past with thankfulness as he hears the terrible tale of the Ashtabula accident, and progress seems marked with a perilous price. Some pioneers came out by water, some on horseback, others drove ox-teams attached to sleds, and not a few journeyed on foot. During winter, sleighs were employed, and the frozen, snow-clad earth obviated the difficulties of travel, unless, as occasionally happened, the dissolving snow should melt away and leave them stranded.

The Long Island settler upon Mud creek launched his boat upon the sound, and came to New York, thence up the Hudson river, whence transporting boat and lading to Schenectady, he passed up the Mohawk to Fort Stanwix; thence a short portage to Wood creek, and by that reaching Oneida lake. The lake was traversed to the Oswego river, thence to the Seneca, the Clyde, and beyond the "Forks" upon Mud creek and the outlet.

Those who performed that journey, looking back upon the long route, the wearisome labor, the distant home, saw in the speedily erected rude log cabin a pleasant dwelling. There are few survivors of those early travelers, and recollection seems at fault; yet dearly do they love to recount their mishaps.

Facility of communication caused an influx of pioneer population, which numbered three thousand during a period of but six weeks. The causes of this wholesale movement deserve notice. The ruling motive was a desire to improve their condition. Land was abundant, cheap, and fertile, terms of payment were most favorable, and the increase of value certain. Many, becoming excited by overwrought tales of wonderful fertility, and expecting an easy life, made the journey only to suffer with disease, privation, and discouragement; some, returning, told a story of suffering which gave rise to doubts; others, with true inherent manhood, resolved to make the best of it, and gradually won their way to affluence. The New Englander was no renter, and the offer of a lease was more of an indignity than favor. Many with little else than an axe came on to share with others the difficulty and the danger, the labor and the fatigue, of cutting and clearing roads and making bridges to the Indian lands, and then, making a road to a place where they could settle down with their families upon a native tract, made their own by virtue of an investment of former hard earnings, they rose each morning to follow the plow, level the forest, or gather the harvest, all their own, with none to demand tithes for occupation and none to intimidate. The fall of 1788 saw a commencement at Canandaigua, an occupation of Geneva, and preparations for settlement upon the Ganargwa. When the vast field lay open for settlers, and many an eastern family was gathering its effects for an exodus in spring, then Kanadesaga at the foot of Seneca lake became known as Geneva and the outpost of civilization. Hither had come 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 of settlement.

CHAPTER IV.

LINE OF ORGANIZATION AND EVENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH—EARLY SETTLERS—LOCAL CELEBRITIES—SELECTIONS AND ACQUISITIONS PRIOR TO 1790.

WESTWARD county organization took its way, to keep pace with the growth of population and the necessities and conveniences of government. For over thirty years Wayne formed portions of Ontario, and in succession, according to formation, of Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca. With them her general history is identified, while to towns is left the details of their settlement, formation, and development. Eastward the population was seen more dense, but becoming sparse to the west, with here and there a settlement alone and solitary. The history of county formation presents a struggle for the attainment of this object and a strife for the county seat,—important only as showing ultimate tendencies and the resistance which rather acts as a stimulant of progress than otherwise. It was in 1683 that the province of New York was divided into counties, ten in number. Of these was Albany, whose boundaries included all territory north and west of the present limits and the whole of Vermont. Albany was the centre of the Indian trade, the rendezvous of expeditions against the British in Canada, and became the State capital in 1797. It was here that the first colonial congress assembled, in June, 1754, to concert measures for union and defense in view of anticipated war with the French and Indians. Eight colonies were represented, and a plan proposed by Benjamin Franklin was rejected by colony and king, each jealous of the powers and

privileges it conferred upon the other. So far, the colonists had clung to the coast, the sound, and the lower portion of the river. They had located primarily for purposes of traffic, and habitude had made the settlement permanent.

The commencement of improvement and settlement west of Schenectady was made by no convicts of an eastern power, no scum of royalty, nor dregs of populace, but by refugees for cherished faith,—men who sought in the wilds of a forest a full free exercise of the rights of conscience and freedom to worship God. Accepting the offer of lands made by Queen Anne of England, three thousand German Palatines emigrated to this country, and, landing at New York, mainly moved to and settled in Pennsylvania; while a body of seven hundred, directed by seven captains or leaders, took their way to a tract of twenty thousand acres bordering upon the Schoharie river. Without resources, they began the work of establishing home and farm. The game of the forest and fish of the stream gave scanty subsistence, and laborious journeys were made to and from Schenectady for necessary supplies. Their first wheat was raised in 1711. It was grown upon land prepared without team and plow, cultivated by hand, and, when harvested, was backed to Schenectady for grinding.

In 1739 a Scotchman named Lindsley became proprietor of eight thousand acres in what is now the town of Cherry Valley, and there settled with his family. The nearest white neighbor, reached by Indian trail, was fifteen miles away, upon the Mohawk. Fond of hunting, the forest abounded in game, and gave ample opportunity to gratify his taste. Threatened with starvation from the deep snows of the winter of 1740, an Indian friend, traveling upon snow-shoes, brought him a supply of food. He was joined in 1741 by a number of families, and the settlement of Cherry Valley had fairly begun. A grist- and a saw-mill had been built and were in operation in 1744, and prosperity and comfort harbored with the colony.

During 1740, Sir William Johnson, an Irishman, nephew of Sir Peter Warren, an English admiral, came out as his uncle's agent to look after and improve a grant of fifteen thousand acres, located within what is now the town of Florida, Montgomery county. He located near Port Jackson, and began a close study of the Indian language, character, and habits, and followed up his purpose by acquiring a controlling and lasting influence, which proved favorable to the colonies but pernicious to the State. It has been intimated that he closed his own life to avoid taking part against the colonies, his receipt of favors from the British having placed him under strong obligations to them. Settlements crept gradually westward, and away beyond was the unbroken wilderness. No white man's foot trod the soil of Wayne that was to be. The same hills and valleys, the same creeks and bays, were here, but over all hung a broad mantle of forest, the fit home of deer, bear, wolf, and like wild animals. In 1716, Philip Groat made a purchase in what is the town of Amsterdam, and was drowned while removing thither with his family. The widow and her sons continued on, and made the settlement, and the latter, in 1730, were proprietors of a grist-mill. The first merchant west of Schenectady was Giles Fonda, who had trading-posts at Oswego, Niagara, Schlosser, and other points.

Tryon county was organized from Albany on March 12, 1772, and derived its name from the provincial governor at that date. Its territory embraced all lands in the colony west of a north and south line extending through the centre of Schoharie county, and was divided into five districts, respectively designated as Mohawk, Canajoharie, Palatine, German Flats, and Kingsland. The last two included the greater portion of the western settlements. The first court held in this county was at Johnstown, on September 8, 1772. Guy Johnson was judge, assisted by John Butler, Peter Conyne, and five other judges and six justices. A jail was built, and for some time this place was known as the county seat of an extended range of settlement. The name Montgomery was substituted for Tryon in April, 1784, and in May of that year the first adventurous settler, with his family, setting out from Middletown, Connecticut, advanced beyond the then bounds of civilization into the forest. Self-reliant, far-seeing, and energetic, this man, Hugh White, erected a cabin beside the great Indian trail from Albany westward, and began the work of clearing. Here, where grew up the village which bears his name, he labored to improve his surroundings and to win the confidence of his Indian neighbors. It is related that his trust in the red men was subjected to the following test: One afternoon, during his temporary absence, a party of Indians advancing along the trail turned aside and entered his cabin. Mrs. White gave them cordial greeting, and, according to custom and a natural impulse, placed food before them. They partook, and then made known the object of their visit—their wish to take the white man's daughter on a visit to their forest home. A memory of cruelty, captivity, and adoption, the fate of many a child, reverted to Mrs. White, and to allow her loved child to depart among savages seemed impossible. While the mother hesitated, and the Indians gravely awaited a reply, a step was heard outside, and White came in. Pleased at the Indians' presence, he gave hearty welcome, and, learning their request, gave prompt assent, and di-

rected the child to go with them. The Indians departed with their charge, and the family awaited the issue with the utmost solicitude. As evening of the appointed day approached, the trail was watched with anxious eyes. At last the nodding plumes of a chief were seen in the distance, and soon, too, they saw their proud girl tripping by his side, and bedecked with all 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 Catharine'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 an 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 were 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 frame 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 immigration 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, threading 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 the 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 bade 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 swum 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 a captivity 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*, resident 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. Tempted to make a foray upon the Americans by the British bounty upon scalps, the *Iroquois* sold Parrish 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 independence, 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, wellnigh 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 exerted in making his Indian friends acquainted with agriculture, education, and the 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 continued 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 supplies were placed on two boats, having a carrying capacity of a dozen barrels each, and manned by crews of four men. They found at the Wood creek portage a saw-mill; connected therewith was a tolerably capacious dam. At low water a flow was permitted from this reservoir, and upon this tide the boats were carried down. Arrived at Mynderse's Mills and Scauyes, the boats were emptied and taken up stream, at the former place, by the efforts of a double crew, while Job Smith, the first settler upon the Military tract, took their loading to the head of the falls by the aid of a yoke of oxen attached to a rude cart whose wheels were made of sections sawed from a large log. Less trouble was found at Scauyes, where the boats were impelled up the rapids with half their load, the remainder being rolled up to the end of the portage. From Fort Stanwix to Geneva no white residents were found except Armstrong, at the mouth of Canada creek, Bingham, at Three River Point, and Smith, at Seneca Falls. Arrived at Geneva, 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, at the foot of the lake. Here were found a few houses, crowded with occupants. Within a brief period William Walker, agent for land surveys and sales, arrived with a party, built a log structure, and, as agent for Phelps and Gorham, opened an office whence "articles" were issued. The plan was original, and wholly American, favorable to the poor but energetic settler, and highly advantageous to the proprietors as a safe and rapid means of settlement. The article granted possession, but gave no fee of the land till paid for. It gave opportunity for making those frequent changes common among new settlements. Improvements could be sold, possession assigned, and abandonment resulted in a reversion to the proprietor.

In the settlement of Wayne, alike with much of the western country, two classes of land occupants were recognized,—the temporary and the permanent. There were conversions from one class to the other, and a certain degree of restlessness possessed by all in the desire when searching for a home to obtain the best possible, but the distinction of the two divisions is strongly marked. The general rule is, in early settlement, for a border class of trappers and hunters to hang upon the fringe of advancing occupation. They may be called openers or beginners; they seem averse to neighbors, and disappear as signs of settlement multiply. There was another class who erected small log cabins, cleared as they were able, then, exhausted by privation and sickness or failing to make payments, gave way to others, who, with the strength of numbers, built with better success upon their broken fortunes. An Ontario pioneer, settled upon a farm near Canandaigua, thus speaks for a class: "The place for a man is not quite among the Indians, for that is too savage, nor yet among good farmers, who are too jealous and selfish, but in the woods, partly for clearing it up and partly for hunting." The histories of towns, dealing in the first settlers, often bear witness to a nameless class of squatters whose deserted cabins gave a brief home to the permanent settler, and whose half-tilled clearing, grown up to rank weeds, made a locality more wild than the surrounding woods. Elkanah Watson has noted the squatter class as "rude and uncouth." Maude, Liancourt, and other early travelers confirm the statement, and express relief when leaving some worse than usual bed and board. Litigations were frequent, and, when not settled by physical encounter, grievances were taken before the justice, and the docket of those early magistrates presents in the many cases a lesson of intemperance and poverty not pleasurable but by present contrast. Such was the social character of the "squatters" of western New York.

We cannot better illustrate the class whose labor is the basis of present enlightened society than by quoting the language of Everett: "What have we seen," said he, "in every newly-settled region? The hardy and enterprising youth finds society in the older settlements comparatively filled up. His portion of the old family farm is too narrow to satisfy his wants or his desires; and he goes forth with the paternal blessing, and often with little else, to take up his share of the rich heritage which the God of Nature has spread before him in this western world. He leaves the land of his fathers, the scenes of his early days, with tender regret glistening in his eye, though hope mantles on his cheek. He does not, as he departs, shake off the dust of the venerated soil from his feet; but on the bank of some distant river he forms a settlement to perpetuate the remembrance of the home of his childhood. He piously bestows the name of the spot where he was born on the place to which he has wandered; and while he is laboring with the difficulties, struggling with the privations, languishing, perhaps, under the diseases incident to the new settlement and the freshly-opened soil, he

remembers the neighborhood whence he sprung,—the roof that sheltered his infancy,—the spring that gushed from the rock by his father's door, where he was wont to bathe his heated forehead after the toil of his youthful sports,—the village school-house,—the rural church,—the grave of his father and of his mother. In a few years a new community has been formed, the forest has disappeared beneath the sturdy arm of the emigrant, his children have grown up the hardy offspring of the new clime, and the rising settlement is already linked in all its partialities and associations with that from which its fathers and founders had wandered. Such, for the most part, is the manner in which the new States have been built up; and in this way a foundation is laid BY NATURE HERSELF for peace, cordiality, and brotherly feeling between the ancient and recent settlements of the country."

CHAPTER V.

SETTLEMENT IN WAYNE—INCIDENTS OF SURVEY—GENEVA THE GATEWAY TO THE GENESSEE COUNTRY—PIONEERS OF TOWNS—FIRST TOWN MEETING IN ONTARIO—THE STATE ROAD AND CAYUGA BRIDGE.

A GLANCE at the map of Phelps and Gorham's purchase, drawn in 1790, indicates the sale of No. 12, first range, to William Bacon and others; No. 13, Elijah Austin or George Jay, his assignee; No. 12, second range, to John Swift and John Jenkins; and No. 12, third range, to Warner, Comstock, and others.

There were present at the Indian council, where the association gained title, a number of energetic and enterprising persons, who purchased townships for themselves, or, as agents, for others, and prepared for their occupation. Payments for services rendered in surveying or otherwise were made in lands. Enos Boughton became the purchaser of Victor, in Ontario, and in the spring of 1789 moved in, and, with his brother Jared, made surveys into lots, and sowed a field in wheat. Early settlement of what is known as Phelps was made by John D. Robinson and Nathaniel Sanborn. The former had built in Canandaigua, for William Walker, the structure used as the land office, and received in payment lot 14, township 11, range 1. Embarking his family upon a bateau at Schenectady, he brought them to their new home, where, pending the erection of a log house, a cloth tent was occupied. Shortly afterwards a party composed of Pierce and Elihu Granger and Messrs. Sanborn and Gould came in, and all set to work clearing land and building cabins. As winter drew near, all returned east except Robinson, who, with no neighbor nearer than eight miles, remained upon his improvement. He was well rewarded for his enterprise by advantageous location, and, with a thorough knowledge of natural resources, and recognizing his opportunity, erected a tavern, and utilized in the construction of mills the valuable water-power of the Flint and Canandaigua creeks.

Soon after the Robinsons and Grangers, came Jonathan Oaks, Seth Dean, Elias Dickinson, and the Humphreys, Charles and Oliver. Mr. Oaks was a sturdy pioneer, well fitted for pioneer life, and showed good judgment in choosing land. He erected, in 1793, the "Oaks Corners" tavern, which was the second frame tavern-stand built in the Genesee country. The structure was destroyed by fire; yet the remains of the wine-cellar and of a once fine stone wall, inclosing a garden, indicate a style and strength characteristic of that day. In the spring of 1789, the Stansells, Nicholas and William, John Featherly, their brother-in-law, and their families, came in boats to the junction of Mud creek and Canandaigua outlet, then regarded as the head of navigation. General Chapin and party, preceding them, had gone down the latter stream to the foot of Canandaigua lake. The party landed near the forks of the Clyde, began the erection of cabins, and so commenced the settlement of what is now known as Wayne County.

It was well for them that they had been taught in the school of experience and knew how to avail themselves of the most scanty resources, else starvation would have been their lot. The supply of food was exhausted; but, a quantity of corn being obtained from the Indians and ground in a small hand-mill, and game procured by the skill of Nicholas Stansell, in repute as a good marksman, the lack of food was endured until a piece of ground had been cleared, planted in corn and potatoes, and yielded its crop. Together with their neighbors, Robinson and Oaks, they opened a pathway through the woods towards a mill erected by Samuel Bear at what is now Waterloo, Seneca county. The labor performed by the surveyors upon these western lands was trying to the health and rich in experience. The surveying party were of all others the foremost in civilization. Forest, swamp, and stream, storm, climatic rigor, and marsh fever, were all well known to them, and added to these were the dangers from wild beasts, serpents, and treacherous Indians.

In connection with the survey of township 12, second range, for John Swift, the purchaser, made in March, 1789, by a party of which John Jenkins was principal, was the attack upon them by several Indians. In the *mêlée*, one man was killed and another wounded, when the assailants were beaten off. The surveyors, proceeding to Geneva, gave the alarm; the Indians were pursued; two of them were taken and killed. The summary trial and barbarous execution were the first in this region, and evidence the uncompromising spirit of the pioneer when fairly aroused. Among those present at the punishment of the Indians were Parrish and Jones, previously mentioned. Different versions of the affair have been published, and in the history of Palmyra the incident is related in detail. Fortunately for the people, the occurrence of such deeds was rare, and the annals of Wayne are those of struggles with climate and condition rather than of violence and bloodshed.

We have shown that a severe winter had exposed the *Senecas* to much suffering in 1780, and again, at intervals, the loss of their productive fields in Ontario had been attended by privation. When the annuity pledged by Phelps became due, about two thousand had assembled at Canandaigua to receive it and promised presents and provisions. A drove of cattle was slaughtered and given them, and so hungry were they that even the entrails were eaten, while the villagers saw with concern their limited store of provisions yet further decreased by semi-enforced donations. The hostile influence of the British disseminated among the warriors, and the ill-concealed dislike to them evinced by the pioneers, made it apparent that open hostilities were liable to take place any day, and under a cloud of suspense and uncertainty the settlers continued their labors. Among the latest events connected with 1789 was the widening of the trail and thereby 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 its limits was a population of one thousand and seventy-five. Diminished by the formation of Steuben in 1796, the census of Ontario in 1800 gave a population of eight thousand four hundred and sixty-six. Numerous the journeys, varied the lives, and great the hardships experienced during this interval embracing a decade of years. A brief summary of events will close the county record of settlement, and the subject in detail will be left to the towns. Prominent in age and size in the old county of Ontario was the village of Geneva. Here was established by Lucius Carey the first newspaper in the county. It was known as the *Ontario Gazette and Genesee Advertiser*, and the initial number was issued in April, 1797. From here the earliest survey of roads was made, and a dozen of these, variously and oddly designated, comprised at that time full half the surveyed roads in all that region. Geneva was the prize which caused the variation of the needle in running the pre-emption line, and it was the favorite site selected for a city by Charles Williamson. Hence we find its history, like that of Canandaigua, linked with that of the entire Genesee country, to which it was the early gateway. Grouped in this connection is presented a summary of township organization and pioneer settlement. The three original towns covering the present territory of Wayne County were Sodus, Palmyra, and Junius, the last now limited to Seneca county. From their formation in 1789 up to 1829 other towns have been organized from them, and from each other, till the number has increased to fifteen. Of these Sodus has the greatest area, and Walworth is the latest formation. The earliest settlements were made along Mud creek and upon two roads originated by Williamson,—the "old Geneva road" to Lyons, and the "old Sodus road" to Palmyra. Besides the Stansells and Featherly, Charles Cameron, at "the Forks," and Henry Tower, at Alloway, were influential residents of Lyons, the one the agent at Lyons village, the other the builder of the famous Tower mills. The Dorseys from Maryland were prominent pioneers.

The name of John Swift is inseparably connected with Palmyra, of which he was the proprietor and first settler. On September, 1790, his bark-covered cabin was erected at the foot of Main street in the village. A second settler of the town was Webb Harwood, and a third was David White, and then came Lemuel Spear, the Durfees, and the colony from Long Island. The first tract of land sold and deeded in East Palmyra was a lot of six hundred acres south of Mud creek, square in form, and purchased by Gideon Durfee, on May 19, 1791. The log hut of Mr. Durfee, near the present Presbyterian parsonage, was the first habitation in that section, excepting the hut of William Fleming, the hunter and fur-trader. The second deed in that section was for five thousand five hundred acres on the north side of the creek, dated July 7, 1792, and given to Abram Foster and Elias Reeves; this was the Long Island purchase. In the spring of that year, 1792, a party of eleven started in a sail- and row-boat of two tons' burden for their new wilderness home. They set out on April 4, 1792, and landed, May 2, at the mouth of Mill brook. The journey occupied twenty-eight days,—time for an ocean steamer to thrice cross the Atlantic, and a distance that an express train can accomplish in fifteen hours. Mud creek was in those days the Mississippi of



Road to Niagara 86 Miles

MAP
OF
PHELPS & GORHAM'S
PURCHASE

1790

Pennsylvania Line

the valley; along its sinuous and log-incumbered channel came the first immigration to Wayne from the east. It was a custom when a boat-load from the east landed anywhere along the valley to blow a horn to announce the arrival. It was said by Mrs. May Edwards, resident of the north part of the town, that when her parents came up the stream, seventy-eight years ago, they landed a little above the Arcadia town line, and blew their horn; within a few minutes two horns responded, one from a log house standing on the site of Mrs. Dennis Clark's residence, and the other from a log house on the Presbyterian parsonage site. Being nearest the latter, they went thither, and were most kindly received and sheltered till they could erect a habitation of their own. As an instance of this pioneer hospitality and good will, it is related that a settler lost a cow by a falling tree, and a neighbor who owned several gave him his choice from the lot. The pioneers of Arcadia were Joseph Winters and the Franklins, Benjamin and Arnold. Winters was a surveyor, and had his residence upon land now owned by Dr. Smith. Arnold Franklin located at Jessup's Corners, and his brother took up land near the Palmyra line.

It was not till 1807 that the settlement of Wolcott began. Its pioneers were Osgood and Adonijah Church, Zenas Wheeler, Obadiah Adams, a brother-in-law of the Churches, a Mr. Mudge and family, Dr. Zenas Hyde, and Lambert Woodruff. The last-named had exchanged property in the east, for which, by agreement with the land company, he was to have fourteen hundred acres, of which no more than two hundred were to be in one body. In 1794, Daniel Russell, in Williamson, was the sole settler in all the region north of Palmyra, and in the year following, Amos Richards, from Massachusetts, with his wife and a daughter, became a resident of the lake country. The first settler of Macedon is claimed to have been Webb Harwood, of the Bay State. His journey occupied forty-six days, and was made with an ox-team and uncovered wagon, during 1789. Ebenezer Reed, Israel Delano, Darius Comstock, and Paul Reed were settlers in 1790, and in the year following the population was further increased by the arrival of Abram Spear, Constant Southard, Jonathan Warner, Barnabas Brown, Abner Hill, David White, Jacob Gannett, and William Porter. By these parties the initial efforts at improvement were made, and others coming in during years following aided in carrying them forward.

The pioneers of Walworth consisted of four families by the name of Miller. They were named Andrew, John, Samuel, and Daniel, and besides these was a younger brother, named Alexander, all settlers of 1799. In 1801, Stephen and Daniel Douglass moved in, and two years later came Gilbert Hinckley. The settlers of Marion were mainly from Rhode Island. Henry Lovell was the first resident of the town, and the second was Daniel Powell, who came in with his wife and eight children. The pioneer of Ontario was Freeman Hopkins, as late as 1806, and the early residents of Butler were Henry Bunnell, Stephen Titus, Abijah Moore, and Seth Crane. Settlement in the town of Huron began in 1796. Colonel Peregrine Fitzhugh and William Helms and their families came in during that year. The latter moved in from Virginia with a large number of slaves, and purchased land on the present site of Port Glasgow. Mr. Helms removed to Bath, Steuben county, and left his brother Thomas to conduct the farm. These people were sole occupants of this section until 1806. Next year Abraham Knapp and his father Ezra, and their families, came in, and shortly after came Jarvis Mudge, John Hyde, Nathaniel Hale, and Adonijah Church, previously mentioned. Savannah was the last town to be settled, and presented few attractions. Record of settlement dates from 1812, when Elias Converse and Joseph Moxier and their families located there. The first settlement in the town of Rose was made by Caleb Melvin in 1805. During this same year Alpheus Harman and Lot Stewart made settlements,—the latter at what has been known as Stewart's Corners. The town of Galen is located in the Military tract, and owns as its pioneer Loammi Beadle, who settled at Marengo, upon land belonging to his father, Thomas Beadle, a resident of Junius. Occupation was delayed by the repellent appearance of the surface as viewed from the Clyde river,—the highway of travel. In 1801 the families of Nicholas King, David Godfrey, and Isaac Mills—thirty-three in number—became settlers and began the work of cultivation and improvement.

Little does the present generation, living in comfort, refinement, and luxury, know of the trying experiences of those who settled in the original wilderness. A notable record is given in the personal history of Mrs. Nancy Morfat, widow of Jeduthun Morfat. In the year 1794 she was a child of twelve years, and one of a family of four persons who came into the town of Sodus, one of Wayne's original districts. This party consisted of a grandmother, who lived to see her hundredth year, a mother, who died aged ninety-five, the husband of that mother, and the daughter, Nancy. They settled near the present village of Williamson, where they found two families living,—those of Timothy Smith and Henry Lovell. No other families were then in that locality, and there was no house from Palmyra to Sodus Point,—a distance of twenty-three miles. A road was surveyed by direc-

tion of Charles Williamson and opened between the two places during the spring of 1794, and later the town was surveyed, and a city laid out between the Point and Salmon creek. Upon the latter mills were erected. A tavern was built, a pleasure-yacht was launched on the bay, and twenty thousand dollars were expended in roads, surveys, and buildings. In 1806, Williamson caused ten acres of land to be cleared and sown in wheat. When ready for harvesting, it was given to such settlers as would secure it. While making these surveys, roads, and other improvements, Williamson frequently passed the night at the Morfats' cabin, using the floor for a couch and his saddle for a pillow. For a series of years the family obtained provisions and breadstuffs ground at Palmyra, distant sixteen miles. Transportation was done, not upon the backs of horses and cattle, nor even men, but of *women*. The Morfat women were skilled in hunting. They shot many deer, bears, and wolves, and thereby greatly added to their resources. The scalps of wolves brought a high bounty, bear-skins were worth from three to five dollars, and the flesh of the deer was used for food, while their skins covered the feet, in form of moccasins, in lieu of shoes, which were not obtainable. It was four miles from the Morfat cabin to the mouth of Salmon creek, which derived its name from the salmon that entered its waters in the spawning season. It is asserted that at such times they were so numerous that a person could wade into the creek and take from the *living mass* such as he might choose, using only his hands. The situation of the Morfat family rendered out-door labor a matter of necessity. During mid-winter cattle were to be browsed upon the small twigs of the growing timber. It was a portion of each day's work to fell a sufficient number of trees to furnish the cattle their living. Added to this, the firewood must be prepared, and Mrs. Morfat chopped wood and drew it on a hand-sled to keep fires night and day during the winter. But, more than this, the women chopped and cleared land, first cutting the timber, and then rolling the logs together for burning. Two incidents proving their ability to wield the axe are worthy of relation, the one showing the strength of these pioneer settlers, the other their narrow escapes. An early settler found on his land three very large trees cut down: they were full three feet in diameter. Upon inquiry he learned that they had been felled by the Morfat women to *get at some raccoons*. One day in felling a tree to browse the cattle it fell the adverse way, and lodged upon another. Endeavoring to get it down, it suddenly slipped from its stump and caught the dress of Mrs. Morfat's mother. To extricate herself she threw off her outer garments, then, chopping off a log, freed her clothing. Mrs. Morfat determined to "have some fresh meat for Christmas," and enticed into an inclosure a hog that had been roaming in the woods, and fattened it on fallen nuts. With her parents' aid she killed and dressed the animal, as she had intended. Indians made the cabin their home. At times the floor was covered with them, lodgers for the night. One remained for six weeks. Never a day inside a school, Mrs. Morfat had, nevertheless, contrived to learn reading, and the companions of her later years were Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress and the Bible. All honor to the heroic women, the wives and daughters of the pioneers. Their labors seem incredible, viewed in the light of present customs, and all unconsciously they earned a meed of honor.

The town meeting was a leading feature of New England society, and no sooner did numbers warrant than the meeting was held. At the house of a settler assembly was had, and the scarcity of available men frequently caused an election of the same person to several offices. The first town meetings held in Ontario after its set-off from Montgomery, resulted from the formation of two towns, known respectively as Canandaigua and Big Trec. A justice was appointed for each town,—General Israel Chapin for the former, and Moses Atwater for the latter. The meeting in and for Canandaigua was held April, 1791. General Chapin was chosen supervisor, and James D. Fish town clerk. The town of Sodus, erected by order of the circuit court at Canandaigua in 1789, and including what now comprises seven towns, held no town meeting until April 2, 1799. The first town meeting assembled at the dwelling of Evert Van Wickle, in Lyons, and elected town officers. For a period of eleven years annual meetings were held either at Lyons or Marion. The proceedings in each were usually the same, and bore reference—aside from election of officers—to bounties for scalps of wolves, stock-marks, fences, sale of paupers, and regulations governing the running of animals at large.

The construction of the State road and of Cayuga bridge were monuments of honor to their builders and important in result. A road over the mountains was begun on June 3, 1792, northerly from the mouth of Lycoming creek. Ten days brought the workmen to Canonisque creek, and by August, 1793, a road sufficient to pass wagons was completed to Williamsburg, one hundred and seventy miles from Lycoming creek. A trail known from time immemorial led from the home of the *Mohawks* to the western bounds of the *Senecas*. Along this trace 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 Centerville, 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 to mind 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, and 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 taxed 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 driving of three wagons abreast. The time occupied in construction was eighteen months, and its entire cost is given as one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 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 the present facilities of travel, an observance of the many 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 meaneast 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 doing 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 to perpetuate the 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 the 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 thirty thousand pounds, 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 one million one hundred thousand, and which really held one hundred thousand acres more, was thirty-five thousand pounds. 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*, 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 fivepence 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 was to 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 Conchocton; 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 Canaseraga 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 Mathews, one of those whose portraits embellish 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.

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 magnificence 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 Ryckman, 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. 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. Sodas was the next site selected on which to found a village, and roads were cut from Palmyra and Phelpsstown 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 Scauyes. 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 Canaseraga 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. 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 one million three hundred and seventy-four thousand four hundred and seventy dollars and ten cents; the indebtedness upon purchases was three hundred thousand dollars, and the receipts but one hundred and forty-seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-four dollars and eighty-three cents. 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 efforts 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 hardihood. 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-pitying 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 into 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. Nevertheless a message was sent to the Governor of Pennsylvania, by the chiefs of the *Senecas*, among whom were Red Jacket and Little Beard, asking the whites to meet them in council, "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 positions 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 peace-makers. An arbiter 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 visits 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 lope," 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 twofold 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. Bees 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 ten thousand dollars were delivered to the *Six Nations*, and a promise of four thousand five hundred dollars 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

* The Indian designation of the Thirteen Colonies.

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* except 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 ancestors 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 B. 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 improvements, development, and permanence, the names of scores deserving of a record in the history of Wayne? 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. Fairchild's 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. Fairchild's 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* Senecacy. 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 overnight, 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 slight 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 Serantom, 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 Codding was appointed foreman. Vincent Mathews, of Newtown, was the only attorney present at the opening of court. Having been 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 further 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 brought not only 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-hu*, 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 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 drank, 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 water 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. Watkins-town (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 Canandaigua, and crossed Flint creek on a good planked bridge, near its junction with the outlet of Canandaigua 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 Canandaigua, 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 Canandaigua, 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.

Canandaigua 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 a 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 the fire in the open air during a morning excursion, and on the following Sunday a meeting was attended at the court-house. The con-

gregation was 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 harvest, 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 crops, 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 one at the head of Canandaigua lake, and Benjamin Keyes another 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 those 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 was made of bark, the floor of split logs, with flat sides joined at the edge. Blankets formed divisions. The door was of hewed plank, hung upon wooden hinges, and the window consisted 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 immigrants, 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 upon 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 drank 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 pre-

vails, 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 advancement, 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 were 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 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 a spectacle was seen of the tracts covered by their lifeless trunks and producing fine crops. The latter was regarded as a temporary expedient. The timber was held in no esteem, and the trees, cut in logging lengths of about

teen 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 smoldered 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 get their crop. When Williamson cut his road in 1792, by way of Wilkes-Barre, 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 night-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 sixpence 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 crotched 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 began. 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.

Climate is made to depend upon the course of the wind; since this is from the southwest, the climate is sensibly mitigated in severity, and made more uniform by the vicinity of Ontario. The waters of Erie and Ontario imbibe the heats of summer and modify the temperature of winter; they prevent the transient heats of early spring, so fatal to the growth of cereals and so destructive to the raising of fruits. The territory of Wayne is found, by compared tables of temperature in the same latitude elsewhere, to be most nearly uniform. Eastward the thermometer most frequently falls to and below zero, and westward, while the temperature is a resemblance, it is not so equable. This is particularly marked during the winter season. It follows, as a deduction, that the vicinity of the lake, especially the lower portion, is free from extremes of heat or cold known elsewhere. As the land rises southward, lake influences diminish. It has been observed that when in early winter a rain falls along the lake coast, a score of miles southward sleet is seen, while farther on is a snowfall. The influence of the lakes upon temperature were observed by the early settlers and by travelers. President Dwight, having made a tour of western New York about 1808, thus speaks of the climate: "There is a difference of climate between this country in several respects from that of New England, from that of New York along the Hudson, and parts of the region itself differ sensibly from others. There is, so far as observation extends, a circuit of seasons embraced in periods of ten to perhaps fifteen years. From 1791, terminating with 1804, a regular succession of warm seasons has existed. All summers were warm. The winters of 1780, 1792, 1798, and 1799 were cold, the first-named being remarkable for its severity. The opinion is given that the climate of this tract is milder than those in the same latitude eastward, and the proximity to water is adduced as an explanation. In confirmation of theories advanced, the following items were found satisfactory. In the year 1837, William McAuslan, engineer of the steamboat "Traveler," made a series of observations on the temperature of the water and air at the mouth of the river, and the mean temperature of the wind at Rochester, Monroe county, was taken for the same days. The result of this fragment of the table, which notes the changes across the lake, is a striking illustration of the theories claimed:

	May 15.	May 22.	May 29.	June 19.	Aug. 7.	Aug. 18.	Sept. 4.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 13.
Water.....	69°	68°	68°	63°	73°	73°	63°	47°	46°
Air.....	69°	69°	64°	64°	73°	73°	65°	50°	45°
Wind at Rochester.	70°	69°	64°	62°	74°	74°	65°	40°	38°
Direction.....	S.	N.W.	S. & S.W.	N.W. & S.E.	S.W.	S.W. & N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.

A meteorological table begun by Dr. E. S. Marsh, of Rochester, on January 1, 1831, and continued for seven years, shows the lowest average temperature for the

entire period during February, when the result gave 26.5°, and the highest for the month of July, which is marked 72.1°. The lowest temperature for any one month was January, 1831, the temperature being 23°. The highest were July, 1835 and 1837, both being 72°. The mean temperature for every day of the seven years, derived from the table, is 48.7°, which may be taken as the true temperature of this locality.

The lowest temperature was 6° below zero, on January 27, 1832, and the highest 95° above zero, on June 3, 1831. The earliest frost was on August 4, 1837, and the latest on May 24, 1832, unusual extremes in each case. The average depth of rainfall, adduced from the years in question, was 24.5 inches annually, and the average depth of snow for one year was 68.4 inches. The temperature at Utica has reached 20° and at Albany from 20° to 40°, when at the same time it was 20° to 30° warmer at Rochester. The conclusion is reached from these data that the lake operates as an immense heater upon the air in winter, and the immunity enjoyed by Wayne citizens is the advantage of its contiguity.

The medical topography of western New York presents a remarkable improvement in health as a result of cultivation. The change has been such that, without ample proof, it would be subject to skepticism. A brief retrospect is compiled from an article in O'Reilly's "Sketches of Rochester." "On the 7th of June, 1792," says Dr. Coventry, "I arrived with my family at my former residence near the outlet of Seneca lake, opposite the village of Geneva. . . . The seasons of 1792 and 1794 were very sickly in the Genesee country in proportion to the population. Cases of fever were more numerous than in the cities, but not so fatal. I remember a time when, in Geneva, there was but a single individual who could leave her bed, and for several days she alone, like a ministering angel, went from house to house, bestowing the boon of a drink of cold water. In 1795, no rain fell in June or July; the water in the lakes was lowered; every little inlet became a seat of putrefaction; the heavens seemed on fire, the earth scorched, and the air saturated with pestilence; hogs were found dead in the woods; flies turned white, and fell upon the floors. In the autumn of 1796, along an extent of four miles of a thinly-inhabited road, twenty-four deaths took place from dysentery." The recapitulation of this period of trouble fails to convey the dread reality, yet the universal testimony of pioneers confirms the facts.

The following is derived from an essay on the diseases of the Genesee country, prepared by Dr. Ludlow:

"The settlement of this section began in 1791. For a few years the settlers were scattered over such an extent of country that the character of prevalent diseases is not attempted. The summer of 1801 was warm, with frequent showers; the days were hot, the nights very chilly. None were exempt from the intermittent fevers which prevailed. Peruvian bark was generally a remedy, but was of rare use. When left to nature, the symptoms became typhoid, and endangered recovery. All fevers, except fever and ague, were called by the people *Lake or Genesee fevers*. The country was very healthy from November on through the winter. 1802 was similar to the year previous. In 1803, intermittents showed decline, and continued fevers prevailed. The summer of 1804 was moderately warm, while the winter was intensely cold. Much snow fell, and lay longer than ever before known. The new settlements were healthy; the winter diseases were inflammatory. These diseases continued during 1805 and 1806, and the abusive use of mercury sacrificed numbers. The character of the inflammatory fever varied with localities in 1807. Near streams whose course was obstructed by dams strong symptoms marked attack, whereas, on high ground, the approach was insidious and more difficult of control. Ophthalmia prevailed in July and August. Influenza was epidemic in September. The season of 1808 resembled the one previous. A typhoid appeared in January, and continued till May. The treatment was careful depletion, followed by judiciously-given stimuli. In 1811, bilious fevers prevailed. In the spring of 1812, a few sporadic cases of *pneumonia typhoides*, a previously unknown disease, first came to notice. It was the most formidable epidemic ever prevalent in this country. The disease became general in 1813, and caused great mortality. By spring, 1814, it entirely disappeared. The principal disease up to 1822 was dysentery; it was most fatal to children. Calculous diseases, supposed to prevail in a limestone country, are almost unknown. Goitre, once common, is now the reverse. The change since 1828 is such that death from fevers became a rare occurrence, and consumption took precedence. Comparisons with other localities in health and longevity are favorable to Wayne."

Confirmatory of the reports given may be added those of settlers. The settlements along the creeks were sickly as late as 1821. The summer of 1793 was notable for a general prevalence of chills and fever. The work of clearing lands was mainly stopped. All along the line of travel the sick were left to recover, while the able went forward to prepare a kind of home for their reception when the fall frosts should dispel the miasma. The attacks of this disorder were incessant and very severe along Mud creek, in fact the low rich land and the heavy

timber made large areas almost untenable; but the settlers persevered, and the country is now notably healthy, and, as early remarked, it is difficult to conceive of the sickness and mortality of pioneer days. It is said that a traveler prospecting for a location saw at the mouth of the Genesee river a man, wasted and thin, sunning himself against a house, and asked him the reputation of the country as to health. "Oh," said he, "it's pretty good, take it by and by, when one gets acclimated!" "How long does it take?" "Oh, four or five years!" "How has it been with you?" "Well, the first year I had the shakes, the next year the intermittent fever; then for about two years I had the bilious fever, and then the lake fever, and now I am closing up with the mud fever, and shall come out first-rate!" The traveler hastened away, fearing that there was much of truth in what he had heard. But time and toil have varied the climate as they have changed circumstances, and the farms of Wayne, high in value, are the homes of healthy and well-to-do farmers.

CHAPTER XI.

BIOGRAPHY OF NOTABLE AND DISTINGUISHED PIONEERS, 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 Suffolk, 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 Pultney, 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 much was justly 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 on the purchase 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 appointment as general agent of the Pultney 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 were 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 Mathews, 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 Mathews, 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 De Bartsch, 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. We have previously spoken of the advent of the former in Ontario county, and his survey of East Bloomfield, and now continue his history during his residence there. 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 on 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 sloop, 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 herein 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 the posts 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 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 Cavalier 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 so deadly a pestilence was raging that he called to his assistance Garnier, from Onondaga. Fremin resided at Gandongarae, four miles south-east 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 immigrants to Ontario were comprised in two classes, the

irreligious and the religious. These latter were again a composition of two principles:—some were habituated to the observance of Christian rules, and sent their children to religious institutions for their salutary effect, and themselves, without piety, loved to attend preaching; while professors of religion, members of churches east, were 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 were 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 of 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. This circuit in 1808 extended three hundred miles, and included Rochester, Lima, Groveland, Sparta, Avon, Mendon, Pittsford, Bloomfield, Canandaigua, Sulphur Springs, Phelps, Palmyra, Lyons, Perrinton, 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 meeting under the auspices of the Methodists was held at Lyons in 1797. Rev. John Cole presided, and all settlers, regardless of creed, were in attendance. For years meetings were held at the houses of Richard Jones and John Reed, of Sodus. About 1803 a lot was purchased in Lyons, and a log house, which stood upon it, was fitted up, and became the first place of worship in the village. The church organization effected by Rev. Cole bore the name of the Methodist Episcopal Union Church of Lyons. Reverends Lane, Smith, and Colvin were of the preachers. A camp-meeting was held in 1806, on the farm of Daniel Dorsey. The organization of the Genesee Conference—a marked period of Methodist history—was effected at the store-house of Mr. Dorsey, on Friday, July 20, 1810. There were sixty-three preachers stationed at this time in the Susquehanna district. Gideon Draper was the elder presiding. The quarterly meetings were notable occasions, and from all quarters the members gathered, and became the guests of the society at whose church they were assembled. There has been no cessation to Methodist progress. Their churches stand conspicuous and substantial, and their membership is large and growing in all the villages and hamlets of the county.

Rev. Ira Condit, who had been laboring as a missionary at Canandaigua and other points, organized a Congregational church at East Palmyra, on November 5, 1793. It numbered eleven members. Rev. E. Chapman was the first minister who settled among the people. In the summer of 1794 a church communion was held at the site of Palmyra, probably at the house of John Swift. As early as 1796, ministers of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches were actively engaged in missionary labor in western New York. Rev. Zadoc Hunn located at Bristol during the date given, and in December organized a church having ten members. The second minister of the Congregational denomination was Rev. John Rolph, who was installed pastor of the South Bristol church (located in Ontario county) by an ecclesiastical council convened for the purpose, and consisting of Rev. Hunn, Rev. Eliphalet Steele, of Paris, Oneida county, and Rev. Asahel S. Norton, later known as Dr. Norton, of Clinton, of the same county. These two last named were the nearest to be obtained, and were probably several days upon their journey. This council is historically important, since it was the first one ever convened within the limits of western New York. Rev. Timothy Field was installed pastor of the Congregational church at Canandaigua in February, 1800, and about the same time Rev. Eleazer Fairbanks came to Palmyra, and preached through the towns of Wayne. He settled east of Pultneyville, on Fairbanks' Point. Rev. Jedediah Chapman was sent by the general assembly

of the Presbyterian church to labor on the "Northwestern frontier," as the Genesee country was then called. He settled at Geneva, and for several years passed half of each year in journeys among the scattered settlers of Wayne County, preaching and organizing churches. In 1799, Rev. Seth Williston, sent out by the missionary society of Connecticut, remained some months in Ontario county, and recorded a great revival which originated at Palmyra. During the same year the society sent out Rev. Jedediah Bushnell, who doubtless gave of his time to Wayne settlers. The Presbyterian church at Lyons had its origin on January 2, 1800, at a meeting held in the barn of John Perrine, who, with John Taylor and John Van Wickle, Sr., were chosen trustees. Meetings were held by Revs. Merrill, of Junius, and Clark, of Huron. The Congregational and Presbyterian societies were in perfect accord during the days of early settlement, and uniting gave strength to their pioneer endeavor. They are now distinct, and both are flourishing. The church at East Palmyra is notable from age of the society, and the Presbyterian church at Palmyra has a building old and noticeable.

The Episcopal churches were in existence at a primitive period. The earliest formations in western New York were Trinity, of Geneva, and St. Matthew's, of Canandaigua. The former was organized in 1806, with nineteen adults, and, having no rector, John Nicholas officiated. Rev. Davenport Phelps was the first clergyman. The church at Canandaigua was organized February 4, 1799, by Rev. Philander Case, then a missionary, and afterwards Bishop of Ohio. Churches of the Protestant Episcopal denomination in Wayne County date their organization generally about 1824, at which time those at Palmyra, Lyons, and Clyde were formed. The buildings are remarkable for their architecture and solidity, being of stone. Records of the churches are well kept.

The first Baptist church of Macedon was formed in 1800. The organization was effected at the house of Webb Harwood, and was known as the "First Baptist Church of Palmyra." Elder Irish was moderator, and there were nineteen members. A church was built about 1806. Many of the early pioneers were Baptists. Elder Seba Norton had come in about 1803, and began to preach to the settlers scattered over a territory some thirty to forty miles in extent east and west. He was commissioned by no society, and voluntarily engaged in his varied labor, in which he had abundant success. From records connected with the formation of a society at Sodus during the spring of 1810 we find there were churches established at Lyons, at Williamson (now Marion), and at Palmyra at that time. It is interesting to note the struggles and changes of these churches during the progress of years. They manifest a wonderful vitality, and in any instance, as at Lyons, where the denomination has leased the church, there are a number of old members, biding their time, when, with increased means, they may again enjoy the advantages of stated preaching. Other denominations, as seen in town histories, manifest a disposition to take no secondary place in Christian profession and practice. Of these, none shows more marked progress than the Catholic. Dating back but a period of less than forty years, their numbers have constantly increased, their buildings have kept pace with their progress, and their attention to religious observances is excelled by no other denomination. The first meetings of the Friends were held at Macedon Corners about the year 1800, and a small meeting-house was built near the present Orthodox church. Asa Aldrich and Jonathan Ramsdell were among the first speakers. A division took place in 1828, and the two branches started out about equal in numbers.

The intimate associate of religion, and secondary only to it in point of importance, is the work of education. The pioneers, aware of its necessity and value, erected the school-house and obtained a teacher, while large areas were included to form a district. As foreign population moved in and blended with the eastern people, educational influences were found most powerful in the assimilation and harmonizing of different languages and customs. At East Palmyra, Palmyra, at Soverhills, in Arcadia, and at other points, school-houses were built at a very early period, and came in play for religious purposes. Schools were taught by men in winter and by daughters of the settlers in summer. Now and then an old-time pedagogue made his appearance, and left behind him on his departure the effects of discipline, physical as well as intellectual. In the log school-house days, before any system had been arranged, the buildings were on a par with the habitations. About 1812 a change was effected, and, at different periods since, steps of progressive character have been taken. Buildings have been erected of wood, brick, and stone, and the various academies have supplied a good grade of teachers. It was intended to give a history of the institutes annually held in the county, but a close observance of the reports of those held supplies little else than the dates, places, and parties in charge. The topics considered and the interest manifested evidence a spirit of progress. A marked contrast is observed among pioneer teachers. With some, the district school was advanced to a notable standing; with others, the wages, small in amount, were worse than thrown away. The full histories of the classical and union schools of the villages of Wayne present the cause of education in a light, both past and present, very favorable,

while, in some localities, the necessity of increased buildings is most urgent. The old school-house, primitive in its round log sides, broad fire-place, and slab seats, is now seen no more; and with it have departed the few well-conned text-books, the quill pens and blue paper, and the frequent use of ferule and rod, which not unfrequently caused a struggle for supremacy, and a punishment which was a blot upon the system and unworthy popular toleration.

The marriages recorded give glimpses of an accommodation of method to circumstance. Many young men came out as teamsters and as hired men, and many others as purchasers of lands, and when their industry had prepared a log cabin, the necessity of some one to take care of it led them to make long journeys to the east for wives. When boats came up the creek speculation was rife as to its occupants, and it was a cheering sight when a family appeared having several handsome, healthy, grown-up daughters. They had no lack of admirers, and it was their own fault if not speedily transferred as mistresses of the homes in readiness for them. On the occasion of the marriage of Elias Reeves to one of the young ladies of the Long Island colony, he preferred that the ceremony should be performed not by a magistrate but in New England style, by a gospel minister. He made a journey to Canandaigua and invited the attendance and services of Rev. Condit, for which he paid a five-dollar gold fee, a sum quite liberal for the times. A happy consequence of the visit and marriage was the formation of the church previously mentioned.

It is an event generally regarded, and oftentimes a matter of dispute, as to the first white child born in the town or village. The result of inquiry is found in town history. The lives of these parties, alike with those of others, attest one important fact, that the open air, the plain, nourishing fare, the healthful exercise, and the freedom from care have had a bearing upon their enjoyment and longevity.

The first deaths in Wayne County were not of rare occurrence. The pioneers were, in truth, the forlorn hope in the army of occupation. The forms of disease and accident were numerous. Some died en route to the West, some were killed by falling tree or bent of building, some were drowned; and the burning fever, insidious and fatal, sapped the energies of a multitude. Scarcely had the log hut in the midst of the clearing betokened occupation ere a lonely grave bore silent witness of human destiny. There was often lack of care, and, too, there were in Wayne those whose lives were spent in kindly acts,—whose presence at the cabin of a family prostrated by sickness was ever welcome, and whose opportunity was their neighbor's necessity.

Respect for the departed was not feigned. Friends manifested a tender sympathy for the bereaved, and gave them every assistance. The record shows that instances occurred where the family, far away from neighbors, buried their own dead without the rites of sepulture, while, again, the acquisition and consecration of cemeteries shows an affection and reverence to the lost to earth by immutable decree in the highest degree honorable. There were those to whom death had no terrors. Familiarity with the horrors of warfare had blunted sensibility, and the old soldier of the Revolution was of that class. Yet these settlers were tender and kind to the bereaved, and hastened to give them all assistance.

CHAPTER XIII.

DIVISION OF ONTARIO INTO COUNTIES—REASONS FOR AND AGAINST THE FORMATION OF NEW COUNTIES—THE FIRST COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL—PRISONERS FOR DEBT—COURTS AND CASES—TAXES AND COLLECTORS—ONTARIO IN 1810—THE FORMATION OF WAYNE—ITS COUNTY SEAT AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

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; Allegany, April 7, 1806; Chautauqua, 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, May 14, 1841; Schuyler, 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 four thousand one hundred and fifty taxable inhabitants, of whom but seven hundred and eighty-six 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 fifteen thousand 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 Philetus 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 known as division and anti-division parties. On election, the latter 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 the 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 twelve thousand of a population. As with Monroe, prisoners were to be confined in the 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, Conchocton, 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 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 store-house. 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 into 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.

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 Mathews, 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 estate 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 court-house. 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 twelve hundred dollars.

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 twenty-eight 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 ten A.M. and two 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 Hulbert 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, \$91.25; 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 Coddling, 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.

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 country, 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.

By the act of March 12, 1772, Montgomery county was set off from Albany. In 1789 Ontario county was organized from all territory of the State west of the Military tract, and in 1791 Herkimer also was taken from Montgomery. Then in 1794 Onondaga was formed from Herkimer, and in 1799 Cayuga was set off from Onondaga. Again in 1804 Seneca was organized from Cayuga. The counties in this part of the State remained in this form until April 11, 1823, a period of nineteen years, when the county of Wayne was organized from the northern portions of Seneca and Ontario counties in 1823. The former contributed what were early known as Military lands, the latter was part of the Phelps and Gorham purchase, and between them ran the "Gore," bounded by the old and the new pre-emption lines.

The law forming the county directed that the first court should be held in the Presbyterian church at Lyons. In that historic building preparations were accordingly made. The upper part of the pulpit was removed. A platform was spread out over the small chancel in front. A carpet was laid. Table and chairs were placed, and here, on the fourth Tuesday in May, 1823, the first courts of Wayne County were held. Judge John S. Talmadge presided, being assisted by Enoch Moore and William Sisson. Talmadge was succeeded as first judge by

Wm. Sisson, David Arne, Jonathan Boynton, Enoch Moore, and Jacob W. Hallett. Hugh Jameson was sheriff; Wm. H. Adams, district attorney; Israel J. Richardson, county clerk; George W. Scott, deputy clerk; and Andrew J. Lowe and George Sisson, coroners.

The resident attorneys admitted to practice upon this organization were Wm. H. Adams, Graham H. Chapin, Fred Smith, Orville L. Holley, Hiram K. Jerome, Wm. J. Hough, Joseph S. Colt, John Fleming, Jr., Hugh Jameson, Wm. Wills, Thos. P. Baldwin, Alexander R. Tiffany, Charles F. Smith, and Edward M. Coe.

The first panel of grand jurors embraced the names of John Adams, Abner F. Lakey, William D. Wiley, John Barber, Jr., Lemuel Spear, David Warner, Ephraim Green, William Voorhees, James Mason, Abel Wyman, David Russell, Cephas Moody, Stephen Sherman, William Wilson, William Plank, Alexander Beard, Jacob Butterfield, Daniel Chapman, Jeremiah B. Price, Freeman Rogers, Newell Taft, Pliny Foster, and Joseph Lane.

In April, 1853, the bill providing for the erection of a new court-house and jail in Lyons passed the legislature. The question had been a controversy for many years. Clyde, Newark, Palmyra, and Sodus were all distracted for different location of county seat and for a division of the county. The history of legislation scarcely furnishes an instance aside from this where so nearly unanimous an expression was given to settle the vexed question.

The result was every way favorable. Other towns now began to develop their inherent resources and continued to prosper, while Lyons, now freed from apprehension, reared buildings and advanced with an expedition heretofore unknown.

Villages owing their support to the county are indices of its condition. Early in May, 1853, the commissioners, Stephen Marshall, F. E. Cornwell, and John Adams, procured a title to ground in behalf of Wayne County, with a view of erecting court-house and jail. The land now occupied was obtained through the efforts of a committee consisting of William D. Perrine, S. Harrington, S. Marshall, John Knowles, and P. P. Bradish. The grounds embrace two lots known early as the Walker and Harrington lots, and are located on the north side of Church street, directly opposite and north of the old court-house. Their area was six by eight rods. The jail lot, of three-quarters of an acre, is situated at the head of Church street, and in sight of the court-house. The whole expense was four thousand dollars.

The old court-house was burned on November 7, 1856. Its brick walls were thrown down and the county clerk's office, a handsome structure, erected upon the site. The first person committed to Wayne County jail was Harvey Jones, a shop-lifting young harness-maker. The first person sent to State prison from Wayne County was Joseph Skinner, a lawyer from Clyde. He was convicted of perjury, and sentenced for seven years. The building committee for the court-house was John Adams, Stephen Marshall, and F. E. Cornwell. The structure is of fine cut stone, and standing on a rise of ground fronting Church street, commands attention. The material was Lockport limestone. An Ionic portico gives it a sightly front, and a large dome gives indication of its character. The cost was fifty thousand dollars. The jail is a stone building, in the west part of the State, with rooms for the jailer. It is one of the best arranged and conducted in the State. The county clerk's office is a brick fire-proof building, fronting Pearl street, south of the park. The buildings of the Wayne County poor-house are situated upon the county farm, which lies some two miles west of the village of Lyons. The farm contains one hundred and ninety acres, the greatest part of which is tillable. The buildings consist of a main part (sixty by eighty feet) and two stories above the basement. A wooden structure connects with the same, in size twenty by forty feet. There is a wood-, a wash-, and other out-buildings. There is also in the same inclosure an asylum for lunatics, built of brick (twenty-six by fifty-four feet), and one story high. Rooms are kept clean and well ventilated. James T. Wisner was superintendent a number of years, and made many improvements. Annually supervisors visit the farm on a tour of inspection. A school is taught throughout the year. The farm yields a revenue. Two asylums, one for each sex, took the place of the three narrow, dark, damp cells which long served as a kind of living tomb for these unfortunates.

CHAPTER XIV.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF WAYNE—ITS VILLAGES AND FARMS—THE LAKE, BAY, RIVER, AND CREEKS—LOCATION, SURFACE, SOIL, AND NATURAL PRODUCTS.

WAYNE COUNTY borders upon Lake Ontario, and lies north of Seneca and Ontario counties and east of Monroe. There are at present fifteen civil towns, named and formed as follows: Palmyra and Sodus in 1789; Williamson and Marion in

1802; Ontario, 1807; Wolcott, 1810; Lyons, 1811; Galen, 1812; Macedon, 1823; Savannah, 1824; Arcadia, 1825; Butler, Huron, and Rose in 1826; and Walworth in 1829. Various names were bestowed upon these towns at earlier dates. Palmyra was known as Tolland, and included Macedon. The old town of Wolcott embraced the present towns of Wolcott, Huron, Rose, and Butler, and was taken from the north end of Junius. Sodus comprised the towns of Sodus, Lyons, Arcadia, Williamson, Ontario, Marion, and Walworth. Several points became centres of population upon the lake-coast and along Mud creek. Pultneyville and Sodus on the lake, and Palmyra, Lyons, and Clyde upon the creek, are of the oldest villages. Newark is a result of the Erie canal. There is no city within the county. The rivalry of villages, well sustained, has given none of them decided superiority. Lyons, the county seat, has a full representation of churches, banking institutions, newspapers, stores, and manufactories. The court-house is a prominent object, and the peppermint refineries of Hotchkiss & Sons and of Messrs. Hale & Parshall carry on a business not elsewhere exceeded in the preparation of essential oils. The village is notable for good stone walks, and its growth is to a great extent due to the enterprise of a few active men.

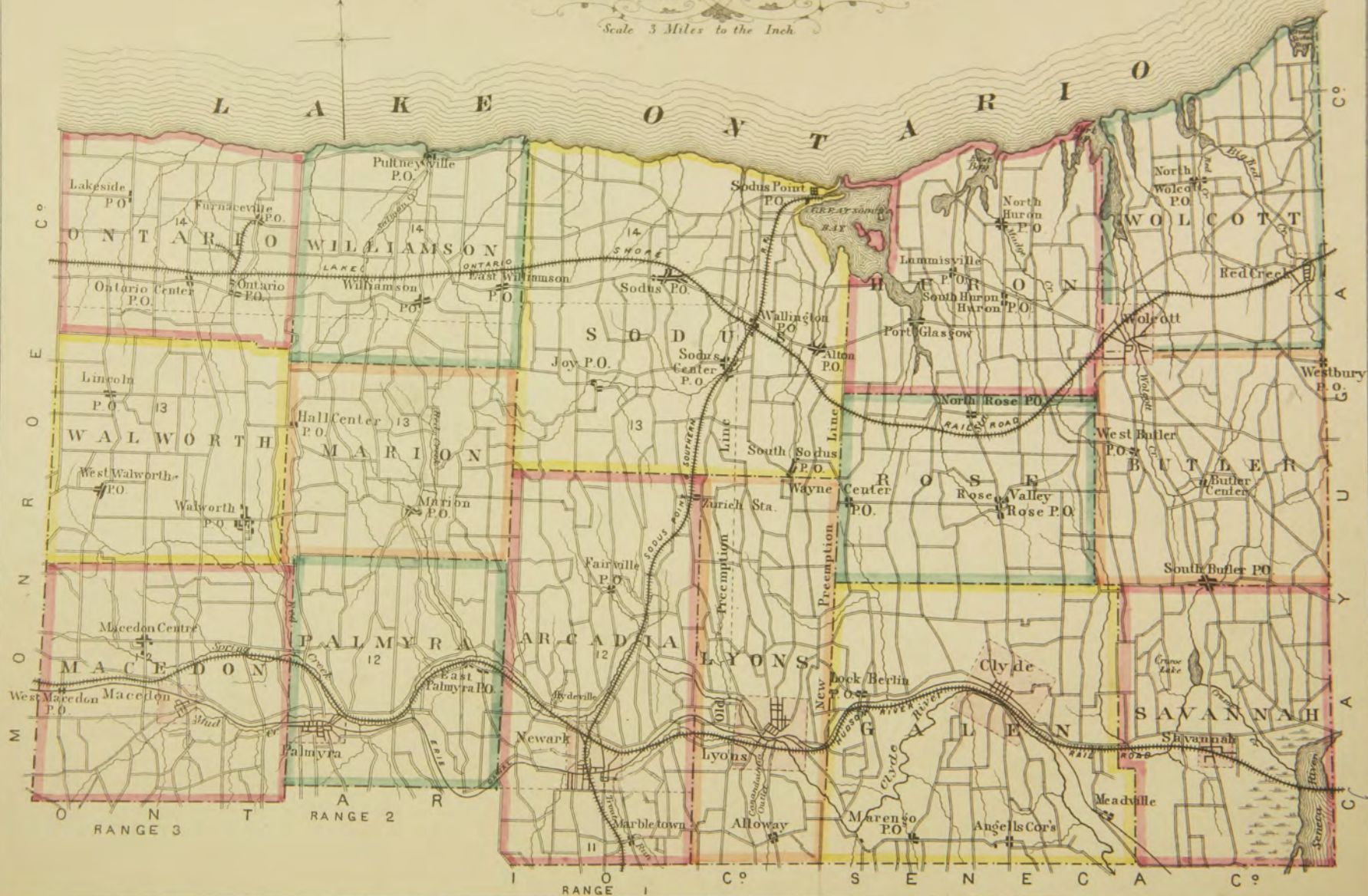
Clyde is a village eastward from Lyons. It has been and is a place of considerable business, and the home of enterprising and wealthy men. The glass-works, iron-works, paper-manufactory, and malt-house, represent the manufactories. Banks, schools, and churches provide financial, educational, and religious privileges equal in extent to need. Newark, east of Lyons, is in the centre of a rich agricultural district, and enjoys more of trade than is apparent to the observer. The "market-place" is comprised in a short extent of Main street, just south of the canal-bridge. The village is widely scattered, and presents a rural appearance. East Newark, or Lockville, is a suburb a mile below, and the two villages have made strenuous effort to "get together." For the size of the place, the village of Newark excels in the number of its churches,—some of them large, beautiful, and expensive in construction. There are two banks, two newspaper-offices, and several public-houses, of which the Newark House is most prominent.

Palmyra lies east of Newark, and has been a place of considerable trade and manufacture prior to the construction of the railroad, which cut off the traffic and travel upon the Erie canal. The four churches, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, and Methodist, standing on each of four corners, constitute a group of fine edifices not elsewhere seen so arranged. There is a fine school, which has a good record, and two newspapers, both Republican, manifest considerable enterprise and energy. The village has circumscribed its supply to meet demand in leading industries, and is healthful and thriving. Besides these, there are other villages and hamlets, celebrated each in some sort, and mostly regarded as homes by the residents, and as local conveniences by the surrounding farm population, where may be obtained groceries, mails, and grists, and where school and church privileges may be enjoyed.

The northern boundary of Wayne is formed by the waters of Lake Ontario, whose vicinage is advantageous for commerce, health, and agriculture. This lake is the most eastern of the great chain of inland seas which divide the United States from British America, and which are the largest bodies of fresh water extant. It is elliptical in configuration, and its greatest width is fifty-five miles; the average is much less. A central line connecting extremes is one hundred and ninety miles long. The Niagara, on the west, receives the waters of the upper lakes, while the St. Lawrence forms the outlet by the gulf of the same name to the Atlantic ocean. The lake is deep, and is supplied with but few good harbors. The level of the lake is three hundred and twenty-nine feet below Lake Erie, and one hundred and ninety-six feet above tide-water of the Hudson at Albany. Sodus bay is the largest inlet on the southern shore of Lake Ontario. Its projecting headlands and numerous islands won enthusiastic admiration from early voyagers. Williamson described it as "rivaling the bay of Naples in the purity of its waters and the romantic nature of its scenery." Indian tradition gives to Sodus bay a great importance as the gathering-place of tribes. It was the port of the *Cayugas*, from which they journeyed inland in their canoes, with a carrying-place of but two or three miles, along the same route selected for the Sodus canal, from Canandaigua down the outlet to the Clyde river, and thence to Sodus bay. The name Sodus is a corruption or abbreviation of the word *Assorodus*, applied by the early Jesuit writers to the bay. Its signification is "silver waters," and the word Ontario, as applied to the lake, means "beautiful." The bay forms a harbor, spacious and secure. Waters deep near the shore afford ample facilities for docking. The United States has from time to time expended large sums in building and maintaining piers and light-houses, and in dredging the channel. Naturally and artificially the bay has been a place of great advantages, which to no great extent have been realized. Salmon creek is a tributary to the bay, and derived its name from the number of these fish which at times crowded its waters. Clyde river, formed by the junction of Mud creek and Canandaigua outlet, is the principal stream in the county. This river and its "forks" was the original course of travel. Upon its banks mills were erected, and along its channel the boatmen plied the

Outline Plan of
WAYNE CO. N.Y.

Scale 3 Miles to the Inch



pole. A portion of the surface of the county is covered by swamps. There is one in the town of Macedon, some eight rods in width, and over three miles in length. An immense marsh extends over some two thousand acres of land in the town of Savannah. The soil is rich in elements of production, but to the present time no scheme of redemption has proved of avail.

The surface of the country north of the Ridge is mostly level, with a northward inclination. The Ridge extends parallel with the lake shore, at a distance from it of from four to six miles and at an elevation above it of about one hundred and fifty feet. It is from fifty to two hundred feet wide on the top, and slopes from its base northward and southward. This ridge is rightly regarded as the result of wave action, which has left its evidence in the worn gravel found upon it. Southward the surface is broken by ridges extending north and south. They present the feature of an abrupt heading at the north and a gradual southern slope. The hill and valley character of the land gives a variety to landscape pleasing to the eye, and in few cases are the elevations so precipitous but that tillage has been successful.

The soil is mainly a gravelly loam of considerable depth. The disintegration of limestone acts as a continual fertilizer. Along the lake shore it is of a red, argillaceous, loamy character, it having its origin in the crumbling Medina sandstone. The decay of the Clinton and Niagara shales is the supply of the clay materials. In various quarters the formation has produced a pocket or a species of delta, in or along which the rich surface washings have been heaped or spread till of considerable depth, and thus far of no utility. They may be regarded as a reserve area destined in the future to high values and great production. The surpassing fertility of lands along Mud creek were finally turned to good account, and the efforts of agriculturists will ultimately find ample reward in the reclamation of the marsh and swale. The country was long covered with dense growths of timber, which barred settlement, and at this date the full results to be acquired are seeking a solution. The soil is well adapted to grain-raising. Dairying and stock-raising are carried on. The cultivation of peppermint is a source of much profit, while the growth of fruit, especially apples, each year attracts more and more attention. Soil, climate, and conveyance by railroad or canal offer fair opportunity for reward to the farming community of the country.

CHAPTER XV.

AGRICULTURE, GRAINS, STOCK, AND BUILDINGS—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY—WAYNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

"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 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 mould-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 process 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 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 foul 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 western New York 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 Wayne 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 the 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 domestic 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.

In association, society, and fair, the agricultural interests have been considered, and the heavy farmers of Wayne 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 bind-weed; 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 Wayne is not old in years, yet 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 Wayne, 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 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 continue 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.

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 eleven A.M. At two P.M., refreshments were provided for members. At three 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.

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, William Clark, Jr.; Jerusalem, Joel Dorman; Lima, Asahel 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. Edgecomb 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 Pultney 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."

On January 7, 1853, a sheep-show and plowing-match took place on the farm of Mr. Ford, on the north border of Lyons. Eleven teams, each a single span, competed. Eight used the single plow, three the double or subsoil. The first premium on subsoil plowing was given to J. H. Pulver, and the first on single plowing to Joseph Robinson. Exhibitors to the sheep-show were J. M. Gillett, J. D. Ford, Jacob Keller, and B. F. Rogers. A. Hale, of Alloway, obtained a premium on Cotswold sheep. Of this society Fletcher Williams was president; J. D. Ford, treasurer; D. O. Van Slyck, corresponding secretary; E. Ware Sylvester, recording secretary.

There was an exhibition of flowers, fruits, and garden vegetables at the Lyons Hotel, in Lyons, in 1830, in which Myron Holley, William H. Adams, Graham H. Chapin, Samuel Hecox, and others, took quite an interest. John Greig and A. Duncan, of Canandaigua, contributed quite liberally from their gardens, and altogether the exhibit was quite respectable and created a good deal of interest.

There were other exhibitions held at Newark, Palmyra, and Lyons, at which a small amount of live-stock was exhibited; but no regular organization took place until December, 1838, at which time a meeting was held at Lyons, and

THE WAYNE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY*

organized. A constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected: Hon. John Boynton, president; Dr. C. S. Button, first vice-president; Samuel Hecox, second vice-president; Samuel E. Hudson, third vice-president; Reuben H. Foster, fourth vice-president; J. P. Bartle, fifth vice-president; Hamilton Rogers, secretary; C. S. Button, F. Heminway, John Baker, Samuel West, Abel Fairchilds, executive committee; William R. Smith, William D. Cook, A. G. Barney, committee on field crops.

As explained in the constitution, the object of the "Wayne County Agricultural Society" is "to promote the welfare of farmers and mechanics, by improvement in agriculture, its implements and its products, together with an increased attention to the properties and management of live-stock."

After the adoption of this constitution the Wayne County Agricultural Society had ten years of unparalleled prosperity. The time and place for holding the annual fairs was fixed at their annual meetings, Palmyra, Newark, Lyons, Clyde, and Rose Valley being competitors.

Several premiums were offered and paid, and a large surplus was left in the treasury from year to year.

At the annual meeting, held at Lyons, December 23, 1848, the following officers were elected: J. D. Ford, president; E. N. Thomas, Samuel Hudson, Jacob Furgeson, A. G. Percy, John Barrodale, Jed. Wilder, Joel Hale, vice-presidents; N. B. Caswell, recording secretary; J. J. Thomas, corresponding secretary; P. W. Kenyon, treasurer; W. P. Nottingham, Cullin Foster, Daniel Kenyon, Daniel Jenison, E. Flint, executive committee.

The following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, It has become important to the complete success and well-being of this society that its annual fairs and cattle-shows should be well attended by the farmers and citizens of all sections of the county, and in order to secure such attendance it is absolutely necessary that some permanent location be secured for the annual fairs and meetings of the society, which shall be central and easy of access to all the remote towns. The frequent change of location not only causes instability in the operations of the society from a too frequent change of members, but involves extra expenditures in the preparations for the fair, which might otherwise be appropriated to the legitimate object of the society. In view, therefore, of the welfare and success of the future operations of this society,

"Resolved, That at the next meeting of this society the question of permanently locating the place at which the annual fairs of said society shall hereafter be held will be acted upon."

The question of a permanent location was often discussed, but nothing definite was concluded until the annual meeting in December, 1854, when it was resolved that "the fairs of the society shall hereafter be permanently located in Lyons."

In accordance with the sense of this meeting a new society was organized under an act of the legislature of this State, passed April 13, 1855, and on the 23d of April, 1855, the old society held a meeting at Lyons, paid all their liabilities, and formally disbanded, transferring the surplus funds, amounting to three hundred dollars, to the new society.

At a meeting of the members of the new organization, held at Lyons on the 15th day of May, 1855, the following officers were elected for the year: De Witt C. Van Slyck, president; Robert Ennis, vice-president; P. P. Bradish, secretary; William D. Perrine, treasurer; E. N. Thomas, A. G. Percy, E. B. Kellogg, S. Tinkelpaugh, Alfred Hale, Henry Teachout, directors.

The following-named persons are on the records as life-members of the society: R. L. Adams, William H. Adams, John Adams, Walter Akenhead, Philip Althen, Silas Bashford, Clark Bartlett, P. P. Bradish, W. L. Belden, S. W. Belden, Henry Baltzel, George H. Boehmler, J. S. Boice, E. W. Bottom, B. J. Bradley, M. Brownson, James M. Bradley, John Bradley, Daniel Chapman, E. C. Cosart, F. E. Cornwell, Columbus Croul, George W. Cramer, William Clark, Frederick Deck, Mrs. M. Dunn, Robert Ennis, Elizur Flint, S. B. Gavitt, Daniel Goetzman, L. Griswold, N. W. Geer, H. Graham, William Hewlett, Amos Harrington, Thomson Harrington, S. S. Herrick, S. D. Holmes, John Hano, H. G. Hotchkiss, Alfred Hale, Jacob Heher, S. H. Klinck, William H. King, M. S. Leach, Heman J. Leach, Edwin B. Leach, S. Lewis, Isaac Lovejoy, John Layton, E. G. Leonard, Joseph McCall, N. R. Mirick, Milton Mirick, H. C. Mead, J. T. Mackenzie, Z. Moore, William D. Perrine, J. B. Pierce, H. W. Putney, E. B. Price, F. H. Palmeter, A. D. Polhamus, Charles Pickett, Caleb Rice, Aaron Remsen, Erastus Rogers, B. R. Rogers, Thomas Rogers, James Rogers, G. R. Rudd, John Robinson, D. R. Rozell, John C. Roys, William H. Sisson, E. W. Sylvester, B. R. Streety, John H. Spencer, Samuel Scott, Jr., Lyman Sherwood, William Smelt, Newell Taft, Henry Teachout, E. N. Thomas,

E. P. Taylor, E. G. Thurston, Job Travece, De Witt C. Van Slyck, William Van Camp, William Van Marter, B. P. Van Marter, Michael Vanderbilt, John Vanderbilt, P. R. Westfall, John Westfall, Daniel Westfall, W. W. Wormwood, John Walter, Harvey Warren, Denison Wilder.

The citizens of Lyons promptly raised by subscription the sum of seventeen hundred dollars. The board of managers, upon whom by law devolves the duty of managing the property and affairs of the society, purchased eleven acres of land, situated a short distance east of the village of Lyons, lying upon the Clyde river,—the banks of which are thickly covered with trees and foliage, rendering it one of the most spacious, comfortable, and beautiful locations in the State. The profusion of shade and proximity to water make the grounds all that is desirable for the comfort and convenience of stock exhibitions. The cost of the grounds alone was seventeen hundred and ten dollars. The board erected a large and commodious hall, fifty-six by eighty feet, with galleries and other fixtures of comfort and utility, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. They also made a broad and well-graded track for the exhibition and trial of horses, and competent judges pronounce it one of the best tracks in the State.

The Wayne County Agricultural Society has held an annual fair every year, and in 1876 (the centennial year of our American independence) the fair was a success, with two days' rain to contend with, leaving two hundred and fifty-seven dollars in the treasury after paying all premiums and expenses. The officers of the society for the year 1876 were James M. Bradley, president; Charles Bostwick, vice-president; Newell T. Vanderbilt, secretary; M. J. Waterman, treasurer; John Bradley, B. R. Rogers, E. Ware Sylvester, R. H. Palmer, W. T. Gaylord, H. G. Dickerson, directors.

The society has during this time met with some losses,—especially by the burning of their large hall on the society's grounds on the night of September 1, 1867,—which have been a serious drawback to its financial success.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

The Patrons of Husbandry as an order exists in strength in Wayne County, as is shown by the following history prepared by E. Ware Sylvester, secretary of Wayne Council and master of Eureka Grange. The farmers of the United States residing upon their lands, varying in extent from ten acres to ten thousand acres, were necessarily separated by considerable distances, which made the interchange of social greetings quite difficult of accomplishment. Until recently farmers were without united action. They had no mutual understanding for the sale of their products, and he who sold his wheat for ten cents per bushel more than his neighbor too often rubbed his hands in high glee, and lost sight of the fact that with united action all could obtain the best price, and the grower be enabled to add "dignity to labor." The railroad, elevator, steamboat, canal, express, and other transportation agencies, as by unanimous consent elevated their charges to the highest figure, and left the farmer a sorry reward for the labor of production. It was to promote the social and pecuniary interests, as well as to elevate the mental and moral condition of the farming community, that the order of Patrons of Husbandry was organized, and although the initial point was Washington, District of Columbia, and the first working grange organized was in the State of New York, yet it was not until the great success of the order in the western States attracted attention, and the granger tidal-wave rolled towards the Atlantic, that the farmers of the Empire State awoke to the importance of the movement, and on May 21, 1874, the legislature of New York incorporated "The New York State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, and councils and granges subordinate thereto." Previous existence of many granges in the State assured the success of the movement. No known association has made so rapid a progress numerically, and two millions is not too high an estimate of the present membership.

The first grange in Wayne County was organized at Lyons, January 5, 1874, and named "Eureka." The North Lyons grange, "Excelsior," was formed on the day following, and others in succession. Date of organization, officers, and numbers are given in the following order:

Eureka Grange, No. 46. Organized January 5, 1874. Master, William Van Marter; Overseer, Joseph McCall. Present membership, eighty-eight.

Excelsior Grange, No. 32, North Lyons. Formed January 6, 1874. Master, B. P. Van Marter; Overseer, Isaac Barton. Number of members, fifty-eight.

Sodus Grange, No. 73. Formed January 7, 1874. Master, J. A. Boyd; Overseer, L. L. Coleman. Number of members, forty.

Clyde Grange, No. 33. Organized on January 8, 1874. Master, B. Weed; Overseer, M. Little. Number of members, one hundred and six.

Centenary Grange, No. 38. Organized January 10, 1874. Master, Jacob Vosburgh; Overseer, Joseph J. Gates. Membership, forty-nine.

Ontario Centre Grange, No. 122. Organized February 16, 1874. Master, F. A. Hill; Overseer, S. P. Platt. Membership, forty-three.

* Compiled from the records of the society by Newell T. Vanderbilt, secretary.

Palmyra Grange, No. 123. Organized February 25, 1874. M. B. Riggs, Master; H. Parshall, Overseer. Membership, one hundred and two.

Savannah Grange, No. 131. Organized February 25, 1874. D. H. Evans, Master; I. T. Farrand, Overseer. Membership, thirty.

Huron Grange, No. 124. Formed February 28, 1874. Luther Weed, Master; Ichabod Brink, Overseer. Present number, forty-three.

East Wolcott Grange, No. 164. Instituted March 14, 1874. Lewis C. Wells, Master; Amaura Ford, Overseer. Present enrollment, forty-nine.

Rose Grange, No. 148. Instituted March 26, 1874. H. C. Klinck, Master; Wm. T. Hickok, Overseer. Present number, thirty-nine.

Wallington Grange, No. 159. Organized March 27, 1874. Charles W. Tinklepaugh, Master; Wm. G. Whiting, Overseer. Number, forty-five.

South Sodus Grange, No. 175. Formed April 10, 1874. E. Thornton, Master; James Potter, Overseer. Membership, sixty.

Marion Grange, No. 214. Formed June 3, 1874. J. S. Crane, Master; C. F. Swezey, Overseer. Present enrollment, thirty.

Zurich Grange, No. 226. Formed July 2, 1874. E. B. Dennis, Master; Horace Welsh, Overseer. Present enrollment, forty-three.

Walworth Grange, No. 289. Organized on January 19, 1875. L. T. Yoe-mans, Master; Wm. W. Edgerton, Overseer. Number not given.

Macedon Grange, No. 326. Organized April 10, 1875. Hiram C. Durfee, Master; Burton S. Durfee, Overseer. Enrollment, forty-two.

Williamson Grange, No. 338. Formed July 12, 1875. J. P. Bennett, Master; James B. Harden, Overseer. Members, fifty-three.

Wolcott Grange, No. 348, was organized September 8, 1875, with J. H. Hyde, Master, Horace W. Hendricks, Overseer, and enrolls forty-three.

Newark Grange, No. 366, was instituted on December 13, 1875, with James H. Miller as Master, Platt K. Shaw, Overseer, and enrolls fifty-seven.

Wayne Council, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized at Palmyra on June 4, 1874, fourteen granges of the county being officially represented. The council is a central formation for all the town granges. Meetings are held four times each year, in different localities, and afford opportunity for interchange of social relations, reading of essays on agriculture and other topics, discussions in regard to improvements in farm management and farm machinery, and best methods and places for purchases and sales. The September meeting is usually of a picnic character, and includes many not members. A contribution at the rate of ten cents per member entitles a grange to a council representation of one for every twelve members. A detective force of five persons exists in each town, whose work is the discovery and arrest of depredators upon the property of members of the order. The present officers are—Master, C. W. Tinklepaugh, Wallington Grange; Overseer, G. A. Watson, Clyde Grange; Lecturer, S. H. Clark, Centenary Grange; Chaplain, Stephen Sabin, Ontario Grange; Steward, G. A. Slaght, Huron Grange; Assistant Steward, W. Hall, Wolcott Grange; Treasurer, E. B. Norris, Sodus Grange; Secretary, E. Ware Sylvester, Eureka Grange; Gate-keeper, A. Williams, Savannah Grange; Ceres, Miss Frank Colvin, Rose Grange; Pomona, Mrs. A. S. Durfee, Palmyra Grange; Flora, Mrs. E. Thornton, South Sodus Grange; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. William Barton, Excelsior Grange; Malcolm Little, of Clyde, Wm. H. Kent, of Palmyra, and Wm. J. Filkins, of Sodus, executive committee.

THE WAYNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the physicians and surgeons of Wayne County was held pursuant to previous notice at the Presbyterian meeting-house in the village of Lyons, on June 2, 1823, for the purpose of organizing in the new county a medical society, under like by-laws as the Ontario society, of which they had been previous members. Dr. Gain Robinson was chosen to preside, and William White acted as secretary. The following-named were found duly authorized to practice physic and surgery, and enrolled, viz.: Seth Tucker, Robert W. Ashley, Calvin S. Button, Samuel Moore, Abm. L. Beaumont, Daniel Chapman, Wm. White, Joseph P. Roberts, Henry Hyde, Elisha Mather, Levi Gaylord, Gain Robinson, Durfee Chase, Allen H. Howland, John Lewis, William A. Gilbert, J. B. Pierce, Henry C. Hickox, Jonathan Corwin, Morris T. Jewell, Timothy Johnson, and John R. Taintor. In number twenty-two. The election of officers for the year gave Gain Robinson for president; John Lewis, vice-president; Wm. White, secretary; and Elisha Mather, treasurer. J. B. Pierce, Sr., censor, and A. L. Beaumont, Robert Ashley, Morris T. Jewell, and Durfee Chase, for censors. Seth Tucker, J. B. Pierce, and William White were appointed a committee on by-laws, and Wm. H. Adams and Alexander R. Tiffany were chosen attorneys and admitted honorary members. A noticeable feature of this meeting was the appointment of a committee to procure a seal for the society, the device upon which should be a lancet. Ten years had elapsed since the great epidemic of fever that swept over this region, and bleeding in every instance had proved fatal. Two

meetings a year were determined: the one in June, the other in February. The second meeting was held at Sodus, in the dwelling of Dr. Hiram Mann, and four members were elected,—Alex. McIntyre, Josiah Bennett, Jacob S. Arden, and Hiram Mann. Parchment for fifty diplomas was ordered, and their printing placed in the hands of the president. Addresses were annually delivered, and the society acted with jealous care in warring against unauthorized practitioners. Meetings were held at Palmyra, Newark, and Lyons, without regard to order of succession, and in places most convenient, whether dwelling, office, or hotel.

At a semi-annual meeting held in February, 1824, at the hotel of John Bars, in Newark, a committee was appointed from each town to report illegal practitioners to the attorneys, and a resolution was passed that a fine of twenty-five dollars be imposed on any member any way assisting or countenancing such practitioner.

At the meeting held June, 1824, eight new members were admitted, and the following subject was chosen for discussion: "Is fever inflammation, and if not, wherein does it differ?" This question was kept on the minutes four meetings successively, the discussion being postponed each time, and then a resolution was passed to expunge it from the records. At one meeting a member was arraigned for habitual intemperance, tried, found guilty, and expelled. Following this action a resolution was adopted that the representatives of the county in the legislature be requested to use their influence in procuring the passage of a law making it felony for any person to practice illegally.

On June 7 the annual meeting for 1825 was held at Newark. An effort was made to get Fairfield Medical College moved westward, with the intention, if successful, of locating it in Wayne County. In 1826 the annual meeting was held at Palmyra, and Dr. McIntyre was elected a delegate to the State Medical Society, the first from this society. He was also chosen secretary. His uncle, Dr. Robinson, was re-elected president, and the society continued to select him for several years subsequently. Dr. McIntyre attended the meeting of the State society as the representative of this society at Albany during the winter of 1826, and again in 1827. What member of the society to-day has the zeal and love for his profession to travel two hundred miles in the dead of winter by stage over rough roads, through patches of settlement, and long stretches of wilderness, giving of time, paying his own way, and enduring fatigue and exposure? From 1827 to 1840 the society enjoyed prosperity. From its formation in 1823 to 1840 it received into fellowship one hundred and seventeen members, all, with few exceptions, good, zealous, and faithful men. A crushing blow was received by the Act of May 6, 1844, whereby restrictions were removed and qualifications were ignored.

The following persons have served the society as its presidents: Gain Robinson, from 1823 to 1827; Robert W. Ashley, for 1827; J. B. Pierce, 1828; Gain Robinson, 1829 and 1830; Robt. M. Ashley, 1831; John Delamater, 1832 to 1834; A. McIntyre, 1835 to 1838; M. Wilson, 1839 to 1842; A. McIntyre, 1842 to 1844; Nelson Peck, 1844 to 1846; Dr. Gaylord, 1846; A. McIntyre, 1847 to 1849; L. B. Pierce, 1849; and these have been succeeded by C. G. Pomeroy, Daniel Colvin, M. Gaylord, S. Weed, E. W. Bottom, C. Kingman, J. E. Smith, A. F. Sheldon, the last named being the present official. The society adheres to time-honored precedents, and numbers fifty members.

CHAPTER XVI.

POLITICAL RECORD.

THE progress of government is shown by the changes of the constitution, from appointment to election, from a re-delegation of power to the hands of the people. The people have ever been slow to act, and their measures have been characterized by necessity and moderation. In this chapter are recalled the names of State and county officers and their periods of service. The recollection suggests Wayne's most eminent and worthy public men.

The first constitution was prepared by twelve persons, and adopted on April 20, 1777. Prior to this, elections had been held by voice; it was now changed to the ballot. A law was passed March 27, 1778, authorizing the ballot for the election of governor and lieutenant-governor, and on February 13, 1787, this was extended to members of the legislature.

A convention was held at Albany in October, 1801, to consider the relative powers of the governor and the council of appointments. They were considered

equal. The number of senators was fixed at thirty-two, and assemblymen at one hundred. Members of this convention from Onondaga, Ontario, and Steuben were Messrs. Carpenter, Moses Atwater, and John Knox. A canal commissioner was appointed on April 17, 1816, from Lyons, Wayne County, in the person of Myron Holley. The second constitution was adopted by an election held February, 1822. Many changes were made and a large number of offices were made elective. These measures were carried by a vote of seventy-four thousand seven hundred and thirty-two to forty-one thousand four hundred and two. This constitution finally grew into disfavor, and a third constitution was formed during the year 1846. The delegates to this convention from Wayne County were Ornon Archer and Horatio N. Taft.

By act of April 17, 1822, Ontario, Seneca, Wayne, erected in 1823, and Yates, same date, were constituted the twenty-sixth congressional district. By act of June 29, 1832, Seneca and Wayne became the twenty-fifth district, changed to twenty-seventh by act of September 6, 1842. Cayuga and Wayne were made the twenty-fifth district by act of July 19, 1851, and Seneca was added by act of April 23, 1862, and the three constituted the twenty-fourth district.

Congressmen from Wayne have been Esbon Blackmar, 1848-49; Martin Butterfield, 1859-61; George W. Cowles, 1869; John M. Holley, 1847-48, and John H. Camp, 1876.

Presidential electors from Wayne have been Solomon W. John, appointed by the legislature in 1824; John Beal, elected 1828; Alanson M. Knapp, 1836; Charles Bradish, 1840; Jonathan Boynton, 1844; Joseph W. Gates, 1848; William Van Marter, 1860; and George W. Knowles, 1876.

The constitution provides for a decennial census, from which the appointment of senators and assemblymen are equalized.

The Senate.—The State was divided into eight senatorial districts, each entitled to four senators; term four years, one elected each year. On April 11, 1823, Wayne was annexed to the seventh district, which then included Cayuga, Onondaga, Ontario, Seneca, Yates, Wayne, and, in 1836, Cortland counties. Senators from Wayne have been Byram Green, 1823-24; Truman Hart, 1826-29; Thomas Armstrong, 1830-37; Lyman Sherwood, 1840-41; William Clark, 1854-55; Alexander B. Williams, 1858-61; Stephen K. Williams, 1864-69; Samuel C. Cuyler, 1846-47.

The Assembly.—The constitution of 1821 fixed the number of assemblymen at one hundred and twenty-eight, elected on the general ticket. Wayne, on its organization, was entitled to two representatives by appointment. The following presents name and date of service:

1824, James Dickson, Russell Whipple; 1825, Wm. H. Adams, Enoch Moore; 1826, Ambrose Hall, John L. Kip; 1827, Thomas Armstrong, Jonathan Boynton; 1828, Thomas Armstrong, Luther Filmore; 1829, Thomas Armstrong, Jonathan Boynton; 1830, Luther Chapin, Seth Eddy; 1831, A. Wells, Seth Eddy; 1832-33, James Humeston, A. Salisbury; 1834, James P. Bartle, Russell Whipple; 1835, E. Benjamin, W. D. Wylie; 1836, Reuben H. Foster, Robert Alsop; 1837, David Arne, Jr., Pomeroy Tucker; 1838, John M. Holley, Esbon Blackmar; 1839, T. Armstrong, A. Salisbury; 1840, Horace Morley, Durfee Osband; 1841, J. M. Holley, E. Blackmar; 1842, Jas. M. Wilson, Theron R. Strong; 1843, Philip Sours, Fred. U. Sheffield; 1844, Austin Roe, Isaac R. Sanford; 1845, John J. Dickson, A. M. Knapp; 1846, James T. Wisner, Elias Durfee; 1847, I. R. Southard, S. Moore; 1848, E. Pettit, John Lapham; 1849, Isaac Leavenworth, Peter Boyce; 1850, Jas. M. Wilson, Elihu Durfee; 1851, Ed. W. Bottom, T. G. Yeomans; 1852, William Dutton, T. G. Yeomans; 1853, B. H. Streeter, L. Whitcomb; 1854, Willis G. Wade, John P. Bennett; 1855, James T. Wisner, John P. Bennett; 1856, Harlow Hyde, Thomas Barnes; 1857, Thomas Johnson, Joseph Peacock; 1858, Edward W. Sentell, Charles Estes; 1859, Henry K. Graves, John A. Laing; 1860, James M. Servis, Abel J. Bixby; 1861, J. S. L'Amoreaux, J. W. Corning; 1862, E. N. Thomas, Abram Payne; 1863-64, Thaddeus W. Collins, Lemuel Durfee; 1865, Thaddeus W. Collins, W. H. Rogers; 1866, John Vandenberg, W. H. Rogers; 1867, John Vandenberg, Ornon Archer; 1868, De Witt Parshall, Elijah M. K. Glenn; 1869, Merritt Thornton, Elijah M. K. Glenn; 1870, Anson S. Wood, Amasa Hall; 1871, Anson S. Wood, Henry Durfee; 1872-73, Edward B. Wells, L. T. Yeomans; 1874, Emory W. Gurnee, H. M. Clark; 1875, Wm. H. Clark, A. S. Russell; 1876, Emory W. Gurnee and A. S. Russell.

School commissioners prior to 1857 were appointed by the board of supervisors. They have since been elected on a separate ballot. The first election under the act creating the office was held November, 1859. The commissioners in the first district have been Mortimer F. Sweeting, Thomas Robinson, Alonzo M. Winchester, John McGonegal, John G. L. Roe, and Sidney G. Cook. In the second district Albert S. Todd, Myron W. Reed, Jefferson Sherman, Ethel M. Allen, and W. T. Goodnough.

First judges in the court of common pleas were originally appointed by the

governor and senate for a term of five years. The following-named were appointed as indicated: John W. Hallett, April 19, 1825; Alexander R. Tiffany, March 25, 1827; William Sisson, January 30, 1830; Hiram K. Jerome, January 29, 1840; Oliver H. Palmer, April 12, 1843; William H. Adams, May 12, 1846. George H. Middleton, of Arcadia, was the first judge elected by the people in 1847; followed by Leander S. Ketchum, 1851; Lyman Sherwood, 1859; George W. Cowles, 1863; Luther M. Norton, 1869; and George W. Cowles, 1873, the present judge and surrogate.

District Attorneys.—For the purposes of this office, each county was made a separate district by enactment of April 21, 1818. During the second constitution, the district attorney was appointed by the court of general sessions in each county. Prior to 1822 the enumeration gives appointees, and after that date signifies time of taking the oath of office. William H. Adams, 1823-30; Graham H. Chapin, 1829; John M. Holley, 1831-42; Theron R. Strong, 1835; Charles D. Lawton, 1839; George H. Middleton, 1845; Lyman Sherwood, 1846; Coles Bashford, 1847; George Olmsted (appointed vice Bashford resigned); Stephen K. Williams, 1850; Joseph Welling, 1853; Jared F. Harrison, 1856; Jacob B. Decker, 1858; William F. Aldrich, 1861; George W. Williams, Jr., 1864; John H. Camp, 1867; Charles H. Roys, 1870; and M. Hopkins, 1873.

County Clerks.—Term of office three years. The following have filled the office in Wayne County: Israel J. Richardson, 1823; John Barber, Jr., 1825; John L. Cuyler, 1831; Cullen Foster, 1834; James Hawley, 1839; Daniel Chapman, 1841; Alexander B. Williams, 1845; Saxon B. Gavitt, 1851; Lyman Lyon, 1857; Clark Mason, 1863; Thaddeus W. Collins, 1866; Alfred F. Redfield, 1869; A. H. Gates, 1872; and V. H. Sweeting, 1875.

The sheriffs are elected for a term of three years, and are ineligible for next term. Reuben H. Foster, 1825; Cullen Foster, 1828; Calvin D. Palmeter, 1831; Truman Heminway, 1834; Hiram Mann, 1837; Simon V. W. Stout, 1840; John Borradaile, 1843; George W. Barnard, 1846; Chester A. Ward, 1849; George W. Paddock, 1852; William P. Nottingham, 1855; Adrastus Snedaker, 1858; John P. Bennett, 1861; Bartlett R. Rogers, 1864; J. P. Bennett, 1867; John N. Brownell, 1870; R. P. Groat, 1873. Present officer, Thomas M. Clark, for 1876.

The county treasurer's term of office is three years. Bartlett R. Rogers, 1848; Philander P. Bradish, 1851; John Adams, 1857; Smith A. Dewey, 1862, re-elected 1865 and 1868; and William R. Stultz, 1871, and re-elected in 1874, present official.

The population of Wayne County for the years 1865, 1870, and 1875 were 47,498, 47,710, and 49,882, respectively; and by decades, from 1830 to 1870, as follows:—1830, 33,643; 1840, 42,057; 1850, 44,953; 1860, 47,762; and 1870, 47,710.

CHAPTER XVII.

INDIAN TRAILS—HIGHWAYS—BRIDGES—ERIE CANAL—CELEBRATION VISIT OF LA FAYETTE—REBUILDING OF THE GREAT AQUEDUCT OVER THE GENESSEE—ONTARIO CANAL COMPANY—THE CANAL TRADE.

THE avenues of communication are an undoubted evidence of the state of society. The conveyance of products, facile and expeditious communication, and the movement of armies require an unobstructed highway, and, in proportion to progress, intercommunication increases, and the channels of trade are improved. The *Iroquois* had used for centuries the narrow paths branching from a great western trail, and in movements upon their foes traversed the streams and studied strategy and ambuscade. Not so the Romans of old, whose broad stone-ways have survived to remind us of their power and greatness. Mexican causeways, Peruvian roads, and the canals of the east, attest the vigor of national life, and whatsoever remains is upon a scale immense and enduring, indicative of indefinite periods of construction and the employment of masses of population. Whatever may have existed in past centuries, to whatever pitch of greatness an empire may have aspired, it had no evidence in the western world to claim priority of Grand canal* or the old Albany turnpike. The trail through the forest and the light canoe upon the lake and river were ample for the aborigine, and equal to his capacity. When the European first trod the country of the Seneca *Iroquois* he found narrow, well-beaten trails traversing the forests in various directions. Between villages, they showed frequent communication, and led away to other tribes or lost themselves at the borders of favorite hunting- and fishing-grounds. A well-known

* The Erie canal was often spoken of in its incipency as the "grand canal."

ancient trail led from the valleys of the Hudson and Mohawk, on through Canandaigua, to the Genesee river at Avon; there crossing, it bore southward to a village and then northwest to Caledonia. It crossed Allen's creek at Le Roy, Black creek at Stafford, reached the banks of the Tonawanda above Batavia, and continued westward to the Niagara. This was the main trail to Canada. The Ontario trail, originating at Oswego, came upon the Ridge road at Irondequoit bay. "It turned up the bay to its head, where a branch trail went to Canandaigua. Turning west, it crossed the Genesee at the aqueduct, passed down the river to the Ridge road, and thence to the west line of Hartland, Niagara county, where it diverged southwest," and at Cold Springs formed a junction with the Niagara trail. At points along this pathway, worn deep in the soil, lateral trails led off to corn-field, orchard, village, and lake. Westward from Albany came the Connecticut and Massachusetts settlers along the windings of the old trail, from which the brush was cut away to admit the passage of sled and cart. The ravines were dyked, the streams bridged, and ferries, rude and unwieldy, crossed the Cayuga lake. In 1792 but four families resided on the road from Canandaigua to the Genesee river, and Indians were the principal travelers, as they had been for centuries. On March 22, 1794, three commissioners were duly appointed and legally authorized to lay out a road from Utica of to-day to Cayuga ferry, thence to Canandaigua, and thence to Avon on the Genesee, where was erected the first bridge to span the stream. It was contracted. The road was to be as direct as possible, and one hundred feet wide. The legislature appropriated three thousand dollars from the sale of military lands for a road through that tract, and seven thousand five hundred dollars for expenditure upon the portions east and west of the tract. This tract was long known as the "State road," and was auxiliary to the settlement of western New York. It was said by Colonel Williamson that "this road was so much used in 1797 by people on business, or by those whom curiosity had led to visit the Falls of Niagara, that a station was fixed at the Big Plains (thirty-eight miles west of the Genesee) to shelter travelers. Some fifty families had soon settled along the road, and it was anticipated that it would not be long before there would exist one continued settlement from old Fort Schuyler to the Genesee. The people turned out to work the road, and so far improved it that staging began September 30, 1797. A stage left Utica on the date given, and arrived with four passengers at Geneva at the close of the third day. Through the ensuing winter two stages ran from Canandaigua to Albany weekly. An act was passed, prior to 1800, by which the State road was to be made a turnpike, and an estimate of one thousand dollars per mile made.

In 1800, a road four rods wide was cut out from the Genesee, at Avon, to Le Roy, a distance of twelve miles. During this year a new road was begun and completed in part, from Buffalo westward, to connect with the one terminating at Le Roy. Agents of the large land-holders constructed roads to facilitate sale and settlement of lands. It was provided by legislative act, of date April 8, 1801, that "carriages or sleighs meeting on the great road from the village of Utica, Oneida county, to the town of Canandaigua, county of Ontario, the westward-bound carriages or sleighs should give way, under fine of three dollars." By the same enactment, the Genesee river, from the great fall until its junction with Canaseraga creek, "was declared a highway, excepting privileged for building stores and docks." Cayuga bridge was begun May, 1799, and was in use by the fall of 1800. Its length was a mile and a quarter, its width permitted the passage of three wagons abreast, and its cost was one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Other bridges built at that point by companies proved very remunerative. In 1804, three commissioners, Grover Smith, John Swift, and John Ellis, were appointed to survey and lay off a highway full four rods wide from Saline, Onondaga county, "to the northwest corner of the township of Galen, thence through Palmyra and Northfield, to or near the mouth of the Genesee." The expense of the road was equally borne by the counties through which it lay. In the year 1810, a road was laid out by State authority from Artport to Charlotte, "to connect the navigation of the Susquehanna with Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Genesee river." The commissioners were Micah Brooks, Matthew Warner, and Hugh McNair, who the same year laid a road to Olean from Canandaigua. Another highway was explored and laid from Hartford (Avon), on the Genesee, to New Amsterdam (Buffalo), during the same season.

The year 1812 was marked by road improvements, and by the construction of the first bridge at Rochester. Its completion gave direction to roads centering at this point, and called attention to the locality. The construction of the bridge at the falls drew attention to the Ridge road, one of the best of natural highways, and, in 1813, five thousand dollars was granted by the legislature for cutting out the brush and bridging the streams along this causeway from Rochester to Lewiston. This route, unknown and impassable, was then developed, and multitudes poured along its line and settled upon either side. Lateral roads struck out towards the lake and southward, and a mania for turnpikes began to rage. In 1810 the nominal stock in turnpike and toll-bridge charters was over eight mil-

lions. All along the old Albany road were heavy wagons drawn by several teams and carrying enormous loads of grain; eastward with produce, westward with emigration, two long processions continued to travel. There was originated and carried forward to completion that then crowning achievement of an energetic and patriotic people,—the inauguration of the canal system by the construction of the Erie canal. The improvement of inland navigation was discussed as early as 1725, but no action was taken till 1791, when an act was passed directing an exploration of the waters between Fort Stanwix and Wood creek. Two companies were created by act of March 3, 1792. One of these, the "Western Inland Navigation Company," was incorporated on March 30, following, for the purpose of opening the lock navigation from the navigable waters of the Hudson to Lakes Ontario and Seneca. General Schuyler was chosen president, and by 1797 the work was completed. Work began at Little Falls in 1793. The canal, three miles in extent, had five locks; that at German flats was a mile and a quarter long, and from Mohawk to Wood creek, a mile and three-quarters,—a total of six miles. The first boat passed November 17, 1795. In 1796 boats reached Oneida lake. The work had cost four hundred thousand dollars by 1797, and tolls were made so high that land carriage was preferred. The company sold its rights west to Seneca lake in 1808.

The idea so far had been to improve natural channels, but in 1800 the possibility of a canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson was presented by Gouverneur Morris. He spoke of the plan, in 1803, to Simeon De Witt, who, in turn, communicated with James Geddes, a land surveyor of Onondaga county. Mr. Geddes occupied the summer of 1808 in examinations of all the route, save that portion lying between the Genesee river and the head-waters of Mud creek. We quote his language: "In December, 1808, I again left home, and after discovering at the west end of Palmyra that singular brook which divides, running part to Oswego and part to Irondequoit bay, I leveled from this spot to the Genesee river, and, to my great joy and surprise, found the level of the river so far elevated above the spot where the brooks parted, and no high land between. But to make the Genesee river run down Mud creek, it must be got over the Irondequoit valley. After leveling from my first line one and a half miles up the valley, I found the place where the canal is taken (by embankment and culvert) across that stream." No further action was taken till 1810, when Thomas Eddy, a hearty worker for internal improvement, consulting with Jonas Platt, of the senate, induced him to prepare a resolution for the appointment of seven commissioners to explore a canal route through the State. The resolution passed both houses, and Messrs. Eddy and Platt designated Gouverneur Morris, De Witt Clinton, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Simeon De Witt, Benjamin Walker, Peter B. Porter, and Thomas Eddy. William North was substituted for Mr. Walker. The route was explored during the summer of 1810, and the first report was made to the legislature in 1811, and promptly followed by a bill to increase the commissioners to nine by adding Robert Fulton and Robert R. Livingston. A second report was made in 1812, followed by an act authorizing a loan of five million dollars to construct the canal. The war with Great Britain came on and engrossed attention. There were many who believed the work too great for the State, and, in 1814, the authority to contract a loan was withdrawn.

In the fall of 1815, Messrs. Clinton, Eddy, and Pratt sent cards of invitation to one hundred persons of influence in New York city to meet at the City Hotel. On organization, William Bayard was chosen chairman, and John Pintard secretary. The plan of an inclined plane was abandoned, and that of following the undulations of surface adopted. A memorial from the pen of Mr. Clinton was published with beneficial result. A large meeting was held at Canandaigua on January 8, 1817, to press the construction of the canal. Colonel Troup was appointed chairman, Nathaniel Rochester was chosen secretary. Gideon Granger, late postmaster-general, ably and eloquently addressed the meeting. Myron Holley drew up several important resolutions, which were presented by John Greig, and passed by a unanimous vote. An act was passed April 17, 1816, by a majority of seventy-three in the assembly and thirteen in the senate, to provide for a definite survey. Five commissioners were appointed,—Stephen Van Rensselaer, De Witt Clinton, Samuel Young, Joseph Ellicott, and Myron Holley. This board was given the right to select engineers, and twenty-nine thousand dollars were appropriated for the survey and for preliminaries. Mr. Clinton was chosen president, Mr. Young, secretary, and Mr. Holley treasurer. The line was divided into three sections,—the eastern, middle, and western. The eastern extended from Albany to Rome, the middle from Rome to Seneca river, and the western from the river to Lake Erie. Engineers were appointed for each division. The report to the legislature, early in 1817, was that five million dollars would be required for the work. Micah Brooks in vain sought aid from Congress, and, without prospect of aid, a majority of the people desired the work to be done, and twelve thousand men of wealth and respectability petitioned for the canal. An act passed by large majorities in both branches of the legislature on April 15,

1817, authorized the *beginning of the canal*. The same commissioners were retained, and their first meeting to receive proposals and make contracts preliminary to actual commencement was held at Utica, June 3, 1817. Samuel Young and Myron Holley took charge of the middle section, and the work was begun at Rome on July 4. The section was navigable in the fall of 1819, and the first boat passed from Utica to Rome on the 22d of October. A strong party existed whose efforts were directed to check work on the west section, and, passing from the middle section *via Oswego*, and side-cut around the Niagara falls, so lessen the expense of the work. Engineer White made survey from Montezuma to Rochester, selected a crossing at the latter place, drove stakes, and divided the distance into sections ready for contract. A meeting was held in October, 1819, by the commissioners at Utica. Myron Holley moved "that all the line east from Rochester, located and prepared, should be, as soon as practicable, let out to contractors and put in course of actual construction." The motion prevailed. Twenty-six miles of canal from Rochester, eastward, were let; and by the time the legislature met in January, 1820, a good share of the work had been done. It had been proposed to levy local tax along the line, but the general good to be realized defeated the attempt. The opposers of the project were strongly represented in the legislature, and with much warmth sought to put a stop to farther westward progress. A canal committee was raised in the assembly, and George Huntington, of Oneida county, was chosen its chairman. The views of the commissioners were requested by this committee. Myron Holley prepared an article with great care and ability. The committee were led to report against interfering with the work, and so the legislature decided.

The present line was the final choice of several routes. The cut at Lockport was made advantageous from the ability to supply lake water eastward to the Cayuga marshes. The route had been originally suggested by Jesse Hawley in articles published in 1807 at Canandaigua, in the *Genesee Messenger*. In March, 1819, Henry Seymour was appointed to fill the place vacated by the resignation of Joseph Ellicott, and William C. Bouch took the place of De Witt Clinton, removed. The chief engineers were James Geddes, of Onondaga county, and Benjamin Wright, of Rome, who performed their task without a precedent, and with only the knowledge gained from land survey. Other engineers were Canvass White, David Thomas, Nathan S. Roberts, David S. Bates, Charles C. Broadhead, Valentine Gill, and Isaac Briggs. This corps of engineers, self-taught, honored themselves and their State by the perfection of their work. In 1821, from the Genesee to the Tonawanda was put under contract, and so rapidly had the work progressed on the extreme sections that boats could pass from Rochester to Little Falls.

In November, 1823, Rochester boats entered the basin at Albany simultaneously with the first boats from the Champlain canal, just completed. The western section, from Buffalo to Montezuma, is one hundred and fifty-eight miles long, has twenty-one locks, and a fall of one hundred and six feet; the middle section has a length of ninety-six miles, eighty-one locks, and a rise and fall of ninety-five feet; and the eastern one hundred and ten miles extent, eighty-four locks, and four hundred and seventeen feet fall. The Rochester level is five hundred and six feet above tide. The entire length of the canal is three hundred and fifty-two miles, and the whole expense of constructing the Erie and Champlain canals was reported in 1826 at \$10,731,594. The tolls for 1830-32 were \$3,185,469, and at reduced rates, from 1833-35 inclusive, were \$4,209,604.

A Grand canal celebration announced the completion of the canal eight years and four months from the date of commencement. All along the line, at intervals, heavy cannon had been planted, and setting forth at Lake Erie, festivity and enthusiastic demonstrations greeted the triumphal progress of the flotilla from lake to ocean. Jesse Hawley represented Rochester at Buffalo, and delivered there an appropriate address. On the day of the celebration at Rochester, considerable rain fell, but when at twenty minutes past ten o'clock on the morning of October 26, 1824, the low, deep swell of a distant gun broke silence, the roar of a cannon at Rochester replied; and soon was heard the boom of the Pittsford piece, conveying the tidings eastward that the flotilla were on the way. All was enthusiasm and excitement! At two P.M. of the next day, eight companies of militia turned out, and a vast crowd assembled. The companies marched out upon the tow-path, formed in line, and greeted the western boats with a fusillade of musketry. As the boats entered Childs' basin, they were greeted with a salute from heavy artillery under command of Captain Ketchum, and from field-guns commanded by Captain Gould. "The Rochester and Canandaigua committees of congratulation then took their places under an arch surmounted by an eagle, and the 'Seneca Chief,' having the committees on board, being moored, General Vincent Mathews and John C. Spencer offered the congratulations of the citizens of the respective villages. Appropriate reply was made, and then, disembarking, a procession was formed, and marched to the First Presbyterian church, where Rev. Joseph Penney offered prayer, and Timothy Childs, Esq., pro-

nounced an able and eloquent address." The company then marched to the Mansion House, kept by Christopher, and enjoyed a sumptuous dinner. General Mathews presided, assisted by Jesse Hawley and Jonathan Childs, Esqrs. Among excellent toasts were the following: By his excellency—"Rochester,—in 1810 I saw it without a house or an inhabitant. In 1825 I see in it the nucleus of an opulent and populous city, and the central point of numerous and transcendent blessings." And by the lieutenant-governor—"The village of Rochester,—it stands upon a rock, where the most useful of streams laves its feet. Its age promises to attain the acme of greatness."

At half-past seven the visitors re-embarked, and the squadron departed. Among citizens of Rochester who went on board the "Young Lion of the West," as a committee for New York, were Elisha B. Strong, Levi Ward, Wm. B. Rochester, Abelard Reynolds, Elisha Johnson, General E. S. Beach, Rufus Beach, A. Strong, and B. F. Hurlburt. Over a half-century has gone by, and but one of all named in this connection is alive, and he is the venerated Abelard Reynolds. A Grand canal ball and a general illumination closed the eventful day.

The visit of La Fayette was a notable event connected with the Erie canal. This noble Frenchman, nursed in the lap of luxury, had periled his life and bestowed of his means to secure American independence. An invitation to revisit the land for which he had done so much was accepted, and his journey through the country was a thrilling pageant. Fires blazed from the hill-tops, cannon thundered from village and city, banners waved, and processions escorted him from point to point. Old soldiers rushed, weeping, into his arms and told the story of former days of danger. The general arrived at King's basin, in Greece, on June 7, 1825. A deputation of eighteen leading citizens had met him at Lockport, and at Rochester all was bustle, expectation, and preparation. At six A.M. a flotilla of twelve boats, upon which were flags and bands of music, advanced to meet the general. The day was fine, the proceedings impressive. The escort divided; half led, the others followed; La Fayette upon the central boat. The bridges, houses, and banks of the canal were all crowded, and from eight to ten thousand people were assembled. A stage was erected over the centre arch of the aqueduct, from which an address of welcome was delivered by Hon. W. B. Rochester, to whom the general made the following reply: "Sir, when about ten months ago I had the happiness to revisit the American shore, it was on the bay of New York, and within the limits of her vast and flourishing emporium of commerce that I made a landing. . . . On this western frontier of the State, where I am received in so affectionate and gratifying a manner, I enjoy a sight of works and improvement equally rapid and wonderful, chief among which is the Grand canal, an admirable work of science and patriotism, whereby nature has been made to adorn and serve, as seen in the striking spectacle which is at this moment presented to our view." A salute was fired as he landed. In company with Colonel Rochester, he rode through the streets to Colonel Hoard's, where took place a meeting with veterans of the Revolution. Thence the general was escorted to the Mansion House, where at a repast full two hundred were present. At four P.M. the general set out for Canandaigua, where he lodged.

Among the great public works which have special interest to the citizens of Monroe is the Erie canal enlargement and the rebuilding of the great aqueduct across the Genesee at Rochester. A meeting was held September 21, 1835, at the court-house in Rochester, where Jacob Gould, mayor, presided, and E. D. Smith was secretary. A memorial and resolutions were drawn up by Myron Holley, and expressed the desire of the citizens along the canal to have it enlarged. Again a meeting was held, this time December 30, 1836, "to consider the subject of the enlargement." James Seymour, Esq., was chairman, and S. G. Andrews secretary. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Brown, Gould, and O'Reilly. In pursuance of arrangements a convention was held at Rochester, January 18, 1837, to urge the procurement of a loan anticipating the canal revenue. Nathan Dayton, of Lockport, presided, assisted by Messrs. Seymour, Hawley, Trowbridge, and Ayrault. Samuel G. Andrews, Theron R. Strong, James L. Barton, and A. H. McKinstry were secretaries. Among many speakers at the convention were Matthew Brown, F. Whittlesey, E. D. Smith, H. L. Stevens, Orlando Hastings, Elisha B. Strong, Joseph Strong, Alexander Kelsey, S. G. Andrews, and others, of Rochester.

The effort to secure aid from the legislature was successful, and an annual appropriation of four millions was authorized to enlarge the canal. The principal feature in the Rochester section was the new aqueduct, constructed at a cost of six hundred thousand dollars. The engineers were Nathan S. Roberts and M. M. Hall. Captain Buell was engaged with a large force to blast rock from the river-bed, and Messrs. Kasson and Brown, with a heavier force, were employed at Onondaga and elsewhere cutting stone. The following items are given: rock blasted, thirty thousand cubic yards; masonry in aqueduct and weigh-lock, twenty-six thousand three hundred and eighty cubic yards. The dimensions are as follows: the trunk of the aqueduct, exclusive of the wings and weigh-lock, is four

hundred and forty-four feet long, and including the wings at the east end and the weigh-lock at the west end of the trunk is eight hundred and forty-eight feet long. The parapet walls forming the sides of the trunk are ten feet thick at coping, and eleven feet and ten and a half inches thick at the water-table, and are covered with a coping a foot thick and eleven feet wide. The width of the water-way of the trunk at the top water-line is forty-five feet, and at the bottom forty-two and a half feet. The structure is supported on seven arches; the chord of each is fifty-two feet, and the versed sine ten. Abutments and piers are ten feet wide at their base. From the base of the piers to the top of the water-table is eighteen and a half feet, and from the top of the table to that of the coping is eight and a half feet, giving a total height of twenty-seven feet. The length of each pier on its foundation is seventy-five and a half feet. The width over the coping is sixty-nine and one-sixth feet. The material is gray limestone. The stones are of large dimensions, and cut to patterns so exact that, when laid, no joint was more than one-eighth of an inch thick.

The first canal-boat loaded with flour left Hill's basin, on the east side of the Genesee, at Rochester, for Little Falls, on the Mohawk, on October 29, 1822. The first boat-load of flour that crossed the old aqueduct from the western side was shipped from the warehouse of Daniel P. Parker, who also received the first consignment of merchandise from the east over the same work. The first cargo of wheat from Ohio to Rochester was brought in 1831 by the old Hudson and Erie line, on consignment to Harvey Ely. On the opening of navigation in the spring of 1823, there were shipped during the first ten days ten thousand barrels of flour from Rochester eastward. As evidence of the business transacted on this great artificial water-way, the following amounts of toll are given for the years designated: To and including 1823, \$199,655.08; in 1825, \$492,664.23; 1830, \$943,545.35; 1835, \$1,375,673.12; 1840, \$1,597,334.46; 1845, \$2,361,884.24; 1849, \$2,962,132.09; 1850, \$2,933,125.93; 1855, \$2,489,272.27.

The canal in its course through Wayne County gave new life and activity to agricultural effort. Its strongest opposers gladly hauled their produce to its warehouses. At intervals basins and locks were constructed; water-power was acquired, and milling carried on. Lands appreciated, freights fell, and the grand canal was at its highest pitch of prosperity. Villages existing took a fresh start, and others sprang into life and became the depots of produce awaiting transportation. Railroad construction withdrew the current of passenger traffic, and the packet was known no more. New roads, and more tracks on the old road, sharply competing for freight, annually bear harder upon the canal. The transportation upon the Erie canal for 1876, if it did not result in loss to owners of boats, at least, by shrinkage of value, did not prove remunerative.

The opinion is held by many that the canal will soon be discarded, and if so it will be with no feelings of disappointment, since it has been the prominent means of Wayne's development. The projects of a canal to Sodus, and of one to Canandaigua, long occupied public attention. Reports of the former are found in town histories. Of the latter, we may say that 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 an 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 XVIII.

THE FIRST RAILROADS—THE AUBURN AND ROCHESTER RAILROAD—OTHER ROADS TRAVERSING WAYNE—THE CENTRAL DEPOT—THE NEW YORK CENTRAL, ITS CONSOLIDATION AND ITS STATISTICS IN 1874.

THE packets traversed the canal, and the Albany turnpike became deserted. A new method of locomotion had later arisen, destined in its turn to eclipse the splendors of the canal and lake navigation, and to carry through the forests out into the plains the agencies of civilization. The method was the employment of steam in railway locomotion. The introduction, in August, 1829, of a locomotive to America from England, by Horatio Allen, marked the inauguration of an inland growth which is a marvel in extent and without a precedent. Where the cough of the locomotive is heard, there see towns platted and upbuilt, lands enhanced in value, and the dawn of a permanent prosperity. The first railway in the United States was two miles long, and was located between Milton and Quincy, in Massachusetts. It was in operation in 1826, and the cars were drawn by horses.

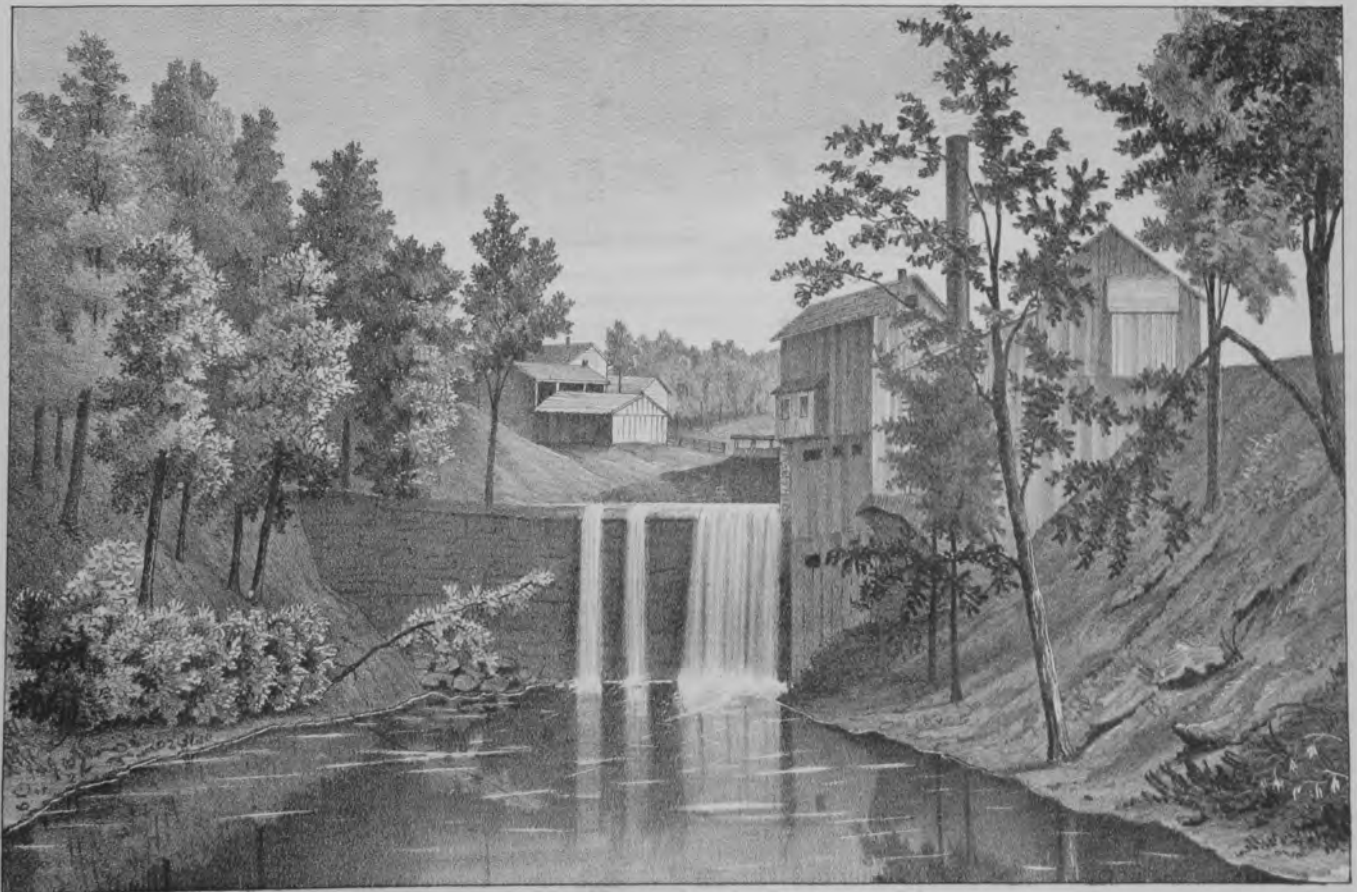
The first passenger railway in America was the Baltimore and Ohio; the road was built in 1830 a distance of thirty miles. A locomotive built by Davis, of York, Pennsylvania, was put on the track in 1831. The first charter authorizing the construction of a railroad in New York was granted by the legislature to the Mohawk and Hudson River Railroad Company. It was limited to fifty years, and allowed the State to become its purchaser on the expiration of its charter. Although rude in construction, and involving excessive expense, its advantages were appreciable, and served to encourage the establishment of a transit system swift, safe, and expedient. A commencement was made in 1830, and during the following year the road was completed. The road lay between Albany and Schenectady, a distance of sixteen miles. Its speedy accomplishment was owing to its superficial character. Rails were of wood. Cars were drawn by horses. Stationary engines on hill-tops were used to pull up or let down cars, to which, for that purpose, strong ropes were attached. Brakesmen used hand-levers, bolted to the truck, and operated by pressing downward with the hands. During the year 1830 an engine was imported from England, and in 1831 the first steam railroad passenger train in America was run over the road. The engine was named the "John Bull," and weighed but four tons. The engineer in charge was John Hampsen. The first passenger-coaches were modeled after the old-fashioned stage-coach bodies. They were hung upon leather thorough-braces over the truck, with seats inside and outside. The initial train had two of these coaches and fifteen passengers.

The Auburn and Rochester Railroad was chartered in 1836, and the right of way having been obtained over a greater part of the route, ground was broken and work begun at Slab Hollow, near Fisher's station, during 1838. The bill authorizing the construction of this road originated in the assembly, and passed that body on April 27, 1836, and met the like favorable result in the senate, where it was brought to a final vote and passed early in May. The estimate by Robert Higham, the well-known engineer and commissioner of the road, was submitted in December, 1836. Length of road, ninety-two and a half miles. Total cost of construction, fences, depots, rolling-stock, etc., was estimated at \$1,012,783. Books for stock subscription were opened August 2, 1836, at villages along the line. Prompt and liberal subscriptions were taken, and the following exhibit made: Rochester, \$58,000; Canandaigua, \$141,700; Geneva, \$108,500; Seneca Falls, \$122,900; and this added to others gave a total of \$595,600. A meeting of stockholders was held at the Franklin House, Geneva, on March 19, 1837, on which occasion a board of directors was appointed. During 1836, a meeting was held at Lyons to take into consideration the project of a railroad through Palmyra, Lyons, Clyde, etc., to Syracuse, and in the same year a locomotive made its first trial trip from Buffalo to Niagara Falls. About the same time a heavy train of freight-cars passed over the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, from the latter place to Johnsville. Books were opened for subscriptions to stock for building the Utica and Syracuse road, and a survey of the Erie route was begun.

In 1837 a bill was passed in the legislature authorizing the Utica and Schenectady Railroad to carry freight, and the act was shortly afterward so amended as to concede the privilege of transporting baggage free. Meantime, work upon the Rochester and Auburn Railroad had been vigorously pushed by various contractors. The contract for grading the first seventeen miles east of Rochester was let to Messrs. Vedder, Vedder & Co. Hiram Darrow, a Seneca farmer in Ontario, was the "boss," and later was conductor. Bartholomew Vrooman, of Canandaigua, had helped to build the Albany and Schenectady road, and was employed as foreman and track-layer. James Biggins kept the first boarding-house where work began. The first locomotive was called the "Young Lion,"—a "pony" engine from the Norris shops. It was brought west on a canal-boat, and



SCENE ON THE N.Y.C.R.R. NEAR PALMYRA, N.Y. JANUARY 14TH 1877.



WOLCOTT FALLS, WOLCOTT, N.Y.

used for construction. Asa Goodale was the engineer, and Joseph Hoffman was the first fireman. Other engines were the "Ontario" and "Columbus," later received. The "Ontario" was run by William Hart, and the "Columbus" by Newell. Closely following the grading came the laying of the track. On September 8, 1840, the first time-table was published. Trains were to run on September 10, leaving Rochester at 4 A.M. and 5 P.M., and, on their return, leave Canandaigua at 6 A.M. and 7 P.M. A train left Rochester on the morning of September 10, as advertised, in charge of William Failing, who is yet living. Heman Miller was baggage-man. The "Young Lion" reached Canandaigua Saturday evening, and returned to Rochester on Monday. A second time-table, fall arrangement, for freight and passengers, went into operation September 22. Three trains were run daily, leaving Rochester at 4.30 A.M., 10 A.M., and 5 P.M., and Canandaigua 6.30 A.M., 2.30 P.M., and at 5 P.M. The first coaches were conveyed on canal-boats from the shops of Lyon, of Utica, to Rochester. They were unloaded at the United States Hotel, and drawn to the depot by horses. The first car-load of freight shipped on this line was of mutton tallow, loaded at Victor, and drawn to Rochester. As winter came on, trains were withdrawn. William Failing was placed in charge of a construction train at Canandaigua, and worked upon a fill known as the Padelford embankment. So steadily did the work progress during the winter and ensuing spring that, on Monday, July 5, 1841, an excursion train from Rochester passed over the road to Seneca Falls and returned. The bridge over Cayuga lake was finished the last of September, and by November the road was open to Albany. The directors of the road in 1837 were Henry Dwight and Robert C. Nichols, of Geneva; James D. Bemis, Alexander Duncan, and Peter Townsend, of Canandaigua; James Seymour, of Rochester; Henry Pardee, of Victor; David Short, of Manchester; David McNeil, of Phelps; John Sinclair, of Waterloo; Samuel J. Bayard, of Seneca Falls; and one or two others. On March 30, James D. Bemis was chosen president. On July 24, 1837, wooden rails were employed till iron could be obtained. A double track was laid in 1844 between Canandaigua and Geneva, but ere long one of them was removed, a single track being found sufficient. The construction of that road was of the crude order. Six-by-six scantlings were fastened to the ties by L-shaped chairs, placed outside the rail, and spiked to it and the tie beneath. Upon the scantling, up with the inner edge, a strap of iron, two inches wide and three-fourths of an inch thick, was spiked. The first engines were single-drivers, with small trail cars under the cab, which consisted of a roof from which hung oil-cloth as a protection from the weather. The first cars were four-wheeled. A dark-hued second-class train was put on and run for a time, but the "Hyena train," as it was termed, became popular from its low fare, and was withdrawn. In 1843 the cars were low and ill-ventilated. There were no projections over the platform to protect the brakemen. Engines with four drivers were placed on the road. Smoke-stacks were made upright from the boiler one-fourth their length, then bent backward at an angle of forty-five degrees for half their length, then vertical and in the shape of an inverted cone. This bend was to arrest sparks. There were no pilots. The first track was soon superseded by an eight-by-eight-inch timber track, with a narrow strip upon the centre of the wooden rail, the same width of the iron strap rail above. An iron rail was laid in 1848, and this and other roads were provided with steel rails in 1875. In this connection we quote the language of O'Reilly, made use of in 1838 as a prediction apparently visionary yet practicable and probable: "As the whole route between Auburn and Albany will be completed about the same time as the Rochester and Auburn Railroad, we may anticipate that, in the course of three years, the journey between Rochester and New York will be made by railroad and steamboat within twenty-four hours, or between sunrise on one day and the same period the following day."

The *Sodus Point and Southern Railroad* was projected during the fall of 1851, from Great Sodus bay southward via Newark, through Wayne County. Survey was made, directors were appointed, and right of way being secured, work was begun. Dr. Cook was president. Financial embarrassment prevented its completion, and it lay for years a hindrance and an obstacle to farming; finally, a fresh effort was made, towns voluntarily gave bonds in large amount, and the work has been finished, and trains run daily. The road crosses the New York Central upon a viaduct of trestle-work of considerable extent at Newark. Its construction has cheapened coal, and its route is made available to many pleasure-parties seeking the picturesque scenery and healthful breezes characteristic of Sodus bay.

The *Lake Ontario Shore Railroad* is of recent formation and of undoubted utility. It traverses the northern towns of Wayne County in a line parallel with the lake-shore, and extends from Oswego to Lewiston. Its course is laid upon the slope of the ridge, thus avoiding occasional breaks in the elevation and securing an even and excellent road-bed. The company for construction was organized at Oswego, March 17, 1868, and Gavitt Smith was elected president, Oliver P. Scoville, vice-president, and Abraham P. Grant, treasurer.

The board of directors were Gavitt Smith, of Petersburg; Enoch B. Talcott, of Utica; Oliver P. Scoville, of Lewiston; Benjamin Farley, of Wilson; Marvin Harris, of Kendall; H. N. Curtice, of Webster; De Witt Parshall, of Lyons; Joseph Gates, of Ontario; George I. Post, of Cayuga county; and A. P. Grant, Thomas S. Mott, and A. S. Page, of Oswego.

Work was commenced at Red Creek on August 23, 1871. The oldest settlers broke ground amid the discharge of ordnance and the cheers of the assembled populace. Fifty-five miles were placed under contract before winter. The contractors, Messrs. Phelps, of Massachusetts, sublet to Messrs. Hart & Buel, Baker, Scribner & Hunter, and others. The engineers were Messrs. Rhodes, Cook, and Sturges. Contractors at completion were the firm of John Hunter & Co., of Stirling. Among officers of the road were James K. Ford, chief engineer; J. W. Moak, superintendent; and H. H. Houston, road-master. The road was finished in 1876, and, extending through an unsurpassed fruit region, and connecting important points, already enjoys a good patronage, and is promised remunerative traffic.

The *Rochester and Syracuse*, direct road, was completed in 1853, and the first regular passenger train passed over the track on May 30, that year. It was a time of general rejoicing at the various villages along the line.

The *New York Central Railroad* is the result of the consolidation of the various roads hitherto noted, together with others, thereby to obtain uniformity of time, rates, and general management. The act allowing the consolidation passed the legislature April 2, 1853, and was carried into effect on May 17 following. The united capital amounted to \$23,085,600, and debts were assumed equal to \$1,947,815.72. Stock was taken at various rates, according to the standing of each road, and each stockholder received a like amount of stock of the new company at par, except the Troy and Schenectady road, which was valued at seventy-five dollars per one hundred dollars, and twenty-five dollars was required as difference in exchange of stock. Bonds bearing semi-annual six per cent. interest were issued for differences, these bonds being payable May 1, 1883. The statistics of the road for the year ending September 30, 1858, give, Length of track, 555.88 miles; side track, 311.80; capital stock authorized by law, \$24,182,400; funded debt, \$14,402,634.69; total cost, \$30,732,517.54; earnings for year ending September 30, 1858, \$6,528,412.70; running expenses, \$3,487,292.67; dividends, \$1,919,564; passengers, 2,124,439; tons freight, 142,691,178. Statistics of the condition and business of the New York Central and its branches, in 1874, indicate the progress of the age and the growth of railroad improvements. The total length of the road was 740.17 miles; the length of double track was 465.30 miles; the length of three-track road was 23.69 miles; the length of four-track road was 222.19 miles; the main track is laid with steel rails, weighing sixty-five pounds per yard; there were, besides, 260.03 miles of leased road; the total length of all the tracks was 2359.39 miles; the capital stock amounted to \$89,428,300, including \$439,100 of consolidated certificates not then presented for conversion; the floating debt was a trifle; the average rate of interest on the funded debt is six and one-half per cent.; the total cost of the road and equipments was stated to be \$92,506,503.97, a heavy increase over a previous report; the number of miles run by passenger trains during the year was 4,435,221; by freight trains, 9,980,040; miles run by switching and working trains, 4,220,442; total distance run, 18,636,703, sufficient to compass the earth five hundred and forty-five times; passengers carried were 9,878,352; freight was 6,114,678 tons; the total average of tons carried one mile was 3,391,560,707; average rate of passenger trains in motion, thirty miles; of express trains, thirty-five miles; and of freight trains, fifteen miles; of freight carried, twenty-seven one-hundredths was vegetable food, and nineteen one-hundredths manufactures; the rate of fare, first-class way, was two cents per mile; the earnings were \$31,650,386.72; expenses of transportation, \$18,388,297.56; net earnings, \$13,262,089.16; the dividends equaled \$7,136,884.60. The following details are of interest: passenger earnings per train mile, \$1.69; expenses, \$1.05; freight, per ton per mile, earnings, \$2.03; expenses, \$1.37. The central depot at Rochester is rich in reminiscences and mutations. The site was occupied by Messrs. Everard Peck and Walter S. Griffith, and is located between the west bank of the Genesee and Mill street, upon which it fronts. The old depot was erected in 1840. It was a long, low, wooden building, within which were six tracks, the freight-yard, and all else of pertinence to a terminus. A single track led out towards Canandaigua. To the west there was none. At the northwest corner stood the old turn-table. Superintendent Robert Higham was succeeded by Asa Sprague, followed by Charles Dutton. The first postmaster was George A. Leet, then followed by A. J. Harlow, succeeded by Wm. J. Hurd. The first depot master was John Sholtus, followed by S. C. Donelly. The first ticket agent was John B. Robertson, and his immediate successor was C. A. W. Sherman. In 1851, Mr. C. A. Jones finished the depot now standing. The old one within was demolished. Many men are now employed about the place. Wm. H. Smith, the depot master,

has a hundred men employed about the depot. The baggage handled averages fifteen hundred pieces daily. I. James has been baggage recorder for fifteen years, and Albert Coursen baggage caller. There is more baggage handled here than at any other depot in the State, save at the Grand Central, New York. About the depot are car inspectors, car cleaners, police, and gatemen, the last two in the direct interest of the traveling public. Men serve here for life. Robert Ray has served over forty years, James Gleason twenty-eight years, and others nearly as long. The greatest sale of tickets for any day was to attend the State fair, in 1864, when the amount reached five thousand dollars. The road is now unexcelled in the country in equipment, operation, and business. Its construction at some distance from the villages of Wayne has not proved as advantageous to them as the people anticipated, and, in some instances, the corporation has been extended to include the depot.

CHAPTER XIX.

WAYNE COUNTY IN THE REBELLION.

No county bore more honorable part in the battles for the Union, in all the Empire State, than Wayne. Her young men contested every field, from the first Bull Run to the surrender at Appomattox. When terrible reverses and sanguinary conflicts developed the tremendous character of the struggle, war-meetings multiplied, and patriotic efforts were redoubled. Rumors of a draft had no terrors, for volunteers had more than filled her quota. But three other counties in the State could claim the same proud honor. We present in the following a record of the regiments in whom the people had deepest interest, although a score of organizations numbered Wayne County men in their ranks.

In the *Seventeenth New York Volunteers* was Company I, of Newark, recruited in May, 1861; Andrew Wilson was the captain, Isaac M. Lusk, first lieutenant. The company was organized with seventy-seven men, and left Newark for New York city, where they joined the regiment, and were mustered into service for two years, and placed under command of Colonel Lansing.

In common with hundreds following them, their primary destination was Washington. They marched through the city and went into camp at a distance from the capital. They engaged in erecting fortifications in anticipation of a rebel attack, consequent upon the disastrous termination of the battle at Bull Run, in which they had the good fortune not to be engaged.

In August, the regiment was detailed to drill as heavy artillery at the guns of Fort Ellsworth, leaving Companies H, I, and K for guard duty. As regarded health, cleanliness, and discipline, the regiment by comparison had reason for pride.

On October 9, line of march was taken past Bailey's Cross-Roads, and the men were treated to the experience of knapsack, canteen, haversack, and arms. They were attached to Butterfield's brigade of Porter's division, and subjected to severe drilling. About the close of the month they were employed in picketing near Falls Church.

The command wintered at Hall's Hill, Virginia, and in the spring of 1862 moved to Fairfax, and thence to Fortress Monroe, and down to Yorktown. Their first engagement was at Hanover Court-House. A part of the regiment was in the seven-days' fight, and later took a gallant part in the second Bull Run action. At the close of the action but thirteen men responded to roll-call. Stragglers came in, and the number was doubled. Captain Wilson fell at this action. The regiment was engaged at Antietam, and again, on December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg. Time of service expiring in the following summer, the regiment was mustered out June 2, 1863, at New York city.

The *Twenty-seventh Volunteers* was organized at the Elmira rendezvous in May, 1861. The officers in command were Colonel H. W. Slocum, of Syracuse; Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Chambers, of White Plains; and Major J. J. Bartlett, of Binghamton. On May 10, a company under command of Captain Alexander D. Adams left Lyons and became a portion of the regiment. Many men from the county likewise volunteered in the regiment, but not so as to be designated by companies. The command was mustered into United States service on May 29, and proceeded to Washington. After a period of drill by far too inadequate, the march towards Richmond was begun. The regiment took part in the Bull Run action, where Colonel Slocum was severely wounded, and where, save the Fire Zouaves, the command lost the greatest number of men of any regiment engaged. The *Twenty-seventh* set out from camp on July 16, and encamped at ten P.M. by the roadside. Next day the march was resumed, and night found the regiment at Fairfax. The regiment did not participate in the action of July 18, but on

the 21st were fully tried, and behaved gallantly. March was begun early on that day towards the battle-ground, and while yet at a distance the step was quickened by the strange sound of booming cannon, followed by the crackle of musketry, betokening a deadlier encounter.

Entering the field at a double-quick, the men were much fatigued, yet, halting only to throw off knapsacks, they advanced with fixed bayonets. Before them, in the distance, moved a regiment bearing what seemed a national flag; approaching there in uncertainty, Adjutant Jenkins rode forward with havelock upon his sword-point, and was fired upon. The *Twenty-seventh* returned the fire sharply with their muskets, and drove their enemy out of range. Continuing to advance, the Eighth Georgia was encountered, and both fought for some time, when the latter fell back, but being reinforced, returned, and compelled the *Twenty-seventh* to seek the shelter of a hill. Colonel Slocum was ordered to take part in a general advance, and while leading his men, fell severely wounded, and was removed from the field. The regiment halted, and stood up under a sanguinary fire. Each loaded and fired at will, and rapidly the line diminished. A half-hour after the fall of Slocum, the color-guard was reduced from nine to two—W. H. Merrill and Sergeant Freeman. Retreat began, at first with some semblance of order, but which degenerated into a rout. Colonel Porter, commanding the division, thus noticed the regiment: "Upon our *first position* the *Twenty-seventh* was the first to rally, under command of Major Bartlett, and around it the other regiments engaged soon collected their scattered fragments. The battalion of regulars meantime took position, and held the enemy in check until our forces were somewhat rallied." The regiment returned to Washington, and on August 14 moved camp to near Fort Ellsworth, below Alexandria, on the south bank of the Potomac. Their colonel was Joseph J. Bartlett, in place of Colonel Slocum, promoted.

In comfortable quarters in huts with fireplaces, the men passed the time in the routine of camp, drill, and picket. Spring came, and the army moved on Manassas. On March 10, 1862, the *Twenty-seventh* left its camp, and marching twelve miles, camped near Fairfax, expecting to renew the march at four A.M. to Centreville. The retirement of the enemy caused a change of plan, and the road was taken back to Alexandria.

On April 18 the regiment embarked on the steamship "S. R. Spaulding," and, moving down the river, came to anchor at Ship Point, disembarked, and lay in camp till May 4. Taken up the York river, the *Twenty-seventh* was, on May 6, landed at West Point, the first of the division, and forming in line, found the enemy close at hand and the woods alive with cavalry. As the men deployed as skirmishers, the enemy disappeared, and a picket line was established. During the night several attacks were made, and prisoners from the Fifth Texas were captured. The morning brought the fleet with Sedgwick's advance. An occasional gun was fired, and a straggling fire commenced along the line. Regiments advanced to support the pickets. Brigades formed in line of battle, and batteries hurried into position. General Slocum directed the movements of the division, and Colonel Bartlett was in command of the brigade. The musketry deepened into continuous crashes as the fall of distant trees, and Sedgwick's men, as they landed, doffed knapsacks and advanced into action. The gunboats took position to repel any attempt at flanking. Forward and backward the lines surged, till finally the fire slackened, and the enemy withdrew. The *Twenty-seventh* met with slight loss.

The advance was continued to Cumberland Landing, thence to White House, and on May 20 the regiment lay five miles beyond the White House, within eighteen miles of Richmond. Moving to Mechanicsville, the command there remained till noon of the 31st, when Casey's division was overpowered and driven with heavy loss till aid came and turned the tide. The regiment fell in, and, with its brigade, formed in line of battle, and then, under Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, filed down through the woods to the turnpike bridge, and halted in the presence of General Slocum, whom they greeted with three cheers. An attempt to draw the rebel fire failed, and the batteries shelled a train passing at a distance. The river rose suddenly, as of a dam let loose. Remaining at Mechanicsville on picket duty, bridging, road-building, and intrenching, the men stood exposed like veterans. While awaiting the order to advance upon Richmond Jackson had moved upon the right, and, on June 27, firing, heavy and continuous, told where he was pressing upon our lines. Night arrived, and with it a report that the enemy had been driven towards Richmond. Morning came, and with it the thunder of cannon across the river, in close proximity to the camps. The tented ground occupied by Slocum's division was speedily covered by the blue lines of armed columns. There was a bridge crossing the Chickahominy at the highest point in our possession, communicating with our forces at Gaines' Mills, and Mechanicsville, farther up. Here the division first marched, and a part of Newton's brigade passed over, but finding the enemy too strong, fell back and destroyed the bridge.

The action had now become general along the whole line. An incessant roar

of artillery told that Porter and McCall were hard pressed, and needed help. Marching down the river to Woodbury's bridge, the division crossed, and by three P.M. had reached the higher ground opposite and taken position. They were just in time. The fight had begun at Gaines' Mills, a mile distant from the bridge, and our forces had been gradually driven back until they held only the heights above the bridge. This position must be held, as a single narrow bridge precluded all hope of a tumultuous retreat. The day's heat was over, but dust-clouds nearly blinded the eyes as they came drifting from the fields beyond. As Slocum's men advanced on a double-quick past lines of ambulances and streams of fugitives, it was cheering to see the division rushing unflinchingly to the rescue under a shower of shot and shell. To the left, sheltered under the brow of a hill, the streaming pennons of Rush's lancers were conspicuous, while reserve cavalry and artillery stretched from hill to hill. The scene was beautiful as a grand review, but the detonations of cannon discharges and the crashing volleys of musketry with unintermitting rushing sound dispelled the illusion. The brigade fled to the right over the hill, under a fierce fire from the enemy's guns, and took position in a ravine, supporting a battery of Napoleons on the ridge above. The men lay flat upon the ground. In the first line was the Sixteenth New York, and behind them the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania; on the left were the Fifth Maine and the Twenty-seventh. Colonel Bartlett commanded the brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Adams the regiment. The cannonading became terrible, and the Napoleons maintained a constant discharge upon the advancing rebels. At once a caisson drawn by riderless horses came rushing down the road, followed by a volley of musketry. The time had come for action. The enemy were close upon the battery as a forest of bayonets arose and swept grandly over the hill. Colonel Bartlett, waving his sword, exclaimed, "Forward—double-quick—charge!" and led in person. Adams, on foot, cheered on the men. As the astonished enemy fell back a rapid fire upon their retreating ranks piled the killed and wounded in heaps wherever they made a stand. There was a large house directly in front of the battery, and both sides fought for its possession, and here was the hottest contest. Here the tide of battle wavered to and fro for hours. The left wing of the regiment suffered severely from being exposed without cover to a cross-fire. Gallantly and defiantly the colors of the regiment were flung to the breeze. James Snedaker stood by them to the last. William H. McMahon, the other color-bearer, thrice rallied the regiment around him and led them on again. Close to the colors stood Captain Wanzer and his band that fought like heroes, he coolly encouraging his men. Company H, Captain Bodine, stood fast under fire, losing Lieutenant Williams and two sergeants at the first charge. Lieutenant Brainard, of F, shook hands with a captured rebel major during the hottest of the fight. Company B suffered severe loss. The Lima boys, led on by their young captain, closed up their fast thinning ranks, and advanced again and again to the charge over their fallen comrades, fighting bravely to the last. Company K contested each foot of ground, and the entire command won a meed of praise. Dim twilight gathered, and the sound of battle gradually died away. The battlefield about the house wore a terrible appearance. The scene beyond where the enemy lay beggared description. Crowds lay piled under tree and bush and on the open ground, while tossing arms and legs betokened an agony of pain. Riderless horses galloped about, lay in suffering, or stood patient over dead masters. The brigade had fought for life far in advance of the batteries, whose grape and canister went rushing overhead into the rebel ranks. A fresh brigade of the enemy advanced at dusk from the woods, and the battle-worn brigade withdrew in line of battle, their wounded begging to be taken along, but in vain. Richardson's division came pouring over the bridge with cheers, and relieved those who had borne the brunt of battle. At midnight orders came to retire silently across the river, and at two A.M. the old camp was reached, and the tired men lay down, but not to sleep,—there was too much of suspense. Company E had lost one killed and ten wounded. Company B, of Lyons, had one killed and twenty-three wounded, and Company G, of Lima, had one killed and eighteen wounded. Before daylight orders came to prepare coffee and be ready to leave at a moment's warning. Tents were struck, and troops were seen retiring, while wagon-trains were moving out. By ten A.M. our forces had all retired over the Chickahominy, leaving their dead and wounded to the enemy, and Woodbury's bridge was blown up. The rebels meanwhile were crossing the river and swarming before the Union lines. Every preparation was made to repel and delay them. The batteries of Newton and Taylor were busily engaged in felling trees and masking batteries, while Slocum's operated on the extreme right, marching and counter-marching to deceive and intimidate the rebels. Tents were struck immediately after being pitched. Knapsacks were left, and a movement made to the base of the hill. A shell hissed over, followed by others in exact range, and the companies hastened to recover their knapsacks. No reply was made, and at noon the brigade retired behind an abatis of fallen trees. The afternoon wore away, and all was ominously quiet. The brigade went on picket, and all night long the

crash of trees betokened fear of pursuit. At midnight an immense amount of stores was destroyed. A few of the men made a hasty cup of coffee, but most saw nothing of refreshment but hard crackers.

Franklin's corps was now on the extreme right. At three A.M. the pickets retired, and the movement towards the James had begun. Silently the regiments moved on, and behind them crashed the trees, blocking up the avenues of retreat. Daylight found the brigade at Savage Station, where the entire baggage-train was parked. A thousand wounded men lay scattered about, and during the brief halt the officers of the Twenty-seventh took every one possible,—hired vehicles to carry them; and one officer distributed the contents of his purse to those who had to be left. Here Heintzelman's troops were left, and the column, pushing on to White Oak swamp, crossed upon a corduroy bridge. The Twenty-seventh, in advance, was on picket, and passed a third restless night. Next morning Franklin's corps was left in the rear, Slocum's division being posted on the right and extreme rear to prevent the enemy from crossing the bridge. Batteries were posted and pickets thrown out while the infantry lay concealed in the rear. The men had scattered, when a volley from the pickets sent the men double-quick to their regiments. The artillery took up the fight and continued it till night. All attempts to cross were frustrated. Temporary lulls were followed by furious firing. The brigade received orders to cross the bridge and charge the enemy, but halted at the bank and retired to the shelter of the pines. The march was resumed at two A.M. to Malvern Hill, where the day was passed; thence to Harrison's landing, where camp was made and quite a stay made.

August 16, the movement of the Army of the Potomac northward had begun. The first day across the Chickahominy, the second at Williamsburg, the third at Yorktown, the fourth at Warwick Court-House, and the fifth at Newport News. Embarked on the "John Brooks," and were taken to Fortress Monroe. Franklin's corps left Alexandria on August 29; next day passed through Fairfax and Centreville, crossed Cub run, and came upon the trains retreating from the plains of Manassas. The brigade was called to check the tide of fugitives from McDowell's army. Cavalry and infantry combined could not check the general movement—it was the rout of an army. Night brought the brigade on picket, and hour after hour the soldiers poured through the lines. On September 1 the regiment lay in camp at Centreville, and moving thence to Alexandria, over the long bridge to Washington, and then away towards the field of Antietam, each night's bivouac finding them yet nearer the invader. At Crampton's gap the enemy were found in possession, with infantry and artillery. The Twenty-seventh, deployed as skirmishers, led the division in the advance. The men sought cover till an open plain was reached at the foot of the mountain. A volley from the enemy was heartily returned. The men stood bravely to their work, and fired all their ammunition. A charge followed, and the gap was won. The regiment left the gap on the morning of September 17, and took position on the Union right, six miles from the battle-field. The regiment lay some time in camp near Bakersville. Early in October, Lieutenant-Colonel Adams was elected colonel, and Major Bodine was promoted to the vacated position. Captain George G. Wanzer became major. On October 18, the regiment was on the march by way of White Plains to Warrenton, where the army halted. The army had a change of commanders, and was again on the move. The field of Manassas was traversed, and camp made within six miles of the Potomac, near Aquia Landing. Settled in comfortable quarters, the winter passed away, and with Burnside exchanged for Hooker, the army crossed the Rapidan, and the Sixth army corps demonstrated before Fredericksburg. The Twenty-seventh broke camp on April 28, 1863, and marching all day, reached the Rappahannock about dark, at the point where, on December 13, they had made their previous crossing. Having reached the south side, the men busily intrenched when not called to picket, and so continued until May 3. On that day the heights of Fredericksburg were carried by Howe's division. The Twenty-seventh advanced through a ravine swept by a battery. Shot and shell flew lively overhead, and the men took shelter behind a slight rise of ground, lying flat upon their faces. The skirmish line was warmly engaged, and the rebel sharpshooters inflicted a loss on the regiment of two killed and ten wounded. The well-packed knapsacks received many a bullet. As the enemy lost the heights the division retired, the Twenty-seventh being the rear guard, and, in consequence, the last to withdraw. The enemy followed slowly till just out of artillery range, when they halted. The line of march led through the city, the earthworks just taken, and, at the summit, the regiment found the corps had gone miles in advance. The march was hastened, but a wrong road taken. The brigade was passed, and, from a hill half a mile distant, the Twenty-seventh were spectators of the ensuing battle. The enemy had retreated in line of battle along a plank-road leading west, till reaching Bethel church, but two or three miles from Fredericksburg, heavy reinforcements were received and a stand made. The brigade came into action and fought overpowering numbers. They suffered severely, but inflicted terrible losses on their assailants. The next

day the enemy had formed line parallel to the road and captured the heights. The Twenty-seventh had rejoined the brigade and was sent on picket, while the brigade, much reduced, was placed in support of the batteries. All silently awaited the impending attack, which was made late in the day. Thrice the regiment, as skirmishers, checked the advance of battle lines, and not till the left was turned did they fall back. The Union position was now endangered, and Lee's army had arrived in masses. The line was formed in horse-shoe shape, the opening at the river inclosing the bridges. The Twenty-seventh was in the place of the toe-calk. About nine P.M., orders came to fall back. The enemy, discovering the movement, advanced with continuous yelling. Retiring a mile as skirmishers, the regiment fell into line, and just then received an order to double-quick or be cut off. A rapid retreat was made to the river. At three the next morning the troops began to recross, and speedily the corps was transferred to the other bank. The loss to the regiment was three killed and thirteen wounded. The term of the regiment having expired, it was sent home, and mustered out on May 21, 1863. In Company E, the old captain had become major, and Ensign E. P. Gould had become captain. Congratulatory orders were issued to the Twenty-seventh by Major-General Sedgwick, commanding the Sixth army corps; by General Brooks, of the division; and by J. J. Bartlett, the old major, now commanding the brigade. Its colonel had become a corps commander, and from the first Bull Run, when General Porter had called the organization the "gallant Twenty-seventh," down to muster-out, the eight battles of the regiment had approved its valor and honored the State.

CHAPTER XX.

THE THIRTY-THIRD AND FORTY-FOURTH NEW YORK REGIMENTS.

THE *Thirty-third Regiment* from the beginning contained a company of Wayne County men, and later in the term of service the regiment was heavily recruited at Rochester. In September, 1862, two hundred and forty recruits joined the regiment. This number calls for a special notice of a gallant and reliable body of soldiers. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States on May 22, 1861. An election being held, the following officers were chosen: Colonel, Robert F. Taylor, of Rochester; Lieutenant-Colonel, Calvin Walker, of Geneva; Major, Robert J. Mann, of Seneca Falls; and Adjutant, Charles T. Sutton, of New York. The regiment was designated as the Thirty-third, and for a time was known as the Ontario Regiment. A fine flag was presented by the ladies of Canandaigua, and Colonel Taylor, on receiving it, gave promise that "it should never be dishonored or disgraced." On July 8, after a troublous stay at Elmira barracks, the regiment departed for Washington. The Thirty-third was, on September 15, brigaded with the Seventy-ninth and Forty-ninth New York and the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, under command of Colonel Stevens.

In the formation of divisions, the Thirty-third was under General Smith, promoted from colonel. A reconnoissance in force was made, September 29, upon Vienna; the enemy was found, and an artillery duel ensued. The division returned to camp without experiencing any loss. All winter the monotony was broken by routine of drill and an occasional brush with the enemy, and with spring the Thirty-third were embarked upon transports and conveyed to Old Point Comfort. Of their works here was a log redoubt, to which was given the name of Fort Wright. In April the army advanced upon Yorktown, and, on April 5, the division was in front of Lee's Mills. The Thirty-third was sent on picket, and a company ordered to support sections of batteries. The loss in an artillery skirmish which succeeded was slight. The regiment was relieved after being under fire fifty-four hours. The lines drew close about Yorktown, and when a powerful battery was prepared to open the evacuation of the place was discovered to have taken place. Smith's division at once began pursuit, and overtook the rear guard at Williamsburg. Here was a heavy work named Fort Magruder, with a number of redoubts stretching across between the rivers. The national army advanced on these works, and Hooker's advance was firmly met and forced back. Hancock was sent to flank the rebel position and found the redoubts deserted. A redoubt was occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Corning with A, D, and F, of the Thirty-third, with the colors and their guard. The rest of the regiment was deployed as skirmishers, and advanced to the front and right. Near night a rebel force came up from Williamsburg and drove the force in confusion. The cry of "Ball's Bluff" was derisively uttered as the national line wavered. Colonel Taylor ordered a charge with part of the regiment, when the rebels were within seventy yards. Other regiments followed, and the rebels were

routed. General McClellan personally complimented the regiment for its veteran bearing and timely charge. The advance was renewed till the White House on the Pamunkey was reached, and picketing was done near the enemy covering Richmond. On May 21, the division was in position within eleven miles of the rebel capital. An encounter occurred at Mechanicsville, wherein a charge by Davidson's brigade routed the enemy in dismay. On June 5, Smith's division moved forward from Gaines' farm, and the Thirty-third was halted a thousand yards from the rebel lines, and but six miles from Richmond. They remained here till June 28. The enemy had not been idle, and Jackson came upon the right with massed lines, and a heavy battle was fought. Its result was a retreat to the James river. The Thirty-third was left on picket during the retirement of the division,—a part on the line, the remainder in earthworks. A sharp shelling preceded a charge by the enemy. The pickets retired and disappeared behind the works, where all remained silent. Two Georgia regiments charged close upon the line, and were met by a volley which staggered their advance. Repeated volleys drove them back, with a loss of ninety-one killed, many wounded, and prisoners. Davidson's brigade formed a portion of the rear guard on the memorable retreat, and the Thirty-third occupied at White Oak swamp the extreme right,—the post of honor. Unceasing duty was performed till the rebels were repulsed at Malvern Hill, and the army withdrew to rest at Harrison's landing. The enemy determined to attack the army of McDowell, numbering thirty-eight thousand men, before McClellan could come to the rescue. The old Potomac army began to move on August 16, and eight days later halted at Alexandria, whence they had gone five months since.

Again the field of Bull Run was contested, and lost to us. A cloud rests on the conduct of commanders who sacrificed a cause for personal spite. The intelligent soldiery, perceiving the delay of help, gave way and fell back to the lines of those whose advance would have insured a victory. Pope was relieved, and McClellan again led. The Thirty-third left knapsacks at Washington, and moved with the army to encounter Lee. On September 17 was fought the battle of Antietam. The Thirty-third began their march at daybreak, and always as they proceeded the roar of battle deepened and swelled in volume. They came upon the field as the national troops wavered and began to break. Franklin led two divisions upon the charge. The long lines swept forward with settled, determined tread and stern faces, and planted the National colors far in the advance. It was the decisive charge of the day. Here fell fifty killed and wounded of the Thirty-third. On September 19, Smith's division was ordered to join Couch, on the Potomac, to resist an attempted crossing of rebel cavalry. On October 23 the regiment went into camp near Bakersville. A lull in warfare followed, and the camp, the scenery, and an accession of numbers, gave encouragement, and, with rest, a real enjoyment. On October 29 the Thirty-third, with its brigade, marched to Berlin, where it was joined by Colonel Taylor, Lieutenant-Colonel Corning, and over two hundred recruits, many of them from Wayne County. On November 3 the ponton bridge was crossed, and line of march taken through New Baltimore to Catlett's station. On November 17 Aquia creek was crossed, and Burnside, having relieved McClellan, essayed the capture of Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock. Regimental changes were now made. Old Company D was transferred to Companies G and K, and the Rochester company of Captain Henry J. Griffiths, his lieutenants being Charles D. Rossiter and William E. Roach, became known as Company D. The Thirty-third arrived before Fredericksburg on December 11. A tremendous cannonade, unanswered, preceded the crossing of two regiments in boats, to drive out or capture rebel skirmishers. Four bridges were then laid, and by half-past seven next morning the Thirty-third had crossed and drawn up in line of battle with the division, stood expectant during the day, and lay on their arms the next night. The battle of Fredericksburg dates December 13, 1862,—memorable to every surviving veteran of that day. General history details the movements of corps; our record is of a regiment. On Saturday morning the Thirty-third was posted in the front of three lines of battle, and for an hour supported Reynolds' Monroe battery, which then moved to the left, and was replaced by the First Massachusetts battery. Towards night the rebels charged the skirmish line with three regiments, but were repulsed without loss, and on the next day the command was relieved and marched to the river, and enjoyed a rest.

On December 19 the regiment marched to White Oak church, and went into winter quarters. During the succeeding weeks numerous promotions were made, and the army had opportunity to recover from the depression of unsuccessful effort. Burnside essayed an advance on January 20, and scarcely had the army taken the road when a storm of rare severity began to rage, and foiled the effort. The old camp was reoccupied, and months went slowly by. Another change of commanders,—Burnside resigned, and Hooker assumed the command. During February, 1863, the Thirty-third was brigaded with the Forty-ninth and the One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania, under command of Colonel Taylor. The

winter had passed, and at the close of April the army corps were again moving towards the Rappahannock. Chancellorsville was fought, and Hooker was defeated, and compelled to recross the river. Co-operative in the movement, Sedgwick's Sixth corps lay at Falmouth, where, on May 3, a courier from Hooker brought orders to storm the heights of Fredericksburg, and push on towards Chancellorsville. The hills were held by a force commanded by General Barksdale, and were deemed impregnable. The Thirty-third crossed the river, below Fredericksburg, during the night of May 4, and picketed till daylight, when the entire corps had gone over and had occupied the city. Twenty-four regiments were selected to charge the heights; one among them was the Thirty-third. Artillery was freely used during the movements of preparation, and by ten A.M. the order was given to advance. Neill's brigade led on the left, with the Thirty-third on the front line. Within fifteen minutes from the commencement of the charge the national colors were planted on the rebel works. A battery entailed the captured work. As soon as possible the lines were formed, and with a cheer the regiment started on a run for the guns. Twenty minutes of deadly strife and the hill-top was gained. A hurricane of canister tore through the ranks, and seventy men are cut down, wounded or dead. A half-dozen standard-bearers were shot in succession, when Sergeant Vandecar, rushing forward, raised the torn colors on his musket and went forward. As the woods were left a shower of bullets whizzed through the lines from the rebel infantry, but on they go, up, over, and into the work. A thirty-two-pound cannon was captured, and the men lay down panting to rest. The rebel reserves formed, and opened a galling fire within a hundred yards. The regiment answered with a rapid fire, each man loading and firing at will and with a will. For forty minutes the hill was held unsupported. The Seventh Maine arrived, and, together, the two regiments drove the enemy out of reach of their fire. In the charge and later fight D lost two killed and six wounded. During afternoon the brigade moved to the right two or three miles, but the regiment was not engaged. The defeat of the main army left Lee free to concentrate on Sedgwick, and a bloody battle was fought during the day. During the night the rebels occupied the heights, and took post to imperil the national corps. With daylight, Neill's brigade was sent to drive off a force which threatened the line, and, on the return, fortified its position. Masses of rebel troops were seen arriving. The men moved as though wearied, and extensive preparations were observed in all parts of the field for a decisive engagement. About twelve A.M. a rebel brigade advanced, and was met, repulsed, and, from a counter-charge, lost heavily. The national lines were drawn up in arc-like form, covering their bridges, and, unable to move, stood awaiting night or the enemy. The latter came first. Towards evening their gray columns were seen in motion, and at five P.M., with a wild yell, the storm burst upon the Sixth corps. Neill's brigade bore the brunt of attack undismayed, and compelled a retreat. Re-forming his lines, Neill fell back to a new position, leaving behind a thousand men killed and wounded, to attest the stubborn and deadly nature of the battle. The retreat was accomplished, aided by the fire of the artillery. With night the recrossing began, and at eight A.M. the Thirty-third was on the northern bank. Two weeks had elapsed since five hundred and fifty men had marched in the ranks of the regiment to meet the enemy; but three hundred remained. The loss in Company D was three killed, eleven wounded, and ten missing. On May 12 the regiment was discharged and ordered to Elmira, New York, for muster-out. The recruits, numbering one hundred and sixty-three, were formed in one company, under Captain Gifford, and attached to the Forty-ninth New York, where they performed essential and honorable service in the succeeding great engagements of the war in the east.

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 Wayne 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, 1863, 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 perils 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 Quar-

termaster 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, studios 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. Counter-marching, 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 reconnaissance 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 rifle-men. 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.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE NINETY-EIGHTH REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS.

ABOUT the close of the year 1861 an attempt was made to recruit a full regiment from Wayne County. Some four hundred men were enlisted, when an order for consolidation was given, and the Wayne volunteers were organized into three

companies and united with seven companies of the Franklin county regiment, and the Ninety-eighth was duly formed. Colonel William Dutton, of Wayne, a graduate of West Point, was mustered in as colonel of the regiment. The Wayne County men had rendezvoused at Camp Rathbone, Lyons, till February, 1862, when orders to be ready to march were received. The companies were lettered F, I, and K. They were commanded by Captain Kreutzer, principal of the union school, Captain Wakely, and Captain Birdsall, a merchant of Lyons. Dr. William G. David, one of the best physicians of the county, went out as surgeon. The regiment left Lyons February 21, 1862, by special train for Albany, where the Franklin men joined them. They were quartered in a large three-story building, in former use as an industrial school, and were highly spoken of by Albany citizens. On March 5 they left for Washington. In the movement upon Yorktown the Ninety-eighth proceeded to Fortress Monroe, thence to Newport News, and on to Warwick Court-House upon the peninsula, in the face of a strongly-intrenched camp. The regiment was attached to the Third brigade of Casey's division, and on April 24 was on the right of the brigade, which was in command of General Palmer. An extract illustrates early experience: "At dark, April 23, as the men were preparing supper, orders came to be ready to fall in in fifteen minutes. Supper was quickly dispatched, and at nine P.M. line was formed and the column moved silently into the woods, through them, and into the cleared field beyond, right up within seventy rods of a strong rebel battery, and went to work throwing up intrenchments and digging rifle-pits. The regiment was formed into three reliefs. While one of these labored the others mounted guard. The night was dark, the wind was favorable, the men worked in silence, and at daylight the work was done. The regiment retired, and the rifle-pits were occupied by several companies of sharpshooters from a regiment encamped near by, and skirmishing from the lines began.

On May 4 the pursuit of the enemy up the peninsula began. There was a clashing of orders, and while Hooker and Kearney fought, thousands lay idle in the rear. The Ninety-eighth temporarily occupied Fort Magruder, and while in camp at Williamsburg numbered seven hundred men. Brief marches followed, bringing the men nearer the front, till, on May 22, Casey's division passed the Chickahominy on logs, planks, and the remains of an old bridge, and two days later advanced to Seven Pines, on the direct road to Richmond. A sharp skirmish took place in dispossessing the rebels of the position. On May 29 the division advanced to Fair Oaks, a distance of half a mile, and Couch moved up to the vacated position. The new camp was a menace and challenge to the enemy, and was accepted as such. The Ninety-eighth, without tents, slept upon their arms and furnished heavy details to slash the timber in front, to picket, and to work on roads. One night the rumbling of wagons gave ominous signs of danger, and about noon of May 31 skirmishing and the shots from a rebel battery gave notice that the battle was to begin. The Ninety-eighth moved a hundred yards in front of their breastwork and took position behind a pile of cord-wood. The gray column of the enemy appeared upon the road and received the fire of three batteries without flinching. A halt to close up, then on to the very redoubt, when their reception became so murderous that it broke and retired. From its first appearance within range, the Ninety-eighth opened on its head and flank, and as it passed, at twenty rods' distance on the right, the men, themselves unharmed, poured in a murderous fire. A quiet prevailed. Suddenly a division of the enemy swept out upon the left and towards the rear, while simultaneously the slashing and road in front were filled with troops. A very storm of battle raged. Hopelessly brave men clung to their position and fought on. The regiment was withdrawn to their color-line and formed. Men behind stump, fence, and tree kept up a steady fire. About four P.M. a force came up from the left upon the flank. When near by the Ninety-eighth, which had about two hundred men in line, the regiment fired upon them, and received in return a crashing volley, which annihilated opposition. Individual instances of hand-to-hand encounter and heroic conduct were numerous. At evening the survivors marched to near Savage Station and bivouacked. Of three hundred and fifty men who went into action, eighty-five were killed and wounded. The retreat to the James river followed, and the regiment was employed upon fatigue duty at Malvern Hill, and later went into camp at Harrison's Landing. Men who had been left at various points sick now came in, and soon the numbers were doubled. New clothing, good rations, and rest had their effect, and the command was ready for action, when orders were received by General McClellan on August 4 to withdraw to Aquia creek. The march was made on successive days, and on August 20 the regiment, then in the first brigade, Peck's division, arrived at Yorktown and went into camp near Wormley's creek. It formed part of a garrison left at the place, and remained there until December 28, drilling, leveling old works, and making various incursions towards Fredericksburg.

On December 28 orders to move were received, and General Naglee, in command of the brigade, took his force by water to Beaufort, and thence by rail to

Newbern, and reported to General Foster, commanding the department and the Eighteenth army corps. On January 3, 1863, Naglee was given a division, in whose First brigade was the Ninety-eighth. On January 21 transports gathered and Naglee's division was embarked, the regiment having on the rolls six hundred and fifty men. Boisterous weather hindered movement; but on January 29 a fleet of thirty vessels set sail with twelve thousand men and made Hilton Head, South Carolina, on the morning of January 31. The disembarkation began on February 9, and by evening of next day all the force was landed on St. Helena island. On the 5th of April the troops once more embarked and sailed to take part in an attack on Charleston. Nine ironclads attempted the reduction of Fort Sumter, and having sustained a tremendous fire for two hours were glad to withdraw. The Ninety-eighth returned to Morehead City, North Carolina, and was stationed on the railroad from Morehead to Newbern, where it remained during the summer of 1863. Meantime Colonel Durkee had resigned, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Wead. On October 1 the regiment was ordered to Newport News, and soon after was stationed at Pungo, in Princess Anne county, Virginia, where it remained until February, 1864, when the men re-enlisted as veterans and went home on furlough.

Returning to Yorktown on April 20, it was joined by non-veterans from Pungo on the 21st, with large accessions to its strength; the Ninety-eighth was known as one of the best disciplined and equipped regiments in "Baldy" Smith's Eighteenth corps. The Eighteenth and Tenth corps were placed under command of General Butler, and when the Army of the Potomac under Grant advanced, Butler's command ascended the James river in transports, and landed at Bermuda Hundred.

The troops were pushed steadily forward after landing, meeting no serious resistance until the enemy made a stand on the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad. After a sharp contest, the rebels gave way and the railroad was destroyed. A new line of battle was then formed, the right resting near the James river and the left on the Appomattox. Again pushing forward towards Richmond on Friday the 13th, the command was in front of Richmond's outer works, the spires of churches visible by aid of glasses. The Ninety-eighth was placed in support of a battery near what was termed the Half-way House. A rebel charge at sunset down the pike was repelled, partly by aid of the battery. On the 14th the enemy was driven into his works. Companies D, F, H, and I were on the skirmish line, the regiment being support to the artillery, until five P.M., when ordered to report to General Hickman, who had the extreme right, on the right of the pike, somewhat advanced. The Ninety-eighth passed the night on the extreme right, there being nothing between it and the James, a mile or more away, but cavalry videttes. It was planned to assail the rebel works at four A.M. of the 15th, but the attack was deferred until the morning of the 16th, and the opportunity was lost, for Beauregard improved the time to reinforce and prepare to assume the offensive. The regiment frequently changed its ground during the day, and at night were on Hickman's left. A rude breastwork of logs was thrown up; picket firing ceased, and the men lay down to rest, expecting to assault at four A.M. of the 16th. A few shots broke the silence of the morning. A dense fog arose from the river and crept over the fields. At daylight heavy firing began, and soon the enemy advanced to the assault in front and was repulsed. This demonstration being in progress, a division from Lee's army, which had crossed the James during the night, made an attack upon Hickman in flank. His regiments, recoiling from the shock, were cut to pieces and broken up. Half the brigade was captured or disabled. The enemy marched down from right to left and encountered the Ninety-eighth, which, under Captain Kreutzer, had changed front on its left company and received the advance regiment, the Twenty-third Virginia, with a fire which threw it into confusion. An attempt to turn the left was repulsed by the Eighth Maine. The right wing was attacked by the Fourteenth Georgia, which was repelled. The Ninety-eighth New York and Eighth Maine were withdrawn back to a point a mile distant, and again formed line with the Ninth New Jersey and Twenty-first Connecticut. The enemy pursued, attacked, met a stubborn resistance, and withdrew in confusion. Hickman having been captured, the brigade was commanded by Colonel Wead. This brigade, composed of the Ninth New Jersey, Eighth Maine, Twenty-first Connecticut, and Ninety-eighth New York, with a battery and Cole's colored cavalry, by checking the enemy allowed Gilmore to withdraw, and so saved the day. A retreat to the James followed, during which the troops of the brigade were rear guard with some others. The Ninety-eighth lost twenty killed, sixty-three wounded, and thirty-one missing. To them is accorded the praise of twice stopping the rebel advance when in full pursuit of our broken troops. The companies of Captains L. A. Rogers and E. M. Allen were detailed as sharpshooters to envelop the defenses of Drury's Bluff, and the guns were as effectually silenced as if dismounted. The troops, now under General Weitzel, threw up a heavy line of works, and from May 17 to the 26th the enemy were busily engaged upon a similar line in front

and parallel to it. On May 27 four divisions—one of the Tenth and three of the Eighteenth corps, all under General Smith—received marching orders. Marching to Bermuda Hundred, the Ninety-eighth was embarked, proceeded down the James and up the York to White House, where the troops landed on the 30th. On the morning of next day line of march was taken, to join the Army of the Potomac, up the Pamunkey towards New Castle. Bivouacking, after a march of from twelve to fifteen miles, at the edge of a wood belted by a little stream, the march was early resumed. It was towards evening when the road to Gaines' Mills was taken, and at six P.M. the regiment came upon the battle-ground of Cold Harbor, behind the cavalry of Sheridan and to the left of the Sixth corps. Approaching, the crack of rifles was heard on the skirmish line, and later it was learned that the skirmishers were of the Ninth artillery,—men of Wayne and Cayuga. On June 1 the Eighteenth corps stood in line of battle; a quarter-mile in front were rifle-pits and a low breastwork of earth, logs, and rails; behind them was an open field and open wood, and along its nearest edge a second line of rebel works. The sun was an hour high when the line advanced, and the first defenses were taken by the skirmishers. Standing in the twilight on these works a number of the Ninety-eighth were wounded, among them Captains Giles and Davis. The lines were formed, and it was after eight P.M. when the advance took place upon the second and stronger line. It was gallantly held. Night ended the conflict, but the men stood to arms. It was after nine P.M. when the Ninety-eighth was ordered to the left to support Devens, and found their way through a wood. Cannon and rifles continued firing all through the night. At ten P.M., in charge of a staff-officer sent by Devens, the regiment marched by the right flank to support one of his regiments. Their movement attracted attention and a volley swept overhead down the line. The staff-officer went for orders and did not return. The men lay down, and the firing continued and dropped lower; balls struck among the men and wounded several. Colonel Wead was wounded, and the regiment was withdrawn by Captain Kreutzer to the lower edge of the woods where it had entered. The night's blunder cost a loss of forty-two killed and wounded. The stupidity of the staff-officer had sacrificed a number of valuable lives. A day of rest, and at four P.M. of June 3 the Eighteenth corps was formed for a charge in three lines,—skirmish, regiments in line, and regiments in solid column doubled on the centre. The Ninety-eighth was in the third line. The army moved at sunrise, and in twenty minutes had lost ten thousand men. The Eighteenth corps took and held a projection of the enemy's works; the Ninety-eighth well knew that ground, for there lay Strickland, Drury, Osterhout, and others,—the victims of that night-blunder. In the short advance the colors of the regiment received fifty-two bullet-holes. The regiment lost sixty-one killed and wounded. Colonel Wead rose to his feet on the captured line, and on the instant a rifle-ball pierced his neck with a mortal wound. The men began to fortify with bayonet and plates and tin-cups; later picks and shovels came, and strong lines were built.

On the night of June 4 the Ninety-eighth moved from the second to the first line, and had but taken position when a crash of artillery burst forth, and for twenty minutes the shot and shell from the rebel cannon hissed, screamed, and howled through the air. It ceased, and the enemy formed outside their breastworks, charged with a yell, and met a fire so murderous that, falling to the ground, they crept away. A long gray swath of dead men lay before the lines in the morning. On the night of the 5th the regiment, relieved, fell back to the third line. Some of the sick were sent to the rear, others were allowed to lie in the shade where the breastworks were most secure. Another turn on the front line, and then, returning to White House, they embarked for the old camp at Bermuda Hundred, and there arrived on the 14th. Twelve days had passed, and the regiment had lost one hundred and twenty-one men, killed and wounded.

The command was marched to take part in the siege of Petersburg, and June 21 entered the trenches along the Appomattox. The spires of churches in Petersburg were visible, and the trains from Richmond were seen to approach and depart. The men at once set to work making abatis and bomb-proofs. The enemy across the river having an enfilading fire, high breastworks were built, and at every dozen feet traverses were erected. The lines, seen from the rear, appeared like huge stalls. The enemy kept up a constant fire from rifle, mortar, and cannon. At this point were five lines of works; to the left there were but three. General Marston, becoming sick, relinquished command of the brigade to Colonel Cullen. On the morning of June 24 the enemy concentrated a heavy force upon the division, and poured a three-hours' storm of shot and shell upon it. The men kept cover and were silent. Cullen moved along the line, warning of a charge and asking the men to stand firm. His brigade was along the river-bank and at right angles to it on the extreme right, and he knew the trust he held. The cannonade increased its intensity; it crumbled and leveled the earth-works, and men were killed and wounded by scores. The fire ceased, and the enemy, springing over the works, came upon the charge. The division, massed

five regiments deep, rose from behind their works, and, seeing the thin line approaching, yelled and shouted, "Come in, Johnnie, and we won't fire." About one hundred and fifty came in, and the rest returned to their breastworks. The Ninety-eighth lost eight wounded and twenty-eight prisoners that morning. They were on picket along the river under the bank. The regiments took their turn holding the trenches, five days in and two out, till the 29th of July. Each night, from eleven to three, the cannon in front and across the river continued a cannonade, and casualties ranged from one to ten daily. One night a hissing shell fell behind the works where Corporal Hinman and a number of men were standing. He seized the missile and threw it over the parapet, where it exploded harmlessly. He was complimented at regimental headquarters, sent to General Stannard, who expressed a frank, soldierly opinion of the act, and gave a free pass for five days. On July 29 the Ninety-eighth was relieved from the trenches and marched to the left along the rear of the lines. At midnight a halt was made near the Norfolk railroad, in an open wood. A guard was detailed, and the rest sank down to slumber. At 3.30 A.M., July 30, a mine under a rebel fort was to be exploded, and a large force was massed in the vicinity to avail any advantage. At five A.M. the men, watching, saw the fort, its guns, its caissons, and its garrison of three hundred men rise in the air and then fall earthwards. A storm of artillery opened on the fort and adjacent line for a quarter-hour, and then the troops advanced, a confused mass, and halted at the fort, an immense crowd in and about it. The enemy, recovering, plowed the mass with shot and shell and minie-ball. The men fled in disorder to the lines, and the result was a loss to the rebels of one thousand, to the Union army more than four times that number. The Ninth corps were for a few days relieved by other troops, and the Ninety-eighth was sent to the front through a long approach and assigned a position within a few feet of the mine. As the regiment entered the approach an eight-inch shell alighted and exploded among men sitting and lying on the ground near by. A wagon-load of dirt was thrown out, six men were killed, and others were wounded. One of the killed was tossed fifty feet in the air. The enemy opened upon the regiment as it marched up the approach, and endeavored to explode his shells over the column. By the bursting of one of these, George McGrath, of Company C, was killed, and six others injured. The front gained, and there was a sense of partial security. Our men at the mines left their arms when they escaped, and the rebels withdrew the ramrods and fired them at the Union troops. The act excited merriment, and the sound of the ramrod in the air was a novelty.

On August 28 the command returned to the right on the Appomattox. During July the regiment had lost thirteen men. On August 20 it had present two hundred and fifty men. Captain Kreutzer, who had been for some time in command of the regiment and at times in command of the brigade, received a lieutenant-colonel's commission, and Captain W. H. Rogers was promoted major; both appointments were well and truly earned and worthily bestowed. The Ninety-eighth remained in the trenches, within pistol-shot of the enemy's line, until August 29, when it recrossed the Appomattox, and occupied a portion of the line between that river and the James.

On the night of September 28 the Eighteenth and Tenth corps crossed to the north side of the James, and early next morning Stannard's division assaulted and carried Fort Harrison, capturing three hundred prisoners and twenty-two guns. There the Ninety-eighth lost, in killed and wounded, sixty men. On the afternoon of the 30th the enemy twice attempted to retake the fort, and were driven back with great loss. On October 27 the second battle of Fair Oaks was fought, and in this the Ninety-eighth bore an honorable part. On November 2 the regiment joined Butler's expedition to New York, and was sent to Troy, where it remained a week, and then returned to Fort Harrison, Virginia. From this time on to the evacuation of Richmond the regiment enjoyed a comparative quiet. On the 3d of April, 1865, the Ninety-eighth was one of the first regiments to enter the rebel capital, and was at once detailed to assist in bringing order and security from the chaos and anarchy prevailing. Colonel Kreutzer was appointed provost-marshal of a portion of the city, and the command of the regiment was assumed by Major Rogers. The Ninety-eighth was sent to Danville on July 15, and Major Rogers was placed in command of that sub-district. Here it remained until August 31, when an order came for its muster-out. The men returned home. Their colonel addressed them briefly and eloquently in reference to their honorable record, and the ranks were "broken." Home was reached, friends were greeted, and back to the peaceful avocations of life they have gone, and now form the best and noblest of Wayne and Cayuga's citizens.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

THIS regiment was raised in the counties of Wayne and Cayuga, in August, 1862, and was organized as the One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, to serve three years. The following were appointed on the field and staff of the regiment: Colonel, Jesse F. Segoine; Lieutenant-Colonel, C. D. McDougal; Major, Seneca B. Smith; Adjutant, J. N. Knapp; Quartermaster, James Trulan; Surgeon, William Vosburg; Assistant Surgeon, D. S. Hopkins; and Chaplain, J. N. Brown. Five companies—A, B, C, D, and E—were from Wayne County. The regiment was presented before leaving Auburn with a splendid stand of colors,—the offering of ladies in that place. The command took the cars en route for Harper's Ferry, on August 21. They numbered one thousand and forty-two men, and occupied twenty-two coaches. Arriving at their destination, they found cavalry on guard, pickets thrown out, and every evidence of an expected attack.

On September 13 firing was heard from Maryland heights, lasting two or three hours. About two P.M. signals were observed on Loudon heights, and siege-guns opened upon the position. The long roll beat two hours later, and the regiment formed line, and soon after marched to the Ferry, behind the breastworks, loaded the guns and stacked them. At nine P.M. the men fell in and returned to camp. Early on Sunday morning the line was formed, two days' rations were obtained, and the men awaited orders to march.

The enemy had formed his plan, and, quietly planting his batteries, opened at one P.M. with shell. Three batteries fired from the opposite heights and one from the Maryland heights. The One Hundred and Eleventh was ordered to the hill-side, in rear of the camp. At three P.M. a cannonade was opened on that position, and the regiment received a very baptism of balls and shells. As evening drew on, a short march was made to the base of a hill, in an open lot, where line of battle was formed, in expectation of an attack. Having moved to the right, some time later a body of rebel cavalry charged from the woods, and a panic ensued. Firing continued for some time, and order was again restored. As evidence that it was with reason the stampede occurred, a loss of ten killed and fifteen wounded was experienced. On the morning of the 15th the enemy opened with shell in front, and the regiment lay under the fire unprotected. About seven A.M. Colonel D'Utasse came and ordered the men to form in line on the hill, and stack arms, as flags of truce had been run up and surrender had been made. The men were paroled, and next day left the Ferry for Frederick, Maryland, and marched sixteen miles. The feelings of the men at their humiliation were beyond expression. The regiment marched to Annapolis, Maryland, took boat for Baltimore, and thence by rail went to Camp Douglas, Chicago. On November 26 the regiment, having been exchanged, set out for Washington with eight hundred and six men. They had borne the taunts of the thoughtless, and the harsh life in a miserable camp for two months, and gladly returned to the field.

They arrived at the capital, and on December 1 went into camp near the long bridge, but not to stay. A march was made, on the 6th, to Fairfax seminary, and picket-duty done, when, returning to Alexandria, camp was laid out and quite a sojourn enjoyed within it. A chain of forts was constructed around Washington. One of these, Fort Lyon, was partially built by the regiment. A handsome silk flag was presented to the One Hundred and Eleventh by Governor Morgan. It was one of four presented, to the first four regiments formed under the last call of the president. The winter passed away with occasional picketing, and with spring came reorganizations, reviews, and orders to march. The spring found the One Hundred and Eleventh in the Third brigade of Abercrombie's (formerly Casey's) division. On April 13, 1863, orders were given to march, but a delay ensued, and the close of the month found the regiment still at Centerville, to which it had moved from near Alexandria. Resignations and promotions were numerous. Captain Lusk, promoted major, was acting as lieutenant-colonel. Sergeants became lieutenants, and lieutenants captains. When, after Chancellorsville, General Lee directed his columns northward, the One Hundred and Eleventh marched with its brigade to Gettysburg. Barksdale, leading on his brigade, had routed the troops opposed, when the regiment, with its brigade, was called on to check his onset. They advanced with firmness, the remembrance of Harper's Ferry tingling their nerves, and when the enemy were met, it was with a sublime courage which rose above danger and made them irresistible. The ground was strewn thickly with dead and wounded, and, in the face of batteries and musketry, the rebel line was repulsed. The brigade retired with half its number, and the regiment captured two pieces of artillery. Sharpshooters picked off officers, and Colonel C. D. McDougal not only was wounded, but had two horses shot from under him.

At three P.M., July 3, the terrific cannonade from Lee's guns, preluding a grand

charge, led to its anticipation. The long lines of the storming division swept forward, but, when within range, the Union troops, rising, poured in a cutting volley, and, as the enemy broke and ran, the One Hundred and Eleventh, cheering, cried, "Harper's Ferry cowards!" The disgrace was canceled. It was unmerited, but existed; and nobly at Gettysburg it was wiped out. The sergeant-major was killed. Lieutenant-Colonel Lusk was wounded in the arm. Both color-sergeants were shot, and but one hundred and fifty men were on July 4 present for duty, and they were *on duty*. The number killed in the regiment was fifty-five; wounded, one hundred and sixty-five; and eight to ten missing. The total casualties were not far from two hundred and forty. Surely, in the decisive battle of the war, the One Hundred and Eleventh earned the meed of valor and most freely gave evidence of soldierly devotion.

On September 24, 1863, the regiment was temporarily detached from the Third brigade to support a battery doing picket duty near the Rapidan, on the advanced line. The men were in good health, and the number present for duty was one hundred and fifty-five, while two companies were left at Washington. Habit renders all things natural, and the men had become veterans.

The companies at Washington were B and C. They were detached, by order of General Halleck, to guard duty and to scouting, for which purpose they were mounted. Barracks at Arlington Heights were built for their accommodation. The companies were under command of Captain R. C. Berry.

On October 14, Warren's Second corps met the enemy at Bristoe Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and a severe engagement ensued, lasting from four P.M. till dark. The enemy were defeated with heavy loss. The Third brigade bore the brunt of the fight, capturing three guns and several hundred prisoners. Colonel McDougal set an example of gallantry which was ably seconded. At Blackburn's Ford, it was under fire on October 15, 16, and 17. On November 28, 29, and 30, it participated in the battles at Mine Run; and on February 6, 1864, was in the action at Morton's Ford. In connection with the Third brigade, it was among the first to cross the river, fording it in the face of the enemy's fire, driving him into his intrenched position, and maintaining the fight until after dark.

Before the opening of the spring campaign of 1864, a thorough reorganization of the army took place. The old Third division was broken up, and divided with the First and Second divisions of the corps, and the whole of the Third brigade was attached to the First division. On May 3, the grand advance movement began. With it the One Hundred and Eleventh crossed the Rapidan early the next morning, and the following night rested on the old Chancellorsville battleground. The next day it moved towards "Todd's tavern," when, hearing firing in the direction of Germania Ford, it turned into the Wilderness, in the direction of the plank-road. The regiment was connected with the First division of the Second corps, and with it joined the Fifth corps about three P.M., and formed on its left in line of battle. The battle immediately commenced in the front, and raged with unabated fury for three days and nights, with but little interruption. The One Hundred and Eleventh entered into the fight at the beginning and continued to the close, acquitting itself with such bravery as to call forth a high compliment from both brigade and division commanders. No men ever fought better or manifested greater courage. On the first day they pressed the enemy back over a mile through a tangled thicket of brushwood almost impenetrable, and in the face of a murderous fire. The deadly and desperate character of the fight is betokened by the number of the fallen. In those three battles the regiment lost forty-four killed, one hundred and twenty-six wounded, and twenty missing, an aggregate of one hundred and ninety out of three hundred and eighty-six effective men. Two commissioned officers, James W. Snedaker and H. G. Hill, were killed, and five were wounded.

The battle of the Wilderness was followed by those of the Po River, on May 10, 11, and 12; Spottsylvania, on May 13, 14, and 18; North Anna, May 23 and 24; Tolopotomy, on May 31 and June 1; and then the more or less severe battle-days of June, from the 3d to the 10th, inclusive. But a unit of scores of noble regiments, their history was identical. The successive charges and counter-charges, the deadly picket-firing, and the crash of cannon and explosion of shells became in some sort normal. A silence created uneasiness, as a presage of deadly work, and each day the roll-call became shorter and shorter. The survivors remained undaunted, and when the army, moving by the left, crossed the James, and engaged again before Petersburg, on June 16, 17, and 18, the same valor was shown as when the long line swept forward into the earlier battles with defiant and resounding cheers. The expectation of rest found no realization; the war knew no relaxation.

On June 21 the order came, "Fall in!" and almost mechanically line was formed, and the men moved off, unconscious whether intended to charge a breastwork or guard a train. Strangely enough, there was an expectation which took the place of dread, and the marching orders were usually welcome. The division marched

towards the Jerusalem plank-road with the brigade, in which was the One Hundred and Eleventh in advance. A few hours elapsed, when Colonel McDougall received orders to deploy the brigade as skirmishers, and shortly after the enemy's line of skirmishers were encountered. The firing on both sides was heavy; but the enemy were driven about two miles through the woods, until a battery was approached, which opened with grape and canister. Colonel McDougall charged up to their line, leading on his men, and took prisoner a rebel colonel and others. The colonel escaped unhurt, while his horse was shot from under him. The loss in the brigade was about fifty men. It was not alone in battle that the soldiers' endurance was tried: the hot day, the thick dust, and thirst, with weary marching, were an ordeal which broke down almost as many as the battle slew. Leaving the front, the men were marched to and fro until about three A.M. of June 22. A brief rest was being taken when an advance in line was ordered. The division moved to the right, and in the afternoon charged through a wood with unguarded flanks. The enemy gathered rapidly upon both flanks and in the rear. "Fall back!" was ordered, and each broke for the rear on his own account. The division lost very heavily. The One Hundred and Eleventh did not lose many in killed and wounded. On June 24 the regiment numbered ninety-four men present for duty. The list of casualties from May 5 to June 20 gave, of commissioned officers, four killed and eleven wounded; enlisted men, sixty-five killed, one hundred and ninety-one wounded, twenty-six missing, and twenty-three prisoners; the total loss being three hundred and twenty. The One Hundred and Eleventh was engaged at Deep Bottom on July 26, 27, and 28, and again at the same locality on August 12, 13, 14. It took a prominent part in the battle at Reams' Station on August 25, and on October 27, 28, 29, and 30 was in garrison at Fort Hell, where it was constantly exposed to a terrific fire from the enemy. From August 20 till November 1 the regiment was more or less under fire the entire period. On March 25, 1865, the enemy attacked our lines in front, and the One Hundred and Eleventh were again called out to meet him on the battlefield. A brief engagement resulted in a handsome repulse of the Confederates. The conduct of the regiment was such as to call forth a congratulatory order from the general commanding the brigade.

On March 29 the grand and final march of the Army of the Potomac again commenced. The enemy was soon found in his intrenched position, and engaged on March 30 and 31 at Gravelly Run, near the Boydton road. On those days the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment captured a number of prisoners and a stand of colors from the enemy, and they were the first to plant the stars and stripes upon the hostile works on the Clairborne road, during the morning of April 2. It also gave aid on the afternoon of the same day in storming the fortified position near Sutherland station, on the Southside Railroad. It was not till a third desperate charge that the position was gained, and a large number of prisoners captured. Lieutenant S. W. Belding, a good man and brave, was instantly killed in the first charge. Following this severe and decisive battle began pursuit of the retreating foe, in which the regiment participated up to April 9, when Lee surrendered, and the men witnessed, with unaffected joy, the consummation of the great struggle.

The following summary of facts furnishes some data whereby the labors and heroism of the regiment may be somewhat illustrated. Since organization the One Hundred and Eleventh journeyed, in marching and otherwise, over four thousand miles; it endured sixty days of hard fighting on the battle-field, besides the numerous skirmishes in which it had been engaged; its loss in killed, wounded, and missing numbered *seven hundred and sixty-eight* officers and men, one hundred and forty-three of whom died upon the battle-field. Such is the historic record won by the regiment,—a record to which its officers and men may ever point with honest pride. It is true other regiments may have done as well, but few, if any, have excelled the One Hundred and Eleventh of old Cayuga and Wayne counties.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH VOLUNTEERS.

THIS organization, known as the Second Wayne and Cayuga, was recruited in August, 1862, immediately following the departure of the One Hundred and Eleventh to the field. The field- and staff-officers were: Colonel, Joseph Willing, of Wayne; Lieutenant-Colonel, Wm. H. Seward, of Cayuga; Major, Edward P. Taft, of Wayne; Surgeon, Theodore Dimon, Cayuga; Quartermaster, Henry P. Knowles, Wayne; Adjutant, William R. Wasson, Cayuga; First Assistant Sur-

geon, Samuel A. Sabin, Wayne; Second Assistant Surgeon, Byron Dewitt, Cayuga; Chaplain, Warham Mudge, Wayne; Sergeant-Major, Lyman Comstock, Cayuga. Six of the ten companies were raised in the various towns of Wayne. They were designated as A, B, D, G, H, and K. The regiment left camp on September 12, and proceeded by rail to Albany, and thence to New York. The cars were taken to Washington; the column was formed, and marched across the long bridge. Slight opportunity was allowed for rest. Each day saw a march, and the men were employed upon fatigue duty. While near Fort Kearney, early in October, the life in camp, contrasted with home comforts, caused many to wish themselves home again. A version of an old song, improvised by a volunteer, echoed the feelings of these disconsolate ones. He sang,—

"I wish I was in old Wayne County,
My three years up, and I had my bounty."

The regiment was changed into heavy artillery, and known as the Ninth Artillery. It was placed in charge of forts three miles from Georgetown, and surrounded itself with comforts and conveniences beyond those of other regiments like situated. On August 12, 1863, Companies C, D, E, and G were under marching orders, and on the 14th moved near Mount Vernon, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Seward and Major Taft. A large fort, mounting many heavy guns, was built near them, and the companies threw up for themselves some defenses. Colonel Welling remained with the rest of the regiment at the old camp. In the spring of 1864, Colonel Welling resigned, from physical disability, and Colonel Seward took command. The battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and North Anna were fought. Thousands were slain, and new and fresh thousands were advanced to fill their places. The heavy artillery regiments, each with numbers like a brigade, marched southward, and, mingling in the fray, did meritorious service. The Ninth Artillery left Alexandria on May 18, arriving at Belle Plains the same night. Next day three companies, under Major Taft, went to guard a wagon-train to Fredericksburg. Two more went at night, under Major Snyder; two more next day, and so on until the entire regiment had moved. The command was assigned to Burnside's Ninth corps, and soon saw active service. On June 2 line of battle was formed at about two P.M. The opposing batteries maintained a heavy fire, in which the Union artillerymen seemed to have the advantage, for the enemy partially ceased firing. The order came to charge upon the distant breastworks, and the line advanced in gallant style. An open field was crossed under fire. The line was halted, re-formed, and, again moving forward, reached the top of a densely-wooded hill; thence a charge was made down through a swamp directly upon the low works. The men showed no hesitation; the ranks never wavered, but each man went on with a will, and swept through the breastworks, taking a large number of prisoners. From six to seven hundred men were engaged, and about one hundred were killed or wounded. The success won was appreciated at headquarters, and the division was complimented by General Meade in a special order. The Ninth received the thanks of Colonel Smith, the brigade commander, and were proud of their honors so dearly yet so gallantly won. The Ninth Artillery was engaged on the skirmish line or in battle on June 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and on those days the Wayne County portion of the regiment lost nine killed and forty-two wounded. There were eight missing.

The enemy sent a heavy force northward to threaten Washington and attempt to relieve Richmond. The Sixth corps was called upon to check the movement. The Ninth left Petersburg for Maryland by boat to Baltimore, thence by rail to Frederick City. On July 7, an advance of two miles beyond the place was made, and finally position was taken at Monocacy Junction. Skirmishing began at nine A.M. of July 9. A division was pitted against a corps, and for hours held their ground. The Ninth was brought into action about three P.M., although under a galling fire all day, whereby some twenty men were disabled. The enemy finally advanced his lines, which flanked the left and broke in so suddenly that the whole line wavered and then gave way. An attempt to rally was found abortive. The Ninth were in a wheat-stubble field, near a fence. Neither party saw the other till almost in collision, when a volley was received which cut like flame. The right began to give way. Colonel Seward, wounded in the arm, was also injured by the fall of his horse upon him. Lieutenant-Colonel Taft, dismounting, tried to rally the men, but the line was completely broken and in full retreat. He received a shot, disabling him, and soon the rebels swept by and over him. They took him and others to Frederick, and our cavalry, charging, drove out the guard, and the men were again in Union hands. The Ninth fell back to the defenses of Washington, having lost most heavily. On August 7 four companies were at Washington, under command of Major Snyder. This command, early detached from the regiment, escaped hard marches and met but few losses. The remaining eight companies followed the fortune of the Sixth corps, and under Major Burgess marched out to Harper's Ferry, and thence into Western Virginia. General Sheridan was placed in command of an army including the Sixth army

corps, two divisions of the Nineteenth, and one of the Eighth. The rebels were followed up the valley, and at points battle was offered, but not accepted.

The details of Sheridan's campaign in the valley of the Shenandoah are generally known. At Winchester the Ninth "went in" with about two hundred and fifty men, and lost nearly seventy. On September 21 the regiment was ordered back to guard hospitals, and obtained temporary exemption. The command returned to the lines before Petersburg, and on November 30, about six A.M., the enemy crept close upon the picket line, and then dashed through with a rush and a yell, firing their rifles. The weather was rainy; it was dark, and the pickets were confused. The rebels, having broken the line, threw out flankers, and the pickets were captured or had to run for it. The reserves formed, but dared not fire, fearing to injure their own men. The regiment lost two killed and twenty captured. About January 1 the regiment picketed its front, and those off duty engaged in building winter quarters. E. P. Taft, who lost a limb in consequence of his wound at Monocacy, received a commission as colonel at this time.

On February 9 the regiment fell into line and marched to the left. The men gave up comfortable quarters and pitched tents on the frozen ground. Soon the industry of the soldiers had erected here good quarters, and made themselves passable log cabins. The hostile lines were in close proximity. Each could look into the camps of the other. The pickets of both sides got wood from the same localities, and neither fired upon the other.

On March 25, 1865, the Ninth Artillery regiment was posted on the extreme front, midway between Petersburg and Hatcher's Run, some four miles from either. The men were in good health and spirits, and temporarily under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Snyder, Colonel Taft being absent in New York on court-martial duty. Major William Wood was away on leave of absence, and Major A. S. Wood and Adjutant G. A. Brown were other officers. Cannonading began at six A.M. on the right, and arms were taken, then stacked, and breakfast eaten. Knapsacks were packed, tents being struck, and wagons loaded. The troops manned the works, and a cheer at eight came down the lines. Fort Steadman had been taken by surprise, and retaken. Musketry sprang up almost in front, and a charge by our troops on the right was repulsed. The Ninth was ordered forward, and with slight loss the entire picket line of the enemy was captured. Lieutenant-Colonel Snyder, leading the first battalion, was the first man of the Ninth in the rebel works. One man was shot dead—Corporal Willard Rand, of G—and thirteen were wounded. Again, on April 2, the regiment was engaged, and on April 6 at Sailor's Creek.

In brief space the war now closed, and the Ninth had fought its last action. The battles of the Ninth were: Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 1 and 3, 1864, where T. Gregory was wounded; Petersburg, June 22 and 23; Monocacy, July 9 (two battalions), Taft wounded, James H. Ellis killed; Cedar Creek, October 19, Howland, Carpenter, and Oldswager fell; then Petersburg and Sailor's Creek. The regiment, save a portion whose time had not expired, was mustered out, and, claiming but a kind remembrance for their deeds, find in the united land payment of toil and suffering.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

THIS, the third regiment from Wayne and Cayuga, began to be formed about the last of August, 1862. The first company was in barracks by August 29. It was raised in Palmyra, and known as B. Three other companies were raised in Wayne,—A, from Newark, C, of Lyons, and D, of Marion. It was numbered the One Hundred and Sixtieth, and commanded by Colonel Dwight. On November 18 the command left Auburn for New York, where, on the 21st, it was formally mustered into United States service. Embarked upon the "Salvor" and two other vessels, the regiment formed part of General Banks' expedition, and proceeded to Ship Island, near the mouth of the Mississippi. Many found themselves for the first time upon the ocean, and experienced the novel sensation of sea-sickness. They concluded not to eat much, and what was eaten did not take kindly to the stomach. These feelings soon subsided, and the voyage became delightful and free from monotony. Reaching Ship Island on December 14, the order was given to proceed to New Orleans.

On January 7, 1863, the command was embarked upon a river-boat and taken to Algiers, and thence by rail proceeded to Thibodeaux, fifty-five miles southwest of New Orleans. Here were the Seventy-fifth New York, Eighth Vermont, Twelfth Connecticut, and two batteries, forming Weitzel's brigade, to which the

One Hundred and Sixtieth was attached. Orders to march were received on January 11, and the cars were taken to Brashear, distant thirty miles. Two days later the brigade was up, and, with four gunboats, started out to destroy a gunboat named the "Cotton." The infantry were taken upon the boats and landed at Patterson, seven miles up the Bayou Teche, where they joined the cavalry and artillery, and formed line of battle, with a front of three regiments, of which the One Hundred and Sixtieth was the centre. It was four P.M. when the advance began, with skirmishers thrown forward, and after a short march the men bivouacked. The line moved at seven A.M. of the 14th, in the same order as the day previous, and by an hour and a half had proceeded three miles. The gunboats opened fire. The rebel boat was anchored a half-mile above an obstruction built across the stream, and did not move. As the infantry came within a half-mile, the boat and a land battery just above her opened upon them with a variety of missiles, which did little damage. The regiment moved steadily and resolutely on, and won unqualified praise from the general and his staff. The Seventy-fifth New York attacked the "Cotton," and, driving her men from the guns, so silenced them. She moved slowly up the river, and took shelter under cover of the battery. An attempt to return was so warmly greeted that she was glad to retire, and the day's work was ended. The men lay on their arms ready for action. About five A.M. a bright light appeared in the direction of the gunboat, repeated explosions followed, and the expedition was a success. The "Cotton" was destroyed; and the troops, retiring some distance in order of battle, set out for their former position and went into camp.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth moved from Thibodeaux on February 8, after a sojourn there of nearly four weeks, and came to Brashear City, on Berwick bay, Louisiana. Moving to Bayou Boeuf, the stay was ended by orders to return to Brashear, where a week was passed. On April 9 the bay was crossed, and a division comprising three brigades and seven batteries, with a body of cavalry, all under command of General Emory, set out towards Pattersonville. The One Hundred and Sixtieth led the van, and on the night of the 10th encamped on the very spot where three months previously their first line had been formed in the expedition to destroy the gunboat.

Early on the following morning the march was resumed in line of battle, and continued till the old battle-ground was reached, when the enemy were found intrenched on both sides of the bayou, in a line of earthworks extending on each side back into the swamps, and the captured gunboat "Diana" lying in the stream to assist them. An artillery fire began, and lasted nearly an hour, when the infantry fell back out of range and lay upon their arms. An occasional cannon-shot broke the silence next morning till 8.30 A.M., when cannonading began in earnest, and the "Diana" was silenced and withdrawn. A lull of some hours' duration followed, then the front line was rapidly advanced towards the enemy's works, the One Hundred and Sixtieth being in the front line on the right. Companies G and D were thrown forward as skirmishers to within twenty or thirty rods of the earthworks. Severe loss was avoided by the presence at intervals of every few rods of quite deep ditches, which answered well for rifle-pits. As a dash was made for the ditch in front the rebels would rise and run back to the next, a manoeuvre repeated till further advance was checked. Over the men to and fro the shells from the opposing batteries went on their deadly errand, hissing and bursting, for some three hours. At dark the men attempted to sleep, and with morning came the discovery that the enemy had retreated. Another division, under General Grover, had gone around by Grand lake to attack them in the rear or cut off retreat, but a knowledge of roads gave them opportunity to escape without supper or breakfast. The troops pushed on through the breastworks, glanced at the ruin of the cotton lying in the stream, passed the rebel camp, whose tents and huts were still standing, and finally arrived at Franklin. The One Hundred and Sixtieth met but slight loss in killed and wounded, and with the division resumed pursuit next day, and by noon passed through New Iberia, where the enemy burned eight river-boats. Pursuit was continued to Opelousas, where the One Hundred and Sixtieth was sent back to New Iberia, with seventy prisoners, and fifty wagons loaded with cotton, and ordered to bring back supplies for the army, which pushed on up the Red river, driving Taylor's command with ease. Within a few days the return was accomplished to Opelousas, whence shortly the regiment advanced with the brigade for Alexandria, which was reached in a three days' march,—a distance of eighty miles. On May 24 the regiment, with Weitzel's brigade, reached Simmsport, on the Atchafalaya river, a few miles from its head, having marched there from Alexandria, where it was embarked on transports, and landed next morning at Bayou Sara, or St. Francisville, fourteen miles by land above Port Hudson, on the Mississippi. By easy marches on the 25th, the rear of Port Hudson was reached in advance of the brigade, just before night. Prior to this, Grover's division had arrived, and joined with Augur to surround the stronghold. On the 26th a march of two miles to a position in an open field between two woods took place. Line was formed near the edge of the one in front, on the other side of which, a

mile away, were the enemy's works. In the farther edge of the woods were their skirmishers, exchanging shots with the Union pickets, and endeavoring to keep them back. The land all about the town of Port Hudson is elevated considerably above the river and covered with patches of timber of some extent. This was especially the case in front of the centre and right of the line, where the ground was much broken by narrow gullies and deep ravines, whose features rendered the place naturally strong for military defense. Much had been done to strengthen the position. For some extent the lines of the enemy, reaching in crescent shape a distance of seven miles, were closely approached by the woods. From the centre of the curved line of works to the river was about two miles.

Early on the morning of the 27th, Weitzel's brigade advanced into the woods, on whose farther side the enemy were posted. The evening before, the right wing, composed of Companies A, C, D, and I, under command of Major Sentell, was detailed as guard over two steamers in Thompson's creek, captured by Union cavalry. The rest of the regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Van Petten, marched with the brigade. A rough march, occupying about three-quarters of an hour, brought the line in collision with the enemy. The regiment and brigade advanced without shrinking, in the face of shells, grape, and musketry, and, though suffering severely, constantly drove the rebels before them, out of the woods, through the cleared space covered with felled timber, and over their works. The One Hundred and Sixtieth lay on the outside of the rebel works, the rebels on the other side, while any object moving received a volley. Batteries worked their way to the edge of the woods, and opened on the enemy, and before night-fall every gun in sight and reach was either disabled by our artillery or kept silent by Union sharpshooters, who covered the ledges and filled the ravines fronting the breastworks, and from behind log, tree, and stump, fired upon everything that dared to show itself along the fortifications. The positions gained, except those close up against the breastworks, were held and strengthened. Works for artillery were constructed, heavy siege-guns planted, and an almost constant fire kept up night and day. The regular and somewhat monotonous operations of a siege went on from this time, varied by the occasional capture of prisoners, in which the right wing was quite successful, till the 10th of June, when, at one P.M., the Union pickets were advanced to the works, musketry and artillery joined in for an hour, when a storm coming on stopped operations. At four P.M., June 14, mortars and cannon opened on the rebel centre, and a storming column, largely composed of Weitzel's brigade, and including the left wing of the One Hundred and Sixtieth, moved upon the works. Unavoidable delays foiled the plan, though the men exhibited the greatest bravery, and in some instances mounted the breastworks and gained advanced positions, which were held. On May 27, the regiment lost Minkle, of Company B, killed, and fifteen wounded, several slightly. In the charge of June 14, Richard Jones was killed and thirty-five wounded. The slight wounds were occasioned by the rebels using buckshot. Three officers were wounded,—Lieutenant Kelly, Captain Moore, and Lieutenant Shaver, then acting adjutant.

On the morning of July 7 the surrender of Vicksburg was announced, and the enemy were startled by the cheers which swept joyfully around their lines. At noon, gunboat and battery opened with shotted guns a grand salute, while bands of music mingled their strains with the tremendous boom of the cannon. Next morning General Gardner sent in a flag of truce, and by three P.M. the surrender of Port Hudson was announced. On the morning of the 9th of July Weitzel's brigade entered first from the centre, while others advanced from different points. A march of three-fourths of a mile brought the command to a high, level plain about a half-mile broad and extending to the river. The rebel army, about four thousand strong, was drawn up in line near the river-bank, and as the men mingled sociability and good feelings prevailed. At evening the regiment embarked, and next day landed at Donaldsonville, at the head of Bayou La Fourche. New clothing was issued July 15, and the paymaster was much desired. On August 1, the regiment removed to New Thibodeaux, and went into camp. A number of men were discharged, and went home. Many who had been in the hospital returned daily. Clothed, supplied with tents, paid off, new life and energy prevailed, and duty was performed cheerfully, and rest was enjoyable. On November 26, 1863, Surgeon David H. Armstrong, Chaplain Putnam, and Captain Van Dusen arrived in camp near New Iberia, from the north. Dr. Armstrong had been absent two months. For five months, unassisted, he had been the surgeon in charge. During his absence Dr. Fordyce had exclusive charge. The chaplain was a favorite with the regiment, efficient and faithful. Foraging expeditions in small parties often encountered the enemy. A party of the One Hundred and Sixtieth, under the quartermaster's sergeant, while the regiment lay near Opelousas, went beyond the picket lines to forage for the command, and were captured. On Thursday, January 7, 1864, camp at New Iberia was abandoned, and the entire Nineteenth army corps set out on a march to Franklin. The One Hundred and Sixtieth was in advance, and occupied a large sugar-house for barracks for the night. Lieutenant-

Colonel Van Petten was detached for duty at New Orleans, and Major Sentell was in command. The men captured out foraging were exchanged and returned. Their experience regarding food and lodging was of the character so rigorous and so common in rebel prisons during the war. In March Weitzel's old brigade was broken up, and the One Hundred and Sixtieth was brigaded with three Maine regiments and one Pennsylvania. The regiment set out for Alexandria, upon the Red river expedition, under command of Major Sentell. Colonel Dwight was at the time inspector-general of the corps. On April 6, the One Hundred and Sixtieth left Natchitoches, in the rear of the Thirteenth army corps. They were in the Second brigade, First division; the brigade commanded by General McMullen, the division by General Emory. Pleasant Hill was reached March 7. On the morning of the 8th a march of ten miles was made, and camp for the night taken, but orders came to go forward to assist the Thirteenth corps, which, endeavoring to sustain the cavalry, was itself borne backward by an overwhelming force of the enemy.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth, with its division, marched seven miles in one and a half hours, and found the roads and woods filled with soldiers, officers, and servants crowding to the rear. The situation was discouraging, but fixing bayonets, and forcing their way through the confused and retreating mass of men and wagon-trains, they pushed onward and drew up in line upon a rise of ground, the One Hundred and Sixtieth being on the left. While the position was being taken, General Banks, riding along the forming line, called on the men to "remember Port Hudson and do their duty." He was received with loud cheers by the different regiments. Before preparations were completed tremendous volleys of musketry began on the right, and in a few moments the gray lines swept forward upon the front of the One Hundred and Sixtieth. They were warmly received, and gave ground. Again they advanced with like result: the regiment stood fast. Night came on, but fighting did not cease till some time after dark. The men rested, arms in hand, till midnight, when ordered to fall back and join with forces in the rear. In the action Edward Taylor, of A, was killed, and three men wounded. Late on the morning of the 9th, Pleasant Hill was reached, where they were temporarily relieved, and then formed as reserve in the rear and to the right of the Sixteenth corps, in which position they awaited the onset of the enemy, known to be approaching.

Skirmishing began about two P.M. A cavalry charge was attempted by the rebels upon two pieces of artillery in front of the line. A volley of musketry left but half a dozen of the rebels in their saddles. The enemy came on in confidence, and with great strength. They assailed the centre of the Union line with a fierceness which was irresistible, and the line gave way. The One Hundred and Sixtieth were called to meet the onset. Had they wavered, the field would have been lost. A telling fire was poured into the ranks; eight men fell dead, three times as many were wounded, but the men gave no ground. The regiment was not idle. A steady, telling fire checked the onset, gave others a chance to rally, and the enemy were not only driven from the field, but followed until night came on.

That night Lieutenant-Colonel Van Petten was called to headquarters and received in behalf of his regiment the thanks of Generals Banks, Emory, and McMullen. It was said that the One Hundred and Sixtieth turned the tide of battle and saved the day, and Emory's official report was in language to that effect. The regiment buried its dead, of whom there were eight, including two captains, Wm. J. Van Dusen, of A, and C. R. Cotton, of G. There were twenty-seven wounded and fourteen missing. The Nineteenth corps was ordered north, and formed a portion of Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah valley. The troops were advanced and withdrawn up and down the valley, built works, and seemed to seek a battle with Early on advantageous ground, or to hold him from aiding Lee. The fighting was principally with cavalry, but reconnaissances developed the enemy in strong force. The One Hundred and Sixtieth, changing the swamps and bayous of Louisiana for the hills and mountains of Western Virginia, enjoyed good health and spirits.

On September 19 the battle of Winchester was fought, and the One Hundred and Sixtieth behaved with great gallantry. Colonel Van Petten, wounded early in the fight, continued to keep the field. This battle was the most severe of any in which the command had participated. In the first position taken by the regiment it fought for two and a half hours, and then, being transferred to another part of the field, fought a half-hour with accustomed firmness and courage. The losses were about seventy, of whom twenty were killed and fifty wounded. After the discomfiture of the rebels in the valley the regiment was ordered to Savannah, Georgia, and thence to Hawkinsville, from which place it was sent to Elmira. The regiment did good service for the Union cause, and participated with honor, as indicated in very many of the important battles of the war. The men were mustered out and paid off in November, 1865. The One Hundred and Sixtieth numbered at this time about two hundred and forty men, and came back under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Underhill.

CHAPTER XXV.

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; De Estaing 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 guerrillas, 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 guerrillas; 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 from 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. Proluded 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, four; 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.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE EIGHTH AND TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK VOLUNTEER CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

THE *Eighth Regiment New York Cavalry* was organized in the city of Rochester in the fall of 1861, under Colonel Samuel J. Crooks, to serve for three years. Among officers were Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Babbitt, Majors William L. Maskell and William H. Benjamin, Regimental Adjutant Albert L. Ford, and Chaplain John H. Van Ingen.

The regiment was ordered to Washington, and went into winter quarters at Camp Seldon, and engaged in drill and camp routine. The men had enlisted to serve as cavalry, but for nearly a year were not mounted. They were called upon to do duty as infantry, but so strongly opposed this measure that they were required but once to bear muskets. This was to picket along the canal from Harper's Ferry to Washington. Shortly after this they were furnished with Hall's carbine, an inefficient weapon, and sent in the spring to General Banks, in the valley of the Shenandoah. The regiment was posted along the Winchester and Potomac Railroad upon guard duty, when, on the morning of May 24, Companies A, C, D, H, and I were ordered to Winchester to relieve the Sixteenth Maine. Four companies went by rail, Company I being left behind, and reached Winchester at three P.M. Company A was placed on picket. Reveille was blown at daybreak, and the line was formed at half-past six. The enemy came on with superior numbers, plying cannon and musket, while our men surged indiscriminately to the rear. The Eighth moved forward at half-past seven, and beheld troops of all

arms rushing by. Balls whistled past. Finally the rebels appeared at a block's distance, and the order was given to retire. A battery planted in their vacated position gave the regiment its first experience in shelling. Lieutenant-Colonel Babbitt withdrew, the last force to leave Winchester, and as he came from the town the danger was most threatening. A battery opened at twenty rods' distance, while the gray ranks were seen advancing upon the right as well as rear. A double-quick was taken for a distance, when a halt was caused from a disabled field-piece blocking the road. The men then broke ranks and scattered. A number were captured. Part took to the woods parallel to the road and reached Bolivar Heights at midnight; others took to the Blue Ridge mountains, but found their way back. Colonel Crooks had resigned in February, and Benjamin F. Davis, a captain in the regular army, had been commissioned June 7 to command the regiment. In July the Eighth was stationed at the Relay House, between Washington and Baltimore. The colonel soon had his men equipped, mounted, and well disciplined, and hardly recognizable as the straggling band that fled to Harper's Ferry before Jackson. Recruiting had been actively carried on at home, and by September 9 full six hundred men had joined the regiment.

About September 11 the Eighth were surrounded by Jackson's force at Harper's Ferry. A demand to surrender was made by Jackson of Colonel Miles, the commander of the Ferry, and as it was seen that the place could not be held, Colonel Davis asked the privilege of making his escape with his regiment. He was refused permission. On the night of the 14th he called his officers together, and told them of his intention. At midnight he led them across the ponton bridge, and as soon as the Maryland bank was reached, the column dashed on at a breakneck pace over the rocky roads of the Blue Ridge mountains, passing directly through the centre of the army environing Harper's Ferry, and, in the darkness, regarded in the camp as rebel cavalry. At daylight they came upon Longstreet's ammunition train on its way to Antietam, captured it, and turned in the direction of Greencastle, where the regiment arrived about noon of the 15th, and found McClellan advancing towards Antietam. In the afternoon of the 17th the regiment was engaged until night. The Eighth followed the retreating army, and harassed their rear. A few days' rest was taken at Hagerstown, Maryland, and October 1 the rebel army was pursued up the Shenandoah towards the Rappahannock.

An encounter took place at Snicker's Gap, Virginia, wherein a loss of men and horses was sustained. After this, in rapid succession, came the engagements of Philemont, Union, Upperville, Barber's Cross-Roads, and Amosville. The last named was the final action of the year 1862, and took place November 7. The weather had grown cold, the men were tentless, and camp was imperative. The regiment went into camp at Belle Plain, where supplies were furnished, tents and clothing drawn, and a rest enjoyed. Picket duty was performed along the Rappahannock until after the battle of Fredericksburg, when the command was ordered to Stafford Court-House, where winter quarters were built and occupied until April 13, 1863. During winter a regular routine of picket and patrol duty was performed. On February 21 three squadrons, including three new companies, came to Dumfries, and camped four miles west of the place. The region was wild and sparsely settled, covered with a scrubby growth of pines, and infested with bushwhackers well acquainted with the ground. The cavalry picketed for a distance of six or eight miles, and foraged on the people. On March 2 a foraging party was attacked, and two men captured. A more serious attack soon followed, involving a loss of sixteen men and twenty horses. Actions took place at Freeman's Ford, April 14, and at Rapidan bridge, May 4. A prominent part was taken at Chancellorsville, under Pleasanton, and heavy loss incurred. On June 8 the regiment marched towards Beverly Ford, which was reached at midnight. At daybreak the Eighth, in advance of the division and favored by a thick fog, dashed across the river. The foremost squadrons received a sharp volley from the rifle-pits. A ball struck Lieutenant Cutler, of Company B, killing him instantly. The pickets fled to the main camp, whose force was soon in position. The Eighth advanced in column of fours for a quarter of a mile, when a fire was received from skirmishers in the woods on each side of the road, while down the road were seen a force of cavalry in line and a battery in position, awaiting the order to open. Line could not be formed, and the regiment fell back to the rear of the Eighth Illinois, and rallying, re-formed. While leading his men, Colonel Davis was killed. A rebel soldier from behind a tree had fired two shots from a revolver without effect; the third was fatal. Adjutant Parsons, wheeling his horse, by a right cut with his sabre cleft the soldier's head. The action continued till late at night. The regiment recrossed the river, having lost ten killed and eighteen wounded. Lee began his invasion of Pennsylvania, and close upon his columns came the division of cavalry which included the Eighth Regiment. They left Catlett Station on June 15, and halted a night on the Bull Run field. Aldie was reached just as a fight between the First division and the command of Fitzhugh Lee ended. The Eighth picketed the ground, and then moved on to Middleburg. The enemy were

found in force, and the Eighth were drawn up on the extreme right in support of a battery. The enemy suffered severe loss, and were driven eight to ten miles. Aldie was left June 26, and next morning the Potomac was crossed at Edwards' ferry. The column passed through Middleton, and camped June 29 beyond South mountain. Next morning the cavalry started for Emmetsburg, Maryland. Scarcely halting, they rode on towards Gettysburg, through which they pushed rapidly. The division halted near the seminary for an hour, while Companies H and M were sent on picket eight miles out. On July 1 these cavalrymen fell back to within two or three miles of Gettysburg, and posted pickets on the various roads. The Eighth cavalry was the first to fire a gun in the battle of Gettysburg. They fought partly on horseback and partly on foot, and charged the enemy boldly, to enable our infantry to form line of battle. It is claimed that to their courage was owing at one time the safety of a corps of infantry. Buford's division, containing the Eighth, was ordered to dismount and fight on foot. The Second and Eleventh corps of infantry were being driven, when Buford received orders "to cover the retreat and expose flanks." He took position on Seminary hill, and there waited the onset. The veteran gray ranks came near, and within easy range received the rapid fire of Spencer's seven-shooters, and fell back. Successive advances met like repulse, and the golden moments were wisely employed. Flanks were turned as the command was forced to fall back to Cemetery hill.

On July 3, the cavalry marched to Westminster as guard of supply trains. On the next day the route was pursued to and beyond Frederick, and on July 6, the enemy's wagon-train was attacked near Williamsport, and their skirmishers were driven into the village. The enemy was engaged on the 9th at Boonsboro', the 10th at Funkstown, and on the 14th at Falling Waters. Companies H and M captured a fine twelve-pound Parrott gun, and turned it on the enemy. Recrossing the Potomac, a rapid ride was made to Chester's Gap, where the enemy had arrived three hours previously and taken strong position. After a few days of scouting and picketing the division left on the 26th for Beverly Ford, and encamped within a mile of the river.

On August 1 the rebels were attacked on Brandy Plains, and on the 3d became the assailants. A fortnight passed and camp was removed to Bristoe Station, where a like period was passed.

On September 13, two squadrons of the Eighth accompanied Buford's division in an advance upon Culpepper. A detachment supported Battery D, Second New York, whose guns were kept up almost upon the line of skirmishers till the enemy turned at bay. A squadron of the Eighth, led by Lieutenant Compson, by order of General Buford, charged upon and captured a battery. The Hampton Legion swept down upon the victors and environed them for a brief space. A hand-to-hand fight of furious character ensued, and then through the enemy came the squadron at gallop, followed by a shower of balls. The division pushed on to Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan, skirmishing with and driving the enemy. Engagements took place on September 22, at Jack Shop; October 10, at Germania Ford; October 11, at Stevensburg; and for a third time at Brandy Plains, on October 13. There were skirmishes at Oak Hill, October 15; Belton Station, October 26; Muddy Run, November 8; and Locust Grove, November 27. The regiment now went into winter quarters at Culpepper Court-House, remaining there until the spring of 1864.

On February 6, 1864, Merritt's division was sent on a reconnaissance across the Rapidan at Burnett's Ford. The Eighth in advance, I and M dismounted, advanced as skirmishers. The enemy permitted an advance some distance, then emerging at a double-quick from the woods, drove the men back upon the support, who advanced to their assistance. The cavalry fell back out of range and was reinforced by the entire regiment. Several squadrons on foot advanced and drove the enemy to shelter. Returned next day to camp.

On March 9, two hundred men returned to Monroe on a furlough of thirty-five days, as re-enlisted veterans. Three-fourths of the men who left Rochester were killed, wounded, captured, or absent without leave. Seven hundred recruits had been received, and of sixteen hundred men there were ready for duty in the field but six hundred. Thirty-three actions had been fought. Three hundred men had been killed or wounded. Among the killed were Colonel Davis, Captains B. F. Foote, H. C. Cutler, B. O. Effner, and C. D. Follett, and Lieutenants Reeves and Smith, while Major Edmund M. Pope was held a prisoner. General Buford having died, General Wilson was assigned to the Third Cavalry division. The division crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford on May 4, the Eighth in advance. The enemy were encountered next day, and the regiment narrowly escaped capture. The cavalry held the left from Chancellorsville to Fredericksburg until the morning of the 9th, when General Sheridan set out on a raid towards Richmond. During the forenoon of May 11, Stuart's and Lee's cavalry charged on the rear guard, composed of parts of the Third and Tenth New York cavalry. The road lay through a forest, and the advance could render no aid. The enemy were checked by artillery, and finally driven off. Marching nearly all

night, the outer defenses of Richmond were reached before daybreak, and several charges made to occupy the enemy while a bridge was being constructed across the Chickahominy. At two P.M. the column began to cross, and in three hours all were over. Sharp skirmishes occurred June 3 at Hawes' Shop; 13th at White Oak Swamp; and 15th at Malvern Hill. The command then went to Petersburg and engaged in picket duty in the vicinity of Prince George Court-House, until called to accompany General Wilson in a raid upon the railroads leading from Richmond. The Eighth was constantly harassed by the rebel cavalry, whom they met at Nottoway Court-House, June 23, Roanoke Station the 25th, and Stony Creek the 28th, on their return. The enemy had planted himself in a fortified position in heavy force across their way. Wilson fired signal guns, and threw up rockets to call for help from the troops around Petersburg. Aid was sent, but not in time. At night the command was surrounded, and at daylight the enemy closed in. A portion of the Eighth, under Majors Moore and Compson, were flanked and cut off from their horses, and from the command. Resolved not to surrender, the detachment continued four days on a journey towards the Union lines. Stumbling upon a rebel camp, its occupants swarmed out, and attacked the hunger- and toil-worn band, capturing five officers and thirty-five men. The rest escaped amid the underbrush and darkness. The band proceeded on, despairingly, with thoughts of southern prisons, when a mounted trooper rode up, and joyfully the party arrived once more in camp at City Point. Rested and recruited, the Eighth were present and under fire nearly all day, August 16, in the action at Winchester, and engaged the cavalry of the enemy at Kearneysville, August 25; at Ocoquan creek, September 19; Front Royal, September 21; Milford, September 23; Fisher's Hill, September 30; and Jones' Brook, October 9. On the morning of October 19, one month since the Winchester battle, the enemy rapidly and stealthily advanced, made a detour of the Union works, and at daylight attacked the Eighth and Nineteenth army corps. All efforts to form were futile; they had no time. The compact line bore down all opposition.

General Custer, commanding the Third division, attempted to check the retreat in vain, and, pushing on to the extreme left, formed line of battle and delayed the enemy. General Sheridan arrived and restored order and confidence. The division formed on the right and took a prominent part in the ensuing action, as is evidenced by the following extract from a congratulatory order issued October 21, 1864, by General Custer to his division: "Transferred from the right flank to the extreme left, you materially and successfully assisted in defeating the enemy in his attempt to turn the 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 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."

The regiment, which had gone into winter quarters near Winchester, was suddenly attacked, on November 12, by Rosser's cavalry, who charged the pickets directly into camp. Within five minutes from the first shot, horses were saddled, mounted, and the line formed, and within another five minutes the enemy were met and held at bay, until, other regiments arriving, the scales were again turned, and the enemy was driven to seek safety south of Cedar creek. The regiment made a march up the valley during December; on the last day of 1864 they were again attacked at Lacy springs, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued. More men were wounded in this action by sabre-stroke than at any other time in the term of service. The weather was very cold, and there was much suffering before camp was regained.

Early on the morning of February 27, 1865, the division marched southward from Winchester, passed through Staunton, then turning to the left moved upon Waynesboro', where, on March 2, General Early was found with infantry behind breastworks. The Eighth being on the advance of Custer's command, was ordered to charge, together with the Twenty-second cavalry, upon this position. Major Compson, in command of the Eighth, placed a battalion of the Twenty-second on each wing, and his own regiment upon the road in the centre. He then placed Sergeant Kehoe, with the regimental flag, presented by Rochester friends, by his side, and, saying, "Sergeant, we'll lose the flag this time or bring more flags back along with us!" gave the command to charge, and galloped furiously forward. Twice the rebel cannon were discharged, when over them rode the troopers and captured the works. It was a slight loss, Sergeant Carr killed and

twenty men wounded, compared to the magnificent results,—ten battle-flags, six guns and caissons, and thirteen hundred prisoners. It is said that Early narrowly escaped capture, his horse having been shot by Major Compson. Soon after this action Major Compson was detailed by General Sheridan as a bearer of dispatches to the secretary of war, taking with him seventeen battle-flags, ten of which had been captured by the Eighth cavalry.

The Eighth cavalry was ordered to Rumpuss Station, and fell in with Morgan's command of equal numbers, and routed them after a sharp fight. The property at the station was destroyed, and the regiment proceeded to White House Landing, and thence to Petersburg. Sheridan, followed by three corps of infantry, now set out for the right flank of the enemy at Petersburg. Colonel Wells, in command of the brigade to which the Eighth was attached, was ordered, on April 1, to charge upon works three miles west of Dinwiddie Court-House. The Eighth, led by Major Bliss, routed the enemy and captured many prisoners, although at the loss of the color-bearer and a large number of killed and wounded. Sheridan followed hard after the retreating army, engaging them at every opportunity, till April 8, when a rapid detour was made from the left flank, and the advance gained at Appomattox Station. The line was held till the infantry closed around, when a flag of truce was received by the Eighth cavalry, which was on the skirmish line, at four P.M., April 9, and the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia was soon consummated. The cavalry returned to Petersburg, and thence marched to Washington and took part in the grand review of May 22. It arrived in Rochester on June 28, under command of Colonel Edmund M. Pope. Of nine hundred and forty men who went away in 1861, one hundred and ninety came back. In the ranks came eight hundred and fifty men. The battle-flag bore the names of sixty-four actions. Among the slain were one colonel, eleven captains, two lieutenants, and one color-bearer. The organization was disbanded July 3, and entered once more upon peaceful pursuits; the troopers of the Shenandoah are merged among the citizens, as active and industrious in business as they had been brave and untiring upon the battle-field and midnight foray.

The *Twenty-second Regiment New York Cavalry* was organized at Rochester, to serve three years. It was mustered into service February, 1864, and out on August 1, 1865. Its record, though brief, is brilliant. Samuel J. Crooks was commissioned colonel, May 4, 1864. On June 13, the regiment was engaged across the Chickahominy for several hours as the advance of the brigade. Line was formed, and the fire of the enemy promptly returned till his withdrawal. The loss was thirty killed and wounded. While upon a raid the Twenty-second was encamped at Ford's Station; its four squadrons were placed two on each side of the road, at an interval. The position had scarcely been taken, when a body of the enemy charged upon the advance squadrons. When within easy carbine range, the men fired and checked the onset. When taking the road, they fell back to the rear of the other squadrons, and showed the same front as previously. The enemy, regarding themselves as victors, charged, were roughly handled, and withdrew. The Twenty-second was brigaded with the Eighth and Fifteenth New York and Third Indiana, as the First brigade, Third Cavalry division. An order issued April 9, 1865, at Appomattox Court-House, by General G. A. Custer, commanding, outlines the action of the Twenty-second, in common with their gallant comrades of the division. "During the past six months, although in most instances confronted by superior numbers, you have captured from the enemy, in open battle, one hundred and eleven pieces of field-artillery, sixty-five battle-flags, and upwards of ten thousand prisoners of war, including seven general officers. You have never lost a gun, never lost a color, and have never been defeated; and notwithstanding numerous engagements in which you have borne a prominent part, including those memorable battles of the Shenandoah, you have captured every piece of artillery which the enemy has dared to open upon you. . . . And now, speaking for myself alone, when the war is ended, and the task of the historian begins, when those deeds of daring, which have rendered the name and fame of the Third Cavalry division imperishable, are inscribed upon the bright pages of our country's history, I only ask that my name may be written as that of the commander of the Third Cavalry division."

The history of the various organizations so far outlined, and not overdrawn, is indisputable evidence that Wayne citizens were as devoted and patriotic upon the battle-field as they have always been industrious and law-abiding at home. Amid disaster and panic, the Wayne soldiers bore themselves with honor, lost no colors, and returned to receive the congratulations of fellow-citizens with laudable pride. Breaking ranks, the old soldiers commingled with the populace, and the war of the rebellion passed into history.

CHAPTER XXVII.

CONCLUSION.

THE limits of knowledge are but the margin of truth. Incursions have been made into the region of the past. We have essayed an outline of the history of Wayne. We have beheld her territory in its native luxuriance and solitary magnificence, when the damp, rich soil was dense with forest growth. Again the land was peopled with the fiercest of the aboriginal tribes; game of all kinds abounded in the woods; the Indian orchard and the field of corn proved wonderful in fertility, and the venturesome pioneers from the east began their westward march, establishing their solitary huts in spots of clearing on the outposts of civilization—the nuclei of settlement.

Briefly we have contemplated the overtures of France and England to win alliance from the confederated nations, and marked the ineffectual expedition of De Nouville through the eastern bounds of Monroe, to be met and cowed by a hastily-assembled band of *Seneca* warriors. Again Sullivan's evening gun, reverberating amidst the forests, gave warning to merciless Indians to remove their families from villages to be burnt and fields laid waste, while State conventions, seconded by private enterprise, prepared the western region for survey, sale, and occupation.

Parties and families, colonies and individuals, journeyed or voyaged to the lands bordering upon Mud creek, and villages sprang up in locations of convenience and natural advantage. The growth of numbers and the call of commerce instigated and compelled the formation of Wayne, while the survey of highways, the building of bridges, and the discovery and utilization of the Ridge road opened the way for the entrance of the colonists, and for the exit of produce to its eastern market.

Wayne's victory in the west crumbles the hopes of the *Iroquois*, and Pickering's treaty forever quiets apprehension of Indian violence. Bateaux navigate the Clyde and its branches, while schooners ply upon the lake, and introduce a commerce in pearlash, lumber, and the best of grain.

In geographical feature, we have noted a region equal in temperature, salubrious of climate, picturesque in scenery, and rich in the natural products of the soil, and, withal, favored by a water-power beautiful to behold, valuable as a motor. No land ever yielded such wheat as the valleys of western New York, in so great

abundance, and no community of agriculturists has done more for husbandry than the farmers' societies of Wayne. Gradual in growth of population, and famed for the sterling qualities of her citizens, we have regarded a community ever prompt and decided in measures of polity and public utility, whose ranks have furnished numerous examples of high personal worth, honoring distinguished public station, while the masses have achieved a noble record as a law-abiding and industrious people.

Again the route of the Erie canal has been surveyed, the war of words and the clash of conflicting opinion has been closed by popular vote, and an official and popular demonstration has marked the opening of a grand water-way from lake to ocean; then was seen to begin a prosperity for the county whose continuance has produced the elegance, taste, and refinement of the highest civilization, and associated industry in manufacture and transportation, famous in extent, and celebrated in its quality.

The packet-boat was seen to be withdrawn while yet the teams upon the tow-path go and come, and numerous boats convey, as half a century since, the bulky products of the west to eastern marts.

The rail-car ran along the pioneer road, and the locomotive made its first excursive trip; then everywhere, all over the land, the mania for railroad building spread, and knew no abatement until the grand convergent lines of the New York Central, immense in extent, wealth, and business, vital to the city, and a creature of its enterprise, transports the traveler with celerity and ease, and conveys its tons of freight with cheapness and dispatch.

In Wayne private enterprise has no lack, and public institutions have close supervision.

In warfare against English arrogance and oppression, the militia have been seen prompt and patriotic, and, in a contest for national existence, the young men of this county, exceptionally equaled, were never excelled in heroism upon the march and battle-field, and in contempt of danger, where called by duty, as is seen in their history as organizations and their record as individuals.

We note a progress encouraging as a contrast, and simple in the tracery of natural advantages wisely turned to account. Early anticipations have been more than realized in past and present achievement, and the future of Wayne is a destiny of undoubted progress. May the fruition of the noblest and fondest expectations of her citizens meet ample realization, and the prosperity of her varied and extensive industries experience no decline!

HISTORY OF THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF WAYNE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

ARCADIA.

THE true dignity of history is derived from truth. No act or person is beneath observance of its relations. It elucidates subsequent transactions, and is a link in the great chain of instruction. The mere mention of names as they stand connected with the first occupation of farm lands may have little interest to the stranger, who would much prefer to know of contests with the bear, the pack of wolves, or the dangerous panther. In a different sense we essay to note the early history of Arcadia. Just north of Newark village is a large cemetery; the tombstones are devoid of ornament, and face the road. Little is noted there but name and date of existence, yet there are recollections of a life recalled by simple mention, such as custom for centuries has made a duty.

Seeking new homes in the territory of western New York, hundreds have a history so alike that the experience of one in detail is that of all. All originally traveled the same highway by the same laborious means, all crested for themselves log cabins at sites to suit their fancy, and all directly or indirectly felled the woods, and year by year added to the area of tilled lands.

Along the banks of the Ganargwa the earliest settlement was made, thence northward and to the south, as choice became less practicable. Winding along the valley, the Mud creek was hidden from sight by the forest, which extended its branches over the stream, and the channel was obstructed by drift-wood or submerged trunks of trees fallen years before, and preserved by their position from decay.

A REMINISCENCE.

In 1791, Joseph Winters and Benjamin Franklin moved into the forest near Mud creek, on the western bounds of Arcadia. They were followed in 1795 by Gilbert Howell and Paul Reeves, and a settlement having been effected by colonies from Long Island in Palmyra, the settlers eastward looked thither as the nucleus of a coming village. In 1793, George Culver came to this region. In May, two years later, Moses Culver, his father, made a like journey of exploration. Uniting with Nathan Reeves, the two bought five hundred acres of land, then located between the farm of Luther Sanford on the east, and that of Seth Howell on the west, and extending from Mud creek to the south line of Marion. Here the summer was passed, and preparations were made for the removal of the family. In 1796, Moses Culver and Nathan Reeves set out from Southampton, Long Island, for their new homes, and with them went their families. With Mr. Culver was his mother, then eighty years of age, and a family of nine children, three sons and six daughters, who lived to become heads of families.

The party took sloop at Sag Harbor about the first of April, and sailed through Long Island sound for Albany. Detained by bad weather before reaching Hurl Gate, a day or so was passed on the Connecticut shore, and a week had elapsed before they came to Albany, which was a village of little more than two thousand inhabitants. The goods and families were taken across to Schenectady, which was about half the size of Albany. We have noted the previous advent of George Culver. On his return in 1794, he, with another, had purchased a boat, and used it in voyaging to Schenectady. There it had been left until the arrival of Moses Culver and family. The boat needing repairs, detained the party about a week, during which time Nathan Reeves purchased a new boat. Each boat was of about two tons burden, and, equipped with setting-poles, the journey was continued.

Proceeding up the Mohawk river, in a day or so they had reached Kane's store, now the village of Amsterdam. Between this place and Little Falls clearings of small extent at wide intervals were met, and then the interminable forest, broken at Utica by a few rude huts. A part of the ground where the city stands was freshly cleared, and all about the stumps stood as upon many a settlement

just begun. No habitation broke the monotony and gave cheer to the voyagers thence to Fort Stanwix, the head of navigation, the present city of Rome. At Fort Stanwix there stood a solitary house, and near by were the remains of the old frontier defense. The boat and cargoes were hauled from the Mohawk to the head-waters of Wood creek,—a tributary to Oneida lake,—a yoke of oxen kept by the occupant of the house being used for the purpose.

To these families thus, with others, beginning an era for western New York, there was a past upon the ruins of which they gazed curiously. There were the decaying old boats employed during the previous war with the French and Indians. Down Wood creek to Oneida lake, along its extent, they moved slowly, and halted for a night on its northern shore. Upon Oneida river they glided down to Three River point, where the Oneida and Oswego blend their waters. A rain-storm here set in, and continued two days, while the immigrants remained on shore under shelter of their tents. Upon the Seneca river they came to Jack's reefs, where both boats' crews took one boat at a time, and worked it over the rapids. The scene to-day would be most singular to see, some wading the stream and drawing by ropes, while others plied the setting-poles, and urged their way onward. The salt-works were reached, and here were several abandoned or unoccupied huts, the first vestiges of habitation and occupation, save by Indians, from Fort Stanwix. The salt-works, now Montezuma, were left, and the Clyde entered. At what is now Clyde stood the remains of the old block-house, a souvenir of perilous times and frontier expectation. At the "Forks," now Lyons, they turned into the Mud creek, and worked on up the stream to the west line of a farm owned by Luther Sanford, and here a landing was made, and the long, laborious voyage was ended.

It was the last week in May, 1796, when life in the wilderness began. About two acres had been cleared by Moses Culver in 1795, and this was planted in corn; garden vegetables were raised, game was hunted in the forest, and fish taken from the creek, and thus the family found support the first season. During this time about four acres were cleared, and sown in wheat. For two or three years privations were borne, and then habit and industry combined to make the outlook cheering.

In default of mills the grain was crushed in a stamp mortar. Wolves were numerous; sheep were not kept, and the crop of flax was the reliance for material for clothing. A mill on Flint creek was the first accessible; it was located at the west end of Vienna, now called Phelps. It was during the summer of 1798, while this mill was being built, that a sled-path was cut from the Culver neighborhood to the mill. The route crossed Red creek above its mouth, thence over Mud creek below the East Palmyra post-office, thence south of the churches, nearly coinciding with the present highway, to where was the plaster-mill on the canal, thence south past the old Gillespie, Fisk, Green, and Garlock farms to and across Canandaigua outlet to the farm later owned by Deacon Reed, and thence to the mill. Along the pathway thus outlined there were no inhabitants.

In the winter of 1796, Cooper Culver, then aged twenty-one, set out with a sled and yoke of oxen for the Vienna mill. It was morning, the snow had fallen a depth of a foot, and the streams were frozen over. The mill was reached by noon, but it was midnight before the grist was ground. Snow began to fall during the afternoon and continued without cessation. Culver turned the team into the path, lay down by the side of his grist, drew over him a blanket, and left the oxen to make their way homeward. Approaching the outlet, he got out, guided his team across, and so continued to do till at daylight he reached home. Cooper Culver was known long and well in the town, and died at his residence on May 24, 1867, at the age of ninety years.

CLARK PHILLIPS.

CLARK PHILLIPS is a native of Schojack, Rensselaer county, New York. He was born August 5, 1817, and is the youngest in a family of five children. On May 5, 1835, he removed with his father, John Phillips, to Arcadia, Wayne County, and there settled upon a farm. In the spring of 1868, he came to the village of Newark through failing health and the desire to be convenient to church privileges, and, purchasing the property early known as the Rockwell place, has since made it his home.

Having made available the advantages offered by the common schools, he was at the age of twelve sent to the Nashua Academy, located eleven miles east of Albany, where, remaining five years, a fair education was acquired. On leaving the academy he came with his father's family to Arcadia, and engaged in farming. He became the heir to the homestead and the dependence of his aged parents, who, after attaining respectively the age of eighty-seven years, died,—the father on December 9, 1860, and the mother on February 20, 1864. Sixty-seven years they had lived together in concord with mutual esteem and affection. For some time after their demise, Mr. Phillips remained upon the farm, and finally removed as stated.

He was married on September 30, 1840, to Irene G. Pitts, daughter of John W. Pitts, at Chatham, Columbia county. Of three children, but one survives,—Mary E., wife of E. Chester Ellinwood, who carries on the old farm. Happy in his choice of a life companion, Mr. Phillips has a home pleasant, attractive, and congenial to his taste.

In a variety of positions the popular confidence and esteem have been manifested in the ability and integrity of Clark Phillips. Elected assessor, the official duty was creditably performed. Twice chosen superintendent of the county poor, he was during the last term appointed by the board of supervisors on a committee to superintend the erection of an asylum for the pauper insane,



Clark Phillips

and in this capacity endeavored, from duty and charitable impulses, to ameliorate, so far as practicable, the condition of that unfortunate class.

The desire for the completion of the Sodus Point and Southern Railroad influenced the citizens of Arcadia to bond the town for the means. Mr. Phillips was on June 1, 1870, appointed commissioner to attend to that business, and on August 2, 1871, became a director of the company engaged in constructing the road. Appointed commissioner on drainage, September 9, 1870, his services met general approval from their judicious and practical application.

Pronounced in his convictions, he became a Whig, from which he changed to a Republican on the ruin of the former and the rise of the latter party. He has been an ardent and consistent partisan, and has invariably stood by the party nominations despite his personal choice. With him it has ever been principles, not men. Recognizing these sterling traits, the position of postmaster was tendered him and was accepted. He has served in that capacity since March 4, 1872. Seeing about him the evils resulting from dissipation, he has been an advocate of temperance, and during the existence of the Order of the Sons of Temperance served as an officer in the organization.

Recognizing a Supreme Ruler and a dependence upon His bounty and care, Mr. Phillips joined the Baptist Church in early manhood, and has continued a faithful and active member to the present. This fact is sustained by his three-fold services in the Baptist church of Newark,—clerk for many years, chorister for thirty-five years, and superintendent of the Sabbath-school for more than twenty years.

In social relations he is genial and companionable, in business matters he is prompt and reliable, and as a citizen respected and influential. At home, cordial and hospitable; in the office, courteous and obliging; and at church, an acknowledged leader; his life presents a character as worthy of emulation, as it is entitled to observance and fair record.



RES. OF CLARK PHILLIPS, NEWARK, N. Y.

EARLY SETTLERS.

While many a settler followed the route as given in the preceding, others came along the old Military road to the "castle" at Geneva, and thence found their way to the site of settlement. To each the same field was opened. The man of means paid for his land and hired clearing done; the poor man, seeking a home, with only a strong arm, himself felled the windrow of trees and toiled in his clearing, uncertain but hopeful of meeting his payments. We have said that Joseph Winters and Arnold and Benjamin Franklin were the first settlers in Arcadia. Mr. Winters located on the farm now owned by Demosthenes Smith. Little is known of him, save that he was a surveyor whose services were needful at the time in the location of lots and their division. The early survey of roads was also a training-school, so that those western surveyors undertook and executed, without precedent, the stupendous task of constructing the Erie canal, and performed their work with most creditable excellence.

Arnold Franklin made a settlement at what is designated Jessup's Corners, and Benjamin located near the Palmyra line. The death of a child in the family of the latter is asserted to have been the first in the town. The improvement of A. Franklin was purchased later by Hiram Soverhill. At this locality the first school-house was erected, and therein one Olmsted, Martin Root, and Jonathan Scott were winter teachers; and during the summer a term was taught by Eliza Romayn. Olmsted was a teacher during the great eclipse which happened in 1806. The darkness precluded study and the school was temporarily dismissed, and a party of the boys set out for the creek to engage in fishing; but as the sun came out, returned again to the school, which was resumed. Whether the teacher's knowledge allowed an explanation of the phenomenon is not certain, but that the hardy backwoods boys knew little fear in connection is apparent.

Samuel Soverhill came out on foot from New Jersey in search of a farm, and chose a spot upon the hill-side, above the creek flats, by a fine spring. Here, where Joel Soverhill now resides, he purchased one hundred and forty acres from Charles Williamson, agent of the Pultney estate. The contract price was five hundred and eighty-nine dollars and fifty cents, and it was conditioned to be paid for in wheat at fifty cents a bushel, delivered at Geneva. The deed bears date December 16, 1799. A small log house was built where Joel Soverhill's barn stands; a small clearing, now in orchard trees, was made, and next spring the family, consisting of his wife and three children, were brought on by horseback. A blacksmith by trade, he erected a small log shop, which stood near the present school-house, and began the manufacture of edge-tools. His axes were in general use, and valued by the settlers; later his scythes were in demand, and the old-fashioned plows were fashioned at his shop. As was the custom with tradesmen and mechanics, he hired his clearing by work at his trade, and when not busied in the shop found employment on his lands. About 1812, he constructed a dam and built a saw-mill on the creek. The mill ran from six to eight months of the year, and lumber was sawed at the rate of seventy-five cents per hundred for hard-wood and fifty cents per hundred for white-wood and bass-wood. Upon the Soverhill farm was a patch of hemlock comprised in some three or four acres, and, save some clumps of trees, was all of that desirable timber found in that locality. The time came when the water failed and timber became scarce; then the mill was torn down and the dam destroyed, for the overflowed land was valuable for purposes of cultivation.

For Mr. Soverhill was built the first barn in the neighborhood, if not in the town. It was constructed by the "square rule" or "cut and try." To frame a bent, the beams and braces were fitted. Oak was the only timber used, and the beams were huge and unwieldy. Every part of this barn was hewed out,—sill, beam, rafter, and brace,—while the shingles, sawed from oak, were four feet in length. It stood on the present orchard lot, and in course of time was moved, and finally dismantled and torn down.

Originally large school districts had been formed, and what now constitutes district No. 3 is but a small portion of the early area of the district. The original school building in all this vicinity was erected in 1810 upon a site given by Soverhill. The house raised was a hewed-log structure, in dimensions twenty-four by forty feet. A huge fireplace at each end of the room maintained the proper temperature in winter, while slab seats—an outer and an inner row, the former with a board next the wall for writing, the inner for smaller children—gave no curved back against which to lean, but each sat doubled and held his book in hand. The attendance upon this school was from a distance in any direction of two miles, and among its teachers were a number of persons well qualified. Eliza Romayn was employed for the year 1813. Dennis Clark, Henry Parks, who had served in the war of 1812, Jesse Owen, Hiram Soverhill, and Abiel Guthrie were the early school-masters. The last-named continued five years, and while he bore the reputation of an excellent instructor, he was addicted to the too free use of liquor. Attendance increased till Guthrie's roll numbered one hundred and six.

Of the old scholars now living there are Austin A. Parks, Phoebe Jessup, Freeman Luce, Joel Soverhill, and James H. Reese.

Desiring a place in which to hold religious services, it was proposed to enlarge the school-house, and use it on occasion. An addition of twenty feet was made, so that the structure was sixty by twenty-four feet. The persons concerned in the extension were Samuel Soverhill, Pliny Foster, Lewis Jessup, Joseph Bennett, and Paul Reeves. The interior of the churchy school-house was provided with a pulpit of white-wood boards, standing upon end, and arranged to form a semicircle. Above this clerical stockade only the head of the preacher could be seen. Elders Roe and Pomeroy officiated, and their services were of proverbial length. Elder Roe was accustomed to discourse for a period of three to four hours. The singing of that pioneer choir was as attractive as the sermon was tedious. It was led by Adonijah H. Fairchild. Samuel Soverhill sang bass, Isaac tenor, and Susan Soverhill counter.

In time churches were erected, and the old frame was removed, and in 1836 the present cobble-stone school-house was constructed. In the early day no wells existed; even the old well-sweep had not come into use, and the spring-basin was the source of supply. Wild beasts, ranging the woods, came occasionally out into the clearings, and Mrs. Soverhill was accustomed, when going for water, to carry the pail in one hand and a stick in the other. Nor was the precaution in vain, as on one occasion a wolf followed her some distance.

Little stock was kept, and these were closely guarded. Upon the flat a party of Indians came annually and pitched their rude brush-tents, and here they hunted and fished, and, visiting the settlers, demanded bread. They were fed, although ill able to afford it, by the settlers' wives, who feared to offend them. As settlement increased, game and fish grew scarce, and they left for more promising localities. Samuel Soverhill died upon his farm in 1849, having reached fourscore, and his wife lived with her son Joel till 1866, and then died at the old homestead, in her ninety-seventh year. Hiram Soverhill is reputed to have been the first white child born in the town, the date being 1800, while it is also affirmed that a Stansell may reasonably claim that honor. Of seven children, Joel Soverhill, son of Samuel, is the sole survivor upon the farm where he was born, and a prominent citizen of Arcadia.

Simeon Burnett was an early settler north of Hydeville, and, having felled the trees of eight to ten acres, and got up the body of a log house, sold out. His trade was hat-making, and the old settlers unite in saying that his work was done upon honor, and that his hats were comfortable and durable, though not stylish. He was a bachelor, and lived near Soverhill.

Wanting in roads, the creek was the original highway. On the hill-sides by its banks the pioneer settlements were made, roads were cut along the flats, and communications established. Here and there the smoke of the log hut curled upward, and the axe was heard as one by one the trees were leveled to the earth. The settlers north of the creek, so far as recalled, begin with the Austins on the east. The father was a resident of Columbia county, and made a large purchase for his sons,—Ira, Eben, and Phineas,—whose farms were adjoining. J. and G. G. Austin, descendants, were later owners. Henry Cronise and Henry Lambright were from Maryland, and came on together. They brought slaves with them and settled, Cronise on the north side of the creek, and Lambright on the south side, upon the farm now owned by Piersons Jeremiah. Beatty was a settler adjoining Cronise on the west. He was above the rough, coarser class, and was much respected. A circumstance, trivial now, was of sufficient novelty to impress the memory of old settlers in this connection. Beatty was accustomed to do his thrashing by horse-power,—that is, by driving a horse around upon the grain properly placed; this was an innovation upon the use of the flail. A son, Wm. Burnett, lived upon the farm now passed to George Erehart. It was not unusual for well-to-do farmers or others living east to make a tour of exploration through the Phelps and Gorham tract and to purchase a section or several lots as a portion for their children. In some instances the children held their lands as little else than valueless, but in general an exaggerated estimate prevailed, and the owner of a lot on the purchase was regarded as established. John D. Robinson made a selection, and bought six hundred acres on Mud creek. This land he divided among his sons,—Peter, John, and Harry. The former moved on, but Harry sold to the Crosbys, and they failing to make payment, Paul Reeves became the purchaser, and his son, Jacob H. Reeves, is the present owner. John Robinson died upon the place, and a part of his farm has passed to J. Soverhill. Peter sold to Aaron Vandercarr, and the property was later owned by Mr. Rankhart. Samuel Fairchild was a settler upon the land farmed by Henry Cronise, and followed the trade of a mason. The house erected during his proprietorship is still standing on the Cronise property. Pliny Foster located next to Soverhill, and cleared up a part of his farm. He finally removed to Newark, where he died. A son, Bailey D. Foster, now occupies the homestead. Silas Payne was the original owner of the farm now occupied by Miles Hyde.

In the fall season of the earlier years, before dams had obstructed the streams, pike and salmon ran up the creek in shoals, and it was a passion with Payne to fish for them. These excellent fish were a welcome addition to the bill of fare, and were taken by torch-light. Not provided with spears, Payne, Culver, and others would transfix the fish by thrusting through them a fork, by which they were held, while a second party secured the fish by hand. A seine having been prepared, periodic trips were made to the "Point," and rarely did the settler-fisherman return without abundant supply. He had a son, to whom he had given the name "Hunting." This young man yielded to the appetite for strong drink, and one day, while driving a spirited team before a wagon, he lost control of them, and, they running away, the wagon came in contact with a log drawn out by the roadside, and the unfortunate man was thrown against it and instantly killed. The death of Hunter Payne was the first by violent means that took place in Arcadia. A daughter of Silas Payne married James Miller, who inherited the farm at Silas' death. Milo Galloway became possessor of the farm, and sold to David Jewell, who disposed of it to Artemas W. Hyde. Mr. Hyde was a doctor by profession and a tavern-keeper by practice. He built and opened a tavern at what is known as Hydeville, and kept it during life. The house was a favorite resort in the early day, and the settlers enjoyed in drinking, horse-racing, and athletic exercises a respite from the lonely labor on their clearings. Near the town a blacksmith-shop was built and a small store had a temporary existence. Dr. Hyde purchased the farms about him, and became an extensive land-owner. The place, Hydeville, is at present but a small cluster of houses.

Beyond Silas Payne lived Nathaniel Reeves. Samuel and Harmon, his sons, inherited the property. Harmon was thrown from a horse and killed. Samuel B. lives upon the old place, and is about eighty years of age. The Tibbetts family were of the earliest settlers. Caleb owned the place bought later by Cooper Culver, while John and Joseph had farms on the south side of the creek. The Sodus road was surveyed by Gillespie northward from the Mud creek road. It was the route pursued by the settlers to their favorite fishing-grounds at the lake. The first settler on this road, beyond the Robinson farm, was a Dutchman named Rettman. Where a break had been made in the forest, the most obscure person was known, and the old log cabin sites, as existing at this period, were located by the pioneers for many miles, as their foot journeys were more extensive. The cabin of Rettman stood to the left, going northward, upon lands now the property of John and Marvin Lee. The next farm was on the opposite side of the road, and owned by Vanuawagen. Joseph Riggs at one time held the farm which is now occupied by H. Sours. James M. Stever early owned the farm south and west of Fairville, and carried on an ashery. He sold to John Nichols, a carpenter. Where a road leads west from the corners below Fairville, Elisha Avery had settled, and, occupying a log house, cleared a small patch of ground. The land passed finally to Newton Clark, whose sons were remembered as teachers. Other settlers in the Fairville vicinity were John Chambers, Nathaniel Avery, and Jesse Owen. Joseph P. Crandall was the owner of the site of Fairville village. He erected there a building which he turned to use as a tavern, and has lived in the hamlet to the present. He has two sons,—one a physician residing in Fairville, the other a farmer in the neighborhood. All north of Crandall was woods, save one settler, named Chambers, on the farm now owned by J. Keiser. In Fairville, Dr. Nicholas was an early physician. G. E. Robinson was engaged in keeping a store. P. Fleck carried on a wagon-shop, and James Bennett had a tannery in the place for many years. There are in the place two churches, belonging to a Methodist and a Presbyterian society. A station on the Sodus Railroad is located about a mile from Fairville, which is a post-village, and has about two hundred inhabitants.

North from Jessup's Corners, the pioneer living settler is John Welcher. He came from New Jersey in 1798, and settled temporarily near Phelps; then he contracted with Mr. Fellows, of Geneva, for fifty acres of land of the farm he now occupies. Pay-day came, and he was in danger of losing his place, but secured time from the agent, and, by the trade of a yoke of oxen for a yoke of steers, secured sufficient cash on the difference of values to meet the claim. Beginning with this tract, he secured the team of Foster with Simon Brant on one day, and Soverhill and team with Culver on another, and in two days they had rolled the logs off three acres, and had piled thirty log-heaps, numbering ten to fifteen logs in a pile. The fact is noted to show both the amount of work done and the density of timber. Land rose in price, but ability to pay for it increased, and in time Mr. Welcher became one of the well-to-do farmers of the town. Joseph Fellows was a settler in the woods. The survey of roads, bringing some to the roadside and leaving others remote from them, was an after-consideration. A road was laid out in the north part of Welcher's. On what became the highway, next north of Welcher, Ezekiel Cronise came in next day after Welcher, carrying a rifle. He had traveled on foot to this section, and there marked out a home. The old rifle borne by him on his journey has been preserved, and is in possession of J. S. Cronise, for

many years a hardware-merchant in Newark, and still engaged in that business. Benjamin Johnson located on the road beyond, and after him were Ezra Pratt and Austin Lee. The Vosburg farm was originally owned by Thomas Rogers. Jacob Venatten lived a mile beyond the last settler. Pliny Foster was the original owner of the farm upon which Platt settled. The Lee farm is still owned by descendants. All the country northward was unimproved, and traversed only by foot-paths. Near the Sodus line lived a man named Howard, near whose place in time a road was cut. Howard passed his days upon this farm.

Silas Peirson came in from Long Island, and bought fifty acres from the land agent, and fifty acres of land adjoining from Simon Burnett. He was by trade a carpenter, and the higher value of his labors in building enabled him to clear his land by receiving two days' work on the clearing for one given at his trade. Henry R. Peirson, born on the place, is a present citizen of Newark, and has a son, Silas S. Peirson, engaged in banking there.

Among early settlers south of Mud creek were William Stansell, Lewis Jessup, Enoch De Kay, a miller, Wesley Benton, a Methodist minister, and a man of excellent character, and Jeremiah Lusk, whose sons, Jacob, Isaac, and Philip, were original owners of the site of Newark village.

The first road laid out to Phelps south from Newark led to the outlet. The first settler from the outlet northward was Elder Roe, a Baptist preacher, and beyond him lived Gaius Howell. The road was underbrushed to the creek, through the influence of Jacob Lusk. On the road to Lockville, now Arcadia, from Phelps, Joab Hill had erected a cobble-stone house, yet standing, and next to him John Norris had built and improved. Jonathan Fairchild, brother-in-law to Joel Hall, lived on the cross-road running towards Palmyra. From Marbletown in the southeast part of the town to Lockville runs a road upon which Abraham Rush was an old-time settler. Grandchildren reside in the vicinity. B. Roberts was also an early occupant of a farm in this locality. O. Tobias cleared a farm situated southeast of Lockville, and southward was Daniels, with his sons, Clark and James. Phillips, Robinson, the Chadwicks, Ezra H. and C. C., were of the older class of settlers. Besides these were W. Ridley, M. Trowbridge, who died recently, almost a centenarian, and the Van Valkenburgs. Peter Van Dusen lives upon a farm partially cleared by Luke, an early settler upon what is now the canal road. Southwest of Newark were the Wolfrons, on land now partially the property of Jacob Keller, the tract having been divided. A machine-shop was long since operated in this place by one Aldrich, and near by was the furnace of Warren S. Bartle. H. J. Mesick had a saw-mill on the Whipspool brook. Mesick was in his day known as one of the heaviest farmers in the country, and held a prominence in the acreage devoted to raising grains. The place is now owned by Messrs. Cady and Van Turrel. Next south of Mesick lived A. and E. D. Frisbee, and Abraham Garlock, of Phelps, owned land on the south line of Arcadia. Peter Garlock, a son, occupied the farm. Lanson and William Fisk took up land upon lot No. 57, when the country was quite new, and north of their settlement Daniel Smith was then living. Simeon Bryan, of New Jersey, seeking a farm, found a fine spring on lot 88, and settled there in the midst of the woods. The farm was owned by sons, and a son-in-law, James Garlock, lives upon it at present. On 87 lived Lyman Husted, whose occupation was that of blacksmith, and north of him Sackett L. Husted settled, and has since resided. Samuel Gilky was the original occupant of the Husted place. Joseph and Caleb Tibbetts were pioneers on land later the property of Carlos A. Stebbins. On this farm was a fine sugar-orchard, and at one time Oliver Clark and Samuel Soverhill went into the bush and made five hundred pounds of maple-sugar. Passing northward, on the west line of Arcadia, and a man named Buck was settled on the road; beyond him was William Tinney, then Preston R. Parker, and John Starks. A road leading out through the woods brought one to the log house of Chester Burke, who, like most others, had a large family, which finally removed to Michigan. To the northward, the lands came into market through value given to timber. The construction of the Erie canal gave a market for lumber, and Joseph Caldwell, purchasing a tract of four hundred acres, erected a saw-mill, and settlers gradually found their way in. On the north end of Luther Sanford's farm his son dwelt, and northward John Halsted cleared a tract of land and carried on a store in connection with his saw-mill.

These are a portion of the pioneers of Arcadia, and in their ranks were found men of the stamp which give character to settlement and accelerate progress. The old pioneers have passed away, and none now living can recall them as they were. The old deeds of lands, rarely seen save when an attorney looks up a claim of title, designate original owners; but then, as now, lands were bought on speculation, and passed to frequent owners. In some instances the farms cleared by the grandparent or parent are still held by descendants, but in numerous cases the phrase "gone to Michigan" is applicable, and in that State entire communities of Wayne County citizens have their present residence.

EARLY MILLS.

We have noted the construction of Soverhill's barn of hewed material. A barn built by Moses Culver, on the farm owned by Conway Clark, was sided with boards brought from a saw-mill on Flint creek. The boards were hauled by oxen to Canandaigua outlet, and then transported by boat by Cooper Culver and Daniel Jaggar, down to Lyons, and up the creek to the farm landing. A saw-mill was built in 1803, and a grist-mill the year after, by Paul Reeves and Gilbert Howell, upon Mud creek. The grist-mill was extensively patronized, and men came from considerable distances to obtain grinding. Substantial mills occupy the original site. William Stansell had a saw-mill at Marletown, on Trout run, in an early day. Water failed, timber grew scarce, and the mill went to decay. James Bennett built a saw-mill at Hydeville, above the present mill. It served its term and was torn down. A small grist-mill, of little account, was run for a time. Henry Hyde was the builder and operator of a saw-mill at this place, and a mill now occupies the site of the pioneer affair.

DISTILLERIES AND INTEMPERANCE.

Up to 1830 the state of temperance was bad enough. Within a distance of three miles along Mud creek there were four distilleries, operated by Harrison, Luce, Sherman, and Mansfield. Whisky was sold as low as twenty-five cents a gallon, and was drank on all occasions. Whether at general trainings, Fourth of July, logging-bee, raising, or harvesting, the liquor was freely used. It stood upon the sideboard to treat the casual visitor; and teacher, doctor, and preacher were alike accustomed to potations from the cup. Ladies met to help along a quilting, and the "sling" imbibed made conversation spirited. If any failed to provide this stimulus it was made a subject of sharp comment. As years went by, a feeling prevailed that this system should be broken up. A preacher found intoxicated was dismissed, and in the county medical society a member accustomed to using liquors to excess was expelled. Still, tipping was common in taverns and in groceries. From 1845 to 1849 temperance people were active, and when in 1846 the question of license or no license was submitted to the people of the town, a majority decided in the negative. The death of Thomas Macy, drowned in the canal while drunk, and deaths from delirium tremens and other causes, gave intensity of purpose to temperance effort. In January, 1850, John B. Gough delivered two lectures at Newark, and over seven hundred persons signed the pledge.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Successive steps facilitating communication with other towns and villages have in general enhanced values and proved favorable to Newark and the town of Arcadia. The earliest effort to improve highways was the construction of bridges over the creek. At most seasons the stream was crossed at fords, and bridges were swept away by the freshets which flooded the lowlands. A bridge was built, in 1804, at the "Excelsior" mills of Messrs. Howell & Reeves, to enable their patrons to reach the mills. Other bridges were built from time to time, until the construction of the plank-road across the flat, when a permanent work was done at the crossing by Jessup's corners. This plank-road, the enterprise of a few citizens, among whom were Messrs. Bartle, Blackmar, and Miller, was known as the Newark and Sodus road. It was built by subscription, and Mr. Bartle was president of the company. Travel avoided the road to escape toll, and the road was given to the town. While it failed as a speculation, the road was of lasting benefit. The causeway across the flat, north of Newark and of the Central railway, cannot fail to attract the notice of the passer-by.

By legislative enactment of date 1799, Mud creek was made a navigable stream, and mills could not be erected without locks. Travel and exploration sought this route. A canal was cut across from the head-waters of the Mohawk to those of Wood creek. Locks were constructed at the rapids, and improved navigation resulted all along the stream. Merchants of Palmyra, Lyons, and other points made use of this natural highway in the transfer of flour, pork, and other products to the east, and the return of goods, groceries and other commodities. In favorable seasons two trips were possible between the subsidence of the overflow during spring freshets and low water in summer. Copious summer rains permitted trips to Montezuma for cargoes of salt.

Some of the early settlers regretted their removal to a point so distant from main channels of travel and communication, and little thought that along the valley of Mud creek the canal and railway would bear the tide of immigration and the burdens of a growing commerce.

In 1816 the Erie canal was authorized; on July 4, 1817, it was commenced; and in October, 1825, it was finished. Freight from Albany sank from one hundred dollars to ten. Times grew prosperous in Arcadia, and the farming community found with satisfaction a market at their door. The direct branch of the New York Central Railroad was built through the town in 1854, and has a station

between Mud creek and the canal, about a mile north of Newark. The Sodus Point and Southern Railroad runs through Arcadia from north to south. This road was incorporated in 1852. A route was surveyed and some grading done. Financial trouble stopped the work in 1857, and it lay dead for years,—an annoyance to farmers whose fields it had laid open and a subject of frequent discussion. In the fall of 1870 a renewed and successful effort was made, and the road was finished. The town of Arcadia gave bonds to the amount of over one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, upon which interest is being paid. The work was first resumed upon the farm of Joel Soverhill, and the first train passed over the road on July 4, 1872. The effect of its construction has been a marked reduction in the prices of coal and wood, and it affords a pleasant and speedy transit to the numerous pleasure-seekers who resort in summer to the pleasant scenes on the lake.

INCIDENTS OF EARLY TIME.

For an adult to be lost in the woods was no pleasant experience. For a child to be a wanderer in the forest was terrible. To look upon the smooth hill-sides, which make the scenery of Arcadia attractive, conveys no idea of the period when the valleys were dense with forest and swamp-growth, and a view from a hill-top disclosed only an unbroken stretch of trees. On the farm of Jeremiah Stever that pioneer had built a dwelling, and it was occupied by his family. In the spring-time Mr. Stever opened a sugar-camp some distance from the house, and remained all day to boil down the sap. His daughter, a child of ten years, was sent out to take him his dinner, and strayed away into the woods. Mr. Stever returned to the house without the child, and it was known at once that she was lost. The news spread as such tidings do, and fathers and brothers, as if it were one missing from their own loved ones, organized in companies and ranged the woods. A day of fruitless search passed, and on the second day the search continued. Forty-eight hours had elapsed since the child had disappeared; there was suspense and sympathy in many a home, and hope mingled with doubt among the lines of searchers. At last she was found by a settler; she was sitting beside a log, tired from travel and unnerved by her situation. The glad tidings preceded the return, and the restoration of the lost child to its mother was an event at once notable, and a fit illustration of generous sympathy.

In pioneer days the wolf and bear were not uncommonly met. Van Wickles, returning homeward one evening, was treed by a pack of wolves and kept in his perch all night. To stimulate their extermination a bounty of sixteen dollars was paid for each wolf's head. Traps were made by digging pits, covering them in part, and placing bait in the centre. The wolf, breaking through, was found in the pit and killed. There were those who made trapping more profitable than farming. The discovery of a bear was greeted with satisfaction. One day, Ebenezer Smith and Daniel Beckwith were out hunting, and treed a bear on the Reeves place. The animal had climbed a white-wood tree of immense size, and disappeared in a cavity some forty feet from the ground. Several shots were fired into the opening in hopes of diverting him from his retreat, but he evidently preferred to remain. Smith was left to watch, while Beckwith came to Welcher's in search of an axe wherewith to fell the tree, and invited him and Cronise to go along with him. They found all quiet, and began to chop into the trunk. They had not more than half cut the tree when bruin became dissatisfied and crawled out. Beckwith stepped back, rested his rifle upon a sapling, and, following the sharp report, the bear fell like a stone, shot dead. Beech-nuts were plenty. The animal was very fat, and the carcass, being divided, was taken to the cabins, cooked, and eaten.

The abundance of salmon at the creek bearing the name "Salmon creek" was akin to the marvelous. On one occasion, John Cook and Thomas Stafford set out with oxen and sled to the mouth of the creek, and found the stream alive with the finest fish. They had brought with them pitchforks, and with these in hand dashed into the water and began to pitch the fish on shore. They labored till wearied, then, loading their spoil, set out in triumph and returned. Different from this was the experience of a party of young men who, one fall, went with Silas Payne and William Scott, owners of seines, to fish among the islands. The team of Samuel Soverhill was taken, and in the wagon went Isaac, James, and Joel Soverhill, Simon Bennett, and Vincent Mathews. Arriving by dark at the lake, the party embarked in a boat with the seine, and while engaged in setting it saw unmistakable indications of a rising storm. Unable to make the mainland, they stopped upon one of the islands along the shore, and found upon it but one semblance of a habitation,—a log shanty, in which were a man and his wife. Hungry, they were provided with the best the place afforded,—*canaille* mixed with water and boiled, and boiled corn. The floor constituted their bed. On the second day they reached another island, and here the fare was varied by boiled chestnuts and corn and a chicken, which was killed and prepared. The family did for their unexpected guests all that their poverty of resource would allow, and on the evening of the fourth day the weather had so far moderated as to allow of return. No

mention is made of having taken any fish on this expedition, and, as evidence of the impression made upon at least one of the party, it may be said that Joel Soverhill, then fourteen years of age, never returned to the scene of this adventure till ground was broken on the Sodus railroad.

THE ORIGIN OF SPIRITUALISM.

The hamlet of Hydeville was a notoriety for being the birthplace of what is denominated spiritualism. Experience in all ages has shown that there is no creed without believers, and no delusion without its dupes. The saying that "murder will out" is accepted as truth, and the excitement attending the supposed discovery of crime was shrewdly turned to account, and avarice preyed upon credulity.

John Fox and family, consisting of his wife and five children, came out and settled originally on the place of John J. Smith, his brother-in-law. He later removed to Hydeville, rented a dwelling and a shop, and pursued his trade of blacksmithing. Mr. Fox was reputed honest and industrious, and his wife was a hard-working woman. Two girls of the family, Margaret and Catharine, and Elizabeth Fish, their niece, happened to hear a mysterious rapping on the night of March 31, 1849, and seemed to be badly frightened. The rappings were continued, and a system of communication devised by the mother, who was easily imposed upon, led to the revelation that one John Bell had killed a peddler and buried his body in the cellar. The news spread, and persons began to dig in the earth. Water was struck and, flowing freely, prevented further investigation. Several hundred persons went over from Newark. The next day after the manifestations full a thousand people had assembled about the house, and, gathered in groups, discussed the origin of the sounds,—some ridiculing, others earnest to investigate the matter. The unexpected success following the movement emboldened the girls to persevere, and early in May they removed to Rochester and gave public exhibitions, which were reported over the country, and took the name "Rochester Rappings." What is not understood is referred to the supernatural, hence intercourse with the departed was asserted, and "mediums" came upon the stage. The Fox sisters gave the cue, others took up and improved upon it, till apparitions, voices, and handwritings were imposed upon their audiences. Viewed impartially, we regard the origin of spiritualism by the Fox sisters as a ruse to astonish their mother, and the subsequent growth of the delusion as the play of cunning impostors upon feelings the most sacred. Whether recent exposures will end the deception or not, Hydeville, in all else obscure, is of lasting interest as the place of its beginning.

ORGANIZATION OF ARCADIA, ITS TOWNSHIP MEETINGS AND OFFICERS.

The territory now known as Arcadia originally formed the southwest portion of Sodus, which constituted the northeast township of Ontario county. Lyons was formed in 1811, and Arcadia was set off from Lyons on February 15, 1825. At the first town meeting held in and for the town of Arcadia, at William Popple's coffee-house in the village of Newark, on April 5, 1825, the following town officers were elected: James P. Bartle, supervisor; Theodore Partridge, town clerk; Hezekiah Dunham, Joseph Luce, and Andrew Finch, assessors; Hiram Soverhill, collector; Samuel Soverhill and Joseph Mills, overseers of the poor; Henry Cronise, Edmund T. Aldrich, and Durfee Sherman, commissioners of highways; Hiram Soverhill, William Terry, and James McCain, constables; Caleb P. Lippett, Artemus Doane, and John L. Kip, commissioners of common schools; George W. Scott, A. Doane, and Joseph A. Miller, inspectors of common schools. Forty-nine road districts were formed, and as many overseers were elected. The keeping of the town poor was sold at auction to the lowest bidder, Abraham Loper, whose offer was one hundred and ninety-nine dollars. Experience, or cheaper provision, reduced the cost on the year following to one hundred and forty-three dollars, bid by Peter Foster; and in 1827 Mr. Loper again took the contract for one hundred and fourteen dollars. This low rate argues few paupers and cheap fare. At the first meeting Samuel Soverhill was voted to be poundmaster, and a pound was directed to be built near his place. At a meeting held on May 25 following, Rufus A. Roys was elected marshal to take the enumeration of legal voters, and on November 7, at the first election held in the town since its organization, Truman Hart received three hundred and fifty-seven votes for senator, and Ambrose Hall and A. Kip had respectively three hundred and thirty-three and three hundred and forty-one votes for members of assembly. At the gubernatorial election, held April 17, 1826, the party sentiment was shown by a vote of one hundred and forty for De Witt Clinton and one hundred and sixty-eight for Wm. B. Rochester. In August, 1835, James Snow and Theodore Partridge being justices, a fire-company was appointed by them, and the supervisor to take charge of a fire-engine which they had upon their hands. Most of those appointed declined to serve, and the record is silent as regards the disposition made of the engine. The following is a list of those who have served

the town as supervisors since its organization: James P. Bartle, Joseph A. Miller, Esbon Blackmar, James Mills, Jr., Silas Peirson, Vincent G. Barney, Ezra Platt, Abraham Fairchild, Benjamin G. Price, George H. Middleton, Geo. C. Mills, George W. Scott, George Howland, James S. Crosby, Clark Mason, James D. Ford, Albert F. Cressy, Elon St. John, J. D. Ford, O. W. Hyde, Charles C. Chadwick, George Sheldon, Henry J. Peirson, Charles W. Stewart, Jacob P. Lusk, E. K. Burnham, and James Miller.

SURFACE, SOIL, SCHOOLS, FARMS AND VILLAGES.

The surface is much diversified by drift-ridges, basins, and valleys. The principal stream is Mud creek, which flows east through the town, north of the centre, and receives a few unimportant tributaries. The soil is very fertile, and experience proves that cultivation, by accelerating the process of disintegration and decomposition of the clay and loam, tends to increase fertility. Gypsum exists in the southwest and marl near the centre. Timber has been swept off; whatever remains is valuable. School districts have been multiplied till conveniences have been secured to all. The preponderance of teachers has been of females. The area of the town is thirty thousand nine hundred and forty-four acres, which is given to agriculture. Diversity of surface has rendered grazing and grain-growing equally profitable, and extensive effort is put forth in these channels. Winter wheat is raised in considerable quantities, as are oats, corn, barley, and potatoes. Apple-orchards are numerous and profitable. Tobacco and peppermint are grown to a noticeable extent. Changes of methods with increased machinery have given the farmer command of his fields, and Arcadia is famed for agricultural wealth. The farm-buildings are capacious, and substantial rail, board, and stone fences divide the fields, and commodious barns shelter the stock. In the early days it was common to see from eight to ten men mowing together on the flats of the Ganargwa, and like bands reaping with the sickle. Cradles were introduced by Thomas Crandall, who was also the maker of the wood-work on the old "Bull" plows. The country is not adapted to the use of reapers, yet there are many farms upon which they are profitably employed. The first reaper was a "McCormick," which attracted considerable attention, but the farmers adhered to the cradle until continued improvement had made the machines desirable. It is said that the first reaper in the town was owned by H. Cronise. The hamlets of Arcadia are Fairville, five miles north of Newark, Marbletown, in the southeast corner, Jessup's Corners, and Hydeville. Fairville contains a tavern, which brings the pioneer passer-by back to the olden time. Below, along the entire front, is room for seats in summer, and a balcony extends above. Vestiges of red paint indicate a former coating, and here and there old, unpainted houses recall the past. In the midst of this is life and freshness, and two churches, one a handsome brick, mark the prevalence of religious influences. Marbletown formerly contained a church, which has been removed to Newark. The place is occupied chiefly by farmers.

NEWARK.

Newark, including Arcadia, is located on the Erie canal, about one mile south of the depot of the New York Central Railroad. It is pleasant of location, conveys the idea of roominess, has a number of fine residences, an unusual number of churches for its size, and the walks are finely shaded in summer by rows of ornamental trees. The Newark of to-day is the consolidated villages of Miller's Basin and Lockville,—the former changed in name to Newark and the latter to Arcadia, or East Newark. The construction of the Erie canal gave rise to the village. John Spoor was an early settler where East Newark now is, as early as 1800. Nicholas Stansoll, the pioneer of Lyons, succeeded Spoor at that date, and became the proprietor of the lands upon which the village has grown up. He died in 1817, and a son, William Stansell, inherited the village site. Mr. Stansell was a millwright, and at an early day erected a saw-mill near where the present grist-mill stands. The dam was constructed above, and water was conveyed by a flume. The canal being excavated and locks built, Stansell built a second saw-mill a few rods north of the middle lock, and dug a raceway around the three locks crossing at the lower lock, and gained a fine water-power. A political revulsion resulted in cutting off the supply from the canal, and the mill went down. Old Father Benton built a saw-mill a little west of the present grist-mill, and was aided by his son, Lewis J. Benton. In time timber grew scarce, and the mill was dismantled. Roderick Price located at Lockville and engaged primarily in merchandising, and carried on a considerable business buying and shipping grain. He employed William Stansell and one White to put up a grist-mill near the saw-mill of the former. The first kiln of brick in the town was burned by John Drum for Price's mills. This structure was built six stories in height, and ran by water-power furnished by the canal. A grant was obtained from the legislature authorizing Price to tap the canal at the head of the middle

JAMES E. BRIGGS.

The ancestors of J. E. Briggs came over in the Mayflower. The qualities which induced them to come to the "stern and rock-bound" coast have made their descendants prominent and respected. Amasa Briggs and Rhoda Wright were the parents of James Wright Briggs, the father of James E. Briggs. J. W. Briggs was united in marriage to Elvira Hatch in 1831. She was known in life as a woman of noble nature and kind disposition, and died in 1866, leaving a family of seven children, of whom James E. Briggs was the next to the eldest, and the eldest of six brothers.

He was born April 22, 1835, at Williamstown, Vermont, and when but eleven years of age and in attendance at a district school, resolved to acquire a liberal education, and to study for the law. He told no one of his intention, but his constant progress indicated some cherished design. In the classes he had no superior, and meanwhile began the study of Latin in secrecy. At the age of sixteen he began the academic and college preparatory course, and while he was not brilliant he was far above the average. The schools attended were Randolph Academy, the Barre Academy, and Newberry Seminary and Collegiate Institute. Study was attended by good health and supported by an excellent constitution. In November, 1856, when prepared to enter the Junior class in an eastern college, he was solicited to assume the duties of principal in the Arsenal Street High School, at Watertown, Jefferson county, New York. The position was honorable and valuable, as is attested by the fact that there were forty applications for the place.

A recommendation being required, President Cushing, of Newberry, certified substantially as follows:—"Under my tuition four years; a Christian, and very thorough in mental and physical discipline." The place was obtained, and school opened in December, 1856, with three assistants and two hundred and fifty pupils. The year's close found him with seven assistants and five hundred and thirty pupils. A liberal increase of salary during the stringent times of 1857 induced him to abandon his design of graduating, and to postpone his study of the law. Five years went by and the fall of 1861 had come. On July 30, 1858, he had married Miss Marcia Hebard, of Randolph, Vermont, and when the call for troops was made, and the Ninety-Fourth New York Infantry was forming in Jefferson county in September, 1861, himself and his noble wife agreed that it was their duty to make the sacrifice and for him to enter the army. Another took his place in the old school, now in the zenith of its prosperity, and he began to recruit a company. No bounties were offered. Patriotism was the only appeal. He had a house and lot, the representative of five years' savings. They were sold,



J. E. BRIGGS.

and, with the acquiescence and desire of his wife, every dollar was devoted to recruiting his company. Finally, the end was reached, and he was mustered in as Captain of Company H, Ninety-Fourth Infantry. Some time was passed in barracks at Sackett's Harbor. His ability to organize and to discipline was so manifest that promotion was tendered and declined for the time, out of deference to the wishes of his men, who were largely old pupils in whom he had peculiar interest. In March, 1862, he left for the front with his regiment, leaving his brave and patriotic wife with a child of twenty-two months behind. The special train on the Hudson River Railroad jumped the track at Tivoli and fell into the river. Captain Briggs was one of the number injured, and was left at the New York City Hospital. In a week he could hobble about, and at once got transportation for what men could go, and rejoined the regiment at Washington. The command were ordered on duty at Alexandria, and the captain was detailed as Provost Marshal of the city. McClellan's army was passing through the city, and his duties knew little cessation for five to six weeks. The place was unhealthful, and this, added to over-exertion, so exhausted him that one day in April, 1862, he lost all consciousness, and he awoke to reason to find ten days elapsed, and himself recovering from typhoid fever. In six weeks he could travel, and was furloughed for thirty days. He returned in twenty to take part in an expected battle up the Shenandoah Valley. The regiment had been ordered to join the corps of McDowell, which did not at the time engage. Captain Briggs was put on regimental and general court-martial duty until August, 1862, when chronic diarrhoea, following the fever, so reduced him that the brigade surgeon urged him, if he would save his life, to resign. He finally yielded, and for eight months was in a critical condition. In October, 1873, he had so far recovered as to permit attendance at the Albany Law School, where he graduated in May, 1864, when he came to Newark, Wayne County, and entered upon the practice of law. In this he has been uniformly successful. No office-seeker nor aspirant for place outside his calling, he seeks therein to excel. He is in the prime of life and the head of a large family. He has gathered about him the larger portion of his own and his wife's relatives. He has been for several years attorney for the Ontario Southern Railroad. He has never undertaken a case not meritorious, and is seldom deceived as to its bearings. His practice is large and prevents the exercise of social qualities. He has an aptitude for mechanics and delights in mechanical contrivances, being in his way an inventor, and has obtained patents. A patriot, a kind parent, and a good lawyer, Mr. Briggs is deserving of the success which grows with his efforts and promises high honors in the future.



RES. OF J. E. BRIGGS, ESQ., NEWARK, NEW YORK.

lock, and an underground sewer conducted water to where it could be made available. Price sold to Lamareaux and Grant, both deceased.

The Lusk, elsewhere named, were the proprietors of the site of Newark. In May, 1820, Joseph Miller, of Herkimer county, took the contract to build one and a fourth miles of the canal, and purchased of Jacob P. Lusk a tract of one hundred acres, a portion of which, at Mr. Miller's direction, was surveyed and platted by the local canal engineer, Hiram Tibbett. Mr. Miller supposed a basin would be constructed at this point, and, furnishing water-power, would make the locality a proper village site. Bringing on his family, he occupied the old-fashioned frame house still standing and used as a residence by Mr. Lay, a later merchant of the village. North of the canal about four acres were laid off. The main street crossed the canal as at present, and extended southward as Vienna street. Leaving a line of lots next the canal, a street ran parallel with it, the portion westward being designated Canal street, while that east of Vienna street was known as Palmyra street. Another street, southward, was laid off as Miller street, and the next south and on the south line was Bartle street. The east boundary-line was Norton street. This plat was to be transferred in use from a wheat-field to the abode of the tradesman and professional man. All about the stumps stood thickly; there were low, wet places, and an orchard of thrifty apple- and peach-trees occupied what is now a portion of the village. Eastward was the original forest, through which only foot-paths led, with here and there small farm improvements and primitive log houses. The owners of lands lying next the village were Bostwick and Aldrich on the north, and Colonel Bailey and Cyrus S. Button on the south. A public square was laid off on the east side of Vienna street, and is now adorned with handsome trees. Lots were offered for sale, and purchasers paid from thirty dollars upwards. But a half-dozen houses were built during the first year. On lot numbered 28 on the plat Mr. Miller erected a warehouse, and across the street on the same side of the canal James P. Bartle erected a building and opened a store. Under the firm-name of Bartle, Morton & Co. a large business was done in the purchase of grain and the sale of goods. Benjamin H. Kip built houses on Nos. 27 and 15. A small tavern-stand was built and kept by a Mr. Barney. The building, to which additions have been made, stands on Main street, and is in use as a grocery. The present banking-office of Messrs. Perkins & Peirson stands upon the lot. Dr. Richard P. Williams moved in, and, purchasing a lot, engaged a carpenter named Corbin to erect the house on Main street, east side, now the residence of Dr. Pomeroy. Dr. Williams was followed by Dr. Button, who located in the new place. A third physician, Dr. Terry, came in and built a frame north of Dr. Williams' residence. This was beyond the log era, and the dwellings were mainly of two stories, as were the public buildings.

In 1825, George W. Scott, a bachelor, came to Newark, and boarded with Dr. Terry. He was the first attorney to locate at the village, and was the first justice of the peace. Joseph Miller, Jr., still a resident of Newark, married Louisa Fletcher, and his father, the village proprietor, built him a house on the west side of Main street, opposite his own residence. This was the first marriage among the villagers. Allen Miller was the first child born in the place. It was some time ere a death occurred, and the place was reputedly healthy. Persons moved in from time to time, and small frame houses were erected. Tradesmen of all classes were soon represented, and the village was under good headway. We have briefly noted the early tavern; it was a two-story structure, and stood on the corner of Canal and Main streets. It was later known as the Eagle Hotel. Jacob Wright and Hutchinson, and Vincent G. Barney, were of the early landlords. On the north side of the canal stood a tavern kept by Caleb Tibbett. Other landlords were Terry, Porter, James Kent, Andrew Vanderhoof, Hiram Rockefeller, and one Colwell; with him it was destroyed by fire. A third hotel was built by Langley near the east canal bridge. It was burned in 1828. A new one was erected, and passed through many hands. A hotel was erected at Lockville, and kept in 1827 by Abner Bannister, Esq.; remodeled and added to, it is yet in use. Two hotels have been erected at the railroad station, one by Gideon Lewis, and the other by Langdon. In Newark there was a house built, and known as the Temperance House; it was kept by Dr. Nichols. A handsome brick building on the west side of Main street next the canal was built by Joseph Chipps, and is now run by W. W. Bacon as the Newark Hotel.

Philip Lusk is remembered as an early store-keeper, who carried on in connection an ashery. He exchanged goods for ashes, and shipped potash eastward. On the old school-house lot is a pile of ashes, which marks the original site. A second ashery was operated in a structure built for a chair-factory. It was worked by Rockwell Stone, who kept a store in connection. His successor was Albert F. Cressy, who opened the first hardware-store in the village. James Blakely was the second hardware merchant. Cronise & Co. are and have been leading hardware dealers for a number of years. There were two tanneries in East Newark, both of which stand unoccupied. A shoe-shop and tannery were operated for-

merly by Messrs. Brown, Doolittle & Baldwin. The place is now known as Zeir's.

The first blacksmith in Newark was James T. Kip. One of the earliest blacksmiths was Roger Benton, known as a Methodist preacher. His shop stood near the present residence of John W. Benton, his son. A black-cherry-tree standing on the walk indicates the old site. Rev. Benton passed his life on the place, and it was by him that the original plat of the Newark cemetery was donated to the village. In that cemetery, now thickly settled by those who know of no removal, lie many of the old pioneers, and the place is hallowed by its recollections and associations. Jacob P. Groat, at what was called Groat's Corners, was a third early blacksmith, and by him was the store of Philip Lusk.

Among prominent builders were George Canoure, who erected the Presbyterian church; Peter P. Coher, one of the first carpenters and joiners; and Mr. Babcock, who built the second Methodist Episcopal church, now known as Washington Hall.

In early days store-keeping allied with its other occupation, to utilize the trade which took the place of cash. We have named Bartle, Norton & Co. and Rockwell Stone as early store-keepers. They were succeeded by Esbon and Ransom Blackmar from Green county. These men, brothers, carried on business in the building now in use as Williams' grocery. They bought and shipped grain, and did a business which marked an era in Newark's prosperity. A line of teams as many as fifty in number have been seen waiting their turn to unload; and the canal, with packets and freight-boats, gave a life and animation to the scene which shows a present contrast. James G. Ford and E. T. Grant were successors of Bartle & Co., and also carried on a large business. W. Kenyon, O. H. Allerton, E. B. Doane & Co., Gray, Bill & Co., and A. G. Danielson, of Newark, and Jesse Owen & Co., L. L. Rose & Co., and R. Price were business men in Lockville some forty years ago.

In the line of manufacture several enterprising men have begun and carried on considerable business. In an early day John Daggett began the manufacture of carding-machines, in a small shop south of the Methodist Episcopal church on Main street. He sold out at this place, built him a furnace, and, employing as many as forty hands, dealt heavily in iron castings. He continued in business till the war; went south, was detained there, and, returning, had partially resumed manufacture, when he was taken ill, and died. The furnace was converted into an agricultural-machine shop, and run as such by Samuel R. Tracey. A second shop was run by Gordanier & Co., and is now conducted by Philip Snyder. In the early day a furnace was carried on by sons of Philip Lusk. It stood on the north bank of the Erie canal, near the bank, a little west of the Newark Hotel. Messrs. Vaughn & Mandeville erected a building at Groat's Corners, and started a furnace and machine-shops, carrying on a miscellaneous business in farm implements. Successors were Wilber & Son, then Joseph Wilber. Messrs. Gilson & Jessup conducted an agricultural-machine shop in Arcadia. They were burned out during the winter of 1837, and, rebuilding, once more started in business. They made a specialty of thrashing-machines, and besides these had straw-cutters, turnip-slicers, and a variety of manufactures.

In canal days, when the business of States passed along the channel, there were numerous meat-shops, which did a thriving trade. The first meat-vendor was named Filkins, who began with a portable shop, which was wheeled from place to place as desired. It soon gave way to a fixed locality. The first jewelry-shop was carried on by Mr. Hotchkiss, and Mrs. Electra Partridge opened the first millinery-shop.

James P. Bartle was the first postmaster in Newark, and had his office on the corner of Main and Canal streets. His successors, in order of their terms of service, were Dr. Williams, E. T. Grant, Theodore Mensen, Daniel Lusk, R. Lord, Hiram Clark, Elias W. Ford, Joel H. Prescott, and Clark Phillips. In 1827, Luther Hutchinson opened the first livery-stable, and, running a line of stages to Geneva, carried the mail. He began with one horse, then a span, and two span, and finally became one of the largest stage proprietors of his day. The first omnibus owned in Newark, and run to the station, was the property of Luther Finley.

The first school-house in Newark was a cheap frame, built upon a site donated by Jacob Lusk. The house was sold by the district, and stands on Washington street, in use as the joiner-shop of William H. Freer. The next building was a two-story frame, built by Joseph Miller, Sr., on the east side of Miller street. It was known as Marvin Hall. The lower room was in use for school and church purposes, and the upper for a Masonic lodge. A Mr. Brown was teacher in this school for several years. A third house, built of stone, stood near the present brick building on the corner of Church and Charles streets. Cornelius Horton was teacher here in 1832. A house was built in Lockville, and in 1832 Philander Dawley was a teacher. In 1837, Mr. Dawley was carrying on a school in the basement of the Baptist church. For a number of years select schools flourished,

and no less than five were in session at the same time. Mr. Dawley was engaged in 1839 to teach in the stone school-house, and remained till the spring of 1843. He first graded the school, having for assistants Clara Gardiner and Polly Marvin. In 1843, the enrollment was over three hundred. The morning work was pen-mending and copy-setting, and credit-marks were given to stimulate emulation, and each evening the roll was formally called.

Religious societies were formed, and the Methodists, taking the precedence, put up a small house on the present cemetery grounds, and on building a second structure disposed of the first as a dwelling. The organization dates back to 1805, with Rev. Roger Benton as its first minister. The Presbyterians were the second denomination, and organized at the village primitive school-house in the spring of 1825.

The interests of education have been paramount with the citizens of Newark, and they have spared neither time or means to promote them. On the 9th of March, 1824, according to previous announcement, a meeting was held at Barnes' hotel to organize a society to secure a library for general circulation. Seven trustees were chosen, and comprised the leading men of the village. These were James P. Bartle, Joseph A. Miller, Richard P. Williams, John S. Keep, Artemus Doane, Cyrus S. Button, and Joseph Miller. Books were procured, and, under proper regulations, circulated. There are at present a number of the old volumes in the union school library, to which they had been conveyed on a dissolution of the society.

NEWARK FROM 1838 TO 1844.

The evidences of progress and the attractions of contrasts are happily shown by a glance at the village, its condition and business, after a lapse of years. In May, 1838, David M. Keeler began to edit the *Wayne Standard* in a room over Messrs. Gray, Bill & Co.'s store, on the north side of Palmyra street. A. T. & H. Blackmar, Jesse Owen & Co., E. B. Doane & Co., L. L. Rose & Co., J. S. Crosby, and R. Price were engaged in the sale of dry-goods, groceries, and hardware. L. L. Rose & Co., Jesse Owen & Co., and R. Price, at Lockville, and Gray, Bill & Co., and Esbon Blackmar, of Newark, operated in the purchasing of wheat. The prices current on August 4, 1838, were, for wheat one dollar and thirteen cents, corn sixty-three cents, oats twenty-eight cents, dried apples one dollar, potatoes seventy-five cents, butter, per pound, fourteen cents, cheese seven, and eggs ten cents per dozen. Two hardware-stores were in operation, one by D. B. Blakesley, just north of Bartle, Ford & Grant's store, and A. F. Cressy & Co., who made a specialty of stoves. M. H. Tuttle was keeping a drug-store, and next door was the leather-store of Maline Miller. E. Mighells, Jr., and J. G. Soverhill were tailors, in a room over the store of A. G. Danielson. L. N. Straw, at Lockville, was engaged in the same business. Samuel R. Tracy manufactured carriages and sleighs at a shop on Canal street, and A. Anson had a paint-shop two doors above the drug-store. Willis Brownell carried on a blacksmith-shop on the bank of the canal, near the livery-stable of Payne, Whiting & Co. The American Eagle, repaired and refurnished with a bar, supplied with a variety of liquors, was kept by V. G. Barney, and Mr. Peck carried on a select school in the third story of Mighells' building. C. S. Button, E. H. Rockwood, and Philip L. Jones practiced medicine, and George W. Scott was attorney-at-law. Firms formed and dissolved, parties came and went, private and public buildings went up at intervals, and population steadily increased. The question of incorporation was discussed, but this action was far in the future. A brick building, the first of its class, was erected in 1836 by Esbon Blackmar, and it is the present residence of Orrin Blackmar. The first brick block was built about the same time, by Eleazer Mighells and John Church. The enlargement of the canal gave renewed interest to the villages along its route, and the local contractors were Andrew Lamareaux, of East Newark, and Goodrich, of Lyons. Locks were built contemporarily by Messrs. Hecox & Beaumont, of the last-named village.

Rev. G. R. H. Shumway, speaking of Newark in 1844, wrote, "The population of Newark, including East Newark, was about eighteen hundred. As of buildings, private residences, public buildings, and the general appearance of the place, it was in marked contrast with the present. No railroad had been built near the place; packets and freight-boats on the canal, and the cumbersome stage, were means of travel and transportation. There was no electric telegraph nor lines of express, and news was brought by packet and stage. There were in the village five places of worship, the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Reformed Dutch, and Universalist. The Methodist building was removed to its present site, and is known as Washington Hall. The Presbyterian building was taken down. The grounds adjacent to the old church were a neglected common, without shade-trees, traversed by paths and carriage-ways, and open to cattle, sheep, and swine. Where now stands the Union school building was the well-known old stone school-house, familiar to some now living as a memory of 'forty years ago.' About 1847 the park was graded, inclosed, and planted to shade-trees. At the same time the grounds since known as Willow Lawn cemetery

were opened, graded, and otherwise much improved under the supervision of Stephen Culver, Esq., to whom the community are indebted for valuable services in erection of church and school and the general improvement of the village."

PROMINENT MEN OF NEWARK.

While the sum of the units constitutes the number, there are those who are highly regarded from the places they have filled. A few of these are briefly noted. There was James P. Bartle, whose name is found associated with every enterprise, commercial and social. He was the pioneer merchant and traded heavily, purchasing produce, chiefly wheat, carried on a distillery, and, serving repeatedly as town supervisor, was finally elected to the assembly. A son, Andrew Bartle, is an extensive lumber-dealer. The Blackmars, Esbon and Ransom, were also the leading merchants of their time. Esbon Blackmar served as assemblyman and was sent to Congress. He became an extensive land-owner in Michigan, and was the original proprietor of the site of Hillsdale. He was held in high estimation in private and public life.

Joseph and Elijah Miller were owners of considerable land, and early business men. The former engaged in the hardware business with John Cronise, his son-in-law, who still conducts the store. Mr. Miller yet survives, the oldest pioneer of the village.

Eliab Grant and James D. Ford dealt heavily in the purchase and shipment of grain. Grant died in 1865. Ford erected the block that bears his name, and is a present influential resident of the village. Lyman Sherwood was a principal and leading lawyer of Newark; moved to Lyons, where he was elected county judge. George W. Scott, the pioneer lawyer of the village, removed to Albany and finally to Washington, where he died at the age of about eighty years.

George Middleton was one of Newark's best lawyers. He served as county judge and surrogate; removed to Syracuse and there died. Clark Mason came from Connecticut and settled in Newark. He was elected county clerk and moved to Lyons, where he now resides. Stephen K. Williams, son of Richard P. Williams, is a native of the village, a lawyer of good practice and reputation; he has twice been called to serve as senator, and is a present resident of the village.

George Norton was an early teacher, studied law, served as judge, and continues in practice. J. D. Steele, well known as the author of valuable text-books, was a teacher of the schools in Newark, and raised the union school to the excellent reputation it continues to hold. Among physicians were R. P. Williams, Caleb Button, Doane, Terry, and Rockwood of early date, and later are Drs. Pomeroy, for many years connected with the medical society of the county and serving as its president, the Segrist brothers, Parsons, and Van Dusen. The men of wealth to-day are Fletcher Williams, long known as a safe banker, Dr. Thomas, and Lyman Cruthers. Of pioneers are Jacob Schaurman, aged eighty-three; Joseph Miller, eighty; John Poucher, eighty-one; Gilbert Berry, eighty-two; Mr. Williams, eighty-three; and Allerton, Trowbridge, and Freer; the first named being about ninety. The construction recently of the Sudus Point Railroad has been of marked benefit to the village. Fine buildings have been erected, both public and private. Of private residences there are those of Messrs. Keener, Robinson, Coventry, and Groat. Of blocks there are Stewart's, Hackett's, Ford's, Odd-Fellows', and Sherman's. The Newark Hotel, the union school building, and the church are prominent objects. There is a population of about three thousand, and as regards stores, groceries, and shops, banking-offices, printing-offices, schools, and churches, Newark is well supplied. Many families have moved in from farms, and the community is quiet, industrious, and intelligent.

INCORPORATION OF NEWARK.

Newark, including Arcadia, was incorporated on July 21, 1853. The first meeting for the election of officers of the village was held pursuant to notice on the 24th day of January, 1854, at the Newark Hotel, kept by Andrew Vanderhoof. The inspectors of election were James P. Bartle, Ezra Pratt, and Ezra L. Chadwick. At this election there were seventy-seven votes polled. Five trustees were elected, viz.: John P. Sahler, James W. Perrington, James D. Ford, John Daggett, and George H. Middleton. Stephen Culver was elected clerk; Fletcher Williams, treasurer; Henry Lusk, collector. The first assessors were David W. Lamareaux, Charles Tenbroeck, and Albert F. Cressy. Three street commissioners were chosen, viz.: John Haight, Hiram Bells, and Samuel R. Tracy. These parties served till March, when, on the 8th of the month, the charter election was held, at which two hundred and thirty-two votes were polled.

At this election John Daggett and the others of the temporary board were re-elected to serve one year, as were the treasurer and collector. The assessors were D. Lamareaux, Solon Taylor, and E. Darwin Smith. The new street commissioners were John Haight, Benjamin Wright, and Thomas Palmer. Willis Brownell was duly elected poundmaster. The board of trustees met on May 13, at the office of George H. Middleton, and chose John Daggett for president.

The territory embraced within corporation limits was divided into three wards, with street districts to correspond. The first "complaint was entered against the occupancy of a slaughter-house on the old ashery lot north of the canal," and the occupants were duly notified to discontinue their business in that locality. Laws and ordinances were passed at a meeting held March 23, 1855. The village records show an attention to sidewalks, and a vote of thirty-six for gravel to seventeen for plank walks attests the desire for permanent improvement. In regard to fire apparatus, buildings, and cisterns, the population was nearly equally divided, the appropriations being carried by a vote of eighty-seven for to eighty-four against. In 1863 and 1864 an incendiary, or a band of them, endangered property, and set fire to the store of William C. Thomas on July 9 of the former year, and to the building of Orrin Blackmar and William C. Thomas on March 17 of the latter. A reward of five hundred dollars was offered for apprehension, but without result. An appropriation was made in 1866 for a "lock-up." The president of the board of trustees, acting under their instruction, in 1868 agreed with Messrs. Ford & Sherman that the latter should build a suitable lock up, and have the same ready for use by September 1 of that year, and should rent it to the village of Newark for a term of five years at an annual rent of sixty dollars. The work was completed as contracted. The appropriations of 1869 were for the fire department, the improvement of public park, and for conviction of thieves and burglars, and reached the sum of one thousand dollars. The number of votes cast at the charter election of 1871 was four hundred and forty-seven, and in 1876 was four hundred and sixteen. The following have served as presidents from incorporation to the present: John Daggett, Joel H. Prescott, Durfee A. Sherman, James D. Ford, I. R. Chipps, John W. Benton, A. O. Lamareaux, W. C. Thomas, J. S. Cronise, Meade Allerton, A. C. Bartle, Harrison Van Auken, Oliver Crothers, Charles W. Stuart, Richard H. Palmer, Jacob Lusk, David F. Wilcox, J. T. Liggett, and John E. Stuart. The clerks for the same period have been O. H. Crosby, Joel H. Prescott, who served seven successive terms, A. D. Soverhill, G. L. Bennett, Edwin K. Burnham, Rollin E. Morse, Byron Thomas, James W. Ford, and E. E. Burleigh,—the present official.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Newark Engine Company, No. 1, had its origin in a meeting held on May 26, 1859, at Washington Hall, at which V. G. Barney was chairman and A. I. Bristol secretary. The following persons, residents of the western district of the village, were enrolled as volunteer firemen: Joel H. Prescott, C. T. White, P. W. Kenyon, William T. Barney, Haynes E. Judson, A. Campbell, W. T. Mundy, Valentine F. Miller, Watt P. Clark, A. Nilsson, Orrin Blackmar, Ira Pratt, James W. Ford, E. W. Hayes, N. Golden, S. W. Bloomer, A. H. Crosby, R. W. Roberts, Philip R. Weaver, R. S. Grant, L. B. Gardener, C. Mason, R. P. Groat, A. I. Bristol, E. Luce, E. D. Smith, H. H. Morse, Edwin Blackmar, D. H. Winans, S. W. Allerton, J. C. Palmer, George Filkins, Solon Taylor, H. K. Heydon, Peter McGregor, J. K. Clipps, H. F. C. Mayer, S. G. White, Rodney Booth, John M. Harmon, A. P. Hughson, P. A. Ackerman, B. F. Wright, A. C. Bartle, Warren S. Bartle, J. E. Robinson, William M. Bristol, Homer Bickford, Egbert Peer, and O. W. Harris. Accepted by the board of village trustees, they met on June 1 and elected Clark Mason foreman; Ira Pratt, assistant foreman; Joel H. Prescott, treasurer; and A. I. Bristol, secretary.

Arcadia Fire Company, No. 2, was formed at the same date, and as the names indicate the leading citizens of the district at a period when the fire-engines were of rude character and each had a personal interest in the suppression of a conflagration, they are given in this connection. William E. Olds was foreman; William G. Daggett, assistant foreman; Myron Owen, secretary; T. F. Horton, treasurer; and the following firemen: A. Cookingham, N. Drake, Morton Kemper, James Spoor, S. T. Probasco, G. R. Horton, C. B. Lusk, Frank Ogden, L. V. Tucker, H. O. Failing, James Woolson, George Crishman, Charles Hagerman, William Aldrich, George Hill, John Dillenbeck, Chet Phillips, John W. Taylor, Burgher Pulver, Grov. Young, Legrand Ogden, J. P. Drake, William Cookingham, William Cochran, Casper Bronk, John Patterson, Theron Spoor, A. D. and C. C. Lusk, John Lape, Ed. Aldrich, Nelson Drake, B. D. Sprague, Theodore Ashley, Henry Price, Stephen Hurterbice, John Rush, James Whitbeck, Gustavus Mills, H. R. Betts, Wesley Drake, N. E. Stebbins, and Moses Lamarcaux. John Matteson was appointed fire-warden. On March 29, 1859, two fire-engines had been purchased, at a cost to the village of three hundred and fifty dollars each, and Messrs. Sherman and Kemper were committee to purchase hose, hooks, and ladders, as accompanying apparatus. Three hundred dollars were appropriated for engine-houses, and E. T. Grant and Mr. Kemper were voted building committee, and obtained a five-years' lease of Ganargwa Hall from Messrs. Brown & Cressy. On June 3, 1862, the first official notice of the annual parade and review of the fire department was announced to take place on the 18th following.

On June 17 a hook-and-ladder company was formed, G. L. Bennett foreman,

with thirty members. In 1864, Joel H. Prescott was appointed chief engineer, with James D. Ford and John L. Mills assistants, and in 1872, John S. Cronise was appointed chief engineer, with Crosby Hopkins and R. W. Roberts as assistants. In 1874, Edwin K. Burn was chief engineer. The village authorities have rented engine-rooms, and have the original fire-engines in use,—the Newark being known for years as the "Deluge."

THE WAYNE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was chartered by the legislature of New York on May 12, 1836, and was organized in July following, at Newark, by the election of Hon. William Sisson as president, Theodore Partridge secretary, and Edmond B. Ball as treasurer. Among the directors chosen at that time were the above-named persons, together with Colonel J. P. Bartle, Hon. Esbon Blackmar, General V. G. Barney, Samuel E. Hudson, R. Price, J. A. Miller, and E. T. Grant. Of these Major J. A. Miller is the sole survivor. The president and secretary above named served until 1845, when they were succeeded by Samuel E. Hudson as president, and Fletcher Williams as secretary. The latter, owing to a domestic affliction at that time, served but a short period, and was succeeded by Joseph A. Miller, who held the office till 1854, when Joel H. Prescott succeeded, and served until the final dissolution of the society. Successive presidents were Jacob P. Lusk, James P. Bartle, and Joseph A. Miller, who was president at the close of the business.

The first policy was issued on July 26, 1836, to Zerah L. Blakesley, and from that time forward a good and prosperous business was done, affording cheap and reliable indemnity, until the sudden multiplicity of new companies on the stock principle rendered the mutual plan unpopular. All losses had ever been promptly met and honorably adjusted. In 1867 it was resolved to discontinue the business and wind up its affairs. This was accomplished during the year, and in January, 1868, the secretary made his final report to the insurance department, and concluded in the following expression, "No claim now exists against the company. No assets of the company are deemed good. The business of the company is considered closed."

MASONIC AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

Newark Lodge, No. 83, on petition, was granted a charter on June 5, 1824. James P. Bartle was Master, Theodore Partridge, S. W., and J. C. Roberts, J. W. They had fairly got to work when the excitement against Masonry became so heightened that at a meeting held at their room, which was in what is now Morse's building, the question of giving back their charter was considered. A lodge was held in March, 1827, with fifteen members present. Nine voted to surrender the charter and six voted to hold on. They had on hand one hundred dollars; half of this they gave in equal amounts to the Methodist and Presbyterian societies, which were struggling to erect churches, and the other fifty dollars was donated to the American Bible Society. In 1838, the grand lodge was asked to return the warrant, and did so. Colonel Bartle had constructed in his house a room for lodge purposes, and here meetings were held at intervals for two years, and two or three persons were initiated. In 1840, the charter was returned. Ten years went by, and the lodge was revived at the room of the Sons of Temperance, on September 28, 1848. James P. Bartle was M.; Jno. Daggett, S. W.; Theo. Dickinson, J. W.; A. F. Cressy, Sec.; E. T. Grant, Treas.; Charles Hudson, S. D.; C. S. Button, J. D.; and Jacob Wright and John A. Hendrix, Stewards. The number of members was twenty-two, and this has been increased to one hundred. G. L. Bennett, who joined in 1849, is the present oldest member, and served as secretary for fifteen years. James P. Bartle served as master for a number of years, as did John Daggett. Other masters have been James D. Ford, Clark Mason, R. P. Groat, Richard White,—who died in office,—G. L. Bennett, C. P. Fanning, and Marvin I. Greenwood, the present officer. Thomas Langdon is S. W.; Winslow J. Peak, J. W.; C. G. Pomeroy, Treas.; J. S. Stever, Sec.; F. S. Peer, S. D.; and John B. Hay, J. D. The lodge was conducted with economy, as is shown by the purchase of moulds to run their own candles. It was vigilant, since it permitted no use of liquors to visiting members, and it was charitable, as it sent money to be employed for the benefit of prisoners taken by the pirates of the Barbary States. At the last organization, the lodge was without a hall. Many of the Masons were also Odd-Fellows, and, as the latter were fitting up a room, rented its use. On the erection of Ford's block, north of the canal, a room in the third story was secured, and, on June 24, 1875, consecrated to Masonic uses.

Newark Chapter, No. 117, received its original warrant on February 10, 1826. James P. Bartle was H. P., John Daggett, K.; Theodore Partridge, S. The warrant was destroyed by fire in 1859, and another issued instead on February 3 of that year. The officers were John Daggett, H. P.; D. P. Bostwick, K.; and Thomas Rowland, S.; C. G. Pomeroy is the present H. P. The number of members is one hundred and seventeen. Meetings were held in Masonic Hall, in the Allerton brick block, and now in the room of the lodge.

Newark Lodge, No. 196, I. O. O. F., was originally instituted at Newark on January 1, 1846, with James D. Ford as the first N. G. The lodge ceased to work in 1859, through loss occasioned by fire. Their building, completed and dedicated on March 27, 1849, was burned, together with the property of the lodge. On October 19, 1870, the lodge was instituted as *Newark Lodge, No. 250, I. O. O. F.*, with the following officers: C. G. Pomeroy, N. G.; W. S. Bartle, V. G.; H. F. C. Mayer, Sec.; and J. D. Ford, Treas. Besides these there were the following-named members who have succeeded C. G. Pomeroy as N. G., viz.: E. P. Soverhill, D. L. Ford, H. M. Shepard, L. S. Pratt, Solon Briggs, W. T. Millett, James Garlock, H. J. Peirson, S. Stuerwald, A. H. Vanderbilt, and C. E. Burleigh,—the latter now serving. The organization has of late been prosperous, and now enrolls one hundred and twenty members. The institution of the lodge took place in Corinthian Hall. On April 26 1876, their present hall, located in the third story of the Stever block, was formally dedicated with the usual ceremonies, and is the present place of assembly.

A lodge of *Good Templars* was organized and held their first meeting at Corinthian Hall on June 7, 1867. W. S. Drake was elected W. C. T.; Jennie E. Bostwick, W. V. T.; G. Shumway, W. S.; W. B. Taylor, W. F. S.; F. G. Bailey, W. T.; and C. F. Frear, W. M. Other officers were C. B. Kerr, R. Bond, Rev. D. D. Buck, and D. A. Pease. Like the Washingtonian and other temperance associations, they have had a temporary existence, beneficial in influence, yet from their brief duration the effect has been limited.

BANKING ESTABLISHMENTS.

There are at present two banking-offices in Newark, one being national, the other private, and each is held in good repute by the public.

The First National Bank of Newark is derived from the old bank of Newark, an individual enterprise originating at Palmyra as the Palmyra Bank. It was moved to Newark by Fletcher Williams, the veteran banker of the village, and with himself as president, and Lambert McCain as cashier, business was commenced in the store of Rockwell Stone, north of the canal. The building now in use, on the west side of Main street, was leased for a time, and on expiration of the lease was purchased, and has been continued as a bank building to the present. The First National Bank of Newark was organized in accordance with congressional enactment in March, 1864, with the following board of directors, viz.: Fletcher Williams, A. Ford Williams, Joseph A. Miller, Eliab T. Grant, Jr., Samuel S. Morley, and Anna D. Williams. Fletcher Williams was elected president, and has held the office to date. A. F. Williams was cashier till June 6, 1865, when he was succeeded by E. T. Grant, Jr., who resigned on April 1, 1869, and was followed by Byron Thomas, who has served till the present time. The bank has a capital of fifty thousand dollars and a surplus of ten thousand dollars, and transacts considerable business.

The banking-office of Messrs. Peirson & Perkins is located in the Stewart block, on the east side of Main street. S. S. Peirson & Co. began business in the Cronise block, moved to Canal street, and in 1871 to their present location. The present parties, Silas S. Peirson and Charles H. Perkins, are reliable and energetic men, and do a profitable and safe business.

THE PRESS OF NEWARK.

The first to publish a paper in Newark was Jeremiah O. Balch, who began the *Newark Republican* in November, 1829, and suspended its issue in 1831. The field remained unoccupied until June, 1838, when David M. Keeler began to issue *The Wayne Standard*. It was a paper of twenty-four columns and well printed. The first ten numbers contained exclusive reading matter, there being in Vol. I., No. 10, a single notice,—that of a Whig county convention to be held at Lyons, and the call was signed by Veniah Yeomans and J. K. Richardson. Mr. Keeler started out to advocate Whig principles, and took for his motto, "Where the standard of our country is planted, there foreign dominion shall never come." Advertisements soon made their appearance, coming from the leading business firms. The paper was purchased in August, 1839, by Barney T. Partridge, J. P. Bartle, and Stephen Culver, the latter of whom became the editor. The name was changed to the *New Egip*, and in January, 1840, sale was made to Norton, in whose hands it was suspended in May following.

During the month of July, Mr. Keeler once more resumed its publication under its original title of *The Wayne Standard*, and remained in charge till 1843, when he sold to H. L. Wenants, who discontinued it after a year's experience. Henry Fairchild purchased the material in 1850, and issued the *Wayne County Democrat* for a year, and sold to B. F. Jones, who conducted it for three years as *The Newark Journal*. George D. A. Bridgman was the village editor from 1854 till September, 1856, and designated the sheet as *The Newark Whig*. Charles T. White became the next proprietor, and rechristened it *The Newark Weekly Courier*, with neutral politics. Arthur White bought the office and continued

the paper till a sale was made to B. H. Randolph in 1864. A copy presents us with a thirty-two-column sheet, liberally supplied with advertisements, and "devoted to the interests of village and county." In 1869 Jacob Wilson became the publisher and editor, and after a year or two changed its politics to Democratic, and still continues its publication.

The Newark Union was started in 1872 as a Greeley campaign sheet, and on January 1, 1873, started out as a permanent publication under Democratic auspices, in an office on Palmyra street, with James Jones as proprietor and editor. The office was removed in January, 1876, to the Waverly block, where it continues to be published by its founder. The *Newark Union* is a twenty-eight-column paper, a favorite medium of advertisement and popular with all classes. It is a live local newspaper, filled with spicy narrative and concerns of village interest, and has that variety which suits the general reader. Free from assumption, the single polysyllable "Democratic" laconically expresses the politics of the editor and the directness of his purpose.

LUTHERAN ACADEMY.

Commandingly situated upon the summit of a large hill at East Newark is a fine brick edifice, which is seen for miles away, and attracts the attention of the tourist and the stranger. Its early history is involved in obscurity. A site of four and a half acres was purchased, and the erection of the building was begun by Henry Price. Subscriptions were slow of collection, and the work was left unfinished till the property was purchased by the German Lutherans, by whom it was completed, furnished, and, on September 3, 1873, opened as a collegiate institute, with Rev. Manz as president and Prof. Giese as principal. There were thirty-six students in attendance. The property was sold on June 26, 1876, to George Wagner, of Rochester, and at present remains unoccupied. It is contemplated to make a sale to the Missouri synod of the German Lutheran church, by whom an academy will be established. The structure is one that does credit to the place and has the appliances for successful education.

THE NEWARK UNION SCHOOL.

The old districts, Nos. 8, 9, 18, and 24, were united on May 3, 1849, and the consolidated district was known as No. 8. The preliminary meeting was held at the Universalist church. Clark Mason, Esq., was chosen chairman, and Joel H. Prescott clerk *pro tem*. The officers elected for the new district were Daniel Kenyon, district clerk; George Mills, Ruel Taylor, and George H. Middleton, trustees; and Henry Lusk, collector. In January, 1850, steps were taken to procure a building site. At this time Newark contained four hundred and seventy-two children between the ages of five and sixteen, under charge of George W. Thompson, Mrs. Cartwright, and Misses Prescott, Powell, Tenbroeck, and Dunsell. There were three school-houses,—a stone, a brick, and a frame. Each of the first was valued at six hundred dollars, and the last at one hundred dollars. There was a library of eight hundred and forty-three volumes, and the assessed value of property was one hundred and eighty-nine thousand and thirty-two dollars. Such was the outlook when six sites for a new building were proposed and severally examined. Choice fell upon the tract of land east of and adjoining the Presbyterian meeting-house, and then occupied by the old stone school-building. A two-story building was proposed, in size forty-four feet by sixty-six feet, and the following were named as building committee, viz.: George H. Middleton, Eliab T. Grant, Benjamin F. Wright, Stephen Culver, John Daggett, and Reuben Taylor. The contract was let to O. Bostwick for five thousand two hundred dollars, and the entire cost was seven thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars and seventeen cents. A bell was procured at a cost of nearly two hundred dollars, and on December 8, 1851, George Franklin was engaged as principal and Charles Foster as teacher. On September 18, 1854, C. M. Crittenden was principal, with Misses Shurman, Van Winkle, Filmore, Foster, Barhite, Gillespie, and Johnson assistants. Teachers were required to wait long for their wages, which were raised from three sources, viz.: public money, tax from exemptions, and the rate bill. Legislation had been active at this period, and, in conformity with the provisions of an act passed June 18, 1853, to provide for the establishment of union free schools, the trustees were, on March 7, 1857, petitioned to call a meeting to determine by vote whether such a school should be formed at Newark. Twenty-four prominent citizens signed the request. The trustees, Joel H. Prescott, Ruel Taylor, and Stephen Culver, gave notice, and at a meeting held on March 19, S. Culver offered the following resolution: "Resolved, that a union free school be established within the limits of district No. 8, in the town of Arcadia, pursuant to chapter 433 of the laws of 1853." On a vote taken on this resolution there were eighty-two for to nine against. The old board of trustees was continued, and, as a board of education, held their first meeting on March 20, 1857, at the office of Joel H. Prescott. Ruel Taylor was president; J. H. Prescott, clerk; Fletcher Williams, treasurer; and Joseph Aldrich, collector. The teachers fol-



Chas. G. Pomeroy M.D.

With a large and extensive experience, Charles G. Pomeroy has devoted his life to the advancement of his profession. He has sought by study and research to make available the acquisitions of the past, and, with greater resources, has acknowledged increased responsibility. He believes in earnest effort to seek scientific solutions for the various problems connected with medical practice, and affirms that the profession have created sanitary science. As a practitioner, a thinker, and a writer, the following outline of his life and character is in keeping:

Dr. Pomeroy, son of Aaron Pomeroy, of Northampton, Massachusetts, was born on February 22, 1817, at Pratt's Hollow, Madison county, New York, and of three sons was the oldest.

His father settled upon a farm in Farmington, Ontario county, whence, after a residence of nine years, he removed to another farm in the town of Canandaigua, three miles from the village, and upon it led a quiet and industrious life, and deceased on February 26, 1871.

The doctor early in life betrayed an inclination and aptitude for the profession, and whatever effort was made served as a necessary preparative course. When fourteen years of age, he became a student in Canandaigua academy, and later attended the Rochester academy. Then, entering the office of James Post & Son, at Canandaigua, he began the study of medicine as one enters a chosen and high calling. Three years of mental toil, of intellectual research, were followed by his admission to practice as a licentiate. Associated with Alexander McIntyre, Wayne County's leading physician, he pursued his career at Palmyra with commendable vigor and marked success.

In the year 1838 a removal was made to Fairville, town of Arcadia, in which he resided seven years, and then came to the village of Newark, where he still remains, enjoying the comforts of a good home, and the high estimation of the many whose recovery from the attacks of disease has been speedy and permanent.

He has been married twice. To his first wife, Mary A. Runyan, at Geneseo, Livingston county, on August 19, 1835. Mrs. M. A. Pomeroy died August 28, 1848, leaving a daughter, Eliza A., the wife of S. B. McIntyre, Esq., son of Dr. Alexander McIntyre. To his present wife Dr. Pomeroy was married on May 22, 1850. Mrs. Mary B. Pomeroy was the daughter of Eleazer Mighella,—one of Wayne's first settlers. A son by his present wife, Rhea Barton Pomeroy, honors the doctor as a graduate of Hamilton college, and is a present student-at-law.

During earlier years of practice, Dr. Pomeroy found his duties arduous and trying to health. Roads were ill constructed, services were required at all hours day and night. Three to four horses were kept in use, and there was no opportunity

for relaxation. Endowed by nature with a good physical constitution, and practicing the rules of health as he has inculcated them, he was enabled to maintain a regular ride of from six to twelve miles out from his home and office. Increasing calls for services demanding more local attention, he has confined his practice, save in a few exceptional cases, for the last fifteen years to a more limited area.

As a surgeon and physician, Dr. Pomeroy has held a leading position for many years, and has attained rank in his profession by capital operations in surgery of higher cases, involving full information and firm yet delicate manipulation. These cases have invariably resulted in success, which the medical fraternity have appreciated by his election and re-election for a number of terms to the presidency of the Wayne County Medical Society and to the same office in the Central New York Association. He is a prominent member of both the State and the United States medical associations.

Success in practice and rank in profession are the results of assiduous and laborious study, to which time not professionally employed is fully given. Addresses before the society and essays for the press indicate a pride in his profession and a desire to perfect himself in its requirements. Ardent in asserting the nobility and grandeur of a life devoted to the amelioration of suffering humanity, he has held its responsibilities and triumphs as second to none other. Emolument has been secondary, and the sick have been attended with cheerfulness when his only compensation has been their genuine gratitude.

In manner given to investigate, yet prompt to act; a friend as well as a physician; encouraging no false hopes of recovery, yet, in cases warranting, stimulating hope, courage, and cheerfulness with the utmost pains. In the presence of extreme cases he is ever cool, calm, and vigilant, inspiring confidence and winning high respect. The doctor has been a defense to the weak, and has saved many from the hand of the usurer. Charitable according to his means, his benevolence has been conferred worthily. A member of Masonic lodge, chapter, and commandery, his life has kept pace with their precepts. A Democrat in politics, he was the first to subscribe for a soldiers' family aid fund, and was one of the committee to collect and disburse contributions for this enterprise.

In person robust and healthful, he is active and vigorous. Life is enjoyed, and the associations of kindred and friends are appreciated. In habits, perfect. Without alliance with any organization requiring it, he is and has always been a strictly temperate man. Without being a member of any church, he is a believer in orthodox views of Christianity, and, regarding his profession as sacred, endeavors therein to epitomize the teachings of those sublime principles, liberty, charity, truth, and progress.

lowing Crittenden had been Marvin Van Winkle, in 1854; Luther M. Norton and C. P. Head, in 1855-56; and the first corps of free-school teachers were F. D. Hodgson, principal, assisted by E. Justin, E. Palmer, A. I. Barhite, E. Brownell, and Helen Prescott. Isaac Runyan served as janitor. The principal received a salary of six hundred dollars, and assistants were paid three and four dollars per week. A visiting committee was appointed during the fall of 1857, sixteen in number, and a part of these paid official visits semi-monthly to observe and report to the board. Mr. Hodgson was succeeded by G. Van Alstyne, B. C. Rude, E. N. De Graff, who continued from 1861 to 1862, and J. Dorman Steele, who taught from 1863 to 1866. Professor Steele aided in the establishment of an academic department, and rapidly advanced the reputation of the school by the ability displayed in the kind, degree, and classification of study. At the first Senior exhibition, held in March, 1865, Wellington Norton, of Mount Morris, delivered the valedictory address, entitled "Social Iceberg," a production esteemed worthy of publication. In 1865, a course of study was adopted in the academic department, and those completing it were entitled to a diploma signed by the faculty and board of education. The course of study covered four years. The first year was given to the common branches and book-keeping; the second year was for the languages; the third to geometry, chemistry, astronomy, intellectual philosophy, geology, anatomy and physiology, French, and German; and the senior year, first term, to trigonometry, French, and moral philosophy; second, to German, Butler's Analogy, and botany; and the third to logic and elements of Christianity. A teachers' class was formed at the Newark Free School and Academy. The regents of the university appointed this school as a place where instruction should be given in the "Science of Common-School Teaching." There was a class in constant existence during the school year of forty-two weeks. Members of this class received free admission to the regular course, and had the benefit of scientific lectures fully illustrated by the splendid and extensive apparatus of the institution. Mr. Steele has been of service to many a school by his "Fourteen Weeks in the Sciences;" and, on leaving Newark, was succeeded, on January 28, 1866, by J. Wilson, with Mrs. E. J. Holcomb, preceptress, till the close of 1868. O. B. Seagrave taught from 1869 to 1871. A. W. Norton followed, and on September, 1876, C. A. Peake became and is the principal. The present board of trustees is composed of Henry J. Peirson, president; Charles H. Perkins, secretary; and James Garlock. In the school report of date October 10, 1876, the receipt of school moneys was five thousand two hundred and seventy-seven dollars and two cents; disbursements, five thousand and eighty-nine dollars and four cents; and the total paid to teachers was four thousand and seventy-six dollars and fifty cents. The citizens of Newark may regard with pride their union school, whose past reputation has been excellent and whose present shows no diminution of interest.

THE CHURCHES OF NEWARK AND ARCADIA.

The number of churches which have originated in town and village indicate a union of immigrants from different localities, and a thoughtful consideration of religious truth. Diversity of faith in methods, with concord regarding means, is presumptive evidence of investigation. Of these organizations some are contemporary with settlement, others are of recent origin. The decadence of a church in one locality may arise from the removal of its members to another, where the work is strong and healthy. As settlement came westward, the Christian minister came with the tide. Church organizations were often premature, and for a time their existence is involved in doubt, but eventually they re-appear, and, in the face of every difficulty, push forward to prominence. The earlier services were held as indicated by the several church histories, and when the scarcity of cash, or its representatives, is realized, the struggles for life shown in the inception of societies are in some sense heroic. The settler was not particular as to methods of reaching the place of service, nor observant of ceremony when arrived. The voice of the speaker was endowed with power, and the chorus of song was filled with power. The age was in itself peculiar. Men won respect by their calling, and the impressions of divine truth were often of startling power. The denomination was a reserve force to gather like opinions, but the union churches exhibited a power which was in consonance with the hospitable feelings cherished by settlers for each other and for the new-comer. Varying as to periods of local formation, there are few denominations which cannot trace their ancestry to the beginning of this century.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

The First Presbyterian church of Newark was constituted by commissioners from the presbytery of Geneva—Reverends H. P. Strong and Francis Pomeroy, and Elders Enoch Wing and Ambrose Grow—on April 20, 1825, at a meeting held in the village school-house. Sixty-three persons became members at this organization. Of these, twenty-three were from the church in Phelps, at what

is known as Oak's Corners, thirty-seven from the church in East Palmyra, one from Ellisburg, and Mrs. Lucy Williams from a church in Bennington, Vermont. At its formation Arnold Franklin, Pliny Foster, and Theodore Partridge were made elders, and Arnold Franklin and John G. Kanouse, deacons. The following persons have served as elders: John G. Kanouse and Peter Cook, elected August, 1825; Arthur Doolittle, David Hotchkiss, Hiram Soverhill, and Justus Baldwin, February, 1829; Calvin G. White, April, 1831; Artemus Doane, Erastus Bent, and James H. Reeves, December, 1831; John N. Harder and L. S. Bristol, in 1836; A. G. Lamson and A. F. Cressy, April, 1844; Joseph Miller, Samuel R. Tracey, and Bailey D. Foster, in March, 1857; Stephen O. Bryant, Orrin Blackmar, and Silas S. Peirson, in September, 1867. The present elders are Joseph Miller, S. R. Tracey, A. G. Lamson, J. H. Reeves, A. F. Cressy, B. D. Foster, Orrin Blackmar, and S. S. Peirson. The present deacons are S. R. Tracey, A. G. Lamson, and J. P. Van Deusen. The trustees of the church and society are E. A. Edgett, Lewis J. Bryant, and E. K. Burnham. Of the pastors of this church, Rev. Alfred Campbell was the first installed, November, 1826, and dismissed September, 1828. He was commissioned by the Home Missionary Society to labor with this church, and was the sole instance of the reception of missionary aid by this church. Rev. Peter Kanouse succeeded to the pastorate, and was installed in September, 1828, and dismissed in 1830. Rev. James Boyle, a Canadian, served the church a brief period, during which a revival took place. He was a missionary, a revivalist, and in time became an anti-slavery lecturer, and finally engaged in the practice of medicine. Rev. Henry Snyder was employed as stated supply till 1832, and then succeeded by Rev. J. K. Ware, who officiated till 1835. Mr. Ware was afterwards several years in Burdette. In the spring of 1835 Rev. George W. Elliott was installed, and remained a year. A discrepancy in the records renders it difficult to account for the two following years; but in 1837 we find Rev. David Cushing, a man of talent and eloquence, acting as pastor, in which relation he remained till the fall of 1843, when the relation was dissolved, and the presbytery declared the pulpit vacant. In August, 1844, after a few months' temporary supply by Rev. H. L. Vaillie, of Seneca Falls, Rev. G. R. H. Shumway was employed, and held the position of acting pastor, reinstalled, for twenty-five years. During his ministry three hundred and eighty-eight members were added to the church. The Sabbath-school increased from sixty-seven members attending only during summer season to two hundred and forty-six constant through the year. Benevolent contributions increased from six hundred and sixty-seven dollars the first five years to three thousand eight hundred and thirty the last five years of his pastorate. He preached two thousand three hundred and thirty-one sermons, including two hundred and fifty-one abroad. Conducted burial-services of two hundred and sixteen persons, one hundred and thirty of whom were heads of families, and officiated at one hundred and seventy-five marriages. At his twenty-fifth anniversary, on behalf of the society, Hon. Stephen K. Williams presented him with one thousand eight hundred dollars, as a testimony of worth and usefulness. Following Mr. Shumway, and the only minister now living who has been settled over this church, was Rev. A. C. Sowell, now of Williamstown, Massachusetts; who began to supply the pulpit in January, 1870, was ordained and installed in October following, and resigned through failing health, and to the deep regret of the church, and was dismissed in November, 1872. Various supplies, including Rev. W. R. Young for a space of nine months, filled up the time, with no vacancy, till the employment of Rev. A. Parke Burgess, the present acting pastor, in March, 1874.

The meetings of this church during 1827-28 were held alternately at the village school-house and the school-house "near Samuel Soverhill's." The first meeting-house was built on the site now occupied, and was taken down to make room for the present building. That first house, finished in the fall of 1827, was of wood. It consisted of a porch with a small room over it, and an audience-room with sixty-two pews, four of which were removed to make room for two box-stoves. These pews were inclosed by doors and had high backs. The pulpit was semi-circular in form, mounted by the cushion still used on the lecture-room table, and on it was a Bible with Barnes' Notes,—the gift of George W. Scott, Esq. To build this church Elder Pliny Foster mortgaged his farm for the society to the amount of five hundred dollars, to wipe out all indebtedness. The foundation of the present house was laid in the summer of 1852, and slowly amid personal sacrifices it was brought nearly to completion, when one fearful night in June the flames reduced it to ashes. A society meeting was held July 4, 1853, and rebuilding was begun with some foreign aid, and the basement was occupied January 1, 1854. The church built and rebuilt cost the society about eighteen thousand dollars. It was enlarged and renovated in 1875, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars, with rooms for lecture, session, library, study, fuel, and audience. The building, imposing to view and ample in capacity, is an ornament to the village and an evidence of liberality. Five years were marked by revivals,—1831, when one hundred and eighty-eight were received; 1848, sixty-eight; 1854,

seventy-eight; and in 1874, eighty. From commencement one thousand and twenty-one have been received into the church, which now contains two hundred and eighty-seven members. Two original members are living,—Mrs. Dr. Williams and John Welcher. The oldest member is widow Taylor, living near the outlet. She is ninety-one years of age, lives alone in her house, reads her Bible, and waits her summons. The first records of the Sunday-school, of date 1814, give ten teachers and fifty-seven scholars. At present there are seven officers, twenty teachers, and two hundred and fifty-three scholars. There are nine hundred and sixty-five volumes in the library. S. Culver was superintendent in 1844, T. Partridge, assistant superintendent, A. F. Cressy, secretary, and J. C. Partridge, librarian. Mrs. C. Wright, a teacher in 1844 at the age of fourteen, is the only teacher now in the school then engaged. J. J. Washburn is superintendent, Wm. H. Nicholoy assistant and treasurer, Wm. Langdon secretary, and L. J. Bryant librarian.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF FAIRVILLE.

The organization of this church dates from 1860. Rev. Cushing, of Newark, had occasionally preached here in the school-house prior to the erection of the Methodist church, and afterwards in it. After the present Methodist church was built, in 1857, the old building was occupied by Presbyterians quite regularly. Early in 1859, Rev. Holcomb held services upon the Sabbath at this place. On March 31, 1860, eighteen persons were constituted a branch of the Presbyterian church of Wayne at Fairville. Of these, five have died, five have removed, and six are still members. On July 20, John Aiken executed a deed of the present lot to Elon St. John, John Bockovin, Wm. H. Van Inwagen, Franklin Koffman, and Charles E. Crandall, trustees; consideration, two hundred dollars. The following were chosen building committee: Elon St. John, Jno. Bockovin, Marvin Lee, Wm. H. Van Inwagen, and Charles E. Crandall. The contract was let August 24, 1861, to Elon St. John, for two thousand and twenty-five dollars. The corner-stone was laid by the Rev. Mr. Holcomb, October 2, 1861. In somewhat over a year it was ready for use, and was dedicated on October 16, 1862, by Rev. Charles Hawley, of Auburn. About this time Rev. Holcomb removed from Joy to Fairville, and remained a year. Up to 1866 there was no regular pastor, but the pulpit was generally supplied by students from Auburn Theological Seminary. Of these was Rev. Perry, since a missionary to Turkey. On January 1, 1866, a commission from Lyons presbytery, consisting of Revs. Shumway, Eaton, and Lilly, and Elders Crull and Reeves, met and organized the church with eighteen members. Wm. H. Smith and Henry West were elected ruling elders, and Rev. Young became pastor, and served eighteen months. Successors were Dran, Burgdorf, Dunning, and Trippe. The entire number who have been connected with the church is fifty-six, of whom thirty-three remain. In the spring of 1871 the Rev. W. L. Page, of Wolcott, made a brief sojourn with the church, and in the winter of 1874-75, under the ministration of Rev. M. T. Trippe, fourteen were received into membership. There is a Sabbath-school, numbering one hundred and eighteen, in connection with the church. C. E. Crandall is the superintendent.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Up to 1851 no organization existed. Isolated services had been held at different periods by Rev. Mr. Spaulding. In 1830 the Rev. T. F. Wardwell, then rector of Grace church, Lyons, had held frequent service at Newark, and the Rt. Rev. W. H. De Lancey had visited the village and administered the rite of confirmation to a class in the old Methodist Episcopal church, kindly loaned for the occasion. A few persons, after due and legal notice, met at the residence of the late Hon. Esbon Blackmar, on July 22, 1851, and, with the advice and counsel of Rev. Dr. Bissell, of Geneva, proceeded to a legal organization of St. Mark's church, Newark, and elected the following persons wardens and vestrymen, viz.: Thomas Davis and Ebenezer Cressy, wardens; Esbon Blackmar, Fletcher Williams, George Perkins, David Mandeville, John Daggett, Clark Mason, A. W. Marsh, and Joel H. Prescott, vestrymen. Five are deceased, three have removed, leaving of its original officers but Messrs. Williams and Prescott. Prior to the organization, a ladies' sewing-society had been formed, and by its help much aid was secured. Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Marsh also gave much assistance outside the parish in building and furnishing the church. A subscription for building was started in February, 1857, and was headed by a donation from the ladies' sewing-society. A lot was purchased, and on August 16, 1851, a contract was made by the building committee, Messrs. Blackmar, Williams, and Prescott, with George Perkins, for a house to cost one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars complete, except the spire, which was let to F. Williams at two hundred dollars. The building and lot cost three thousand one hundred and seventy-four dollars and twenty-seven cents, and a bell, three hundred dollars. The ladies placed an organ in the edifice, at a cost of four hundred and fifty

dollars. In 1863, improvements to the value of three thousand dollars were effected, making the whole value at that time eight thousand dollars. The building was consecrated on December 28, 1852, by Bishop De Lancey; there were present Rev. Chas. W. Hayes, minister in charge, Revs. Bissell, Cressy, Wardwell, Barrows, Livermore, Stowell, and others. The first minister was Rev. Charles W. Hayes, who began his duties September 19, 1852, and resigned April 1, 1854. He had organized the first Sunday-school on October 3, 1852, and soon after J. H. Prescott was appointed superintendent, and has continued till the present. The next minister was Charles W. Homer, who began in 1854 and resigned July 1, 1857. On Christmas evening, 1855, at the rectory, the first festival for the Sunday-school was held, and the first Christmas-tree in Newark was uncovered. The next minister was Rev. Wm. O. Gorham, who began November 11, 1857, and resigned February 2, 1859. Rev. John H. Rowling began his duties November 29, 1859, and resigned July 1, 1862. Rev. P. T. Babbitt commenced his duties on July 6, 1862, and closed September 9, 1867. He was followed by Rev. W. J. Pigott, on March 27, 1868. He resigned August 1, 1870, and the present rector, Rev. John Leech, entered on his duties November 1, 1870. The number of communicants at consecration was twenty-one. There are now ninety-one. The number of baptisms has been two hundred and twenty-seven. Confirmations number one hundred and twenty-three. Number of marriages, forty-four. Burials, eighty-one. During 1876 a parsonage has been purchased for three thousand dollars. The church is in a flourishing condition.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF EAST NEWARK

had its origin in February, 1835, when Zenas Smith, A. Foot, S. Bagley, and a few others assembled at the house of Mr. Smith, and took measures for the organization of a society, which was known as the Lockville Baptist church. Elder Moses Rowley was invited to become their pastor, and, consenting, held meetings weekly at the village school-house until July, 1835, when a church was duly and legally organized with twenty-four members. This number was increased by January 1, 1836, to fifty-one, the accession being from baptisms and previous members of the Baptist church joining by letter. During the year 1836 measures were taken for the erection of a suitable place of worship. A site was obtained, and upon it a neat brick building was erected, at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. The house was finished and dedicated during the fall of the year in which it had been begun. Lockville became incorporated as Arcadia, and the church changed its designation to the Baptist church of Arcadia. Elder Rowley remained till the fall of 1836, when he was followed in the ministry at this place by John Dudley, who remained four years. The church prospered and increased in numbers under the successive preaching of R. P. Lamb, Joseph Spoor, David Bellamy, L. O. Grinnell, William Roney, Sidney Wilder, and Joseph B. Vrooman. In the time of Rev. Vrooman the church was divided. The growth of Newark had given it a prominence which was thought would be available in best securing profit to the church by a removal to that place. Accordingly, in December, 1864, a large portion of the society removed to Newark as a place for holding service. The residents of Arcadia demurred respecting the change, and continued under their former name to hold service in their church. There were sixty-three members after the division in what is now the Baptist church of East Newark. Since 1864, forty-three have been received by baptism and by letter, and eleven have been dismissed, have removed, or have died. The membership in 1869 was eighty, with a Sabbath-school numbering one hundred and twenty. The number at present is some seventy-five. The house standing east of Vienna street has lately been shingled, and is in good repair. The pastoral supply since 1864 has been by Elder W. P. Helling, then a student of the Baptist Theological Seminary at Rochester, now a preacher of reputation in Pennsylvania, and Elders Harrimon and Spoor. For a time the society was supplied at intervals by Rochester students, of whom Elder De Wolf was most notable. The pulpit is now filled by Elder Sidney Wilder. Of those who originally composed the society but few are living. Among these are Clark Phillips, a leading member of the Newark church, P. Dawley and Lydia his wife, and Sarah Roberts.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF NEWARK.

As indicated, the year 1864 was marked by a removal of a large body of the members to the west part of the village of Newark, about a mile from the old meeting-house. Services were held in Union Hall for about a year. In 1866, a neat, commodious house of worship, costing twelve thousand dollars, was built and formally dedicated to the service of God. In the month of December, 1874, the church and society unanimously voted to reorganize, and change its name from Arcadia to the First Baptist Church of Newark. The name Arcadia had been taken to accord with that of the village, when it was changed from Lockville.

The following were the trustees and officers elected: Josiah Failing, Clark Phil-

lips, M. I. Greenwood, Jesse G. Pitts, William Fisk, and T. Hunt; C. Phillips, president; M. I. Greenwood, secretary; and Wm. Fisk, treasurer. A parsonage was secured at a cost of one thousand seven hundred dollars. The present valuation of church property is fourteen thousand dollars. The complete list of pastors from the origin of the church to the present is as follows: Moses Rowley, 1835-37; Noah Barrell, 1837-40; John Dudley, 1840-44; H. Baldwin, 1844-46; R. P. Lamb, 1846-50; J. W. Spoor, 1850-52; David Bellamy, 1852-54; T. O. Grinnell, 1854-55; William Roney, 1855-57; Sidney Wilder, 1858-59; J. B. Vrooman, 1859-65; B. L. Van Buren, 1865-67; John Seeley, 1867-68; George R. Pierce, 1868-71; Frank Sleeper (supply), 1872; V. Wilson, 1873-77. Revivals have occurred from time to time which have given strength to the church. The most marked revival periods and the numbers added by baptism and by letter are as follows: 1837, forty-nine baptized, twenty-eight by letter; 1843, fifty-three baptized, fifteen by letter; 1848, seventy-three baptized, eight by letter; 1858, thirty-one baptized, twelve by letter; 1864, twenty-four baptized, seven by letter; 1874, twenty-four baptized, ten by letter.

The church has received into its fellowship during its existence nearly six hundred persons,—three hundred and eighteen by baptism. Present number of members, one hundred and fifty-six. The present acting deacons are Lawson Fisk and Daniel Phillips. Clark Phillips has served as clerk for the past twenty years.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

was organized at Marletown in 1834, and proceeded to erect a house of worship, in which service was held for a long period. Finally sale was made and the material of which it had been composed was brought to Newark, and used in the construction of the German Methodist church on Miller street. A reorganization of the society dates June 4, 1836; from that time till April 6, 1845, Elders Benjamin Bailey and E. M. Galloway (now of Marion) were pastors. On April 1, 1845, J. C. Burzdurf began his services, and continued till he had completed four years with the church. S. D. Burdzell succeeded on April 9, 1850, and A. S. Langdon labored until 1853. The pastors following have been—Elders W. T. Caton, 1853-60; G. H. H. Hilbam, 1860-63; J. C. Burzdurf, 1863-72; S. B. Bowdish, 1872-74; L. Coffin, 1874, and still engaged. In 1860 the society had finished and dedicated a handsome brick edifice, at a cost of eight thousand dollars. It stands on the south side of Miller street, and presents a fine appearance. During the year 1863 the Arcadia society united with the Newark organization, and thus increased its strength and consequent effectiveness. The membership in 1844 was sixty-five, and is now one hundred and two. The total number of members since organization is three hundred and fifty-nine. The first preacher to the old society, in 1825, was Benjamin Farley, and among the old members were deacons Reed and Parks and their wives, William Marble and wife, Sarah Marble, Austin Parks, Peter Garlock, and Wealthy Rogers,—the last a member at reorganization.

In connection with the church there has existed a flourishing Sabbath-school, under the superintendence of Charles G. Sweezy. The number of teachers is eleven, the scholars number one hundred and eighty. There is a library of one hundred and ninety-five volumes.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH

located in East Newark, once thriving, has now disintegrated, and the members have identified themselves with the Presbyterian church. Their pastor in 1844 was William Turner, who was the last employed by the society prior to its activity. It then numbered thirty members, which in 1869 was reduced to twenty-five. A Sabbath-school existed in 1866 with forty scholars. Their church is still held by the society, and, with the site, has a value of two thousand five hundred dollars. It is at present occupied on the Sabbath by the Methodists, by whom a fine Sabbath-school is conducted.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN EAST NEWARK

was organized on March 27, 1872, with twenty-seven members. The meeting was held in the Baptist church in that village. Rev. C. G. Manz, a missionary sent out by the denomination, held service once in two weeks. No building was erected, and no services are now held by the society.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION CHURCH (GERMAN)

was organized in 1845, under charge of Rev. Philip Miller, with twenty-seven members, which had increased, in 1869, to thirty-seven, and has now sixty-three of an enrollment. Meetings were primarily held in private houses, and in the Union school-house, till the erection of their church in 1864. It stands on the south side of Miller street, and presents an attractive look. It was duly consecrated to worship by Rev. M. Fitzinger, and represents a value of two thousand five hundred dollars. Pastors succeeding Rev. Miller have been Revs. Jacob

Siegrist, two years; Jacob L. Jacoby, three years; M. Lane, five years, August Holzworth, Rauber, Charles Wissman, and Rev. Mr. Burkhardt, the present minister in charge. A Sabbath-school was formed with twenty-three members; these have increased to about sixty. The superintendent is Frederick Shonthaler. They have a small library.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

dates from 1855, when, through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Purcell, a church edifice was erected, and about forty members associated. The building is a frame, and stands on Miller street, and is the first church west of the Sodus railroad-crossing. The congregation regard Father James Purcell with high esteem, since it was by his efforts they were supplied with a place of worship, he having advanced largely of his own means to attain that end. Rev. Mr. Clark succeeded Father Purcell, and he in turn was followed by Rev. P. Lee. Rev. Charles S. M. Rimmels, the present incumbent, divides his time with Lyons and Newark churches. The attendance in 1869 of eighty has increased to one hundred and twenty. A Sabbath-school was commenced with thirty, and is now over one hundred. The progress of the church knows no hinderance, and promises so to continue.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY

was organized, under the name and title of the First Universalist society of Arcadia, on August 7, 1837, with forty-nine members, and during the same year began to build a house for worship. The edifice, a fine brick structure, was erected at a cost of five thousand dollars. Its size on the ground is forty-four by fifty-six feet. The church was organized in May, 1842, by D. K. Lee, with twenty-one members, and Christian ordinances have since, except two short intervals, been observed. Numbers have gradually increased from forty-nine to one hundred and sixty-one members. The society continued to occupy the old church until January, 1871, when it was sold, and in the spring following a new and much finer edifice was built, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. This church is really one of the finest of the ten in the village. It was dedicated on March 13, 1872. Save the interval pending the construction of the present church, few Sabbaths elapsed without religious service by the society. The several pastors who have been settled over the society are given in the order of their service, as follows: Kneeland Townsend, Henry Roberts, D. K. Lee, E. W. Locke, J. J. Austin, D. C. Tomlinson, C. A. Skinner, S. L. Rorapough, A. Kelsey, R. Fiske, L. C. Brown, C. Fleuhrer, and W. B. Randolph. All these served in the old church. In the new have been George B. Stocking and J. A. Dobson, the present pastor. But few of the original members are recalled. Of these were Andrew Burtle, Daniel Kenyon, Shubel Rogers, E. T. Grant, Moses Armstrong, L. Sherwood, James P. Bartle, and Samuel Lucas. A Sabbath-school was organized about 1842, with twenty scholars. The number had increased, in 1850, to one hundred.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF NEWARK

is closely connected with that of Lyons, of which it early formed a part. It was included in the old Seneca circuit, and is so reported in the church records. The first mention of this circuit is as far back as 1796, but the first time this region was traversed by Methodist ministers was probably in 1801. During that year James and Josiah Wilkinson were regular preachers on this circuit, and made a tour of this region, visiting the first settlers. In 1802, Smith Weeks and John Billings traveled the circuit, and in 1804, Roger Benton and Sylvester Hill were their successors. Mr. Benton, in traveling the territory now the site of Newark, was impressed with the fertility and desirability of the land, and when his health failed, in 1805, he at once came to the present town of Arcadia and took up the farm which he occupied as his home during life. He moved upon it in 1806, and it is seen by a memorandum kept by him that his house, having been suitably enlarged in 1807, became a regular preaching appointment for Lyons circuit, which was formed in 1806. His house continued to be a regular appointment till 1815, when the first Methodist church in the present town of Arcadia was built on his farm, on the land now occupied by the Newark cemetery. The Rev. Daniel Barns was on the circuit when the frame was raised, on October 1, and the structure duly dedicated on June 22, 1816. This church was occupied for worship ten or twelve years, and a second church building was erected in a more central portion of the village, and dedicated by Rev. John Dempster. Builders of the first structure were Roger Benton, Jeremiah Lusk, the Stansell family, the Luse family, Ezra Lambright, Squire Aldrich, Henry Cronise, and Mr. Winters. There was quite a strong society, even at that early day. Those prominent in building the second church were Roger Benton, Joseph Miller, John L. Kip, William Stansell, Henry Cronise, Pinkham Cronmett, Minor Trowbridge, Oliver Morley, and L. Bostwick. The third church, and the one in use, was built in 1854, Rev. J. K. Tuttle being pastor, and the trustees being H. Cronise, Peter P. Kechor, L. J. Benton, Oliver Morley, and John W. Benton. In 1824 the

parsonage for Lyons circuit was built on the farm of Mr. Benton. The present membership is two hundred and ninety. The pastors since 1829 have been John B. Alverson, Dennison Smith (preached one sermon and died), Gideon Lanning, Wm. J. Rent, C. Wheeler, Z. J. Buck, Wm. Ferguson, J. Huestis, De Forrest Parsons, Jonas Dodge, Wm. P. Davis, Horatio N. Seaver, and Philo Woodworth. Since 1846 and '47, Israel H. Kellogg, Jonathan Watts, Daniel S. Chase, C. L. Bown, J. R. Tuttle, John Dennis, Robert Hogaboom, Andrew Sutherland, David Nutten, Otis L. Gibson, Jno. Raines, Jr., D. D. Buck, Geo. Van Alstyne, Wm Manning, F. H. Stanton, and James V. Benhem, the present pastor. Since Mr. Kellogg, most of these ministers served two years, and Mr. Buck served during 1866, '67, and '68.

SOLDIERS' RECORD FOR ARCADIA.

Ackerson, J. O., Company A, 160th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted lieut.; disch. 1864.
 Aldrich, James, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Aldrich, William, musician, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864.
 Amatage, M., Company A, 160th Inf. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged.
 Ayers, Artemus, 14th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Atston, John, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Ayers, Freeman, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died of wounds October, 1863.
 Austin, Elbridge G., Company E, 111th Infantry.
 Ayers, Charles F., Company E, 111th Infantry.
 Armstrong, P. K., sergeant, Company E, 111th Infantry.
 Bennett, Francis, 21st Cavalry. Enlisted November, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Blynn, Alonzo, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Baxter, Wilcoxon, 148th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Briggs, John, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Bailey, Henry, 133d Infantry.
 Burroughs, F., Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Burleigh, D., 2d Mounted Rifles. Enlisted Dec., 1863; promoted corporal; discharged 1865.
 Brewer, Charles, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.
 Baxter, Byron, 2d Mounted Rifles. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Brier, John, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Burns, Michael, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; killed at second Bull Run.
 Brayman, S. W., 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Briggs, Jas. E., captain, 94th Infantry. Enlisted June, 1861; eleven months in service.
 Babbitt, S. W., 100th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Burnham, E. K., captain, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Brinkenhoff, Anson, 96th Wisconsin. Killed in battle September 20, 1863.
 Bowers, W., Co. A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted Nov., 1862; died at New Orleans Jan. 14, 1863.
 Bracker, John. Enlisted September, 1864; died at Washington May, 1865.
 Bullock, Daniel, Co. F, 2d Mounted Rifles. Enlisted October, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Betts, Geo.
 Booth, Edwin, sergeant, 2d Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; promoted; discharged 1863.
 Bigelow, Charles, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Bennett, Orra, 14th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted October, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Barrett, Charles, 44th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged April, 1863.
 Baker, Augustus, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged May, 1863.
 Brown, Patrick, 22d Cavalry. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Boyall, William, Company A, 160th Infantry.
 Brewer, Charles, Company A, 160th Infantry.
 Boughton, Robert, Company A, 160th Infantry.
 Burchell, Jason, Company A, 160th Infantry.
 Burroughs, Silas D., Company A, 160th Infantry.
 Biggs, Jno. A., Company A, 160th Infantry.
 Bartholome, Philip, Company A, 160th Infantry.
 Brown, Jas. E., Company E, 111th Infantry.
 Bristol, Wm. M., Company F, 8th Cavalry.
 Barry, Oliver J., Company F, 8th Cavalry.
 Barry, Charles H., Company F, 8th Cavalry.
 Babcock, Edward, Company F, 8th Cavalry.
 Bowman, Charles, Company F, 8th Cavalry.
 Bonavories, Paul, Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles.
 Burley, Emer E.
 Booth, Jas. M.
 Brevoort, John, Company I, 17th Infantry.
 Burke, Willard, Company I, 17th Infantry.
 Bush, Aaron, Company I, 17th Infantry.
 Bohelm, John, Company I, 17th Infantry.
 Bardo, David S., Company I, 17th Infantry.
 Benson, Harvey W., Company I, 17th Infantry.
 Chittenden, Alonzo, Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles. Enlisted December, 1863; disch. 1865.
 Cox, William H., Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Cox, Darius I, 98th Infantry. Enlisted January, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Chittenden, Jas. H., Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Corwin, John, Company F, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted October, 1861.
 Cornue, Josephus, 11th Regulars. Enlisted January, 1865; discharged.
 Chaffe, Wm., 86th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1861; died in Salisbury prison September, 1864.
 Crandall, Chas. G., Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1861; died Sept. 12, 1864.
 Connors, R., Co. I, 17th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; killed at Winchester.
 Culver, A. S., Co. E, 111th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864, died in Salisbury prison Jan. 29, 1865.
 Crego, Edward M., 78th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Clark, Geo., 94th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1861; wounded; discharged 1862.
 Coleman, Lorenzo D., 160th Infantry. Enlisted 1862; discharged 1865.
 Cronise, Charles T., 22d Cavalry. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged February, 1865.

Curtis, Fred., Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Cunningham, Paul V., 118th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged July, 1865.
 Culver, Horace P., 111th Inf. Enlisted September, 1864; died in Salisbury prison Jan., 1865.
 Cull, James, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; promoted corp.; killed in second Bull Run.
 Coleman, Wm. H., 160th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1862; died January 22, 1864.
 Carl, Simeon, Company E, 111th Inf. Enlisted August, 1862; killed in battle June 1, 1864.
 Coon, James, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Coons, Jeremiah, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Cohs, John, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Cookingham, Joseph, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Cook, James, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Cook, George, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Culver, Wm. E., Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Cobb, Edmund, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Carl, Benjamin M., Company C, 8th Cavalry.
 Carl, Malcolm H., Company C, 8th Cavalry.
 Corwin, John, Company C, 8th Cavalry.
 Carl, Lindorf H., Company F, 8th Cavalry.
 Casey, John E., Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles.
 Cornue, Paris, Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles.
 Cook, Walter, Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles.
 Caldwell, Cady H., Company A, 160th Infantry.
 Cone, Erastus, Company A, 160th Infantry.
 Caldwell, William, Company A, 160th Infantry.
 Crommett, Hiram, Company A, 160th Infantry.
 Cain, Almon, Company A, 160th Infantry.
 Chambers, J. H., Company A, 160th Infantry.
 Cook, Nathaniel, Company A, 160th Infantry.
 Carey, Abram S., Company A, 160th Infantry.
 Conine, Henry, Company E, 111th Infantry.
 Cochran, Hugh W., Company I, 17th Infantry.
 Clark, John, Company I, 17th Infantry.
 Cunningham, Jacob, Company I, 17th Infantry.
 Cull, James, Company I, 17th Infantry.
 Connois, Richard, Company I, 17th Infantry.
 Conway, James, Company I, 17th Infantry.
 Darling, George, Co. E, 111th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; trans. to 4th H. Art.; disch. 1865.
 Decker, Henry, 140th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Dusenberry, Myron, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Dickson, Wm., Co. F, 2d Mt'd Rifles. Enl'd Dec., 1864; disch. Jan., 1865, on acc't of wound.
 Devall, E., Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Devall, Charles H., Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1864; disch. June, 1865.
 Doane, Byron, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Drake, Wesley, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1862; discharged.
 Dunn, Augustus, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Dunn, Rudolph, 14th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Dunn, C., 22d Cavalry. Enlisted April, 1865; discharged.
 Davenport, P. H., Company A, 160th Infantry.
 Drum, James M., Company A, 160th Infantry.
 Dickinson, J. W., captain, Company C, 8th Cavalry.
 Dearborn, Horace, Company C, 8th Cavalry.
 Downing, Almon J., Company I, 17th Infantry.
 Downing, Harrison E., Company I, 17th Infantry.
 Downing, Harrison, Company I, 17th Infantry.
 Dolph, Francis G., Company I, 17th Infantry.
 Doane, Calvin, Company I, 17th Infantry.
 Donnelly, William, Company I, 17th Infantry.
 Dunn, Allen, Company I, 17th Infantry.
 Davis, William, Company F, 8th Cavalry.
 Damon, Thomas J., Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles.
 Dickson, William, Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles.
 Drake, Benson, 9th Heavy Artillery.
 Evans, Monroe, 3d Cavalry. Enlisted Feb., 1864; discharged.
 Eaton, Francis, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Ellis, Frank H., Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles. Enlisted December, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Eggleston, Henry, 33d Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861; promoted; discharged May, 1862.
 Eggleston, Jesse, 33d Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861; promoted; discharged April, 1863.
 Evans, George W., Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles.
 Everts, Jacob, Company I, 17th Infantry.
 Bekhoff, Charles, Company A, 160th Infantry.
 Bekhoff, Anson, Company A, 160th Infantry.
 Endrie, Jacob, Company A, 160th Infantry.
 Fish, Monroe, 3d Cavalry. Enlisted February, 1864; died March 28, 1864.
 Failing, John F., hospital steward, 9th Heavy Art. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Frits, Peter, 98th Infantry. Enlisted February, 1862; promoted to captain; discharged 1865.
 Frits, Albert, Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged August, 1862.
 Frits, Samuel, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died of wounds July 18, 1863.
 Freer, Charles H., bugler, Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles. Enlisted Sept., 1863; disch. 1865.
 Fuller, Henry, Navy. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Fisk, P. C. S., Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Flint, James A., 22d Cavalry. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Fisk, William H., Company C, 8th Cavalry.
 Fulton, Robert, Company I, 17th Infantry.
 Florey, John, Company I, 17th Infantry.
 Failing, George W., Company C, 8th Cavalry.
 Flinnigan, Thomas, Company F, 8th Cavalry.
 Farrow, Thomas.
 French, Silas D., Company A, 160th Infantry.
 Failing, Hugh O., Company A, 160th Infantry.
 Failing, M. C., Company E, 111th Infantry.

HISTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

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- Force, Myron H., Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Gehres, John, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Galusha, Robert, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted October, 1861; discharged 1865.
- Groat, James, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Golden, Robert, Company E, 2d Mounted Rifles. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
- Golden, Henry C., corporal, 111th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; pro. to lieut.; disch. 1865.
- Golden, David H., Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
- Galusha, Hiram, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1862; died Nov., 1864.
- Garry, Jacob, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Griffin, John, Jr., Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Griffin, Patrick, Company F, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted 1861; discharged 1865.
- Granger, James, Company I, 17th Infantry.
- Gay, S. B., 90th Infantry.
- Garlock, George H.
- Gumore, Daniel S., Company A, 160th Infantry.
- Gerless, John, Company A, 160th Infantry.
- Garlock, Dwight C., Company E, 111th Infantry.
- Harvey, George, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
- Heitz, Daniel, Jr., Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted June, 1861; discharged 1865.
- Heitz, Philip, Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
- Hinkley, Ezekiel, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
- Hoover, Michael, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Hill, Esbon E., Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles. Enlisted Jan., 1863; pro. corp.; disch. 1865.
- Horton, James, musician, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
- Horton, John I., Co. E, 111th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; died in Salisbury prison, Dec., 1864.
- Hart, Horace, Co. E, 111th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1864; died in Salisbury prison, Jan., 1865.
- Hagerman, James, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted Nov., 1862; died February, 1863.
- Hackett, George, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; died February 18, 1862.
- Hodgson, William, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died 1865.
- Holcomb, Alfred, 18th Battery. Enlisted September, 1864.
- Harrington, Eugene A., 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged 1865.
- Hickey, William H., 14th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted July, 1863; discharged 1865.
- Heath, William, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Harrington, D. T., blacksmith, Company C, 8th Cavalry.
- Howland, Charles, Company I, 17th Infantry.
- Henderbesch, G., Company I, 17th Infantry.
- Hickey, Jacob, Company I, 17th Infantry.
- Hawkins, Alfred, Company I, 17th Infantry.
- Higecote, Allen F., Company I, 17th Infantry.
- Harrington, Dorr F., Company C, 8th Cavalry.
- Haskell, Daniel E., Company F, 8th Cavalry.
- Hodges, Frederick, Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles.
- Hughson, Horace, Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles.
- Hollenbeck, T. H., Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles.
- Hullings, Lawrence, Company A, 160th Infantry.
- Huber, Michael, Company A, 160th Infantry.
- Hawkins, Thomas D., Company E, 111th Infantry.
- Hickey, Edward, Company E, 111th Infantry.
- Irish, Theodore, Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged May, 1863.
- Irish, Albert, Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged May, 1863.
- Irish, Gideon P., Company C, 8th Cavalry.
- Ireland, Frank A., Company C, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted October, 1861; discharged 1865.
- Irish, Isaac, corporal, Company I, 17th Infantry.
- Irwin, John, Company I, 17th Infantry.
- Ikhoff, Anson, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enl'd Aug., 1862; died at New Orleans, July 5, '65.
- Jones, James, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted Nov., 1862; disch. Dec., 1864, disability.
- Jenkins, Thomas, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Jenkins, William, Company C, 8th Cavalry. Enl'd Sept., 1862; disch. Sept., 1864; disability.
- Johnson, Joseph P., Company F, 8th Cavalry.
- Jenks, Garrett, Company I, 17th Infantry.
- Johnson, John, Company I, 17th Infantry.
- Keener, Stephen, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted Nov., 1862; pro.; discharged 1865.
- Keller, E. B., Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged October, 1864.
- Krum, William I., Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles. Enlisted October, 1863; discharged 1865.
- Krum, John M., Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles. Enlisted October, 1863; discharged 1865.
- Krum, David C., Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles. Enlisted October, 1863; discharged 1865.
- Keefe, John R., Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged May, 1863.
- Keller, Delavan, Company E, 111th Inf. Enlisted Sept., '61; died in Salisbury prison, June, '65.
- Kemper, John, captain, 10th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1862; pro. to major; disch. 1865.
- Krum, Edwin, Company A, 160th Infantry.
- King, Herman, Company A, 160th Infantry.
- Lamoreaux, William, 111th Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1864; pro. to corp.; discharged 1865.
- Lusk, L. D., Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; pro. to capt.; discharged 1865.
- Lape, Oscar, 12th Regulars. Re-enlisted.
- Lake, D. A., Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged.
- Lake, Charles H., Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged.
- Lillybridge, Alfred, Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles. Enlisted February, 1864; disch. 1865.
- Lee, Saybrook, 57th Massachusetts. Enlisted February, 1864; killed at Wilderness.
- Landon, E. B. S., Company F, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
- Lusk, Isaac M., 1st lieut., Co. M, 17th Inf. Enl'd May, '61; re-enl'd as capt. in 111th Inf.; pro. to lieutenant-colonel; discharged 1864.
- Lane, Morris, Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles.
- Luke, George H., Company A, 160th Infantry.
- Luke, Samuel, Company A, 160th Infantry.
- Lake, Darius A., Company A, 160th Infantry.
- Lusk, Lycurgus D., sergeant, Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
- Loverhill, Charles W., corporal, Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
- Leach, Morton A., Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
- Lake, Horace, Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
- Larkin, Patrick, Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
- Manchester, George, 193d Infantry. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged 1865.
- Masters, Nathan, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted October, 1861; disch. October, 1864; wounded.
- Matthews, George H., Company C, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted Sept., 1861; disch. Sept., 1864.
- Mackey, Michael, 22d Cavalry. Enlisted December, 1863; disch. 1865.
- Mundy, George, Navy. Enlisted August, 1861; promoted.
- Mundy, William.
- Manchester, Augustus, Company C, 8th Cavalry. Enl'd Oct., 1861; died in prison Aug., 1864.
- Mott, Andrew J., Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
- Miller, J. H., ord. sergt., Co. A, 160th Inf. Enl'd Oct., 1862; promoted to lieut.; disch. 1865.
- Murray, John, Company C, 8th Cavalry.
- Mills, D. D., Company C, 8th Cavalry.
- Miller, Charles, Company I, 17th Infantry.
- Manchester, Joseph, Company I, 17th Infantry.
- Mills, Richard, Company I, 17th Infantry.
- McLean, James, Company I, 17th Infantry.
- McCann, Charles, Company I, 17th Infantry.
- McCuen, Ambrose, Company I, 17th Infantry.
- Murphy, James, Company I, 17th Infantry.
- McGrath, Patrick, Company I, 17th Infantry.
- Mahen, John, Company I, 17th Infantry.
- Maloy, Thomas, Company A, 160th Infantry.
- McDonald, Thomas, Company A, 160th Infantry.
- Mott, Gilbert, Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles.
- Menzner, Philip, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Morris, George W., Company C, 8th Cavalry.
- Nearpass, John, Company I, 17th Cavalry. Enlisted May, 1861; died January 3, 1864.
- Nearpass, Philip, Company I, 17th Cavalry. Enlisted May, 1861; killed August 20, 1864.
- Northup, John, Co. E, 111th Inf. Enl'd July, 1862; died in Andersonville prison Oct., 1864.
- Novess, Abner, Company I, 17th Cavalry.
- Nebriskie, Charles.
- Ostrander, Silas, 10th Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1862.
- Owen, Myron, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged 1865.
- O'Donnell, Bernard, Company A, 160th Infantry.
- Ostrander, George W., Company E, 111th Infantry.
- Osgood, Iyn S., Company E, 111th Infantry.
- Patterson, John, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Probascio, C., Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Price, Henry, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; promoted; disch. 1865.
- Price, Charles. Enlisted 1862.
- Proseus, Edgar, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
- Probascio, Myron, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted 1864; discharged 1865.
- Payne, Nathaniel, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1864; wounded and disch.
- Plass, Maudeville, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; disch. May, 1865.
- Proseus, Peter, 1st Artillery. Enlisted September, 1861; wounded.
- Palmer, John C., Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
- Pollock, Byron, Battery. Enlisted January, 1865; discharged 1865.
- Penoyer, John I., Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
- Peer, Milton, corporal, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1862; disch. 1865.
- Pyatt, Stephen, 17th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged.
- Parks, Sylvester, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
- Pindar, Truman, 76th Infantry. Enlisted December, 1861; discharged December, 1864.
- Patterson, Charles L., 8th Cavalry. Enlisted October, 1861; discharged October, 1864.
- Piersons, Andrew J., sergeant, Company I, 17th Infantry.
- Proseus, Augustus, Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
- Pickett, Thomas, Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
- Perkins, Andrew W., Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
- Plass, Samuel, Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
- Parkhurst, George M., Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
- Percy, Jerome, 90th Infantry.
- Parks, Edgar B., Company A, 160th Infantry.
- Probascio, Seth T., Company A, 160th Infantry.
- Parker, Edwin D., Company A, 160th Infantry.
- Petter, Frank N., Company A, 160th Infantry.
- Pringle, Robert, Company A, 160th Infantry.
- Pyatt, John W., Company F, 8th Cavalry.
- Quinn, John, 33d Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged April, 1863; disability.
- Rush, William, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged.
- Rose, L. L., captain. Enlisted February, 1863; promoted to major; discharged 1863.
- Roberts, N. J., 97th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1863; discharged 1865.
- Rush, Joseph, 100th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1863; discharged 1865.
- Ridley, Willard, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Robinson, John J., Cavalry. Enlisted October, 1863; promoted; discharged 1865.
- Rhyked, James, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1864; disch. 1864; disability.
- Robinson, James H., Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1861; disch. March, 1865.
- Remsen, Richard, Company I, 17th Inf. Enlisted July, 1861; killed in battle Aug. 18, 1864.
- Rugar, E. V., 8th Cavalry. Enlisted July, 1861; promoted to captain; discharged 1865.
- Rogers, R. T., 14th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1863; killed at Wilderness.
- Rogers, William, 27th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged 1865.
- Richards, George, 160th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1862; discharged November, 1865.
- Rogers, Ralph, 17th Infantry.
- Rausentorf, Peter, 17th Infantry.
- Runyan, George L., 90th Infantry.
- Roberts, Zenas, Company A, 160th Infantry.
- Richards, George, Company A, 160th Infantry.
- Rose, Henry, Company E, 111th Infantry.
- Rush, John, Company E, 111th Infantry.
- Rowe, James B., Company E, 111th Infantry.
- Reynolds, Marcus, Company C, 8th Cavalry.
- Resch, Charles, Company F, 8th Cavalry.
- Randall, Joseph, Company F, 8th Cavalry.

Soverhill, Cornelius, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Smith, James D., Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Sweeney, Thomas, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Starkey, Edward H., 10th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged September, 1864.
 Smith, Charles H., 160th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Smith, Geo. W., 2d Mounted Rifles. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Shister, Philip, Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged May, 1863.
 Steele, Dorman, 81st Infantry. Enlisted October, 1861; discharged October, 1862.
 Shick, P. J., Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1861.
 Shourds, Wm. S., Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864.
 Stell, Frederick, 14th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged October, 1864.
 Stebbins, Jas. H., 10th Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1863; died June, 1864.
 Stewart, Roderick, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Smith, Rufus, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Sigsby, Thomas, 14th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Schaffner, Henry, 2d Mounted Rifles. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Stacey, Ira, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged August, 1863.
 Stacy, Wm. H., Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged June, 1865.
 Shufelt, Geo. A., Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged June, 1865.
 Skeese, Philetus, Company E, 111th Inf. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged June, 1865.
 Sebring, A., Co. E, 111th Inf. Enlisted August, 1862; died in Salisbury prison Jan. 22, 1865.
 Schaub, Michael, Company A, 160th Inf. Enlisted August, 1862; died September 4, 1863.
 Sanderville, John, Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles. Enlisted Dec., 1864; killed at Petersburg.
 St. John, John, 18th Battery. Enlisted September, 1864; died June 4, 1865.
 Scofield, Warren D., Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Stewart, Nelson, Co. F, 2d Mounted Rifles. Enlisted Dec., 1864; pro. corp.; disch. 1865.
 Snitzell, John, Michigan Cavalry. Enlisted February, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Spoor, Marvin, 89th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Spoor, Geo., Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Stebbins, Mortimer, Company A, 160 Infantry.
 Spoor, Clinton, Company A, 160th Infantry.
 Stacy, Peter, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862.
 See, Peter, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862.
 Smallage, David, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862.
 Stacy, Joseph, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862.
 Segrist, Wm., Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862.
 Sherwood, L. S., Company C, 8th Cavalry.
 Sweet, Levi G., Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Smith, Edward, Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Sager, Jacob, 90th Infantry.
 Sanford, Daniel W., Company F, 8th Cavalry.
 Scutt, John H., Company F, 8th Cavalry.
 Soverhill, Andrew, Lieutenant, Company E, 111th Infantry.
 Tucker, Lewis V., Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Tyler, T., 194th Inf. Enlisted February, 1865; in service three months, and discharged.
 Todd, Robert, 96th Infantry. Enlisted 1862; discharged 1864.
 Taylor, Edward B., Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed April 8, 1864.
 Taylor, Cyrus B., Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Tillotson, Theodore, 15th Engineers. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Tyler, Richard S., Co. C, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept., 1861; killed at Richmond, May, 1864.

Tubbs, James H., Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Town, Geo. S., bugler, Company C, 8th Cavalry.
 Trask, F. G., Company C, 8th Cavalry.
 Tibbitts, Russel W., Company F, 8th Cavalry.
 Teal, Edward, Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles.
 Townsend, Frank, Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles.
 Van Valkenburgh, Wm., Company A, 160th Inf. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Vosburg, Aaron P., 18th Artillery. Enlisted Sept., 1864; died at New Orleans, May 11, 1865.
 Van Deusen, Sylvester, Co. F, 2d Mounted Rifles. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Van der Merin, H., Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Vosburg, Barney, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Van Wormer, Edwin B., Company C, 8th Cavalry.
 Van Wormer, Abraham, Company C, 8th Cavalry.
 Van Deusen, John H., Company A, 160th Infantry.
 Vaughn, Van Buren, Company A, 160th Infantry.
 Van Gorden, Wm., Company A, 160th Infantry.
 Van Inwagen, L., Company E, 111th Infantry.
 Van Valkenburgh, Abram, Company E, 111th Infantry.
 Vanderbout, Allen, sergeant, Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Van Inwagen, Aaron, Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Whitbeck, James. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Wallace, Alonzo, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
 Weaver, Lewis, Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles. Enlisted February, 1864; died Sept. 6, 1864.
 Wortly, John R., Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Whitbeck, John J., Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Warner, Frederick, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Wernier, Michael, Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Welch, Obadiah, corporal, 98th Inf. Enlisted Oct., 1861; promoted; discharged Jan., 1863.
 Whiting, L. H., Co. A, 160th Inf. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged April, 1864, disability.
 Wolfe, Matthew, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862.
 Winne, Joshua, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Westlake, Wm., Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Williams, Theodore, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Wait, Isaac H., Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 West, Ebenezer, Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Whitmore, Wm., Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Whitmore, Emmett M., Company A, 160th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Willis, Daniel T., Company C, 8th Cavalry.
 Whiting, Charles F., Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles.
 Wilcox, Dewitt C., Company F, 8th Cavalry.
 Warner, James, Company F, 8th Cavalry.
 Weaver, Homer, Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles.
 Waters, Edward, Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles.
 Wright, Geo., Company F, 2d Mounted Rifles.
 Wilson, Andrew, captain, Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 White, Andrew J., Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Westfall, Alfred, Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Wolf, John, Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 White, S.



DANIEL ROGERS.



MRS. DANIEL ROGERS.



VIEW LOOKING TOWARD BARN



VIEW LOOKING TOWARD HOUSE.

RESIDENCE & BARN OF DANIEL ROGERS,
BUTLER, WAYNE CO., N.Y.

BUTLER.

THE town of Butler comprises what in early times composed the southeasterly "quarter-section" of the old town of Wolcott, named after Oliver Wolcott, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the successor of Alexander Hamilton, as Secretary of the Treasury, in the cabinet of President Washington.

The town was formed by act of legislature dividing Wolcott into four towns, on February 26, 1826, three years after the formation of Wayne County. It is about six miles square. The land is generally rolling. Ridges run north and south, and slope more gradually at the latter than the former terminations, but are neither too high nor too steep for cultivation. The intervening valleys, with few and small exceptions, and those susceptible of drainage, comprise excellent grass-lands, so that in fact there is no waste land in the town. Soil is a gravelly loam, varying in localities to more or less of clay or sand, and the lower lands incline to muck. For grain generally, and for Indian corn especially, the soil is scarcely excelled. It is all divided into small farms, of generally one hundred acres, with an occasional one of two or three hundred, and now and then one of fifty. These farms are mostly occupied by the owners, and tenant difficulties are unknown. Lime of good quality is burned from stone on the margin of Wolcott creek, about two miles south from the north line of the town, and also from quarries near the northeast corner of the town. No other mineral of consequence is known to exist; and barely cobble-stones enough are found for dwarf-fences along the highway. Wolcott creek takes its rise in the northeast part of the town, runs southwardly till within two miles of the south line of the town, when it turns round and runs north through Wolcott village, flowing into Point bay. Butler creek, a small stream, rises in the easterly portion of the town, meanders southwest, and crosses into Savannah at South Butler village. These comprise the water-courses of the town.

EARLY SETTLERS.

In the year 1808, Eli Wheeler purchased of Henry Bummell, one of the earliest settlers, who, upon making sale of his improvement, moved out over the river, as Cayuga county south of the river was called. The farm bought by Mr. Wheeler contained two hundred acres now occupied by John Devoe, about two miles northwest from the present village of South Butler. In 1810 he brought on his family and settled there. In 1814 he removed a mile south to the place now occupied by H. H. Wheeler, and there continued to reside till his death, in 1847. In 1808 there were but six families in the town. Among prominent pioneers of the old town were Dr. Zenas Hyde, an excellent physician, Dr. William N. Lummis, a gentleman of taste and education, Deacon Upson, and Elders Sheldon and Mudge,—all "good men and true." Besides these were Roger Olmsted, Abijah Moore, Daniel Roe, Major William Moulton, and the Churches, Osgood and Adonijah.

OLD ROADWAYS.

In 1808 there was in the town one road, and only one. This was known as the "Old Galen road." The Galen salt-works was established about 1804 on the west side of Seneca river at the lower end of the "Cayuga marshes," near the westwardly end of the dyke and recently built bridge leading to Hickory (or Howland's) Island. The company then conducting business had constructed this road from their establishment to Sodus bay. It passes up northwestwardly to the line of the town of Butler at the present site of the village of South Butler; thence west to the residence of Mr. Wheeler; thence northerly and northeastwardly, keeping on the tops of the hills as far as practicable, *via* what is known as West Butler, and Stewart's Corners, through to Port Glasgow. This road was intersected at the South Butler corner by the "Musketo Point" road from the east. On this latter road, about three miles east of the corner, there lived one family, and that one the only inhabitants between Wheeler's and Musketo Point, a distance of ten miles. This solitary settler was Stephen Titus. In 1809 two other families moved in and settled on this road. These were Noah Starr, near the present residence of Benoni Burch, and Silas Winans, on the farm now occupied by C. M. Foster. Winans was a soldier of the Revolution, early inured to hardship and privation; a man competent and willing to keep those about him in good humor; able to sing a song or dance a hornpipe, and content with little.

The "Old State road," a mere opening through the woods, led westerly from

"Wheeler's Corners," and more directly than any other road since, to the "Block-House,"—one of those military outposts, half dwelling, half fortress, which were established at an early day on the frontiers, to guard against Indian intrusion. This noted building stood near the site of the present culvert under the Central Railroad at Clyde, which was then covered with primitive forest, and knew no other inhabitants. Galen was at the salt-works, and Savannah was not till 1824, when it was erected into a township from the east end of Galen. From West Butler—or Murray's Corners, as it was long called from a man of that name residing there—a road led off to Melvin's hill, near Wolcott village. On the road, about a mile and a half from Wolcott, Abijah Moore began a settlement in 1805, and thereon lived till about 1860, and attained the age of eighty years. He was a self-reliant New Englander, of whom there came many to settle in the town of Butler.

Roger Olmsted, on the place now occupied by N. W. Tompkins, Esq., near Wolcott village, and Simeon Merrill the elder, less than half a mile south of Mr. Moore, were among the early settlers, at a period somewhat later than Moore. Mr. Olmsted and his son some years afterward built and ran a grist-mill and a saw-mill on Wolcott creek, opposite his house, and, still later, Mr. Moore and his son erected a distillery and grain-mill on the creek fronting his residence, and operated them for many years. The former disappeared long ago, and the latter has been discontinued at a more recent date. A short distance north of West Butler, Miss Mary Woodruff, in the summer of 1811, taught the first school held in the town. At this time John Ward was living half a mile west of the corners, and farther on west, near the town line, John Harmon had made a commencement. John Grandy was one of the town's earliest settlers, on the place occupied for more than fifty years by Orestes Hubbard.

Seth Crane moved in during 1807, and lived on the hill north of Wheeler's till 1812, when he entered upon a new farm some two miles east of South Butler, being succeeded on the hill by Ezekiel Scott. Esquire Crane was a tall, lean man, deliberate in movement, a deacon of the Baptist church and a justice of the peace. Mr. Scott was one who, without especial aversion, had delight in a hit at lawyers, doctors, and priests. The clergy were his particular mark. An instance illustrates. About the year 1822 a man named White came home sick from the "big job" on which he had been engaged,—clearing one hundred acres where William G. Brown later resided. Scott felt an interest in the man, and on being told that the doctors had given him up, said, "The doctors have given him up, eh? Well, then, there's a chance for him yet." And, as if in verification of the judgment, White soon entirely recovered. Dining one day at a neighbor's, Scott remarked that the best meal he had ever eaten consisted of pork and cabbage, but it was *after a three-days' march*, during service in the army of the Revolution. Scott was invaluable during those early years, when sickness was general and few families could claim exceptional exemption. He rode for miles, alleviating want, inspiring cheerfulness, and rendering much-needed assistance. The simple annals of a town know of no subject more laudable than a recognition of such men.

Prentice Palmer was a settler in 1810, near the residence of Samuel Biggsby. The next year he moved to the salt-works, which had just ceased to be operated. Palmer was a rapid talker and an excellent shot. One winter, during twenty-five days' hunting, he killed twenty-six deer. The nearest neighbor was old Mr. Harrington, at what is now South Butler, four and a half miles distant. Paul Wellman lived a half-mile south of Wheeler, and moved in during the year 1810. He was a soldier of the Revolution. His son, Wheeler Wellman, taught a school in a rude log school-house between his house and that of Wheeler during the winter of 1811-12. This school was the first one taught by a male teacher in the town. Jedediah Wellman, father of Paul, came in with his son, with whose family he had resided a number of years. He was eighty-four years old, and survived only till the next spring. He was the oldest man, and, save one, the first, that died in the town. These, with a few on the east side of the creek, comprise the pioneers of the town.

LATER SETTLERS.

Hornace and Noah Peck were early settlers, and in the fall of 1815 sold out to Edward Bivins, who purchased for himself and his father-in-law, Benjamin Hall.

They moved in during the spring of 1816. James Bivins, a brother, and his father, Abner, another Revolutionary soldier, moved in a few years afterward, as did the four brothers of Hall—Joshua, Elias, Stephen, and Peter—and their father, Thomas, the "old squire." The second road in the town ran up from Harrington's Corners, now South Butler, along the eastern margin of the swamp to near the residence of Charles J. Viele, and thence nearly on the line of the present road to Wolcott. The dwellers on the other road called it "East street." Captain Mills, near the Viele residence, was probably the first settler on this street and the first man that died in the town. His grave was to be seen there in 1810. His son, Daniel Mills, lived on the place several years afterwards. John Foot lived near Mills in 1810, and was one of the first to locate on this street. Aaron Hoppen, about two miles farther north, was one of the early settlers on this road and among the earliest in the town. Daniel Roe succeeded Hoppen, and was one of the most noticeable farmers on the street. He lived to be ninety, and was a consistent leader in the Methodist church.

Major William Moulton had served as an officer during the Revolution. He was a decorous gentleman of the old school. He wore a powdered queue and cocked hat, top-boots, and white-headed cane. His appearance commanded observation and respect. He never passed a neighbor without a formal salutation, or entered his house without taking off his hat. He removed, about 1811, to near the centre of the present town of Butler, upon a six-hundred-acre lot, granted him for military service. His estate included a high, broad ridge, part of which has for many years been occupied by Hon. Thomas Armstrong, whose residence was highest, if not the best, in town.

Moulton was a land surveyor, and gave much time to the cultivation and dissemination of improved varieties of apples and other fruits. He was an active and influential politician, and others of like party principles having located near him, the name "Democrat Hill" was applied to the place.

Save excellent land, the expectations of Butler's early settlers were never realized. Galen salt-works, in the full tide of successful experiment, promised a thriving business town, trading direct with the great lakes and Canada West *via* Sodus bay, where an important commercial town must, as it seemed, inevitably soon arise.

The thoroughfare between these two important points passed through this town, and along its line settlements were made. Scarcely had settlement become established when the salt-works ceased to operate, owing, as was said, to weakness of the brine. The owners hired Squire Palmer, at one hundred dollars a year and the use of the place, which embraced six hundred acres, mostly cleared of timber, to take charge of the property for fifteen years. The buildings, which had been erected regardless of cost, were dismantled, and the materials were removed, as they had been brought, in large oar-boats down the river. Thus vanished that embryo town, whose site is marked alone by a tall poplar and a small grave-yard. The discontinuance of the salt-works cut off the internal trade of Port Glasgow. Captain Helm moved up to the floating bridge, a half-mile above, and died there, and so another promising town remains till this day unbuilt. Instead of enjoying the advantages of market and trade from through trade on each side of it, Butler was left isolated, and for many years the inhabitants were obliged to go to Hardenburg's Corners, as Auburn was then called, for their groceries and other necessary store-trade,—a distance of twenty to thirty miles, over roads hardly passable for anything but ox-teams or saddle-horses. Port Byron was but King's settlement, named from Philip King, an old Baptist deacon, or Bucksville, until after the construction of the Erie canal.

The war of 1812 was a great drawback to all this section, and those who remained were not unfrequently alarmed by reports of invasions from Canada and fears of predatory incursions by British Indians. Sodus Point was attacked by the British in 1813. The alarm ran through the old town of Wolcott, and the people gathered and hurried to the scene of conflict. It was found that the invaders, one hundred strong, after a slight skirmish with a garrison of forty men and a failure to find flour and other provisions concealed in the woods, burned the few houses and left. There were not enough inhabitants to construct roads or establish schools. There were no markets. Money was extremely scarce. An anecdote of Abijah Moore illustrates the stringent finances. One season he lacked just a quarter of a dollar of sufficient money to pay his taxes, and so scarce was money, so difficult to obtain, that, small as the sum was, he knew not how or where to obtain it. He went, finally, to Adams, then the man of Wolcott, a store- and tavern-keeper, and offered a bushel of wheat for the two shillings. The trade was agreed upon, and Moore went home for the wheat, and brought it back, a mile and a half distance, to Wolcott, and obtained the money.

Early buildings were from necessity extremely rude. Log houses have been seen by this generation,—here and there a discarded one,—but they had shingled roofs and were of the better class. The primitive ones would be a curiosity. Dwellings and barns were erected *without a nail or a stick of sawed timber*. Nails

could only be obtained for cash at exorbitant prices and from a great distance, and were therefore beyond the reach of a great many. Timber of most kinds, alive and standing, was abundant, yet *sawed lumber* could only be obtained at great expense. A saw-mill erected at Wolcott furnished lumber to a limited extent. Butler settlers cut logs, drew them to Wolcott, distant six miles, and got them sawed to the halves. The demand so far exceeded the capacity that a season not unfrequently passed over without their being able to get sawing done. There was not a pine-tree in the town of Butler. For pine lumber the settlers were obliged to go to Mynderse's mills, twenty miles distant, as late as 1819, when Jacob S. Viele, an enterprising man, purchased a three-hundred-acre farm near the centre of the town, and erected a saw-mill at what is now called Butler Centre. By this enlargement of lumber facilities building was made easier. The saw-mill did a good business for over forty years. Subsequently a fulling-mill and a carding-mill, now obsolete, were erected near the mill and flourished for several years. No vestiges of these remain. About 1819, Simon S. Viele, a brother to Jacob, located a farm a mile or so north. Stephen S. Viele, a lawyer, murdered at Seneca Falls during the summer of 1860, was the eldest son.

Butler was still destined to isolation. The great thoroughfare through the State was *via* Cayuga bridge and turnpike, some twenty miles to the south, while another not inconsiderable route, from Oswego to Rochester, passed some miles to the north. The streams of emigration passed on, leaving the town "unknowing and unknown." It seemed to require a special journey for those in and out of the town to see each other. Even when the Erie canal was opened, Clyde, the nearest market town, was seven to twelve miles distant. As late as 1826 or 1827, Eli Wheeler conveyed one hundred bushels of wheat to Clyde to obtain fifty dollars to pay for a horse previously purchased on credit. At another time he carried five barrels of pork, well packed, to the same market, and sold it for twenty-four dollars, the precise sum paid in earlier times for a single barrel, besides going to Auburn for it, a round-trip of forty-two miles. Finally the town began to feel the influence given to the country by the canal, values rose, and settlement increased.

POST-OFFICES AND MAILS.

Of these, Butler for a time had none, and next to none awhile longer. At Wolcott village was the post-office for the town. A man rode through the town weekly on horseback, delivering to subscribers the *Cayuga Patriot*, published by U. F. Doubleday, father of him who assisted Anderson at Fort Sumter. The newsman carried his saddle-bags filled with papers, and by a tin horn called out the settlers from their dwellings along his route, threw out the paper, and rode on.

From 1825 to 1835 the Sodus canal was much talked of in Butler. A charter was granted by the State legislature in 1827, and was renewed in 1836. The route lay through the town of Butler. It was designed to run from the Erie canal, near Montezuma, to Sodus bay. It was to be a ship-canal, affording internal communication from Lake Ontario *via* Cayuga lake to the Susquehanna. Being prior to railroads, Congress was petitioned for a two-hundred-thousand-dollar appropriation, but without success. A survey by Judge Campbell, of Cherry Valley, showed an elevation, three-fourths of a mile north of South Butler, of but six feet above Crusee lake, which is nearly on a level with Seneca river. Hon. John Greig, of Canandaigua, was an original corporator, and the first president of the company. The line was changed. The charter was amended, and the canal located from Clyde to the bay, and was later spoken of as General Adams' ditch.

SOUTH BUTLER.

This village is of modern growth. Early in 1839, O. H. Wheeler and his brother-in-law, S. B. Tucker, Esq., commenced, and soon completed, the erection of a steam saw-mill at the "corners." This mill still continues to do a large business. Prior to this time the locality was known as Harrington's Corners. An old log house and a dilapidated barn in the corner of a small clearing constituted the place. Some years prior to this, a man named Shedd had brought in some goods and opened a sort of store in a small house a mile west of the corners. It was at the place owned by Edward Bivin, who established a tannery there, but neither were of long continuance. At a much earlier day, probably about 1829, Ransom Ward had opened a small country store in a framed building, yet standing in connection with an adjoining one later built.

This was a half-mile west of West Butler, and was the first attempt of the kind in the town. It lacked support, and was shortly discontinued. The nearest trading-place was Wolcott. It was eight miles to Clyde, or six to Wolcott. Ornan King established a store at the corners, and gave the place his name. A post-office, bearing the name of South Butler, was soon after established here, and Dr. Clarendon Campbell was appointed postmaster. King was succeeded in business by Samuel C. and Sylvester Pomeroy. The former became United States Senator in the Congress of 1862. Sylvester was succeeded by Henry K. Graves.

NATHANIEL W. TOMPKINS.

In the settlement of a new country no attributes were more essential in the pioneers than that force of character, energy, and enterprise characteristic of the sons of New England. No class of persons that reared their homes in the "Genesee Country" were better adapted to face the obstacles incident to pioneer life than the native born sons of the grand old commonwealth of Connecticut.

Prominent among those who selected the fertile lands of the *Senecas* for their future home was the subject of this notice, who was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, October 27, 1799. His boyhood was passed in Oneida county, whither he had moved with his parents when but two years of age. In 1832 he came to Wayne County, and engaged in the mercantile business in the village of Wolcott. Here he conducted a successful business until 1841, when he retired from mercantile operations, and located upon a farm in the town of Butler, where he has since resided. Upon settling in this town he was elected supervisor in 1842, and served two terms. He was postmaster at Wolcott a number of years. While a resident of Wolcott he purchased the grist- and saw-mills in 1835, and man-



N. W. TOMPKINS

aged them until he removed to Butler. Upon the organization of the Republican party he became a member, and is an earnest supporter of the principles of that organization. His parents, Eleazer Tompkins and Hannah Hickox, were also natives of Connecticut.

October 29, 1821, Mr. Tompkins united in marriage with Bethiah Hubbard, a native of Oneida county, New York, by whom he had four children, two sons and two daughters, all deceased, save Bethiah H., wife of James H. White, residing at Fort Huron, Michigan. She was born in 1838, and united in marriage with Mr. White in 1869. The other children were as follows, viz.: Gilbert H., born in Paris, New York, January 15, 1823. He was a prominent merchant of New York, and died April 14, 1863. Charlotte H., born in 1826, married James H. White, died in 1861. Orestes H. died in infancy. In 1862 Mr. Tompkins married Jane Porter Wilson, a native of Ireland, born November 11, 1828. Their family consisted of three children, two of whom, James W. and an infant, are deceased. William I., their remaining child, is a bright lad, and will no doubt be a source of great comfort to their declining years.



RES. OF N. W. TOMPKINS, BUTLER, WAYNE CO., N. Y.

South Butler began to grow. It had more than a name. A hotel was erected and opened. One church after another was built, until four were supplied. Another store was opened, then a tannery and an ashery. A steam planing-mill was constructed and put into operation. Mechanics' shops sprang up, and residences succeeded until a pleasant village has grown up in this locality. It has three schools and about five hundred inhabitants. West Butler and Butler Centre are centres of population in the town. The first local minister was Caleb Mills. Rev. Antoinette L. Brown, the first woman regularly ordained in the State, was settled for several years over the Congregational church at South Butler.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

was the first religious organization in the town. That was established as early as 1824, and in 1825 Luther Goodrich was formally ordained by a council from "Cayuga Association," and installed as pastor of the church. In 1829-30 he was succeeded by Rev. Isaac D. Hosford. The church, which had a statutory organization under the name of

THE SOUTH BUTLER AND SAVANNAH BAPTIST CHURCH,

was constituted June 26, 1834,—Elder Rowell Osborne, presiding officer, and J. W. Sawyer, clerk. There were present from Mentz church four members, from Clyde five, and from Butler three. Elder Hosford was the first pastor, and Ames Winegar the first clerk. Among those known as original members appear the names of Jeremiah Peck, Deacon Orange Gardner, and Hannah Winegar. The numbers at organization were about fifteen,—increased to one hundred and thirty at present. The first church building was erected in 1850; in size, thirty-three by forty-six feet; its cost, one thousand two hundred dollars. Services prior to its use were held in the school-house at South Butler, and in the one two miles east. The ministers have been Elders Osborne, Dusenbery, Needham, A. S. Curtis, J. H. Moore, N. Ferguson, Patterson (a supply), J. S. Everingham, who remained seven and one-half years, R. S. Dean, three years, W. C. Phillips, B. F. Mace, and A. H. Stearns, the present pastor.

The first Sabbath-school was organized about 1850. The present officers are J. H. Stearns, superintendent; Spencer Hall, secretary; Joel Bishop, librarian. There are nine teachers, eighty pupils, and a creditable library.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

There was a Presbyterian church organized under the auspices of the presbytery of Geneva in 1831, and in 1836 a church edifice was erected (the first one in the town) at South Butler. The pulpit was "supplied" by Rev. Wm. Clark and ——— Gelston, and by members of the senior class in Auburn Theological Seminary, and others, for several years.

In 1841 the church withdrew from the presbytery, its leading members becoming more "liberal," and desiring congregationalism. It then proceeded formally to require of its members "total abstinence from intoxicating drinks;" and in 1842 it resolved that "with slaveholders and apologists of slavery" it would hold no fellowship.

Samuel R. Ward, a colored man, preached there about two years, in 1841-43. In 1845-46, Lewis C. Lockwood and James Gregg; and in 1853, Antoinette L. Brown. She was "installed" as pastor of the church (authority by any one to "ordain" being disclaimed and denied) by a speech from Gerritt Smith. Thence the organization languished, and, as several of the members joined the Presbyterian church at Savannah, finally ceased to exist.

BUTLER CENTRE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Butler, according to the records, must have been erected in 1836, and belonged to the Rose circuit. The first quarterly meeting was held in the Methodist chapel, Butler Centre, December 3, 1836. Present—Isaac Stone, presiding elder; Burrow Holmes, preacher in charge; and Joseph Byron, assistant; John Roe, secretary; Thomas Roberts and Daniel Smith, local preachers; Austin Roe and Francis R. Nichols, exhorters. Class-leaders as follows, viz.: M. Smith, Paul H. Davis, James Cosgrove, William Wadsworth, Thomas West, Russell Rusco, Thaddeus Collins, Benjamin Jenkins, Joel H. Lee, James Park, Amos Aldrich.

The following are among the pastors of this church, viz.: Anson Tuller, Benjamin Rider, Isaac Hall, Rowland Soule, Moses Lyon, George G. Huggood, Royal Houghton, Samuel B. Crozier, D. B. Smith, D. Ferguson, S. Nichols, and Orin Switzer, present pastor.

Present membership, one hundred and thirty; average attendance, one hundred and fifty; seating capacity, two hundred; salary, eight hundred dollars, including use of parsonage and donation; six hundred dollars regular salary.

THE DISCIPLES CHURCH OF SOUTH BUTLER.*

Some forty-eight to fifty years ago, the paper edited by Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Virginia, known as the *Christian Baptist*, found its way into the hands of a few of the Baptist members in the vicinity, and the heaven commenced working, and in a short time they were declared *heretics*, and cast out of the fold. So the excluded members formed a society for mutual improvement, taking the Bible alone as the rule of faith and practice. This nucleus consisted of seven members, viz.: John Dratt and wife, Lyman Hill and his sister, Mrs. Chapin, Israel J. Clapp and wife, and a Mr. Comstock. Brother Dratt was the elder. The meetings were held for some time in the school-houses of the immediate neighborhoods.

This church, first designated "Campbellite," then "Disciples," and later "Christian," was instituted about the year 1831.

They denied Scriptural authority for ordaining or setting apart any one as a minister or preacher, or as specially authorized to administer the rites of the church, such as baptism and the Lord's Supper; and maintained that a hired ministry and the "paying for preaching" was wrong. This dogma was therefore practiced upon; some one of the members, any one who saw fit, assumed to preach, to distribute the bread and wine (which is done every Sunday), and to baptize (i.e., immerse) such as "believe," and desire the ceremony. Latterly, however, a majority of them have so far receded as to deem it politic to have a regular preacher.

The first meeting-house was a plain structure, thirty-five by forty feet, and was built some thirty-five or thirty-six years since, at a cost of about eight hundred dollars. The great increase in the membership rendered this edifice inadequate for the wants of the society; therefore the congregation resolved to build a new church edifice, which they accordingly did in 1861. The building is a substantial structure, sixty by forty-two feet, and cost about three thousand dollars.

Present officers: Elders, Henry K. Graves, Prentice Cushman, and William Fowler; the minister's name, O. C. Atwater. The first minister located was Josiah I. Lowell, who remained with the church until he died, in the year 1858.

The number of present members is about three hundred, being the next largest, if not largest, society of Disciples in the State.

The first Sunday-school was organized by Dr. M. F. Sweeting, in the "old church," about the year 1853 or 1854.

The first superintendent was Dr. M. F. Sweeting, with a corps of five teachers and perhaps fifty pupils.

The names of present officers are: Superintendent, Dr. M. F. Sweeting; Assistant Superintendent, O. C. Atwater; Librarian, Veler Mead; Assistants, Julian Crow and Charles E. Sweeting; Accountant, Azel Hough; Chorister, Celia Pomeroy; Organist, Hattie Hamilton, and a corps of twenty-four teachers and about three hundred pupils.

The library consists of about six hundred volumes. The peculiar characteristic of this people is, they contend earnestly for the Bible, and the Bible *only*, as their rule of faith and practice.

ADVENTS.

The Second Advents organized a society in South Butler in the year 1861, and purchased the old church edifice of the Disciples, after that society built their new house in the same year. At this time the society was in quite a flourishing condition, and continued so for a few years; but latterly the numbers are small, and at present they do not try to sustain a preacher, nor have meetings often.

SOLDIERS' RECORD FOR BUTLER.

Angus, George F.
Angus, Elijah, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted April, 1864; discharged 1865.
Armstrong, Thomas, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1864; discharged 1865.
Angus, Gilbert T., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted April, 1862; discharged 1865.
Ambrose, Leonard, 96th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1865; discharged 1865.
Benjamin, Henry, 96th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
Bell, George A., 103d Infantry. Enlisted February, 1865; discharged 1865.
Brown, Robert C., 96th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1865; discharged 1865.
Bell, William H., 75th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.
Blackman, Jasper, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
Beebe, Barney, Company A, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
Braymer, Josiah, Company G, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
Blackman, Jasper, 3d Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862.
Calkins, M., 95th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1865; discharged 1865.
Calkins, Hudson, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
Cunningham, P.
Calkins, Warren, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
Calkins, John, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
Calkins, Allen, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
Conklin, Benjamin, 60th Engineers. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
Crane, Myron, 96th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1864; discharged 1865.

* Data furnished by Dr. M. F. Sweeting.

Cornell, A., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Cornell, William W., 27th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged 1865.
 Crow, Lafayette, 111th Infantry. Enlisted January, 1864; killed October 19, 1864.
 Crow, Morris J., 111th Infantry. Enlisted January, 1864; died or killed.
 Calvin, Sidney.
 Campbell, R. M., lieutenant, Company A, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Curtis, Albert F., corporal, Company B, 111th Infantry, 2d corps. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Crawford, Myron H., Company G, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Calkins, Ezra H., Company G, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Clapp, Cassius M., Company G, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Colvin, S. T., Company H, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Conklin, Theodore, 3d Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Drewry, Benjamin (2d), 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Devoe, John H., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Dusenbery, C. J., sergeant, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Downs, Charles, Company G, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Dunbar, D., Company G, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Dean, T. S., Company G, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Devoe, Henry, Company G, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Dean, Jonathan, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Elby, James, 15th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Fitch, Cyrus, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Fitch, George H., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Fowler, M. F., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Fitch, Allen W., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Fitch, Irving L., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864; died or killed.
 Foster, C. M., 75th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1864; died or killed.
 Fowler, George, Company G, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Fowler, F. M., Company H, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Foster, Lewis, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Grant, James W., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Grant, Clark, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Grant, J. W., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Green, George.
 Green, Charles, Company A, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Grant, Isaac W., Company G, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Grandy, Lewis D., Company G, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Grandy, William, Company G, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Holdridge, Ambrose, 50th Engineers. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Hoyt, Oscar, 15th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Hoyt, Evelyn W., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865; re-enlisted.
 Hanes, William, 15th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Haywood, Elbert, 50th Engineers. Enlisted August, 1864; died or killed.
 Huffman, Franklin, Company G, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Huffman, Edmund, Company G, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Hale, James, Company C, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Jackson, Andrew, Company G, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Kellogg, William B., Company G, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Kellogg, Ethan, Company H, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Loveless, James, 75th Infantry. Enlisted June, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Loveless, Hamilton, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted March, 1863; died 1864.
 Loveless, George, Company G, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Lutes, Jacob, Company G, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Mathews, William H., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Moore, Calvin B., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Marcellus, Lewis, Company A, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Marshall, William M., Company A, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.

Merrill, Edgar J., Company A, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Murray, Patrick, Company A, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Marsh, Cornelius, Company G, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Mead, Dwight, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 McIntyre, Henry F., 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Nichols, Jesse, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; died or killed.
 Overokon, George, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Olmsted, Ira L., 96th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1865; discharged.
 Pierson, F. R., 96th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Phelps, John, 96th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Phelps, Virgil, 96th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Palmer, Giles G., 95th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1865; discharged 1865.
 Perkins, George, 111th Infantry. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Pritchard, Chester B., 75th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; died or killed.
 Perry, Jeff. T., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1864; died or killed.
 Perkins, Charles, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1864; died or killed.
 Pritchard, John, Company G, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Post, Daniel, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Rawson, Edward, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Robinson, George, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted April, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Rand, Willard, Company G, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Shepard, Edward, 97th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Southwick, Warren, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Sherman, James, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Sweeting, V. H., 111th Infantry. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Seamans, James M., 75th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; died or killed.
 Sherman, William, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1863; died or killed.
 Sherman, W. H., Company C, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Sprague, Alfred J., Company A, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Sprague, Lewis, Company A, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Silliman, Hiram, Company G, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Scott, Artemus G., Company G, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Smith, Lewis, Company G, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Sherman, W. B., Company G, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Southwick, Allen, Company C, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Southwick, Benjamin, Company C, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Stetsel, John, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Sherman, Henry, 111th Infantry.
 Tillon, Wilhelmus, Company G, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Tompkins, Henry, Company H, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Thompson, John, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Upham, David, 50th Engineers. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Underhill, Jason, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Van Antwerp, J., Company G, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Walker, Thomas, 96th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1865; discharged 1865.
 Westcott, John W., 96th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1865; discharged 1865.
 Wendover, George, 75th Infantry. Discharged 1865.
 Wendover, James, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Wood, William, captain, 138th Inf. Enlisted September, 1862; promoted; discharged 1865.
 Wisner, James, 50th Engineers. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Wendover, William, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted Jan., 1864; transferred; discharged 1865.
 Wheeler, H. H., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted Jan., 1864; pro. to 2d lieut.; disch. 1865.
 Watson, Elisha, 138th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Walker, James W., Company A, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Wilson, Israel S., Company A, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Warren, C. M., Company H, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Wiley, Henry, 3d Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COLUMBUS LOVELESS,

son of Ransom and Mary Loveless, is a native of Butler, born May 10, 1822. In common with many of the successful men of this day, the only advantages of education offered him was the district school of "Auld Lang Syne." He, however, improved every opportunity and succeeded in acquiring a good business education. His life has thus far been spent as a tiller of the soil, in which vocation he has met with eminent success. His broad acres of fine farming lands are suggestive of a life of toil, but clearly indicate that the father's example of energy,

industry, and good management has been followed by the son, who has secured a competency of this world's goods. He is a Republican in politics, and a firm adherent to the party. In January, 1843, he married Prudence Aldrich, a native of Rose, Wayne County, New York, born in June, 1822, by whom he had six children, all residing in the town of Butler, viz., George, Jerome, Harrison, Mary, Ransom, and Columbus. Mrs. L. died in 1871. In June, 1871, he united in marriage with Maria Campbell. As a citizen Mr. Loveless is honorable and upright, as a neighbor obliging, and as a parent kind and indulgent.



MRS. C. LOVELESS.
(FIRST WIFE)



COLUMBUS LOVELESS.

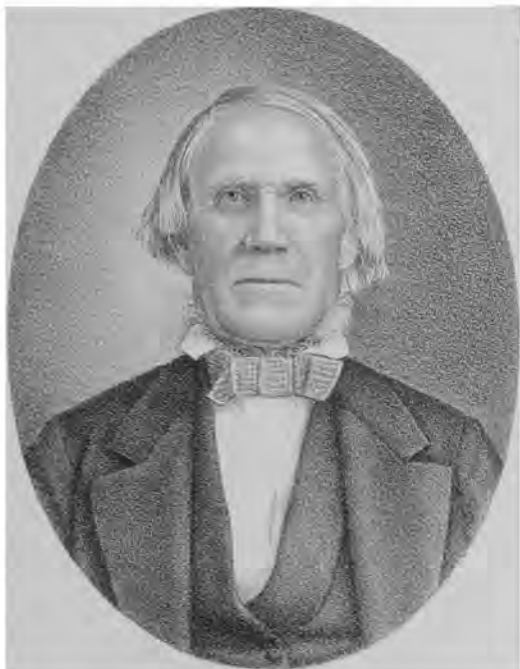


MRS. C. LOVELESS.
(SECOND WIFE)



GILBERT, ILL.

RES. OF COLUMBUS LOVELESS, BUTLER, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.



RANSOM LOVELESS, SEN.



MRS. R. LOVELESS, SEN.

RANSOM LOVELESS, SEN.

RANSOM LOVELESS, Sen., was born in Johnstown, Montgomery county, New York, February 16, 1791. The years of his boyhood were passed in that county, and at the age of sixteen he came to Onondaga county, where he remained until twenty-one years of age.

He early saw that energy and industry would eventually place him beyond want, and being possessed of a remarkable spirit of self-reliance, at the age of sixteen he purchased his time of his father—an occurrence common in those days—for sixty dollars, and engaging with a farmer at ten dollars per month, at the close of six months had canceled the debt. He stepped out into the broad arena of active life, and though young in years it required no prophetic vision to see that he was certain to become one of the substantial and wealthy men of the country.

At the age of twenty-one years he located at Nunda, Livingston county, New York, and subsequently settled in the town of Wolcott, near Butler. He came to this town in 1816, and was well qualified to buffet the hardships of pioneer life, and lived to see the town

transformed from a rude state to one of the finest agricultural regions in the country. Mr. Loveless passed a laborious and active life, never for a moment flagging, but toiled on and on with his characteristic energy, and the result was that at the time of his death he was possessed of three hundred and fifty acres of valuable farm land in the town that he had entered nearly fifty years before.

He was a man of indomitable will, and whatever enterprise he turned his attention to he pursued with vigor and carried to a successful termination. In public matters he was active, always manifesting great interest in everything that tended to the public welfare. He was an active anti-Mason, and bore a conspicuous part in his town in the anti-Masonic campaign. He subsequently became a Whig, and finally a Republican.

He married Mary Hodges, who was born in Brutus, New York, November 7, 1795. She was a member of the Protestant Methodist church at Wolcott at the time of her death, which occurred May 22, 1874. Mr. Loveless died August 1, 1864.

Ransom Loveless, Jun., was born in Wolcott, February 28, 1818. He early manifested a desire for a liberal education, and entering Red Creek Academy, pursued his studies with diligence, and completed his education at the celebrated Oneida Conference Seminary at Cazenovia, New York. He returned to his native town and commenced the tilling of the soil, and has since resided within sixty feet of where he first saw the light of day. He inherited in a great degree the characteristics



RANSOM LOVELESS.



MRS. RANSOM LOVELESS.

of his father, and has accumulated a large property. August 17, 1845, he married Jane M. Lamoreaux, a native of Putnam county, New York, born October 14, 1818. Mr. Loveless is a consistent Christian, and a member of the Baptist church at South Butler. Politically he is a Republican, and an earnest supporter of the principles of that party. He justly merits his success in life, as well as the reputation of being one of the prominent and substantial citizens of the county.



RES. OF RANSOM LOVELESS, BUTLER, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.



CHARLES W. SPRAGUE.

CHARLES W. SPRAGUE.

son of David and Violetta Sprague, was born in Butler, Wayne County, New York, in 1836. In 1866 he united in marriage with Mary Davis, who was born in Onondaga county, in 1846. Kind Providence has blessed this union with two children, viz., Josie E., born in 1867, and Geo. D., born in 1872. Mr. Sprague was early taught that energy, industry, and frugality were the necessary essentials of success in life, and that he has been energetic, industrious, and frugal is evidenced by his fine farm and residence. Though young in years, he has already succeeded in acquiring a competency of this world's goods, and is surrounded by all the attributes of a happy rural home. He is a practical agriculturist, and is ranked among the leading farmers of the county. He is Republican in politics.

DAVID SPRAGUE, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Hoo-sick, New York, in 1785. He was twice married, first to Jane Tyler, and afterwards to Violetta Johnson. His family, by the first wife, consisted of fifteen children, only one living, and six by the second wife, all living. He was a member of the Baptist church and of the Republican party.

JAMES DAVIS, the father of Mrs. Chas. W. Sprague, was born at Haverford-west, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, May 6, 1821. June 1, 1841, he bade adieu to his native land, determined to seek a home across the water. He arrived in New York July 13 of the same year. He located at Cardiff, where he united in marriage with Anna Beare, who was born February 7, 1822, at Appledore, Devonshire, England. Upon landing in this country he commenced business as a tailor, and subsequently engaged in the same business in Jordan and South Butler, where he now resides.

DANIEL ROGERS.

The subject of this sketch, a lineal descendant of the martyr John Rogers, was born August 28, 1806, at Windham, Greene county, New York, where he passed his boyhood days. When twelve years of age he went to Durham, in the same county, and worked on the farm of William Moore until he was twenty-one. On attaining his majority he had only a meagre supply of home-made clothes, for the one hundred dollars due him for services he did not receive until some ten years afterward. He immediately moved to Troy, Rensselaer county, where for two years he engaged in draying in the employ of Smith & Start. He then purchased Mr. Start's interest and embarked in business for himself, which he continued for twenty years, carting about the city in summer, and in the winter,



MRS. CHARLES W. SPRAGUE.

after navigation was closed, teaming to New York and Boston, employing twenty horses and a dozen dray-carts.

In 1846, Mr. Rogers removed from Troy to Butler, Wayne County, his present residence. Ever since locating in this county he has been engaged in farming. In politics he is Republican.

He was married October 7, 1829, to Anna Lake, a native of Greenville, Greene county, New York. They have had eight children, viz., James Henry,* George Lewis, John Alfred,* Charles Barton,* Martha Jane,* Ann Eliza,* Sarah Francis, and Elisha. George L. resides at Catskill, Greene county, New York, Sarah F. at Victory, Cayuga county, New York, and Elisha in Butler, this county.

In this connection we record a gathering of the Rogers family at North Cornwall, Connecticut, on the Noah Rogers farm, September 28, 1864. One hundred and twenty members were present from half a dozen different States, assembled around three long tables beneath an ample tent, and presided over by Daniel L. Rogers, of Cornwall. Ambrose S. Rogers, of New Milford, Connecticut, in an able address, delineated with clearness the lineal descent of the gathered family from the Christian martyr, John Rogers. A grandson of the martyr, Thomas Rogers, and one of his family, came over in the "Mayflower" in 1620, but Thomas died during that first dread winter, and the next year the rest of his family came over, and, after some twenty-five years' residence in Plymouth Colony, moved westward, bearing Governor Bradford's permit, settling at Huntington, Long Island. One of this family, John Rogers, was the father of Noah Rogers, the great-great-grandfather of Noah Rogers, a young man of twenty, residing on the farm where the reunion was held. The present generation is the ninth from the martyr. Without attempting to give the details of the proceedings, we give a few extracts from the address before referred to:

"John Rogers was burnt at the stake at Smithfield, yet his name is but the more esteemed, his virtues but shine the brighter, and his sterling principles are all the better appreciated. The day that witnessed the martyrdom of that distinguished divine was a very melancholy one to his family, but a glorious one to his posterity and the world. We all abhor the bloody and persecuting reign of Mary, and her barbarous deeds; yet out of the darkness of that hour arose a light that neither the dungeon, the gibbet, nor the stake could conquer, but has sent its radiating beams to the farthestmost parts of the earth. He was prebendary divinity lecturer at Saint Paul's when Mary ascended the throne. He soon rendered himself obnoxious to her, and in her zeal for popery she caused his arrest; after lying in Newgate prison, and passing through three examinations, he was finally condemned to be burnt at the stake,—a sentence which was carried into execution February 4, 1555."

* Deceased.

G A L E N.

THE town of Galen was formed by a division of the town of Junius, in Seneca county, on February 14, 1812, and its organization completed by the election of town officers in April following at the first town meeting, held at the house of Jonathan Melvin, near the old "Block-House." The names of the first officers are lost, as all the town records previous to 1862 have been burned. At that time, and until 1824, Galen embraced its present territory and that of Savannah, which extended from Seneca river on the east to the county line on the west, until April 11, 1823, when the new county of Wayne was organized. It then included in its area fifty-seven thousand two hundred and seven acres of land, while now it has an area of thirty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-nine acres, or a little more than fifty-five square miles.

This town is a portion of the "Military tract," one of the two general divisions of western New York, embracing one million six hundred and eighty thousand acres, and which was reserved by an act of the New York legislature, January 25, 1782, to be distributed among the officers and soldiers of New York State who served in the Revolutionary war. It comprises the original township, No. 27, which was surveyed into farm lots of six hundred acres each, and received the name of Galen from being set apart for the medical department of the army,—that is, the physicians of the various New York regiments. It was originally covered with a dense and heavy growth of timber of hard woods, sugar-maple predominating in many localities. Its surface is very uneven, with high hills and large tracts of marsh. In the southeast corner of the town, in the east, northeast, in centre north of the river, extending to the Rose line, and from one mile west of Clyde up the river to the southwest corner, are vast marshes, embracing many hundred acres, or about one-fifth of the township. The remainder of the town is broken with hills, some of which are high and steep. The soil is of a rich sandy and gravelly loam, very strong and productive. Besides the various products indigenous to this latitude and soil, which are successfully cultivated, peppermint is extensively grown, and is one of the most profitable crops, the oil of which, as explained in other parts of this work, finds a ready market in nearly every country on the globe. The principal stream is Clyde river, formerly called the Canandaigua outlet, which enters the town near the southwest corner, flowing to the northeast to Clyde, thence southeast, and passes out of the county near the southeast corner, through a portion of Seneca county, into Seneca river. A considerable commerce was conducted upon it by the early settlements, before the construction of canals and railroads. Black creek enters the town near the northwest corner, flows south one-fourth of a mile east of Lock Berlin, and into Clyde river. In the northeast Marsh creek flows south and into Savannah near the centre of the town. Other brooks, small tributaries of the Clyde, flow both from the north and south. In 1822 the Erie canal was constructed along the valley of the river on the north side, which drew all the shipping business from that stream. An artesian well was put down, near Clyde, four hundred feet, which produced strong brine, but not in sufficient quantity to warrant the manufacture of salt. It emitted inflammable gas. In 1854 the direct line of the New York Central Railroad was constructed through the town from east to west, and two stations located within its limits, one at Clyde village and one at the hamlet of Lock Berlin. In 1841 General Wm. H. Adams, a prominent citizen of the town, near the village, obtained a charter for a ship-canal from Clyde river, one-half mile west of Clyde, to Sodus bay, and, with an association of prominent and wealthy men, began work by digging a portion and then turning the water of the marshes and streams in to wash out the channel. It was never completed, however, having failed through unfavorable circumstances and local opposition.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement made in this town of a permanent character—for trappers and hunters had tarried here from time indefinite—was by Loomis Beadle, who located at Marengo. His father, Thomas Beadle, was then living in Junius, and owned land in various parts of the county, part of which was situated at this place, on which his son settled. During the ten years preceding, New England emigrants had been penetrating and settling the wild lands of Wayne County. Their course in entering this country was generally in boats, or bateaux, up the Clyde river,

which first led them through the town of Galen; but the unpromising appearance of its surface at that time, its extensive swamps, hills, and apparent unfertility, impelled them onward to Lyons, Arcadia, and Palmyra, all of which were settled much earlier. Galen was, in consequence, the last of the river towns to come under cultivation, being always held by many to be nearly worthless. In April, 1801, three more families, consisting of thirty-three persons, settled on lot 70, in the west part of the town: Nicholas King; David Godfrey, and Isaac Mills. It appears that Doctor James Young, a brother of Mrs. King's mother, who served in the Revolutionary army at Albany and vicinity, drew from the State lots 70, 28, 87, and 37, and he offered to give his nephew, Mr. King, one hundred acres if he would settle upon it. In the autumn of 1800 the three men came in and selected lot 70. They constructed two log cabins for the families of Godfrey and Mills, making the floors of split bass-wood, when a heavy fall of snow coming on, they were unable to build one for Mr. King, and returned to Aurelius, where they had left their families. The same year they had left Orange county. The next spring they started for their new home in Galen. Mr. King, with his whole family, excepting his two children, Nicholas Jr., and Betsey, left Cayuga bridge with a sled and ox-team, on bare ground, and arrived at Thomas Beadle's, in Junius, the first night. At the same time the rest of the party left the bridge in an open-built Schenectady river boat, and were out one night, camping on shore, on lot 87, where they built a long shelter with poles and blankets. Along the whole length of the front, which was open, a huge fire was built. The next night brought them to their destination, where Mr. King had arrived before them, and the cabins being some distance across the flats from the river, they took no furniture for the night, but built up a fire and slept on the soft bass-wood floor, all thirty-three in one log cabin. Three days afterwards a new house was erected for Mr. King, into which his family moved. On the 13th of October following the first death in the settlement and town occurred,—that of David Godfrey, accidentally killed, though his place was supplied the next February by the birth of a son, Isaac Godfrey, which was the first birth in the town.

These cabins were the first houses built in Galen, and the family of Mr. King, in consequence of arriving a few hours earlier than the others, was the first white family settled in town. These were soon followed by J. King and David Creagher, from Maryland, and, in 1804, by Elias Austin, Captain John Sherman, and Jabez Reynolds. Elias Austin afterwards moved to Orleans county. In 1805, Asaph Whittlesey, William Foreman, a family by the name of Rich, and several others. The first marriage took place this year, at the residence of Mr. Mills, when his daughter, Polly Mills, was married to Jabez Reynolds.

A short distance below the settlement, and on the same lot, in a large bend of the river, was a "Big Wood Reef," as it was called, of large logs and brush, which completely blocked navigation on the river. To surmount the obstacle, two men, Captain John Sherman and one Payne, then living up Mud creek, moved to Galen, in 1804, and cut a channel about twelve feet wide across the bend, changing the course of the river, and shortening the distance half a mile, and giving ample room for the boats and bateaux. It is still known as the "old canal," and is now washed out as wide as the other parts of the river. Among those who succeeded the first settlers were Aaron Foote, who took up the farm he now occupies, one mile south of Lock Berlin; Solomon Ford, who, in 1805, settled on one hundred acres at the latter place; Isaac Beadle, at Marengo; and, in 1808, Abraham Romeyn, in the west part, south of Lock Berlin. In 1810 or 1811, Jonathan Melvin, who had previously lived in Ontario county, bought and settled at Clyde. About the same time, James Dickson, James Huniston, Henry Archer, D. Southwick, E. Dean, and Arza Lewis settled near the same place. In 1810, James M. Watson moved with his family from Junius, to which place he had the year before emigrated from Carlisle, Schoharie county, and settled on lot 95, south of Marengo. His son, Joseph Watson, a prominent citizen, is still living at Clyde, to which place he moved in 1834. In the same vicinity, soon after, Benjamin Shotwell, Edward Wing, Samuel Stone, and Nathan Blodgett settled,—the latter in the business of manufacturing potash. In 1812 many settlers came in, and located at Clyde, Lock Berlin, Marengo, and Angel's Corners. The markets upon which the settlers depended at this time were down Clyde river to Seneca lake,



and a few years later, by way of Sodus bay and Lake Ontario, to Canadian ports and Ogdensburg. In March, 1815, Mr. Griswold, father of Aaron Griswold, one of the most prominent men of the county, moved from Phelps, Ontario county, and settled on lot 69, about two and a half miles southeast of Lyons village. He there purchased three hundred acres of heavily-timbered land, of Judge Nicholas, of Geneva, which he thoroughly improved. The tide of immigration was almost constant from the date of the first purchase in the town, checked only by the war of 1812, which appears to have had a paralyzing effect upon all the settlements of the State. Many of these first settlers were men who had followed hunting and trapping to some extent, and engaged in it here in connection with their other work. The river-marshes, numerous brooks, and general lay of the country, made it a favorite locality for the trapper, who found here an abundant reward for his labors, while the larger game were not so plentiful as in some other sections of western New York.

The almost invariable rule of all the first settlements of that day was as marked here as elsewhere, that the larger portion of the first immigrants are devoid of the industry and aspirations essential to the improvement and growth of a community, and are prone to a lazy and reckless indolence. Instead of perseverance and intelligent effort in the attainment of a permanent and pleasant home, with a desire of social culture and refinement, they drift along heedlessly in the lower strata of society, clearing and working just enough land for bread, and looking to the trap and the gun for their principal means of existence. As a result they were unable to pay the price of their cheap farms when in after-years they were pressed for payment, and were forced to sell their improvements to later arrivals from the east, seeking settlement. It is mainly to this later element, with the few first settlers whose descendants are still living in the town, that society owes its moral growth, churches their formation and increase, and schools their existence and prosperity. Among the prominent and substantial men who thus came into Galen, from 1814 to 1820 and 1825, were Sylvester Clark, Dr. John Lewis, Luther Redfield, William S. Stow, still living, Abraham Knapp, Rev. Jabez Spier, John Condit, Levi Tuttle, James B. West, Harry West, Daniel Dunn, Rev. Charles Mosher, Moses Perkins, Melvin Bailey, J. P. Bailey, Elias R. Cook, Eben Bailey, William Hunt, Thomas J. Whiting, Samuel M. Welch, Frederic A. Dezeng, William S. Dezeng, Lemuel C. Paine, David Tuttle, George Burrill, and many others. Where or by whom the first grain was raised is not known, but it is probable that Loami Beadle, King, Godfrey, and Mills each cleared and sowed a piece of ground in the spring of 1801. Mr. Beadle planted the first orchard. He also built the first saw-mill at Marengo, previous to 1818, when the Clyde dam, grist- and saw-mills were erected by Frederic A. Dezeng, of Geneva. He was authorized, by an act of the legislature in 1817, to construct a dam across Canandaigua outlet (now Clyde river), by maintaining a lock therein for purposes of navigation. It was located just above the lower bridge, and was destroyed in 1854 by the railroad company, who had purchased the property.

From 1809 to 1815 quite a number of Quakers settled in the southern part of this town and the northern part of Junius, Seneca county. In their habits and customs they were rigidly temperate, when liquor was as common a beverage as water. Among the prominent families resident in Galen at that time were Stephen T. Watson, James Tripp, David Beadle, Henry Bonnell, Daniel Strang, and Matthew Rogers. Their example, industry, and honest simplicity are proverbial, and have been a powerful auxiliary to the growth of morality and Christian excellence. Between 1818 and 1822, Loami Beadle built a turnpike-road through the southern part of the town, from Lyons to Montezuma, which thereafter became an important stage-line and mail-route. Another stage-line was run through the town, north and south, between Geneva and Wolcott. A line of stages was also established between Syracuse and Palmyra, which ran through the centre of the town, through Clyde and Lock Berlin. They were all regular mail-routes. At present a daily stage-line is in operation between Clyde and Wolcott, by way of Rose valley; and another between Clyde and Geneva, making the round trip in two days.

One of the most indispensable institutions of those early days was the distillery, both as a market for the farmer's grain, and to furnish the needful stimulant then in universal use among all classes, old and young. In the exposures and privations of pioneer life, and the inevitable fevers that spring from the malaria in the vicinity of marsh and timber, the juice of the grain performed an important part, and no doubt protected life, and afforded a relief not otherwise obtained. The poisonous mixtures of the present day were then unknown, and the consequent evils of its use were proportionately lessened. It was in daily use in all families, in the field and shop, and with the ministers of the gospel; it was as much an article of purchase and consumption as flour and meat. The small settlement of Quakers alone rejected its use from principle, and thereby set an example of life fully vindicated by the experience of subsequent years. In 1828 and 1829 the first organized opposition to the use of alcoholic liquors began to take form in the

temperance movement of that time, which rapidly absorbed the intelligent, religious, and solid people in this vicinity, and the numerous small distilleries scattered over the country, growing gradually into disfavor, began to decrease, and, aided largely by the increased market facilities for farm produce, finally succumbed and disappeared. Distilleries, or still-houses, were erected in various parts of the town. A prominent one was run by Abner Hand, on Glover's place, near the river, about two miles southeast of Clyde, and another by Aaron Dunn. Briggs, Griffin & Co., conducted a large distillery in Clyde village as late as 1856 or 1857, which has long since been discontinued. Several others have existed in the town and passed away.

The town is divided into nineteen school districts and comfortable school-houses, employing from thirty to thirty-two teachers, of whom about fourteen are in Clyde. The number of children receiving instruction in the schools during 1875 was eighteen hundred and fourteen, of whom seven hundred and seventy-two were in the school north of the river in Clyde, and two hundred and eighty-five in the school south of the river. The smallest number, five, were in Joint District No. 1. The names of the supervisors of the town, from the date of the earliest records now in existence, 1862, to the present, are as follows: Albert F. Redfield, 1862 and 1863; J. Dwight Vandenburg, town clerk; Porter G. Dennison, 1864, 1865, and 1866; Matthew Mackie, 1867; Stephen D. Streeter, 1868 and 1869; Edward B. Wells, 1870 and 1871; Matthew Mackie, 1872; E. W. Gurnee, 1873; and E. W. Sherman, 1874 and 1875. The town officers last elected, in April, 1876, are as follows, viz.: Supervisor, Thomas P. Thorn; Town Clerk, James Armistage; Justices of the Peace, Morgan Cookingham, Jacob T. Van Buskirk, Isaac Wiley, and Charles T. Saxton; Collector, Henry Ellinwood; Assessors, Israel Roy, Levi Lundy, and Wm. Burnett; Commissioners of Highways, Well J. L. Stevens, Andrew Mead, and Abraham Weed; Overseers of the Poor, William Waters and George R. Rurkill; Town Auditors, M. Barton Syron, Edwin Sands, and Ethan B. Kellogg; Constables, Henry Ellenwood, James L. Howard, Martin Wadley, James Ross, and F. D. Pettys; Excise Commissioners, James M. Streeter, Jacob Y. Brink, and Luther G. Moore; Inspectors of Election, first district, Lyman Roy, William Baldridge, and James Roy; second district, Chas. A. Banister, Peter Leveraux, and M. W. Jenkins; and third district, Chas. S. Groesbeck, James M. Curry, and J. T. Van Buskirk. School money paid in 1875, three thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-six cents; library money, fifty-eight dollars and fifteen cents; and school and gospel fund, one hundred and ninety-six dollars and fourteen cents.

VILLAGE OF CLYDE.

The village of Clyde was incorporated as a village on the 2d of May, 1835, at the office of William S. Stow, Esq., on the west side of the park. The five trustees elected at that time were Samuel C. Paine, William S. Stow, Aaron T. Hardrick, John Condit, and Arza Lewis. At the first meeting of the board of trustees following Aaron T. Hardrick was chosen president, and B. M. Van DeVeer village clerk. The earliest village records are of date June 6, 1865, consequently the other officers of the village for that year are not known. On the eighth day of June, 1835, the village was divided into three parts, with reference to the streets, as follows, viz.: corporation 1, that part of the village south of Clyde river; corporation 2, that part of the village north of Clyde river and east of Sodus street; and corporation 3, that part of the village north of Clyde river and west of Sodus street. Eleazer H. House was chosen overseer of highways for corporation 1, Richard Wood for corporation 2, and George Thompson for corporation 3. The next annual election of officers for the village took place on the first Tuesday in June, 1836, at the office of William S. Stow, and at which the following full complement were elected. The Board of Trustees comprised Jeremiah L. B. Jones, Ira Jenkins, Nathan P. Colvin, Benjamin Furd, and William S. Stow; for Treasurer, Charles D. Lawton; for Collector, Lyman B. Dickinson; for Constable, Richard Wood; for Poundmaster, Stephen Salisbury; and for Overseers of Highways, Eleazer H. House for corporation No. 1, Richard Wood for corporation No. 2, and George Thompson for corporation No. 3. The whole number of votes cast within the corporate limits of the village at that election was ninety-six, against four hundred and thirty in the Centennial year, 1876. At the first meeting of the board of trustees for 1836 Ira Jenkins was chosen president, and A. R. Frisbie village clerk.

The first permission granted for shows or other entertainments by the village authorities after its incorporation was on June 8, 1835, when it was voted "that Noel E. Waring be permitted to exhibit in this village for one day, on the 24th instant, his 'Zoological Institute Association, Menagerie and Aviary,' and also his 'Paintings and Serpent,' and that the said Waring, in consideration of this privilege, pay into the village treasury the sum of ten dollars."

At the regular annual meeting in 1836 a law was enacted by the voters which

has never been repealed, "That any person or persons who shall hereafter suffer or permit any playing with cards, or dice, or other gaming-table or shuffle-board, or shall permit any kind of gaming by lot or chance, within his or her house, out-house, yard, or garden, within the village of Clyde, shall, for every offense, forfeit or pay into the village treasury the sum of ten dollars." The corporation includes four square miles.

The last officers, elected on March 14, 1876, were as follows: Board of Trustees, Dewitt C. Myers, Hiram Fowler, Edwin Sands, Asa Travor, and Charles T. Saxton; Treasurer, Julius B. Pardee; Collector, John G. Hood; Police Justice, DeLancey Stow; Police Constables, Michael Witt and Henry Westfall; Game Constable, James S. James; Pathmaster, Orator F. Cook; and Fire Warden, John Thomas. At the first meeting of the board of trustees, Charles T. Saxton was chosen president of the board, and W. C. Saxton village clerk.

LOCATION.

The site of this village is memorable in the French and Indian history of New York as an early trading-post anterior to the French war. In those early days, and down to the dawn of the present century, it was known as the "block-house," so called from the character of the structure erected for the accommodation of the traders in their exchanges with the Indians. The exact time of its construction is unknown, except that it was prior to the French war, at which time, and until they were driven from the country, it was occupied by the French. It stood east of the railroad depot, and west of the bridge over the brook, near its junction with the river. The building remained, and was still used, though not so extensively, by traders, down to the outbreak of the Revolution, when it fell into the hands of the "Tories," and was used by them as a "station" for smuggling goods from Canada, by way of Sodus bay, to the loyalists east and south. Quite a little settlement was made here by a few of that class, who squatted in the vicinity with their traps and guns, and kept out all not interested in the illegal traffic; and being far removed from any regular settlement and the operations of the American army, they felt but little fear of interference or seizure. With the aid of friendly Indians a continuous and profitable business in smuggling was carried on. Before the close of the war, however, the government, being informed of its existence, made a descent upon the station, broke it up, arrested some of the outlaws, and scattered the rest. After this the place was deserted for many years, or until the beginning of this century, when parties, prospecting up the Clyde river for the purpose of making settlements, discovered the charred remains of the old "block-house." Whether it was destroyed at the time it was broken up as a smuggling station, or at a subsequent date, is not certainly known, though it is recorded as having been consumed by fire soon after the Revolution. Yet there are men still living who claim to have seen the old "block-house," and that it was in existence fifty or sixty years ago, which is absolutely impossible. They have undoubtedly confounded it with a building erected at this point in 1811, which also was known for many years as the "block-house." Captain Luther Redfield stated that in 1804 or 1805, when he and others passed here in a boat, the burnt remnants of the old structure were plainly to be seen, by which its corners and shape could be distinguished.

The present village started in 1811, on the south side of the river, which for several years contained all the business, population, and growth. In that year Jonathan Melvin erected the first house of hewn logs, which stood south of the river, on the east side of the continuation of Sodus street, and between Geneva and Water streets. It received the name of "block-house," and was so known until destroyed. It was the scene of the first town meeting of Galen in 1812. In 1810 the first bridge across the river was constructed, on the site of the present upper bridge. In 1812 two other houses were erected here, after which settlers began coming in quite rapidly; and as soon as the place attained the dignity of a hamlet it was named "Lauraville," in honor of Henrietta Laura, countess of Bath, daughter and heiress of Sir William Pultney, one of the original proprietors of the wild lands of western New York.

The first tavern in the place was erected and kept by Dennis Vanderbilt, between Sylvester Clark's present residence and the river, near 1814 or 1815. James B. West opened the first store about the same time, or soon after, in a part of the same building. Soon after, with his brother Brewster, he erected a new store and dwelling combined, across the street, on the corner opposite Mr. Clark's. A tavern was also kept a little later, near the river, between the two bridges, by James Humiston.

In 1817, Sylvester Clark, Sr., came into the place, and opened a store on the lot nearly opposite Vanderbilt's tavern, which was subsequently changed to the lot now occupied by his son. A man by the name of Wm. McClouth, a land and road surveyor, carried on trade among the first on the river bank west of Sodus street, in a small building. He was the educated man of the place, to whom the people looked for the discharge of duties beyond their reach, and he

taught the first school, in an old log house which stood in the corner of Mr. Clark's garden. He also laid out and surveyed into streets and lots the original village of Lauraville, the plat of which is still in existence. Henry Acker and Arza Lewis also kept a store, opposite Humiston's tavern. Among the first purchasers of village lots after the survey are noticed W. Mynderse, E. Dean, W. Wallace, D. Vanderbilt, R. James, D. Southwick, J. Werk, Mr. Richmond, and Tubbs & West. Dr. Ledyard, of the Revolutionary army, received the first patent of the lands on the north side of the river, from whom the title passed into the possession of Geo. Burrill, one of the active business men in its early settlement. The first frame house on the north side was built by Wm. S. Dezen, of Geneva, part owner of the mills at this place. He also erected the first store on the north bank of the river, which was kept by Mr. Scott as his agent. In 1818, Andrew McNabb, associated with Joseph Fellows in the agency of the Pultney estate, was engaged in the sale of the village lots on the north side of the river, which had lately been surveyed and platted. He was a Scotchman, from the river Clyde in Scotland, and perceiving a similarity in that country and this, and the river, he gave that name to Canandaigua outlet and the new village on the north side. In 1835, when Clyde was incorporated, Lauraville was included, and all became one village. The first tavern on the north side was built on the site of the Sherman House. It was first called the Mansion House, and afterwards the Franklin. One of its first landlords was Frederick Boogher. The Clyde Hotel was built very soon after, with the aid of Geo. Burrill. In 1826 it was burned, while in possession of Horatio G. Kingsbury, who is supposed to have burned it for the insurance, which, however, he failed to get. He subsequently obtained possession of a boat-load of grain, and ran away with it, from which no account was ever received. The hotel was rebuilt in 1826 by David, William, and Benjamin Ford, and is still standing. In 1840, Aaron Griswold purchased it, and kept it two years. The first interment in the old cemetery in the west part of the village was that of a child of Peter Moon, one of the early settlers. In 1822 the Erie canal was completed through the village along the north side of the river, and the first canal-boat run in the town was put on the canal one-half mile below the village by Aaron Griswold and his father, which they built at King's Bridge, and floated down the river to this point. It was designed to run between Lyons and Clyde. The Fourth of July of that year was celebrated on board the boat, by a party of ladies and gentlemen, with a fiddler. In 1825, Wm. S. Stow, a prominent citizen of the county, settled in Clyde. The same year he built his law-office on the west side of the square, where it is still standing, the oldest office in the village, and is memorable as the place where the village government was organized. At that time the forest between the office and the lake was continuous, and the square was full of stumps and forest-trees. In 1823 or 1824 the first criminal sentenced to the penitentiary from Wayne county was sent from Clyde. His name was Joseph S. Skinner, convicted of perjury, and he lived in the first house west of Sylvester Clark. The first post-office was located in Lauraville, and was created as *Galen*. James Humiston was first postmaster, and kept the office in his tavern. It was subsequently moved across the river, and in 1826, through the influence of Wm. Stow and Representative Robert S. Rose, its name was changed to Clyde Post-office.

MANUFACTORIES.

The Clyde glass-works, a very important manufacturing interest, employs at present about one hundred and fifty persons. It was established in 1827 by William S. Dezen, of Geneva, by the erection of the window-glass building, which commenced operations in the autumn of 1828, when the first glass was blown. The manufacture of hollow-ware, bottles, fruit-jars, etc., was added thereto by the present owners and occupants, Ely, Reed & Co., successors to Southwick & Reed. The process of manufacture in the two departments is entirely dissimilar. The composition is put into large crucibles every night, and worked out during the day. The crucibles are of German clay, arranged in furnaces, with a capacity of one thousand pounds. Then, in hollow-ware, the glass is taken out in pipes about four feet long, rolled on a marble slab, placed in the moulds, which are closed with the foot, and blown into shape. They are then broken from the pipe, and a rim put on with glass from the crucible, after which they are placed in annealing ovens for thirty-six hours, when they are ready for market. In the window-glass factory the glass is blown into large cylindrical tubes about four feet long, and eight or ten inches in diameter. This is a difficult work, and requires much practice, as the workmen are governed entirely by the eye in making a tube perfectly uniform. They are laid upon racks to cool, after which they are cut down the centre, and placed in a revolving carriage, or horizontal bed of clay, in a heated oven, where they remain a sufficient length of time to flatten out in sheets. They are then cooled, as in the other process, after which they are cut in the required size, and ready for market.

The Clyde iron-works was first established as a foundry for the manufacture



MRS. WM S. HUNT.



WM S. HUNT.



RES. OF WM. S. HUNT, GALEN, WAYNE CO., N. Y.

of plows, in 1831, by Condit & Van Buren, in wooden buildings, which they erected. A few years later the firm became Whiting, Humphrey & Co., who, in 1843, sold out to Dolph, Humphrey & Co. This firm erected the present stone building that year, and added to their other work the manufacture of machinery. Among other firms which have at times conducted the works are A. S. Field, Humphrey & Wood, Millard Olmstead, F. Humphrey, Wood, Candler & Co., and Wood Bros. The present proprietors, S. W. & S. H. Wood, purchased it, and began operations on December 1, 1866. They manufacture all kinds of agricultural implements and portable steam-engines.

Another foundry, since established, is owned and carried on by F. Humphrey & Son, in which plows and cultivators are extensively manufactured.

Two large paper-mills started into existence nine and ten years ago, and commenced an extensive business, but after about two years of unprofitable work, and a heavy loss to the stockholders, they were discontinued. They were the First National Paper Manufacturing Company of Clyde, with Darwin Colvin, president, which commenced building in September, 1866, and had an estimated capacity of nine tons of manilla wrapping-paper per week; and The Clyde Paper Manufacturing Company, with Aaron Griswold, president, which commenced making paper in February, 1867, with a capacity of twelve tons of printing-paper per week. A large steam grist-mill was erected about thirty-five years ago, by — Ford, near the coal-yard, which did an extensive business. Aaron Griswold purchased it in 1850, and four years after sold it to Briggs, Coffin & Co., by whom it was subsequently changed into a distillery. It has since been burned. In 1854 Cornelius Miller erected the mill now owned by John Hartwell. He built it and used it for a brewery and malt-house, after which his son, Thomas Miller, rebuilt it into a mill. The mill south of the river, now owned by Joel Thorn, was built later by S. Skinner. Both are steam grist-mills. Lately a sash-and-blind factory has been erected south of the river by Thomas Hopkins & Sons.

BANKS, ETC.

Miller's Bank, established in 1837, was the first bank in Clyde. It was established through the exertions of Messrs. Briggs, Ford, Smith, Chapman, Griswold, Redfield, and Gezeng. Stock was issued to farmers in exchange for mortgages, which became its securities under the State law. After doing a large business, it failed in 1843, spreading disaster in every direction.

The Commercial Bank of Clyde, Isaac Miller, banker, was established about 1850, but failed in 1869, with heavy liabilities.

The First National Bank of Clyde was organized in 1865, with Cornelius Miller, president, and William H. Miller, his son, and also brother to Isaac Miller, cashier. It also failed in 1869.

In 1856, Briggs' Bank of Clyde was incorporated under the State law, with a capital stock of about seventy thousand dollars. Samuel S. Briggs was president, and William H. Coffin cashier and principal manager. Among the stockholders were Messrs. Briggs, Coffin, Redfield, and Ketcham. In 1859 the bad debts and losses amounted to nearly fifty thousand dollars, when Mr. Briggs purchased the interests of the others, and became sole owner. On January 28, 1860, Aaron Griswold purchased a half-interest, which he retained until the death of Mr. Briggs in September, 1865, when he sold out to Samuel H. Briggs, the present owner, who also bought up the interests of the other heirs. The same year he sold a part interest to W. H. Palmer. It continued Briggs' Bank until the autumn of 1866, when its circulation was called in, its securities in possession of the State redeemed, and changed to a private banking institution, which it has since remained, under the firm-name of Briggs & Palmer.

Griswold's Bank of Clyde was first established, as a private bank, in March, 1869. At that time Aaron Griswold and Charles E. Elliott purchased the safe, furniture, and fixtures of the defunct First National Bank of Clyde, and opened a private banking office on the corner of Glasgow and Columbia streets. At the end of the first year the bank was removed to its present location, on the corner of Glasgow and Ford streets. The firm-name was Griswold & Elliott, which was soon after changed to Griswold, Elliott & Co., and still later to Griswold & Grunee. In 1874 Mr. Griswold sold out all interest, and it became Grunee & Streeters, and so remained until June 1, 1876, when Mr. Griswold repurchased the whole interest, and became sole owner, and it has since been continued and known as Griswold Bank.

Clyde has seven malt-houses, which consume about two hundred and twenty-eight thousand bushels of grain each year. It also has two grist-mills, three carriage- and wagon-shops, one broom-manufactory, five dry-goods-stores, eleven groceries, two hotels, four hat- and cap-stores, three boot- and shoe-stores, one hat-maker, two livery-stables, three jewelers, seven millinery and fancy goods stores, two of stoves and hardware, four tin-shops, five merchant tailors' and clothing stores, five markets, one marble- and granite-shop, two bakeries, four drug-stores, two cooper-shops, two wood- and coal-dealers, two harness-makers, thirteen liquor-dealers, one

printing-office, one news depot, one furniture-store, two book-stores, four black-smith-shops, three dressmakers, two undertakers, two photographers, five ware-houses, three telegraph-offices, four lodges, one sewing-machine agent, three insurance agents, four public halls, six church organizations, and five ministers, eight physicians, three dentists, and nine lawyers.

Clyde has now a population of about three thousand one hundred, and has always been marked for its superior business character and enterprise. It possesses more natural commercial advantages than most villages in this part of the State. Surrounded by hundreds of square miles of productive soil, with an industrious agricultural community, with large manufacturing interests, and shrewd and sagacious business men, and situated on the two main thoroughfares of commerce between the east and west, it maintains trade connections with nearly all parts of the Union. The excellent product of its glass-works has received the recognition of the world, and its immense yearly production finds a ready and convenient market.

A yet greater public advantage to the village, no doubt, lies in store for future capital and enterprise. Unsuccessful efforts towards its development were made twenty and thirty years ago. Human selfishness and the clashing interests of individuals became insurmountable obstacles, and both projects were abandoned. Only ten miles distant are the navigable waters of Great Sodus bay, — the best harbor on the south shore of Lake Ontario, — with a surface of country nearly level, affording an easy grade for building a railroad cheaply, thus opening an avenue for a vast trade of coal, lumber, agricultural products, etc., that would naturally pass over this route. On January 22, 1853, a company was organized, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for that purpose; but, after making a survey, for reasons above stated it was abandoned. Previous to this the great enterprise, so ably prosecuted by General Wm. H. Adams, was abandoned, when nearly consummated, by the loss of its great moving spirit. It is to be hoped the day is near at hand when this great enterprise will be successfully undertaken.

The Maple Grove Cemetery Association was organized at Clyde on March 25, 1859. The first officers elected were: President, Samuel S. Briggs; Vice-President, Aaron Griswold; Secretary, Leander S. Ketchum; Treasurer, Isaac Miller; Board of Trustees, Samuel S. Briggs, A. Griswold, John Cockshaw, Chas. E. Elliott, Isaac Miller, and John J. Stevens; Executive Committee, Samuel S. Briggs, president, John Cockshaw, and Chas. E. Elliott. It was recorded in the county clerk's office March 29, 1859. The association purchased thirteen acres of land, pleasantly located, in the southeast part of the village, partly inside and partly outside the corporation, and have fitted it up in a beautiful and attractive manner for a burial-place. Much care and attention have been given it by the officers, who have well succeeded in preparing a village cemetery with all the desired advantages, and one in which the citizens of the village may well take pride. Samuel S. Briggs was president of the association to April, 1865; Aaron Griswold, from 1865 to April, 1871; and Samuel H. Briggs, from 1871 to the present. The other officers are—Vice-President, Samuel S. Moreley; Treasurer, Aaron Griswold; Secretary, Geo. O. Baker; and Executive Committee, Samuel H. Briggs, president, Samuel S. Moreley, Adrastus Snedeker, and John Cockshaw.

The Clyde High School was incorporated by an act of the State legislature in April, 1834, by the consolidation of the two common-school districts, numbers 14 and 17, of the town of Galen. The first board of trustees elected were Wm. S. Stow, George Burrill, John Condit, Sylvester Clark, Sr., Isaac Lewis, and Calvin D. Tompkins. An ample school building was immediately erected on the corner of Caroline and Lock streets. It was a two-story edifice, with a high basement. The first principal in charge of the school was Professor Wm. H. Schram, and the first preceptress Miss Abigail Packard, with three assistant teachers. Since then the village has been divided, and a graded school established on each side of the river. A good, substantial edifice was erected on the south side and a prosperous school opened, which now embraces nearly three hundred scholars. The principal is Professor Wm. Burnett, now in his second year, with three assistants. A new and large addition to the school building on the north side has just been completed, at a cost of over thirty thousand dollars, which advances the value of the whole property to about fifty thousand dollars. It is now one of the finest and most imposing high school buildings in the State. The number of children between the legal ages attendant on this school is nearly seven hundred and fifty. The principal is Professor J. H. Jolly, now in his third year, with about twelve assistants. Both these schools are ably managed and in a very flourishing condition.

The mineral springs at Clyde were analyzed by Professor Hadley, of Geneva college, in 1844, and were found to be composed of the following properties and proportions, viz.: muriate of soda, fifty-five grains; muriate of lime, thirty-three grains; and sulphate and muriate of magnesia, twelve grains. A gallon of the water contains two hundred and eighty-eight grains of saline matter.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Clyde Times, a weekly Republican journal, is published in this village by Forte Bros., and is the only paper published in the town. It was established and first issued as *The Clyde Eagle*, in 1844, by B. Frazer. It was soon after purchased and issued by Mr. Dryer, from whom it passed to Stephen Salisbury, and in 1847 to Rev. Charles G. Ackly and William Tompkins, by whom its name was changed to *The Clyde Telegraph*. A few years after it was purchased by Rev. W. W. Stroiker, who in turn sold it to William R. Fowle, by whom, after a short effort to keep it afloat, it was discontinued. It was revived in February, 1850, by Payn & Smith, under the name of *The Clyde Industrial Times*. Smith soon after sold his interest to his partner, Joseph A. Payn, who became sole proprietor, and in 1851 changed its name to *The Clyde Weekly Times*. It was subsequently purchased by James M. Scarritt, who changed its name to *The Clyde Times*, and conducted it until January 1, 1871, when Irwin A. Forte purchased it and began its publication. He conducted it until January 1, 1876, when the present firm came into possession.

The Wayne Banner, published in Wolcott in 1850, was removed to Clyde and merged into *The Clyde Industrial Times* on its first issue.

In 1830 *The Clyde Standard* was established here and published by E. P. Moon about six months, when it was discontinued.

In 1836 *The Lyons American* was removed to Clyde, and published by Dennis Cord as *The Clyde Gazette* until 1838, when it also succumbed.

In 1849 *The Northern Methodist Protestant* was established by an association at Clyde, and conducted by Rev. W. W. Stroiker, but soon dropped out of existence.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The original fire department consisted of one hook-and-ladder company, comprising sixteen persons, who were appointed by the village trustees January 7, 1836. A Goose-neck engine called the "Catacraft" was purchased in 1841 by the village, at a cost of one thousand dollars. It was manufactured in Rochester. The first engine company was then organized. Some time after, the purchase of another and much larger engine was made. It was known as the "Button" engine, and was second-hand. It was burned in 1872 at a fire which occurred at the glass-works. In September, 1873, the village purchased a Silsby steamer, with hose, at a cost of five thousand dollars. The first hand-engine, "The Catacraft," is still retained and used, as it can be set at work sooner than the steamer, and at an ordinary fire, at not too great an elevation, serves as well. It has been lately repaired, and does excellent work. The name of the present company is "Protection," with thirty active members and the following officers, viz.: Chief Engineer, John Thomas; Foreman, J. D. McVicar; First Assistant, A. D. Humphrey; Second Assistant, J. E. McGinnis; Secretary, James Curry; and Treasurer, J. B. Pardee. It was organized in 1873, and has a room in the town hall. The last officers, elected December 27, 1876, are—Foreman, J. E. McGinnis; First Assistant, J. P. Fisher, Jr.; Second Assistant, J. H. Davis; Secretary, J. M. Curry; and Treasurer, W. N. Field. Hose company—Foreman, George Perkins; and Assistant, G. P. Graves.

MASONRY.

Galen Lodge, No. 367, of the order of Freemasons, was organized in Clyde in 1823. The warrant under which they met bears date June 7, 1823, or the year of Masonry 5823. The officers were Joseph Enos, G. M.; John Brush, D. G. M.; Nathaniel Allen, S. G. W.; Thomas Barker, J. G. W.; John Lewis, M.; Henry W. Northrup, S. W.; and Artemus Humiston, J. W. In a chamber of Sylvester Clark's storehouse the lodge commenced work October 15, 1823, and continued prosperously until the Morgan excitement in 1826, after which it struggled six years against the fierce antagonisms that had been aroused. It had attained a membership of sixty-eight, most of whom withdrew from the meetings in those years; and the lodge, driven from place to place, was compelled to take the ball-room of the Clyde Hotel, which was the only assembly-room open to all. They took it January 26, 1831, and the few remaining steadfast held their last meeting there February 15, 1832, and decided to suspend their meetings until the anti-Masonic panic should pass away. The officers at that time were John Condit, W. M.; Thomas J. Whiting, S. D.; A. Pendleton, J. D.; Samuel M. Welch, Tyler, and Arza Lewis, Treas. The following incident will illustrate in a measure the fierce hostility towards Masons at that time. A meeting, purely political in character, was held for taking action on some measure. Aaron Griswold, one of Galen's most valued men, but at that time a young man and a Mason, feeling a deep interest in politics, attended, and ventured a suggestion not in accordance with the programme, when a gentleman sprang up, and with spirit announced, in imperfect speech, that "this meeting was anti-Mathonic, and moved that Mither Grithel be requested to withdraw." Some little opposition was evoked

by this, but after a short exchange of words unanimous consent was given him to withdraw, which he did.

Clyde Lodge, No. 341, was organized in 1854, and succeeded to the furniture, jewels, etc., of the old Galen lodge, which had been preserved in the expectation of reorganizing after the ebb of the Morgan excitement. The petitioners for the warrant were John Condit, Joseph Watson, Joseph Willing, William C. Ely, Aaron Griswold, S. J. Childs, William G. T. Elliott, and John J. Dickson. The warrant bears date July 6, 1854, at which time John Condit was appointed Worthy Master, Joseph Watson, Senior Warden, and Joseph Willing, Junior Warden. The lodge has a good membership, and is in a flourishing condition. They have rooms expressly prepared, and fitted up with large expense and care. The officers elected December 26, 1876, are J. N. Arnold, W. M.; W. N. Field, S. W.; T. W. Mackie, J. W.; W. H. Groesbeck, Treasurer; J. E. McGinnis, Secretary; and the Charter Trustees Adrastus Snedaker, Seth Smith, and George O. Baker.

Griswold Chapter, No. 201, R. A. M., was chartered February 7, 1867, and on the 6th of March following the first officers were installed by the following officers from Newark, viz., J. D. Ford, Grand High Priest; A. C. Bartle, Deputy High Priest; M. M. Kenyon, Grand Secretary; and L. Bennett, Grand Chaplain. The names of the first officers were Aaron Griswold, M. E. High Priest; J. Hasbrook Suhler, E. King; Robert Dobyns, E. Scribe; Hugh Boyd, Tyler; Seth Smith, Captain of Host; Dr. James M. Horne, Principal Sojourner; John Tremper, Royal Arch Captain; Edward B. Wells, Master of Third Veil; Jacob Strauss, Master of Second Veil; and George O. Baker, Master of First Veil. The officers last elected and now serving are George O. Baker, M. E. High Priest; Seth Smith, E. King; De Witt C. Myers, E. Scribe; Aaron Griswold, Treasurer; J. Newton Arnold, Secretary; John Tremper, Captain of Host; Edward B. Wells, Principal Sojourner; John Vandenburg, Royal Arch Captain; and Clark Potts, Tyler. The meetings of the chapter are held in the Clyde lodge rooms, and it has a membership at present of thirty-five. It sprang into existence in place of the old Lyons chapter, which was chartered early in 1824, with Oliver Allen High Priest, and James P. Bartlett Secretary. Mr. Allen was succeeded in office by William Sisson, in whose hands the records were when the chapter suspended, about 1828. It had a membership of fifty, only two of whom are now living, Aaron Griswold, of this village, and Joseph A. Miller, of Newark.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

In the latter part of 1845, the Odd-Fellows in the town of Galen proposed to form themselves into a lodge, and in January, 1846, organized *Galen Lodge*, No. 198, I. O. O. F. The five original petitioners were Zina Hooker, Joseph Congdon, Isaac Miller, Aaron Brooks, and one other unknown. Two of the first officers were Zina Hooker, N. G., and Joseph Congdon, V. G. In 1848 the State was divided and the lodges renumbered, by which this lodge became No. 36. It worked along, with alternate prosperity and depression, until 1860, when, after due consideration, it was discontinued. Two years previous "Siloam" encampment, connected with it, was suspended, which had existed about ten years. About eleven years after, nine members of the order, J. Scott, G. P. Livingston, J. Curry, N. Hovey, J. T. Van Buskirk, P. Simons, P. Furlong, P. Sloan, and B. Brewster sent up a petition, and on February 19, 1872, *Clyde Lodge*, No. 300, I. O. O. F., was organized, with the following officers, viz., J. Scott, N. G.; G. P. Livingston, V. G.; James Curry, Sec.; J. T. Van Buskirk, W.; N. Hovey, Treas.; D. L. Stow, C.; P. Simons, R. S. N. G.; A. E. Adams, L. S. N. G.; P. Furlong, L. S. V. G.; B. Brewster, I. G.; and P. Sloan, O. G. A room was fitted up in Sloan's block, on the east side of Glasgow street, and properly furnished, where they held their weekly meetings. The lodge has a membership at present of about sixty-five, and is in a very flourishing condition. The last officers, elected December 25, 1876, are A. Ekart, N. G.; J. McGinnis, V. G.; S. H. Clark, Sec.; P. Sloan, Treas.; Jacob Scott, P. S.; W. H. Groescup, Trustee.

Clyde Grange, No. 33, of the *Patrons of Husbandry*, was organized in the town hall January 8, 1874, by George Sprague, Secretary of the State Grange, with twenty-six members and the election of the following officers, viz., Benjamin Wood, Master; Malcolm Little, Overseer; Adrastus Snedaker, Lecturer; Adelbert Gordon, Steward; W. H. Barnes, Assistant Steward; M. W. Jenkins, Chaplain; Seth Bowen, Treasurer; Wm. Strang, Secretary; Anson C. Burnett, Gate-keeper; Alice Burnett, Ceres; Mariette Bowen, Pomona; Sarah A. Little, Flora; Caroline Bowen, Stewardess; and A. Snedaker, Wm. Stewart, and Henry Southard, Executive Committee. A hall, expressly prepared for the grange, is fitted up, where they hold their meetings weekly to transact business, and afford advantages for social and material profit. All its officers are elected yearly. The present officers are A. Snedaker, Master; Abram Wood, Overseer; A. W. Jenkins, Lecturer; W. A. Hunt, Steward; Adelbert Gordon, Assistant Steward; Dora Gordon, Chaplain;



COL. S. BRIGGS.

SAMUEL S. BRIGGS.

PROBABLY no man has been more intimately connected with the prosperity and material interests of this town and village than the subject of this sketch. He was a native of Chatham, Columbia county, this State, where he was born April 17, 1803. When he was eight years of age his father died; then his mother, with himself and brother, went to live with his grandparents upon their farm, where he lived until he was eighteen, working on the farm during the summer season, and attending school in the winter. He continued to reside in the vicinity, following the business of farming until 1835, when he removed to this county, and purchased two hundred acres of land in the town of Galen. With the untiring energy and industry, coupled with a judgment that was seldom at fault, which have so prominently characterized his whole business life, he commenced the cultivation of his farm, which under his personal supervision soon led in fertility and capacity of production. In a few years he was enabled to add three hundred acres more, and the whole soon after became one of the best tilled and most profitable and desirable farms in the county. As he prospered in agriculture, his natural aptitude for business and the comprehensive grasp of his mind sought broader fields of effort, and he began to direct his energies in other channels of enterprise more suited to his taste and character. Four years after his arrival in the town, the "Miller Bank," as it was known, sprung into existence in Clyde, through the efforts of himself and a few others, and at its organization Mr. Briggs was chosen one of the directors. He subsequently became vice-president, and so remained for several years. In 1856 he instituted the Briggs' Bank of Clyde, associated with others, of which he held a controlling interest, and was president until his death. This for many years was the leading banking establishment in the eastern part of the county. In the great financial crisis of 1857, and after nearly all the banks throughout the State had suspended specie payments, he was advised by parties interested with him to pursue the same course to enable them to more easily sustain the

pressure of the panic; but with that delicate sense of honor which characterized his whole business life, he refused emphatically, saying, "My bank shall not suspend, if all the rest of the banks do; there shall be *one* specie-paying bank in the State." Neither did it suspend; but, as a result, the losses were heavy. Mr. Briggs took up the stock of the others and paid up the liabilities and losses, amounting to over fifty thousand dollars, which established the bank upon a basis more permanent than ever. The leading characteristics of Mr. Briggs in all his business relations were punctuality and probity, which he was tenacious to preserve, and he regarded his word as sacred, and kept it at whatever cost or sacrifice. His educational advantages were very limited, and did not extend beyond the rude common schools of his boyhood; but a vigorous intellect, native force, and perseverance made up the deficiency, and very early gave him a sterling character for promptness and accuracy in business. In most of the numerous enterprises which from time to time have sprung into existence in Clyde he has been an efficient aid, often taking large interests, and with a commendable public spirit has co-operated in every measure conducive to the interests of the people of his county, its material, moral, or religious prosperity. Though devoted to his ever-increasing business, he was possessed of a kind heart and generous impulses, and no meritorious object of benevolence or charity invoked his aid in vain. During the great war of the rebellion he felt and showed a strong patriotism and earnest desire for the success of our government, and gave to that end liberally, donating at one time to a company raised in town three hundred dollars for the use of the volunteers. He died at his residence, in Clyde, September 3, 1865, leaving his banking business to the able management of his son, Samuel H. Briggs, who conducts it now as a private banking house. "As a friend, he was kind and true; as a business man, ever prompt and honorable; as a citizen, willing to do for the general good. His death is deeply felt, and his memory will be kindly cherished by all with whom he associated in life."

S. A. Little, Secretary; Wm. S. Hunt, Treasurer; Dorman Chase, Gate-keeper; Mrs. A. Snedaker, Ceres; Mrs. Byron Sloan, Pomona; Miss Carrie Buel, Flora; and Mrs. Dorman Chase, Stewardess. It has a membership of one hundred and eight, and is in a very flourishing condition.

The Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanical Association of Galen was organized at Liberty Hall, in Clyde, on December 22, 1849, by a few of the citizens, who felt an interest in the industrial pursuits represented by its name and the need of associated effort in that direction. The officers elected at that time were Joseph Watson, president; Benjamin H. Streeter, secretary; Matthew Mackie, treasurer, and Jacob T. Van Buskirk, librarian. No man labored more zealously and earnestly in giving it shape and being than Joseph Watson, to whom mainly are due its continued existence and the ultimate development of the splendid association of to-day. A few years after its formation plowing-matches began to decline in interest and give place to the race-track, then rapidly rising into favor, which this society for a time refused to adopt. Watson opposed the introduction of horse-fairs. Several of its annual meetings were held, attended by but few more than the officers, who remained steadfast in maintaining its organization. On December 27, 1856, the last officers of the association were chosen, at the annual meeting held at the Franklin (now Sherman) House, in Clyde. Maynard Dayton was chosen president; E. D. Kellogg, A. Snedaker, E. Ringer, S. J. Lape, and P. T. Chamberlain, vice-presidents; Judge G. W. Cowles, secretary; Thomas Plumtree, treasurer; and Joseph Watson, librarian. A short time previous a new interest had sprung up, its fairs were largely attended, and everything betokened permanent prosperity. Yet, having no legal existence, the officers and members met at the same place on March 14, 1857, and dissolved the old association. They immediately reorganized under the State law as the Galen Agricultural Society, which name is still retained, and became a regularly incorporated body. The following officers were there elected, viz.: President, Maynard Dayton; Vice-President, Matthew Mackie; Secretary, George W. Cowles; Treasurer, Thomas Plumtree. Lately its fairs have been held in the splendid *trotting-park* established by William H. Saunders about twenty years ago, with one of the best half-mile tracks in the State, and have equaled in attendance, entries, and general exhibition the contemporaneous Wayne County fairs. It has commodious buildings fitted up on the grounds, a fine tent, etc., with a room in the town hall for its annual meetings.

LOCK BERLIN

is a small hamlet in the west part of the town, containing about one hundred inhabitants. It is situated on the canal, and is a station on the New York Central Railroad. It was first settled in 1805, by Solomon Ford, who purchased one hundred acres here, mostly on the south side of the canal. He built a log house the same year, which also was south of the canal, and, by persistent and hard labor, he had in five years' time a well-improved and thriving farm. In 1812 John Parish, James Showers, McQuiller Parish, and John Acker came in and settled around him, each purchasing one hundred acres, and adding to it in after-years. All the land in this vicinity was covered with a forest of sugar-maple, which afforded an abundant supply of sugar for these families for many years. There being no roads at that time, they found their way to other settlements and back by blazed trees, and for conveyances they used canoes down Black creek to the river. There were then but three houses in the village of Clyde, all on the south side of the river. Only one descendant of these first settlers is now living in the village,—Mrs. Delia Gernard, a daughter of John Parish. The first frame house was erected in 1817, by David Ford, on the farm now owned by Daniel Johnson. The first store was erected and opened by David, William, and Benjamin Ford, in 1824, who carried on a regular mercantile business. In connection with this they also built and carried on a distillery, brick-yard, cooper-shop, and potash-works. Their coöperation was evidently well executed, as Mrs. Sarah Learned has now in her possession a keg made about that time, as good as new, though it has been in constant use every year since. Late in 1831 Aaron Griswold united with William Ford and opened a mercantile business here. After one year Mr. Griswold's brother, Alfred, bought Mr. Ford's interest, and the business continued until March, 1836. The first school-house was erected about 1814 or 1815, near Black creek. It was a rude cabin, made of rough logs, and the first school within it was taught by John Abbott, with a small number of scholars. About nine years after the building was burned, and a new one erected one-half mile farther east. After this had been used about four years the district was divided between Lock Berlin and Clyde, and, the location being disadvantageous, it was abandoned. A new and much better building was then put up in the village, for its special use, where it has since remained. For several years the only way a mail was obtained was by going to Phelps, Ontario county. At what date a post-office was established here is not known, though it is believed, by those best qualified to judge, that it was first kept in Ford's store.

The first road commissioners of Galen were residents of this village, John Learned and Seth Brown, the former of whom settled here in 1815. The first canal-boat passed Lock Berlin in 1822, loaded down with passengers. It was built in Lyons, and was named for its owner, "Myron Holly," canal superintendent of this section. Lock Berlin now has three stores, one church, two blacksmith-shops, two wagon-shops, a post-office, and railroad station. The oldest shop now standing was erected in 1835, by Samuel Brockner, by whom it was conducted several years.

MARENGO

is in lot 95, in the southern part of the town, one-half mile north of the county line. It is the oldest settlement in Galen. The land was owned by Thomas Beadle, of Junius, and in 1800 his son, Loami Beadle, made the first settlement, where he spent his whole after-life. It is a small village, with a population of about one hundred and fifty, through which the stage line once passed. Mr. Beadle made the first clearing, and built the first house in the place. A small stream flows through it to the north into the river, on which Mr. Beadle built a saw-mill. The first store was owned by Edward G. Ludlow, a non-resident, about 1818. He sent goods here to be sold, in charge of Cyrus Smith, who conducted his store as his agent. About the same time a tavern was built and kept by Edward Wing, and a potash-works by Nathan Blodgett. Cyrus Smith was also the first postmaster, keeping the office in his store. The mail was then brought on horseback from Geneva, by a Mr. Knapp. In 1828 James M. Watson built and opened a second tavern. The first school-house was not erected until about 1816. Previous to that time, on account of the sparse settlements, the children in the vicinity attended the school at North Junius. One of the first teachers at Marengo was Samuel Stone, who was succeeded by James McBride. In 1818 Joseph Watson, still living, taught the school, which then had about ninety scholars. One of the oldest burying-grounds in the town is located west of the corners, in connection with the Quaker church at this place.

ANGELL'S CORNERS, three miles east, and MEADVILLE, or LOCKPIT, near the southeast corner on the canal, are small hamlets of the town.

THE GALEN PREPARATORY MEETING OF FRIENDS

was organized in conjunction with Junius about 1810. In 1815 they organized into a regular monthly meeting at Junius, to be held alternately in the town of Galen and the town of Junius. It was organized under the control of the following committee from Farmington, viz.: Caleb McComber, Abraham Lapham, John Gifford, Jared Comstock, Jonathan Ramsdale, Asa Potter, Allen Mosher, Jesse Aldrich, Joseph Talcott, George West, Joseph Mitchel, Caleb Carmen, and Hugh McMillen. Among the first members of the monthly meeting were the following from Junius, viz.: Samuel Lundy, Elijah Pond, Richard Dell; and from Galen, viz.: Stephen Y. Watson, James Tripp, David Beadle, Henry Bonnel, Daniel Strang, Nathan Strang, Matthew Rogers, and others. The meetings of the organization were held in a log meeting-house, erected near Marengo, temporarily, until 1812, when the present meeting-house was erected. It is a substantial structure, thirty by forty feet in size, and is located north of the road, about one-fourth mile west of the corner in Marengo. The organization has been changed back from a regular monthly meeting to the Galen Preparatory Meeting of Friends, by which it is now known. The present officers of the meeting are two elders, viz.: Stephen Y. Watson and John Hampton.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CLYDE

was organized in that village on July 8, 1814, by Rev. Francis Pomeroy, of Lyons, and Rev. Hypocrates Roe, of Palmyra, with seven members, viz.: Samuel Garlick, Ezra Lewis, William Diddie, Erastus Wilder, John Grow, Nabby Lewis, and Sally Grow. On July 9 it was resolved to adopt the Presbyterian form of government, and in accordance therewith Erastus Wilder, Samuel Garlick, and Ezra Lewis were elected a bench of elders, and Erastus Wilder deacon. Rev. Francis Pomeroy was chosen ~~stated~~ moderator, and Samuel Garlick stated clerk. Tamar Wilder, wife of E. Wilder, on that day was the first member ever received in the church. On the Sabbath, July 10, 1814, the first children were baptized and christened in the church by Rev. H. Roe, viz.: Lydia Elizabeth Wilder, John A. Addison, Hulda and Charlotte Grow. The first pastor of the church was Charles Mosher, installed July 13, 1820, and served till the summer of 1822. Previous to this the pulpit was supplied by Revs. Pomeroy, Roe, and others. Mr. Mosher was succeeded by the supplies, Revs. J. Spicer, B. F. Pratt, C. Ten-Eyck, James Boyle, and J. S. Moore. Rev. Maltby Gelston, the second pastor, was installed May 29, 1833, and served to February 1, 1836. Rev. Joseph Fisher, 1836 to April 28, 1840, followed by supplies, John Gray and James Burney, the latter from January, 1841, to 1842. The fourth pastor, Rev. S. J. M. Beebe, was installed November 9, 1842, and dismissed December 1, 1847, fol-

lowed by S. J. Parker, supply, six months. Rev. J. W. Roy, pastor, December 14, 1848, to spring of 1849; and John Ward, September 26, 1849, to spring of 1855. Rev. R. E. Wilson next began preaching in the autumn following, but was not installed until June 4, 1856, and served to October, 1869, fourteen years. J. R. Young followed, as supply, from January 1, 1870, to April 1, 1873; and in November following, the eighth and present pastor, Rev. A. C. Roe, was installed. During the first years succeeding the organization the services of the church were held in the school-house south of the river, subsequent to which they were held in an upper room of the building now occupied as a dwelling-house by Sylvester Clark, Jr., where they continued until the first church building was erected, the corner-stone of which was laid in August, 1829, with appropriate ceremonies. It was a wooden building, located on the corner of Caroline and Lock streets, and cost five thousand five hundred dollars. It was consecrated to divine worship by Rev. Foster Pratt, in the latter part of that year. Early in 1870 measures were taken for the erection of a larger and more imposing edifice, in keeping with the growth of the society: seventeen thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars were subscribed, plans and specifications by A. Russell, architect, adopted, and on May 4 of that year Moody Dennington, Moses Munn, Stephen D. Streeter, George O. Baker, and Thomas Smith were appointed a building committee, and instructed to proceed with the work. Samuel H. Briggs was appointed treasurer of the fund, and J. M. Nichols collector. The old building was demolished, and the corner-stone of the new one laid August 20 following, with services by Rev. R. E. Wilson. It was completed and dedicated November 30, 1871, by Rev. Mr. Condit, D.D., of Auburn, New York. On that day nine thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars were pledged towards paying its indebtedness. It is a magnificent brick structure, located on the same site, fifty-five by ninety-nine feet in size, and cost about thirty thousand dollars. During the interval between the destruction of the old and completion of the new building, the church services were held in the old Methodist church building, and the Sabbath-school in the high-school house. The parsonage, located on the second lot west, and then valued at one thousand six hundred dollars, was donated to the church by General Charles P. Kingsbury, of Watertown, Massachusetts, as a memorial to his mother, long a member of it. The present officers are as follows, viz.: Board of Trustees, Samuel H. Briggs, James M. Nichols, P. G. Dennison, Oliver G. W. Cowles, Dr. J. E. Smith, Thomas Smith, and Levi Paddock; Clerk, J. T. Van Buskirk; Treasurer, P. F. Ryerson; Collector, Henry Shingle; Bench of Elders, S. J. Sayles, William D. Munn, P. F. Ryerson, Henry R. Ely, Moody Dennington, M. Coleman, Syron and J. T. Van Buskirk, who is also clerk of sessions; and Deacon, Thomas J. Whiting. The church has been blessed with nine large revivals, the largest of which was in 1871, when seventy-eight joined by profession in one day. It is now in a very flourishing condition.

THE GALEN SABBATH-SCHOOL SOCIETY

was organized April 4, 1821, at the house of Ephraim Marsh, in Clyde, by people of all religious denominations. Oliver Whitmore was made chairman, and Frederick Boogher clerk, when the following officers were elected, viz.: Rev. Charles Mosher, superintendent; Deacon John Leavenworth, vice-superintendent; James Humiston, secretary; Dr. John Lewis, treasurer; and Joel Blakeman, Oliver Whitmore, Captain Jerry Darrow, Ashael Ticknor, and Sylvester Clark, Sr., trustees. It had thirty-two teachers, and embraced in its classes the children of all the church-going people in the vicinity. After a few years of active life, it was merged into the Presbyterian church, where it has since remained. Prominent among the superintendents who have since been chosen is J. T. Van Buskirk, who assumed charge September, 1859, and continued until 1873, excepting a short interval. He increased the number of pupils from fifty-seven to three hundred, about which it still retains. The present officers are—Superintendent, A. L. Van Tassel; Vice-Superintendent, I. D. Vandenburg; Lady Assistant, Mrs. William D. Munn; Secretary, Mrs. E. M. Roffee; Treasurer, Frank P. Munn; Librarian, John R. Sayles; Samuel H. Briggs, first assistant; Second Assistant, W. H. Tyler; Organist, Julia Mason; with about twenty teachers and three hundred pupils.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF CLYDE.

In 1818 or 1819 a few citizens of Clyde, of the Baptist denomination, met together, and were organized into a regular Baptist church, by a council convened for that purpose. The right hand of fellowship was extended, articles of faith and the covenant adopted and subscribed to, and the organization perfected by the election of the requisite officers. Rev. Joseph Potter was called to the pulpit, and installed as first pastor, and the regular weekly services conducted in school and private houses until the construction of their present church edifice in 18—. It is a brick structure, located on Sodus street, near the northwest corner of the public square, with a seating capacity of about four hundred, and built at a cost

of about two thousand five hundred dollars. The records of this church, previous to 1843, are either lost or have been destroyed; hence, its first members, officers, and the pastors who succeeded Mr. Potter, down to 1843, are now unknown. The pastor in 1843 was Rev. Mr. Maxwell, who was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Mitchell in 1844, Rev. Bishop Webb in 1845, Elder Joseph B. Vrooman in 1846, who occupied the pulpit until March, 1850; followed by Rev. William J. Loomis to the last of 1851; Elder Silas E. Gilbert, from 1852 to 1855; Elder William Cormac, from 1855 to 1857; Rev. Darwin H. Cooley, 1857; and Rev. William C. Hubbard, through 1858 and 1859. Rev. Joseph Potter was pastor of the church about 1819 and 1820. A considerable division sprang up in the church, the members taking sides with distinctly-drawn lines, which withstood all efforts of compromise or settlement. To re-establish harmony, and insure each member full liberty and choice, it was decided, in 1864, to dissolve the church and reorganize. On September 10 of that year a meeting was held for the purpose of reorganizing the present church society. It was called to order by appointing Rev. William H. Steegar chairman, and John Bostwick clerk. The meeting then "Resolved, We form ourselves into a church." It was also voted to take measures for recognition by the Baptist associations, and a call was issued inviting all the churches of that association to meet in council on Wednesday, the 21st inst. At half-past ten A.M. on that day, the delegates of all the adjoining churches convened at Parker's Hall, in Clyde, to consider its reorganization. Rev. R. P. Lamb was made moderator, and Rev. W. C. Phillips clerk. The service of recognition was proceeded with in the afternoon,—sermon by Rev. J. Dudley; the right hand of fellowship presented by the whole council to the new church, comprising fifty members; address to the church by Rev. W. C. Phillips; and closing prayer by Rev. J. G. Moore. The legal organization was perfected by the election of the following officers, viz.: Board of Trustees, A. Devoreaux, P. Sloan, B. Jones, J. Vandenburg, and J. S. Lamareaux; Treasurer and Collector, A. Delaney. Rev. H. Steegar was installed as first pastor, and La Fontaine Russell and Hiram Burton chosen deacons. The new society negotiated for the church building, which had been partially disposed of, and regular services were conducted. Mr. Steegar was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. T. Spencer Harrison, from November 5, 1865, to March, 1867; Rev. Volney O. Page, from 1867 to April, 1869; Rev. T. H. Greene, to 1871; Rev. J. Reynolds, 1872; Rev. A. Wilkins, September, 1873; and Rev. Charles Mostrup, the present pastor, February, 1876. In 1870 the church society voted to change the number of trustees from five to three, one to be elected each year, and to serve three years. Those constituting the present board of trustees are Abraham Knight, A. N. Delaney, and Alfred Sloan; Treasurer and Collector, S. Sloan; and Church Clerk, George A. Brown. A Sabbath-school is connected with the church, which has had variable success almost from the organization of the first church. The original officers are not now known. It now includes about seventy pupils and seven teachers, of which Isaac C. Forte is the present superintendent, and Miss Carrie Sears present collector and treasurer. It has a carefully selected library, containing about two hundred volumes, under the control of George A. Brown, present librarian. Both the church and school are now in a very prosperous condition.

THE WAYNE COUNTY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION

was organized in September, 1834, by a representation of all the Baptist churches then in the county. It held its forty-second anniversary meeting at Clyde, on September 27, 1876, with the election of the following officers, viz.: Moderator, Rev. J. R. Shaw; Recording Secretary, Rev. D. D. Lowell; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. W. B. Balson; Treasurer, Rev. W. E. Greenwood; and Missionary Committee, Revs. J. R. Shaw, M. V. Wilson, and W. H. Balson.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CLYDE

was organized September 26, 1840, in the high-school building, in the name of Saint John's Episcopal church in the village of Clyde. The first officers chosen were as follows: Senior Warden, James C. Adkins; Junior Warden, Charles A. Rose; Vestrymen, Wm. H. Griswold, Josiah N. Westcott, Wm. S. Stow, James R. Rees, Daniel H. Allen, Henry Goodchild, Charles D. Lawton, and William H. Adams. Benjamin W. Stone, D.D., now of Rochester, was the first rector. Their church edifice was erected in 1842, on the present site of Harmony Hall. It is a wooden structure, with a seating capacity of about five hundred, and was built at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. It was consecrated to divine worship in May, 1842, by Bishop Wm. Heathcote De Lancey, D.D. Prior to this the church services were conducted at the place of organization, the high-school house. In 1845, the building was removed to its present location on the north side of the public square. The first rector, B. W. Stone, was succeeded by Rev. Levi H. Corson, now a resident of Jonesville, Michigan. The officers last appointed are—Senior Warden, Wm. S. Stow; Junior Warden, Homer Doballs; and Vestrymen, Seth Smith, Malcolm Little, Clark Potts, Wm. McLaughlin, De Lancey Stow,



CHARLES E. ELLIOTT,

for nearly thirty years prominently connected with the business interests of Clyde, was born in Salisbury, Connecticut. He began business as clerk in the store of his uncle, John J. Gay, in Seneca Falls, New York, where he remained until about 1846. He then came to Clyde with his uncle, with whom he continued clerking a short time, or until he formed a copartnership with A. Pardee, in the dry-goods trade, in which business he remained two or three years. He then went into the drug business, which he conducted successfully until he finally became interested in malting. This latter business was carried on quite extensively by him, in which he continued, with other interests, up to the time of his death. On March 11, 1869, he united with Aaron Griswold in the business of banking, which he also followed until his death. He was married, in 1847, to Mary L.

Griswold, daughter of Aaron Griswold, of Clyde. She died in February, 1864, and Mr. Elliott in April, 1873. Two children were born to them. Ella L. Elliott, the eldest, was born in 1848. She is now the wife of Mr. Edwin T. Child, a jeweler, at Hamilton, Bermuda, to whom she was married in 1869. The second child, Charles G. Elliott, was born in 1853. In 1872 he was married to Miss Ella Walters, of Clyde, who died, however, the next year, in April, 1873. In 1876 he was again married to Miss Lydia Reed, also of Clyde, with whom he is now living. He is connected in business with his grandfather, Aaron Griswold, of whose banking office he is cashier. Mr. Elliott, the subject of this sketch, was an active, energetic, and successful business man; in business matters he was very careful and correct, and prompt in meeting all obligations.



Aaron Griswold

Aaron Griswold, proprietor of Griswold's bank, in Clyde, was born in Fairfield, New York, December 1, 1799. When twelve years of age, in March, 1812, his father moved his family to Phelps, Ontario county, and leased for three years a farm owned by Jonathan Melvin, two and a half miles west of Oak's corners. In March, 1815, he removed to the town of Galen and purchased three hundred acres of timber land on lot 69, two and a half miles south of the village of Lyons. Here the subject of this sketch assisted his father in clearing up and improving the farm, and attending school in the winter, until the winter of 1819, when he took the school at Furguson's corners, which he taught for three successive winters. The two winters following, 1822 and '23, he taught at the school-house near his father's farm. In the summer of 1820 he took a raft of oak-strip timber, cut from his father's place, to Quebec, Canada. Early in 1822 he joined with his father in building a canal-boat on the Clyde river, near King's bridge. When completed it was floated down the river and into the canal, one-half mile east of Clyde, and run from that village to Lyons. It was the first canal-boat run in this town. In February, 1823, Mr. Griswold married Miss Hannah Romeyn, of the same town, by whom he has had four children,—James R., born in 1824 and died in 1835; Mary L., born in 1826 and died in 1864; Charles W., born in 1828 and died in 1840; and Susan A., born in 1832, married to Albert T. Redfield in 1853, and still living. In the winter of 1826, Mr. Griswold, with Stephen Furguson, built two canal-boats, the "Echo of Clyde" and the "Peacock of Lyons," near Lock Berlin. In the latter part of 1828 they engaged to construct three sections of the canal on the Juniata river, in Pennsylvania, which they were over two years in completing; and in 1831 they took a contract for a half-mile section on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, in New Jersey, which they completed the same year. Late in 1831, in conjunction with Wm. Ford, Mr. Griswold began a mercantile business at Lock Berlin. At the end of the first year his brother Alfred purchased the interest of Mr. Ford and became a partner. They continued the business until March, 1836, when Mr. Griswold removed to Clyde, where, in partnership with Benjamin Ford, he conducted the same business about five years. In 1840 he purchased the Clyde Hotel, which he kept about two years, and then sold out to Mr. Denton, of Lyons. It is proper to state that Mr. Griswold is reputed as having kept the best hotel ever kept in Clyde. At that time a line of stages ran daily through this village from Syracuse to Rochester, and this hotel and landlord became popular not only in the village, but among travelers. In the spring of 1843, Mr. Griswold united

with a Mr. Chapman and purchased all the water-mills in Clyde,—the flouring- and saw-mills on the north side and the grist-mill on the south side of the river. They also established a mercantile business together on the corner of Ford and Glasgow streets. In August, 1848, Mr. Griswold sold out his whole business to Luther Redfield, Jr., and in the fall of that year engaged in securing the right of way for the Syracuse and Rochester direct railroad through Wayne County. In the following winter he was engaged in the interest of that railroad before the State legislature, at Albany. In August, 1849, in conjunction with Austin R. Root, he engaged in the milling business at Manchester, Michigan, which they followed about two years. Within that time, between June 1 and May 7, 1850, Mr. Griswold was stationed at Milwaukee, buying wheat and flour in large quantities. About the 1st of June, 1851, Mr. Griswold, Chas. S. De Puy, Wm. C. Ely, and H. G. Groesbeck purchased the flouring-mill in the village of Clyde, then known as the Ford & Smith mill, and the business was continued under the firm-name of Griswold, Ely & Co. until October, 1854, at which time it was sold to Briggs, Coffin & Co. About the 1st of January following he joined with Chas. S. De Puy and engaged in the produce commission business in the city of New York, and removed with his family to Brooklyn. He continued the business one year and then returned to Clyde. On the 1st of February, 1860, he purchased an interest in the Briggs bank and took charge of it as cashier, of which Colonel Samuel S. Briggs was president and principal owner, and continued until the death of the president, in September, 1865. In 1866, Mr. Griswold purchased an interest in the Clyde Paper Manufacturing Company, just formed, and was elected its first president. After two years' business and a loss of about six thousand dollars he sold his stock and withdrew from the company. In March, 1869, he joined with Charles E. Elliott, purchased the safe, furniture, and fixtures of the First National Bank of Clyde, and opened a private banking-office on the corner of Glasgow and Columbia streets. It was subsequently moved to the corner of Glasgow and Ford streets, where it has continued business under the firms of Griswold & Elliott, Griswold, Elliott & Co., Griswold & Gurnee, Gurnee & Streeter, and at present as Aaron Griswold. In April, 1870, Mr. Griswold lost his wife, and in November, 1871, married his second wife, Cornelia Wood, of this village, with whom he still lives. He was one of the original fifty-two persons who organized the Royal Arch Chapter at Lyons in 1824, of whom only one other is now living, Joseph A. Miller. For the past few years Mr. Griswold has been largely engaged in the malting business.



P.W. O'CONNELL, D.D.



ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH & PAROCHIAL RESIDENCE,
CLYDE, NEW YORK.

Jacob Scott, Thos. Y. Andrews, and Hugh L. Rose. During the ministration of Rev. Mr. Corson, in the early part of 1846, the Trinity church of Geneva donated to the Saint John's church of Clyde the organ which it now uses, as many of its first members belonged originally to the former church. This organ is a memorable relic of the past, and is reported to have been the first instrument purchased by the Trinity church of New York city, the services of which it is believed to have led more than a century ago. It was obtained as a gift by the Trinity church of Geneva in its infancy from that of New York, upon the solicitation of Rev. Davenport Phelps, at that time an early missionary of the Episcopal diocese, and in charge of the new church at Geneva. It bears the marks of age, but is apparently as strong and clear in voice as ever.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT LOCK BERLIN

was organized in the school-house, about the year 1835. Services of that denomination had been held long prior to that time in private houses and at the school-house by ministers from Clyde and other points, prominent among whom was Rev. Lorin Riley. In 1837, the present church edifice was erected, at a cost of about twelve hundred dollars. It is a wooden structure, thirty-four by forty-four feet in size, and was dedicated the same year. This was succeeded by a powerful revival, continuing about six weeks, with daily services in the church. The first preachers were Silas Bolls and Joseph C. Chapman, who were on the circuit at that time. The first trustees were Benjamin Brink, and two others not now known. The present trustees are S. S. Brink, Daniel Jamison, Charles Tindall, Wm. H. Gilbert, and Jas. Coochingham, and the present pastor Rev. A. J. Kenyon. The church is prosperous, with a membership of about forty, though beginning with only five. A Sabbath-school is connected with it, of which Henry Everhart is superintendent. It was organized some time previous to the church, with pupils of all denominations, of whom Henry Perkins was made first superintendent.

THE FIRST SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CLYDE

was organized in the school-house in that village, on November 23, 1824, by Revs. Joseph Gardner and Isaac Chase as presiding officers. The first trustees chosen were Isaac Chase, Jabez Cook, and Benjamin B. Wright. The names of the first members, stewards, and class-leaders cannot be ascertained by the records; neither the names of the ministers who occupied the pulpit during the early life of the church. Services were continued at the place of organization until the first house of worship was erected in 1831, which was commenced and completed the same year. It was a small wooden structure, thirty by sixty feet in size, and cost about nineteen hundred dollars. This was occupied by the society about twenty-eight years, when its marked increase of numbers and changed surroundings suggested the propriety of erecting a more commodious and imposing edifice, more in keeping with its wants. Measures were set on foot, plans and specifications adopted, and a new house of worship erected and dedicated in 1859. It was made of red brick, forty-five by eighty feet in size, and located on the corner of Sodus and Caroline streets. In 1871 it was enlarged and its length increased to one hundred feet. It was re-dedicated by Bishop John T. Peck and Rev. V. I. Ives, on November 23, 1871, the forty-seventh anniversary of the organization of the society. It is now a magnificent structure, finely finished, and superbly furnished with all the essential elements of a complete house of worship, and represents a property of thirty thousand dollars' value. The present pastor is Rev. A. J. Kenyon, now in his third year. Among those who have occupied the pulpit during the last twenty-five years are Rev. Messrs. Wood, Northway, Kellogg, John Lattimer, Arnold, J. N. Brown, K. P. Jarvis, Baker, D. W. McKinstry, A. W. Greene, and G. W. Chandler, the latter preceding Mr. Kenyon. The present board of trustees comprise Lewis H. Palmer, P. Ira Lape, and George H. Hoyt; Class-leaders, P. I. Lape, Samuel Mills, A. C. Crosby, Robert Ames, and C. S. Cooper; and Stewards, M. W. Mead, J. Y. Brink, W. N. Fields, W. H. Levanway, W. S. Hunt, Asa Travor, and H. Wilbur.

A Sabbath-school was organized with the society in 1824, which has been continued with uninterrupted prosperity to the present. It is now one of the most flourishing schools in this part of the State. The original officers who served at the beginning, with the number of teachers and pupils, could not be ascertained; but those now in charge are J. W. Hinman, superintendent; A. H. Wilbur, assistant superintendent; Mrs. W. Enfield, lady assistant; M. W. Mead, secretary; George H. Hoyt, librarian, and Frank Dickenson, assistant librarian; with twenty-four teachers and two hundred and seventy-five pupils, and an average attendance of full two hundred. For more than half a century this society has had an active existence, and from its beginning in the infancy of the village, it has grown up with it and absorbed a large part of its population, until it has attained a greater degree of prosperity and membership than generally exists at present.

SAINT JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF CLYDE.

The first services of this denomination were held in the restaurant of Thomas Hickey and Thomas Kelley, about the year 1845, by Rev. Father Gil Bride. About fifteen persons attended. From that time to 1851 services were held occasionally and at different places, as priests could find opportunity to visit the village. In 1851 the first church edifice was erected, and was consecrated as the "Saint John's Roman Catholic Church and Parish," with the "Saint Michael's Church" at Lyons. Rev. Father Thomas O'Brien was appointed its first pastor. The building was made of wood, twenty-six by forty feet in size, and cost when completed thirteen hundred dollars. As there were but few members in the parish at that time, great difficulty was experienced in raising sufficient money to pay the expenses, all of which had to be obtained by subscription, while the members were poor and unable to subscribe largely. The trustees at that time were Thomas Hefner and Thomas Hickey, and John M. Spencer, architect and builder. In 1868, the old church building becoming too small to accommodate the largely increased congregation, it was decided to erect a new one, and plans and specifications were made and foundation laid that year. Early in the spring of 1869, the corner-stone was laid, with appropriate services, by the Very Rev. Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester. By Christmas of that year the edifice was so far completed that midnight mass was celebrated in it by Rev. J. P. Stewart, to whom great credit is due for his energy and zeal in forwarding the building of this church. The new building was dedicated in August, 1870, by Bishop McQuaid and Father Stewart, assisted by several other clergymen of distinction. It is an imposing structure, located on the southwest corner of Sodus and Dezeug streets, and made of brick and stone, with windows of stained and ornamented glass set in broad sash. The tower is not yet completed, but, when finished, the church will be an ornament to the village. The size is forty-four and two-thirds by one hundred and twelve feet, and has cost to the present twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars. Upon the completion of the tower it will approximate twenty-five thousand dollars. The present trustees are Thomas Hart and James Costello. The pastors: Rev. Thomas O'Brien served from 1851 to 1853; Rev. Michael Welch, 1853 to 1854; Michael Purcell, 1854 to 1859; John Constant, 1859 to 1864; J. H. Leddy, 1864 to 1866; John P. Fitzpatrick, 1866 to 1868; J. McNabb, about four months, succeeded by Rev. J. P. Stewart, who served till 1872, at which time the present incumbent, Rev. P. W. J. O'Connell, D.D., took charge. Several other churches have been formed from this; among them the "Saint Patrick's Church" at Savannah, and the "Saint Thomas' Church" at Red creek, in charge of Rev. H. S. King. The Catholic population of Clyde is about seven hundred. A Sabbath-school was started in 1856, but had no permanent organization until 1864, when Rev. J. H. Leddy took charge. It was then thoroughly organized, and Patrick Gallagher appointed superintendent, which he held until 1875, when he resigned, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Thomas Hart. The number of pupils at its organization was eighteen, and in the year 1876 was one hundred and twenty-eight. A presbytery, in connection with the church, was erected in 1872, at a cost of two thousand dollars. The church, school, and presbytery are all in a very flourishing condition under the direction of their present able charge.

THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF CLYDE

was organized in Harmony Hall, in that village, in the early part of 1864, by the Rev. Wm. Cooley. Prominent among the first members were Samuel Fornecrook, Elizabeth Fornecrook, Harrison Holcomb, Mary A. Holcomb, Almira Potter, Henry Baker, Mrs. Henry Baker, Henry Cole, Isaac Cole, Wm. Phillips, Betsey Strong, Phebe Griner, Euphemia Grover, and others. The first pastor installed was Rev. J. B. Stacy; the first trustees, Samuel Fornecrook, Harrison Holcomb, Henry Baker, P. Grimshaw, Henry Cole, Isaac Hammond, B. Griner, and Philip Sours. Immediately after its organization, the purchase of the old Baptist church building, near the public square, was negotiated and its possession secured. Through a legal technicality, however, it passed back to the Baptist society, reorganized that year, upon refunding the purchase-money. A half-interest was then purchased in the old Methodist Episcopal church building for one thousand six hundred dollars, in conjunction with the Lutheran church. It was dedicated late in 1864 by Rev. D. W. Thurston. Previous to the use of a house of worship, regular services were held in Harmony Hall. Rev. J. B. Stacy, after two years' ministration, was succeeded by Rev. M. D. McDougal, two years; Rev. J. B. Freeland, two years; M. N. Downing, two years; Rev. Wm. Southworth, two years; Rev. J. S. Whiffin, two years; and Rev. O. M. Owen, the present incumbent. The present trustees are George Spaulding, John Spaulding, Henry Cole, H. S. Fornecrook, H. Young, Geo. Milum, and three others, not ascertained; and the present membership, about forty. A Sabbath-school was organized with the

society in 1864, at present comprising eight teachers and about forty-five pupils, with H. S. Fornecrook superintendent, and H. Miner secretary.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH OF CLYDE (GERMAN)

was organized in 1859, in the old Methodist Episcopal church building. For several years previous services of this denomination were occasionally held in school and private houses in the village, whenever preachers could be obtained, but no organization was effected until 1859. In that year the Methodist Episcopal society began the erection of their present edifice, and moved their old structure to its present location on Caroline street. The Lutherans made arrangements for its occupancy, and, in 1864, with the Free Methodists, purchased the whole property. It is a small wooden structure, about thirty by fifty feet in size. The first pastor was Mr. Rev. Stahlsmith, who was succeeded by Revs. Messrs. Thompson, Schmaltzel, Schapple, and Manns,—the latter resident preacher at Lyons and pastor of this church. The present officers are Geo. F. Stoctzel, president, and Fred. Lux and Martin Unger, trustees. Its present membership is about fifteen.

THE UNIVERSALISTS.

also hold occasional services in the same building, although they have no regularly organized society. Prior to 1864, they used it in partnership with the Lutherans.

SOLDIERS' RECORD FOR GALEN.

Allen, James, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
 Allen, James, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; died August 4, 1863, of wounds.
 Allen, Wm., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted Sept., 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor; dis. 1865.
 Allen, Peter B., 90th Infantry. Enlisted Oct., 1861; promoted to color-sergeant; dis. 1865.
 Allen, John W., 17th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1861; discharged October, 1864.
 Anderson, John, 90th Infantry. Enlisted Feb., 1863; wounded; discharged Feb. 4, 1864.
 Aurand, Albert M., Company B, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Anderson, William, Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Allen, James, Company K, 138th Infantry.
 Allen, William H., Company K, 138th Infantry.
 Autenbrink, George, Company K, 138th Infantry.
 Ashley, Charles.
 Arnell, William.
 Allinger, Francis.
 Armitage, Thomas C., third corporal, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Ashdown, James, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Baldrige, William, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Barker, Charles, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Brown, John, 111th Infantry. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged May, 1864.
 Bowman, Francis, 10th Cavalry; discharged 1865.
 Bowman, Walter B., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Bowman, Charles H., 9th Heavy Artillery; discharged 1865.
 Brown, John, 111th Infantry. Enlisted February, 1864; killed or died.
 Barkley, John, 3d Artillery. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Bailey, Samuel, 15th Engineers. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Barnes, Charles, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Brown, Carter, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Brown, John, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Balch, Elon G., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted 1861; died Oct. 20, 1864, of wounds.
 Buchanan, Robt., 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; pro. to corp.; killed at Petersburg.
 Bremer, William, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Bremer, Fred., 97th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Bowman, Ed., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged.
 Bradley, E. Enlisted August, 1863; discharged.
 Bowman, Byron, 10th Cavalry. Enlisted Oct., 1863; promoted to corporal; discharged 1865.
 Brown, Eli, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted February, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Brown, Byron, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Brown, George. Enlisted 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
 Bayard, James, 28th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861; wounded; discharged 1862.
 Burton, Reuben, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; pro. second lieut.; dis. 1862.
 Bice, Dudley, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Bice, James, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Bice, Peter, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Baker, Henry.
 Birdsall, Isaac M., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Berry, Pat., 67th Infantry. Enlisted June, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, May, 1862.
 Bray, James, 7th Connecticut. Enlisted June, 1861; died September 9, of wounds.
 Brookles, Lewis M., Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Burton, Reuben.
 Blition, William G., Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Brooks, William, Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Burton, Alex., Company K, 138th Infantry.
 Benjamin, David, Company K, 138th Infantry.
 Ball, Henry, Company K, 138th Infantry.
 Baker, Charles.
 Brewer, Thomas.
 Butts, Henry.
 Boom, Edward.
 Brown, C. H.
 Boynton, Philo D.
 Borie, George.

Buck, Lorenzo.
 Blodgett, John M.
 Boynton, J. O.
 Bertram, Philip.
 Boyd, James.
 Bowles, John J.
 Brown, William G., seventh corporal, Company G, 111th Infantry.
 Becker, Philip, Company G, 111th Infantry.
 Babcock, E. S., Company G, 111th Infantry.
 Barnes, A. M., Company G, 111th Infantry.
 Ball, Henry, Company G, 111th Infantry.
 Benedict, Ira, Company G, 111th Infantry.
 Cookingham, James L., sergeant, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1864.
 Cookingham, Charles L., sergeant, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed or died.
 Cassidy, James, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Childs, James R.
 Clark, John, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; died December 14, 1864.
 Chase, Hawley, 96th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged 1865.
 Cain, John, color sergeant, 100th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Cowley, Martin, 22d Pennsylvania. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Costello, Mike, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Cooper, B., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Cooper, Stephen L., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted April, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Cooper, Chester, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted July, 1863; promoted sergeant; disch. 1865.
 Crawford, Eugene, Company B, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Crawford, Clarence G., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Condon, John, 67th Infantry. Enlisted June, 1861; killed at Wilderness, May, 1864.
 Caine, Sylvester, 67th Infantry. Enlisted June, 1861; died at Washington, June, 1862.
 Crawford, Myron H., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enl'd Sept., 1862; killed at Monocacy, June, 1862.
 Church, Homer.
 Chadcock, Jared.
 Clifford, James.
 Canaly, M.
 Clark, James.
 Congdon, John.
 Cook, John.
 Cooper, Christopher.
 Coe, John S., captain, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Cronney, Matthew, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Cooper, Franklin, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Cox, Edwin, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Converse, John, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Clouse, P., Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Crane, John L., Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Chamberlain, Charles, Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Conklin, Tunis, Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Conner, Pat., Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Caster, John, Company K, 138th Infantry.
 Caine, Thomas, Company K, 138th Infantry.
 Crowell, David, Company K, 138th Infantry.
 Church, Warren, Company K, 138th Infantry.
 Castleman, Albert, 47th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Cain, Mike, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
 Desmond, John.
 Desmond, Timothy.
 Dickenson, James; discharged 1865.
 Duel, John, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted corp.; died Jan. 31, 1864.
 Dickson, George, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Wilderness.
 Dickenson, Chris., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Drown, Henry C., 22d Cavalry. Enlisted January, 1863; discharged May, 1864.
 Downs, Michael, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; died March 3, 1865.
 Downs, Napoleon, 10th Cavalry. Enlisted November, 1861; promoted corporal; disch. 1865.
 Dermott, Tim. W., 10th Heavy Art. Enlisted Jan., 1863; disch. for disability June, 1863.
 Disbrow, Robert H.
 De Zeng, P. M., captain.
 Dady, William N., orderly sergeant.
 Drown, Thomas J., first sergeant.
 Duran, Miles.
 Donnelly, William.
 Davis, N.
 Daley, Michael, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Dickenson, George, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Degan, Edwin, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Douglass, Philip W., Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Dawson, John W., Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Dubois, Dudley, Company K, 138th Infantry.
 Degolyer, Edward, Company K, 138th Infantry.
 Dinahue, James, Company K, 138th Infantry.
 Edgar, Martin, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Everhart, James J., Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Fosmire, William.
 Formsook, J., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Fish, Charles, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged June, 1865.
 Flynn, Dennis, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted Sept., 1862; promoted lieutenant; disch. 1865.
 Farnham, James H., 1st Battery. Enlisted September, 1861; promoted corp.; disch. 1865.
 Fowler, John, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Frisbie, Willard L., 111th Infantry. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died in Andersonville, Aug., 1864.
 Francisco, James, 111th Infantry. Enlisted February, 1863; killed at Wilderness.
 Filian, William.
 Formsook, Adin.

HISTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

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Furnham, Charles A., 138th Infantry.
Flynn, D. G., Company K, 138th Infantry.
Foley, Timothy, Company K, 138th Infantry.
Fitzsimmons, John.
Goodchild, Edwin.
Gildersleeve, Charles P., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
Gildersleeve, George H., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
Graham, Walter, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; trans. to 4th H. Art.; disch. 1865.
Gotnot, Leonard, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1863; killed in battle June 16, 1864.
Golden, Thomas, 105th Infantry. Discharged 1865.
Geathen, J. Lewis, 90th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1861; discharged 1864; wounded.
Gay, Samuel, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862.
Gates, Franklin.
Grisbeck, Charles, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Garrity, Patrick, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted Sept., 1862; died June 4, 1864, of wounds.
Griswold, John W.
Green, William.
Griswold, Stephen.
Green, A.
Gidley, Edward, Company D, 138th Infantry.
Goodchild, Henry, sergeant.
Hutchings, Alfred, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Haley, Mike, 111th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.
Hallett, H., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Hill, Erastus T., 138th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Hanford, Stephen H., 105th Infantry. Enlisted December, 1861; discharged 1865.
Hanford, John W., 94th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Harmon, William, 90th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1862; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Hendricks, Peter, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Harmon, Alfred, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted October, 1862; discharged 1865.
Howe, George W., 50th Engineers. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
Huffman, V. A., 90th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged January, 1863.
Huffman, V., 90th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged January, 1863.
Huffman, Henry, 90th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged September, 1865.
Howley, Thomas, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted Sept., 1862; died May 8, 1864, of wounds.
Hamman, Levi, 90th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; died at New Orleans, August, 1863.
Hull, Frank, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1863; killed at Wilderness.
Hall, Franklin, 7th Connecticut. Enlisted June, 1861; killed May 31, 1864.
Howler, David, 111th Infantry. Enlisted December, 1863; killed at Wilderness.
Hendricks, Edgar.
Hatch, O. T.
Hiller, William.
Hamlin, H. W.
Hubbart, Charles, Company B, 111th Infantry.
Harris, Henry, Company B, 111th Infantry.
Howley, Thomas, Company B, 111th Infantry.
Harper, Lorenzo, Company B, 111th Infantry.
Hedden, Peter G., Company B, 111th Infantry.
Haskell, Darius, Company B, 111th Infantry.
Hurlburt, Thomas K., Company D, 138th Infantry.
Handley, Henry, Company D, 138th Infantry.
Hall, William, Company D, 138th Infantry.
Horne, George O., Company D, 138th Infantry.
Hutchins, Andrew, Company K, 138th Infantry.
Hutchins, Alfred, Company K, 138th Infantry.
Honley, Thomas, Company K, 138th Infantry.
Humphrey, Lafayette, Company K, 138th Infantry.
Jones, John H., 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Jones, B. Enlisted November, 1863; discharged 1864.
Jenkins, C. A., 15th Inf. Enl'd May, 1861; trans. 9th H. Art.; died Oct. 10, 1864, of wounds.
Jones, Darwin, corporal, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Jones, David, Michigan. Enlisted June, 1861; killed at Bull Run.
Jones, William A.
Jenner, Van R.
Jones, Orrin.
Jenner, John.
Jones, William D., 4th corporal, Company B, 111th Infantry.
Jenkins, Celestus, Company D, 138th Infantry.
Kinder, John, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Kline, Valentine, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Ketchum, Alvah, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted January, 1863; discharged 1865.
Knapp, Lafayette, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Knapp, Ezra, 98th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1865; discharged 1865.
Knight, Abram, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
Knight, Thomas C., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted November, 1863; deserted.
Kine, Philip.
Kale, S. V. R., Company K, 138th Infantry.
Kinsella, John, Company K, 138th Infantry.
Kifer, Barnard, Company K, 138th Infantry.
Kimpland, Rufus, Company F, 98th Infantry.
Lucas, Bryzant, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1864.
Lapham, John W. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged 1865.
Littlefield, Hamilton.
Lee, James, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1863; discharged 1865.
Langdon, Owen S., 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Lape, Philip, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted sergeant; discharged 1865.
Lape, Samuel, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted corporal; discharged 1865.
Lape, James, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; killed at Monocacy.
Lape, Cornelius, 111th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1864; died July 6, 1864, of wounds.
Lape, Jaius, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Wilderness.

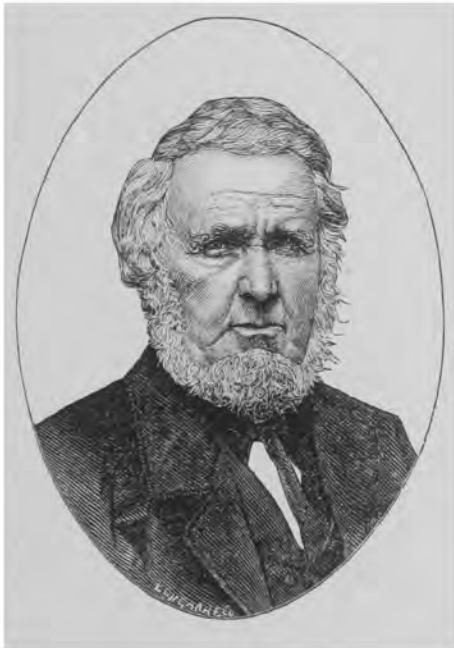
Leonard, John.
Leroy, William.
Launsbury, J. W.
Laraway, Orlando, Company B, 111th Infantry.
Miller, Otto.
McConnell, Irving, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
Mallison, James, 75th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged.
Millern, George, 98th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1861; discharged 1865.
Miller, Peter, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; died September 12, 1864.
Meritt, Cordon, 3d Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1861; promoted sergeant; discharged.
Malsen, James, 75th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged September, 1864.
Myers, Jacob, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Murphy, John, 50th Engineers. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
Mackey, James G., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
Marriott, William, 75th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1862; discharged 1865.
Mills, David, 25th Cavalry. Enlisted April, 1864; discharged 1865.
Murray, John, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted January, 1861; discharged June, 1862.
McDougall, Samuel, 67th Infantry. Enlisted June, 1861; transferred to 111th; died in prison.
Mead, Miles, 50th Engineers. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Morgan, Patrick, 9th Heavy Art. Enlisted Sept., 1862; pro. to orderly sergt.; disch. 1865.
Murphy, John, 50th Engineers. Enlisted September, 1862.
McWright, Michael, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
McCoy, Robert, 50th Engineers. Enlisted 1863; discharged 1865.
Murphy, Martin.
Murphy, John, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Murphy, Patrick, 27th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Moriarty, John, 111th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1864; killed at Fredericksburg, May, 1864.
Moriarty, John, 97th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1863; killed at Wilderness, May, 1864.
Morey, Julius W., 75th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1861; died at New Orleans, Sept. 9, 1863.
McCabe, John, Company B, 111th Infantry.
Mandie, Casper, Company B, 111th Infantry.
McCloskey, Thomas, Company B, 111th Infantry.
Masten, Thomas D., Company D, 138th Infantry.
Miles, Charles E., Company D, 138th Infantry.
McGuinness, Daniel, Company D, 138th Infantry.
Marsh, Cornelius, Company D, 138th Infantry.
Morgan, Patsy, Company K, 138th Infantry.
Maier, Jacob, Company K, 138th Infantry.
McKnight, Michael, Company K, 138th Infantry.
Mead, Jeremiah, Company K, 138th Infantry.
McGinnis, John, Company K, 138th Infantry.
Moriarty, Mike, Company K, 138th Infantry.
Monroe, Caleb, Company K, 138th Infantry.
Murray, Patrick.
McDougal, N.
McLary, John.
Mack, James.
Maloy, John.
Nichols, William, Company B, 111th Infantry.
Nichols, Francis, Company B, 111th Infantry.
Newman, Edward W., Company B, 111th Infantry.
Nichols, Peter, Company D, 138th Infantry.
Norcross, Chapin, Company D, 138th Infantry.
Norton, A. B.
Oper, Thomas, 67th Infantry. Enlisted June, 1861; killed at Wilderness.
O'Brien, John, 111th Infantry. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
O'Brien, Patrick, 111th Infantry. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
Owens, Lucien, 9th Artillery. Enlisted January, 1863; discharged 1865.
Odell, Lorenzo, 9th Artillery. Enlisted February, 1863; discharged 1865.
Otto, James.
O'Connor, Timothy, Company G, 138th Infantry.
Owens, Michael, 67th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged May, 1864.
Parsons, Linus, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted October, 1861; promoted; killed June 23, 1864.
Pease, Albert. Enlisted August, 1863; discharged.
Potts, Clark, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Pidge, George H., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1863; promoted; disch. 1865.
Perry, Augustus M., 90th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged 1865.
Perry, Clarence M., 90th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1861; discharged 1865.
Perry, Charles W., 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; promoted; discharged 1865.
Potter, Charles.
Pool, George.
Peters, Henry T., Company B, 111th Infantry.
Phillips, Charles A., Company B, 111th Infantry.
Powers, Lendell G., Company G, 138th Infantry.
Petty, Martin D., Company G, 138th Infantry.
Pritchard, Allen B., Company K, 138th Infantry.
Rich, Asa, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died April, 1865.
Rouser, Frederick, 97th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1863; discharged 1865.
Richards, William.
Rogers, Wm. W., 105th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1862; died October 12, 1862, of wounds.
Reynolds, Aaron B., Company D, 138th Infantry. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died April 23, 1864.
Ringer, Myron, 9th Heavy Art. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
Ringer, Alonzo, 111th Infantry. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged April, 1865.
Ross, James, 9th Artillery. Discharged 1865.
Race, James, Company G, 138th Infantry.
Rogers, Eli.
Reynolds, Nathaniel G., 97th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1863; discharged 1865.
Race, John, Company G, 138th Infantry.
Ryan, Philip, Company K, 138th Infantry.
Reed, John D., Company K, 138th Infantry.

Reed, Hiram A., Company K, 138th Infantry.
 Sampson, J. C., 27th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged.
 Sherman, Samuel, 81st Infantry. Enlisted December, 1861; discharged.
 Stevens, John L., 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Sherman, Charles H., 9th Artillery. Enlisted 1864. Discharged 1865.
 Stend, Joseph, 138th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged August, 1864.
 Sneider, Paul, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Sweet, Alonzo, 111th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged April, 1864.
 Stead, Joseph, 128th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed in battle September, 1864.
 Simmons, Peter, 50th Engineers. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged June, 1865.
 Seaman, Joseph W., lieut., 162d Infantry. Enlisted Oct., 1862; promoted; discharged 1865.
 Stevens, S., sergeant, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged June, 1865.
 Streeter, James M., 2d Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1861; discharged 1862.
 Sloan, William, 90th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Smith, Lewis B., 9th Artillery. Enlisted November, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Smith, Nehemiah B., 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged August, 1863.
 Sedon, David, Jr., 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Sickles, Robert, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Speed, Sylvester W., 148th Infantry. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Simmons, William, Navy. Enlisted October, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Sloan, Alfred J., 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Sickles, Frank, 8th Artillery. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Stiekles, Charles, 51st Infantry. Enlisted October, 1862; died at Harper's Ferry, Aug., 1864.
 Stowell, J., 111th Infantry. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Salisbury, Erastus, Ohio regiment. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged.
 Scott, Jacob, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Saxton, Chas. T., 90th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Sherman, Joshua, 111th Infantry. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged September, 1864.
 Streetmather, Michael, 31st Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Streetmather, Joseph, 47th Infantry. Enlisted February, 1865; discharged 1865.
 Sullivan, Michael, Company K, 128th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Wilderness.
 Snedaker, Jas. W., 27th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; killed at Wilderness.
 Snedaker, Albert, 111th Inf. Enlisted Feb., 1864; died in Andersonville prison, Aug., 1864.
 Strong, Silas C., 111th Infantry. Enlisted February, 1863; killed at Wilderness.
 Sneider, Wm. A., second lieutenant.
 Smith, John.
 Sherman, H.
 Smith, E. E.
 Stricklin, Wm.
 Selser, C.
 Schaub, Daniel.
 Smith, Milton.
 Stevens, Sylvanus, second lieutenant, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Stiles, Judson W., fifth corporal, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Sullivan, Thomas, Company K, 138th Infantry.
 Stiekles, D. H., Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Sager, Jacob, Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Smith, Allen, Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Smith, Nehemiah, Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Stead, Thomas, Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Stiekles, Andrew, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Swett, H. B., Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Servis, Howard, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Swett, Alonzo A., Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Sherman, John, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Sampson, John W., Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Sneider, John W., Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Stevens, W. L., Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Sebring, A., Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Still, Frederick, Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Thomas, John, 90th Infantry. Enlisted December, 1861; discharged January, 1863.
 Townsend, Wm., 111th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died in Andersonville prison, 1864.

Teats, Robert, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Traver, Robert, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Tripe, Henry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Tearney, Patrick, 16th Artillery. Enlisted October, 1863; discharged May, 1865.
 Tomlinson, R., 111th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1861; pro.; disch. 1864, on account of wounds.
 Taylor, John, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted corporal; discharged 1865.
 Tindall, Geo. W.
 Tool, Francis, sergeant.
 Tripp, Robert.
 Tempest, George.
 Tremper, John, 2d lieutenant, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Ten Eyck, Edward, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Ten Eyck, Wm. N., Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Thompson, Chas. W., Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Taylor, Hiram, Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Turner, Edward, Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Tripp, C., Company K, 138th Infantry.
 Van Ness, John, 111th Infantry. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Van Amburgh, Benj. Re-enlisted.
 Van Amburgh, Abram M., 27th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged 1863.
 Van Buskirk, Jacob, Co. B, 111th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; disch. Nov., 1862, disability.
 Van Alstine, John.
 Villi, Cornelius, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Vosburgh, John T., Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Vosburgh, Tunis, Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Vanderbilt, A.
 Wakefield, Marius, 111th Infantry. Enlisted December, 1863; killed at Wilderness.
 Wall, Thomas, 7th Battery. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged September, 1864.
 Welch, William, 105th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged August, 1864, disability.
 Whitman, Geo., 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Wadley, Martin, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865; wounded.
 Williams, Chas. H., 2d Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Wilson, Samuel, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Wood, Chas. E., 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Wood, Abram S., 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Wager, E., 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged March, 1863.
 Wright, Charles, 90th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; promoted; discharged 1865.
 Wilson, Charles, 14th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted April, 1863; discharged 1865.
 White, John, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted; discharged 1864.
 Winans, Wm., 67th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; promoted sergeant; discharged May, 1864.
 Woodard, Daniel, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged December, 1862.
 Wiley, J. G., 27th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; killed at Antietam, September, 1862.
 Welch, John, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Wood, Geo. F., corporal, Infantry. Enlisted July, 1861; discharged 1863, disability.
 Weaver, Luther, 126th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1863; discharged 1864.
 Weed, Oliver, 17th Infantry; discharged 1865.
 West, Wm. H., lieutenant, 9th Artillery.
 Whatley, Wm., 9th Artillery.
 Way, T.
 Waldruff, Geo.
 Wright, Chas. H.
 Westcott, Court L., Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Westcott, Daniel L., Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Westcott, Sanford, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Wager, Wm., Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Woodward, Wm., Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Wiley, Geo., Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Wells, Elisha, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Woodard, David, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 West, Alonzo, Company K, 138th Infantry.
 Young, Henry, Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Zeluff, Darwin D., corporal, Company B, 111th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1865.

Benjamin Parker.

MANY of the pioneers of Wayne County emigrated from the land of steady habits, and were possessed of those characteristics which are so essential in the settlement of a new country. Force of character, energy, industry, economy, and indomitable will, combined with an iron constitution, rendered Mr. Parker a man well qualified to battle with the hardships incident to the settlement of a new country. Upon settling in this county he located in the town of Huron, and was soon considered one of the leading agriculturists of the county. He was ever ready

*JAMES W. PARKER.**MRS. J. W. PARKER.*

with a willing hand to lend his assistance in all matters concerning the public welfare, and justly merited the reputation he attained of being one of the most highly respected citizens in the county. He died July 1, 1874. His family consisted of the following children: Olive, deceased; George, deceased; Alfred; Susan, married John Watson, resides in Michigan; Benjamin B., married Samantha Armstrong, resides in St. Louis; she is deceased. James W. Parker, the youngest of the family, resides on the old homestead in the town of Huron.

*RES. OF JAMES W. PARKER, HURON, N.Y.*

HURON.

THIS town was erected into a town organization February 25, 1826, from the northwest corner of the original town of Wolcott. It was organized first as "Port Bay," and changed, March 17, 1834, to Huron. It is nearly square in form, with a considerably larger surface than Rose, but less in land area, containing only twenty-one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six acres. It borders on Lake Ontario a distance of about five miles, on Great Sodus bay nearly the same distance, and on Port bay over one mile. It is situated in the Williamson patent, and in the northwest corner of what was formerly Seneca county. Like all the towns in the Williamson tract, it was surveyed into farm-lots of every variety of size, from twenty-five to six hundred acres each. It was all very heavily timbered with hemlock and the hard woods, a large proportion of which was manufactured into lumber by the innumerable saw-mills that have dotted the banks of its streams.

It abounded in game of every variety, of the thicket, the forest, and the marsh. Bear and deer were seen almost daily by the early settlers, and supplied a large part of their food; wolves howled at night, and were fierce and aggressive, making raids upon the fold unless strongly guarded. On one occasion Dr. Zenas Hyde, returning at night from a professional visit in Butler, with a saddle of mutton, was attacked by a pack of these ravenous beasts, and only escaped by giving them his mutton, and hastening away as rapidly as possible. The shrill, startling cry of the panther was occasionally heard, when children, frightened, hastened to their homes. The raccoon, the fox, the opossum, etc., the wild duck and geese, and all varieties of fowl swarmed in the wood and bays, while the trap yielded a harvest of wealth not found on the higher lands. The surface of the town is rolling, with a general inclination to the north. West of the centre, extending across the town from north to south, in the northeast and southeast, are large tracts of low lands, which were formerly swamps and marshes, but which have been redeemed and brought under cultivation by a proper system of drainage. A series of high bluffs extend along the lake-shore, the highest of which, Chimney bluff, is one hundred and seventy-five feet above the level of the lake, and Bay bluff, one hundred and twenty feet. The larger portion of Great Sodus bay lies in the northwest corner, and covers a surface, within the limits of the town, of over twelve hundred acres. It is a magnificent harbor, and has been regarded the best by nature on the south shore of the lake. The head of the bay is within one mile of the south line of the town, where, in the early days of its settlement, quite an extensive shipping business was carried on. Before the construction of the Erie canal it was the main outlet for the farmers' produce, and long afterwards was used for shipping large quantities of lumber. Considerable shipping is still done by coasting-vessels to ports above and below, and in Canada. Between the bay and the lake a narrow strip of land or bar, about twelve rods wide, extends from the main-land, reaching nearly to Sodus point, one and a half miles distant, within which are three islands,—Bute, Isley, and Arran,—the largest of which contains about eighty acres. A portion of Port bay lies in the northeast corner, and midway between the two lies East bay, with a surface of about two hundred acres, and connected with the lake by a narrow strait. The town is well watered by streams, the largest of which, Dusenbury, or better known as Mudge creek, rises in Rose, and flows through the east part of the town into East bay. Another important stream flows parallel on the west into the same bay; also a branch of Wolcott creek, in the extreme east, and Third creek, in the west, the latter emptying into Sodus bay. Thomas creek, from Rose, flows into the head of Sodus bay, near Port Glasgow. Several tributaries to these rise from the marshes and numerous springs in the town. The soil is sandy and gravelly loam, with a large mixture of clay in the south. Through the south part of the town extends the Ridge, which is continuous through Niagara, Orleans, Monroe, and Wayne counties, and which is supposed to have been the shore of the lake many centuries ago. Along its summit extends the Glasgow and Wolcott highway, better known as the Ridge road. The Lake Ontario branch of the Rome, Oswego and Watertown Railroad, completed in 1873, passes through the southeast corner of the town.

SETTLEMENT.

According to the records, the first settlers were Colonel Peregrine Fitzhugh and Wm. Helms, from Maryland, who came in 1796, with other families; but

this is not wholly correct. Captain William Helms came from Fauquier county, Virginia, brought with him seventy or eighty slaves, purchased a farm, and located on the present site of Port Glasgow. He soon after moved to Bath, in Steuben county, and left his slaves and farm to be managed by his brother, Thos. Helms, from the same place. This man, Thomas Helms, was a man of superior abilities, highly educated, and had represented his native State in the United States Congress, but had become dissipated, and lost the greater part of his inheritance. He became infatuated with a young woman of the poor and uncultured class in Virginia, by the name of Lydia Mohaz, with whom he lived as his wife. After having two children by her they ran away from Virginia, and took up their residence on the farm of Captain Helms, on Sodus bay, where for several years they lived, the only white family in the vicinity. They, with their slaves, were the sole inhabitants of the wilderness until about 1806 or 1807, when other families began coming in. By that time two more children had been born to them, when the new settlers, becoming informed of their situation, expressed their dissatisfaction so strongly that the parties went through the forms of marriage. Their daughter, Celia Helms, was born in 1803, and was the first white child born in Huron. Mr. Helms cut the forest, rolled the logs together and burned them, and cleared much of his land without the aid of teams, using his negroes for all purposes, who had their own cabins, and lived on the place. From the date of this settlement in 1796 to 1807 there appears to have been no immigration to this vicinity; at all events, no permanent settlements were made. In November, 1807, Ezra Knapp, with a family of six children, purchased and settled three-fourths of a mile east of the Helms homestead. They were from New Marlborough, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and moved with three horses and two wagons. They were from Saturday morning to the next Thursday night in cutting through from Cayuga to Huron, camped out in the wood and snow two nights, and were several times overturned in the snow and mud. One of his daughters, Miss Marcia Knapp, still living in Clyde, at the advanced age of eighty-one, remembers vividly the incidents of that trying journey, and also that the Helms was the only settlement that had been made in that part of the county previous to their arrival. Abraham Knapp, a married son, also moved at the same time from Pompey, New York, and settled adjoining his father. Four other families left Berkshire county, Massachusetts, the same month,—Jarvis Mudge, John Hyde, Nathaniel Hale, and Adonijah Church. The last-named moved up and settled in what is now the town of Wolcott. Jarvis Mudge located about four miles east of the Helms settlement, on the creek which afterwards took his name, and where he built one of the first saw-mills in Huron. The other two families settled in the neighborhood of Mr. Knapp. Five months after the arrival of Mr. Hale, in April, 1808, his wife suddenly died, and was buried on his farm, from which she has never been removed to a regular burying-ground. This was the first death and interment among the white settlers in the town. Deaths had occurred among the negroes of Mr. Helms some time previous to this, however. A few years since, in excavating for a house cellar, the skull and bones of some of those negroes were found. Soon after the death of his wife, Mr. Hale moved away from this neighborhood, and settled in the present town of Wolcott.

In the winter and early in the spring of 1808 several other families came in and settled, among them Dr. Zenas Hyde, who came immediately after New Year's, and was the first practicing physician, Norman Sheldon and Ralph Sheldon, two miles east of Knapp's, Mr. Chapin, Mr. Knox, with Wareham Sheldon, now living in Geneva at the age of ninety-five, and Josiah Upson, from Connecticut, who settled east of the Sheldons. Also, Osgood Church and Obadiah Adams, both of whom continued on to Wolcott, where they settled. The celebrated Sherman pear originated in this family. While on their way from Connecticut to the new settlements they stopped one night at the house of Judge Johnson, in Manchester, this State. During the evening some fine pears were brought in for the travelers to eat. The old gentleman requested his boys to save the seeds, which they did, and planted in the rich virgin soil at their new home the first year. Twelve germinated, and grew into fine trees, which are still standing, and bring their yearly offerings to the third and fourth generation. The first white man to die in the settlements was Mr. Chapin. Ralph Sheldon and another lad were sent many miles on foot through the forest to procure a board coffin. There were no roads, and the only

HISTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

guides from one point to another were the blazed trees, as they were called,—~~marks on~~ the trunks of large trees. They obtained it and started back, carrying it on their shoulders; but at the approach of dusk, in the depth of the forest, they missed their way, and were compelled to remain out all night with their unpleasant charge. The next day, after a weary journey, they arrived at the settlement. Late in 1808, or early in 1809, Elihu Spencer settled at North Huron. Subsequently, and prior to 1812, Erastus Wilder, Noah Lyman, Daniel S. Buttrick, John Wade, Luther Wheeler, Noah Seymour, Jason Mudge, and Robert M. Palmer, with their families, and many others, settled in different parts of the town. These were followed shortly after by Christopher Martin, who purchased the Helms property at Glasgow, where he made his home, and followed trapping and hunting almost exclusively as a business for his livelihood. He became known far and wide among the settlements as a successful trapper. Richard Redfield and John Hollowday also came in about that time, the former the first shoemaker, and the latter an early blacksmith of the town. Prominent among subsequent arrivals who became permanent and active settlers were Ebenezer Jones, D. Barber, Elisha Benjamin, Spencer Chapin, Jedediah Wilder, Ira Smith, Simeon Bissell, Alanson Jones, John C. Frazier, Benjamin Parker, Arad Talcott, Stephen Carey, Mr. Westcott, Mr. Ellis, and Lemuel Colbath. The first school in the town was taught by Miss Paulina M. Fuller, a step-daughter of Ezra Knapp, who came into the country with that family. She taught in 1809 in an old log cabin which stood on the Helms place, and was formerly the home of one of the negro slaves and his family. The children of three families only—thirteen in all—supplied herschool. The first regular school-house erected was in 1813, and was located a short distance north of Huron post-office. The first school in this building was opened the same year by Gardiner Mudge, who has been heretofore recorded the first teacher in Huron. The first ground laid out and set apart for a burial-place was in the same vicinity in 1814, and the first regular interment was that of Catharine Alexander, who died and was buried there in 1815, although the bodies of several persons who had died previously, and were buried on the settlers' farms, were taken up and removed there the year before. A child of Dr. Zenas Hyde was the second white child born in Huron, and the first of those remaining permanent settlers. In April, 1811, the first sermon preached in this wilderness was delivered in the dwelling-house of Ezra Knapp, by Rev. Francis Pomeroy, then a Presbyterian missionary. In 1812, Rev. Royal Phelps, another missionary, held religious services in different dwelling-houses, and in 1813, Rev. Daniel S. Buttrick preached. In July of that year the Presbyterian church was formed, for which Rev. A. M. Buttrick ministered regularly. The first marriage was the union of Dr. Gardner Wells and Miss Paulina M. Fuller, which took place at the house of Ezra Knapp, in 1813. Dr. Wells was a resident of Junius, Seneca county, and was an army surgeon in the war of 1812. He returned home on furlough to consummate his marriage, after which he immediately rejoined his regiment. Norman Sheldon is recorded as having kept the first tavern, in 1810; yet this is disputed. Miss Marcia Knapp, of Clyde, at that time sixteen years of age, and residing near Glasgow, is positive that Dr. Zenas Hyde kept the first tavern, in a log building, about 1810 or 1811, and Norman Sheldon some time after, in Glasgow. In 1818, Josiah Upson erected and opened a tavern near Huron post-office, where he had been conducting a tanning business since 1811, at which time he built the first tavern in the town. Jason Mudge kept the first store. He put up a small building, and commenced selling goods in 1812, about one and a half miles northeast of Huron post-office. Elihu Spencer erected the first grist- and saw-mill in town, at North Huron, in 1809. He built the grist-mill of brick. Jarvis Mudge built the second mill, in 1811, on the same stream, four miles east of Glasgow. A third mill was built soon after at North Huron. Thomas Graham's mills, at the same place, were erected about 1825, by J. L. Barber. Mr. Ellis also built a grist- and saw-mill, now standing, on the same stream. The mills on the old Mudge place are now run by Decatur Rice. Several other mills have been erected from time to time on this and other streams, and at the head of Sodus bay, some of which are standing, while others have passed away.

Two small villages exist in the town, which have changed but little for the last thirty-five years. NORTH HURON, near the head of East bay in the north, contains about two hundred and sixty inhabitants, two churches,—Methodist Episcopal and Protestant Methodist,—saw-mills and grist-mills, and a post-office; and SOUTH HURON, or HURON POST-OFFICE, a short distance south of the centre, which contains one church,—Presbyterian,—and about two hundred inhabitants. A town-house was built here in 1849, at a cost of five hundred dollars. These are the only post-offices in the town, and they have no established mail-routes connecting them with railroads and stage-lines, but depend on local support to receive and carry out mails.

PORT GLASGOW is a small hamlet at the head of sloop navigation on the Great Sodus bay. It contains, now, a hotel and about twenty-five inhabitants, and is decreasing in importance every year. A limited shipping is carried on in

lumber, grain, etc., to a few Canadian and lake ports. It was formerly much more populous than now, and was the centre of an extensive and important commerce. At the time of the construction of the Erie canal it had all the promise of a great trade-centre of rapid and permanent growth. That great artery of commerce, however, made itself felt, by withdrawing from it the great bulk of the business of the intermediate country. The revival of those two grand enterprises—the Sodus Bay canal and Clyde and Sodus railroad—in a measure resuscitated its life and activity, only to die out more thoroughly in their unfortunate failure. About 1822, Andrew McNab and Joseph Fellows, American agents for the Pultney heirs, made an effort to build up its business. They gave it the name of Port Glasgow, in honor of that city in Scotland, their native country. They erected a large warehouse, built schooners, and took measures to establish a permanent commerce, which, however, were soon abandoned. Giles Fitch, one of the first settlers of Wolcott, drove the first stage-line through this town, from Wolcott to Rochester, about 1820. He carried the mail sometimes on horseback, and on one occasion broke through the ice in crossing the bay at Glasgow, and with great difficulty saved his life, with the loss of everything with him. Several of the roads in the town were laid out, without compass and chain, by two men selecting points in the desired line, and within shouting distance of each other. They would then approach, each guided by the sound of the other's voice, and blaze the trees along the line until they met. In this way a road was aligned through the town with a good degree of accuracy. One of the earliest settlers of Huron was a Major Farr, who purchased and settled one of the islands adjacent to the mainland in the bay. It was known for many years as Farr's island. The population of the town is now about two thousand, divided into eleven school districts, with as many good school-houses. Twelve teachers are usually employed, and the schools maintained in a prosperous and efficient condition.

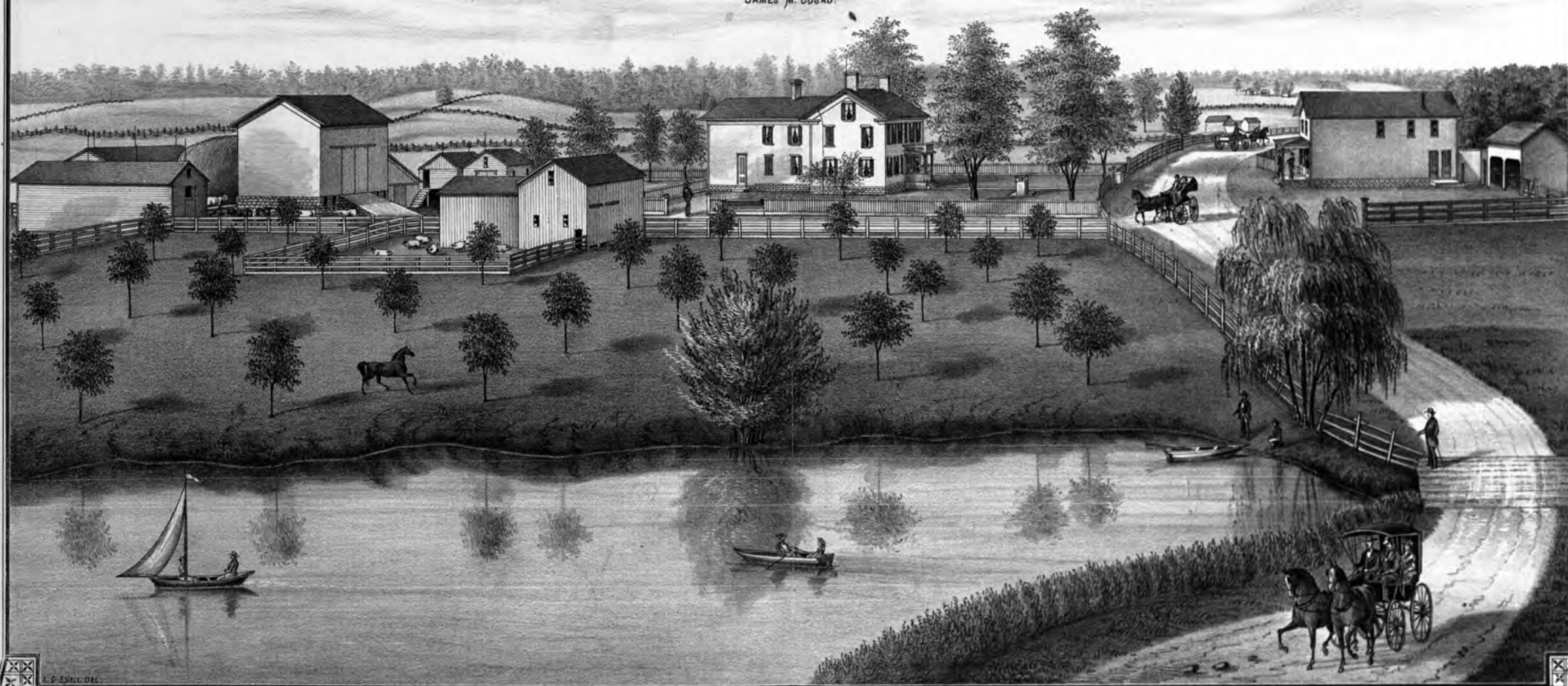
The first town meeting of the town of Port Bay, now Huron, was held on April 4, 1826, at the tavern of Josiah Upson, near Huron post-office, agreeable to an act of the State legislature, for the purpose of perfecting its organization by the election of the proper officers. There being no justice of the peace or town clerk, a majority of the freeholders called Norman Sheldon to preside, while they proceeded to ballot, with the following result, viz.: Supervisor, Norman Sheldon; Town Clerk, Elisha Benjamin; Assessors, Wareham Sheldon, Spencer Chapin, and Jedediah Wilder; Collector, Ira Smith; Overseers of the Poor, Simeon Bissell and Josiah Upson; Commissioners of Highways, Alanson Jones, John C. Frazier, and Simeon Bissell; Constables, Ira Smith and Benjamin Parker; Commissioners of Common Schools, Arad Talcott, Spencer Chapin, and Wareham Sheldon; Inspectors of Common Schools, Ebenezer Jones, Elisha Benjamin, and Lemuel Colbath; and Poundmaster, Stephen Carey.

The names of the supervisors, and the years elected, from 1826 to the present are as follows, viz.: Norman Sheldon, 1826 to 1830, both inclusive; Elisha Benjamin, 1831 to 1832; Jedediah Wilder, 1833; Harlow Hyde, 1834 to 1835; Philip Sours, 1836 to 1840; Harlow Hyde, 1841 to 1842; Ebenezer Jones, 1843 to 1844; Jedediah Wilder, 1845 to 1847; Edward W. Bothum, 1848; James T. Wisner, 1849; John F. Curtis, 1850; Ralph Sheldon, 1851; Reuben Sours, 1852 to 1853; James T. Wisner, 1854; Elisha Cady, 1855; Roswell E. Reed, 1856; John F. Curtis, 1857; Reuben Sours, 1858; Elisha Cady, 1859 to 1860; Rufus B. Sours, 1861 to 1867; Samuel Gardiner, 1868; Oscar Weed, 1869; Samuel Gardiner, 1870; Oscar Weed, 1871 to 1872; Reuben Sours, 1873 to 1874; and Dwight B. Flint, 1875 to 1876. The other town officers elected March 7, 1876, are as follows, viz.: Town Clerk, William W. Upson; Justices of the Peace, George A. Slaght, to fill a vacancy, and Stephen L. Sherman, for full term; Collector, Charles E. Reed; Assessor, John Briggs; Commissioner of Highways, Roger H. Newell; Overseers of the Poor, Dennis Cramer and Harvey C. Morse; Constables, Daniel Seager, James W. Parker, William H. Fowler, and Thomas Emory; Game Constable, Alphonso Davenport; Commissioner of Excise, Joseph Talcott; Town Auditors, Oscar Weed, Samuel S. Wells, and Albert Sours; and Inspectors of Elections, William H. Wells, David Lake, and Edward W. Sours.

Almost from the date of the first settlements, various projects have been set on foot to establish a place of importance at some point on Great Sodus bay. That it is the best natural harbor on the south shore of Lake Ontario has never been disputed, but owing to the large moneyed interests at other points, and the consequent political influence at their command, every laudable effort towards making available these natural advantages has been successively thwarted. Whenever State appropriations have been made they have been far inadequate to the purpose, and could only result in a sheer loss. The first survey for a canal, made in 1827, was defeated by the superior wealth and political influence of Oswego; and the almost superhuman efforts of General Adams in 1841 and 1847 are too recent to be forgotten. The uncompleted work which remains, a grand monument to his energy and pluck, could be perfected with a comparatively small expense,



JAMES M. COSAD.



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and, considering the results to be attained, the necessary means for the improvement of the harbor would be trifling. Yet, unfortunately, the early attainment of these results forecasts no flattering prospects. During the war of 1812, the settlers in the vicinity of the bay withdrew to the interior, and on one occasion, when the settlements were started by the reported advance of fifteen hundred hostile Indians, Joseph Watson, of Clyde, with one or two others, drove with a wagon down the west side of the bay to bring away the only remaining family,—a widow and her children,—and returned, crossing the bridge at Port Glasgow.

The inhabitants of Huron are engaged solely in agriculture, and but few sections of country yield better returns. The fathers of the living generation, who planted their homes in these forbidding wilds, as companions of the bear, the wolf, and the panther, have all passed away; but their monuments remain in the beautiful homes, productive farms,—a beautiful garden transformed from a wilderness of marsh and forest, and a social structure rich in its schools, its churches, and all the arts and elements of our best civilization.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF HURON

was constituted and regularly organized as the "First Presbyterian church of Wolcott" on July 18, 1813, by Rev. Charles Mossier, of Romulus, and Rev. Henry Axtell, of Geneva, with twenty-three constituent members, viz.: Erastus Wilder, Robert M. Palmer, Luther Wheeler, Jonathan Melvin, Sr., Martha Fox, Lucy Wheeler, Damarius Wilson, Ezra Knapp, Elisha Jones, John Wade, Noah Seymour, Roswell Fox, Elisha Plank, Marian Seymour, Johanna Bunce, Elizabeth Olmstead, Margaret Upson, Elizabeth Sheldon, Ruth Plank, Josiah Upson, Amy Hancock, Noah Lyman, and Eunice Wade. Rev. A. M. Buttrick was the first minister in charge, and the first church officers chosen were as follows, viz.: Bench of Elders, Ezra Knapp, Noah Lyman, Erastus Wilder, and Josiah Upson; and Deacons, Erastus Wilder and Ezra Knapp. In 1826, when the new town of "Port Bay" was erected, the name of this church was changed to the "Presbyterian church of Port Bay," which it carried until 1836, when it was again changed, with the name of the town, to the Presbyterian church of Huron. In 1827, the church of "Port Bay" was divided, and the minority, embracing those members residing in Wolcott and vicinity, met and organized the Presbyterian church of Wolcott, with the centre of their being in that village. The first house of worship was erected in 1835, and dedicated the same year. It was built of wood, about thirty-six by fifty feet in size, to the length of which twelve feet have subsequently been added, and is located a short distance south of the centre of the town, near Huron post-office. Previous to its construction, the services of the church were held mostly in school-houses in different parts of the town occupied by the society, also in private houses, and sometimes large day-meetings were held in barns during the summer season. Elder Buttrick was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. William Clark, who occupied the pulpit from 1815 to 1823. During the interval, up to 1826, it was supplied by Revs. Francis Pomeroy, Charles Mossier, Jonathan Hovey, Chauncey Booth, and Alanson B. Chittenden, for indefinite periods each. Rev. Nathaniel Gilbert served from 1826 to 1829; Rev. Publius Y. Bogue, from 1829 to 1831; and Rev. Eli Adams, two years, from early in 1831. He was succeeded by Rev. Nathaniel Merrill, who officiated until the autumn of 1837, when he was superseded by Rev. Jacob Burbank, who preached one year. Revs. Henry S. Redfield and Josiah Fisher supplied the pulpit during most of the interval, up to the spring of 1841, when Rev. Edmund E. Waldo became pastor, and served until 1845. He was followed by Revs. Lyman B. Waldo and James H. Wilson, until the spring of 1848; Rev. R. Dunning, six years, until 1854; Rev. Oliver Crane, nearly three years, until 1857; Rev. William Lusk, nearly six years, to the close of 1869; Rev. Henry S. Doolittle, from October 16 until his death, nearly a year; Rev. William B. Marsh, two years, to the close of 1871; and Rev. A. Snasball, one year, until the return of Rev. Edmund E. Waldo, in the autumn of 1875, after an absence of over thirty years, when he became, and still continues, pastor. The present elders are Reuben Sours, Albert Sours, Alfred F. Dowd, Stephen Porter Dowd, and Spencer Chapin; and the present membership about one hundred. The church has had several revivals, and has numbered in its membership about five hundred souls. It is in a very prosperous condition.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF HURON.

In 1817, Benson Smith organized, in a school-house near North Huron, the first class in this town, comprising seven members of that denomination. Mr. Smith was an exhorter, and took charge as class-leader. The first preacher whose services were secured was Rev. Enos Barnes, who conducted worship in both school and private houses. Although no Methodist society was for a long time formed, other preachers followed, and ministered to the spiritual wants of the class. The school-house on Dutch street was designated for its meetings, where regular weekly services were kept up until the present church edifice was erected,

about 1844, at which time the first legal organization was effected and officers chosen. The building was located near North Huron, and built of wood, thirty-six by forty-six feet area, and at an estimated cost of one thousand two hundred dollars. It was consecrated to divine worship by Rev. Hiram Mattison. In 1865 it was repaired, at a cost of one thousand five hundred dollars. The first preacher in charge of the new church was Rev. Almon Cawkins, and the first officers were—Trustees, Simeon Slaght, J. Seeber, Stephen Seaman, R. L. Ostrander, and Stephen Playford; Stewards, Horace Demmon, Simeon Slaght, William G. Brene, John McCartha, and Stephen Playford; and Class-leaders, Horace Demmon, John Hyde, and John McCartha. The earliest ministers are not ascertained. Those who served later are Rev. Phineas H. Wiles, 1851 and 1852; Browning Nichols, 1853; G. W. Plank, 1858 to 1860; William M. Paddock, 1860; J. Slee, 1862 and 1863; M. G. Brown, 1864; L. Whitney, 1865, 1866, and 1867; H. Woodruff, 1868, 1869, and 1870; H. Yates, 1871 and 1872; B. F. Weatherwax, 1873; M. Brokaw, 1873 and 1874; and William F. Butman, the present incumbent, 1875, 1876, and 1877. The officers of 1876 are—Trustees, O. Lamson, James Green, Melvin Streeter, and E. Parsons; Stewards, Horace Demmon, Emory Parsons, R. O. Newbery, Alonzo Lamson, Melvin Streeter, George De Forest, G. A. Slaght, Luther Weed, and David Green; Class-leaders, James Green, Henry Gillett, and J. W. Demmon; and the present membership ninety-nine. The Sabbath-school was organized in the school-house, in 1832, by Rev. McCoon, with Horace Demmon first superintendent. It now comprises one hundred teachers and pupils, with G. A. Slaght superintendent, Charles Weed secretary, and Mrs. Elizabeth Demmon treasurer. Rev. McCoon established a library with the school, now containing one hundred and seventy-five volumes, with George Green librarian.

THE PROTESTANT METHODIST CHURCH OF HURON

was organized about five years earlier, near 1839 or 1840. It held its meetings in the same part of the town, and in 1840 erected its present church building,—a small wooden structure, located near North Huron post-office. A Sabbath-school was also formed in connection with it. Both still continue their services, and are in a prosperous condition.

SOLDIERS' RECORD FOR HURON.

Annot, Jacob W., 75th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1861; discharged 1865.
Abbott, Dallas, 3d Artillery. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
Anson, William, 9th Artillery.
Bullock, Nathan, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Burt, William, 138th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Burke, Frederick, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Barnes, Harvey, 44th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1861; discharged July, 1864.
Booth, Edward, 184th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
Brush, William C., 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Brink, John, 75th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; promoted to corporal.
Brink, Reuben, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Barton, Thomas J., Company A, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; disch. 1865.
Baton, Charles W., 75th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged 1864; promoted.
Barton, Danford, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; promoted; discharged 1865.
Bull, Henry A., 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
Blanchard, George W., 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
Barton, John W., 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; died February 22, 1863.
Bennett, William H., Company C, 111th Infantry.
Brefford, George W., Company A, 138th Infantry.
Bancroft, Samuel, Company A, 138th Infantry.
Brunney, John, Company A, 138th Infantry.
Budd, Phelps P., 3d Artillery.
Budd, James N., 3d Artillery.
Carson, George, 98th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1862; discharged October, 1865.
Comstock, Alonzo, 97th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1863; discharged 1865.
Cartwright, Levi, 3d Light Artillery. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
Crosby, M., 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1863; discharged 1865.
Cartwright, P., 14th Rhode Island. Enlisted January, 1863; discharged February, 1864.
Chase, James, 22d Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Chaddock, Jefferson, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Church, John L., 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Chapin, Joseph R. Enlisted April, 1864; discharged.
Campbell, A., 2d Infantry. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
Campbell, Loren, 2d Infantry. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
Cady, Charles C., 108th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1865.
Cady, Ebenezer, 108th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg.
Cary, Joseph, 9th Artillery.
Correll, Adam, 3d Artillery.
Correll, Frederick, 3d Artillery.
Dewey, C. I., 30th Indiana. Enlisted August, 1862; died December, 1863.
Delong, John, Company G, 138th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Winchester.
Dutton, William F., colonel, 98th Infantry. Enlisted January, 1862; died July 4, 1862.
Dudley, Edmund. Enlisted April, 1865; died June 7, 1865.
Derby, George, 75th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1861; died of wounds February 6, 1864.
Davenport, Frank W., Company D, 138th Infantry. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died Oct. 4, 1863.

Dowd, Judson, 10th Cavalry. Enlisted October, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Davis, Caleb W., 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Dowd, Clinton B., 97th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Doremus, Spencer, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Dowd, Sidney.
 Dowd, George W.
 Derby, Milton.
 Derby, Albert, 9th Artillery.
 Drown, Henry C., 22d Cavalry.
 Ellsworth, Orson, 9th Artillery. Enlisted July, 1864; died October, 1864.
 Fox, George D., 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Featherly, Jacob W., 3d Artillery. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Featherly, Augustus, 3d Artillery. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Featherly, Edward, 3d Artillery. Enlisted February, 1862; discharged February, 1865.
 Feeck, Nicholas, Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Featherly, John W., 3d Artillery.
 Graham, Alfred, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Harper, Alexander, 9th Artillery. Enlisted 1864; discharged 1865.
 Harper, Albert, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged Oct., 1864; disability.
 Hicks, Lewis, 13th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; disch. 1863, on account of wound.
 Hyde, James W., Company A, 138th Infantry.
 Huffman, Moses B., 3d Artillery.
 Hicks, Alfred, 10th Cavalry.
 Jenks, Garrett, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1862; discharged 1863.
 Jones, Edward, 9th Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Keasler, Daniel, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; died of wounds April 2, 1865.
 Keasler, Simeon, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; died of wounds April 12, 1865.
 Keasler, E. Alfred, 27th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861; died November, 1861.
 Knight, John N., com. sergt., 75th Inf. Enlisted Oct., 1861; promoted; died June 4, 1864.
 Lamb, William H., Company H, 138th Infantry.
 Lamb, Myron, Lieutenant, 101st Illinois. Enlisted September, 1862; promoted to captain.
 Lake, Sidney, 15th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged September, 1864.
 Meeker, Hiram, 9th Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
 McIntyre, Levi, 9th Artillery. Enlisted June, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Mitchell, James, 75th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged September, 1864.
 Merrill, E. W., 22d Cavalry.
 North, Jesse, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged December, 1864.
 Newberry, E., 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted; discharged 1865.
 Owen, Milton, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Otto, Jacob G., 6th Cavalry. Enlisted 1861; killed July 11, 1863.
 Otto, James S., 10th Cavalry. Enlisted Sept., 1861; died in Andersonville prison, Aug., 1864.
 Pomer, John, 75th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1861; killed in battle June 14, 1863.
 Preston, Wallace, corporal, 22d Cavalry. Enlisted January, 1864; killed at Winchester.
 Paine, Smith R., 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Parker, George A., 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Pettengill, John, 9th Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Pitts, Oscar, 87th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1863; discharged June, 1865.
 Prindle, Cassius, 75th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861.
 Parker, B. B., corporal, 75th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1861; discharged 1864.
 Parks, Jerome, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Plumb, Harvey N., 10th Cavalry. Enlisted October, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Petit, Martin B., 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Peck, Jeremiah, Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Paine, Daniel M., 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864.
 Richardson, Arza L., 75th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Rigs, Henry, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Richardson, John, 3d Artillery.
 Richardson, James, 9th Artillery.
 Smith, William A., 11th Connecticut. Enlisted November, 1861; promoted; died June 24, 1862.
 Stubbs, Wesley K., 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; died of wounds December 24, 1864.
 Seavy, Joseph, 27th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861; promoted; killed in battle June 27, 1862.
 Seeber, Smith, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; died November 4, 1864.
 Seymour, Uriah, 3d Artillery. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Seymour, Eugene, 136th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Seeley, Irwin R., 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Seager, George W., 90th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Sherman, John T., 9th Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Shane, George, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Siebert, George, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Seavy, Josiah B. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Seavy, Alvah H., 22d Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Scott, C., 9th Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Stubbs, William R., 9th Artillery.
 Shaddock, Jefferson, Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Shannon, Samuel L., Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Taylor, William, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Townsend, David, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Torrey, Austin, 98th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1862; discharged October, 1863.
 Tracy, Calvin B., 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Tracy, R. S., 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Teeter, James M., 3d Artillery. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Thomas, Philip, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Tripp, Edward M., 10th Cavalry.
 Upson, Sylvester.
 Upson, William, 44th (Ellsworth). Enlisted 1862; discharged 1865.
 Upson, Josiah F., 75th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Veley, Lewis, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1863; discharged 1864.
 Van Sicken, Abner, 3d Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged June, 1865.
 Van Dusen, Thomas, 3d Artillery.
 Watkins, Carlton, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Weeks, Charles B., 75th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Whipple, Edward, 75th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1861; killed at Winchester.
 Whiting, Foster, 9th Artillery.
 Weaver, John, 98th Infantry.

JAMES MADISON COSAD.

The subject of this sketch, born November 19, 1810, was the seventh child and fifth son of a family of ten children born to Samuel Cosad and Rachel Smally, both natives of the State of New Jersey. The occupation of agriculture or farming was the business of the father, and the duties of the household and those connected with raising a large family gave abundant work for the mother.

In the month of February, 1819, the father and mother left New Jersey with the family for western New York, and settled in the north part of Seneca county, town of Junius, where they lived to see their children, excepting the oldest and youngest, who died young, married and settled in life.

The mother died in 1846, at the age of sixty-eight, and the father in 1866, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. The subject of this sketch, like farmers' sons of that time, was kept to work on the farm in summer and was sent to district school in winter, when work was not too driving, which was generally the rule, for the boys at that time thrashed all the grain with horses and colts tramping it out on the barn floor, which gave little chance for acquiring an education as is now understood. Common reading, writing, arithmetic, and a glimpse of geography was about all the book knowledge that was possible under such circumstances. Having some taste for knowledge, he procured such books as appeared from their titles to be interesting, and read them during the leisure which would sometimes come even amidst the drudgery of farm work.

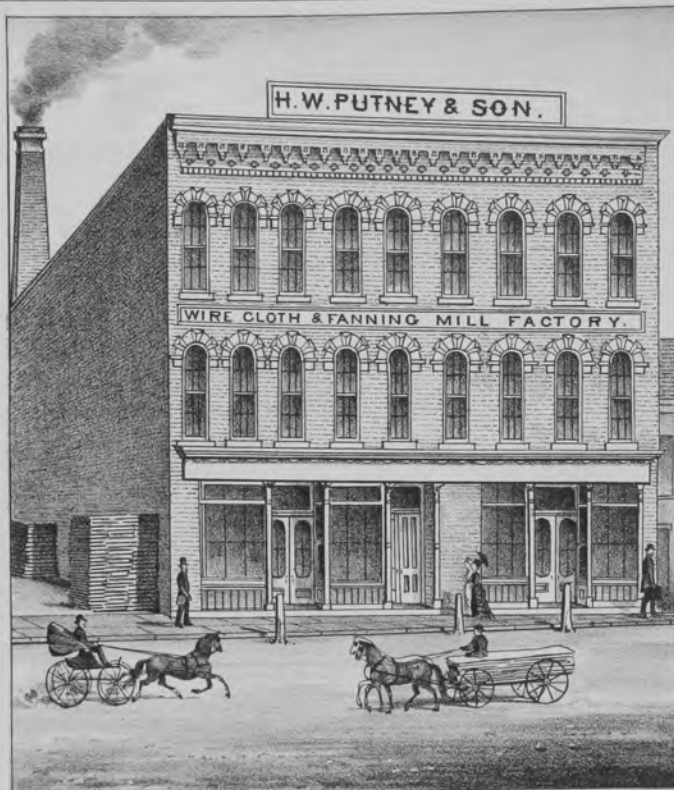
Among the books he remembers reading are "Butler's History," "The School of Arts," "Ferguson's Astronomy," "Ballou on Atonement," "Volney's Ruins," "Paine's Theological Works," "Campbell's and Owen's Debates," and others on controversial subjects, for which he had a great fondness. Later he bought "Spurzheim's Phrenology," and became very much interested in its study. The "Constitution of Man, and its Relation to External Nature," by George Combe, he read with much satisfaction.

At the age of about twenty the care of his father's farm, consisting of one hundred and sixty-nine acres, was left mainly with him,—the older boys having married or being at work for themselves. Soon after, at his suggestion, his father bought one hundred acres adjoining, giving more room and greater scope for action. Wheat was the main crop. They, however, raised corn; fattened from fifteen to twenty-five hogs; kept eight or ten cows; turned off from six to ten head of three years' old steers; in short, carried on, year after year, a good system of mixed farming.

In the fall of 1837 was married to Miss Eliza Stout, daughter of Amos Stout, of Arcadia, Wayne County, and sister to S. V. W. Stout,—known at one time, it was said, to every man in the county. Everything went happily on for near ten years. Two children were born to them. But sorrow came. His wife died in giving birth to their third child, June 24, 1847. When the California excitement came, he got good places for the children, and, on May 7, 1850, left home for San Francisco, by way of the Isthmus route. He arrived safe; went to the mines; tried gold-hunting for a few months; it was hard to find, and he left for home in a sailing vessel. Landed at Realgo; crossed in ox-carts to Nicaragua lake; crossed the lake in an open boat; down the San Juan river to Graytown; then by steamer to Chagres river; thence to New York, arriving January 8, 1851, being absent from home about eight months.

In May, 1851, he bought a farm in Huron, Wayne County, in the East Bay neighborhood, of one hundred and sixty-four acres, and sowed the first barley in that part of the town the same year. In April, 1853, he bought forty-eight acres adjoining. May 13, 1853, he was married to Catherine, a younger sister of his first wife. In the fall of 1854-55 was a delegate to the county convention, as a Democrat, to ratify the Republican party. March 17, 1856, he left Junius and moved on the Huron farm at East Bay. Was an ardent supporter of Fremont. In 1857 he bought forty-eight acres more, adjoining, and for the next eight years attended strictly to farming, improving the farm and building. He introduced the first muley-cattle in the town in 1856, and in 1859-60 built the first barn in town, with stone basements. All through the war he was an ardent supporter of all measures for putting down the rebellion. In 1864 he bought the Captain Sours farm, and moved on in May of that year, where he resides, devoting his time to the improvement of farm and buildings, and looking after farming interests at East Bay. In 1870 he built a new barn, and moved old barn and sheds. In August, 1872, while riding over his farm at East Bay, in a light carriage, the team got frightened, ran away, overturned the carriage, and injured him in the hip-joint to that extent that he has not been able to walk without crutch and cane, and probably never will. In all his years of manhood he has not neglected general reading, but has tried to keep pace or catch a glimpse of passing events and the progress of the times.

In 1875 he erected a fine farm-building opposite his present residence, mainly for the hall it contains, which is devoted more particularly to meetings of free inquiry concerning religious matters. Mr. Cosad is what might be termed a free-thinker, and does not hesitate to proclaim his views at all times and under all circumstances, believing that he has abundant evidence that his belief is sustained by moral law and the law of mind and matter.



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RES. OF GEORGE H. RUSSELL, HURON, WAYNE CO., N.Y.

LYONS.

THE town of Lyons was set off from Sodus in 1811, and fourteen years later was subdivided into Lyons and Arcadia. At its organization, Lyons was bounded north by Sodus, east by Seneca county, south by Phelps, and west by Palmyra and a part of Williamson. It was eight miles in extent east and west, and seven north and south. It comprised township No. 12, in the first range of Phelps and Gorham's purchase, two miles of the south end of No. 13, with the "gore" of land east of them to Seneca. The soil was good, and there was an abundance of mill-seats. Mud creek runs southeastwardly across the south part, and is from three to six rods wide. Several mills were erected upon it, and these had locks in the dams for the passage of boats having a tonnage of one hundred to one hundred and fifty barrels. This stream joins the Canandaigua outlet at Lyons village, and forms the Clyde river. Lyons was the head of navigation on the river. The junction of the streams noted was designated "the Forks," beyond which boats could run up only when freshets prevailed, and at this point it was fated that settlement, not alone of Lyons township, but of Wayne County, should begin. A few straggling settlers located in the woods, erected their log huts, and entered upon the task of clearing. They lived solitary and almost alone. Here and there a solitary pioneer had taken up his abode and begun his attack upon the great and almost continuous forest then covering the western part of the State. Luxuriant growths of timber stood all around, unvalued. Here were the sugar-maple, the beech, the oak, the hickory, the elm, the ash, the bass-wood, the cherry. And besides these were the poplar, the butternut, and many other species,—all regarded as an incumbrance to be swept away.

EARLY SETTLERS.

It was in May, 1789, when three families, numbering twelve persons, piloted by an Indian trader named Wemple, arrived by water in bateaux at what was then regarded as the head of navigation, a point about a half-mile south of the village of Lyons, and here, on what was later the Dorsey farm, they landed, and, building huts, began a settlement which may be considered the first in all the northern part of Wayne County. The three men, Nicholas Stansell, William Stansell, and a brother-in-law, John Featherly, who had entered upon this adventure, were no novices in the woodman's life, having been inured to toil and danger as border settlers farther eastward. In 1779 William Stansell had been west with Sullivan, and, viewing the land with admiration, determined ultimately to remove hither. A stock of provisions was brought along; but this was soon exhausted. A supply of corn was procured of the *Onondaga* Indians, and ground in a small hand-mill until the erection of a mill at Waterloo by Samuel Bear. Uniting with their neighbors, Decker Robinson and the Oaks family, they opened a road through the woods in the direction of the Waterloo mill. The settlers experienced a privation of food, save that won from the forest and streams and milk from the cows. In the forest, Nicholas Stansell was known to kill from eight to ten deer in a day. Pigeons were in great flocks. Ducks frequented the ponds and marshes. Salmon, bass, pickerel, and speckled trout swam numerous in the waters. A small tract of land was cleared and planted to corn and potatoes, and the crop therefrom was the first raised in the county. The father of the Stansells, dying, was buried without funeral rites,—there were none to conduct them. His was probably the first death of a white in the town. Prior to Wayne's victory the rumor of Indian hostility had created a panic. The bateaux were rapidly repaired, and the colonists were about to embark, when news of success caused a restoration of confidence and an abandonment of the project. This colony brought with them swine, which, running in the woods, became wild, savage, and a fear to the settlers. The animals and their progeny were hunted and shot as other game. Stansell moved farther south and settled on the farm now owned by Jefferson Sparks, and Featherly on the farm lately sold by D. B. Westfall to D. W. Dillingham. Stansell sold to Abraham Clark, from Sussex county, New Jersey, in 1809, and from him it passed to Levi Geer. Nicholas Stansell died in 1817. Featherly sold to Daniel B. Westfall, and died in the town of Rose at the age of eighty years.

Charles Williamson began improvements at Lyons during the summer of 1794. Charles Cameron became his principal local agent, and erected buildings. Another

agent, Henry Towar, built what was known as Towar's mills, at Alloway, and judging by the cost, twelve thousand dollars, the mills were of far more than ordinary magnitude.

James Otto, of Pennsylvania, came to Lyons in 1796, and aided to build the first mills at Alloway, and also an old warehouse, which later became the Presbyterian church and still exists in Lyons village as a cabinet ware-room. In 1798 he married the daughter of Captain Samuel Dunn, settled three miles southeast of the village, and there cleared and cultivated the farm now owned by Joseph Larue. For over fifty years he lived here, and at the age of more than fourscore sold his farm and removed to Michigan, to be near his descendants. He was the father of sixteen children, of whom all but three grew up. Samuel, the oldest son, was murdered in the town of Rose, and a daughter, Eleanor, a well-known teacher, married Harvey Gray and removed west.

Rev. John Cole, a native of England, and one of the earliest Methodist preachers, being contemporary with John Wesley, emigrated in 1785 to Baltimore, Maryland, and thence, in 1797, came to Lyons, accompanied in 1799 by his family, being two sons, Thomas and Joseph, a daughter, Mary, and a son-in-law, Samuel Bennett. He was the first Methodist preacher and the first preacher of any denomination in Lyons, where he died in 1808. His daughter married Rev. William Ninde, an Episcopalian, at whose death Mrs. Ninde, with four sons and two daughters, returned to Lyons. Thomas Ninde was one of these children. Mr. Cole located a half-mile east of the village. In 1837, Joseph removed a mile east into Galen, and his son, Samuel J. Cole, inherited the old home, and there lives.

STORY OF JOHNNIE JACK.

About one mile east of the village of Lyons there is a small stream which empties its waters into the Clyde river. Along the eastern bank of this brook the *Seneca* Indians had been accustomed to build their little wigwams in the fall of each year, and remain during the hunting and fishing season, which generally ended about the last of March. The low swamp-lands and high hills north and east of Lyons afforded fine hunting-ground for the Indians, where the bear, wolf, deer, and fox were taken in large numbers, their skins affording a fine profit. Fish, particularly salmon, were found in great numbers in the river, or outlet, as it was called, near this brook, and afforded fine amusement for the women and children. In the fall of 1799 there was a large encampment of the tribe, stretching far up the brook,—among them a very old Indian and his squaw. The Indian was tall and straight, and, when animated, would seem to forget his age, and move about with the elasticity of a youth. On his left arm he wore a wide brass band, which covered a fearful scar. He had the reputation of having been a great warrior. He had received the title and was known by his tribe as Captain Johnnie Jack. Mr. Cole had previously bought the land on which this encampment was made, and commenced draining it. This same fall a very friendly acquaintance was formed with Captain Johnnie, which was long after remembered by both parties. Many a long winter evening was pleasantly spent in listening to Captain Johnnie's war-stories. On one occasion, being asked how he obtained the title of captain, he took up a piece of charcoal and drew a rough map of the upper lakes, the Mississippi, Ohio, and Tennessee rivers, and then related the following narrative:

When Jack was about twenty years old there was a war between the *Cherokees*, *Choctaws*, and *Chickasaws*, and the *Seneca* Indians. In this war his father was killed. When the news reached him, he said, "Me mad; yes, berry mad. Dey kill my daddy." He then chose three of the young warriors and asked them if they would go with him and "fight *Cherokee*, *Choctaw*, *Chickasaw*,—dey kill my daddy." They say, "Yes; we go."

They then took their rifles and plenty of ammunition and started. They saw no signs of hostile Indians until they reached the banks of the Tennessee river. Leaving his companions in camp, one morning, he took his rifle and bow and went in pursuit of some game for breakfast. When some distance from camp, he was suddenly saluted with three arrows, that passed close by him. Looking up, he saw three Indians coming toward him. He raised his rifle, fired, and brought down one; the other two continued to advance, shooting their arrows while he was

dodging behind the trees. Reloading, he raised his rifle, fired, and brought down the second. He then raised his hand, and said the last Indian was "big." A great effort was made by this big Indian to keep Johnnie from reloading. Having reloaded, while in the act of raising his rifle, an arrow from the big Indian's bow struck his left arm, severing all the sinews, and the rifle fell to the ground. Johnnie said, "Die life; but me tommyhawk." The big Indian now rushed upon him; but, just as he was about grappling with him, Johnnie raised his tomahawk and buried it deep in the Indian's forehead, who fell dead at his feet. He then went through the motions of taking off the scalps. He notified his companions, and they all beat a hasty retreat.

He then straightened himself up, held up his left hand as if he held the scalps in it, marched across the room, smote on his breast with his right hand, and exclaimed,—

"Captain me, Johnnie Jack, kill 'em three,—dey kill my daddy, ugh!"

That savage ugh! would startle the whole family, and bring every one to his feet.

EARLY SETTLERS, ETC.

Daniel B. Westfall was from Sussex county, New Jersey, and came to Lyons about 1810. He purchased one hundred and seventeen acres from John Featherly, and forty-seven from Matthias Clark, near Alloway, where he resided till the close of life. He had four sons, Benjamin, Abraham, Cornelius, and James, and two daughters, Mrs. Steever and Mrs. Samuel Dunn. Dying, his farm was apportioned to the sons. Abraham had his portion from the south end, which he sold, and he went finally to Ohio and there died. Alfred Hale had twenty-five acres of his original thirty-four, and the balance forms part of P. Goseline's farm. James had forty-four acres, whereon Peter Goseline lives. A log house which stood on the line between the brothers' portions was occupied by both families. Benjamin had forty-four acres from the north part,—a former farm of Harvey Geer, and now the south part of the Langdon farm. Benjamin sold his share and purchased those of his brothers James and Abraham. Here he resided during life, and on his death willed to Mrs. John C. Roys. Cornelius had the homestead, which was of late sold to Delos W. Dillingham.

Jacob Leach came to Lyons in 1809 from Litchfield, Connecticut. He first engaged in operating a distillery which stood on the banks of Mud creek, near the outlet, and where the canal now is. The distillery was run till a removal was necessary to make way for the canal. Mr. Leach early began the sale of goods, with Joseph M. Demmon as his clerk. The latter afterwards became his partner under the firm-name of Leach & Demmon. Their place of business was a frame building on the north side of Water street, and west of Congress Hall. During the construction of the canal, Leach was a contractor. He built a mill on Mud creek, which was burned in 1837 and rebuilt the next year. He moved, in 1835, to a large farm purchased of John Perrine, and now owned and occupied by the Hazen brothers, where he resided until 1842, when he returned to the village and occupied the house now the residence of Mrs. Rice. He died in 1853, at the age of seventy-five. Ten children grew to maturity, six sons and four daughters.

Jacob Westfall was one of four sons. Their father, George, bought a large tract at an early day in Phelps, at eighteenpence per acre. This land was divided among three sons, one remaining at the homestead in New Jersey. In 1809, Jacob, who had settled on the east side of the pre-emption, cleared up and brought into cultivation a fine farm, married Hannah Middaugh, and upon this place lived nearly sixty years. He went to Hillsdale, Michigan, where he died about 1871. He had ten children, four sons and six daughters. About 1816, Samuel Westfall, having heard of the advantages of the "new country," came out upon a prospecting tour, and purchased five hundred and forty acres lying west of the outlet, where now is West Alloway. For this he paid eleven dollars an acre. It was not till about 1820 that he settled upon and improved this land. He was the builder of the house now owned by Henry Jennings. In later years Mr. Westfall conveyed the bulk of his farm to his son, and retired to pass his life upon a smaller place, where John Creager now lives. He died there at a good old age, leaving one son, John D. Westfall, and five daughters, who became the wives of Jacob Westfall, Orson Roys, Merritt Shattuck, Edwin B. Leach, and Stephen Munson.

About 1808 Samuel King came from Westchester county and settled in Lyons, where he purchased three hundred acres northeast of the village, and began to clear it up. He left at his death six sons, Samuel, Esau, Thomas, Jesse, Joseph, and Leander, and two daughters, one of whom married Morris Pope. The family scattered, and none are left in this vicinity. Benjamin Brink came from Sussex county, New Jersey, about 1810, and purchased sixty acres of land from William Gibbs. This farm lies on the Geneva road, a mile and a half south of Lyons, and adjoins that of M. Vanderbilt on the south. He resided here till about 1825, when he sold to Levi Geer, and purchased in Galen, where he died. An importance is attached to the names of early settlers because they were

pioneers. A number of years elapsed, and still the woods back from the few roads were all unsettled. Our field of research will be restricted to Lyons and its vicinity. It is presumed that all buildings early in the century were of logs, save the few noted exceptions where a frame lean-to was added after the operation of a saw-mill in the vicinity. Taking the road from the "Forks" some seventy years ago, we start outward upon the old Sodus road, leading north, and first find the farm of George Carr, twenty-five acres in extent, and within village limits. Cullen Foster was a recent owner, and it is now held by Jacob Sees. Mr. Carr was from Maryland, in 1798, and was a mason by trade. Beyond Carr lived Henry Beard, from Pennsylvania, upon the place now the property of William Van Marter. This pioneer is recalled, aside from being a farmer, by the negative traits of pettifoggery and horse-jockeying. Placed in the rank of attorneys, he numbers as one of the first, and as a jockey he was by no means alone in his fondness for a dicker or a trade. The next house was that of Captain Perrine, a farmer from New Jersey, and it stood upon the present property of James Rodgers. The next house belonged to Major Ezekiel Price, now the residence of Charles Bostwick. Major Price came from New Jersey at an early day, and held in Lyons a position as postmaster for a period so long that he was reputed the oldest postmaster in the United States. He died in 1845, aged eighty years. His portrait, presented to the county by his son, E. Barton Price, the oldest inhabitant of Lyons, hangs in the court-room of the court-house. Reaching the forks of the road, we find the house of a Mr. Cowan, in a locality where a number of dwellings now stand.

The next property upon the road was that of William Duncan, now owned by H. C. Rogers. He was of the emigrants from New Jersey. Beyond Rogers was Robert Barclay, and John Paton lived on the farm now occupied by his son Silas. Two miles west of Lyons village lived William Paton, upon a farm of one hundred and one acres. He was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and emigrated to America in 1794, when twenty-four years old. He came to Lyons in 1800, and resided upon his home and farm till his death in 1843. It was said of Captain Paton that after unloading wheat, or when transacting business at the store, he would respond to a request to read passages from his favorite poet, Burns, by taking from his pocket a well-worn volume and rendering the finest pieces with a rarely-excelled force and beauty.

Returning to the village, we find just east of the steam saw-mill on the hill, now owned by H. G. Hotchkiss, the early home of two Englishmen, brothers, by the name of Stanton. East, on the Montezuma road, was the farm of Rev. John Cole and his son Joseph, now owned by Colonel Samuel J. Cole. South of Cole's was Samuel Bennett's, now the property of James Elmer. On the road east from Colonel Cole's, where H. Teachout lives, were the farms of James Coats and Peter Walker, both natives of England. The next house was also that of an Englishman, a Mr. Wales. D. McDonald is now the owner of the property. Starting out upon the Geneva road, we come first to the house of Judge Dorsey, now the place owned by Mrs. Dunn. No inconsiderable history of Lyons in an early day is connected with the Dorseys. In the year 1797 Judge Daniel Dorsey came out from Frederick county, Maryland, and explored the country. He purchased of Mr. Williamson one thousand and forty-eight acres of land, which had in a slight degree been improved by Mr. Cameron. The sale was made as an inducement to settlement. In 1797 Judge Dorsey came out with a large family, and brought with him forty slaves.

The Dorsey tract, which extended south between Alloway and Clyde river, and had for its northern boundary Clyde river, at the village, was at once entered upon, and clearing and improvement were rapidly carried forward. Dorsey brought goods from Baltimore, and began traffic with the Indians who encamped along the banks of the outlet. It is said that where William street crosses the canal at Lyons full thirty Indian huts could be seen at one time. Mr. Dorsey was a Methodist, and at his barn, whose frame is still standing, the first Genesee conference was held after its organization at this place. The presiding officer on that occasion was the eminent Francis Asbury, the first Methodist bishop in America. Judge Dorsey died at the age of sixty-five years, in 1823. His wife survived him some years. She moved into the village, and built a house on Broad street, where she died. They left a numerous and respectable family. There were five sons and seven daughters. The sons were Upton, Thomas E., Nelson, Andrew, and Caleb, and the daughters were wives to Cyrus Chapin, Lawrence Riley, Thomas Rook, Wm. Hudson, Michael Miller, Milton Barney, and — Naglee. The slaves were emancipated by act of 1825. The system was not profitable in New York; hence the slaves brought in were not long deprived of their liberty. The old Dorsey mansion stood on rising ground west of Mrs. Dunn's house, at the end of a lane running west from the Geneva road. On both sides of this lane were houses, among which were a store and an office. The next house was on the farm of Mr. Newton, and one Mr. Poet was the occupant. Others in order were those of James Walters and Henry Stansell. The former had sixty acres of land,

DR. E. WARE SYLVESTER.

E. WARE SYLVESTER, A.M., the proprietor of the Lyons Nurseries, was born at Cazenovia, Madison county, New York, April 28, 1814. He pursued three years of his collegiate course at Williams College, Massachusetts, and the fourth year at Union College, then under the presidency of Dr. Nott, the prince of educators, where he graduated with the highest honors of his class in 1836. In the autumn of the same year he came to Lyons, and with the exception of ten winters which he spent in southern Georgia for the benefit to be derived from a warmer climate, has made this place his residence. Entering Auburn Theological Seminary in 1837, he was compelled to leave in 1839 on account of a severe bronchial affection and did not return, as the condition of his vocal organs would not allow of much public speaking. The officers of the seminary without solicitation graduated him with his class, and his name appears on the triennial catalogue as an *alumnus* with the other members of the class for 1840. Having taken a year's course of medical lectures under the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, he studied dentistry in Cazenovia and New York city, and for twenty years practiced mainly in Lyons and Georgia. Having a decided taste for rural pursuits and pomological improvements, he always designed as soon as his finances would permit to own a farm, and devote his energies to the growing of fruit and fruit-trees and the production of new varieties of seedlings, which already amount to several thousands, many of which have not yet been disseminated. Among those already given to the public are the Richmond peach, which has



E. Ware Sylvester

received warm commendation from the best pomologists of the country; the Atlanta peach, so hardy that it withstood a temperature of 16° below zero in 1875 and produced a full crop of fruit; the Semper apple, seedling of the Swaar, which it resembles, and has remained sound two years in an ordinary cellar, and is known to some extent both in this country and in Europe. In 1851 he was elected an elder of the first Presbyterian church in Lyons; but declining the honor, was never ordained.

About 1852 he was elected superintendent of the Sabbath-school of the same church, and with the exception of a year or thereabouts was superintendent until 1867. The average attendance in the Sabbath-school for each Sabbath the year previous to his election was seventy-six. In 1867, by the aid of a noble band of teachers, the average attendance had reached one hundred and eighty-three, when it was deemed best by the majority to make some change which Dr. Sylvester did not think calculated to promote the continued prosperity of the school; he therefore resigned his position.

He was married to Fanny Arms, of Conway, Massachusetts, in October, 1842; she died at Lyons, April 19, 1871. Two children survive, one living at Osborn, Missouri, and the other at Hong Kong, China. His second marriage was to Elletta Whitlock, of Lyons, January 21, 1874. Elbert Ware Sylvester is the only child of this marriage.

Dr. Sylvester resides at the Lyons Nurseries, where he employs his time mainly in the supervision of the nursery, orchards, and vineyards, and devotes his leisure moments to the interests of the Patrons of Husbandry and the preparation of articles for the press.



RES. OF DR. E. WARE SYLVESTER, LYONS, WAYNE CO., N.Y.

which were owned by G. Hermans at the time of his death, and the latter was on property now occupied by Jefferson Sparks. Southward lived John Otto, upon the farm of P. Goseline. At Alloway there was a huddle of log cabins, besides the substantial improvements made by the land agents. A tavern was kept by John Albaugh on the ground now occupied by the Payne brothers. There was the house of Captain Tower, and a mill stood on the site now owned by George Ennis. Off the road, northeast of Alloway, lived James Otto, a settler since 1796, where J. La Rue occupies, and below him lived John and Henry Barrack, of Maryland, and Lawrence Riley. The marriage of James Otto to a daughter of Captain John Dunn was the first in the town. The first place west of the outlet, and south from the village, was a farm of five hundred and fifty-three acres, now principally owned by the Hazen brothers. There lived John Perrine, of New Jersey, an early and prominent citizen. He built the dam across the outlet, and erected the first saw-mill, a mile south of the village. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian church, and led the devotions in the absence of the minister. In conjunction with John Van Wickle, William Paton, and others, he secured from the land-office a grant of land long known as the Parsonage farm, which was designed as a permanent endowment of the church. These men also secured title to the village lots on Queen street, extending from Broad to William street, whereon church edifices stand. Squire Perrine not only established public worship at a little school-house which stood near the pre-emption line, but organized there a Sunday-school in 1818, which has been continued during the summer season ever since. The grant of the Parsonage farm was secured in the year 1806. Later in life, he removed to Michigan, and there died in 1836. It is said of Mrs. Perrine that she made the journey on horseback and alone from Lyons to New Jersey, a feat which few to-day would be able to emulate. He left seven children, four sons, Henry, David, William, and Ira, and three daughters, who became the wives of John Bullard, Daniel Barclay, and Merritt Thornton. Next south of Perrine was Richard Ely, a settler prior to 1802. He had a farm of two hundred and twenty-three acres, which he sold about 1812 and removed to Sodus. This farm is partially that of the David F. Cole place. North of John Perrine's farm were the lands of Captain Peter Perrine, separated from John's by a brook known as "Trout run." Directly west of Ely lived Benjamin Hartman, upon property now owned by Messrs. Bradley and Hazen. On the road west from the village was the house of Elisha Sylvester, and beyond him lived Major Amos Stout, upon a farm of one hundred and nine acres. Edward Fellows, and more recently D. W. Parshall, have owned this place. Here stands the oldest frame house in the town of Lyons. Mr. Price remembers to have been in that antiquated dwelling seventy years ago. It has been repaired at times, and is still a habitation. The next farm was that of John Van Wickle, a settler prior to 1800. This farm included two hundred and twenty-four acres, and was for many years in the possession of Mrs. Lyman. It was sold in the spring of 1868 to Wm. P. Reed, and is now the property of B. R. and W. G. Rogers.

FREEHOLDERS OF 1802, AND LATER SETTLERS.

In the fall of 1802 an assessment roll was made out for the town of Sodus, then including Sodus, Lyons, and Arcadia. The warrant of the supervisors annexed to the roll bears the names of thirteen supervisors, among which are found those of Nathaniel Gorham and John Perrine. From this roll it is learned that the town contained eighty-four freeholders and sixty-nine dwelling-houses. A score were assessed for farms and not for houses,—thus suggesting the rudest phase of early settlement. The valuation was given as one hundred and seventy-four thousand three hundred and twelve dollars, and the year's taxes for 1802 amounted to three hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents. In and about Lyons were a number of persons, of whom the following has been written:

David Gilson owned a house and seven village lots, or seven acres. He was a boatman on the river, and made a specialty of freighting salt from Salina. Merchandise and salt were unloaded at the foot of Broad street, on the ground lying between the lock and the river. One of Gilson's landing-places was under the great elm-tree, east of the iron bridge. This old tree fell, during the summer of 1876, into the river, its branches striking the farther shore, and so passed away a landmark of the olden time. The method of transportation known to Gilson's time was very laborious: boats heavily loaded were forced slowly up against the current, by crews of six men, three to a side, and equipped with setting-poles. William Gibbs was assessed a house and seven village-lots, upon which the tax was thirty-six cents. The house was an important and widely-known tavern, which stood in Lyons, on the west side of Broad street, just above the square. It was built by James Otto about 1800, and, though not pretentious of build nor numerous as to its rooms, it had excellent fare, and good order reigned within. In the bar-room, blazed a pleasant wood-fire during winter evenings, and agreeable hours

were passed in discussion of war, politics, news, and relation of stories. Gibbs was succeeded in this tavern by Joseph Hathaway, and he, in turn, by F. Drury Gale, brother-in-law to Judge Sisson. Elias Hull kept the tavern during the war and years afterwards. He was colonel of militia, and held general trainings, ever the subject of merriment and great enjoyment.

Judge Camp was the last host, and when he left it it ceased to be used as a public-house. Camp was a canal contractor, and was engaged in the construction of the canal-lock at the foot of Broad street, now in ruins. No vestige of the old tavern or of its appurtenances now remains but the old well which stood in the yard, now the lot of Deacon Gilbert. The old well still continues to yield its excellent water, and the identical iron crank placed there over sixty years ago yet remains.

Richard Jones was a pioneer of a period prior to 1802, upon a farm in Lyons, of one hundred and eighty-eight acres. Father and son resided on the place from the time of purchase till the year 1866. Samuel Mummy had a house and four acres in the village. His dwelling stood on the east side of Broad street, at or near the furniture ware-rooms of Deacon Gilbert. If his land adjoined his house, Mummy was the first individual owner of all the land lying between Broad and William streets, south of the churches and north of the square.

Dr. Ashley began his housekeeping, immediately following his marriage, in Mummy's house. John Riggs was a settler about 1800. He was assessed two houses and two hundred and ninety-nine acres of land, and his tax upon the "Riggs farm," the present Joppa, was one dollar and seventy-seven cents. The taxation of that elder day sinks to insignificance when compared with the sums annually levied at this date. The Riggs farm extended from William street east, over the low lands, to the hills, and from the river to Jackson street. The old Riggs house, torn down some years since by George Croul, stood a rod or two south of Parshall's bank, and was a fine structure in its time.

Dr. Robert W. Ashley, of Deerfield, Massachusetts, came to western New York in 1806. He first came to Lyons, and temporarily removed to Phelps. He married Mary Jones, from near Clifton Springs, and lived in Mummy's log house in Lyons. He owned the lot on the corner of Broad and Queen streets, and sold two rods from the north part of his lot to Newell Taft, who built a residence where Manly Hanchett resides. He sold to Lyman Sherwood, and moved to a farm west of the outlet, a mile south of the village, and there closed his life, in 1853, aged about seventy years. By his first marriage he had four sons, Elihu, Samuel J., William F., and Robert, and a daughter, Mrs. H. G. Hotchkiss.

Jeremiah Brown was a resident of Lyons prior to 1808, and pursued his trade of coopering for some years, and later engaged in distilling on the Cole farm, south of the village. He purchased one hundred acres of the Stringer lot, built upon it and cleared the land, and in 1835 exchanged for land in Michigan, and removed thither. It is said of him in connection with his land trade that by sowing spring wheat he was enabled to secure all the crop, the owner being outwitted in drawing up the agreement.

It was before the days of canal or railroad that Cyrus Avery came from Watertown, Connecticut, to Lyons. He had been a turnpike contractor, and found it profitable. He built the turnpike across the "Flats," now Montezuma street, and extended it to Marengo. About 1815, he bought the north half of the King farm, and thereon resided the rest of his life. His son, A. G. Avery, now owns and occupies the farm. The Kings had a contract for their land, but Cyrus Avery had his deed direct from the Pultney estate. He was fond of cattle, and had few superiors in their management. Two church lots in Lyons—the Lutheran and Grace church—were graded by him without the aid of leveling instruments. His death occurred January, 1868, at the age of eighty-four years.

An obstacle to early travel was the difficulty of crossing streams. This was obviated, as rapidly as numbers would admit, by the construction of bridges. At a very early date there were two bridges at Lyons village; one spanned the Clyde, in the east part of the village, and the other crossed Mud creek, near Leach's mill. These bridges were stoutly built of oak. In structure they were of bents set in the stream; heavy oak timbers were laid from bent to bent, and on these the planks were laid. In the centre of each bridge was a space of perhaps fifty feet, supported by "gallows" bracing from the top. This clumsy but serviceable style was superseded in 1836, when a lattice bridge was erected. It fell, within a brief period, of its own weight. About 1865, iron bridges were erected, and all those now in use are of this material, and are neat and substantial.

At a very early date Charles Williamson cut a road from Lyons to Sodus bay, and extended the same to Geneva. Aside from this the roads were mere wagon-tracks or foot-paths leading through the forest, and directions were indicated by marks upon trees. As settlers moved in, the work upon highways became gradually more effectual.

A period of plank road formation came, and two roads of this character were constructed from Lyons,—the one upon the valley road, the other towards Geneva.

The material became dilapidated, the farmers avoided travel upon them to some degree, and they were abandoned. Roads as now existing are conveniently located and well kept.

SAW- AND GRIST-MILLS.

With good sites, attention was early drawn to the construction of mills. There were in most settlements persons whose attention and interest lay in their construction and operation. They were of great value to the citizens, and yet rarely resulted in profit to the builders, and their general fate was to be burned down. Alloway mill, in date and size, takes precedence over all others. In this mill Featherly was a miller, and when the building was consumed by fire in 1804, Mr. Towar had it rebuilt on the old site. George Ennis was owner of the old property and the mill that was erected upon it, and after a time caused it to be torn down. Lawrence Riley was there interested in milling, and the property, after a variety of changes, has passed into the hands of Isaac Roy, by whom the business is carried on. The next flour-mill was built by Jacob Leach, on the outlet, three-fourths of a mile south of Lyons. In 1825, Milton Barney, William E. Perrine, son of John Perrine, and Samuel Hecox built a large flouring-mill across the bridge from Lyons, on the site of Shuler's mill. The company cut a canal from the dam of Mr. Barney, on Canandaigua outlet, around the Dorsey place, along the roadside, and across the road near the mill. The mill had four run of stone, and was built by Henry Berdan, the master-workman. A miller was found in the person of Philip Dorsheimer, who came out from New Jersey, and, after a few years as miller, entered upon a career of hotel-keeping in Lyons and in Buffalo, and attained political prominence. This region was then famous for wheat, and milling was secondary only to farming. Flour was shipped by canal to New York, and quite a manufacturing interest realized. This mill burned about 1870, and a smaller one was erected on the site by the Shuler brothers.

Henry Towar built a flouring-mill about three miles west of Lyons in 1823. It passed into the hands of a man named William Young, and was torn down from lack of water-supply, and the frame brought to Lyons. Jacob Leach had a grist-mill at the junction of the creek and outlet, which Barney temporarily owned. Leach, later, repurchased it, and on its destruction by fire the Towar mill was reconstructed upon the site. Both the mills are now owned and run by the Shuler brothers.

A REMINISCENCE.

E. B. Price, of Lyons, thus recalls the days of early expedients and trips to mill. While the Alloway mill stood, milling conveniences were enjoyed, but on its destruction in 1804 by fire the bread question became one of no little importance. E. Price, the elder, cut a block from a large maple log, squared both ends, placed it on end, built a fire in the centre of the top, and kept it burning till a sufficient cavity had been made for the purpose of a mortar, and then rigged a pestle of hard wood to a spring-pole. This was used to pound the corn into meal. The finest portion was sifted out for making bread, and the coarser answered for samp or hominy. This was the bread usually had in those days.

The experience of Ziba Lane, as furnished to Mr. Price, illustrates the early mode of life. Mr. Lane contracted for a piece of land, built a log house, bought a cow, and when she was paid for he had less than five dollars remaining. The time was early summer, and he engaged in cutting brush till about two acres of land were partly cleared. Upon this he sowed turnips, and his yield was beyond precedent. The family were provided for, and a sufficient quantity laid by to almost winter the cow. He had no bread for summer use, and, to obtain a supply, went to the house of Rev. Lawrence Riley, who lived a mile and a half south-east of the village, and chopped three days for two bushels of rye. He then obtained the loan of a neighbor's cart and oxen to go and get his rye and convey it to the mill. This being done, a day's labor paid for the use of the cart and oxen, and five days' work resulted in the flour from two bushels of rye. Examples are numerous where perseverance has been rewarded, as in this case, by the accumulation of a fine property and later comfort.

The first saw-mill of which we have been able to learn was erected in 1810 by John Perrine, about a mile south of the village, on the west side of the outlet. After a number of years it was abandoned, and later was dismantled. The occasion which called these mills into existence has ceased to exist, and other public manufacture engrosses attention and enhances valuation of farms. An old-time saw-mill was erected on a brook about three miles northwest of the village by Simon Van Wickle. Both mill and stream have long since passed away. The next saw-mill was built by Judge Dorsey, at the present dam of Shuler's flouring-mill. In 1825 it was removed to the vicinity of the flouring-mill, to obtain the use of water-power. Towar also built several saw-mills in conjunction with his grist-mills. A tannery was started in Lyons village by Gabriel Rogers, about 1810, and continued by him for about twenty years. The growth of the village required the land for building purposes, and the site was devoted to that object.

A second tannery was started by Samuel Mickler, at the foot of the hill on Water street, where a blacksmith-shop now stands. A third was built by Cyrus Hecox, on land now owned by H. G. Hotchkiss. This tannery was bought by Rogers' sons, who abandoned the old mill for it. The last of these tanneries, and one yet operated, is located on the corner of Montezuma and Geneva streets; Colonel B. R. Rogers and Henry Teachout were proprietors. It was sold to E. P. Taylor, and is conducted by his sons. Whatever was seen to be necessary for the convenience of the settlers some enterprising individual at once established.

A clothery was built at Alloway, on the west side of the outlet, by Henry Towar and Thomas Beals; the latter operated it for a number of years. The next was started by Milton Barney and Judge Dorsey, at the present dam of the Shuler grist-mill. Mr. Barney had learned wool-carding and cloth-dressing at New Hartford, Connecticut, and in 1818 had a double carding-machine transported from that place by land to Sodus,—a distance of three hundred miles. He set it up near Arms' cross-roads, now Wallington. Within the year he sold out, and in 1819 came to Lyons, rented a shop belonging to William Voorhies, on the present site of the clerk's office, and set up his machine for carrying on his trade. He was married in 1820 to Sophia Dorsey, and soon after bought Mr. Dorsey's saw-mill and a few acres adjoining. Here he used piles in constructing a new dam, put up a building, and began carding wool and dressing cloth, which business was carried forward a number of years. Later, Barney bought the grist-mill of Jacob Leach, and, adding a clothier's shop, had it carried on by a Mr. Runyan. A pottery was started in Lyons village, in 1822, by William Clark & Co. It was managed by T. Harrington. A very extensive and prosperous business was inaugurated, and the ware found general patronage. The interest still remains in the hands of the Harrington family, and one may see to-day the time-worn sheds from which the substantial brick chimney projects, and, seeing, will fail to realize the extent of manufacture there effected.

The cash paid for ashes was one of the earliest aids to struggling pioneers. Asheries were run by merchants, who gave for the article their goods in exchange, and shipped their potash by the Clyde to distant markets. The first ashery remembered in Lyons was run by Hesinger, and was located just west of the Lutheran church. Joseph Farwell conducted one, and Robert Holmes is remembered as the last one.

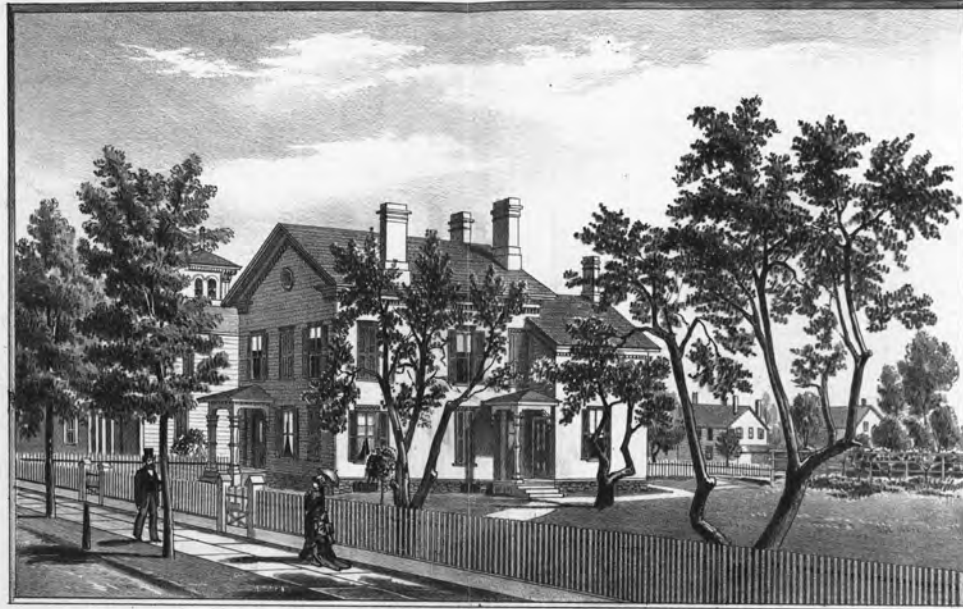
Of distilleries there were several. There was one on the north bank of Mud creek, near its junction with Canandaigua outlet; it was run by Jacob Leach, about 1810. Joseph Farwell had a still-house on the site of the old warehouse. These and others ran their round and finally passed away. The history and general use of liquors on any and all occasions are too well known to require a repetition. Intemperance did its evil work, and reputable citizens organized societies for its suppression.

In population the town numbers about five thousand inhabitants. Winter wheat, Indian corn, barley, and other grains are extensively raised. Considerable quantities of tobacco are produced. Apple-orchards are numerous, and furnish ample and profitable growth. The cultivation of peppermint has been on the increase since 1823, and now stands forward as one of the most remunerative agencies in the hands of the farmer. Small plats of ground were planted and tended with the hoe; larger tracts were put in, and the plants set farther apart, and tillage by a species of cultivator was inaugurated by Alfred Hale, of Alloway. Larger areas were required, and now fields of fifty acres are planted to this herb. The method of cultivation includes a fall light plowing under, when early in spring fresh plants spring up. The crop is mown and partially cured. There are many distilleries which sell their product to the firms of Hale & Parshall, and H. G. Hotchkiss, in Lyons village, where large quantities of the oil are manufactured for eastern and foreign markets. The early production was about twenty pounds per acre. The yield is now increased to about forty pounds, from improved methods. Low, mucky, strong land is required for the crop. The business grows, and the farmers engaged in the business find it a reliable investment. Rearing of live-stock is carried on to a considerable extent, and choice breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are found upon the lands of leading and enterprising farmers.

In the southern part of the town of Lyons is the village of Alloway, once a promising place of business, but since the construction of canal and railroad a quiet rural hamlet. Here, in 1796, Henry Towar, agent of Williamson, built a saw- and a grist-mill, and stores were established. In one of two which existed at a later date Messrs. Roys & Shattuck carried on business; in the other, Alexander Hays was a merchant for a number of years; he was succeeded by Dr. L. C. Grover, who also served as one of the postmasters of the village. The office has been discontinued. Mr. Grover and Simon Haynes carried on an ashery and store at the same time. The old building is now in use as the store and as the dwelling of Thomas Payne. Two taverns stood here at an early day. The first was built by John Albaugh and kept by him for many years.



JAMES FORFAR.



RES. of JAMES FORFAR, LYONS, N. Y.



MRS. JAMES FORFAR.



JAMES FORFAR, COAL AND LUMBER DEALER,
IMPORTER OF SCOTCH GRANITE MONUMENTS, MANUFACTURER OF BLACK WALNUT AND HOUSE MOULDINGS, ALSO HAY, FORK & SHOVEL HANDLES. AGENT FOR THE BRADLEY FERTILIZER, LYONS, N. Y.



Albaugh received from Henry Towar, agent of the land company, two acres of land to put up a tavern and a blacksmith-shop, both of which he conducted personally. The old tavern-stand, framed and put up in bents, and requiring the united efforts of pioneers for quite a distance around, has survived the ravages of time, and, remodeled, yet stands as a link reaching back to the beginning of the present civilization. Other hosts were Stephen Young, Nicholas Hooper, and Thomas Payne, whose sons William and Thomas now conduct it as hotel-keepers of the present. Two distilleries formerly existed at Alloway; one was owned by Towar, the other by Roys & Shattuck, over the creek. Dr. Grover, who married a daughter of Mr. Towar, was the pioneer physician. The place has three blacksmith-shops and two wagon-shops. There formerly existed a Methodist church, but the members united with the society at Lyons village and sold their building to Alfred Hale, by whom it was dismantled. Jeremy Flint, of Vermont, a Congregational minister, was an excellent teacher in an early day in a log house which stood east of Alloway, on land now owned by A. Hale. The inhabitants take pride in schools, and in 1852 erected a large and convenient brick school-house, of sufficient capacity to accommodate one hundred pupils. The first principal was Mr. Ballou, assisted by Miss Julia Dorsey. In the town there are thirteen schools, carried on at an expense of about ten thousand dollars annually. The care taken in school matters insures a faithful performance of duty by qualified teachers.

The first town meeting for the district of Sodus was held at the house of Evert Van Wickle, during 1799. The officers chosen at this meeting were Azariah Willis, supervisor; Joseph Taylor, town clerk. Subsequent officers were Norman Merry, Samuel Caldwell, Charles Cameron, Moses Sill, E. Van Wickle, Timothy Smith, Joseph Wood, David Sweezy, Daniel Russell, Henry Lovewell, William White, Reuben Adams, Samuel Nelson, and John Van Wickle. At a special town meeting, held in Lyons village at the house of John Riggs, three school commissioners were chosen, viz., John Perrine, Timothy Smith, and Samuel Caldwell. Timothy Smith was supervisor in 1800, in which year the first records of roads were made, and Elias Dickinson, justice of the peace, was allowed three dollars for opening town meetings for "two years past." Two dollars bounty was voted for wolf-scalps, and the dimensions of hog-yokes were fixed.

LYONS VILLAGE.

Early of settlement, slow of growth, till the construction of the Erie canal, Lyons village is beautiful of location, the home of enterprising men, and its residences, schools, and churches rival those of other villages and cities. The ancient farm has become the addition, new streets are lined by fine walks and handsome shade-trees, and ere the pioneer who saw the first scattered log huts of primitive settlement has passed away there has grown a thriving and flourishing village, with all the substantial blocks and modern conveniences of a city. A brief reference to the infancy of the village and the lines of subsequent growth is all that is proposed in the following record.

Charles Williamson, discerning at the junction of outlet and creek the facilities for a limited navigation, and seeing in these streams a similitude of the Rhone and Saône, with attendant scenery of plain, upland, and hill, bestowed upon the place its name, Lyons.

He caused a village to be surveyed in acre lots, through a resident agent, and, having reserved a thousand acres, directed the building of a warehouse, a distillery, and a house and barn for Mr. Cameron.

A few settlers, gathered in log houses of a single story, dot at irregular intervals Water, Broad, and William streets, while what is now the eastern part of the village was included in the farm of John Riggs. All around was the native forest. The nearest settlement was East Palmyra, and the nearest grist-mill was Mynderse's Mills, now Seneca Falls. The first inhabitants, although a plain, resolute, and hardy race from Maryland and New Jersey, and sustained by religious faith and practice, found sickness so general about the village that many became discouraged and left.

Medical aid was obtained from Phelps. The first physician was Dr. Prescott. Dr. Willis settled on the site of Lyons, but became sick of the country and from the prevalent disorders, and returned to his home in Vermont. In June, 1798, some forty persons had moved in, and Williamson regarded the colony as one of promise. Among these was Evert Van Wickle, who was professionally a surveyor, and who was held in high estimation by Mr. Williamson. John Riggs opened a tavern in his log house in 1800, in what was to be the site of Lyons village, and was, therefore, the pioneer landlord. On what was later known as Broad street, Richard Jones carried on a saddler's shop, and near him was the cabin of George Carr, a mason by trade, and the probable builder of the huge chimneys of stone, stick, and clay which antedated the use of brick. Daniel Dorsey, arriving, sent for goods and opened the pioneer store. Emigrants came and

went, and slowly the place struggled into being. Unlike Mynderse's Mills, Scauyes, and Falls town, the village of Lyons had little but pleasant location and the fact of being at the head of navigation to make it attractive, and the sickness prevalent discouraged long sojourn, save in a few marked instances. We have noted the fact that the first town meetings were held here, and the premature improvements of Williamson on the bay doubtless led to a certain degree of travel thither by way of the village.

Lyons, in 1808, contained two taverns and a store; a tailor, saddler, shoemaker, and blacksmith; and religion had made a beginning in the hands of two societies,—that of Methodism, led by Judge Dorsey, and Presbyterianism, by John Perrine. A school-house had been built, and a school was in progress. Prior to 1811 the survey of Lyons was into acre lots, and its bounds were comprised as follows: south lay the Clyde river, east was William street, west was Butternut street, and northward the streets met at an angle, and beyond were mainly the primitive woods. Broad street, running north and south, was the principal street. Cross streets were laid out, and bore the names of Water, Pearl, Church, and Queen. Go back a period of sixty-eight years and make a tour of Lyons in 1808, in company with Ephraim B. Price, the present oldest citizen. The stumps are in the streets, which have little save the name, and the houses bespeak a poverty which, under other than a primitive state of settlement, would warrant no recognition in history.

We begin with a building which combines a dwelling with a cooper-shop, and find it occupied by David Gilson; its site was on Water street, later the property of Deacon Eli Johnson. On the corner, opposite the present Leach warehouse, stood a cabin, whose occupants were different families, none of whom remained long. The next building was the Glover house, which stood on the west side of Broad street, on the river bank. The site was later occupied by S. Bashford's grocery, now by Sanford's. On the corner of Broad and Water streets was the house of Major Ezekiel Price, a settler of 1802. The building was a log, with a frame lean-to. This building was at once a tavern, store, and post-office. The site was in 1855 occupied by Sisson's drug-store, and is now the hardware-store of Messrs. Newsbick & Co. On the corner of Broad and what is now Pearl street stood the log house occupied by Dr. William Ambler. Near where the Graham House stands to-day was a cabin, occupied by John Riggs. Passing west and fronting Park street, near Broad street, was a log house, in which lived Richard Jones. Upon Church street, west of the square, was the dwelling of a shoemaker named Bond. Returning to Broad street, north from the square, was the tavern of Joseph Hathaway, on the lot now owned by Mrs. Lyman. A short distance north was a house on the west side of Broad street, on the site of J. M. Denmon's residence. On the east of the same street was a good-sized log house, built and occupied by the Methodists as a meeting-house. It stood near the present site of Deacon Gilbert's shop, and was the first place of worship erected in the village. Northward was Samuel Mummy's log house, and near it his blacksmith-shop. Near the northeast corner of the Presbyterian church lot stood a log school-house, the remains of whose chimney denoted the old site till their removal, a few years since. This was Lyons of 1808. These were the foundations of the present pleasant, thriving village.

The Glover house is a relic of the earliest day, and deserves more than a passing mention. It was the first frame building erected in the town, and was constructed in 1796, at the expense of the land company, represented by Charles Cameron. Its raising was a notable event, and was an occasion demanding the united effort of the colony. James Otto, a resident of Lyons till 1853, was one of those present. Primarily used as a store-house, it was early procured by the trustees of the Presbyterian society, and removed to the east end of the old burial-ground on lot No. 1, where the present church stands. The removal occupied considerable time. Teams and men were few, and each was occupied in his own urgent labors. The building reached its intended location, and, with its side to Broad street, was ready for use. The society was not large enough to need the entire interior, and a partition was thrown across the centre, and in the winter of 1808 the north end was used for school purposes; and, October 23, 1809, the Presbyterian church was duly organized in the other portion by Rev. Jonathan Linsley, of Big Tree, now Genesee. There were twenty-three members, of whom the latest survivors were Mrs. Ann Perrine and John R. Van Wickle. At this house the first court in Wayne County was held in May, 1823. The first meeting of the Wayne County Medical Society was held in it on their organization. The house was sold in 1825 to Mr. Francis Glover, who moved it to the north side of Jackson street, a few rods west of the furnace, and used it as a dwelling; it is now in use as a cabinet shop; old, weather-beaten, and antiquated, useful to the last.

TAVERNS AND HOTELS.

The nucleus of a village was a tavern, a mill, or a store; and in general all three were soon established. Tables of population may indicate growth of numbers, but lineal history deals in specialties. We begin with taverns which had

first existence, and base our record upon the memories of the oldest inhabitants. The early tavern-keeper of Lyons was William Gibbs, whose successor was Joseph Hathaway. The original log house was increased in capacity by the addition of a framed portion, built by James Otto, a life-long resident of the town. Early surveys were lost sight of save in one instance. It was asserted that the stake at the corner where the tavern stood having been pulled up, rain falling upon the framed portion, the water fell into the cavity left; hence while the building stood the corner was known. Other tavern-keepers on this site were Oaks, who died there, King, Gale, Brown, Hull, and Camp. The structure has long ago passed away, and the vicinity bears no mark of the surroundings and the interior pioneer tavern life of half a century ago.

The second tavern of Lyons stood on the corner of Broad and Water streets, and was the dwelling of William Nelson. Major Ezekiel Price, of New Jersey, added a frame to this building in 1806, and built a barn a few rods east of the house. In 1810, Major Price erected a frame house where Congress Hall now stands, and the next year removed thither and opened a more extensive tavern. The old stand again became a dwelling, and ultimately has been replaced on the lot by the Myers House, a hardware-store, and other buildings. On the old site Thomas Hawley erected a brick tavern. Messrs. Benton & Mott built on this ground, and were followed by Messrs. McMath & Andrews in the erection of structures above noted as now standing. The Erie canal was located through Lyons, and Major Price was the principal citizen of the place; his tavern was long and generally known. In 1819, "Price's tavern," unchanged in name, was conducted by David C. Price, a son, until 1824, when he died. The house was rented to Evan, Griffiths & Needham. E. B. Price assumed control, and changed the name to Wayne County House, and was succeeded by Mr. Sprague and Philip Dorsheimer, a former miller, and father of the present lieutenant-governor. About 1868, the old building was torn down, and a frame three-story house built and afterwards kept by John Hano. The house took the name—Congress Hall—which it has since borne. This house is now kept by Nye A. Langdon, and is most deservedly popular.

In 1821, the Joppa company erected a two-story frame tavern, which yet stands, on the corner of William and Montezuma streets. The first landlord was Major Wolsey, said to have been a cousin of Admiral Wolsey, of the navy. Satterlee, Joseph Judson, Josiah Wright, and Philip Dorsheimer were successive hosts. A third story was added by Jarvis Landon, and Henry Graham, having become landlord, gave the hotel in 1854 the name Graham House.

The Exchange Hotel was built by George Benton, about 1825, on the site of the Ambler House, on Broad street. It was kept by Benton many years. Finally he was succeeded by Mr. Payne, and he by A. Walrath, the present proprietor.

Samuel Mummy was Lyons' first blacksmith. His shop was on Broad street, upon the site of Mrs. Knowles' residence. His stay was brief. His successor was Alexander Beard, whose shop was built by Major E. Price on the corner now occupied by Bennett's livery-stables. Beard was given the shop rent free to secure his services.

Samuel Minckler, of Schenectady, New York, came to Lyons in 1808, and, taking board with E. Price, started a tan-yard in the hollow west of the Exchange, upon the lot where John Wesley's blacksmith-shop now stands. Minckler at one time owned nearly or quite all the land north of Water and west of Broad streets. In time he tore down the old log tannery, filled up his vats, and built a frame dwelling on his corner. He finally traded his village property for a farm in the west part of the town, upon which he passed his life.

EARLY MERCHANTS OF LYONS.

It has been noted that Dorsey was the pioneer tradesman, and Price also engaged in the sale of a few of the prime necessities kept in stores. Jacob Leach built a frame upon Water street in 1812, and opened a general assortment of goods. He was assisted by Joseph M. Demmon for a time, when the latter was taken into partnership. About 1814, Leach & Co. built a store on the ground where Philip Althen's establishment now stands. Merchandising was done at this point until 1816. Not all the hardships of early days were borne by farmers, and the merchants of Lyons had their full share of losses. Stephen M. Palmer came in from Oneida county in 1816, and, locating at the corner of Church and Broad streets, entered upon merchandising, which it is judged was not remunerative, as he remained but few years. The next merchant following Palmer was Cyrus Hecox, who, in 1818, located on the corner of Broad and Water streets, and within a few years died. On the southwest corner of Broad and Water streets Giles Jackson erected a small brick building, and therein opened a store containing a general assortment of goods. Parties bought his stock in 1820, and removed it west on the canal, while he went back to his former home in Manlius, Onondaga county, and there died. Meanwhile, a brother of Hecox, Samuel by name, opened a store on a lot, now vacant, on the east side of Broad street. He soon sold out, and re-

moved to Buffalo. It was about 1822 that Eli Blair opened a store on the former site used by Charles Hecox. The canal was now in full operation, grain brought cash at good prices, and Blair found his business extended, successful, and remunerative. It is recalled, as a singular incident, that Blair and his wife both died in the same house at the same time, and were buried in the same grave. Messrs. Smith & Northrop erected a store on the northwest corner of Broad and Water streets, where a considerable trade was realized. The firm dissolved partnership. Northrop went west, and Seth Smith carried on the business alone for a time. He is still a resident of the village. In 1822 a brick store-building was erected by the Joppa Land Company on the north side of Canal street, in the east part of the village. A heavy business was done by this firm, which was favored by the influence of M. Holley and others connected with the canal. The Joppa Land Company also built a large brick block, now owned by Aaron Remsen and D. N. Parshall, opposite, and on the south side of Canal street. The building is now occupied as a meat-market by Joseph Fehr; also by Remsen & Redgrave, M. A. Huff, and H. Hovey.

A jeweler-shop was started by La Salle, a Frenchman, on the east side of Broad street, in 1821, and another began about the same time on Water street. W. D. Perrine continued a jewelry- and watch- and clock-store on La Salle's site in 1837. Mr. Perrine retired in 1875, and his son, D. K. Perrine, conducts the business. David Adams was a jeweler and watch-maker of an early day; he came to Lyons from Canandaigua, and after some years removed to Michigan. There are now three jewelry-shops in the village.

In 1811, Judge Evert Van Wickle surveyed the old plat of the village, and divided it into building-lots, and in 1821, John Riggs sold his farm to the Joppa Company, which consisted of Myron Holley, William H. Adams, and Augustin H. Lawrence. These parties had the tract surveyed in the month of October, 1821, employing for that purpose David H. Vance.

MANUFACTURES OF LYONS—PAST AND PRESENT.

Manufactures, though unassuming, are none the less important and lucrative. Deacon John Gilbert, a resident of Lyons village since 1810, was a pioneer in cabinet-work. He resided upon the farm now owned by Benjamin Bradley, in 1806, and exhibited a mechanical genius in the manufacture of reels and spinning-wheels. Moving to the village, he engaged in the cabinet business, and produced such furniture as was in demand in the new country. The first bureau made by Gilbert in 1810 is the present property of Mrs. Allen, a resident west of the village. About 1840 the fanning-mill business assumed importance, and Deacon Gilbert built shops, and engaged extensively in their construction. His buildings, together with four hundred mills on hand, were consumed by fire. He still has an interest in a shop. Zalmon Rice was early engaged in the fanning-mill business. He had a large number of hands, and took the lead in this interest. Rice built what is known as the "Centre Building," in which he had a store. There were half a dozen minor affairs of little note. In 1816, Newell Taft and Farnum White came to Lyons, and began business as chair-makers. They worked in a frame building on the east side of Broad street, south of the Presbyterian church. It was rightly regarded as a diminutive mechanics' hall. A wagon-shop was carried on by a man named Barber in the same building. Taft & White dissolved partnership in time, and the latter continued the business in a shop whose site is occupied by the office of the *Republican*. Taft became known as a building contractor, and erected the stone part of the Wayne County poor-house. Mr. Taft and Henry Seymour engaged in making plows. Seymour, a blacksmith by trade, had his shop on the corner northwest of the Lutheran church, and did the casting,—the first ever done in the village of Lyons. The plows were Clute's patent. The castings were light, only the land side, mould-board, and share, with wrought-iron standard and wooden beam. T. T. Romyen, from whom these facts are learned, was one of the first to use a plow of this manufactory, which probably supplied the first cast-iron plows made in Wayne County. Mr. Taft erected a shop north of his dwelling, on the east side of Broad street, and therein put the first steam-engine operated in the town. It was a four-horse power, and the engineer employed was named Wright. A lot was bought nearly opposite this shop, and upon it a foundry was built. One building was added to another as business expanded and demand for product increased, till the works became a leading feature of the village. In 1866 the property passed into the hands of Messrs. Wickson & Van Wickle, and in 1869 the buildings were destroyed by fire. A large brick building immediately replaced the former structure, and this, in the spring of 1876, passed into the hands of F. C. Zimmerlin, by whom improvements were added, and the Lyons Agricultural Works are a feature of the place. A second foundry exists in the eastern part of the village.

About 1830, Messrs. Demmon & Leach erected a brewery, whose ruins may be seen on Water street, near the canal bridge. A good business was opened up. The excellent barley produced in this region found a home market, and the pro-

HIRAM G. HOTCHKISS.

As the founder of a business unexcelled in its line for originality, quality, and quantity, Hiram G. Hotchkiss is deserving of full recognition in any work which treats of the valuable and permanent interests of Wayne County.

To him it is owing that the low, worthless lands along Mud creek have been reclaimed from nature, and made to return to their owners a remuneration highly satisfactory and continuous. Since the peppermint business of Wayne is the largest in the world, and its growth and preparation constitute a considerable portion of the wealth of that locality, it cannot fail to interest the reader to know somewhat of its originator, and the gradations from its inception to its present magnitude.

Hiram G. Hotchkiss was born on June 10, 1810, in Oneida county, New York. Leman Hotchkiss, his father, was a merchant, and removing to Phelps, Ontario county, about 1817, there continued to follow his calling. It is often seen that the son follows in the footsteps of the parent,—more especially is this the case in business pursuits, and Mr. Hotchkiss conformed to this practice and early manifested a fitness and inclination for a merchant's life. He obtained no schooling of importance, save of that most valuable character which prepared for independent action. When arrived at the age of eighteen, himself, a brother, and a cousin, in company, started a store at Phelps, and rapidly acquired a general patronage and became widely and favorably known.

A transition from merchandising to milling followed, and the Eagle Mills,—three in number,—two in Phelps and one in Unionville, did a large business, with a capacity far greater than employed; it was not unusual to flour five hundred barrels daily. In the year 1837, Mr. Hotchkiss began the purchase of small quantities of peppermint brought in by the farmers with their wheat, and when he had accumulated a stock set out with it to New York and attempted to dispose of it, but without success. This apparently trivial circumstance was the initial point in the manufacture of essential oils at Lyons; for Mr. Hotchkiss, determined not to be balked in his venture, returned home, gathered bottles, and, filling, sent them to Europe. Challenging competition, and placing his oils in the great National Expositions, they came into general favor, and orders began to come in to such extent that he sold out his milling interest, and, removing to Lyons in 1841, devoted his entire attention to the peppermint business. Beginning with one thousand to fifteen hundred pounds annually, the trade increased to ten thousand, then to one hundred thousand pounds, and now constantly augmenting is still regarded as in its infancy.

Mr. Hotchkiss was married in 1832 to Mary W., daughter of Dr. Ashley; she

is yet living, the mother of twelve children, ten of whom are at home or gone out to take part in the duties of life, and two are dead. Mr. Hotchkiss has three sons and seven daughters. His sons Leman, Calvin, and Hiram G., Jr., growing to manhood, succeeded the father in business in the year 1874, since which time Mr. Hotchkiss has attended to sales and general management of the business. It is not necessary, from what has been said, to allude to decided business qualifications possessed by one who has so happily proved his ability.

The stranger visiting Lyons sees large level fields within the corporate limits of the village, and learns on inquiring that the ownership of four hundred acres of this valuable property is vested in Mr. Hotchkiss, and is utilized in the production of the various herbs from which his oils are manufactured.

In religion a preference is manifested for the Episcopal church; in politics Mr. Hotchkiss is allied with the Democratic party; in business he stands at the head of his branch of the trade. It is now more than thirty-five years since the essential oils of peppermint, spearmint, wintergreen, sassafras, pennyroyal, wormwood, tansy, and cloves, pure, odorless, and perfectly sweet, have been prepared by Mr. Hotchkiss, who invariably employs the choicest plants, subjected to a peculiar process for the extraction of the oils. The minutiae of the process are carried on with the utmost cleanliness and care, with a resultant product acknowledged to be unequalled. The oils not only find use in the first pharmaceutical establishments of the United States, but are in heavy demand for the general foreign trade to all parts of the world. Exhibited beside those made by chemical experts of England, Germany, France, and Austria, at every World's Fair since 1851, Hotchkiss' brands of essential oils have taken first premiums over all competition. The list of triumphs includes honorable mention from the International Jury of the Universal Exhibition of Industry and Fine Arts at Paris, in 1855; a medal at the Universal Agricultural Exhibition at Paris, 1856; a medal at the London International Exhibition in 1862; a first-class large bronze medal from the Great International Agricultural Exhibition at Hamburg, 1863; and the first prize medal at Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; to which is added a most flattering diploma from the Jury of Award at the Centennial Exhibition, accompanied by the grand medal of honor. This is a worthy culmination to a grand series of victories, and while it calls attention to the high grade of American oils, it honors the seat of manufacture and stamps Mr. Hotchkiss as a successful business man and a local benefactor.



THE H. G. HOTCHKISS INTERNATIONAL PRIZE MEDAL ESSENTIAL OIL DEPOT, LYONS, N. Y.
H. G. HOTCHKISS, SONS, MANAGERS.

duct was sold in Clyde, Rochester, and other places. Preparations to greatly increase the business were under way when the entire concern caught fire and burned. Insurance had expired, was not renewed, and the loss fell heavily upon the energetic proprietors. Two large malt-houses do an extensive business in the hands of the Miricks,—Ira, Milton, and Hiram,—with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and sales of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. We have elsewhere noted the Lyons pottery, in which, during 1867–68, ten men were employed, four hundred tons of white clay from Amboy, New Jersey, were consumed, and twenty thousand pots of every variety and description annually manufactured.

In 1841, H. G. Hotchkiss began in Lyons the manufacture of essential oils of peppermint, in a checkered-front plain brick building on the north side of Water street. The business rapidly increased, and the mint crop began to attract the attention of farmers. A foreign demand sprang up, and the interest rose to primary importance. There were new and larger buildings erected opposite the old works, and a trade of a quarter-million of dollars is reached without equaling the demand. In 1862, Messrs. Hale & Parshall began purifying peppermint and other essential oils, and bottled the same under trade-mark. Their effort has been rewarded with great success, and a large business is done in the way of supplying the home and foreign demand for this article. These two establishments for purifying essential oils are the largest in the world,* and while they thus take precedence in this direction, they also in a marked degree exercise an influence upon the prosperity of the farmers along Mud creek, who make the crop a main reliance.

Besides those already mentioned, Lyons boasts of the following manufacturing establishments:

Hoops, Staves, and Barrel-headings.—This interest is represented by Holmes, Moore & Courtwright, Jacob Keyser, Stephen Swartz, S. S. Gerlock, and Joseph Plister, with an aggregate capital of fifty-six thousand dollars, and sales of one hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars. Before the completion of the Canada Southern railroad, the first-named firm located several hundred acres of land upon that road, founded a village, erected saw-mills, and carry on an extensive business there. The timber, when converted into hoops, staves, etc., is shipped principally to Lyons. This firm alone employs an average of one hundred and ten men, and turns out annually five million hoops, three million staves, besides forty thousand apple- and flour-barrels.

The Fanning-Mill interest is represented by H. W. Putney, Henry Aub, Adam Schattner, Stephen Van Wicklé, and John Gilbert. The number of machines manufactured during the past year was sixteen hundred and ten, valued at over thirty-seven thousand dollars.

Flouring-Mill.—Shuler Brothers manufacture one hundred and twenty-five barrels of flour per day, besides custom-work. This firm has a monopoly in this branch, the mill being the only one in the village. The annual sales amount to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Carriage Manufactories.—This interest employs a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with annual sales of forty thousand dollars, represented by C. K. Robinson, Philip Deuchler, John Derrick, and Henry Bastian.

Wire-Cloth Manufactory of H. W. Putney & Son. Capital, five thousand dollars; annual sales average four thousand dollars.

The "Lyons Pottery," established fifty years ago, is carried on by J. Fisher & Co., successors to Thompson & Harrington, with twelve employees and a capital of ten thousand dollars.

Other manufacturers are Geo. Brock & Co., brewers, capital eight thousand dollars, annual sales eighteen thousand dollars; Jacob Schnider, cigars, capital three thousand five hundred dollars, annual sales ten thousand dollars; J. B. Johnson, tiles, capital four thousand dollars, annual sales three thousand dollars; Joseph McCall, brick, capital three thousand dollars, annual sales three thousand dollars; and William Taylor, tannery, capital fifteen thousand dollars. Wine is also largely manufactured by C. Pell, E. W. Sylvester, and others.

PROFESSIONAL MEN OF THE EARLY DAY.

The early medical practitioners of Lyons were Dr. Ambler, who lived on the site of the Exchange Hotel, practiced a few years, and removed to Sodus; and Drs. Ashley, Pierce, Varnum, Peck, Jackson, and Teachout. Ashley practiced full twenty-five years, and retired to a farm, where he died. Pierce continued to practice for fifty years, and died in the village. Varnum and Peck both died in this place. Among present members of the medical profession are Drs. Bottom, Vosburgh, David, Gillette, S. D. Sherman, T. H. Avery, and a lady practitioner—Miss Burroughs. A gradual change of climate and of the atmosphere has improved

healthfulness, and the duties of the doctor are thereby rendered less arduous than in the semi-martyr pioneer period. William Sisson was the first regular attorney resident of Lyons. He passed his life in the village, and occupied the residence now the home of his widow. Messrs. Hough, J. S. Stewart, and Ezra Jewell were others of the early day. After the organization of the county, Messrs. William H. Adams, J. S. Talmadge, G. H. Chapin, and John M. Holley came in. A post-office was established in Lyons in 1807. The first appointee was Major E. Price, who received his commission from Gideon Granger, of Canandaigua, and held the office for about thirty years. Mails were carried on horseback twice a week to Geneva, and the quarterly returns were less than five dollars. The first livery-stable in the village was opened in 1834 by N. Sprague and J. M. Demmon, on the west side of Congress Hall. This firm had the mail contract between Geneva and Sodus Point. Three trips per week were made by four-horse stage between Lyons and Geneva, and two per week on horseback to Sodus Point. Canal collectors deposited in the Geneva Bank, and this firm had the conveyance of the sums to be taken thither. A driver decamped with his trust: Sprague pursued with relays of horses, overtook him at Schenectady, recovered part of the money, and sent the culprit to State's prison. Successive postmasters have been Reuben H. Foster, and Messrs. Poucher, Watrous, Ashley, Streety, Hano, Ellis, and Van Etten, the present official.

EARLY SCHOOL-HOUSES AND TEACHERS.

The first school-house erected in Lyons village stood on the west side of Butter-nut street, near the head of Queen street, on land now owned by H. G. Hotchkiss. It was a log house of the well-known old pattern, rude of construction, yet on par with the dwellings of those who were its builders. In this early school-house Thomas Rogers was the teacher as early as 1808. A second pioneer school-building of round logs was built on the northeast corner of the present Presbyterian church lot; Captain Hill taught in this building. He was an Englishman of good education and government. Reading, writing, and arithmetic were the studies pursued, yet it is remembered that Andrew Dorsey studied surveying with Mr. Hill. Among those who attended that school were John Gilbert, now in his eighty-seventh year, E. B. Price, William Price, Ann Riggs, Caroline Carr, Joseph and Richard Beard, and Edward and William Jones, besides many another boy and girl, long since grown to maturity and passed away. A third school was taught in the Glover house, whose history has been given. A school-master here was Mr. Fuller, later an officer under the government; another was Andrew Hull, afterwards first judge of Allegany county. A fourth place of holding school was a building erected on the public square, where the German church now stands; Messrs. Trowbridge, Rogers, and Starr were teachers. A fifth building stood at the head of Church street. This was purchased by the Catholic denomination, and is in use as their present house of worship. The district was divided, and a building erected, which is now used as a dwelling. This brings the record down to the consolidation of districts in the union school, whose history follows later.

A SABBATH-DAY IN 1816.

The practice of religion and the observance of the Sabbath were sterling traits of Lyons' early settlers. The history of the Presbyterian church supplies the following picture of a Sabbath-day in 1816: "First came the sunrise prayer-meeting. Then the nine o'clock Sunday-school, started by good Deacon Brown, who still continues it in the old school-house on the square, where the Catechism is taught and verses of Scripture and of hymns are learned 'by heart.' Then follows the great meeting of the day. No bell invites, no trumpet-call nor beat of drum, yet a goodly congregation are assembled. They have entered on the Broad street side, where the large door opens directly into the audience-room. Everything is very plain, outside and in the building is guiltless of paint. The pulpit is on the side opposite the entrance. The sexes are separated, the men and women facing each other. The seats, rising gradually from the floor, do not face the pulpit, and the congregation must look over their shoulders a little sidewise to see the minister. The deacons sit at the foot of the pulpit, and the choir is in front of the audience. The minister, 'Father' Pomeroy, rises to begin. You see him,—a plain old man, with long white hair falling upon his shoulders, his black dress relieved by a large white cravat tied with a generous bow. His voice is not over-musical, grave and low; there is a lisp in his speech. But when he comes to pray, he speaks with the earnestness of a man who is no stranger to his God, and who finds himself at home at the mercy-seat. He has so much to say that the congregation become a little restless, for these are days when the 'long' prayer before the sermon is something more than a name. He gives out the hymn from Isaac Watts. The tune is set by Major Price, with the aid of his pitch-pipe. Dr. Ashley, who sings an excellent tenor, sometimes uses his flute,—though this, as well as Deacon Brown's bass-viol, which came in later, is regarded as a questionable innovation. And then,

* The value of the oil manufactured during the past year in Lyons exceeds two hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

"Perhaps 'Dundee's' wild, warbling measures rise,
Or plaintive 'Martyrs,' worthy of the name,
Or noble 'Elgin' beets the heavenward flame."

"There is singing with the spirit as well as with the understanding. The sermon begins, and though there are no graces of composition or delivery, the minister is at home with his subject, and soon warms up with the truth which he has prayed over, leaving no one to doubt the deep sincerity of the man, his love for the Master, and his interest in the welfare of his people. At one P.M. the second service begins, which, lasting two hours, gives place to an exercise in sacred song. The Sabbath services close with a prayer-meeting,—a fitting termination to the holy day."

BANDS OF LYONS.

In 1830 a band was formed, and a full set of instruments obtained through the liberality of citizens. The marches, the serenades, and occasional excursions were memorable occasions. The instruments in use were clarionets, flutes, bassoons, triangle, drum, and cymbals. When this band, playing "Hail Columbia" or "Fresh and Strong," swept around a corner of a street, the blast of music exhilarated the feelings and roused the martial impulse in high degree. Hallway's Band flourished from 1840 to 1855, and times changing, taste changed with them. Now, the instruments are the trombone, the French horn, and the key-bugle, and to these was added the "ophicleide." In 1855 a brass band was formed, and the music as known at present was produced. There was no music in the olden time like the drum and fife, and during the late war those martial sounds did much to inflame enthusiasm and accelerate recruiting.

MILITARY REVIEWS AND WAR OF 1812.

The general trainings for Lyons were memorable occasions. Colonel Elias Hull had headquarters at his house, and his musters were models of their kind. The old Seventy-first mustered a thousand strong. Large crowds gathered to observe the manoeuvring upon the field, and the marches to and from the rendezvous. The music gave life and spirit to the scene. Fife and drum rendered the review attractive. But one or two companies had either uniforms or guns. The rest, unequipped, went by the name of "Floodwood." The lack of uniform seemed to relieve from the sense of responsibility, and all the population sought enjoyment. The trainings were noisy, patriotic, and tumultuous, but none the less were they occasions of which the aged think with pleased countenance.

A company of militia raised in and about Lyons was out upon the lines and enjoyed an experience in an encounter nearer home. The company known as light infantry was commanded in 1808 by Captain William Paton, Lieutenant Peter Perrine, Ensign James Beard, and Orderly Sergeant William Duncan. This troop was attached to the Seventy-first New York Infantry, commanded by Colonel Philetus Swift, of Phelps. At the breaking out of the war a good share of the company went into service on the Niagara frontier. The company was then officered by Elias Hull, captain, Lieutenant David Perrine, and Ensign William C. Guest. In the ranks were John Gilbert, still living in Lyons, his two brothers, and Lewis Woodward. The old men of that day organized a company of Silver Grays, and met at stated times for military duty. Daniel Dorsey was captain, Ezekiel Price lieutenant, and Henry Towar ensign. A juvenile company was formed with Edward Jones captain, and William H. Price and David Barekley next in rank. A pleasant description of the part taken by Captain Hull and his company upon the landing of the British at Sodus Point and the burning of Lummis's Mills is taken from the files of the *Lyons Republican*: "At an early day Sodus Point was regarded as destined to become a place of commercial importance. Here was safe and commodious anchorage for vessels, and here was an outlet for the produce of a large section of country. Long lines of wagons were often to be seen passing northward through Lyons from Phelps, Geneva, and older places, loaded with flour, pork, and potatoes,—in those days the principal articles of export. The declaration of war, in 1812, was received with serious alarm by the people living along our northern borders. This was increased by the tidings of the surrender of Detroit and our northern army under General Hull, and we were illy prepared to meet the incursions of our hostile neighbors. There was a small fleet on Lake Ontario, but it was altogether inadequate to protect the coast. Volunteers were therefore called for to defend our country. Age and youth vied with each other in filling the ranks, and soon a very formidable army appeared at Sodus Point. These were organized and placed under command of General Swift. Hastily gathered under strong excitement, hardships soon cooled their ardor, and a desire to return home prevailed. The general gave orders for a dismissal. Preliminaries were soon settled, and the men freed from military restraint and the monotony of camp life.

"A large quantity of government property, consisting of barrels of flour and pork, lay concealed in the woods some distance from the Point. The company under Captain Elias Hull was detailed as guard to these stores. The captain had

been some time in service without opportunity of distinguishing himself, and conceived the time had arrived. He therefore ordered a night march down to the Point, and gave command to his men, if they met the foe, to give him one volley, and then fall back in good order behind the barrels and await the enemy's advance. Captain Hull was cautious as he was ambitious. Arrived in one of the small hollows near the Point, he halted, drew the command up in line, and sent two men, Pease and Gibbs, forward to reconnoitre. They had just reached the top of the hill when they met two platoons of British regulars marching up the opposite side. The scouts fired and gave the alarm. Captain Hull shouted 'fire!' and a wild, harmless volley whistled through the trees; then 'retreat!' and the captain rapidly led the way to the rear, and took shelter under a large hemlock log, where he passed the night. The British moved quickly to the top of the hill, returned the fire, and, advancing on the double-quick, caught sight of the long line of barrels, which assumed the apparent character of a battery. They halted, then beat a hasty retreat, and burnt the mills on their return to the bay. The command to halt not being given, several of the company were seen in Lyons early next morning, and all lived 'to fight another day.'

The first Fourth of July celebration took place in 1820. Judge Jewell was president of the day, Graham H. Chapin was the orator, Colonel Hull was marshal, Dr. Ashley led the singing, R. B. Sutton was cannonier, and Colonel Carup was commissary. An arbor was prepared and a table spread on the site of Mrs. Sisson's residence. At sunrise a gun was fired. At ten A.M. a national salute was followed by the organization of a procession and a march to the arbor. The oration was followed by the dinner, and this in due order by the toasts. Among the sentiments offered was one by Esq. Leach, who gave "Myron Holley, Commissioner of the Grand Canal." Holley was a Federal. Colonel Swift, of Phelps, who was present, was a Democrat. Party spirit ran high. He took up the glass, hesitated, and set it down. Loyalty to party had conquered. The day passed pleasantly, and no accident occurred to mar the festivities.

MASONIC HALL.

About 1826 Masonic Hall was built by Messrs. Gilbert & Avery, and designed for a store and residence, with a Masonic lodge-room in the upper loft. The building was located on the corner of Broad and Church streets. On the corner opposite was the store of Samuel Hecox. Above, was that of John Adams, the drug-store of Gilbert & Avery, and other business places. On the corner west was the country store of Stephen M. Palmer, and in the same building was the law-office of Judge Tallmadge and Samuel S. Dickinson. The entrance to the Masonic lodge-room was in the southeast corner, leading to a very narrow staircase between the second and third stories,—so straight as to admit but one at a time. The lodge-room was arched, and was finished with a profusion of blue paint and red curtains. There were recesses, closets, a throne, also canopied and ordinary seats. There were two small anterooms on the south side,—one for the entrance, the other for storing paraphernalia. The new town of Joppa drew business away, the anti-Masonic excitement gave a death-blow to old-time Masonry, and the property passed to John Clapp, of Boston. It fell into decay, and was, in 1862, purchased by Mr. Hotchkiss and torn down.

The Canal aqueduct over Mud creek was built in 1841, under the supervision of Zebulon Moore, who later became superintendent of the Wayne County section of the Erie canal.

In 1853 the railroad between Rochester and Syracuse was completed through Lyons, and the first regular passenger train passed over the road on Monday, May 30. It was a time of general rejoicing at the various villages on the line. Trains through Lyons passed each way daily, and the village felt the stimulating influence. On August 12, H. Warren brought the first omnibus to the village, and the press called attention to the convenience of the novelty and the comfort it afforded.

In December, 1853, a musical academy was started by Rev. L. H. Sherwood, and ever since has annually graduated classes, which have rendered the institution popular and highly successful. The firm hold which thorough, efficient instruction has gained for it upon public confidence has made the academy permanent, while many similar institutions have failed. It has been the aim all these years to make a specialty of fitting teachers for the musical departments of academies and seminaries, and the demand from those institutions approved the capacity of the students. The Lyons Musical Academy, now under charge of O. S. Adams, continues its sessions for forty-two weeks each year, and is one of the prominent features of Lyons.

A circulating library of the early day originated in 1809 or 1810, through the enterprise of a few citizens of the village. Judge D. Dorsey was chosen president; Major E. Price, librarian; and John Perrine, Esq., was appointed solicitor, in which capacity he went to New York city and to New Jersey. He collected about two hundred volumes and pamphlets, treating mainly upon religious subjects,



JAMES DUNN.



MRS. JAMES DUNN.



RES. OF MERTABLE DUNN, LYONS, N. Y.

and containing many old sermons. The society purchased about two hundred volumes treating of biography and history,—a collection of valuable works. Among these books were but two novels, and these were historical. After flourishing a period of a dozen or more years, the people became engrossed in the rapid changes progressing, and the old library disappeared.

INCORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE.

On the 17th of April, 1854, "An act to incorporate the village of Lyons, in the county of Wayne" (being an amendment to and a consolidation of acts already in force), was passed by the legislature, and the following boundaries designated: "All that part of the town of Lyons, in the county of Wayne, comprised in the following line,—commencing at a point three hundred and twenty rods directly south of the centre of the hall of the court-house now being erected in said town; then west three hundred and twenty rods; thence due north six hundred and forty rods; thence due east six hundred and forty rods; thence south a like distance; and thence west three hundred and twenty rods to the place of beginning, shall hereafter continue to be known by the name of village of Lyons." The first election was ordered to be held on the second Tuesday in May following. Accordingly, on May 8 a charter election was held, and resulted in the election of D. W. Parshall as president, and Messrs. Aaron Remsen, Miles S. Leach, Stephen S. Herrick, John T. Denniston, and Wm. H. Sisson, trustees. Philip Althen was chosen treasurer; John H. Spencer, clerk; Sylvester Wilder, constable; Marcellus J. Goddard, collector; John Lawton, John M. Pickett, and Hernando C. Mead, assessors; and John Knowles, Jr., chief engineer. The presidents of the village in order since have been as follows: D. W. Parshall, 1854-55; Saxon B. Gavitt, 1856; D. W. Parshall, 1857-58; Amos Harrington, 1859-60; Henry Graham, 1861; E. P. Taft, 1862; N. R. Mirick, 1863-64; H. J. Leach, 1865-66; George W. Cramer, 1867-68; S. A. Jones, 1869-70; S. C. Searle, 1870; James Rogers, 1871; George W. Cramer, 1872; George W. Knowles, 1873; R. J. Patterson, 1874; Hon. Van R. Richmond, 1875; and G. H. Shuler, 1876. The following are the present board of trustees: Godfrey Czerney, J. D. Goseline, Hiram Marshall, C. K. Robinson, John Rooker, and William Taylor. Charles Ellis, clerk, is the first Republican elected to that office in the village for several years. The effects of the ordinances passed by several boards are seen in the condition of walks, streets, and various improvements.

LYONS FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The usual contest between the progressive and the selfish ensued regarding protection against the ravages of fire. The result was the purchase of a small crank-engine, named the "Dart." No regular house was erected for its shelter. The first fire for which its services were called broke out in the building occupied as the dwelling and cabinet-shop of Deacon Gilbert. The structure stood in what is now known as the Chapman garden, now owned by George Sisson. The engine was instrumental in extinguishing the conflagration. A bucket-company was formed, but had no regular organization. Shortly after the purchase of the Dart, another engine of like character was obtained. This was afterwards run by a company of youth. Finally the machine was dismembered, and the wheels were in 1856 put upon a lumber-wagon and are still in use in that capacity. The third hand-engine was the "Ganargua," afterwards known as the "Rescue," and still owned by the village,—as is the fourth, known as the "Eagle." A house was erected for the engine on the present site of the engine-house. It was a frame building, and being sold was moved by the purchaser, John Pulse, to another part of the village, where it is used as a dwelling, and yet continues to be known as the "old engine-house."

In 1871 a general desire was manifested to have a steamer. Silsby sent one up from Seneca Falls, and its test being satisfactory a purchase was made. The steamer known as the "Lyons" has rendered good service at fires, not only in the village but at some distance therefrom. The first fire after the purchase occurred one mile from town, on the farm of Alfred Dunn. It was a dry, hot day in summer, and the roof of the farm-house was seen in a blaze from the village. The steamer set out for the scene, arrived, and extinguished the fire, only the roof being consumed. A fine engine-house was erected of brick on the site of the old frame during 1871. It stands on William street, and is not only a proper shelter for the steamer but an ornament to the place. The chief engineer is Stephen Playford, the fireman is William H. Marshall. There is a hook-and-ladder company composed of about forty men from the best class of citizens. In action they have uniformly done good service. Andrew Fries is their foreman. There are, besides, three well-organized hose companies, having an average of twenty-five members each. The village has suffered from several large conflagrations, and the advantages of the steamer—which is kept in constant readiness—are not underestimated.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Lyons, being the county seat, boasts of the usual quantum of public edifices, viz., the court-house, sheriff's residence, jail, and offices of the county treasurer, surrogate, and clerk. The last-named has recently been completed at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars, and is not to be excelled in the State. The court-house is a fine structure of the Corinthian order of architecture. The sheriff's residence is large and commodious, and an ornament to the place. The new village hall, recently finished at an expense of six thousand dollars, combines durability with ornament. It contains rooms for the common council, the several fire companies, the "steamer," hook-and-ladder wagons, and the engineer's room. A history and description of the fire department will be found elsewhere, and we will only say, in this connection, that it is well organized and effective; although called into active service but a few times in the past twenty years, it is always ready for an emergency. The water in the large Silsby steamer is kept constantly hot by a process quite original with the present engineer, Mr. Playford.

There are many very fine residences in Lyons. Other villages may boast of larger and more elegant edifices, but few contain more tidy homes so uniformly owned by their occupants. In fact, there are very few tenement houses in the town. The accompaniments to these homes give them a good setting,—the yards, the sidewalks, the finely-shaded streets lighted at night with gas. The sidewalks are especially worthy of mention; the large flagstone walks, wide and smooth, elicit praise from the stranger, and are a source of pride to the resident.

THE PRESS OF LYONS.

The *Lyons Republican* was commenced August 3, 1821, by George Lewis, and was discontinued in February, 1822. Such is the brief record of the pioneer paper of the village. Volume I., No. 3, dated August 17, is preserved. It is a sheet twenty by twenty-eight inches in size, four pages, and five columns to the page. The publisher had his office "in the New Brick store on the bank of the canal." The price of the paper was two dollars a year to subscribers served by carrier, and one dollar and seventy-five cents to mail and office subscribers. Five columns were given to advertisements. Among advertisements is an official notice by Arch. McIntyre as comptroller. James Bogart, of Geneva, and Bemis & Co., of Canandaigua, advertise a school-book, "The Brief Remarker." E. Price, postmaster, presents the list of unclaimed letters. Governor D. W. Clinton offers a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the attempted assassin of John Mould, of the town of Montgomery, and the publisher desires an apprentice. G. Butler asks his debtors to pay up, Messrs. Webster & Stiles announce that they have commenced the hatting business, Frisbee & Pierpont require settlements, F. Martin is a "tailor and habit-maker" one door east of Samuel Hecox's store, while George H. McClavy wants flax-seed at his shop in Lyons. The only matter specially prepared for the issue is an account of the accidental shooting of Peter Wilson, of Covert. This occupied one-fourth of a column. The paper is dated "Lyons, Ontario county," having been issued prior to the erection of Wayne County.

The *Lyons Advertiser* was established in May, 1822, by Hiram T. Day, as a five-column paper, with columns seventeen inches in length. Mr. Day transferred the establishment in 1828 to E. J. Whitney, who changed the name to *Wayne County Patriot*, by which it was known under the subsequent management of E. J. and W. W. Whitney. In 1830, Barber & Chapman became proprietors, when the name was changed to the *Western Argus*, and, with the *Wayne Sentinel*, at Palmyra, united notable talent in its resistance to the Anti-Masonic party. Mr. Barber transferred his interest to G. H. Chapin, and under the proprietorship of Messrs. Chapin & Chapman it was continued until 1835, when it passed into the hands of W. F. Ashley & Co. In 1838 Ezra Jewell became its proprietor, and continued its publication until his death, in 1839. Up to this time the office had claimed no "fixed habitation," but had occupied rooms in various buildings upon nearly all the business streets of the village; but Messrs. Marsh & Poucher located it in 1839 in what is now the rear of the "Westfall bank" building, on William street, and enlarged it to a six-column sheet. In 1841, Mr. Marsh retired from its management, and in September of that year William Van Camp assumed its publication. In 1842 he transferred it to Charles Poucher, who removed the office to rooms in the "Centre Building," which now form a portion of Ira Mirick's malt-house. S. W. Russell purchased the establishment in 1849, at a chattel mortgage sale, and changed the name to the *Lyons Gazette*. He remained its publisher until September, 1852, when William Van Camp assumed charge, and continued the *Gazette* until June, 1856, when he purchased from Pomeroy Tucker, of Palmyra, a new establishment which had issued five numbers of the *Wayne Democratic Press*. These two papers were consolidated, the title of the latter being retained. The *Press* was the second seven-column newspaper in the county, and, for some fifteen years, the only one that advocated

the principles of the Democratic party therein. In the year 1869 the office was removed to Parshall's "Masonic Block," on the corner of William and Canal streets, where it still remains. In 1872, power presses both for newspaper and job work were substituted for hand-machines; the paper was enlarged to an eight-column folio, and an entirely new outfit for newspaper and job work brought into use. The *Democratic Press* is the leading organ of its party in the county. It is entitled to respect, exerts much influence, enjoys a large circulation, and is ably edited. Its local department, now under the control of William Van Camp, Jr., is a leading feature. While an apprentice in the old *Wayne Sentinel* office, Mr. Van Camp rendered service in the printing of the "Gold Bible," or Book of Mormon, and is the only man now alive (with the exception of Major J. H. Gilbert, of Palmyra), who assisted in that labor.

The *Lyons Republican* was the first paper started in Lyons, by George Lewis, on August 3, 1821. The office was in the brick block, near the lock. His effort to establish a paper was attended by various drawbacks, and abandoned in February, 1822, when Mr. Lewis removed. He died at Penn Yan in 1839. The successor of the *Republican* was the *Lyons Countryman*, removed from Palmyra, where it had been published as *The Palmyra Freeman*, by D. D. Stephenson. It passed before its removal into the hands of Jonathan A. Hadley, in 1830. In 1831, the sub-title and *Anti-Masonic Recorder* was added, and the Hon. Myron Holley became associated with Mr. Hadley in publication. Suspended the same year, Mr. Holley began the issue of *The Lyons American*, which passed, in 1835, into the hands of William H. Childs, and removed the year following to Clyde. In 1839, the *Palmyra Whig* was removed to Lyons by William N. Cole, and its name changed to *The Wayne County Whig*. Mr. Cole continued publisher of the paper until 1850,—sometimes alone and a portion of that period in partnership with Frederick Morley, now of Detroit, and with his brother, James Cole, since deceased. In 1850, when Fillmore became president, Mr. Cole was postmaster at Lyons, and, knowing that the majority of the Whig party in Wayne County held views adverse to his own, he decided to sell the office, although continuing a resident of Lyons till 1863. A few years later he returned to the county, purchased the *Wayne Sentinel* at Palmyra, and published it till 1864. He is now established at Kilbourn City, Wisconsin, as publisher of *The Mirror*. Successive publishers of the *Wayne County Whig* were Bartlett R. Rogers and John Layton (since deceased). Within a brief period they sold to Saxon B. Gavitt and Alexander B. Williams (deceased). These gentlemen were after some eighteen months succeeded by Silas A. Andrews, who sold to William Van Marter. In the fall of 1852 it passed into the hands of Rodney L. Adams, who at once enlarged the sheet, refitted the office, and established the publication on a remunerative basis. In 1855 the name was changed to *The Lyons Republican*, and with judicious management the paper became one of the foremost in the State. Removing from Lyons, after a residence of more than six years, Mr. Adams engaged in publishing in Syracuse, Fulton, and Geneva, dying in the village last named October 11, 1872, at the age of fifty-seven years. The *Lyons Republican* was sold by Mr. Adams in 1859 to William T. Tinsley, his former foreman and assistant. Mr. Tinsley is the present publisher of the paper. The *Republican* enjoys a good patronage, and holds rank with the leading village papers of the State. Its present office is on Church street, opposite the park. It is Republican in politics.

BANKS OF LYONS.

The first banking institution in the village was organized in 1836. A charter was granted, on May 14 of that year, by the legislature. Among those constituting its first board of directors were Reuben H. Foster, Eli Johnson, John Adams, Jonas Towar, and Graham H. Chapin. The capital was two hundred thousand dollars. Its first president was Reuben H. Foster, and Wm. H. Lacey was cashier. Business commenced in a room of a brick building located on William street. A regular bank building was erected, and is now in use as the banking office of J. L. Cole. To this building, which in its day was calculated to attract some attention, the office was removed. The banks of that day were subject to panic and depression, and this one was no exception. It failed in 1840. Jacob Leach, then president, suffered heavy loss, but was remunerated from the safety fund. Messrs. Bigelow, of Troy, R. N. Ames, and Thaddeus W. Patchen served as cashiers. William Sisson and Daniel Chapman carried on banking for a time. The former withdrew, and Mr. Chapman continued till about 1860. A new bank was incorporated in 1859. Of this Peter R. Westfall was president, and B. Van Alstine cashier. Westfall removed to Chicago, and Caleb O. Rice became president, and Jacob Westfall cashier. Messrs. Gavitt and Murdock opened a banking office in the old bank building. In time the partnership was dissolved. S. B. Gavitt moved to a new, handsome office, on William street, and still conducts a banking business. The old building was again occupied by Messrs. Hiram and Nelson Mirick and Samuel L. Cole. These gave way to

John L. Cole, who now carries on a general banking business, under the title of Union Bank of Lyons.

Lyons National Bank originated with Hon. D. W. Parshall and Peter R. Westfall, in the Palmyra Bank of Lyons. This bank began business in 1852, in a building located on Canal street. The partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Parshall, having erected a fine block at the corner of Canal and William streets, there removed his business. This was in 1860; meantime, the bank had changed title, and from March 31, 1857, it was designated Lyons Bank. In 1865 it was again changed, and became a national bank, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The first officers were D. W. Parshall, president; M. C. Tucker, cashier; and J. V. D. Westfall, teller. Mr. Parshall has remained president to date, and Mr. Tucker continues to act as cashier. D. S. Chamberlin has meanwhile become vice-president. Its annual deposits aggregate one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

These three institutions are well sustained.

SECRET ASSOCIATIONS.

Humanity Lodge, No. 283.—The history of this old organization recalls, as no other means can, the names of leading men and enterprising citizens in the days when Lyons was in its infancy. Preliminary to installation, those interested met at a lodge-room in the building owned by Moses B. Hurlbert, in the town of Lyons, Ontario county. This meeting took place on August 14, 1817, and a procession being formed, line of march was taken to the Methodist meeting-house, where a discourse was delivered by Brother Farley, following which Humanity lodge was duly installed, as were the officers chosen, by Philetus Swift, D. G. M., assisted by other brethren of the Grand Lodge.

The following constituted the first officers of the lodge: Ezra Jewell, W. M.; David June, S. W.; Gabriel Rogers, J. W.; Josiah Wright, Treas.; Hiram Payne, Sec'y; Henry Seymour, S. D.; William Stiles, J. D.; Peter Eisenlord and Oliver Granger, Stewards; and Samuel Davis, Tyler. The lodge then returned to their room. Jacob Leach and Moses B. Hurlbert were the first persons initiated into the mysteries of Masonry. By-laws were formed by a committee, consisting of H. Payne, E. Jewell, and G. Rogers. The following-named, from having signed these by-laws, are known to have constituted the members of the lodge during its existence: Caleb Gilbert, Jacob Leach, Samuel Rossitur, Jenks Pullen, David W. Perrine, Edward Swail, Moses B. Hurlbert, Nathan Worden, William C. Guest, Peter Eisenlord, Jeremiah S. Jenkins, Joseph M. Demmon, Jacob M. Gilbert, John Varnum, Jesse Gulick, Charles Champlain, William C. Perrine, James Lamon, Oliver Granger, Upton Dorsey, Charles Raynor, William Clark, Stephen M. Palmer, Adam Learn, Newell Taft, Sawyer Bullock, Francis Pomeroy, Andrew Dorsey, Edward Jones, John Gilbert, Horatio G. Kingsbury, Thomas E. Dorsey, John Lewis, William Trowbridge, Abraham Knapp, Lyman Granger, Harris West, Sanford Lipan, James J. Bernet, Pardon Worden, Thos. Hawley, William G. Hough, Peleg Betteys, John W. Carrigan, Alexander Beard, Abraham L. Beaumont, Freeman Rogers, William Sisson, James Sears, John Condit, Calvin D. Palmeter, Nelson Aldrich, Orville L. Holley, L. Hazen, L. R. Lalett, William Parker, Edward Burrell, Elisha Sisson, Graham H. Chapin, John Drake, Cyrus Huor, Michael Miller, John S. Hall, John S. Tallmadge, Phineas B. Austin, Hiram S. Day, Reuben H. Forster, Stephen Ferguson, Daniel Dunn, Abraham Fairchild, Daniel R. Rozell, David Peterson, Oliver Allen, Joseph Enns, Henry Beaumont, Abner Brown, Eli Blair, Nehemiah Sprague, Abner Pease, Henry Yerington, John Perrine, Jr., John Adams, Robert Ennis, Hugh Brown, Jr., Peter Carney, Aaron Griswold, Orin W. Giles, William Efner, Ora Platt, James Westfall, Ziba Lane, Joseph Hall, and Aaron H. Boylan,—a total of one hundred and one. As evidence of the exigencies of the times, a carpet for the lodge-room was purchased on credit. The W. M.'s of the lodge were Ezra Jewell, Jacob M. Gilbert, and Henry Seymour. The need of a better room in which to meet is apparent by the appointment of a committee, consisting of H. Seymour, N. Taft, and J. M. Gilbert, to confer with Mr. Hough and Dr. Gilbert respecting a lodge-room. An agreement was reached, and the lodge paid for its room three hundred dollars. The last-recorded meeting took place on April 8, 1824, and doubtless the old lodge, bowing to the blast of denunciation connected with the Morgan affair, surrendered its charter and disbanded.

Humanity Lodge, No. 406, was instituted in May, 1856, under dispensation from the Grand Lodge, at the old Odd-Fellows' Hall, on the corner of Broad and William streets. The charter members were fourteen in number, viz., William H. Sisson, Henry Graham, Jr., Southard Lewis, J. Welling, Daniel Ford, Zebulon Moore, John Gilbert, Daniel R. Rozell, Newell Taft, Ziba Lane, Darius H. Denton, and A. I. Van Camp.

The first officers were William H. Sisson, W. M.; Henry Graham, Jr., S. W.; S. Lewis, J. W.; J. Welling, Secretary, and Daniel Ford, Tyler. The Past Masters have been J. Welling, who served eight years; Henry Graham, Jr., Joseph



ALFRED HALE.



MRS. ALFRED HALE.



RES. OF ALFRED HALE, LYONS, N.Y.

McCall, Seth C. Searle, and Beardsley Van Alstyne. Milton E. Mirick is the present Master of a lodge which numbers one hundred and twelve members. Meetings or lodges are held in a room in Masonic block, to which the lodge moved shortly following its dedication, which took place on February 18, 1869, the ceremony being conducted by Stephen H. Johnson.

Lyons Lodge, No. 75, I. O. O. F., was organized in October, 1846, with five members, namely, William W. Sanford, N. G.; William H. Sisson, V. G.; and Morton Brownson, John Frazier, and Mr. Lawton, now of Clyde. A dispensation had been procured by W. W. Sanford, and the first meeting was held in the Wayne County Hotel. A room in the third story of the Hartnagel building was rented for a term of years, and properly fitted up. The lodge was for a time very prosperous, and at one period numbered over one hundred members. It closed in 1867, at which date it had a membership of sixty-two.

Lyons Lodge, No. 317, I. O. O. F., was organized in April, 1872, in the "Centre" building, and in June, 1874, moved to its present room in the third story of Gavitt's block. The lodge was instituted with six charter members, viz., Joseph McCall, N. G.; Cornelius Pell, V. G.; G. W. Cramer, Secretary, and Andrew Fries, Treasurer; M. S. Leach and Horace Utter. The membership is seventy-four, and the lodge flourishes.

Knights of Pythias.—Pioneer Lodge, No. 61, was organized on January 1, 1872, in the Centre building, on William street, with the following-named charter members: John H. Leach, Edward F. Gilbert, Owen K. Klink, James Mirick, Edward C. Smith, W. W. Sanford, Jr., Cassius H. Putney, William H. Smelt, H. H. Watrous, Calvin Hotchkiss, William H. Van Marter, and John Knobloch. E. C. Smith was the first C. C., and John H. Leach, V. C. The present officers of the lodge are M. H. Dillenbeck, C. C.; George Kent, V. C.; E. F. Gilbert, P. C.; Thomas Agett, P.; D. K. Perrine, M. of E.; S. C. Hill, M. of F.; Charles Ellis, M. at A.; and Cassius H. Putney, K. of R. and S. The lodge-room is in the third story of Knowles' new block. It was fitted up in 1874, and been occupied since. The lodge numbers forty-two members, and is financially successful and otherwise prosperous.

The other secret societies of Lyons are the Independent Order of Good Templars, the Mechanics' (German) Turn-Verein (German), and the Singfräen.

LYONS MUSICAL ACADEMY.

This institution, established in 1854, is one of which the people of Lyons are justly proud. At the present time it is under the principalship of Mr. O. S. Adams, successor to Rev. L. H. Sherwood. Mr. Adams is eminent not only as a teacher but as a composer of music. The school enjoys the confidence of the public and a remunerative patronage. Numbers of pupils from various parts of the State, as well as from other States, are attracted to Lyons by the rare advantages offered by this institution.

THE ART OF PHOTOGRAPHY

alone, of all the fine arts, is here represented, and that has but one adherent, C. H. Ravell. This gallery, however, is the largest between the cities of Rochester and Syracuse, and has achieved quite a reputation in Wayne County, being well supplied with instruments and everything requisite for the production of first-class work. One of his large-sized cameras alone cost six hundred dollars. To Mr. R. is due the credit of furnishing most of the original photographs from which the portraits that appear in this work were taken.

LYONS UNION SCHOOL.

Prior to the adoption of the present system, the only permanent means of instruction which the village of Lyons afforded was two common district-schools. The establishment of an academy had been attempted without success. Numerous select-schools had been opened and discontinued, subject to all the embarrassments and vicissitudes common to such schools. Many sent their children abroad to avail themselves of facilities of instruction not existing at home. The desire to improve the character of the schools became general. Public meetings were numerous and well attended, while the union plan was earnestly discussed. The result was a decision to unite the school districts in one, and with the State fund, taxes, and contributions so establish and support one school as to make it an institution worthy of all patronage, and embracing the branches taught in common schools and the classics of the best academies. The two districts consolidated in October, 1843. A central site was chosen, and a spacious brick edifice fifty-six by sixty-six feet on the ground was so far completed by May 4, 1845, as to admit of opening therein a school. The building contained seven school-rooms, a large library-room, two recitation-rooms, and a lecture-room in the basement. The expense to the district for lot, house, bell, etc., was about seven thousand dollars.

Lyons had a population of about eighteen hundred, with about four hundred and sixty children over five and under sixteen. The number attending the first

term was five hundred and nineteen; the average attendance was nigh four hundred. There were four grades of study, two departments to each, a male and a female. Each department was specially directed by a separate teacher. In upper grades the departments united in classes, especially in academic recitation. The first trustees were Hon. John M. Holley, Dr. A. L. Beaumont, and Deacon Eli Johnson. The first teachers were Nathan Brittan, A.M., principal; E. B. Elliott, A.B., and Mrs. Delia Rogers, in fourth grade; M. C. G. Nichols and Miss Heermans, third grade; Mrs. L. G. Blount and Miss E. H. Allen, in the second grade, and Mrs. E. W. Redgrave, first grade. Miss Cornelia Haight was assistant in the several rooms; Levi S. Fulton taught writing and book-keeping; Wm. C. Wright was teacher of vocal music, and M. M. Rodgers, M.D., was lecturer on physiology and natural philosophy. A teachers' class was formed during the second term, with an average attendance of forty. The number of classical scholars during the term was over seventy.

Numbers rapidly increased. The different scholars in attendance for the year ending May 4, 1847, was eight hundred and fifty-six. Trustees were first elected and their terms decided. One served three years, another two, and a third one. In 1847 De Witt Parshall succeeded Mr. Holley. On February 24, 1847, the school held an exhibition entitled the "Congress of Nations." Among those engaged in it were Jerome Croul, now of Detroit, who was delegate from Switzerland, Stephen Rogers, a distinguished physician of New York city, spitzer for Mexico, David C. Price appeared for England, and Darius H. Denton for the United States. There were a score of speakers and a large assemblage to hear them. In 1847, Dr. Beaumont was succeeded by James C. Smith, now a judge of the supreme court and a resident of Canandaigua. Increased patronage rendered accommodations inadequate, and, at a meeting held November, 1847, five thousand dollars was voted to purchase an additional lot and enlarge the building. The enlarged building was (and is) sixty-six by one hundred and eight feet, with two stories, each fourteen feet between floors, and a nine-foot high basement; this latter contained a laboratory, a geological cabinet, and a class-room. On the first floor were six school-rooms and a library, room of principal, and room for classes. Two halls passed, as now, transversely through the centre, while a partition across one of them rendered the departments distinct. The upper floor contained, as now, a chapel, fifty-three by sixty-six feet and eighteen feet high (with a seating capacity of five hundred), and two school-rooms twenty-four by fifty-six feet each. The institution was provided with a well-selected library, and with blackboards, maps, charts, and globes. A fine chemical and philosophical apparatus was bought by efforts of students assisted by citizens. The total expense was not far from fourteen thousand dollars for all improvements and purchases.

In 1850, Mr. Brittan resigned. He was an energetic, able man, under whom the school flourished. He died in Michigan in 1874. His successor was John T. Clark. A Hamilton graduate and a Lyons lawyer, he proved popular with pupils, teachers, and the community. He introduced the system of public examinations, and divided the first grade as were the others. The school enrolled eight hundred and sixty-seven scholars. In the spring of 1851, Mr. Clark resigned and removed to Wisconsin. The Rev. Wm. A. Benedict, A.M., was next chosen principal. He was a Presbyterian clergyman, an experienced teacher, and a finished scholar. During the next year concerts and exhibitions were given by pupils, and with the avails a melodeon was procured.

In 1855, the school, by legislation, became subject to the regulations governing incorporated academies, and thereby was entitled to their privileges. A change was made so that two departments were included in one,—the union school and the academic. During this year improvements and repairs costing nearly two thousand dollars were made. Pending their completion schools were kept in the old court-house, and in the Presbyterian and Baptist churches. The building was reoccupied October 19. A meeting was held December 7, 1855, to consider a proposition to make the school free, under act of June 18, 1853, but resulted adversely. At the annual meeting of December 19, a committee was appointed to procure the passage of a law changing the board of trustees to a board of education, nine in number, and empowering them to graduate tuition. The law was passed, and went into effect May, 1856. J. T. Mackenzie, Saxon B. Gavitt, Morton Brownson, Lyman Sherwood, C. Rice, Zebulon Moore, G. W. Cramer, Wm. H. Sisson, and A. D. Polhamus were chosen trustees. Rev. Benedict resigned, and David H. Devoe, A.M., a lawyer of Lyons, was temporarily engaged as principal. He resigned February 3, 1857, and Wm. Burnett, teacher of the fourth grade, acted as principal the rest of the term. The next term began with Francis B. Snow, A.M., of Dorchester, Massachusetts, as principal. Progress became marked; there was closer study, and trees were set out about the grounds. Mr. Snow resigned in March, 1859, and Howard M. Smith, then quite young and a teacher in the fourth grade, was chosen in his place. In 1860 the number of trustees was reduced to three. Another grade was established. Mr. Smith resigned on June 15, 1860. He entered the service during the civil war, and advanced to

the rank of colonel. At a later period he was elected mayor of Elmira, in which city he yet resides.

John L. Cole, A.M., of Lyons, and a graduate of Yale, was engaged to teach till the expiration of the term. William Kreutzer taught as principal from August to October, 1861; at the latter date he resigned to take part in the war for the Union. He was an efficient teacher, and strict in discipline. From a captain he rose to be the colonel of the Ninety-eighth New York Regiment, and was appointed adjutant-general. He was, with his regiment, first to enter Richmond, and was provost-marshal of that city for several months. At the close of the war he returned to Lyons and engaged in the hardware business, in which he is yet engaged.

At the commencement of the fall term of 1861, James Van Benschoten, A.M., became principal, and resigned in June, 1862. He was a general favorite and a man of rare scholastic attainment. Soon after resigning, he took charge of the Oneida Conference Seminary, at Cazenovia, and was later called to the professorship of the Greek language in the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, where he is at present. His successor was Cicero M. Hutchins, previously principal of Palmyra Union School. At the annual meeting, December, 1862, the sentiment was in favor of a free school, and an act was procured to give the desired effect. A resolution was passed in 1865 authorizing a German department, and Jacob T. Eitelmann was engaged as teacher. During the winter, a night-school for the colored, old and young, was conducted for several months in the school building, with good results. It was managed by Miss Amelia A. Christie, one of the teachers of the school. The spring term closed, and Mr. Hutchins was called to take charge of the Penn Yan Academy. Colonel Alexander D. Adams, previously the teacher of the fourth grade, had in 1861 resigned to take command of a company in the Twenty-seventh N. Y. Infantry. For gallantry and good service he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and then colonel, of the regiment, which he led through the terrific battles before Richmond, and at Antietam. In the spring of 1871, Colonel Adams resigned, having conducted the school for five years. He was an able manager, and the school advanced to the front rank among those of western New York. He died of pulmonary consumption, in October, 1872.

Thirty desks were placed in the library during the summer vacation, and at the commencement of the fall term the academic students occupied them. They had previously been seated with the fourth grade. An Amherst graduate, Edward A. Kingsley, was the next principal. He resigned in the spring of 1873 to assume charge of a young ladies' seminary in New Haven, Connecticut, in the fall of 1873. Timothy H. Roberts became principal, and his wife was engaged as preceptress in the academic department. Mr. Brown originated monthly examinations, written in higher grades, oral in lower. An exhibition was held and a new organ was procured. Two additional grades were formed, making eight in all. Mr. Roberts resigned in the spring of 1876, to take charge of the academy at West Winfield, this State. He was a faithful and efficient instructor, and will long be remembered by many friends in Lyons.

At the commencement of the fall term of 1876, the sexes of the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades were placed in the same rooms, under direction of Rev. William H. Lord, A.M. Mr. Lord, a graduate of Hobart College, was elected principal in April, 1876, and is the present incumbent. John H. Philip, A.B., is teacher in the academic department. Miss Betsey J. Wirts has been engaged in the school for sixteen years, and Miss Ella Ashley for eleven years. The other teachers at present (1877) engaged are: Miss Mary Eaton, Miss Emma L. Hinman, Miss Kate Hanchett, Miss Mary Clark, Mrs. Carrie Boardman, Miss Jennie Dunnell, Miss Mary E. Peck, Miss Ella Barber, Miss Kate Nusbickel, Miss Ida Westcott, Mrs. Maggie Köester, German grade, and Mr. J. A. Kennedy, teacher of penmanship and book-keeping. The number of pupils at present enrolled (1877) is five hundred and eighty-four. The present board of education are William Van Camp, president; Levi Whitelock, vice-president; and Dr. William G. David, secretary. The enrollment for term beginning August 28, 1876, is six hundred. The entire number in attendance the last year was about seven hundred and fifty. The whole number who have passed the regents' examination since the academic department was established is one hundred and sixty-seven.

From what has been said, it will be seen that the Lyons Union School is one of the oldest union schools in the State. It has always been liberally sustained, and occupied high rank among schools of its class. Many of its pupils now fill positions of honor and trust in the various callings of life. Its record is one of which the people of Lyons may justly be proud.

CHURCHES.

The seven church organizations of Lyons are all in a prosperous condition, and possess good, substantial houses of worship; some of these edifices have recently been refurnished, enlarged, and improved at considerable expense. The amount

lately expended in repairs on the Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Lutheran churches alone is twelve thousand four hundred dollars. These organizations are treated in the order of their establishment.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The earliest public religious worship in the town of Lyons was held by the Episcopal Methodists, and was commenced as early as 1797. The founders and first members were Rev. John Cole, Captain Daniel Dorsey, Richard Jones, James Walters, Nicholas and William Stansell, James Otto, and George Carr. Rev. John Cole came via Pennsylvania from Maryland to Lyons in 1797. He was a Methodist minister, having been converted under the preaching of John Wesley in England. From that first meeting no member of families then living in Lyons was absent. Richard Jones then and for years after led the singing. The hymn was sung, the voice of prayer ascended, and the preacher rose and began to speak. Time, place, and occasion are memorable. They are deep in the wilderness, far from the old homes. The sermon ends. Again a hymn, and then a "class" is organized. The formulæ of Methodism are everywhere the same,—all join in the exercises. Rev. John Cole went back to Maryland, and returned in 1799 with his family. The same year came Captain Daniel Dorsey, and purchased a tract south of the village, and in 1801 brought on his family, which, with dependants, numbered above fifty persons. Additional to the names given the following were early members: Mrs. Samuel Bennett, Mrs. George Carr, Mrs. Eleanor Dorsey and the sons Andrew, Thomas E., and Nelson, and four daughters Deborah, Delia, Elizabeth, and Lydia. Mrs. Ann Cole, and Ann Cole sister of John Cole, Mary and Joseph Cole, Mrs. Sarah Jones and Wm. Jones, Mrs. Elizabeth Coats, Wm. Wiles and wife, Betsey Wiles, Peter Walker, Wm. Sampson and sons Thomas and Henry, Geo. Alexander and wife Margaret, and William Jones. For several years meetings were held at houses of members, especially at Richard Jones' house, and in summer in the groves. About 1802 or 1803 the Methodists contracted for a lot on the east side of Broad street, about twelve rods north from Church street. It extended east nine rods, and upwards, towards Williams street. There stood on this lot a log house, built by George Carr. It was fitted up, and became the *first stated place* of worship in Lyons. Deacon John Gilbert describes the house as he saw it seventy years ago. It was of hewn white-oak logs, hewn outside and inside. The chinks between the logs were filled with mortar. The size was twenty by thirty feet. The longest side fronted the street. There was a door in the centre and a window upon each side of it. It was two-storied, with a roof sloping to the street. The building was afterwards boarded. This rude building was the only place of worship for some years. Rev. John Cole, the minister, received no salary, and church expenses were cheerfully met by all. An early movement to establish a Presbyterian society was opposed by Major E. Price, and the spirit of harmony then existing is perpetuated in history by the corporate name of "The Methodist Episcopal Union Church of Lyons." Early preachers were Joseph Jewell, the first presiding elder, George Lane, Thomas Smith, and Mr. Colvin. A camp-meeting was held in 1806, on the farm of Daniel Dorsey, at which Rev. Lawrence Riley, of Delaware, was present. Bishop Asbury visited Lyons July, 1807, and Mr. Cole died in 1808. On May 15, 1809, the society was regularly incorporated, and Lawrence Riley, D. Dorsey, R. Jones, N. Stansell, and Wm. Wiles were chosen trustees. Richard Jones was chosen clerk. On May 15, 1810, J. Otto and Joseph Cole were chosen, and those elected till 1820, in order, were James Coats, A. Dorsey, Geo. Alexander, Peter Walker, Sawyer Bullock, T. E. Dorsey, Jas. Aggett, H. Samson, and H. Seymour. An era in the history of Methodism was the organization of the Genesee Conference. The first session was held Friday, July 20, 1810, in the storehouse of Daniel Dorsey, at Lyons. The structure was chosen for its greater capacity. Sixty-three preachers were stationed at this time. Lyons was in the Susquehanna district. Gideon Draper was presiding elder. This church was the parent of all those in the bounds of the present conference. Bishop Asbury wrote in his journal, "Saturday, July 4, 1807. We were greatly crowded in a small house in Lyons town." The conference found the same "small house." August 10, 1810, it was voted to sell the old meeting-house and part of the lot, the proceeds to be used in erecting a new house. A subscription list was circulated. Every prominent man gave aid. The amount raised was seven hundred and forty-three dollars and ninety-six cents. In 1813 the house was inclosed so as to be used. When first used there was a scratch coat of plaster on the walls, and white-wood slabs formed the seats. The house was finished about 1818, and was regarded with pride. The building, clapboarded, was thirty by forty feet, and fronted Broad street, gable to the road, double doors in front, each door two and a half feet wide. Within, the females occupied one side of an aisle five feet wide, the males the other. This building was used by the Methodists as a place of worship for twenty-one years. During these years there came to this church to preach Abner Chase, Jonathan Hunter, Gideon



WM. VAN CAMP.



RES. OF WM. VAN CAMP, LYONS, N. Y.



MRS. WM. VAN CAMP.



RES. OF W.T. TINSLEY, PHELPS ST., LYONS, N. Y.

Lanning, Orrin Doolittle, George Geary, Richard Wright, Joseph B. Tomkinson, Israel Chamberlyn, Schuyler Seager, Benjamin Sabin, John Dempster, and John B. Alverson. Many old things have passed away. The quarterly meeting had been a great occasion, when people came from Phelps, Sodus, Orleans, and from Clifton Springs, and became the guests of the Lyons people. Many of the first settlers passed away,—Daniel Dorsey in 1823, Richard Jones in 1833, and others closely following. D. Dorsey was tall; dressed in Continental style,—shoes with buckles, long stockings, short knee-breeches, buckled at the knee, buff vest, black coat,—and carried a long staff. Entering the church, he took his broad-brimmed hat in hand and marched up the aisle to a chair in front of the pulpit, seated himself, took a pinch of snuff, drew a large bandanna from his coat-pocket, and blew his nose with a ring that never failed to amuse the youngsters, and the effect as he looked around seemed to be that with all his gravity he was not wanting in genuine humor. Just behind her liege sat Eleanor, his wife. She took her seat, and, resting an elbow on the arm of the chair, buried her face for a brief space in a handkerchief, then drawing from her dress-pocket a large snuff-box a pinch was taken, and she was then ready to sing, speak, or pray,—all of which she was competent to do. Near Mr. Dorsey sat Richard Jones, with his bald head leaning against one of the church pillars. If the minister was belated he would strike up some familiar tune, in which the whole congregation would join, then, if the minister did not appear, he would say, "Let us pray," and drop on his knees in the aisle, facing the congregation, and during the prayer would move two or three feet down the aisle on his knees.

Well-known members and constant attendants were Ann Cole, Olive Samson, Margaret Alexander, Melvina Stewart, Jane Coats, Emeline Bennett, Sally Holley, wife of Myron, Elizabeth Davis, Phoebe Thompson, Jerusha Satterlee, Delia Rooke, Lydia Miller, and many another good woman long since departed.

The last sermon in the old church was preached by Dr. Thomas Carlton. The new building was dedicated early in 1834. Dr. Samuel Luckey preached the first sermon. This house was erected at a cost of six thousand dollars, and stood on the corner occupied by the present church edifice, corner of William and Queen streets. Eli Johnson, Joseph Cole, and Daniel Watrous were the building committee. By some the structure was regarded as "too fine." In seventeen years this building was demolished, and in 1850 the present and fourth stated place of worship was erected. The building committee were Stephen Marshall, Samuel J. Cole, and Gilbert Van Marter, and the architect was Henry Keinertzer. The style of architecture is gothic; material, brick; size, fifty-four by ninety feet. The tower is one hundred and forty feet high. Sunday-school and class-rooms are in the basement, under the audience-room. The sofa-seats of the latter are now in use below, in the basement. The sofas cost two thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars. A bell, weighing four thousand two hundred pounds, cost one thousand dollars. The debt incurred by building was finally canceled in 1857.

Among honored names in the church are those of Eli Johnson, Thomas Rooke, O. Bennett, and William Hulett. Each served as steward, class-leader, and trustee. The first named served the church twenty-four years as superintendent of Sunday-school. Thomas Rooke was liberal in his life, and at death bequeathed the church two thousand dollars, the "interest of which" he directed "should be annually applied to the general uses and purposes of the church." His wife gave an additional legacy from the estate to the amount of four thousand dollars. One-third of the interest was directed to be applied to the purchase of Sunday-school books.

The preachers, commencing in 1810, were as follows: Benjamin Bidlack and Benjamin G. Paddock; 1811, George Harmon and Palmer Roberts; 1814, William Snow and James H. Baker; 1815, Daniel Barnes and Elijah Warren; 1816, Gideon Lanning and Elijah King; 1819, Ralph Lanning and Isaac Grant; 1822, James Kelsey and Dennison Smith; 1824, Abner Chase, Benjamin Sabin, J. Gardner, and J. B. Alverson; 1827, Israel Chamberlyn and Rinaldo Everts; 1829, Richard Wright and Jonathan Hunter; 1830, Richard Wright and Joseph Tomkinson; 1832, Benjamin Sabin and Gideon Osborn; 1833, Thomas Coulton and Joseph Tomkinson; 1834, Thomas Coulton; 1835, Jonas Dodge; 1836-37, John Parker; 1838, Delos Hutchins; 1839-40, John Dennis; 1841-42, William H. Goodwin; 1843, E. Townsend; 1845, O. R. Howard; 1846-47, William Hosmer; 1848, David Nuten; 1849-50, William H. Goodwin; 1850-51, D. D. Buck; 1852-53, I. H. Kellogg; 1854-55, T. B. Hudson; 1856-57, John Haines; 1858-59, S. Van Benschoten; 1860, D. D. Buck; 1861-62, T. Stacey; 1863-64, H. P. Jarvis; 1865-67, William Manning; 1868-70, John Raines; 1870-71, T. B. Hudson; 1873-74, William Jones; 1875-76, Thomas H. Youngman.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian society of Lyons had its organization before this century. In pursuance of a call issued December 10, 1799, at a meeting held January 2, 1800, at the house of John Riggs, Evert Van Wickle and Samuel Neil-

son having been appointed returning officers, John Taylor, John Perrine, and John Van Wickle, Sr., were chosen to act as trustees for a Presbyterian church, to be established in the district of Sodus, and town of Lyons. A leader among these was John Perrine, in whose barn religious services were held, he himself often presiding and reading sermons. Occasionally a minister from an older settlement spent the Sabbath with the society. Among these were the Rev. Mr. Merrill, of Junius, and the Rev. William Clark, later of Huron.

The need of a meeting-house increased. The store-house on the corner of Broad street, one of three framed buildings in the place, was secured, and moved upon a lot set apart for gospel purposes. Services were of irregular character; sometimes, but rarely, there was public preaching, till October 23, 1809. On this day "The First Presbyterian church" was organized by the Rev. John Lindsley as a missionary from the general assembly. The church was composed of twenty-two members,—twelve males, ten females. They were John and Mary Perrine, John and Anna Gault, William and Abigail Alfred, Henry Pitcher, Lydia, wife of Lawrence Hessinger, Matthew Clarke, John, John R., and Simon Van Wickle, Peter and Anna Perrine, John Riggs, Thomas and Margaret Peacock, William and Nelly Patten, Anna, wife of Ezekiel Price, and Abraham and Mary Romeyn. On October 27 John Perrine and Abraham Romeyn were chosen elders of the church. Rev. John Stuart, a Scotchman, who dwelt near Seneca Falls, was supplied mainly for a year or two. In October, 1811, Rev. Francis Pomeroy was with the society, and soon after began regular ministerial labor with the young church. On June 29, 1814, he was installed by the presbytery of Geneva as pastor. At this time sixty-one persons had been received into church membership, of whom fifty-three were reported as members at a subsequent meeting of the presbytery. In February, 1816, the membership had increased to eighty-one. Mr. Pomeroy was dismissed February 1, 1825, and began labor at East Palmyra. He returned to Lyons, where he spent the remainder of his days.

The name of the society was changed in 1821 to its present title. The building began to be too small for the congregation, and in September, 1823, it was resolved that "this society will endeavor to build a meeting-house, and that the trustees circulate subscriptions for that purpose." After some controversy, it was determined finally, at a meeting held February, 1824, "that the site for the meeting-house be on the public square west of Broad street." Funds were raised, and at an adjourned meeting, held February 17, 1824, the trustees were instructed "to build a meeting-house that will cost not less than three thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars."

The edifice must have been completed in 1825, for at the annual meeting the old church was ordered to be sold, and Jonas Parker and Lyman Leach were appointed "tithing-men to keep order in the church in time of worship." After an interval of eight months, the Rev. Lucas Hubbell was, on September 21, 1825, constituted pastor. He was fluent and easy in delivery, and his sermons were carefully written. In 1826-27 twenty-one persons were added to the church, and thirty-seven the year succeeding. Powerful religious revivals swept over western New York, and in 1831-32 resulted in adding one hundred and thirty-two to the membership, all but seven on confession. In 1834 there were thirty-four more added. Mr. Hubbell's ministry with this church lasted fourteen years. After being five months without a pastor, the Rev. Ira Ingraham was, on March 10, 1840, installed over the church. His ministry was prosperous. Large additions were received, and in 1844 the church reported three hundred and ninety-six members,—its maximum number at any one time. Mr. Ingraham spent the last months of his life in Geneva, where he died in 1864. He was regularly dismissed April 26, 1848, and on December 13 of the same year the Rev. Charles Hawley was constituted pastor. The subject of a new church edifice was mooted. A division of opinion existed between the country and the village portions of the society as to the site, the former strenuous for the old spot, the latter for one more central. The present site was chosen; an edifice was begun in March, 1849, and finished within a year. Deacon Taft and Thompson Harrington were prominently active in this work. After a pastorate of a little more than eight years, Dr. Hawley was, on September 30, 1857, dismissed at his own request, that he might accept a call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church in Auburn. The Rev. William N. McHarg commenced his labors April 1, 1858, and was installed October 19 of the same year. His sermons were carefully prepared, full of thought, and of high order. He was dismissed, at his own request, to enter upon the duties of a professorship in Hamilton College. The Rev. Horatio Woodward Brown began his work here in March, 1863. After a service of two years he left, much to the regret of the congregation, and is now pastor of the Second Presbyterian church at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. His successor was Rev. Samuel B. Bell, D.D., a previous resident of California. He came to Lyons from New York in 1866. A noontday daily union prayer-meeting was continued during the seven years of his ministry. A great revival followed, which added about one hundred to the church. The owners of pews released their titles to the church during this period. Dr. Bell

continued as pastor until July, 1873, and is now pastor of the Congregational church in Mansfield, Ohio. Rev. A. A. Wood, D.D., the present pastor, began his labors with the church on the first Sabbath of November, 1873, and was installed by the presbytery on December 19 following. Since organization there have been received into the church one thousand two hundred and seventy members, of whom about two hundred are now connected with the society. Under the ministry of Rev. Pomeroy the additions were one hundred and sixty-seven, with Rev. Hubbell three hundred and nine, under Rev. Ingraham one hundred and eighty-seven, under Dr. Hawley one hundred and thirty-three, under Rev. McHarg eighty-five, under Rev. Brown twenty, and under Dr. Bell one hundred and seventy-eight,—an average of twenty-five per year. The ruling elders of the church have been as follows: John Perrine and Abraham Romyen, ordained October 29, 1809; Robert Barkley, Abner Brown, and John Roy, July 3, 1813; John Gilbert, Jonas Parker, and Lewis Jessup, March, 1817; Thomas Burnett and Daniel R. Roselle, August 1, 1819; Newell Taft and Farnham White, August 7, 1824; Jesse Smith, 1838; Columbus Croul, Daniel Van Etten, Harvey Geer, and Bartlett R. Rogers, January 31, 1841; Jacob Leach and Stephen H. Hartman, July 6, 1845; Albert B. Leach, February 4, 1855; Geo. G. Wickson and James T. Wisner, chosen October 5, 1860; Stephen D. Van Wickle, Newell T. Vanderbilt, C. Clarkson Smith, and George W. Getman, December 19, 1873. The elders now in office are John Gilbert, Columbus Croul, Bartlett R. Rogers, George G. Wickson, Stephen D. Van Wickle, Newell T. Vanderbilt, C. Clarkson Smith, and George W. Getman. One of the board of trustees, Joseph M. Demmon, continued as such for thirty-eight years. The present board consists of John Bradley, Charles Ennis, R. J. Patterson, Henry Teachout, A. M. Leach, and W. T. Tinsley. The chorister for almost forty years has been Henry Teachout.

GRACE CHURCH.

Services of the Episcopal church were celebrated in Lyons from 1820 to 1825 by a missionary, who officiated also at Geneva, Sodus, and Pultneyville. The first organization of a society in Lyons occurred August 14, 1826, under care of Rev. John A. Clark. Thomas Forbes and James Aggett were chosen wardens, and William H. Adams, John Adams, J. B. Pierce, Henry Ferington, Benjamin Raney, Joseph Hall, Graham H. Chapin, and Alexander Hays vestrymen. This organization was regularly incorporated, on August 25 following, as "St. Paul's Church." Services were continued by Rev. John A. Clark from 1825 to 1828. After 1828, records are silent regarding the society. Some of the officers in this parish again appear, eleven years later, at reorganization.

On August 13, 1838, a meeting was held in the court-house, and a parish was organized under title of "Grace Church, Lyons." Richard Bushnell and James Aggett were elected wardens, and W. H. Adams, J. Adams, R. H. Foster, G. C. Kingman, W. H. Lacy, H. Jameson, J. H. Towar, and D. McDonald vestrymen. The Rev. Samuel Cooke, then just in orders, was elected rector. Mr. (now Dr.) Cooke is at present rector of St. Bartholomew's church, New York. The lot now owned by the parish was procured and donated on condition of its exclusive use for an Episcopal church. Plans were procured, and there was erected what, for that time, was a remarkable building, both as regards style and solidity.

It was constructed of stone, and during the year 1840 was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. W. H. De Lancey, D.D., Bishop of western New York. In his convention report he speaks of the new church as one of the best and most substantial in his diocese. Gothic architecture was then, in this country, in its infancy. Trinity church, New York, assisted the parish by a donation of two thousand dollars. The church has been enlarged, but the building then erected, save the west wall, still stands in perfect preservation. Rev. Mr. Cooke remained until September, 1843. During this period of five years the following named took prominent part in the affairs of Grace church: Hiram Mann, M.D., A. D. Polhamus, W. N. Cole, J. L. Jones, R. N. Armes, A. J. Hovey, L. B. Pierce, George K. Perrine, D. Watrous, and Hon. Ambrose Spencer, well known as chief justice of New York.

In November, 1843, following the resignation of Mr. Cooke, the Rev. Montgomery Schuyler was elected rector, and continued till June, 1845. In November following, Rev. W. H. A. Bissell, now Bishop of Vermont, was chosen rector, and continued a faithful pastor of the people for three years, when he resigned to take charge of Trinity church, Geneva. In January, 1849, the first steps were taken towards the erection of a parsonage, by a donation of four hundred dollars for that purpose by Abram E. M. Cook. Rev. Mr. Wardwell, as rector, continued a year and a half. In 1850, the building now in use was purchased for a parsonage, and at a subsequent period was enlarged. Rev. George M. Hills became rector in April, 1851, and was succeeded, July, 1853, by Rev. W. A. Fiske, who continued till July, 1859.

The congregation had so increased as to require an enlargement of the church.

This was done by adding twenty-five feet to the length of the nave and the building of a chancel, seventeen by twenty-five feet, at several thousand dollars' expense. Stained-glass windows were placed in the chancel, and substituted in the nave for those of ordinary glass put in when the church was erected. The addition nearly doubled the seating capacity, and more than doubled the size. The Rev. Sidney Wilbur was the next rector, and remained two years. During his rectorship civil war raged. Very warm feeling was evinced because Mr. Wilbur refused to allow a flag to be placed upon the church tower. The result was his resignation in October, 1861. Rev. W. W. Montgomery, a grandson of Bishop White, was called to be rector, and remained five years. During this time the organ was moved from the gallery to its place near the chancel, and gas was introduced, at five hundred dollars' expense.

Rev. William H. Williams, the present rector, was first called in March, 1857, and remained rector two years, when he resigned and took charge of a parish in Connecticut. About three months subsequently he was recalled to be rector, and again accepted the charge. During the last eight years the windows have been improved, and two large and costly memorial-windows added,—one erected to the memory of Dr. Hiram Mann and family; the other by Hon. D. W. Parshall, in memory of his father and mother (Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Parshall, who were among the first settlers of Palmyra) and other members of his family. The church also contains two tablets, to the memory of Hon. Ambrose Spencer, chief justice of New York, and John Adams, a prominent merchant of Lyons, and one of the founders of the parish and church. The warming apparatus has been changed, slate roof has superseded the shingle roof, solid stone steps lead to the tower, and the interior has been beautifully decorated in colors. The present officers of the parish are—Dennis McDonald and Aaron Benson, wardens; W. D. Perrine, D. W. Parshall, V. R. Richmond, D. S. Chamberlin, M.D., S. C. Redgrave, A. H. Towar, G. W. Cramer, Clark Mason, vestrymen.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF LYONS.

A council was called on October 30, 1833, which resulted in the formation of a society in the village of Lyons from a previously-existing society, of whose history we are ignorant. The society had gained considerable strength, as at reorganization twenty-two brethren and thirty-six sisters gave in their names as members. Elders Norton and Barrett were present, and from the records of Henry Jones, the church clerk, we learn that these elders were invited to preach to the society. Elder Morly, pastor of the Baptist church at Clyde, was present subsequently, by invitation, to administer the ordinance of the Lord's Supper. The meetings were held at a school-house in the east part of the village, at Masonic Hall, at the court-house, and, finally, in a church building of their own, located on William street. Elder Hosford was engaged as pastor in 1834, and the Ripley house secured as a parsonage. On December 5, 1835, pursuant to legal notice, a meeting was held in the school-house, and organized by choosing J. D. Hosford and Denison Cara to preside. An organization was effected, and the following named were elected trustees: Nathaniel Mead, John Mitchell, Moses Austin, Cullen Foster, and Hugh Jameson. In 1840 efforts were begun at building, and in time a good brick church was erected. Elder Burlingame was employed during a portion of this period,—his predecessor being Elder Baker. Justus Ark was a temporary supply and received a call to remain, and in March, 1858, became settled as pastor, and remained till 1860, when he resigned and withdrew. Elder William Putnam served the society until the breaking out of the civil war, when he went as chaplain to the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment. On his return he again ministered to the church, from which he ultimately withdrew. The society proving unable to pay the salary required to maintain a pastor, and their church becoming in need of repairs, it was decided to rent the building to the Disciples for a term of years. The society holds regular meetings, but practically has temporarily suspended.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH AT LYONS

was organized on July 18, 1830, at their usual place of holding service, Kreger's school-house. There were nineteen members, among whom were Jacob Kreiss, George Frey, B. Ganz, Michael Stull, Peter Hill, Jr., Michael Strohm, and John Stamm,—the last five having been elected members on January 1, 1831. Meetings were originally held in the school-house named, then in the court-house till the erection of a church building on Broad street, on land now occupied by the shop of Deacon Gilbert. This house was a frame one, and was built in 1832, the committee being Philip and Dietrich Elhardt and Lewis Studer. In 1849 the society bought the brick church owned by the Presbyterians, and have it yet in use. It was thoroughly repaired in 1875, and a basement built beneath, wherein the Sabbath-school is held. The Sabbath-school was commenced in 1848, and now enrolls nearly two hundred members. The pastor is the superintendent. The membership of the society is one hundred and sixty. The first pastor,

D. Willers, continued to serve the society till 1835. We have then the following succession: J. J. Beilharz, 1835-37; P. H. Denner, 1838-51; C. A. Ebert, 1852-56; Thomas Huschmann and Cusine, from 1856-58; C. Berger in 1859; C. H. Thompson, from 1860-64; F. L. Schoeppe, from March, 1864, to December, 1867; J. Schmalzl, from 1868 to April, 1870; and, from 1870 till the present time, Charles G. Manz.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL.

The German church of the "Evangelical Association of North America" at Lyons had its formal beginning in 1835, during which year it was organized at the house of George Stoetzel, on William street, by the Rev. M. F. Mees, of the East Pennsylvania Conference. The following-named persons were there received as members of this church, and constituted the first class or society, viz.: George H. and Saloma Ramige, Michael and Rosina Faulstich, George and Dorothea Stoetzel, George and Catharine Humbert, George and Barbara Ramige, and Philip Lang. Occasional itinerants preached at the village, till Henry Stoetzel came from New Jersey to visit his brother George at Lyons. The former had been converted to the Methodist church belief, and licensed by them as an exhorter, and was one of the leading persons in founding this church. He later became prominent in the East Pennsylvania Conference, and now, superannuated, resides at Allentown, Pennsylvania. The church met strong opposition for a continued period from German people, to whom its tenets savored much of revolution. During the first ten years, from 1835 to 1845, there was preaching by the Reverends M. F. Mees, J. Kehr, J. Riegel, P. Henneberger, Christian Hummel, M. Lehn, D. Fisher, M. Sindlinger, Christian Holl, and Fr. Kroecker. In the summer of 1840 the first German camp-meeting was held east of Lyons, on the farm of Joseph Cole, now owned by Michael Claus. The Rev. John M. Sindlinger, presiding elder, had charge of the meeting. Since then camp-meetings have been held in 1847, 1848, 1869, and 1870. The society held services in dwellings of members, in the basement of the old Methodist Episcopal church, at the centre building, and at the old school-house on Pearl street, opposite the German Lutheran church. In this school-house the first regular meeting was held, in January, 1844, to consider the subject of building a house of worship. Rev. Wm. Mentz was elected chairman and C. Young secretary. Soon after the building now owned and used by the Catholics was bought, seated, and fitted up for church purposes. At a meeting held February 5, 1844, the following were elected trustees: Louis Schneider, Henry Miller, Fred. Hamm, Michael Faulstich, and Philip Althen. The society was then incorporated, as above indicated. This church prospered well. A Sabbath-school was started in 1845 with twenty scholars, Daniel Rodenbach and Philip Althen being the first superintendents.

Increased numbers created a necessity for a larger building. A lot was purchased of James and Rhoda Agett, on the corner of Spencer and Hawley streets, for five hundred dollars, and soon after the corner-stone was laid. The building committee were Ph. Althen and John Young, and carried the work on rapidly. The old building was sold during the summer, and in December the new church was dedicated to divine service by Bishop Joseph Long. The house is of stone and brick; in size, thirty-eight by fifty-five feet; two stories; the lower, a room for Sabbath-school, the upper for assembly. The cost was six thousand dollars. A parsonage was erected in 1872, on the lot fronting Hawley street, and the church was thoroughly remodeled in 1875. During the winter of 1875 thirty-eight joined the church. The membership is now one hundred and sixty-five. The Sabbath-school numbers eighty. The following have served in the order given as ministers in this church: Levi Jacoby, Wm. Mentz, Peter Alles, Theobald Schneider, Werner Oetzel, David Fisher, August Klein, George Rott, Solomon Weber, John Schaaf, A. Stoebe, Adolph Miller, John Grenzebach, Philip J. Miller, Jacob Siegrist, Levi Jacoby, Michael Lehn, Andrew Holzswarth, Adam Schlenk, David Fisher, and Michael Pfützing, present pastor.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

This organization is connected with a religious body which by the last census stands fourth in membership among Protestant denominations in the United States. The first movement towards a church in Lyons occurred in the fall of 1869, when Miss Addie Clapp gathered and sustained a Sunday-school, which became prosperous. About the same time sermons were preached by W. A. Belding, of Troy, A. B. Chamberlain and J. C. Goodrich, of Auburn, and W. J. Lathrop, of South Butler. The school was held and the services attended in the Baptist church, then vacant. At a meeting held at Tonawanda in September, 1874, the New York Christian Missionary Society, learning that it could be done, directed the board to obtain the lease of the Baptist church for the term of five years for the sum of five hundred dollars, to be laid out in repairs. Nearly double the amount was expended in refitting the house. Dr. Belding as agent supervised the repairs, and on December 18, 1874, the church was reopened, and A. B. Chamberlin, of

Auburn, preached the sermon on that occasion. A number of members of the old Baptist church formed the nucleus of a later organization. On April 1, 1875, Dr. Belding was relieved by A. S. Hale, the present pastor. On April 16, 1876, a church was formally organized, with an enrollment of thirty persons.

A Sunday-school exists in connection with this church. It was formed in 1875, and, under the superintendence of the pastor, has at present, including the Bible-class, eight teachers and fifty scholars.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH (CATHOLIC)

is of recent origin and of rapid growth. The first mass in this locality was held at the house of James Ford, resident a quarter of a mile from the village. Fathers Killbride and Towhay were the first priests to hold service in the town of Lyons. There were in July, 1850, but few families, and only occasionally were the benefits of clergy enjoyed. The house of James Jourdan was the early place of meeting. The house used by the German Methodists was purchased of them in 1850. It is located on Butternut street. Joseph Weasel and Michael Welch were at Lyons on several occasions. Fathers Welch, James Purcell, John Constance, Leddy, Fitzpatrick, McNabb, and John P. Stewart were here at varying periods. It was on April 20, 1869, that the church was legally incorporated by Bishop J. McQuaid, James M. Early, vicar-general of Rochester diocese, Rev. John P. Stewart, and two lay members, Patrick Miles and John O'Keefe. Following Rev. Stewart came Peter O'Connell, who in 1874 gave place to Rev. Charles L. M. Rimmels, the present pastor. Time has been divided with other localities, and Rev. Rimmels divides his time at Lyons and Newark. From a few families, the church has increased till it numbers nearly three hundred persons, and is in a prosperous state.

The State census of 1875 shows that the church property of Lyons aggregates a valuation of \$140,000. Seating capacity of churches, 3730 persons. Average attendance each Sunday, 1855; regular communicants, 1290; salary of the clergy, \$7900. The church records show that the total number of Sabbath-school scholars in the several churches is 740, with an average attendance of 523; number of teachers is 91; number of volumes in libraries, 2273. The M. E. Sabbath-school has a fund, independent of the support of the church, of \$1333, known as the "Rooke Fund," the interest of which is annually expended in the purchase of books for its two libraries.

BUSINESS INTERESTS OF LYONS.

The following is a fair exhibit of the trade and commerce of Lyons at the present time, manufactures excepted:

BUSINESS.	FIRMS.	CAPITAL.	ANNUAL SALES.
Books, etc.	J. H. Rudd.	\$4,000	\$6,000
Jewelry	D. K. Perrine, M. L. Failing, B. Beachman.	18,000	20,000
Drugs and medicines.	M. A. Huff, H. Billenbeck, J. A. Allen & Bro., and G. W. Getman.	22,500	44,000
Clothing.	Daniel Moran, Strauss & Stultz, Jas. H. Pell, Philip Althen, and L. Holtz.	26,000	80,000
Groceries, etc.	E. B. Price & Son, G. M. Hattler, A. Fries & Son, A. M. Medbery, E. G. Leonard, George Hartnagle, J. P. Schneider, M. A. Huff, Geo. Mertz, W. H. Rooker, J. T. De Golyer, G. W. Getman, Geo. Hahn, C. Wolf, John Puls, Clark Bartlett, and W. W. Sanford.	26,100	163,000
Lumber	S. Marshall & Son, Jas. Forfar, Wm. C. Robinson.	75,000	
Bread, cake, and confectionery.	G. F. Miller and Peter Rapp.	3,000	15,000
Meat, etc.	Joseph Fehr, Geo. Lauster, Phil. Eich, Jas. Weller, Lauster & Wickson, E. P. Webster, and William Klein.	8,700	40,000
Boots and shoes.	H. Wisner, Dan't Engel, J. Van Auker, Chas. Tice, Henry Baltz, Theo. Boudier.	20,000	42,000
Harness	John Knoblock, Wm. Zwelling, John Stratton, Jas. Finch, and E. D. Miller.	4,500	6,000
Agricultural impl'ts.	F. C. Zimmerlin, Classen, Schlee & Bro.	22,000	20,000
Millinery	Mrs. E. C. Cosart, Mrs. Swan, Mrs. M. A. Carman, Mrs. Nichols, Miss D. Vaughan, Miss Driscoll, Misses Forsyth & Jones.	7,000	15,000
Coal	S. Marshall & Son, G. Crumer, James Forfar.	15,000	23,000
Dry goods.	E. G. Leonard, G. M. Hattler, Rodenbach & Guoker, R. J. Patterson, Geo. Mertz, Geo. Hartnagle, Jacob P. Schneider.	49,500	171,000
Hardware	Rensen & Redgrave, Wm. Kroutzer, Wickie & Son, John H. Bourne.	39,000	80,000
Hats, caps, and furs.	H. G. Dickerson & Son, Hiram Hovey.	22,000	24,000
Furniture and undertaking.	John Gilbert, Boehmter & Son, Bohiem & Son.	12,000	15,000
Hotels.	Graham House, Powell & Son.	18,000	
	Congress Hall, N. A. Langdon.	18,000	
	Exchange Hotel, A. Walrath.	5,000	
	Star's Hotel, C. W. Knapp.	10,000	
	National Hotel, Lewis Deuchler.	6,000	
	Globe House, Daniel Messmer.	4,000	
Photographs, etc.	C. H. Ravell.	4,000	4,500
Livery, etc.	A. H. Towar, Bennett & Wannaker, Harvey Case.	15,000	
Nurseries, fruit, & wine.	Dr. E. W. Sylvester, Rogers Bros., Wm. Bridgman, C. Poll (exclusively wine).	29,200	15,000
Insurance.	G. W. Cramer & Son, John W. Van Etten, Chas. Ellis (aggregate capital of companies represented, \$119,500,000).		
Aggregate		\$483,500	\$783,500

SOLDIERS RECORD FOR LYONS.

Appleman, Adam, 22d Cavalry. Enlisted 1863; discharged 1865.
 Arbogast, Philip, Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Alice, Edward, 27th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861; died of wounds August, 1862.
 Adams, George A., 11th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Adams, A. D., captain, 27th Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; pro. to colonel; disch. May, 1863.
 Allen, George, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Allen, Andrew, 1st V. Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Andrews, Jacob C., 8th Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Allen, Willard, 9th Heavy Artillery; discharged 1865.
 Allen, Jacob, 160th Infantry; discharged 1865.
 Albaugh, John, 1st, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Albaugh, John, 2d, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Albaugh, James, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Armstrong, Thomas, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Adams, Lewis, 27th Infantry.
 Allen, Edward, 27th Infantry.
 Althen, Charles, 27th Infantry.
 Allen, Willard T., 27th Infantry.
 Barnhart, Michael, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Burst, John.
 Bennett, Adolphus, 194th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged May, 1865.
 Belden, William C., 27th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; promoted to lieutenant; discharged 1863.
 Belden, George M., 27th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; pro. to sergeant; disch. May, 1863.
 Bennett, George S.
 Bourne, Thomas, Jr.
 Bellingier, Samuel, 22d Cavalry. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Baker, Talman G., Company D, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Baker, Hudson T., Company D, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Betts, Thomas, 22d Cavalry. Enlisted October, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Belden, Henry W., 22d Cavalry. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Bourne, James, 27th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; promoted to sergeant; discharged 1863.
 Buell, Jesse M., Navy. Enlisted April, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Bates, George W., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted October, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Birdsall, George, 98th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1861; discharged September, 1862.
 Berry, David. Enlisted August, 1861; discharged 1864.
 Brundage, Abram E., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Brown, Henry W., 27th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged May, 1863.
 Barton, Lewis, sergeant, 138th Inf. Enlisted September, 1862; pro. to lieutenant; disch. 1865.
 Belden, S. W., 2d lieutenant, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; killed April 2, 1865.
 Brown, Frederick, 111th Inf. Enlisted August, 1864; died in Salisbury prison Dec. 1864.
 Brink, Chester, 27th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861; died in prison August, 1862.
 Burke, Michael, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Brown, Byron, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Bullock, Nathan, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Bourne, Joseph, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Boyst, John, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Berkley, Frederick, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Burt, William, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Bowman, (George W.), 9th Artillery.
 Boas, George G., 9th Artillery.
 Bowman, Jacob, 9th Artillery.
 Prower, Rowlands, 22d Cavalry.
 Boggs, William S., 22d Cavalry.
 Burke, James, 111th Infantry.
 Bloomer, William S., Company F, 98th Infantry; re-enlisted.
 Bovee, George, Company I, 98th Infantry; re-enlisted.
 Bovee, Herman, 94th Infantry; re-enlisted.
 Bowman, Robert J., 8th Artillery.
 Brown, O. J., 8th Artillery.
 Bovee, Edward, Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Bennett, Wesley, Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Bovee, William H., Company K, 138th Infantry.
 Carpenter, O. B., lieutenant, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted Sept., 1862; killed October 19, 1864.
 Croul, James L., 160th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Coldmorning, Fred, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Crager, Theodore, 111th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Clump, Theodore, 22d Cavalry. Enlisted November, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Clump, George, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Crawford, A., 25th Infantry. In service one year.
 Clapp, Henry, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Carlson, Michael, 160th Infantry. Enlisted 1864; discharged 1865.
 Cavinder, John E., 57th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Cavinder, Alvin T. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Crannell, Almeron, 27th Infantry.
 Carle, Simeon, Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Croul, Peter, Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Cole, R. S., 2d lieutenant, Company K, 138th Infantry.
 Carpenter, Orin B., orderly sergeant, Company K, 138th Infantry.
 Canney, Patrick, 111th Infantry.
 Courtwright, Alfred S., Company I, 98th Infantry; re-enlisted.
 Conner, James, 94th Infantry.
 Coventry, Marcus, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Clark, Lewis, 9th Artillery.
 Clark, M., 9th Artillery.
 Carpenter, Charles A., 9th Artillery.
 Callinhoun, Conrad, 9th Artillery.
 Chapman, George, 111th Infantry.
 Dunning, Henry, 2d Mounted Rifles. Enlisted January, 1864; pro. to corp.; discharged 1865.

Dawes, E., 138th Infantry; discharged 1865.
 Dawes, Peter, 160th Infantry; discharged 1865.
 Dawes, George, Company D, 111th Infantry; promoted; eighteen months in service.
 Diffy, J. P., 57th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1861; promoted; killed at Wilderness.
 Delavan, Charles, 22d Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Denler, Z. Enlisted August, 1863; promoted; discharged 1865.
 Durkee, James, 27th Infantry. Enlisted 1861; discharged 1863.
 Dunn, Harrison, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Darron, Samuel, 27th Infantry. Enlisted June, 1861; discharged August, 1864.
 Dennison, John, 91st Infantry. Enlisted February, 1862.
 Dennison, George, 91st Infantry. Enlisted February, 1862.
 Dennison, William N. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Dwinell, Roderick, 111th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Depew, Warren, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Dunbar, Levi H., eighth corporal, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Dean, John, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Davis, Edwin G., Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Dunning, E. P., Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Dunn, Homer C., Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Dailey, E. K., 9th Artillery.
 Dean, Joseph M., 9th Artillery.
 Dolinslaughter, Peter, 94th Infantry; re-enlisted.
 Derry, Alfred, 2d Mounted Rifles.
 Demming, Henry C., 2d Mounted Rifles.
 Durkee, S., 22d Cavalry.
 Dobbs, Dewitt C., 22d Cavalry.
 Dunning, H. R., 22d Cavalry.
 Depew, Ira, 22d Cavalry.
 Dibble, Ezra, 27th Infantry.
 Dunn, Charles, 27th Infantry.
 Dunn, Gibson, 27th Infantry.
 Durkee, Robert M., 27th Infantry.
 Dwinell, Myron H., 27th Infantry.
 Dreyer, Lewis, sixth corporal, Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Dwier, J., Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Ensley, Joseph S., 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed October 19, 1864.
 Ellis, James H., Company D, 138th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed July 9, 1864.
 Englehardt, Henry, 192d Infantry. Enlisted April, 1865.
 Eames, John E., 27th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged April, 1863.
 Enslee, William G., 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Ellis, Clark C., 27th Infantry. Enlisted 1861.
 Ellison, James, 27th Infantry. Enlisted 1861.
 Eichenland, Wich, Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Everhart, Joseph J., Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Ellis, John L., 9th Artillery.
 Fricker, George, 160th Infantry. Enlisted 1862; killed at Winchester, September, 1864.
 French, George, 3d Light Artillery. Enlisted August, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Frank, Adolph, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Fitzpatrick, V., 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Ford, Charles.
 Fingleton, John, 27th Infantry. Enlisted December, 1862; promoted; discharged 1865.
 Fose, Philip. Enlisted 1862; discharged 1865.
 Freeland, Nicholas B., 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Freeland, William, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted 1863.
 Francisco, George M., 111th Infantry. Enl'd September, 1864; prom. to sergeant; disch. 1865.
 Fitzgerald, Edward, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Filom, John W., Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Fuchs, Philip F., Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Fish, David, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Finch, John F., Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Foster, George.
 Fauth, William, 22d Cavalry.
 Fingleton, James, 22d Cavalry.
 Finch, William.
 Frazier, Hiram, Company I, 98th Infantry.
 Fishback, J. G., corporal, Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Finch, Benjamin, Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Francisco, B., Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Failing, John F., Company K, 138th Infantry.
 Gantner, Jacob, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864.
 Gilkey, Giles, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Gray, John.
 Gurnee, Jonas, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Gurnes, Samuel, 22d Cavalry; discharged 1865.
 Garret, John, 27th Infantry; discharged 1865.
 Gordon, Morris, 9th Heavy Artillery.
 Gaul, Charles L., corporal, 27th Infantry. Enlisted 1861.
 Goodrich, Melville W., orderly sergeant, 27th Infantry. Enlisted 1861.
 Green, C., Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Green, Isaac, Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Giddings, J. E., Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Gantz, Frank, Company I, 98th Infantry.
 Guest, Joseph, 9th Artillery.
 Garrett, Wm. L., 9th Artillery.
 Guenther, Chas., 9th Artillery.
 Ganthner, Rudolph, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Geer, Harvey, Jr., Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Guenther, J. Q., 9th Artillery.
 Hutchings, A. J., 22d Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Hackriets, Robert, 160th Infantry.

HISTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

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Huestin, Jacob, 102d Infantry. Died May 1, 1865.
Hooker, Thos., 111th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died in Andersonville prison Aug. 27, 1864.
Harris, John, Navy.
Hunter, Robert, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1865.
Hecox, Franklin, 27th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1861; discharged 1863.
Harth, David, 75th Infantry. Enlisted June, 1862; discharged 1865.
Huff, Nelson, 22d Cavalry. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
Hoy, Robert, Company D, 111th Infantry.
Hill, William.
Heart, Wm., 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
Hillard, Thomas, 27th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1861; discharged 1865.
Hockwell, Richard, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1864; discharged 1865.
Hill, S. C., 22d Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1863; discharged September, 1864.
Holley, John M., Navy. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Hulbert, K. T., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted 1862.
Halbert, Geo., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted January, 1862; discharged January, 1865.
Hoetzel, Geo., Company D, 138th Infantry.
Hudson, Enos, Company D, 138th Infantry.
Hodges, Wm., Company D, 138th Infantry.
Heck, Wm., Company D, 138th Infantry.
Haskell, Darius, Company D, 138th Infantry.
Hanna, Jas. G., Company D, 138th Infantry.
Hard, Michael E., 9th Artillery.
Hughson, Geo. B., 22d Cavalry.
Hecox, Charles B., 22d Cavalry.
Hassleback, Simon, 22d Cavalry.
Hunter, Robert, 22d Cavalry.
Hill, Patrick, 111th Infantry.
Hodge, Frederick, 2d Mounted Rifles.
Hill, Sylvester P., 2d Mounted Rifles.
Hoffman, Jacob.
Hough, Nelson, 27th Infantry. Enlisted 1861.
Holmes, S. D., captain, Company D, 111th Infantry.
Hatchins, D. B., 1st corporal, Company D, 111th Infantry.
Hunt, A., Company D, 111th Infantry.
Hunter, T., Company D, 111th Infantry.
Hartman, Benj., Company D, 111th Infantry.
Ireland, Wm. W., 9th Artillery.
Jennings, Chas. H., 9th Artillery.
Kirby, Joseph.
Keys, Geo., 22d Cavalry. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
Keys, James, 22d Cavalry. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
Knollock, John, 27th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged April, 1863.
Knowles, Henry P., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1863; promoted to captain.
Klump, Geo., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Klump, Theodore, 22d Cavalry.
Keller, Jacob, 22d Cavalry.
Keefer, Francis M., 116th Infantry.
Knoblock, John, 27th Infantry. Enlisted 1861.
Kearin, Mich.
Knapp, Hiram M., Company D, 138th Infantry.
Lidinger, Joseph, 50th Engineers. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Littell, Robert, 22d Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1863; discharged 1865.
Layton, Nelson G., sergeant. Enlisted November, 1861; promoted; discharged 1864.
Layton, Hiram, sergeant. Enlisted October, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Layton, John, Jr., corporal, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Lyon, Chas., capt., Co. D, 138th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; trans. to 9th H. Art.; disch. 1864.
Law, Wm., 138th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Lake, Charles A., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted July, 1863; discharged 1865.
Lake, Henry, Jr., cavalry. Enlisted July, 1863; discharged 1865.
Leach, Edward, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
Livingston, Geo., 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Lake, Ephraim M., 27th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged 1863.
Lake, Wm., 9th Heavy Artillery. Discharged 1865.
Leahy, Daniel, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; promoted; died of wound 1865.
Lawrence, Raymond D., 27th Infantry.
Lehner, George, 27th Infantry.
Lemmon, John, 27th Infantry.
Larue, James H., third corporal, Company D, 111th Infantry.
Lamson, D. W., Company D, 111th Infantry.
Lemmon, Elias S., Company D, 138th Infantry.
Lowe, William, Company D, 138th Infantry.
Leroy, Isaac, Company D, 138th Infantry.
Lattimer, Charles W., 9th Artillery.
Lawless, Samuel A., 22d Cavalry.
Lester, Wayne M., 111th Infantry.
Langdon, Alfred, 2d Mounted Rifles.
Leach, Charles L., 2d Mounted Rifles.
Mitzger, Frederick, 27th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1864; killed at Malvern Hill.
Myers, Frederick, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
Merrick, Lewis, 138th Infantry. Discharged 1865.
McMath, William, sergt., 160th Inf. Enlisted Dec., 1862; pro. to lieut.; disch. Dec., 1864.
Mills, John, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862.
McCumber, Charles, Jr., 111th Artillery. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted; disch. 1865.
McCumber, Eugene, 14th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted November, 1863; discharged 1865.
Mansfield, William, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
McVicar, John D., 27th Infantry. Promoted; two years in service.
McElwain, Edward, Navy. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
Mallory, A. S., Navy. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Miller, Jacob, 9th Heavy Artillery. Discharged 1865.

Munn, Hiram L., corporal, Company D, 138th Infantry.
McDonald, William, Company D, 138th Infantry.
McDowell, Charles, Company D, 138th Infantry.
McDowell, David, Company D, 138th Infantry.
Mastin, Theodore D., Company D, 138th Infantry.
Mahoney, James, Company D, 138th Infantry.
McElwain, William A.
Morgan, Israel, 9th Artillery.
Moors, William H., 9th Artillery.
McNamara, Dennis, 9th Artillery.
Martens, Adolph, 27th Infantry.
Miller, Otto, 27th Infantry.
Moor, H. S., 1st Lieutenant, Company D, 111th Infantry.
McOmber, C. L., Company D, 111th Infantry.
Miller, George, Company F, 98th Infantry.
McCall, Peter, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died March, 1863.
Nolte, Charles, 9th Infantry. Enlisted December, 1861; discharged 1865.
Narkow, Charles, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged August, 1864.
Narkow, Frederick, 160th Inf. Enlisted Oct., 1862; died in Salisbury prison Jan. 28, 1865.
Newberry, E. W., Company D, 138th Infantry.
Omens, John G., 98th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1861.
Osburn, Frederick, 2d Heavy Artillery. Enlisted October, 1863; died October 4, 1864.
Ohmann, August, 57th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged 1864.
Overholt, Irving, 3d Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864.
Odell, Charles H., 27th Infantry. Enlisted 1861.
Ost, John, Company D, 138th Infantry.
Owens, —.
Pudney, Richard D., 27th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged 1865.
Pflug, Martin, Company D, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
Pflug, Jacob.
Payne, Nathan F. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
Perrine, Eugene D., sergeant, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; died Dec. 24, 1862.
Payne, Thomas, 160th Infantry. Discharged 1865.
Parish, Norman A., Company D, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; disch. 1865.
Porter, Nelson, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1864; died of wounds May 2, 1865.
Peer, Stephen, 22d Cavalry.
Phillips, Daniel, 94th Infantry. Re-enlisted.
Penoyer, Henry H., 10th Cavalry.
Perkins, John L., Company D, 138th Infantry.
Phillips, Charles A., Company D, 138th Infantry.
Porter, Henry, Company D, 138th Infantry.
Puffer, Charles.
Pulver, Jacob, 9th Artillery.
Quick, Theodore, 9th Artillery. Enlisted November, 1863; discharged 1865.
Quick, Charles, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Quinn, James, 111th Infantry.
Robinson, William, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted October, 1863; discharged 1865.
Robinson, Gideon, 27th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged April, 1863.
Rodenback, Jacob, 27th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged 1863.
Redgrove, C., 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1864.
Rompson, Douglass, Navy. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Rogers, Bartlet R., 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged September, 1863.
Rogers, John.
Rogers, Hiram, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged September, 1864.
Rogers, Lyman A., 98th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1861; died July 10, 1864.
Rogers, Luther S., 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Wilderness.
Ridder, Barney, 57th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1862; died September 14, 1864.
Reynolds, Thomas, 22d Cavalry. Discharged 1865.
Roys, B. W. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged 1865.
Roys, I. S., 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Ryan, Patrick, 160th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1864; discharged 1865.
Roys, Daniel W., Company D, 138th Infantry. En'd Aug., 1862; died in prison Feb. 11, 1865.
Richmond, Nathan, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
Reynolds, Silas, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Rogers, Charles E., 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died February 26, 1863.
Rooberg, William, 27th Infantry. Enlisted 1861.
Rooker, George C., 27th Infantry. Enlisted 1861.
Rooker, Henry, 27th Infantry. Enlisted 1861.
Rooker, William, corporal, 27th Infantry. Enlisted 1861.
Ridder, G., Company D, 111th Infantry.
Reniff, Garrett, Company D, 111th Infantry.
Rooker, John, corporal, Company D, 138th Infantry.
Roys, James S., Company D, 138th Infantry.
Riggs, Levi, Company D, 138th Infantry.
Ryan, Edward E., Company D, 138th Infantry.
Rinehart, Andrew, Company D, 138th Infantry.
Reynolds, James, Company D, 138th Infantry.
Reynolds, Aaron J., Company D, 138th Infantry.
Richardson, David, Company D, 138th Infantry.
Rick, Benjamin, 22d Cavalry.
Reynolds, Isaac, Company I, 98th Infantry.
Root, George, 75th Infantry.
Stoetly, Henry, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Staver, Byron, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
Sparks, Eli, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
Snitzel, John C., 160th Infantry. Discharged 1865.
Sterrett, Melvin B. Enlisted August, 1863; discharged 1865.
Sherwood, Edgar.
Sherwood, John, 76th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1863; discharged 1865.
Sharp, William W., Company D, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died October 6, 1862.

Sebring, Jacob, 160th Infantry. Discharged 1865.
 Soggs, William B., 22d Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Supplee, Thomas H., 13th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Sherman, Warren T., 160th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1862; discharged 1863.
 Smith, Frank, Company D, 111th Infantry. Enl'd August, 1862; discharged February, 1865.
 Setterlee, George, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864.
 Sailor, John. Enlisted August, 1861; discharged 1864.
 Segrist, Henry. Enlisted December, 1861.
 Smith, James A., 22d Cavalry.
 Smith, George N., 22d Cavalry.
 Sutphin, Benjamin B., 22d Cavalry.
 Studer, Frederick, 22d Cavalry.
 Stone, William H., 22d Cavalry.
 Sullivan, Timothy.
 Sebring, George, Company I, 98th Infantry.
 Short, Euos.
 Swilling, William, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Still, Frederick, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Shaw, John G., Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Seager, Asher, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Shean, George, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Spahr, Casper, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Spahr, George, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Smith, John T.
 Shepherd, O. M., 9th Artillery.
 Shattuck, William, 27th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Sherman, Lafayette, 27th Infantry. Enlisted 1861.
 Smith, William, 27th Infantry. Enlisted 1861.
 Swan, William, 27th Infantry. Enlisted 1861.
 Stacy, Manley T., corporal, Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Sebring, Ira, Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Spinning, W. W., Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Seager, Benjamin, third corporal, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Snyder, John L., fourth corporal, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Tollas, Amos.
 Taft, Edward P., 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Thornton, Mark H., Company D, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Taft, James W., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Troutman, George M., 27th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged May, 1863.
 Trumbull, Joseph. Discharged 1865.
 Thompson, Hiram, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1864.
 Talhurst, A., Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Tindall, Myron G., Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Tryon, Jay, 9th Artillery.
 Thorn, Samuel.
 Thorn, William, 22d Cavalry.
 Tipling, Thomas H., 111th Infantry.
 Phillips, Charles A., Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Powers, Lendell G., Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Pettys, Martin D., Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Pritchard, Allen B., Company K, 138th Infantry.
 Rich, Asa, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died April, 1865.
 Rouser, Frederick, 97th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Richards, William.
 Rogers, William W., 105th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1862; died Oct. 12, 1862, of wounds.
 Reynolds, Aaron B., Company D, 138th Infantry. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died April 23, 1864.
 Ringer, Myron, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Ringer, Alonzo, 111th Infantry. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged April, 1865.
 Ross, James, 9th Artillery; discharged 1865.
 Race, James, Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Rogers, Eli.
 Reynolds, Nathaniel G., 97th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Race, John, Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Ryan, Philip, Company K, 138th Infantry.
 Reed, John D., Company K, 138th Infantry.
 Reed, Hiram A., Company K, 138th Infantry.
 Sampson, J. C., 27th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged.
 Sherman, Samuel, 81st Infantry. Enlisted December, 1861; discharged.
 Stevens, John L., 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Sherman, Charles H., 9th Artillery. Enlisted 1864; discharged 1865.
 Stend, Joseph, 138th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged August, 1864.
 Snider, Paul, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Sweet, Alonzo, Company B, 111th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged April, 1864.
 Stead, Joseph, 128th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed in battle September, 1864.
 Simmons, Peter, 50th Engineers. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged June, 1865.
 Seaman, Joseph W., Lieut., 162d Infantry. Enlisted October, 1862; prom.; discharged 1865.
 Stevens, S., sergeant, Co. B, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged June, 1865.
 Stroeter, James M., 2d Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1861; discharged 1862.
 Sloan, William, 90th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Smith, Lewis B., 9th Artillery. Enlisted November, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Smith, Nehemiah B., 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged August, 1863.
 Sedon, David, Jr., 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Stickles, Robert, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Speed, Sylvester U., 148th Infantry. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Simmons, William, Navy. Enlisted October, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Sloan, Alfred, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Sickles, Frank, 8th Artillery. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Sickles, Charles, 51st Infantry. Enlisted Oct., 1862; died at Harper's Ferry August, 1864.
 Stowell, J., 111th Infantry. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Salisbury, Erastus, Ohio Regiment. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged.
 Scott, Jacob, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Saxton, Charles T., 90th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Sherman, Joshua, 111th Infantry. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged September, 1864.
 Streetmather, Michael, 31st Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged 1865.

Streetmather, Joseph, 47th Infantry. Enlisted February, 1865; discharged 1865.
 Sullivan, Michael, Company K, 138th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Wilderness.
 Snedaker, James W., 27th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; killed at Wilderness.
 Snedaker, Albert, 111th Inf. Enlisted Feb., 1864; died at Andersonville prison Aug., 1864.
 String, Silas C., 111th Infantry. Enlisted February, 1863; killed at Wilderness.
 Snider, William A., second lieutenant.
 Smith, John.
 Sherman, H.
 Smith, E. E.
 Stricklin, William.
 Selser, C.
 Schaub, Daniel.
 Smith, Milton.
 Stiles, Judson W., corporal, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Sullivan, Thomas, Company K, 138th Infantry.
 Stickles, D. H., Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Sager, Jacob, Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Smith, Allen, Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Smith, Nehemiah, Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Stead, Thomas, Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Stickles, Andrew, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Sweet, H. B., Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Servis, Howard, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Sherman, John, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Sampson, John W., Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Snider, John W., Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Stevens, W. L., Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Sebring, A., Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Still, Frederick, Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Thomas, John, 90th Infantry. Enlisted December, 1861; discharged January, 1863.
 Townsend, Wm., 111th Infantry. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died in Andersonville prison, 1864.
 Teats, Robert, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Traver, Robert, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Tripe, Henry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Taylor, Calvin, 22d Cavalry.
 Taylor, John, 22d Cavalry.
 Turnbell, Joseph R., 22d Cavalry.
 Thurston, Foster.
 Tipling, John, 160th Infantry. Enlisted 1862; discharged 1864.
 Ulter, Uriah, Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Voorhies, Geo. B., Co. D, 138th Inf. Enlisted September, 1862; promoted; discharged 1865.
 Van Vorst, Daniel. Discharged 1865.
 Van Marter, Charles, 3d Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Veer, Byron, 94th Infantry. Discharged 1865.
 Vaughn, James, 27th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Van Slyke, Dewitt. Enlisted July, 1861; discharged July, 1864.
 Van Marter, Jas. G., 22d Cavalry.
 Van Ness, John, 111th Infantry.
 Vickery, Jonathan W., Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Vanderbilt, Abram, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Van Inwagon, L., Company D, 138th Infantry.
 White, Henry R., 27th Infantry. Enlisted 1861.
 Williams, Alexander, major. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Willing, Joseph, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1864.
 Warren, Geo. H., 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Wilderness.
 Walrath, Geo. H., 27th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Winters, John.
 Weekman, Philip, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Winters, Charles, 22d Cavalry. In service one year.
 Westmiller, Geo., 111th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1864; died in Andersonville prison Dec., 1864.
 Williams, Lewis D., 2d corporal, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Wallace, John.
 Waters, Wm. W., Company D, 111th Inf. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged August, 1863.
 Welch, Michael. Enlisted 1861.
 Warner, Wm., 22d Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Walton, Thomas, 86th Infantry. Enlisted December, 1862; discharged December, 1865.
 Welch, David, 65th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Welch, Wm. T., 3d Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Whitbeck, Jacob, 2d Mounted Rifles. Enlisted August, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Westfall, David, 27th Infantry. Enlisted 1861.
 Wheeler, A. B., Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Wright, Benjamin, Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Waddell, J., Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Warner, Louis, Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Weden, Charles, Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Wood, Anson S., 1st lieutenant, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Watson, Jas. M.
 Whitney, Lewis, 14th Artillery.
 Westbrook, Charles, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Warr, Charles, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Way, David, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Woodard, David, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Woodruff, Isaac, Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Wells, Elisha D., Company D, 138th Infantry.
 Williams, Geo. W., Jr.
 Winters, Ernest, 9th Artillery.
 Whitney, Isaac, 9th Artillery.
 Wobey, Wm. Enlisted 1863; discharged 1865.
 Wobey, Porter. Enlisted 1863; discharged 1865.
 York, Thomas, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Yagel, Philip, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Young, Jacob, Company F, 98th Infantry.
 Young, Edmund, Company H, 138th Infantry.
 Zifull, Robert, 22d Cavalry.



JACOB LEACH.

The name of Jacob Leach, found on the class-book of the church, on the roll of Humanity Lodge, and wherever else mutual good-will and general advancement was promised, recalls one of Lyons' earliest and most worthy business men. His native State was Connecticut. He came in 1807 from Litchfield, his birth-place, to the village now known as Phelps. He had married Miss Sarah Bradley in early years, and brought her and two children to the west. In 1809 he came to Lyons and engaged in distilling, and also as a store-keeper. His clerk, Joseph M. Demmon, became his partner, and business was carried on under the firm-name of Leach & Demmon, in a frame building west of Congress Hall. The Erie canal being placed under contract, Mr. Leach engaged to complete a portion, and when that great work was finished his services were in demand in the State of Pennsylvania, where he took part in the improvement of her system of internal communication, in company with others of the old and experienced contractors of Lyons. The result proved advantageous, and contracts were highly remunerative. Interested in mills, he built on Mud creek a mill, which was burned about 1837, and rebuilt, in the year following, by him. He moved, during the spring of 1835, from what is now the Dwinelle property, a mile south of Lyons, to a large farm, previously the property of John Perrine and now principally owned by the Messrs. Hazen. After a residence here of some years, he returned, in 1842, to the village, and occupied the house on Church street, west of the court-house, and now owned by Mrs. Rice. Esquire Leach, as he was accustomed to be designated, was elected president of the Lyons bank, whose location was on the corner of Church and William streets. The institution had suffered through mismanagement, and it was hoped that the business ability possessed by Mr. Leach would once more give it stability, but it was too late, and in 1841 the bank failed and he became a heavy loser. The Erie canal was enlarged, and this public work gave Mr. Leach an opportunity to make good his losses. He took and completed several contracts. He was seventy years of age when, in company with Robert Ennis, he took the building of the section extending west from Perrine's hill to the poor-house lock. As a citizen, Mr. Leach was known to be of quiet disposition, upright in dealing with his fellow-men, and largely shared their confidence. His political proclivities were on the side of Democracy. In 1823 he was elected member of assembly from what was then Ontario county, and long held the office of justice of the peace. He had ten children, whose lives at maturity have been such as placed them among the best and most respected. Himself and wife were members, in good and regular standing, in the Presbyterian church. Esquire Leach died in 1853, aged seventy-five. Mrs. Leach survived him nine years.



Geo W. Cramer

How frequently, yet how truthfully, the character of prominent men is seen to have owed its publicity to their own exertions in winning their way to influence and popular regard!

George W. Cramer, deficient in school education, has obtained for himself a practical knowledge of men and business, which is in itself invaluable. He is a native of Benton, Steuben county, New York, where he was born on March 29, 1815. In time his father located in Junius, Seneca county, and the son was engaged as clerk in the store of Daniel Kendig, in Waterloo. Later, he removed to Phelps, and clerked for Moses H. Swift and for Isaac Norton. The latter failing in business, Mr. Cramer removed in the fall of 1838 to the village of Lyons, Wayne County, and in partnership with Philip Wells engaged in mercantile business, under the firm-name of Cramer & Wells. Several years elapsed, when the copartnership was dissolved, and Mr. Cramer in 1842 opened a store on his individual account. In 1851 he united with it a drug-store, and carried on both in connection. He built a warehouse, grocery, and forwarding-house on the canal, and carried on a large and advantageous business. The buildings were burned in 1860, and at once rebuilt. The property was sold in August, 1871, and Mr. Cramer has since been known as an insurance agent for a number of companies, in which capacity his discrimination has invariably resulted in the advantage of insurer and insured. He has also engaged extensively as a coal-dealer, and takes precedence in this direction.

His religious sympathies are with the Episcopal church, of which his family are members. He is a Democrat in politics, and has the ability, but no disposition, for official advancement. During the years 1852-53 he officiated as canal collector, and served two terms as president of the board in the village of Lyons.

He was married in 1840 to Mary J., daughter of Chauncey Halliday, a resident of Phelps, and has a daughter and son. The former, Mary F., is the wife of Joseph C. Robinson; the latter, George H. Cramer, is associated in business with his father.

In appearance Mr. Cramer is stoutly built, and evidences healthful vigor. His manner is engaging and pleasant. In business he is prompt, exact, and decisive. At home, he is generous and kind. In society, his bearing is manly, genial, and attractive. A literary taste is cultivated in hours of relaxation from business. Worthy objects are generously regarded and supported, and while it is noticeable that his judgment is sought upon questions complex and intricate, the inference arises whether he has really found his true avocation. Yet, while the law may have lost an expounder, society has gained a genuine business man.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



JOHN H. CAMP.

John H. Camp is a native of Ithaca, Tompkins county, New York, was born April 4, 1840, and was for a time a resident of Trumansburg. He is a son of Frederick Camp, formerly a prominent citizen of Ithaca, and a step-son of Hon. Harmon Camp, long president of the State Temperance Society, and one of the most honored citizens of Tompkins county.

Mr. Camp attended the Albany law school, from which he graduated in 1861, and immediately thereafter commenced the practice of law in Lyons, where he has since resided. By studious attention to business he soon established for himself the name of an able, eloquent, and forcible advocate, and built up a large and reputable law practice. Possessing qualities which attract, and power to estimate and decide, he rose to an advanced position in the legal profession and acquired a large experience.

From boyhood he has been a Republican, and during the Fremont campaign labored zealously for the success of the parties in nomination. In 1864 he stumped Wayne County for Abraham Lincoln, and his speeches have been characterized as logical and effective.

He is no office-seeker, but is an acknowledged, influential worker, taking part in the deliberations of his party, and sharing in its labors with zeal, devotion, and success.

Occupying a commanding position at the bar, a clear, incisive thinker, and a natural orator, he promises to become one of the most popular and prominent men of the Empire State. His record, public and private, is pure, unselfish, and unquestionable. Widely and favorably known, he bears the reputation of being a thorough politician, a talented lawyer, and an energetic business man.

He is pronounced in his convictions, intelligent in his views of the great issues of the day. With inherent and cultivated mental powers, he has the industry and perseverance to assert the truth as he perceives it, and has the magic of delivery,—the element of popularity.

The extent of his office-holding has been a three-years' service as district attorney, to which position he was elected in 1867. He was for several years chairman of the county committee. In 1872 he was a presidential elector, and was a delegate to the Republican national convention in June, 1876. These several

positions of responsibility, creditably filled, indicate the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his friends and fellow-citizens. At the convention of the district his name alone was presented for Representative to Congress, and his nomination was unanimously made. In the canvass his speeches were marked by candor and logic, and his election in November, 1876, was a just and manifest recognition of that talent and force essential to a faithful and creditable representation of the twenty-sixth district.

Mr. Camp married Victoria, daughter of Captain James Drummond, of Bath, Maine, and in a pleasant home, among friends, his true worth has been observed, aspiration kindled, and the future filled with promise.

JAMES DUNN.

James Dunn was born and reared in the State of New Jersey. In the interval between November 4, 1788, and May 8, 1850, was comprehended his life. He was married in his native town of Sussex to Mehitable Hopkins, of the same place. Many of his neighbors had gone west to Wayne County that now is, and were pleased with the country, its soil, its timber, and its prospective advantages, and wrote back in that mind. Influenced by their report, Mr. Dunn, who was in comfortable circumstances, visited this section of country in 1834, and concluded to locate here. He purchased four hundred and eighteen acres of the Dorsey farm, and entered upon its cultivation with such energy as to make of it one of the finest and most valuable farms in the county. He knew little of common school advantages, and depended upon his own innate abilities. Mr. Dunn had acquired his property by lumbering on the Delaware, and was one of those resolute, hard-working, never-tiring men whose unflagging courage and iron will made success certain wherever possible. Early and late he toiled on, knowing and caring nothing for relaxation. He was unmistakably a worker, and while

his rugged frame bore up against the demands of his spirit, he was well known as a thorough, experienced, and reliable farmer.

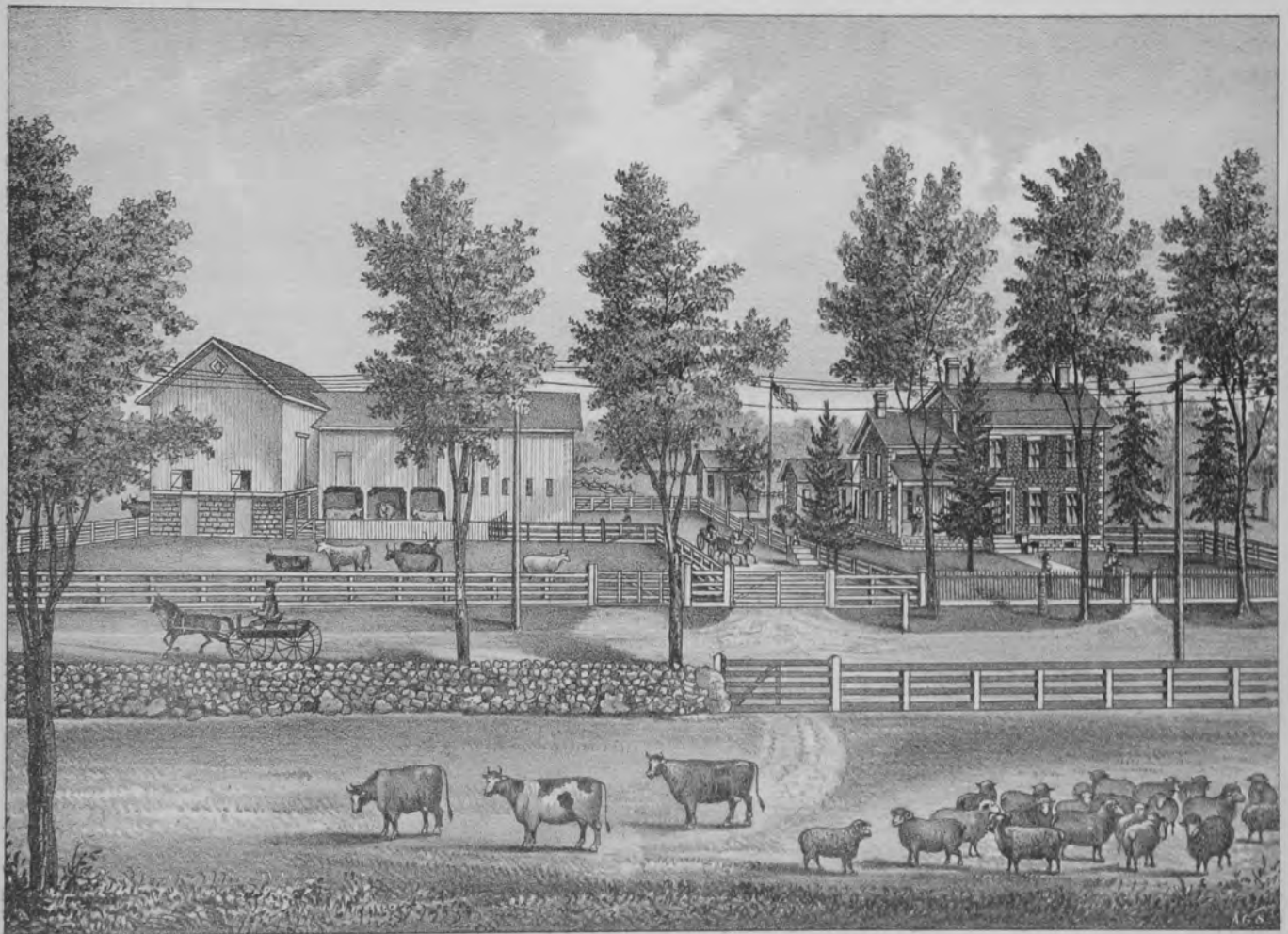
Whatever tended to enhance the value of his lands, to lighten the cost of production, secured his attention. Knowing the advantages derived from raising good stock, his farm-yard contained none other. There be those who work hard and blindly, the slaves of labor illy requited; Mr. Dunn did not belong to this class. There are those whose temperament, mode of life, and circumstances eminently qualify for the life of an agriculturist; such an one was Mr. Dunn. The same energy directed to other pursuits would have won success in them. Had he been educated, the road to position would have found no bar to his advance. Life is enjoyable as labor conforms to taste. Some delight in study, some in the manly toil which invigorates and renders rest pleasant. He chooses well whose occupation entertains and best satisfies him.

Not unusually, the helpmeet deserves equal credit for successful and prosperous effort. Such is the case in his family. Mrs. Dunn has been no burden in the family; as a busy housewife, when her husband returned from the fields he found a house in order, his repast spread. Not alone did they travel the journey of life. One child after another was added to the family circle till eight sat around the daily board. With such examples of industry as parents have given, taught by them, and inheriting like qualities, it is not too much to credit the descendants with ability and disposition to labor and make the most of the fleeting hours. When one looks upon the fine farms of Lyons, their tillage and equipment, and his mind realizes the labor which has accomplished so much within the limits of a few years, he naturally reverts to the fields which bear the impress of the life of James Dunn.

ALFRED HALE.

It is a recognition which history pays to merit to preserve the memory of such citizens as have contributed to enlarge the avenues of prosperity by the creation of new and valuable industrial pursuits. In such light must be regarded Alfred Hale, of Conway, Franklin county, Massachusetts. He was born on March 4, 1805, and from early childhood directed his attention to the one pursuit which has made him affluent, and has opened a field of prosperity to the agriculturist. At the age of eighteen he came to Lyons, and in 1823 settled at Alloway, where he still resides. Beginning without means, he has reached an independence. He was a blacksmith, a carpenter, and a farmer. In 1832 he hired land and began growing peppermint. As means enabled he purchased small tracts from time to

time, till he now has a fine farm of one hundred and fifty acres, well watered and well timbered. Inventive and energetic, he devised new methods of cultivating peppermint, and originated improvements in its distillation. In 1845 he built a small distillery, whereby the herb was placed in a wooden tub made of staves and steam applied. The distillery began operation on August 23, and the oil made in this manner marked a change for progress. Mr. Hale sold; built others on improved plan with new features, until he had erected no less than six. Since 1873 a small engine has been used to supply the boiler and condenser with water, and one hundred pounds, with properly cured mint, can be distilled in a day. Although the manufacture of essential oils is a leading interest with Mr. Hale, and is destined to come yet more prominently into notice, yet his attention has been variously and advantageously directed. He is and has been one of Wayne County's most successful and substantial farmers. All kinds of domestic animals of the best breeds have been raised by him; fine-wooled sheep, blooded cattle, and choice swine have been his pride and profit. A director in the Agricultural society, an exhibitor, his draft-horses won premiums at State fairs, and his milch cows, of the Galloway stock, attract attention. A man stout of build, self-educated, with natural business qualifications, Mr. Hale is confident and determined in his purposes; disaster has been borne with equanimity, and success brings no extravagance. In politics a Republican, he has aspired for no official distinction. An attendant of church, but not a member; a man at home whose surroundings are pleasurable and attractive. He is known as sociable, generous, and companionable. He married, in 1827, Lavina Geer, daughter of Levi Geer, and his home has ever been the abode of harmony and mutual esteem. His children, grown to maturity, have settled in various parts. He has three daughters and a son, all married; each has two children, a son and daughter. Daughters are wives of William McCain, of Iowa; E. V. H. Alexander, of Illinois; and George Ennis, of Alloway. In 1862, Mr. Hale, in company with Mr. Parshall, commenced, in Lyons village, the business of purifying peppermint and other essential oils, and bottled the same under trade-mark. The small beginning made, the business gradually widened and extended; foreign demand increased. Exhibited in Europe and at the recent Centennial, honors were won, and preparations are being made for further and ampler manufacture. His only son, Alfred S. Hale, superintends the business of the firm, and is capable, energetic, and efficient. The discernment of Mr. Hale, which saw in a plant growing unheeded along the banks of streams in his native State the elements of a fortune, and steadily labored on to develop a single valuable industry, which should fill his coffers, enrich his county, and render it famous in other lands, is worthy of careful notice. There are about and around us other simple agencies which, properly applied, will give like result. In presenting a notable example of patient, intelligent effort, as applied to one of the elements of prosperity everywhere abounding, we offer an incentive to like research, application, and reward to others.



RES. OF WM. A. CHAPMAN, MACEDON, N. Y.
SITUATED ON THE ROCHESTER ROAD, ONE MILE WEST OF PALMYRA.



RES. OF LYMAN BICKFORD, MACEDON, WAYNE CO., NEW YORK.



RES. OF MRS. H. M. HUFFMAN, MACEDON, WAYNE CO., N. Y.

MACEDON.

LATE of separate formation, old in settlement, and rich in its natural resources, the town of Macedon, in a variety of regards, is full of interest to inhabitant and stranger. It lies in the southwest corner of the county, and was organized from the western portion of Palmyra, on January 29, 1823. It is six miles square, and is laid out into seventy-two lots of three hundred and twenty acres each, making the area twenty-three thousand and forty acres. For school purposes this territory is divided into fifteen school districts, and education is brought near each man's door.

The surface is rolling and irregular. An extensive swamp extends west from near Macedon village to the border of the town and county. It is three and a half miles in length by eighty rods in width, and covers an area of five hundred and sixty acres. The surface slopes towards it on every side, and during a wet season it is marshy, and mostly covered with water. In the north, the soil is a gravelly and clay loam; in the south, it is a sandy loam well adapted to the raising of the grains,—wheat, corn, and oats,—to potatoes, and to the growing of fruit—cherries and apples.

The valley of Mud Creek extends eastward through the southern part of the town. The northern portion is drained by Spring creek, which flows east into Red creek, and this stream drains the northeast portion. The Erie canal and the direct branch of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad traverse the centre of the town east and west.

The timber is principally beech, maple, and oak, with other woods, and, to a great extent, has been cut away until the lands are denuded of a valuable and ornamental feature. The early settlement was confined principally to the direct road between Palmyra and Pittsford, which road passes through the village of Macedon. The pioneers were principally from Massachusetts, yet a few came from the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

The first settlement was commenced in 1789, by Webb Harwood, who in that year arrived with his family from Massachusetts, after a journey, with ox-team and uncovered wagon, of forty-six days' duration. Harwood selected his place of residence in the east part of the town, and began by felling trees on the ground selected upon which to build his cabin. He soon had made a small clearing, constructed a log house, and christened the place "Home." Here he lived many years, and in time the family went to the west. About the same time as Harwood, Ebenezer Reed, of the same State, came in with a family, and located near him.

In 1790, Israel Delano, from Massachusetts, moved into the south part, and soon after died, being at the time an old man. It is believed that his was the first death in the town. Darius Comstock, from Massachusetts, raised his family in Macedon, and in later years removed to Michigan. Hannah Comstock, born in 1793, was the first female child born in the town. Paul Reed was an old-time and life-long settler in Macedon. His son Nathan is living at Fairport; his daughter, Diantha Blackman, is a resident of the town, while two daughters are living in the west. In the year 1791, Abraham Spear, wife, and three sons, viz., Abraham, Jr., Ebenezer, and Isaac, became residents. The first-named son became prominent in town affairs; served as supervisor and magistrate, and ultimately went west. The father purchased five hundred acres of land in the eastern part of the town. He died soon, and his sons took possession of the farm. Two sons, Jacob and Lemuel, were born in town. Of the family, none now survive. Other settlers in various parts of the town were Constant Southard, Jonathan Warner, Barnabas Brown, Abner Hill, David White, and Jacob Gannett. Mr. Gannett, who settled west of Macedon village, built upon his place, in 1801, the first grist-mill in town. It was located on Mud creek, and contained but one run of stone. Gannett, after running it many years, sold it, and removal was made in 1832 to Macedon village, where it is still in use as a part of the mill now operated. A son of Mr. Gannett, born in 1791, was the first male child native to the town. None of a large family are now living.

William Porter purchased two hundred acres in the western part of the town. The farm was owned for some time by John Lapham, now deceased. Mrs. Salome Lapham, his daughter, is living at Macedon village; other daughters are living in different localities. The first inn was built and opened on this farm of Mr.

Porter's prior to 1810. It was a two-story frame, with fair accommodations for the times. Mr. Porter remained landlord until his death in 1825, when it ceased to be used as a tavern. It has been repaired, and stands on its original site in service as a dwelling. A second tavern was opened in 1812 by Ebenezer Spear, and conducted for a few years, when it was converted into a residence, and as such is occupied by John Ranney. Bernard Beal settled the farm owned by his sons Ira and De Witt, and Henry Wilber was a pioneer in the same vicinity. The year 1792 witnessed a considerable influx of settlers: John Bradish, wife, and three sons, Luther, Calvin, and Charles, took up three hundred and twenty acres in the south of the town. Luther rose to prominence; was chosen lieutenant-governor of the State, and died in New York city. The other sons made their home in Michigan, where they died. Abraham Lapham and family first located in Farmington, lived there till 1795, when he came to Macedon, and purchased a large farm, a part of which is now owned by Zachariah Van Duzer. Mr. Lapham was an accommodating and generous man, and shared his means at the call of the needy and distressed. His son Ira lived to be ninety-two years of age.

John, Cyrus, and Bartimeus Packard, brothers, came in with ox-teams, being six weeks on their way. Their father, Barnabas Packard, had preceded them and purchased the six hundred and forty acres upon which his sons settled. He paid eighteen and three-fourths cents per acre. Cyrus died in Perrinton, Bartimeus on the homestead, which is now occupied by his son, and John died in Michigan. He has a son living in Macedon village. Israel Richardson kept a pioneer store at an early day in the southeast part of the town.

David Warner came in 1793, on foot, from the east, and was much afflicted by ague. He went east to winter, and came back with others to renew his efforts in the spring. He soon married, and became the purchaser of a farm of two hundred acres, paying two dollars an acre. A son, Nahum Warner, survives, at the age of seventy-seven. Deacon Noah Porter took up a half-section of land, upon part of which William P. Nottingham is living. A son, John Porter, resides at Titusville. Barnard Bates took up a farm of two hundred and fifty acres, and in course of time moved to Orleans county. Barnett and Stephen Peters located in the west of the town, whence Stephen removed to Michigan, where he died. Barnett passed his life on the place. A son occupies part of the homestead, and a daughter, Mrs. Johnson, is living in the town.

In 1794, Thomas Dorsey took up a lot east of Macedon Centre, and there reared a large family. Two daughters, Mrs. Perry and Mrs. Lapham, are living in town. Dr. Gain Robinson located near the east border of the town, upon the farm now owned by David Aldridge. He was widely known, and was one of the most celebrated pioneer physicians of his day. Dr. Richardson located, in 1821, on the farm now owned by Stephen Lapham, and practiced until his death, in 1833. Doctor Benjamin W. Dean located at Macedon Centre in 1826, and continued to practice many years.

The experience of Joseph Finkham was a fair illustration of the early pioneer life. Himself, wife, and four children moved in with ox-teams, being six weeks on the way, and purchased a farm of fifty acres, located in the northeast part of the town, and paid for it at two shillings an acre. He died in town. Grandchildren are living. Mrs. Finkham was the first person baptized in the town. The ceremony was performed by an Irish missionary, and occurred in 1797. The Woods, Benjamin and Jonathan, settled in 1795. The former moved west, and the latter died here. Nathan and John Comstock located in the east of the town. The former died at Lockport, the other in Farmington. N. Dickinson, of Connecticut, resided in Macedon till his decease, and has a son, William F. Dickinson, now resident of the village. Upon the farm now occupied by Hector Turner his father settled in 1795. Deacon Palmer came from Massachusetts in 1796, took up a large farm in the northeast part, reared a large family, and died at an advanced age. Two sons, Noah and Adoniram, reside on the homestead; a third son, Samuel, is in Palmyra. Ephraim Green settled on the farm occupied by his son Almon. He was a captain in the war of 1812, and died in town.

Among the settlers for the year 1800 were George Crane, owner of a large farm, Bartlett Robinson, a mechanic, and one of the first builders in the town, Ethan Lapham, and Brice Aldridge. Two sons of Robinson, Lewis and Morgan, live in

the town, and two sons and a daughter are citizens of Michigan. Mrs. Arnold Bristol, daughter of Mr. Aldridge, is yet living.

In 1810, Robert Teadman, from Rhode Island, purchased one hundred and forty acres now owned by Christian Fritz. Two sons, Thomas and Andrew, are in Michigan; two daughters, Rachel and Amy, are in Pittsford. Upon the farm of George Everett, his father located sixty-six years ago. In 1817 Thomas C. Hance, of Maryland, became a resident of Macedon. He was one of five children who migrated with their father in 1803 to the town of Farmington. Thomas came to Macedon, and purchased the present property of Deacon Perry.

A PIONEER STORE.

Mr. Hance built the first store of Macedon in 1817, and became the pioneer merchant. The building was a frame. At that time scarcely any money was in circulation, and the produce of the farms was taken in exchange for his goods. He continued this barter trade until 1825. Business was carried on by different parties for several years, when the old store was converted into a dwelling-house, and is still standing. After leaving the store Mr. Hance purchased a farm near the centre of the town, upon which he now lives with his son Abraham. He has three other sons living,—Benjamin, in Michigan, Thomas C., Jr., in Nebraska, and Samuel, in Minnesota. The elder Hance is the only surviving member of his father's family, and is ninety-four years of age. His faculties are remarkably well retained. Walter Lawrence, in 1825, purchased a large farm in the south part of the town. A son, Walter, lives upon the homestead. Two other sons, James and William, are living. Ebenezer Still, a Revolutionary soldier, Durfee Osband, Asa Aldridge, William Willits, Alexander Purdy, Artemus Ward, Nathaniel Brailey, and Levi Camborn were among the early settlers of the town of Macedon. Not one of the old veteran pioneers now survives, but there are a number of their descendants residents of the town, among whom are named the following: Hector Turner, aged eighty-one; Nahum Warner, seventy-seven; Mrs. Salome Lapham, seventy-seven; Mrs. Philander Packard, seventy-five; John Ford Packard, seventy-five; Almon Green, seventy-one; Mrs. Deacon Perry, upwards of eighty; Mrs. Nathan Lapham, seventy-three; and Thomas Hance, aged *ninety-four*,—the oldest person in town.

INITIAL EVENTS.

The first frame house was built previous to 1800, by Abraham Lapham; it has been repaired, and is occupied by Zachariah Van Duzer as his residence. Mr. Lapham set out upon this place, as early as 1795, an orchard whose trees are yet in bearing. Nathan Comstock set an orchard of about seven acres, at a very early day, on the farm now owned by widow White. For a long time this orchard bore the only grafted fruit in the vicinity. It is still valuable as the bearer of good crops.

The first blacksmith-shop was built as early as 1805, on or near property now owned by Hiram Willits. The smith was Walter Walker, who, after a few years, was succeeded by Daniel Kimball. When the country was new, it was customary to bury the dead at almost any convenient place, especially in the orchards. The first burying-ground was on land given to the town by Deacon Noah Foster, as early as 1800. It is situated one mile east of Macedon village, on property now owned by Lewis Robinson. Many of the old settlers were buried there, and the bodies have not been disturbed. For ten years this spot was the general burying-ground, and it was in occasional use for a long time after. A second plat of ground was selected farther to the east, and is still in use. The ground located at Macedon Centre, and known as the "Friends' Burial-Ground," was used previous to 1820, and is still watched over and kept in order by Friends. The first school-house in the town was built prior to 1800. It was a frame building, and stood north of the present canal, one-half mile below the west lock, in Macedon, on land now owned by Charles Hulbert. Unfavorably located, it was occupied but a short time, and then was moved away by Deacon Porter to his premises, converted into a dwelling, and is still standing. A framed school-house was built in 1803, upon the premises now owned by David Glissender. It was used thirty or more years, and then demolished. The first to conduct a school beneath its roof was John Bradish, who was known as the "winter teacher" for many years.

THE FIRST TOWN MEETING.

The first town meeting for Macedon, county of Ontario, was held, by order of the legislature, on February 11, 1823, at the house of Lydia Porter. Abraham Spear was inspector of the election, and the following-named officers were chosen by ballot: Abraham Spear, supervisor; John Lapham, town clerk; Asa B. Smith, Calvin Bradish, and William P. Capron, assessors; Ira Lapham, George Crane, and Isaac Durfee, commissioners of highways; George Crane and Isaac Durfee, overseers of the poor; Stephen Spear, collector; Charles Bradish, Jonathan Ramsdell, and Thomas C. Hance, commissioners of common schools; William P.

Richardson, Bernard Beal, and Alexis Packard, inspectors of common schools; Otis Southworth, Bernard Cook, and Ira Hill, constables. It was then "voted that three per cent. be paid for collecting taxes." At the annual town meeting held at the house of Abner Hill on the first Tuesday in April, 1823, the officers for the town were duly and regularly elected.

LIST OF SUPERVISORS.

Abraham Spear, 1823-25; Charles Bradish, 1826; A. Spear, 1827-28; George Crane, 1829-31; A. Spear, 1832-33; John Lapham, 1834; Charles Bradish, 1835; Isaac Durfee, 1836-37; C. Bradish, 1838-40; Thomas Barnes, 1841-43; Allen C. Purdy, 1844-45; J. Lapham, 1846-47; Abial D. Gage, 1848; Samuel Everett, 1849; Nathan Lapham, 1850; Evert Bogardus, 1851-52. In 1853 a tie vote, and A. P. Crandall was appointed, and served in 1854. S. Ramsdell, 1855. For 1856, G. C. Everett was chosen at a special town meeting, and at a regular meeting Purdy M. Willits. Lemuel Durfee, 1857; Joab S. Biddlecome, 1858-60; Thomas W. Mead, 1861-63; R. H. Jones, 1864-65; Marvin A. Eddy, 1866; Walter W. Brace, 1867; H. H. Hoag, 1868-69; Lyman Bickford, 1870-72; W. W. Mumford, 1873; L. Bickford, 1874; W. W. Mumford, 1875; and Jeremiah Thistlethwaite, 1876.

MACEDON

is situated one-half mile southeast of the centre of the town. It was incorporated in November, 1856, and its limits include one square mile. The original proprietors of the land were as follows. The quarter-section west of the present road, running north and south, was owned by Enoch Gannett, and the half-section on the east side by Abiatha Powers. These two parties purchased the land at eighteen and three-fourths cents per acre, and in 1828 sold out to Alexander Purdy, William Willits, and John Lapham. Of these the first village lots were purchased in 1830. In 1828 its present limits would have included two frame houses, each of one story. The one owned by E. Gannett has since been rebuilt, and is occupied on the same site as a dwelling-house by William Van Wincklen.

Two log houses and a carding-machine were built near the present grist-mill, by Mr. Gannett and Daniel Lapham, as early as 1815. This was the first business interest, and was quite extensive for time and place. The machine was operated until 1836, and was ultimately torn down. A building for a store was built in 1829 by Messrs. Purdy & Willits. It has since been repaired, and is now occupied by Ira L. Purdy, a son of the former.

In 1831, John Robson built a blacksmith-shop, and worked at this useful trade for a short time. The first tavern was erected in 1832, by Michael Ellsworth. It has since been enlarged and repaired, and is still in use, on the same site, as a hotel, under the proprietorship of John Bird. A small furnace, which had been built on the four corners, one mile west, was in 1831 removed, enlarged, and located on the site of the present furnace. The next year a grist-mill was brought here, and, being repaired, is now in use on the old site.

In 1831-32 the post-office was established at the four corners, and then shifted here, when Alexander Purdy became postmaster. A store for the sale of dry-goods was built in 1834 by John Lapham. It was for some time occupied by Albert White. It has been repaired, and is occupied on the same site by N. B. Packard & Co. as a hardware-store. The Baptist church was built in 1835. The present business interests are represented as follows: General merchants, Ira L. Purdy, M. A. Eddy. Druggists, John Little, Mrs. B. F. Wheeler. Hardware, N. B. Packard & Co. Grocers, Leonard Cramer, William Van Wincklen, John McCann, Ripley & Ausman. Tinner, Charles Everson. Millinery, Mrs. J. Servoss, Mrs. Henry Carle. Harness-shop, Peckham Rathbun. Plaster-mill, lumber, and coal-yard kept by Willits D. Herendeen. Coal-yard, Ripley & Ausman. Furnace, machine-shop, and agricultural works (quite extensive, and make building of grain-drills a specialty), Bickford & Huffman. A wagon-shop, barber-shop, two meat-markets, and two blacksmith-shops. Of physicians there are Dr. Herman Chase and Dr. Stell. Addison Gates is a resident lawyer. There are three churches,—Baptist, Universalist, and Roman Catholic. There is a graded school, established in 1871. The house was built for a union school, and is in size forty by thirty feet. It has three departments, and employs three teachers. The first principal was Prof. William Goodenough, and the early attendance was about one hundred and twenty-five; present attendance, one hundred. The school is regarded as prosperous. School property is valued at three thousand dollars.

MACEDON STATION

is three-fourths of a mile north, on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The village is located on the Erie canal, and it has a small water-power. The village streets are nicely shaded with ornamental trees, and the



JOHN LAPHAM.



SALOME LAPHAM.



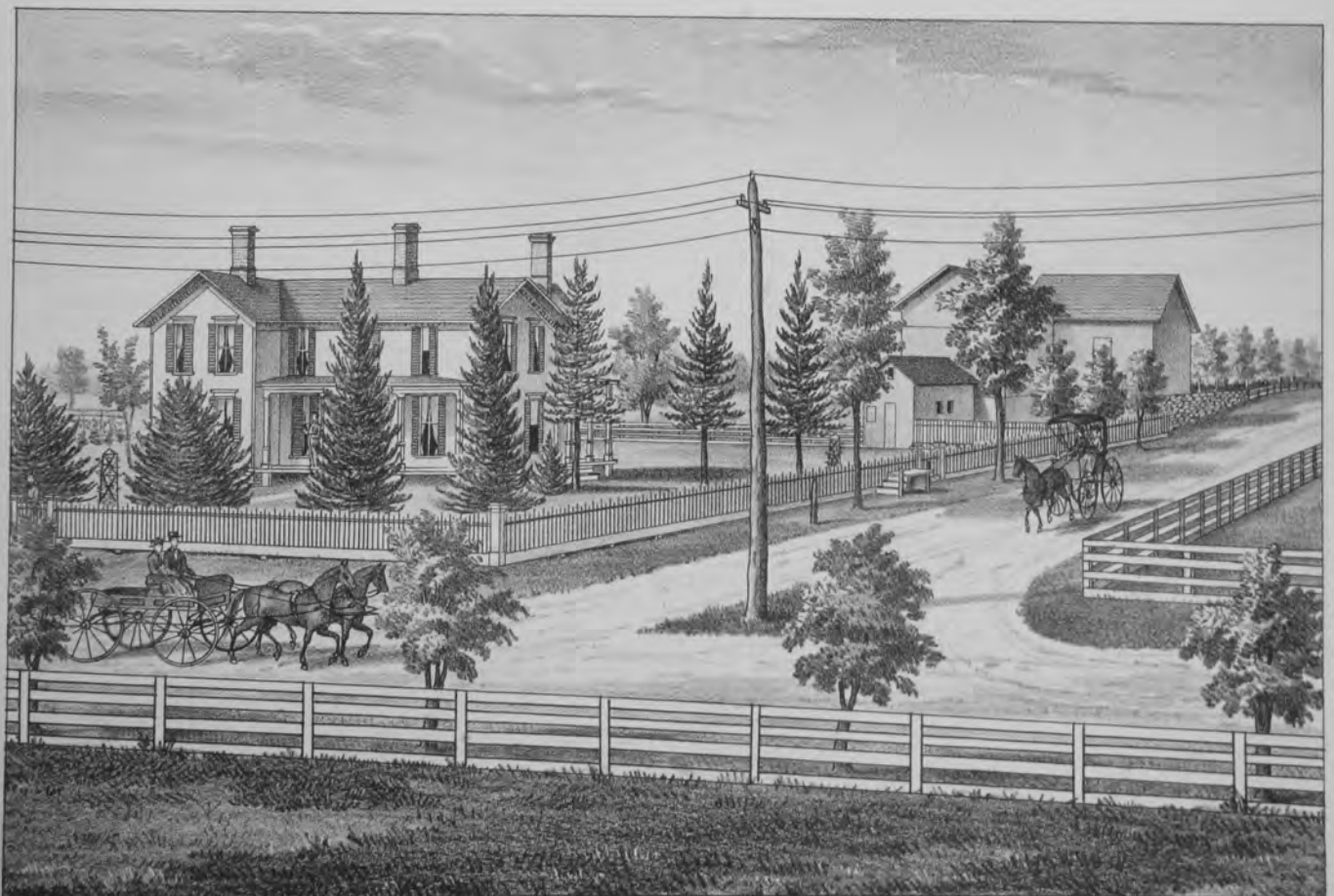
RES. OF MRS. SALOME LAPHAM, MACEDON, WAYNE CO., N. Y.



GILBERT BUDD.



MRS. GILBERT BUDD.



RES. OF GILBERT BUDD, MACEDON, N. Y.
SITUATED ON THE ROCHESTER ROAD, ONE MILE WEST OF PALMYRA, ALSO ON THE TOWN LINE ROAD RUNNING NORTH & SOUTH.

place contains many pleasant and comfortable residences. The population is five hundred.

Macedon Lodge, No. 665 (Freemasons). The society received their charter on June 9, 1868, and the lodge was duly organized at that time with fourteen members. Noah W. Hare was the first Master. Silas N. Gallup and Henry P. Underhill were the Wardens. Successive Masters have been William C. Lawrence, S. N. Gallup, and Lyman Bickford, present Master. The Wardens are Byron B. Beal and Abraham R. Bullis. The enrollment is fifty-four.

WEST MACEDON

is situated in the west part of the town, on the Erie canal. It has a store, a post-office, and about a dozen houses. The post-office was established about 1856, at which time Ichabod Briggs became postmaster, and continues in the office.

MACEDON CENTRE

is pleasantly located upon rising ground about a mile northwest of the geographical centre of the town. The pioneer proprietors of this section of the town were Asa Aldridge, located on the two east corners, Artemus Ward, on the southwest corner, and Ebenezer Still, on the northwest corner. The suggestion of a village at this site found no favor with them, and they refused to dispose of land for village lots. In 1825 the two last named died, and the former sold to John Johnson. Next year, Durfee Osband sold a half-acre, the southwest corner lot, to Benjamin T. Hoxie, from Massachusetts. Mr. Hoxie had come on by request of Mr. Durfee to open a store; he built upon this lot a store-house,—a good one for the time and place,—and carried on a general trade for some time, and was succeeded by others. The old store has recently been converted into a dwelling.

The first village lot sold south of this first one during the same year was purchased by Dr. Benjamin W. Dean. The one west was bought by Levi Camborn, a blacksmith. Camborn put up a shop and continued to engage at his trade until its avails enabled him to invest in other property and business. Observing the amount of travel and the need of accommodation in that locality, he, in 1836, erected a building on the northwest corner lot, and therein opened a tavern, reputable for the time and the only one ever in the place. A single solitary license of one year's duration was granted Camborn, permitting him to sell wine. After several years passed as a tavern-keeper, Camborn had other successors. Finally the building was converted to a school-house, and later into a dwelling, which was burned in 1874. The Friends' meeting-house was built here at an early day, and a small Methodist church was put up in 1826. There is in the place at present a store and post-office, a wagon-shop and blacksmith-shop, three churches,—Methodist Episcopal, Hicksite and Orthodox Friends,—a district school, and an academy. There is a population of one hundred and seventy-five. The Macedon academy was incorporated by the legislature, April 11, 1842, and the following were chosen trustees: Thomas C. Hance, Thomas Barnes, Philander Packard, Ira Odell, W. O. Johnson, J. Cunningham, Joshua De Long, John C. Marshall, John Van Vleet, Walter Johnston, Caleb Van Ducler, Evert Bogardus, Henry Tilton, John Johnston, and Mr. Wolsey. The "Macedon Hotel" was purchased and fitted up for the academy and an additional building was erected during the fall. A new, beautiful, and commodious building was erected in 1854, and put to use as the academy proper, while the old one was converted into a boarding-house, with rooms for the students and for private study. The new structure was used expressly for recitation purposes. There are five teachers regularly employed, to each of whom a particular branch is assigned. The present board of trustees consists of fifteen members, of which John G. Mead is president, John N. Brownell treasurer, and Hugh B. Jolly secretary. The first principal employed was Professor Northrup, and the present is T. A. Crandall. The value of property is about seven thousand dollars. The library and apparatus are ample and extensive. The academy has enjoyed marked prosperity; many of its earlier students are holding positions of honor and trust in the various departments and pursuits of life. The institution, from its thorough work and established name, claims and receives a good and constant patronage.

THE CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, MACEDON (UNIVERSALIST)

was organized on March 8, 1874, by Rev. Harvey Boughton. It began with thirty-five members. The first church officers were S. N. Gallup, moderator; Charles S. Lacey, clerk; Lyman Bickford and R. M. Harwood, deacons. The church building was commenced and it was completed in 1873. It was dedicated in May, 1873, by Rev. S. Goodenough, assisted by Reverends George W. Montgomery, Saxe, and Borden. Rev. Harvey Boughton was installed as pastor, and is still on the charge. The present membership is fifty-five. A Sunday-school was organized during the spring of 1873, and had forty scholars. Henry B. Underhill

became the first superintendent. Lyman Bickford is the present officer. The school has sixty-seven scholars, and a library of three hundred volumes.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH OF MACEDON.

The society was formed in 1856 by Rev. William Casey, with about two hundred communicants. The first meetings were held in the hall attached to the Macedon Hotel. The first church building was put up in the fall, and was consecrated on July 4, 1857, by the Rt. Rev. John Timon, bishop of Buffalo. The house is of wood, thirty by fifty feet in size, and located at the village of Macedon. In 1875 a transept, thirty by forty-five, a sanctuary for the altar, fourteen feet square, and a vestry were added. These additions resulted in a handsome and commodious place of worship, with seats for five hundred. The structure was reconsecrated September 26, 1875, by Rt. Rev. Bernard J. M. McQuaid, bishop of Rochester. Value of property six thousand dollars. The number of Catholics in the parish is seven or eight hundred. Rev. William Casey has been in charge since organization.

THE FRIENDS' SOCIETY.

The first meetings of this society were held at Macedon Centre as early as 1800, and a small meeting-house was put up of logs on or near the site of the present Orthodox church. Asa Aldridge and Jonathan Ramsdell were among the first preachers. In 1828 there was a division of the society, at which time the present societies were formed. The Orthodox branch consisted of about fifteen families. Meetings were held in dwellings until 1829, when a meeting-house was built near the site of the present house. The former was in use until the construction of the present frame house in 1868. Speaking is done by members. A Sunday-school was formed in 1869 with eighteen pupils, since increased to twenty-five. The Hicksite society was about equally divided with the other, and remains about the same. The building in use by this branch is the original edifice; repaired in 1850, and located across from the Orthodox house. It has seatage for two hundred. A Sunday-school was formed in 1870 with a score of pupils; of late somewhat augmented in numbers. Preaching the same as in the other branch. Each of these societies include from twelve to fifteen families.

THE MACEDON BAPTIST CHURCH*

was organized in 1800, as the First Baptist church of Palmyra. There were nineteen original members, viz.: Wm. Rogers, Lemuel and Ruth Spear, Noah and Ruth Porter, Benjamin Wood, James and Hannah Fuller, James and Sarah Parshall, Abner Hill, Bartimeus Packard, James Rogers, Abraham Spear, William Jones, Polly Baker, Elizabeth Jones, M. Wood, and Joseph Case. The first deacons were Noah Porter and Lemuel Spear; meetings at Webb Harwood's until 1806. A framed church was built in that year, in size thirty-five by forty-five feet. The first pastor of whom we have any account was Rev. Jeremiah Irons, who became pastor in 1804, and served seventeen years; Rev. Eliphalet Spencer, settled in January, 1822, served ten months; James C. Barrett from March, 1823, to August, 1825; Rev. E. Blakesley, from August, 1825, to May, 1828; Henry Davis, from June, 1828, to November, 1829; Rev. Robert Powell, from May, 1830, to May, 1833; Rev. Paul S. Prichard, from February, 1834, to February, 1835. At this time the church divided, one part retaining the name and organizing the present Palmyra Baptist church; the other became the Macedon Baptist church, and held the books and the property.

The first pastor of the Macedon church, after the division, was Rev. Peter Turk. Under his labors the house of worship was rebuilt and rededicated. He closed his pastorate September, 1836. From November, 1836, to October, 1837, Rev. Lewis Ransted was pastor; December, 1837, to September, 1838, Rev. Daniel Gow; September, 1838, to October, 1839, Rev. Volney Church; December, 1839, to October, 1841, Rev. Charles Howe; December, 1841, to November, 1843, Rev. Philo Forbes; December, 1843, to March, 1845, Rev. Alfred Cornell; November, 1845, to October, 1846, Rev. Alonzo Wadham; February, 1846, to July, 1847, Rev. Abram Pryne; May, 1850, to July, 1851, Rev. Geo. Bridge; February, 1853, to January, 1855, Rev. Cyrus Miner; January, 1855, to May, 1856, Rev. Ira Smith; November, 1857, to March, 1860, Rev. Alexander Milne; April, 1860, to April, 1863, Rev. Leander Hall; June, 1863, to November, 1869, Rev. Reuben P. Lamb; November, 1869, to September, 1872, the church was supplied most of the time by students from the Rochester Theological Seminary. Among these students three, viz., Rev. — Adams, Rev. Theron Peters, and Rev. H. A. Delano, served as pastor one year each. In September, 1872, Rev. D. D. Lowell became pastor of the church, and is the present pastor. During his pastorate the house of worship has been remodeled and repaired at an expense of three thousand five hundred dollars, and was rededicated in March, 1874.

* Data furnished by W. T. Dickinson, church clerk.

SOLDIERS' RECORD FOR MACEDON.

Allyn, Charles.
 Adams, Charles, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Ashley, Stephen, 111th Infantry. Enlisted February, 1864; died May 14, 1864.
 Armstrong, Jacob, 128th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; promoted; discharged 1865.
 Asay, Alonzo H. Enlisted September, 1862; promoted; discharged 1865.
 Anthony, Simon, Company A, 111th Infantry.
 Bennett, Addison, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; promoted; killed June 28, 1862.
 Bradley, George, Company K, 98th Inf. Enlisted Dec., 1861; died in Andersonville prison.
 Billings, Allyn R. Enlisted August, 1864; transferred; discharged 1865.
 Blyth, J. A. Enlisted December, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Blake, William. Enlisted September, 1862; promoted to captain; discharged 1865.
 Blake, Charles R. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Blake, George T. Enlisted November, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
 Blake, Homer D. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Burr, Henry N. Enlisted February, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Bills, Schuyler B. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Beal, Emery, 160th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Beal, Seth, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted October, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Briggs, Albert, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged Nov., 1862; disability.
 Barnard, John, 117th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1863; disability.
 Bennett, Ebenezer. Enlisted December, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Blackman, Seth, Battery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Brown, William H., Company A, 111th Infantry. Died at Alexandria.
 Blackman, Lewis, Company A, 111th Infantry.
 Bradley, Alonzo F., Company A, — Infantry.
 Brant, John.
 Brookins, George.
 Bump, J. H., Company A, 111th Infantry. Killed at Gettysburg.
 Bengier, John, Company B, 160th Infantry. Died at New Orleans.
 Behart, Job W., Company B, 160th Infantry. Died at New Orleans.
 Bradley, Churchill.
 Cooper, Franklin, 78th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1862; discharged April, 1865.
 Cassidy, James, 13th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1863; discharged April, 1864.
 Coppen, John, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Clevenger, Samuel, 33d Infantry. Enlisted June, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Chaplain, Isaac, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Carpenter, Charles. Killed at Fredericksburg.
 Crosby, Reuben H., 85th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1861; died January 4, 1865.
 Coray, William H. Enlisted February, 1865; discharged.
 Carney, Thomas, captain, 160th Infantry. Enlisted Nov., 1862; promoted; discharged 1865.
 Carr, Robert.
 Coon, Lucius.
 Coleman, James.
 Dalton, Michael, Company B, 160th Infantry. Killed at Richmond.
 Dawson, Thomas. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Doofner, Joseph.
 Dickinson, Hubbard.
 Diver, Jerome.
 De Hart, Job W.
 Essex, Lyman, Company C, — Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Freer, Jerome, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Foley, Frank, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Ford, Loami. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged 1865.
 Fitzpatrick, Dennis, Company G, 17th Infantry. Killed at Wilderness.
 Forbes, Sylvester, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Francisco, Josiah, 11th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted April, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Fairfax, Charles.
 Gratton, Peter, 98th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Gratton, Thomas, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Gratton, John.
 Gratton, Barney.
 Griffin, Michael, 52d Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Gould, James E., Company F, 25th Infantry; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House.
 Gildersleeve, William A. Enlisted February, 1865; discharged.
 Gibbs, James. Enlisted January, 1865; discharged.
 Gates, Addison, 28th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1865; discharged 1865.
 Gahn, William.
 Gildersleeve, John W.
 Gould, Theodore B.
 Groot, George.
 Gilpil, John.
 Hewitt, Daniel, Company B, 33d Infantry; died at Newbern, April, 1865.
 Harrington, James, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Harrington, W., 160th Infantry; discharged 1865.
 Hoag, Francis J. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted; discharged 1865.
 Hunt, William H. Enlisted November, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
 Hoag, John W., 8th Cavalry. Enlisted 1861; died September 19, 1862.
 Hamblin, Edward, 126th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Hooker, Frank, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted October, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Howe, William, 160th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Hoxie, George W.
 Hannah, Charles.
 Hall, Edwin.

Harden, Edwin.
 Hermet, Jacob.
 Irving, Joseph C., Iowa Cavalry. Enlisted July, 1861; discharged July, 1864.
 Jones, Oliver, Company L, 1st Artillery; killed at Chancellorsville.
 Johnson, Francis, 90th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1862; died August 20, 1863.
 Jenks, James.
 Jones, Leroy.
 Knowles, Lewis, Company B, 33d Infantry; killed at Richmond.
 Kane, Thomas, 1st Cavalry. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Kelly, Patrick, 111th Infantry. Enlisted 1864; discharged 1865.
 Kent, Edward E., 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Kasson, William C. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged September, 1864.
 Keeler, Charles A. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865; wounded.
 Keely, D.
 Keely, Sheldon.
 Kande, John.
 Linkin, Thomas, Company B, 160th Infantry; died.
 Linkin, Edwin, Company B, 160th Infantry; died at New Orleans.
 Lapham, Isaac B., Company C, 9th Heavy Artillery; died at Alexandria.
 Lamb, Reuben, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Lincoln, Edward, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died July 27, 1863.
 Lincoln, Thomas, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died March 10, 1863.
 Lapham, Orin C., corporal, 160th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Lough, John W., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Lawrence, John.
 Lathorp, Thomas W.
 Leroy, Victor.
 Mills, Matthew, Company C, 9th Heavy Artillery; killed at Cold Harbor.
 Merryweather, George, 11th U. S. Infantry. Enlisted May, 1862; discharged May, 1865.
 Mumford, Lafayette, captain. Enlisted August, 1864; promoted to major; discharged 1865.
 Mott, William.
 McKeney, Thomas.
 Morey, Chauncey.
 Mahar, Jeremiah.
 Norman, William. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 North, John E.
 O'Brien, John.
 O'Keef, John.
 Pitcher, George, 160th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Peters, George, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Wilderness.
 Peters, Edwin, Company L, 1st Artillery. Enlisted October, 1861; died June 13, 1864.
 Packard, Joseph B., Company B, 160th Infantry; died at New Orleans.
 Packard, Abraham L.; died at New Orleans.
 Packard, Joseph R., Company B, 160th Infantry. Enlisted Nov., 1862; died June 14, 1863.
 Paul, Thomas, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; died January 10, 1864.
 Potter, Frederick.
 Risenburgh, David, 33d Infantry. Enlisted June, 1861; discharged June, 1863.
 Ramsley, Thomas. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Ripon, Bernard.
 Roy, James S.
 Steele, B. E., Company F, 160th Infantry; killed in battle.
 Sours, William, Company C, 9th Heavy Artillery; died at Fredericksburg.
 Stagner, Albert, orderly sergeant. Enlisted 1862; promoted; discharged 1864.
 Servoss, Jay, Company C, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Smith, Theron, 140th Illinois. Enlisted May, 1864; discharged August, 1864, for disability.
 Smith, Menzo, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Sampson, William, Navy.
 Stebbins, George, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted October, 1861; discharged October, 1864.
 Stafford, Edwin.
 Sabin, Samuel F.
 Soden, Stephen P., Company A, 111th Infantry.
 Shoefelt, Jeremiah.
 Smith, A. L.
 Spear, Jason.
 Sweet, Joel R.
 Trotter, Henry, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Turner, David, 126th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Todd, William, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Turner, George, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Turner, Noah, 148th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; died in prison October 14, 1864.
 Thompson, Henry.
 Vanderbilt, Abram P.
 Vender, William A.
 Warner, Asahel, 89th Infantry. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
 West, Charles, 148th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Wheelock, Lorenzo. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted to lieutenant; discharged 1865.
 Whitbeck, George, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Whitbeck, Henry D.
 Whitbeck, John, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1863; discharged 1865.
 White, Lewis, 3d Cavalry. Enlisted February, 1864; promoted; discharged 1865.
 Wigglesworth, A. G. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Warner, Giles.
 Waterman, Stephen.
 Warner, P.

Macedon Agricultural Works



BICKFORD AND HUFFMAN, PROPRS

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE FARMER'S FAVORITE GRAIN DRILL,
WITH FERTILIZER AND GRASS SEED ATTACHMENTS,

MACEDON, N.Y.

AWARDED TWO GRAND MEDALS OF HONOR AND DIPLOMAS OF MERIT, AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

GEORGE GLOVER.

GEORGE GLOVER was born in Wrotham, Kent, England, in 1822. He emigrated to this country in 1853, where he worked as a farm laborer for a period of three years steadily and industriously, accumulating quite a respectable sum; but through the misfortune of a broken limb, and its consequent expense, he lost nearly all his hard earnings. But, with the characteristic pertinacity and industry of a son of Albion, he continued undaunted, and after recovering from his disability he abandoned his first occupation, purchased an axe, and went to work cutting wood, and by industry and careful management succeeded in accumulating a sum sufficient to enable him to purchase a small wood lot. In 1867 he entered into a contract with the New York Central Railway Company to furnish cord wood, which business he continued (furnishing both lines of that road, as also the Niagara Falls, and the Niagara Falls and Buffalo Roads) until



GEORGE GLOVER.

the companies, changing gradually to the use of coal, discontinued the use of wood; when finding his occupation gone, he turned his attention to the business with which he was most familiar—farming. He purchased a farm of ninety-three acres, where he has since resided; and by persevering and well-directed labor he has built upon small beginnings, until his model farm and fine improvements attest his permanent success in the honorable calling which causes the "desert to bloom as the rose," and makes its votaries truly independent. A reference to the view of his property given in this connection will corroborate this statement.

Mr. Glover was married to Lavinia Spratt in 1852, before leaving England. His union has been blessed in the birth of four children: Emma Elizabeth, born in 1855; Edward G., born in 1856; Jennie R., born in 1858; and Minnie A., born in 1873. Mr. Glover has been a resident of Macedon since he first came to the country.



RES. OF GEORGE GLOVER, MACEDON, WAYNE CO., N. Y.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

HON. JOHN LAPHAM,

son of Abraham and Esther Lapham, was born in Adams, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, February 10, 1791. He came with his father to the fertile lands of the Genesee country in 1792, locating in Farmington, Ontario county, New York. His father subsequently purchased a large tract of land in the township of Palmyra, where he removed in 1796. Here the subject of this sketch passed his boyhood. He attended school at the Canandaigua academy in about the year 1814, and in 1818 united in marriage with Salome, daughter of Wm. and Lydia Porter, who were also prominent pioneers of Palmyra. After marriage Mr. Lapham located about four miles west of the village of Palmyra, in what was afterwards called Macedon.

When this township was organized he became identified with its interests and served the public faithfully in various capacities. For many years he represented Macedon in the board of supervisors, and his devotion to the best interests of his fellow-townsmen was rewarded in 1847, when he was chosen a member of the legislature from the second assembly district, Wayne County. In the legislature he was ever mindful of the public good, and discharged the duties of his office with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituency.

Upon his return from Albany the multiplicity of business cares and declining health, together with the management of a large estate, rendered it necessary for him to retire from active public life. He was, however, not one of those to sit idly by and lend no helping hand when reforms were needed.

In the beginning of the temperance movement he enlisted himself in the cause, and was one of those who labored to redeem the town from the baneful effects of licensed rum-selling.

Mr. Lapham was an active, energetic business man. As a financier his judgment and tact were highly esteemed, while his strict integrity, honesty of purpose, and moral worth, won him the highest respect of his acquaintances and friends.

Though not actively engaged, he was never forgetful of the public good. He was ever ready to aid in measures calculated to promote the physical, moral, and intellectual improvement of the community in which he lived. Mr. Lapham, by birth and education, was a member of the Society of Friends, but catholicity of spirit led him often to meet and mingle in the assemblies of all who worship God in spirit and in truth.

During the early settlement and troubles in the territory of Kansas, he visited the territory to fully satisfy his own mind upon the then generally vexed question growing out of the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise."

After the nomination of Mr. Lincoln he visited the south as far as it was prudent for a northern man to do who held pronounced views upon the evils of human slavery.

When a young man he taught school during the winter months.

In politics he was a Whig, and an admirer of William H. Seward, for whom he voted for United States Senator, and remained attached to him after the

great rupture in the Whig party succeeding the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law.

He manifested his interest in the politics of the country, and his personal friendship for Mr. Seward, in attending the national convention at Chicago in 1860 to aid his nomination for the presidency, to which he believed Mr. Seward was fully entitled.

He was the associate of such men as John C. Spencer, Dudley Marvin, and Luther Bradish, all of whom were his intimate friends.

Mr. Lapham's decision of character, energy, industry, and indomitable will well qualified him to encounter the hardships and privations incident to the settlement of a new country. He was liberal towards public improvements, and the rural cemetery in which he lies entombed will ever be associated with the benevolence of this public-spirited citizen. Sportive and genial in his nature, he entered heartily into the pleasures and amusements of childhood and youth, while his quick sensibilities and feeling heart led him to sympathize deeply with any who were in sorrow or want. These, together with his sound judgment and business experience, eminently qualified him to be a counselor and friend. As a citizen he was honorable and upright; as a neighbor, kind and obliging; and as a parent, fond and indulgent. He died July 4, 1867.

Their family consisted of the following children, viz.: Lydia P., married Dr. A. R. Bellis, of Macedon, both deceased.

Esther A., married Dr. J. D. Hill, of Buffalo.

Edna, married Walter W. Brace, of Macedon. Mr. Brace deceased.

Elizabeth N., not married, resides with her mother.

Abram died when an infant.

Stephen W., married Helen M. Arnold, now residing on the old homestead.

Ellen S., married Milo J. Wilcoxon, of Macedon. Mr. Wilcoxon deceased.

Mary E., married C. B. Herendeen, of Macedon. Mrs. Herendeen deceased.

William P. Lapham, married Amie A. Doty, both deceased.

It may truly be said of Mrs. Lapham that she is a positive character, and controls circumstances instead of being controlled by them. She has spent much time in traveling about the country, and has visited fourteen different States. She accompanied her husband on his tours, and during her last visit to Washington she listened to a discussion in the House of Representatives, and heard Mason exclaim that the time was not far distant when the capitol would be the resort of bats and owls.

Mrs. Lapham was born in the year 1800, and, though now passed the scriptural age of threescore and ten, she is still possessed in a remarkable degree of much of her youthful vigor of mind and body. Perhaps no person now living in the town of Macedon has witnessed as many changes in the locality as Mrs. L. The wilderness has disappeared, towns have sprung into existence, and what sixty years ago was considered a comparatively wild country, she has seen transformed into one of the finest agricultural regions in the State. It is somewhat remarkable that she still resides within one mile of the spot where she first saw the light of day seventy-seven years ago.

MARION.

It were well to preserve a record for the town,—a history; its own, however limited, however uninteresting to the stranger, however simple its details. The old log house that the family inhabited for so many years has an interest that cannot be told, but may be suggested. Many a son and grandson living upon the farm where the ancestor toiled and labored early and late finds in a name the text of many a train of recollections. The old orchard, planted by a father's hand, yearly adds its store of wealth to the son. The often-plowed field is the same where he uprooted the decaying stump and dug the annoying stone. The log school-house is not, but its mention recalls those who were pupils there, and perhaps a loved and respected teacher. At the church, briefly described, this and that one learned to walk in the "True Light," and in the mention of improvements the energy of the men who established the prosperity of the town is called to notice.

Up to 1802 Marion formed an integral part of the town of Sodus; but in that year the tract comprising Marion, Walworth, Ontario, and Williamson was formed into a town, and known as Williamson. In 1825, April 18, the town of Winchester was formed, and the name was changed to Marion on April 15, 1826. It is an interior town, lying west of the centre of the county; it is nearly square, and embraces an area of seventeen thousand three hundred and ninety-one acres. The surface is broken by an almost continuous succession of drift-hills and ridges, rising to a moderate height and separated by fertile valleys. The soil is a gravelly, calcareous loam and drift. The northern part presents a limestone formation. A sulphur spring exists a short distance from the village. It produces a large and constant supply of water, which possesses valuable medical properties, and which, in the hands of enterprising men, may be utilized for profit and alleviation of various forms of infirmity. The land is drained almost entirely by Red creek and its tributaries. This stream rises near the north limits of the town and flows south, a little to the east of the centre, into Mud creek.

The difficulties to be overcome by the first settlers of Marion were numerous, peculiar, and trying. After leaving all cherished associations, traversing hundreds of miles in an almost unbroken wilderness, they finally reach the field to be marked by a lifetime of endeavor. It was not to labor that rest should be possible, but a toil which should continue until waning strength restricted further efforts. None but brave, heroic men and women could think of building up a home here in the dense forest and upon the wild drift-hills, between which lay their inseparable accompaniment, the intervening and miasmatic swamps. To traverse this region and to settle it were problems of no easy solution. Were we to look back from our present stage of advancement and over the changes which time has brought about, and upon the roads made passable in this section, we must be convinced that our forefathers gave them a singular location. It was the rule to "get as high as you can,"—anything to avoid those dreadful black-ash swamps. In application, the rule given often reached the climax. Roads, so called, ran from hill to hill in an unaccountable zigzag. The first road through the town was the old thoroughfare from Geneva to Canandaigua, through Palmyra and Marion to the upper corners, and in direction and vicinity was the same as that now passing in a northeasterly course from the White or Mason school-house past the Russell estate to East Williamson. The old Sodus road was made by Charles Williamson in 1794. The second road was an enlargement of the Indian trail, or the old "post route," from Canandaigua to Pultneyville. It was a continuation directly north of the Sodus road from Marion upper corners, where the former took a northeasterly direction. Other roads were laid as needed, and worked as numbers grew till the present system became established. Much hard labor was expended in effort at improving the old roads, which were at times almost impassable, and the experience of the teamster in traversing the "mud-hole" and "pulling through" is unrivaled in the tales of the clearing or the harvest-field.

SETTLEMENT.

The pioneers of Marion were principally Rhode Islanders, with a few from the adjacent States of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Their inducement was cheap lands, extended in area, and of prospective value. The first white man to build a house within the limits of this town was Henry Lovell, who came in early in

the year 1795, and purchased a large farm now occupied by the south and west portions of Marion village. His log house was built on the village lot now owned by Buckley Newton. Game was abundant, and Lovell was a famous hunter and an excellent marksman. As evidence of both, it is stated that David Sherman once drew in with his oxen full thirty deer which Lovell had killed in one day. A child born this year was the first birth in Marion, and, as it survived but a few weeks, it must have been the first death. A daughter, Betsey, the second child, was the second white child born in the town. At this time Daniel and Mrs. Powell were the only neighbors in town, and they took the babe to the knoll back of Lovell's house, and there, beneath the shade of the giant maple, tenderly laid it to rest. This simple and neighborly act constituted the pioneer funeral in the town. Lovell remained here for some time, and the family removed to the west.

We have spoken of the Powells as neighbors. Daniel Powell, a very charitable, kind, and well-to-do man for those times, had moved out from Massachusetts to Palmyra, bringing with him his family, consisting of his wife and eight children. After a short stay here, he moved to the town of Marion, in the year 1795, and took up the Allen Knapp farm, of one hundred and twenty-six acres. It was then undefined, and untouched by the hand of improvement. In this unbroken forest he came with axe upon his shoulder, and alone began the work of preparing for himself and family a home and support. A log house was constructed, a piece of ground was cleared, so far as felling the trees and burning the brush, and then corn was planted, and, later, wheat was scattered among the logs and stumps upon soil excited by the teeth of the rude and cumbrous drag. He lacked not strength nor manly vigor, as is attested by the clearing of over five hundred acres in the towns of Williamson and Marion. He sold the partially-cleared farm in 1816 to David Harding. A son, Jesse, lives in Macedon, aged 73, and a daughter, Mrs. Anna Potter, six months of age when the family came into town, enjoys good health at her home with her son-in-law, R. Harkness, in Williamson. During the same summer, David Sweezey and family came from New Jersey. They had voyaged the entire distance in light boats, which, at the few portages, were carried from stream to stream. Sweezey took up a large farm in the south part of the town, and resided upon it until his demise. It was in possession of heirs for some time, and then, after changing owners many times, rested in the hands of D. F. Luce. The last of the four families which settled in Marion during the year in question was that of Samuel O. Caldwell, from New Jersey. He came by land, with team and wagon, leading their cow behind. Caldwell took up a large farm, and years passed away in the clearing of his fields. At his death a son became its heir, and he remained upon it until recent date. Grandchildren are living. Elizabeth Howell came in with the family of Sweezey, and, during the following winter, married David Sherman. This marriage was the first in Marion. David Sherman, just mentioned, was a native of Rhode Island, and came to East Palmyra from Washington county in 1791. In the fall he returned on foot, and the next winter drove a double yoke of oxen to East Palmyra, where he remained until the year 1796, when he came to Marion and took up the middle one hundred acres of the Caldwell farm, which he sold in an early day to Caldwell. He purchased and cleared up the farm upon which he lived until his decease, when the property passed to his son, Zephaniah, who finds a home for his age with his son Jefferson. In 1795, when nearly every settler along Mud creek was down with fever and ague, Mr. Caldwell went to mill for them all. He drove his ox-teams with his load of grain through the woods to a mill near Geneva. It is authenticated that he drew the first load of goods from Canandaigua to Pultneyville for Charles Williamson, to whom he was introduced as "a man who could drive two yoke of oxen and a sled over logs two feet high." The trip noted was made in the month of August, with the outfit mentioned, when, from the Sodus road, or from Marion upper corners northward, the country was an unbroken wilderness, and from Williamson to the lake was a continuous swamp. The task was successfully performed in six days. He afterwards moved two families from Rhode Island, and one from New Jersey, with his ox-teams.

William B. Cogswell, from Rhode Island, took up land opposite the Witherden place, where he remained a few years, and took up the land now occupied by his



RES. OF SETH B. DEAN, MARION, N.Y.



"MAPLE GROVE." RES. OF CHESTER F. SWEZEY, MARION, N.Y.

son, W. Cogswell. As an illustration of the many trials which the pioneer had to meet, it is told of Cogswell that his tax of two dollars and a half was due, and, although he had grain and stock in abundance, he could sell nothing for money, and cash only would pay his tax. He loaded a wagon with oats, drove to Geneva, and found no one to buy there. Finding two men seeking land, he took them home with him, gave them board for a week, went out each day of the time to aid in locating farms with his team, and finally charged each of them one dollar and twenty-five cents, which furnished the two dollars and fifty cents which paid the tax.

Robert Springer came into Marion from Rhode Island in the summer of the year, and effected a small clearing, after which he returned to the east. The next year he returned with his family, including his sons, Isaac, Richard, Robert, Samuel, and Israel. His settlement was made upon the farm now occupied by J. A. Shaw, but he soon removed to the John Copping farm, which then extended to the main road. There he built his house on the village lot now owned by Z. Howell. The family were destitute, and depended largely on the bounty of their kind neighbors. All are deceased. Reuben Adams and his son, Reuben, from Rhode Island, purchased the land at present occupied by A. Turner, and, until recently, held by heirs of the family.

We continue our record by brief mention of those who settled during 1797, 1798, and 1799. Luke Phelps and Harris Cooley, from Massachusetts, settled on the W. Lookup farm. The former of these was a man of character and influence, the first supervisor of the town of Williamson, and was highly esteemed. Two sons, Jared and Ezra, became active in public affairs, and attained local prominence. The latter took up the Phelps farm. He was the town surveyor, and ran most of the old lines. Served as highway commissioner, and laid out most of the roads. His son, Deacon Ezra Phelps, living, and well advanced in years, owns the homestead. David and William Harding, from Rhode Island, were the next arrivals. The former took up a large farm, which he soon sold out to Mason. He died in the town. The latter purchased the F. M. Clark farm, whereon his efforts were expended, and where he died. The property was then owned by his son, Abel. Micajah Harding was the pioneer on the P. D. Green farm. He was a leader in civil and religious matters, and raised a company of sharpshooters, who served in the war of 1812. The "Eddy Ridge" was settled by Seth, David, and William Eddy, all of whom took up large farms, and were well-known, respectable men. Seth was the first deacon of the Baptist church, the first supervisor of the town of Marion, and the captain of a company of drafted men. David was appointed and officiated as side judge. John Harkness, from Massachusetts, took up a farm just back of the Eddy ridge, and known as the Angell farm. After no long time he sold out to Jeremiah Angell, and purchased the property now owned by J. Smith, where he lived a few years, when he sold to Eddy, and bought the farm which he owned till his death, and which is now in possession of his son, Seth E. Harkness. Other sons are Roswell, in Williamson, Leveritt, in Boston, and William, in Marion. A daughter, Mrs. S. Miller, lives in Marion. Zadoc Huggins bought a large tract on the Eddy ridge, which, at his death, came into the possession of Z. Crane, the present owner. He was remembered as the pioneer teacher of singing, and his school combined much profit and more pleasure. Seth Harris, from Rhode Island, took up the B. B. Adams farm, and lost his life by drowning in the lake. John Case was the pioneer preacher, and expounded the Gospel according to Methodist belief. His location was with a Mr. Austin, on the southeast of the three upper corners. Jesse Harding lived across the road from him. David Mason settled on the Malcolm farm with his sons, John, Benjamin, and Jesse,—the latter a man of worth and talent. The Milliman farm was taken up by Gideon Sherman, at whose death it was purchased by Henry Butler, who sold it to its present owner, L. Milliman. Two daughters, Mary and Mrs. S. Cogswell, reside in Marion. The Everard White place was purchased and improved by Zebina Crane, who died in 1820. A daughter, Mrs. Daniel Dean, and a grandson, Zebina, are living in town. Dr. Seth Tucker was physician for the entire town for many years. His first location was a short distance northeast of the upper corners, from whence, after a brief sojourn, he moved to the small farm now owned by C. H. Curtis. Judge Marvin Rich, a prominent man, took up land at the upper corners, where, after many years' residence, he sold to Deacon Smith, and is now a citizen of Rochester. The following named settled prior to 1812. Stephen Sanford, from Rhode Island, and a life-long resident of Marion. Harvey Riley, Hiram, Peleg, and Rescom, are sons, and Mrs. Van Ostran is a daughter. Wm. and Thomas Correy, from the same State as Sanford, lived and died at Corry Corners, and Stephen Vaughn located upon the Atwood farm. Julius Hutchinson was on the Robinson farm. A daughter, Mrs. A. Turner, is living. Joel Hall came from Madison county in 1810. He was endowed by nature with the strength of a giant, and his feats in its exercise were almost marvelous. He was accompanied by his sons, Joel and Amasa, at the time married men. They were

the pioneers in the Hall settlement. Grandsons are now living,—Warren, upon the homestead, Joseph, in Walworth, and Amasa and Leed in Williamson. Wm. Hadsell located upon the Smith Sweezy farm, Abraham Pratt upon the George Sweezy farm, and Darius Pratt on the place now owned by James Tassell. A son of Abraham, Werson, resided in Williamson, and a daughter, Mrs. Thomas Peer, in Marion.

Eliphalet Dean, from Washington county, located on the Dean farm, which remained with himself and his heirs until purchased by the present incumbent. Daniel, a son, and Axie, a daughter, are living. Elias Durfee was a leading townsman, and began making improvements on the farm which still bears his name. He constructed and operated a furnace for quite a number of years. A son, Sidney, lives upon the homestead, and another, George, is in the west. Eponitas Ketchum was the pioneer upon the farm of Chester Sweezy. Thomas Clark was a resident on the Clark farm till his demise. John, Jeremiah, and F. M. Clark, sheriff of Wayne County, are grandsons. John Smith, from New Jersey, took up the farm now owned by R. K. Warner. Smith died upon the place, and two sons, John and William, are living at an advanced age. James Center took up the M. L. Rogers farm, and sold to the latter, who is present owner, in 1835. Philip Potter, from Rhode Island, made the initial improvements upon the farm now owned by E. Shaw. He died here at the rare and ripe age of ninety-two years. The place was owned by his son, Thomas, until his death, in 1872, when his heirs sold to the present occupant. From a family of ten children, Emery and Elizabeth are the sole survivors. Thomas Young cleared up the farm, which is still in possession of his son, Nelson D. Young, who is at present one of the town's prominent men.

TOWN MEETING.

The first annual town meeting of the town of Winchester was held pursuant to an act passed by the legislature in 1825 to divide the town, at the house of Daniel Wilcox, April 4, 1826, and the following officers were elected: Seth Eddy, supervisor; Samuel Moore, town clerk; Isaac R. Sanford, David Eddy, and Thomas Lakey, assessors; Samuel Ball, collector; Samuel Delano and Joseph Caldwell, overseers of poor; Reuben Adams, Peter Eddy, and Benjamin Mason, highway commissioners; Samuel Ball and Jeremiah Angell, constables; Joseph Caldwell, Thomas Lakey, and Samuel Moore, commissioners of common schools; and Jesse Mason, Homer Adams, and James Smith, inspectors of common schools.

LIST OF SUPERVISORS AND JUSTICES OF MARION.

DATE.	SUPERVISORS.	JUSTICES.
1827.....	Jesse Mason.....	
1828.....	Isaac Sanford.....	
1829.....	Elias Durfee.....	
1830.....	" ".....	Seth Eddy.
1831.....	" ".....	Samuel Eddy, Benjamin Durfee.
1832.....	" ".....	Seth Eddy, Cornelius Putnam.
1833.....	" ".....	Elisha Wright, Marvin Rich, Lorin Chapin.
1834.....	William R. Sanford.....	Isaac R. Sanford.
1835.....	Elias Durfee.....	Benjamin Durfee.
1836.....	Marvin Rich.....	Amos Turner, Manchester Boyce.
1837.....	Elias Durfee.....	Alpha H. Dow.
1838.....	" ".....	Cornelius Putnam.
1839.....	Seth Eddy.....	Benjamin Durfee.
1840.....	" ".....	Peter Boyce, Jr.
1841.....	Ornon Archer.....	Oscar Howell, Earl Wilcox.
1842.....	" ".....	Cornelius Putnam, Warren Simmons.
1843.....	" ".....	Zadock Huggins, Eli Smith.
1844.....	" ".....	Peter Boyce, Justus Hill.
1845.....	" ".....	Aaron Oysterbanks.
1846.....	Peter Boyce.....	Eli Smith, Cornelius Putnam.
1847.....	" ".....	Emmons Manly.
1848.....	Nelson D. Young.....	Peter Boyce, Nathan Bostwick.
1849.....	" ".....	Lyman H. Tiffany.
1850.....	Oscar Howell.....	William C. Austin.
1851.....	" ".....	John L. Wheeler, Nathan Bostwick.
1852.....	Nelson D. Young.....	Philo D. Green.
1853.....	" ".....	Simcoe Miller.
1854.....	Isaac A. Clark.....	Elisha R. Wright.
1855.....	Elias Durfee.....	Marvin Rich, John Schoonmaker.
1856.....	" ".....	Isaac R. Sanford.
1857.....	" ".....	Philo D. Green.
1858.....	" ".....	Henry R. Taber, Simcoe Miller.
1859.....	" ".....	Alpha H. Dow.
1860.....	Pardon Durfee.....	Isaac A. Clark.
1861.....	" ".....	Philo D. Green, John A. Lang.
1862.....	Ira Lakey.....	Henry R. Taber.
1863.....	" ".....	Daniel F. Luce.
1864.....	Orville Lewis.....	Isaac A. Clark.
1865.....	" ".....	Philo D. Green.
1866.....	Nelson D. Young.....	Henry C. Lay.
1867.....	" ".....	Allen S. Russell, Alvin B. Newton.
1868.....	" ".....	Isaac A. Clark.
1869.....	" ".....	Philo D. Green.
1870.....	Dwight Smith.....	Amasa Stanton, Harry J. Clark, Alvin B. Newton.
1871.....	" ".....	Conway W. Young.
1872.....	" ".....	Darius F. Russell.
1873.....	Charles Tremain.....	Philo D. Green, Henry R. Taber.
1874.....	Dwight Smith.....	Henry R. Taber.
1875.....	" ".....	Amasa Stanton.
1876.....	Nelson D. Young.....	Philo D. Green, Parley Hill.

EARLY GRAVE-YARDS, ETC.

The first burials were made on the farm owned by Daniel Powell, now the property of A. Knapp; the second burial after Lovell's child was that of William Powell, in 1800; the third was of Anna Powell; and the fourth, of Mrs. Daniel Powell. Burials were few, yet the departed are not forgotten, and the place where rests their dust is tended with a thoughtful care. The next cemetery was established in 1804, at the upper corners. Many burials were made in that locality; and a third place for interment was the Marion cemetery, at present of occasional use.

The first frame building in the town of Marion was put up in 1797, by Daniel Powell. It was an addition to his log house, and was of one story, with one room, and in size fifteen by twenty-five feet. This was in use on the place for many years. It was the custom, when means would permit, to make a frame lean-to, as an addition to the usual log house, and ultimately the log portion was removed, and the frame used as the wing of a more pretentious dwelling. During the winter of 1825, Richard Sweet built at Marion a canal-boat, and in the spring drew it with oxen on sleds made for the purpose to the village of Palmyra, and there launched it in the then wonderful Erie canal. The road at this period passed over the top of the Phillips hill, and most of the distance the way was simply a wood road. The removal of the boat over the required interval of distance was accomplished within two days.

In journeys, clearing, marksmanship, endurance, and in the uniform success which concluded every effort, the lives of these and such pioneers may be lightly regarded by the thoughtless, but the more their character is studied the better we are able to appreciate their efforts and give them credit. It seems little to say that a settler came from Rhode Island in any year prior to 1812, and, locating a farm, thereon passed his life; but how many are there of the young men of to-day, accustomed to the speedy transit of the fast trains, would wish to make the tedious winter journey, or bear with patience the semi-savage and arduous life during which the clearings were enlarged, till neighbors' houses became visible, when terror of the Indian was blended with dangers from wild beast, falling tree, treacherous wave, and insidious disease? Whether realized or not, the fact remains that posterity owes, and ever will owe, to the early settlers of Marion and other towns a debt of obligation, whose only discharge, so far as is possible, will be in the preservation through all time of the purity and freedom of the people from turbulence and enervating luxury and the maintenance of free government.

SCHOOL HISTORY.

The first school taught in town was in part of a log dwelling situated on or near the village lot now owned by C. C. Potter. The first teacher was James Rogers, who invented the punishment, for whispering, of requiring the pupil to hold a raw potato in his mouth. He was succeeded as teacher by Ebenezer Ketchum, and the latter by Asahel Powers, the father of Daniel Powers, of Rochester. The first building erected for school purposes was on the Robinson farm, opposite the Peter Snyder orchard; it was burned in 1814. There were then built the Mason school-house, near Smith Sweetey's south orchard, on the Sodus road, which then ran in a straight line from C. H. Curtis' to Malcolm's Corners and the Centre school-house, near the present residence of B. T. Curtis on Mill street. The first attempt to give instruction in the higher branches was made by Morrison Huggins, about 1838. He taught a select school in the upper room of the old stone school-house which stood on the site of Joseph Bilby's house. A charter was obtained soon after, and the old academy, now the district school-house, was built in 1839. Ormon Archer was the first principal, and by his energy and skill as an instructor and manager made it a success. After Archer left the school died out, and the charter was abandoned in 1851. At present there are twelve school-houses within the town limits, and "the Marion collegiate institute." The charter for the latter was obtained July 6, 1865, and a room was fitted up over the hardware building, J. N. Sawyer being chosen principal. The school was commenced with about ninety pupils. The board of trustees at the time comprised fourteen members, of whom Rev. Amasa Stanton was president, Nelson D. Young treasurer, and A. H. Dow secretary. In 1856 the present beautiful and commodious building was erected. It was built by subscriptions of the four churches (Baptist, Methodist, Christian, and Congregational). It is a brick structure, forty-four feet square, three-storied. It has two departments, employing regularly three teachers, and is provided with a library, a gymnasium of approved appliances, and a scientific apparatus, unsurpassed by that of any similar institution of the kind in the State. The school has been kept up, under varying fortunes, under the charge of Profs. C. H. Dann, P. J. Williams, R. T. Spencer, A. S. Russell, G. H. Miner, T. B. Lovell, E. G. Chcesman, W. T. Mills, W. H. Sloan, and J. B. Fraser, the present principal. It enjoys a considerable degree of prosperity. The attendance is on an average about eighty.

The valuation of school property: building, nine thousand dollars; site, five hundred dollars, including fixtures; making a total of nine thousand five hundred dollars. There is at present a board of trustees, comprising fifteen members, of whom Nelson D. Young is president, H. M. Winslow treasurer, and Sidney F. Durfee secretary.

MARION VILLAGE.

This is a quiet and healthy village, free from the allurements and vices of license-granting towns. There have been no licenses in thirty years. It is situated south of the centre of the town, five miles north of the New York Central Railroad station at Palmyra, and six miles south of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad depot at Williamson.

Previous to 1810 the settlement at the upper corners was in advance of that at the lower, and for a number of years was fully equal to it.

The west side of Main street, in Marion village, was taken up by Daniel Lovell and Timothy Smith; each commenced improvements, but neither remained many years. James Galloway owned this land at an early day (1817) and for many years. Subsequently, Timothy Smith built the original of the present hotel; this was kept for many years by Samuel Todd, a major in the war of 1812.

Harris Cooley procured a title to forty acres on the west side, and cleared it up. The willow-tree standing in front of the Methodist Episcopal church, three feet in diameter and proportionately large, was stuck by him for a fence stake.

The primitive tavern was kept by widow Styles, as early as 1800; this supplied the first settlers with the ever indispensable whisky, from a log house which stood on the village lot now owned by Amasa Stanton. She was the "doctor-woman" for the town. In 1807 Isaac Phillips built the pioneer grist-mill, near the site of the present mill. It ran by water-power, and had one run of stone.

James Huggins kept a tavern and distillery where Van Hee now lives, and Enoch Turner had another tavern and grocery (the pioneer store) at the Frank DeLane place, both at a very early day. A carding-machine was run by Rufus Amsden where Curtis' shop stands; a cabinet-shop, by Judge Marvin Rich, where Samuel Smith's blacksmith-shop stands. The first blacksmith-shop was carried on by Harkness Gifford, where F. Kenyon lives. "The ox-mill" was built at the upper corners in 1831, by James Wright and Mr. Wing. The power was obtained from a tread-wheel driven by oxen.

In 1825 there were at the upper corners a physician, Dr. Tucker, a blacksmith-shop, a small cabinet-shop, carried on by Richard Bourne, and about ten houses; and at Marion village a tavern kept by Daniel Wilcox, a store by Archer Galloway, the present grist-mill, a saw-mill, an ashery, a distillery, a school, a blacksmith-shop, post-office, and eleven houses, seven on the east side of Main street, and four on the west side.

The village at present has five hundred population. The Marion Collegiate Institute, five churches (Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Reformed, and Christian); a district school; one lawyer, H. R. Taber; four physicians, D. Richards, A. Sayres, A. S. Russell, and Dr. Babcock. The postmaster is W. J. Holling. There is one hardware-store, two drug-stores, three dry-goods-stores, a fancy-store, a grocery-store, a jewelry-store, two boot- and shoe-stores, two millinery-shops, three produce-dealers, two meat-markets, two tin-shops, two furnace- and machine-shops, a grist-mill, a harness- and other shops. A tavern is kept by R. Chapman.

The Marion cemetery is located in the immediate vicinity of the village, and is in every respect most beautifully situated. It contains a park, with shade- and evergreen-trees in variety, and many fine monuments. It is an honor to the place, and an evidence of care and taste,—a characteristic of the citizens.

The population of the town of Marion in 1870 was one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven, and both has been and is notably peaceful, law-abiding, and faithful in endeavoring to add to the material of prosperity; but when the country has called, they have so answered that they can look back with pride upon their history. In the war of 1812-15 the conscription took nearly every able-bodied man. Each went without reluctance. There were more soldiers than families. In 1861, Marion promptly responded to every call, and her quotas were always filled on time. The population of the town in 1875 was two thousand one hundred and forty-two.

The first meetings for religious worship were held in the open air and in the houses and barns of settlers, by Rev. John Case, a Methodist; he simply preached, and made no attempt to organize his hearers in any way. Elder Fairbanks, a Baptist minister, made occasional visits to the town, and preached to the scattered settlers. In 1802, Elder Seba Norton came once in two weeks from Sodus.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF MARION

was organized on February 29, 1804, as "the First Baptist church of Williamson," by Elder Seba Norton, of Sodus. The following were the constituent members: Reuben and Anna Adams, Luke and Elizabeth Phelps, Micajah Harding, Re-

JOSEPH CALDWELL

was born in Marion, Wayne County, New York, September 24, 1799. June 24, 1829, he united in marriage with Sarah Smith, a native of Amherst, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, born April 22, 1808, died March 14, 1868. Their family consisted of the following: Amanda M., born in Marion, June 16, 1830; Elizabeth A., born in Marion, April 19, 1833, died September 1, 1834; Samuel S., born in Marion, September 4, 1834. Amanda M. married John S. Rich, March 19, 1851. Their children are as follows: Joseph, born in Arcadia, New York, October 3, 1854; Charles M., born in Marion, April 20, 1858; Frank J., born in Marion, March 28, 1860; Alice A., born in Marion, February 12, 1863. Samuel S. married Henrietta M. Bush, a native of Tioga, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1863. They have the following children, viz.: Victor, born February 14, 1864; Joseph, born July 6, 1866; Anna, born June 8, 1869, died April 10, 1873; and an infant son, Samuel. Mr. Caldwell is a leading banker in the city of Omaha, of the firm of Caldwell, Hamilton & Co. He is a graduate of Union College and of the Albany Law School.

John S. Rich, son of Geo. Rich and Anna Slate, was born in Manchester, Connecticut, November 17, 1826. In 1851 he located in the village of Marion, and has passed an active business life. He has held various official positions, always discharging the duties with great credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of the people. He was appointed assistant census mar-



DEACON JOSEPH CALDWELL.

shal in 1860 under Buchanan; was deputy marshal for the northern district of New York in 1860, and held the office a number of years. He was also special agent of the treasury department. Mr. Rich is a life-long Democrat, and a fearless advocate of the principles of that party. Geo. Rich, father of John R., died in 1866. The mother is still living in her native town, Manchester, Connecticut.

The subject of this sketch was a man who manifested the greatest interest in all educational and religious matters, and no person in the town of Marion exerted a more powerful influence for good in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community wherein he resided. He was a life-long farmer, and was considered one of the leading agriculturists in the county. He was a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and was a member of the *Societas Dialecticæ* of that institution. In college he pursued his studies with the same diligence and industry that marked his subsequent successful business career. He was a consistent Christian, and officiated as deacon in the Congregational church for more than fifty years. Republican in politics. In 1871 he united in marriage with Arminda M. Clute, of Brighton, New York.

Mr. Caldwell died August 31, 1875.

It is a remarkable fact that the Caldwell family trace their genealogy back to 1624. They have been a numerous family, and among the many worthy representatives none was entitled to more honor and respect than the subject of this sketch.



OLD HOMESTEAD OF JOS. CALDWELL, MARION, N. Y.



JOHN SMITH.



MRS. JOHN SMITH.



RES. OF JOHN SMITH, MARION, N. Y.

becca and Robert Springer, Betsy Sherman, Sally Teal, Elder Seba Norton and his wife Margaret, David and Abby Harding, Ezra and Phebe Phelps, Sally Harding, Betsy Adams, David Foster, and Mehitabel Adams. During the twenty years following the services were regularly held at the Mason school-house. The Lord's supper was first celebrated here on March 10, 1804, by fifteen communicants. The salary paid in 1808 was twenty-five dollars for the year. In the fall of 1829, this society built the first church edifice in the town. East street now includes the site, which was situated about twenty-five rods from the corner. It was a wooden structure, with galleries on three sides. It was used as a place of worship until 1850, when it was converted into a store, and the present church erected. It is forty by seventy-five feet, with full basement and baptistery. It has also a parsonage. The value of church property, twelve thousand dollars. It was dedicated November 25, 1850, by Elder Bennett, from Hamilton. In 1867 extensive repairs were made, and November 15 of that year the church was re-dedicated by Rev. T. S. Harrison. The following have been pastors: Elder Seba Norton, Elisha Hutchinson, Benjamin Park, Joshua Kinne, for eight years and until 1826; David Carlisle, E. Blakesley, W. I. Crane, H. P. Kenyon, Sears, G. V. Walling, S. T. Griswold, William Frary, M. Forbes, J. W. Osborn, H. K. Stimson, P. J. Williams, C. Darby, G. A. Starkweather, P. J. Williams, L. W. Olney, J. M. Ferris, W. H. Sloan, and W. H. Batson, the present pastor.

The membership is two hundred and forty. The whole number of members belonging, or having belonged, to the church is eleven hundred and fifty-eight.

The Sunday-school was organized at an early day. There are at this time upwards of three hundred pupils, and Elder Batson is superintendent.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF MARION

is connected with the presbytery of Lyons. It was organized as the Congregational church of Williamson, in November, 1808, by Revs. Oliver Ayer and James Hotchkiss. The name was changed, probably by general consent, at the formation of Marion, in 1825.

The following are the names of the eight original members, viz.: Luke Phelps, Timothy and Ruth Smith, David Sweezy, Zadock Huggins and Thankful, his wife, Samuel and Sarah Waters. Luke Phelps was the first deacon.

Meetings were held in school and private houses until 1831, when a church was built and dedicated the same year. Having undergone extensive repairs in 1850 and in 1866, it is still in use as the place of worship. The value of church property is five thousand dollars.

There was no regular pastor until 1820. In this year Rev. H. R. Powell commenced to serve as such, and remained four years. His successors have been Jacob Burbank, M. Boyle, D. N. Merritt, Jacob Burbank, Hiram W. Lee, Royal Mann, J. G. L. Haskins, A. S. Hamilton, Royal Mann, H. N. Short, for ten years, Merritt Golly, Dunning and Lily, a few months, Conway W. Young, Ireland, November 1, 1865. Rev. T. A. Spencer is the present pastor. There is a membership of ninety. The whole number of members since organization is about five hundred.

The Sunday-school was organized as early as 1827. The present attendance is from seventy-five to one hundred, and Marion Heslor is superintendent. There is a library in connection with it.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF MARION

was organized as "The Church of God," Nov. 1, 1820, by Elders David Millard and Joseph Badger, with forty-one members, viz.: A. B. Galloway, Zebina Crane, Amy Simmons, Abraham Peer, Charles Parsons, Nathan Sherman, Southard N. Potter, Joseph Potter, Sarah Booth, James Sawyer, Parmelia Crane, John Potter, D. Springer, Freeman Cobb, Daniel Dean, Rhoda Davenport, Ruth Cogswell, Mary Brockway, Mary Wilcox, John Atwood, Sarah Davenport, Sophia Barton, Sally Brant, William Starkweather, Dorcas Hadsall, Rebecca Parsons, Sophia Adams, Nancy Lake, James Foster, P. Sawyer, Hannah Crane, Jesse Mason, Remember Cogswell, J. W. Brockway, Daniel and Hannah Wilcox, Sally Lookup, Calvin Briggs, Ruth Wright, Jerusha Springer, and Phebe Galloway; agreeing at the same time to take the Lord Jesus Christ as their only Head, Bishop, Leader, Lord, and Lawgiver, the Scriptures of Truth for their only written rule of faith and practice, and all God's real children for their brethren.

The first church edifice was erected in 1832. It was a stone structure, thirty-six by forty feet, situated at the upper corners. The first sermon in this church was preached by Elder Farley, on September 16, 1832.

The present church edifice was erected in 1856. It is a wooden structure, forty by sixty feet in size, with a stone basement. It has a bell weighing eighteen hundred pounds. It was dedicated in 1857, by Elder John Ross, of Montgomery county. The value of church property is seven thousand dollars. The pastor from 1820 to 1828, inclusive, was Oliver True; 1829 to 1833, Benjamin Farley;

1834 to 1839, Joseph Bailey; 1839 to 1844, E. M. Galloway; 1844 to 1846, Wm. T. Caton; 1847 to 1848, Stephen Mosher; 1848 to 1866, Amasa Stanton; 1866 to 1876, Irving Bullock, the present pastor. There is a membership of one hundred and seventy-seven. During the whole time since organization the whole number of members has been six hundred and twenty-seven. The Sunday-school was organized soon after the church. It has at present one hundred and sixty-five pupils, and Myron H. Grimes is superintendent. There is a library of two hundred and fifty volumes. The church expenses for the nine years past were ten thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF MARION

was organized by Rev. Porter McKinster, in 1845. The society at that time consisted of twelve members. They built no church edifice and had no installed pastor until 1854, when Rev. John Dennis reorganized the church, and in 1855 the present building was erected. It is a wooden structure, twenty-eight by forty feet, situated at Marion village. It was dedicated in December, 1855, by Rev. John Dennis. The value of church property, including a parsonage, is four thousand five hundred dollars.

The pastors have been Wm. Mandeville, J. W. Putnam, Robinson McKinster, John Landreth, James S. Lemon, W. W. Runyan, J. Easter, J. B. Knott, John Spinks, J. A. Swallow, W. A. Ely, and C. L. Bown, the present pastor. There is a membership of seventy. The Sunday-school was organized in 1854. The present attendance is sixty. A library exists in connection with it.

THE REFORMED CHURCH OF MARION.

The society was organized in 1860. The church was first legally organized by Rev. J. W. Warnshuis, in 1870, with fifty-six members. The church edifice was built in 1872. It is a wooden structure, forty by seventy-two feet, seating five hundred persons, and is located at Marion village. It was dedicated during the same fall. The valuation of church property is eight thousand dollars. The present membership is three hundred and twenty-five. In the year 1871, J. W. Warnshuis was installed pastor, and continued on the charge until October, 1876; since that time it has been without any regular preacher. The Sunday-school was organized with the church. The attendance is large.

SOLDIERS' RECORD FOR MARION.

Atwell, Oliver R. Enlisted July, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Arnold, Lewis, 194th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged May, 1865.
 Andrews, Alvin, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1863; died April 8, 1864.
 Adams, Joseph N. Discharged 1865.
 Atwood, Seth L. Discharged 1865.
 Allen, Asa, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died August 14, 1864.
 Allen, Elisha, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
 Adams, N. A., 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted to corporal; disch. 1865.
 Arnold, John, 160th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Allen, E., Company A, 111th Infantry.
 Adams, John, Company A, 111th Infantry.
 Adams, Reuben A., 160th Infantry.
 Arnold, William H.
 Brewster, Eugene H.
 Barrett, John H. Discharged 1865.
 Brown, Gilbert, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Brown, William H., 2d Heavy Artillery. Enlisted October, 1864; died October 12, 1864.
 Brown, Herman.
 Bennett, Charles, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Brown, Alfred. Discharged 1865.
 Bigelow, Charles, 111th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1864; deserted.
 Burrod, John B., captain, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Brayman, James E., Navy. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Bull, Albert H., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Bailey, William J., 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged September, 1864.
 Brightman, Ezra, Company A, 111th Infantry.
 Bement, Charles, 160th Infantry.
 Brown, George, Company E, 111th Infantry.
 Burrud, William G., Company E, 111th Infantry.
 Beelard, Frank, Company E, 111th Infantry.
 Croucher, William, 98th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1862.
 Case, John A., 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; pro. corporal; discharged 1864.
 Cooper, Carlton B., 19th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1865; discharged July, 1865.
 Cooper, James B., assistant surgeon, Wisconsin regiment. Discharged 1865.
 Copping, John W., 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; pro. to corp.; discharged 1865.
 Curtis, Brainard, 160th Infantry.
 Class, B. R., 160th Infantry.
 Curtis, William B., 50th Engineers. Enlisted August, 1861; discharged.
 Croucher, Isaac, Jr., 194th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged 1865.
 Congdon, Lyman A., 194th Infantry.
 Constant, Adrian, Company D, 111th Infantry.
 Cray, Daniel A., Company E, 111th Infantry.

Dunn, Allen, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; re-enlisted in 10th Cavalry; disch. 1865.
 Dorman, Stephen.
 Durfee, Gideon, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Davis, William, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged October, 1863.
 Deuce, Albert A., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted May, 1863; promoted; discharged 1865.
 Deuce, Leroy P., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Durfee, Sydney F., Navy. Discharged 1865.
 Dean, Charles L. Enlisted July, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Everett, James, Company C, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted October, 1861; discharged Dec., 1864.
 Everett, Washington, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged May, 1863; wounded.
 Eldridge, W. G., Company A, 111th Infantry.
 Emerson, L., Company E, 111th Infantry.
 Farnsworth, Edward. Killed at Bull Run.
 Farnsworth, William, 98th Infantry. Died July 25, 1864.
 Ferguson, R. E., Navy. Discharged 1865.
 Farnsworth, James.
 Field, Henry D., 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged September, 1864.
 Farnsworth, John.
 Farnsworth, Henry.
 Fillmore, John H., Illinois regiment. Enlisted May, 1861; pro. to lieutenant; disch. 1863.
 Fillmore, William R., Company C, 8th Cav. Enl'd Sept., 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. Sept., '64.
 French, Lorenzo G., 160th Infantry.
 Fletcher, Charles P., 160th Infantry.
 Fillmore, Charles W., 160th Infantry.
 Goodwin, William T., 11th Infantry. Enlisted February, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Goodwin, Frederick, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Geer, John, 98th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1861; pro. to corporal; discharged 1864.
 Geer, Charles, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; promoted to corporal; discharged.
 Ganz, Henry A., 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; pro. to sergeant; discharged 1865.
 Geer, Thomas, Company A, 111th Infantry.
 Henion, Oliver P., 160th Inf. Enlisted May, 1864; pro. to corp.; died in prison May 6, 1864.
 Hill, Frank B. Died December 28, 1863.
 Howard, Henry N., 99th Infantry. Died October, 1864.
 Hill, William J., 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died February 12, 1864.
 Howell, Gideon, 50th Engineers. Enlisted October, 1861; pro. sergt.; discharged 1865.
 Hathaway, Washington, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted; discharged 1865.
 Hathaway, Isaac R., 160th Infantry. Enlisted January, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Hosmer, Martin J. Enlisted August, 1864.
 Holling, Jay.
 Hill, Parley.
 Howell, Vernon H., 9th Heavy Art. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865; wounded.
 Hicks, Judson, Company A, 111th Infantry.
 Holling, W. G., Company A, 111th Infantry.
 Hards, Arthur, 160th Infantry.
 Harris, Wm. R., Company E, 111th Infantry.
 Jaques, Irving P., 111th Infantry.
 Knapp, Harrison H., corporal, Company A, 111th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Knapp, Benj. L. Enlisted July, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Kellogg, Milo B., 17th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; promoted; discharged 1865.
 Kellogg, Norton P., 98th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; promoted 1st lieutenant; discharged 1865.
 Kellogg, Lewis F., 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Kenion, Geo., Co. A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; promoted; killed at Petersburg.
 Kenion, Friend, 160th Infantry.
 Le Roy, Isaac, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Lounsbury, Lee, 98th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor.
 Lyon, Wm. H., 98th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; died in rebel prison.
 Lyon, Henry.
 Luce, Jefferson, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted sergeant; discharged 1865.
 Lay, Henry.
 Laing, John S., 2d Lieut., Co. E, 111th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; pro. 1st lieut.; disch. 1865.
 Lovejoy, Daniel F.
 Lovejoy, Wm. E.
 Le Buff, Frank, 160th Infantry.
 Le Buff, Joseph.
 McBowen, Edwin, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Musselman, Geo. F., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Mackel, Henry, 98th Infantry.
 Mott, Gilbert, 2d Mounted Rifles. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 McOmber, Israel, 98th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1861; died February 28, 1863.
 McOmber, Amos, sergeant, 160th Infantry. Enlisted December, 1863; killed at Winchester.
 Munson, Chas. H., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; killed at Wilderness.
 Miller, W. H., Company A, 111th Infantry.

Novess, Abner, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged.
 Norton, Wm. H., 98th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1862; died May 11, 1862.
 Newton, Alvin B.
 Newton, J. A., Company A, 111th Infantry.
 Ostrand, Frederick. Enlisted July, 1863.
 Ostrand, Charles.
 Patterson, Jas. N., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Pratt, E. B.
 Parks, Reuben B., 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Parks, Edgar, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Potter, Orvis, navy. Enlisted 1864; discharged 1865.
 Potter, Charles C., 160th Inf. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged October, 1864; wounded.
 Pulver, Norman.
 Percy, E. A., Company A, 111th Infantry.
 Patterson, Wm., Company A, 111th Infantry.
 Parker, Amos, Company E, 111th Infantry.
 Quigley, James, 160th Infantry.
 Reeves, H. P.
 Russell, Edwin M., 98th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1861; promoted 2d lieut.; disch. 1863.
 Russell, Whitney D.
 Radder, Charles, 160th Inf. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted sergt.; killed April 9, 1864.
 Rice, Harrison S., 111th Inf. Enlisted February, 1864; promoted corporal; discharged 1865.
 Ratliff, James, 9th Cavalry. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged 1865.
 Reeves, Stephen, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Reeves, Joseph C., Company C, 8th Cav. Enlisted September, 1861; pro. sergt.; disch. 1865.
 Randall, Nathan. Enlisted August, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Ratliff, Wm., 194th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged.
 Rathbun, Charles J., Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Sanford, Joseph.
 Shaw, Frederick, Navy. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Sherwood, James, Navy. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Short, Albert B., 97th Infantry. Discharged 1865.
 Smith, Chester B., 194th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1864; disch. Jan., 1865, disability.
 Smith, Gideon C.
 See, Peter, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged May, 1865.
 Smith, Ephraim.
 Sherman, Geo. N., 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Scott, Caleb.
 Starks, Geo., 160th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Spooner, Lewis H., Regular Infantry. Enlisted June, 1861; discharged June, 1865.
 Spooner, Geo. W., 98th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1861; discharged November, 1864.
 Skinner, Byron J., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Simmons, Alonzo H., 98th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1861; discharged 1862, disability.
 Soper, John H., 9th Heavy Artillery. Discharged 1865.
 Soper, Sylvester. Enlisted August, 1861; discharged September, 1863.
 Smith, John.
 Sarnier, Lawrence, Company A, 111th Infantry.
 Sweczey, George W., Company A, 111th Infantry.
 Sweczey, Chester, Company A, 111th Infantry.
 See, Truman, 160th Infantry.
 Stiggins, Thomas, 160th Infantry.
 Smith, George W., Company E, 111th Infantry.
 Skinner, Samuel E., 98th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Trumbull, Charles H., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Taylor, J. E., Company A, 111th Infantry.
 Vaughn, James B.
 Van Derveur, Henry E.
 Vaughn, V., corporal, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed April 9, 1864.
 Vanhee, Adrian, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted June, 1864.
 Wilcox, Myron S., 104th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; killed at Petersburg.
 White, Alfred T., 1st Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 White, Alvin, 1st Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Williams, Alvin D., 98th Infantry. Enlisted Oct., 1861; promoted to sergeant; disch. 1865.
 Williams, Francis A., 121st Infantry. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged 1865.
 West, James, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; promoted; discharged 1863.
 Wood, Charles, 194th Infantry. Discharged 1865.
 Wood, George, 194th Infantry. Discharged 1865.
 Wallace, A., Company A, 111th Infantry.
 Welch, Morris, Company A, 111th Infantry.
 Young, Thomas K.
 Young, Oliver D.
 Young, John N., 160th Infantry.



JNO. ROGERS.



MRS. JNO. ROGERS.



RES. OF MASON ROGERS, MARION, N.Y.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



HON. ALLEN S. RUSSELL.

Hon. Allen S. Russell was born in Williamson, Wayne County, on the 8th of June, 1834, and is therefore in the early prime of life.

His parents are both living in Battle Creek, Michigan. His ancestors, seven generations back, came from London, England, in the year 1639. The history of the family in England and in this country may be clearly traced for a period of several hundred years.

His father, Moses B. Russell, is of good old Puritanic stock, and his mother, Eleanor L. Russell, is a lineal descendant of John Rogers, the martyr.

His ancestors, on both sides, took an active part in settling the country, and in defending it from its foes; one of whom, Rev. Noadiah Russell, was one of the leading founders of Yale College, and called the first meeting ever held to consider the subject, in his study. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Russell, who came from Connecticut, settled in Wayne County in 1796. His maternal great-grandfather was actively engaged in the series of wars which devastated the country at the time of the terrible Indian massacre at Wyoming; and his mother's father, Asa Stoddard, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Russell enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education. Until 1860, he attended the Marion Collegiate Institute; subsequently he entered the University of Michigan, where he remained until the spring of 1863. In the fall of the same year he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, and graduated with high honors in 1864.

During 1860 and 1861 he was a teacher in Marion Collegiate Institute, becoming in the latter year its principal.

Since his graduation he has been a practicing physician and surgeon, and has likewise been engaged in the drug and medicine business. In April, 1864, he entered the Union army as assistant surgeon, being attached to the general hospital service, and it fell to his lot to gain his early experience in caring for the sick and wounded of the terrible Wilderness campaign. After this he was on duty with the troops garrisoning the defenses of Washington; and in January, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of brigade surgeon, which rank he held till

the close of the war. He had the reputation of having the best field hospital in the army corps with which he was connected. He left the service in July, 1865. During his service he was placed on duty as a member of the army medical board for the examination and discharge of sick and disabled soldiers, and has twice been offered a commission in the medical corps of the United States army, which he declined.

He was in the defenses of Washington when President Lincoln was assassinated, and heard him deliver his last speech. Mr. Russell has always been a steadfast Republican, and has generally taken an active part in the politics of his district. He has held the office of justice of the peace and town clerk of Marion. He was elected to the assembly of 1875 by a majority of 767 over Hiram Westfall, his Democratic opponent, and served upon the committees on Public Health and Federal Relations. He was likewise a member of the assembly of 1876, being elected by a majority of 958 over E. M. Davis, a temperance candidate being also in nomination. During the latter year he was chairman of the committee on Public Health, and a member of the committee on Villages and Grievances. During the two sessions he was not absent from his post of duty for a single hour. Said the *Albany Journal*: "Dr. Russell capably represents the second district of Wayne County. Although he came to Albany last year without previous legislative experience, he developed much aptitude as a debater, and took rank among the prominent members of an unusually able minority. During the present session he is making an equally creditable record. Possessing numerous agreeable personal traits, and much native courtesy of manner, he has made many friends during his stay in Albany."

Dr. Russell is a member of the Baptist denomination, and was designed for the ministry, but failing health interfered with his studies in that direction, and his mind was turned in another channel. Nine times he has been elected superintendent of the Baptist Sunday-school in Marion. He believes in the largest liberty of opinion in religious matters. He was married to Emily A. Wright in 1856.

JOHN SMITH, JR.

His parents were residents of Quakertown, Hunterdon county, New Jersey. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Styres. Of the family of nine children, five are deceased; namely, Polly (who died when eight years of age), Sally E., Daniel, Rachel, and Joseph. Of the surviving children David is now eighty years of age, William seventy-two, Katy Ann sixty-eight, and John, the subject of this sketch, seventy-four, having been born April 25, 1803. His parents moved to the Genesee country in 1807, and settled in what was subsequently the town of Williamson, Ontario county,—now Marion, Wayne county,—but then a wilderness. At that time there was no road on Eddy Ridge. He there took up forty acres, and began to erect a home.

About this time William B. Cogswell bought adjoining him on the north, and Zadock Huggins on the west. In those days not a pound of flour or pork could be had short of Palmyra, and of fruit there was none. Mr. Smith, Sr., took apple-seeds with him from New Jersey, and soon started a nursery. Most of the old apple-trees in the north part of the town sprung from that nursery.

The subject of this sketch was but five years old when his father settled in Marion, but he distinctly remembers the war of 1812, especially the time the British landed at Sodus Point, Pultneyville, and mouth of the Genesee river. It was on Sunday,—he heard the cannonading at those points,—and what few men remained in town were pressed to go to the scene of conflict. His aunts, grandmother, and all the children gathered at his mother's house, and every cannon-shot made the windows of the old log house rattle. But the volunteers from Marion all returned safe.

His mother died May 11, 1819, aged forty-seven years. His father married again in October, 1824, the widow Cooper. John Smith, Jr., married his first wife, Mary Ann Johnson, of Williamson, the 17th of June, 1830. His father died July 18, 1838, in his seventieth year, and his wife departed this life January 29, 1839, aged thirty years. The second time he took to wife Julia Ann Cook, of Macedon, January 9, 1840; she died December 20, 1845, aged thirty-one years. He married his present wife, Elizabeth Granger, of Sodus, June 24, 1846. By his second wife he had three children,—Sarah A., Winfield S., and Myron A. Winfield S. died May 30, 1872, aged thirty years. By his present wife he has had three children,—Libbie E., now the wife of De Witt C. Crane; Eliza J.; wife of William A. Yeomans; and Frank D. M. Smith. John Smith, Jr., and his wife are now in the evening of their days,—the former being seventy-four and the latter sixty-three years of age.

MASON L. ROGERS.

John Rogers, father of Mason, was born in Rhode Island May 21, 1786. He came with his parents to the town of Palmyra when but five years of age: He remained in that town until 1836, when he located upon the farm in Marion, now occupied by his son Mason L. Rogers. In all public affairs he manifested a

deep interest, and was a life-long member of the Baptist church. November 13, 1817, he united in marriage with Mary Mason, who was born in Somerset, Massachusetts, May 18, 1787. Mr. Rogers died October 11, 1864, and Mrs. Rogers July 25, 1873. Their family consisted of the following, viz.: Cynthia D., born September 14, 1818, married Joseph Carpenter, resides in Kansas; Sarah W., born October 8, 1820, married James Cooper, resides in Williamson; Mason L., born November 17, 1825, resides in Marion; George, born June 7, 1829, married Elizabeth Manning, resides in Michigan.

Mason L. Rogers, the subject of this sketch, was born in the town of Palmyra, November 17, 1825. At ten years of age he came with his parents to Marion, and located on the farm where he now resides. October 11, 1848, he united in marriage with Lydia Putnam, a native of Macedon, born January 14, 1826. Their family consists of five children, viz.: Mary A., born August 1, 1849, married Frank W. Clark, a merchant in Williamson; Lewis R., born November 24, 1852, is a merchant at Williamson; Ida M., born June 20, 1856; Willis Putnam, born June 15, 1863, and Carrie P., born October 5, 1869.

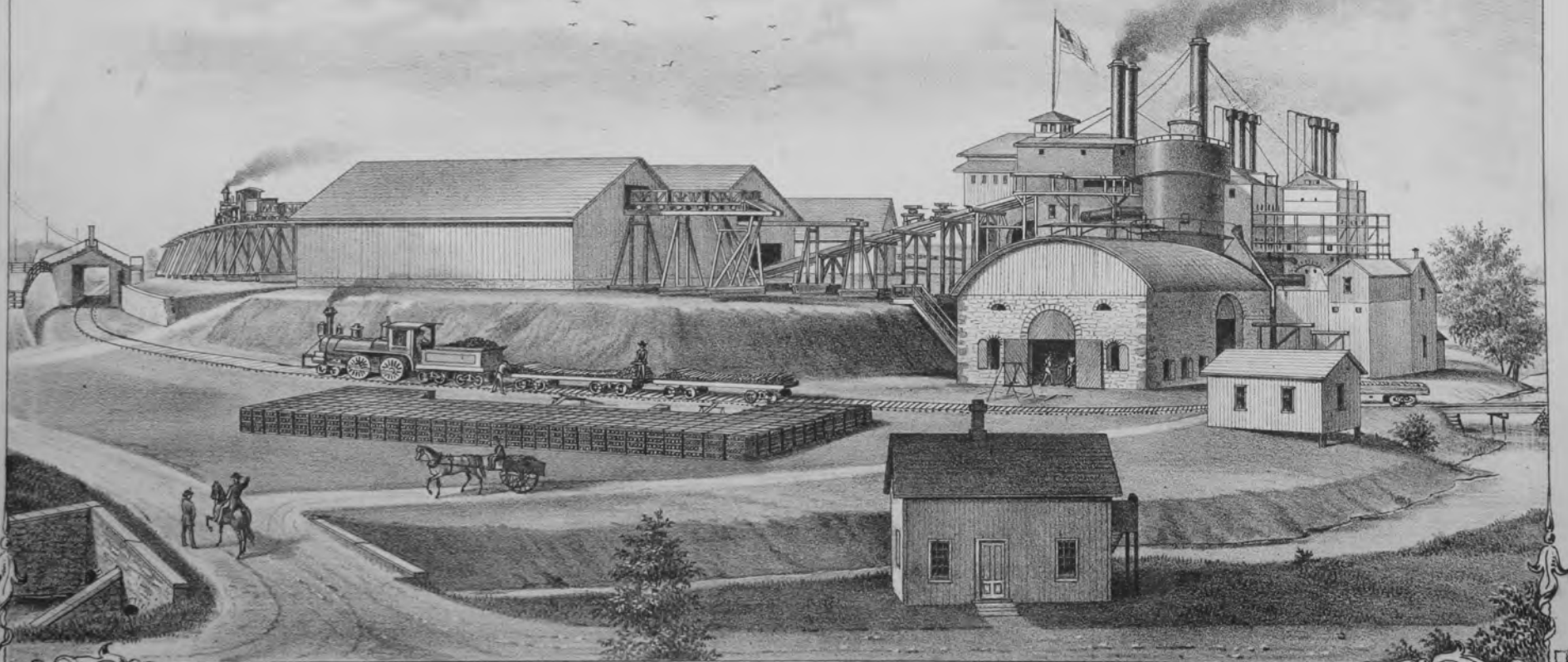
Mr. Rogers has been an active man in all interests concerning the public good, and is considered as one of the leading agriculturists and substantial citizens of the county. He was an earnest supporter of the Republican party until 1872, when he espoused the cause of reform, and became an ardent supporter of Horace Greeley, of honored memory, for the presidency. He has acquired a fine property, and is surrounded by all the attributes of a happy rural home.

WILLIAM COGSWELL.

William B. Cogswell, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Rhode Island, February 27, 1778. His wife, Anna Cogswell, was born December 14, 1784. In about the year 1800 they planted the standard of home in the wilderness, and with strong hearts and willing hands began the battle of life. They were well qualified both by energy and industry to meet the obstacles of pioneer life. Mrs. Cogswell died in 1840, and Mr. Cogswell in 1868.

William Cogswell was born May 19, 1816, in the town of Marion, and resides on the farm where he first saw the light of day. September 16, 1837, he married Eliza Tucker, a native of Connecticut, born June 15, 1809, by whom he had children as follows: Amanda, born September 25, 1838; October 1, 1868, she married W. J. Holling, the present postmaster at Marion; Melissa M., born June 14, 1840; December 28, 1858, married Horace B. Nash, of Williamson, by whom she had one child, Jennie M., born April 19, 1866; Mr. Nash died November 25, 1874; Nelson, born April 27, 1845, died January 29, 1846; Morris J., born August 22, 1847, died February 22, 1867; Thomas J., born November 29, 1850, died August 7, 1874.

Mr. Cogswell has ever manifested an interest in all matters concerning the good of the community wherein he resides, and is justly entitled to his present reputation of being one of the substantial men of the county.



L. J. BUDAY, AGT.

BLAST FURNACE & AGENT'S RESIDENCE,
PROPERTY OF THE ONTARIO IRON COMPANY.
FURNACEVILLE, WAYNE CO., N.Y.

F. M. G. DEL.

ONTARIO.

THIS town, located in the northwest corner of the county, bordering upon the lake from which it has its appellation, was formed from the town of Williamson, as Freetown, on March 27, 1807. Its original limits included the present towns of Ontario and Walworth. The name was changed to Ontario on February 12, 1808, and the town of Walworth taken off in 1829. The surface is generally level, with a slight inclination toward the lake. It is well watered by creek and rivulet. The three principal streams are Bear, Deer, and Davis' creeks, of which the first named is the largest. These flow north into the lake.

The soil north of the ridge is a clay loam; to the south it is a gravelly loam with muck. There is considerable lowland in the town, particularly in the northern part. The main dependence of the farming class is the grain crop, which principally consists of barley, wheat, and oats. This locality is especially adapted to the raising of fruit, more especially the apple.

Iron ore, in the form of red oxide, is found in large quantities, and has been quarried extensively. Mining this ore had become one of the town's principal interests. The ore-bed was first discovered in 1811, by Mr. Knickerbocker, near the centre of the town, while engaged in digging a hole to water his cattle. At that time it was a matter of doubt as to its character, and little notice was taken of it. The bed extends east and west through the centre of the town. It is one-half mile in width, six to thirty-eight inches in thickness, and from ten inches to fourteen feet below the surface. It has come to be a noted ore, and is sought after by many furnace-men. The manufacture of iron was commenced four or five years after the discovery of the ore, by Samuel Smith, a pioneer of Walworth. He put up his forge near the present furnace-dam, and by steady work was able to manufacture four hundred pounds of iron per day. Two other forges were erected at an early day, and in them work was continued for twenty years. The first furnace was put up by Henry S. Gilbert, in 1825, and was located on the site of the present one. Its capacity was three to four tons per day. The iron was transported to Rochester. Iron manufacture has continued on this site, save a few exceptional years, for over half a century. Another furnace with larger capacities,—equal to six or seven tons daily,—was built in 1840 by "The Clinton Iron Company," on property now owned by Joseph La Frois. An extensive business was carried on by this company till the destruction of their works by fire in 1867. At this time the manufacturing interest is represented by the Ontario Iron Company, which was organized in February, 1870. James Brackett became the president of the organization; Isaac Palmer, vice-president; W. H. Vowman, secretary and treasurer. In 1873 John H. White succeeded Mr. Vowman, and in 1875 William H. Averill was chosen secretary, and Isaac S. Averill treasurer. L. J. Bundy is general manager and agent, and H. Millington is general superintendent. The stock is divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. A furnace was built the same year of organization, and the first iron was manufactured on October 10. The works contain four sixty-foot boilers, two hot-blast ovens, two blooming-tubs, and an engine of two hundred horse-power. They have a capacity to produce twenty tons of No. 1 iron daily. The valuation is two hundred thousand dollars. The iron is manufactured from one-eighth foreign ore and seven-eighths native ore. The product is mill and foundry iron, the former being sold at Cleveland, Ohio, and the latter in all parts of New York and Canada. A railroad connects the furnace with the mine. Upon this road a locomotive and train of cars has been placed. It is owned by the company. The road connects at Ontario station with the Lake Shore division of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. The company are owners of many ore-beds and generally do their own mining; yet, in cases where other parties are concerned in mining, they pay a certain price per ton. From fifty to two hundred miners are employed by the company, and twenty-five men find work at the furnace. The manufacture requires two and a fourth tons of ore to produce one of iron, and the business is destined to become of greater importance in the future.

Salt was made here to some extent at an early day. It was in 1810 that Noah Fuller, while hunting, discovered two salt springs, one on the farm now owned by Zebedee Hodges, the other on the farm owned by William Lofthouse. Fuller sold out to Stimson & Schanks the same year, and these parties commenced the manufacture of salt. The brine was taken from the spring and boiled in kettles,

which made the process very slow and tedious. In this way they were unable to manufacture more than a barrel per day; yet they persisted for four or five years, and then, finding it an occasion of much labor and little profit, the work was abandoned as a failure.

In the town of Ontario the pioneer had to endure not only the sickness generally prevalent in a new forest country, but, at the time of settlement, a large portion of the surface was comprised in marshes, heavily timbered, which largely contributed to the creation and spread of miasmatic diseases. With these disadvantages, and the hardships attending life in a new country, to make a permanent settlement in this town was almost impossible. For many years those who had the hardihood to make the attempt, and the resolution to persist in remaining, suffered most severely. To the fever and ague were added intermitting and remitting fevers, which made themselves known and dreaded at every log cabin home. Dysentery prevailed to an alarming extent in 1824, and proved very fatal. Values depend upon varying circumstances, and could the magnificent growth of beech, maple, and hemlock, interspersed with elm, basswood, and birch, which once covered the land be restored in all its original density, from the timber could be reaped a harvest well worth the cutting; but in that elder day to get cleared land no sacrifice was too great, and the walnut, with inferior woods, was added to the holocaust, whose only reward was a few shillings for the ashes and a ranker growth of grain or vegetable. In that day the deer browsed upon the shrubs, and bounded away to their coverts when surprised by the intruders upon their domain; and the cowardly wolf or sagacious bear sought the fold or pen in quest of better prey than was afforded by the wilderness.

EARLY SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENT.

Sixteen years had elapsed since the lands of Wayne had been surveyed, and settlements had begun along Mud creek and at points upon the lake before the standard of civilization was planted in Ontario. Occupation and improvement began in the north part of the town. The prices of land, advanced from original rates, were from two and a half to three dollars per acre, and ever since appreciation has kept pace with growth of population and public improvement.

In the year 1806, a footing was gained in Ontario by Freeman Hopkins, who migrated from Rhode Island and located upon the lake-shore, and upon property now owned by Mr. Buckley. Mr. Hopkins was a Quaker, and deprecated warfare. During the suspense occasioned by war with Great Britain, the family became frightened, and fled to their former home in the east. Peace having been restored, and emigration setting westward with amazing force, the family returned in 1818. Mr. Hopkins was the builder of the first saw-mill in the present town limits, and lived to be quite an aged man. He finally became blind, and, because of this great trouble, drowned himself in a cistern.

Peter Thatcher and family, from Oneida county, settled in the northern part of the town, during the year 1807, upon the farm now owned by John Niles. Mr. Thatcher had been here the year before, and had engaged a man to build a cabin for him. The rear of this backwoods habitation was walled by a hemlock log full five feet in diameter. The "home" was sided with logs and covered with bark. The door was a plank without hinges, and a single window permitted the ingress of the sunlight. Mr. Thatcher arrived before this rude cabin in a one-horse wagon, two dollars and fifty cents in money, and a very small supply of furniture. He was a blacksmith by trade, and the pioneer of Ontario. A log-built shop was erected, in 1811, near his habitation, and in this he pursued his calling for a time, when, with increased means and greater facilities, he was enabled to build a frame shop. Trade, faithfully pursued, largely increased, and its avails enabled him to purchase some land, after which he turned his attention to farming, and was long known as a reputable and active townsman. A son, Cyrus, is now living.

Daniel Iuman, from Connecticut, came to this town to seek his fortune during the same year, and made a purchase of four hundred acres of land, where Ontario village and vicinity is now situated. His log house was built upon the site now occupied by a steam-mill. At an early day he built here a saw-mill, and was also the owner of the first tavern stand, which he caused to be erected, in 1810, upon

the village lot now owned by Daniel Casey. The house was constructed of logs and was used for the business some years, and ultimately torn down. Mr. Inman was the first postmaster and collector of the town, a man of character and influence, and given to deeds of kindness and charity. Himself and his son Joseph finally removed to the west.

Then came Noah Fuller from Massachusetts, Major Inglesby from Connecticut, and men named Kilburn and Fifer. Inglesby had been a captain during the Revolution, and removed from Ontario west. Kilburn died in Webster, and Fifer in this town. Elder Wilkins, accompanied by a large, respectable family from Massachusetts, settled in the north end of the town. The elder did not long survive, and at his death his family continued their journey to the west. Zebedee Hodges and family did not arrive till 1811, and, when they reached this section, made purchase of the farm land now owned by Zebedee J. Hodges, his son. Another son, Isaac, and a daughter, Mrs. Jesse Hurley, reside in the town.

We have for settlers in these early years the names of few persons. Families seem rather to have strayed away from the regular course of travel and grounded here rather than as propelled by a purpose, and now one and then another family settled in the town. In 1807, James Lavens, from Connecticut, purchased at the Geneva land-office a tract of ninety-nine and a half acres of land, situated on lot No. 76, having to pay for the same two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty cents. He moved on with his family, and made a permanent settlement. Mrs. Joseph W. Gates, a daughter of Mr. Lavens, is the sole survivor of the family. In 1808, Jonas Davis settled in the north part, upon the farm now owned by his nephew, Munson Davis. He was prominent in public affairs in his day. Two years had elapsed, and in 1810 several parties came into the town. Isaac Simmons, of Connecticut, located on the farm now owned and occupied by Joseph Middleton. In 1815, he built a house for the accommodation of the public, and became its landlord. After a few years he sold, and removed to Monroe county. Three brothers, Amos, Amasa, and Levi Thayer, from the Nutmeg State, located on the Ridge road, in the west part of the town, but, remaining only a short time, went to Palmyra, and there engaged in mercantile business. Willard Church came up from Ontario, and built a house upon the lake-shore.

Apprehensive of war, dreading the hostilities of the Indian and the vindictive Canadian-English, yet there were not wanting those who were ready to venture all for a home in the west. Even when the population of Niagara fled in wild confusion from the invaders at Black Rock and Buffalo, they encountered families slowly making their way into the wilderness. The fact seems unaccountable, as if a more than human power directed the movement.

In 1811, Dr. William Greenwood located at Ontario village. He was the pioneer physician of the town, and practiced medicine until his death, in 1829. No profession was more valuable, no labors were more appreciated than that of physician in that day, and combining skill in his practice with nobility of character, he is remembered as an influential and deserving man. Prior to his advent the earliest settlers went to Williamson for medical attendance.

Milton Worster located in the present town of Macedonia the year previous, and came to Ontario Corners in 1811. There he built a log shop, and began the manufacture of axes. His brand at that time was not surpassed by any other, and their production occupied the labors of many years. A son, Milton, resides in the town. Where Peter Freer owns, a settler named Alfred Town located in 1811, and died in the town. Josiah Goodman, from Oneida county, and originally from Vermont, is remembered as an ante-war settler. He was accompanied by his son Alanson, at that time fifteen years of age, and consequently is now upwards of eighty-two years old. Many the changes his fourscore years have noted, and much the progress which has been evolved from the industry set in motion at a time when he was active and strong. William Billings located in the west part, on the Ridge road, and died in the town of Webster, where two sons are present residents. A man named Nathaniel Grant was a pioneer near the centre of the town, and died there.

We mention here the names of four early settlers, whose date of citizenship in Ontario is 1812. The first of these was William Middleton, from Montgomery county, and originally from New Jersey. In 1810 he had purchased three hundred acres of land upon the lake-shore, paying for the same three dollars per acre. He was the first hatter in the town, and carried on the business, mostly during winters, for full twenty years. His hats were of fur and wool, and of a superior workmanship. He left a son, Joseph, who is owner of a part of the original purchase, and is a wealthy and influential citizen. Nathan Hallack was the pioneer tailor of Ontario, and lived in the north part of the town until his death. George Sawyer, from Connecticut, located in the western part of the town, on the Ridge road, where he resided for eighteen years, and then removed to Michigan; and John Stolph was an energetic, well-known settler, resident of a farm near the centre of the town, whence, after a few years, he went west, to Illinois. In 1813, George Putnam came out from Connecticut, and located in the northwest of the

town. A son lives at Williamson, and a daughter, the widow of Chauncey Smith, is now a resident of town. Burdon Simmons and family came out the same year as Mr. Putnam, and located near the west border of the town. Ezekiel Alcott was a settler of 1815, and a man of considerable enterprise. He turned his attention to the manufacture of pearlsh, now superseded in use by saleratus.

During 1816, Isaac Gates and Ashville Culver became settlers. Mr. Gates was from Chenango county, to which he had come from Otsego county. He had prominence from the number of children in his family. There were eighteen of them, of whom but four came with him to the town of Ontario. Joseph W. Gates and a brother in Illinois are the only survivors of this number. Ashville Culver located at Ontario Corners. He was a go-ahead man, and, not satisfied with this region, went farther west.

We are carried forward to the year 1818, at which date Joseph W. Gates was known to the settlers of the town. He came out from Otsego county on a visit in 1817, and was at that time a young man. He employed his winters in teaching school, at which he established a good reputation. He was married in 1826, and purchased of Stephen Sabin a contract or article for fifty acres of land, the consideration being two hundred and fifteen dollars. The tract was on lot 69, of which he remains the owner. To this tract he has added other tracts, and now resides thereon, an aged and wealthy man, physically and intellectually well preserved. Among other comparatively early settlers were a family named Sawyer, who stopped but a short time; Gardiner Robb, from Webster, now in Michigan; Samuel Smith, Samuel Gilbert, Knickerbocker, Stimson, Schanks, Barnhart, and Henry S. Gilbert.

Among pioneers surviving we mention here Alanson Goodnow, aged eighty-one; Joseph Gates, seventy-six; Cyrus Thatcher, sixty-six; Joseph Middleton, sixty-four, and Isaac Z. Hodges.

The first birth in Ontario was Melissa, daughter of Freeman Hopkins, on May 7, 1806; and the first death that of Harriet Kilburn, in 1811. Interest in schools kept pace with improvement of lands. The first school-house was built of logs, as early as 1816, upon the farm now owned by Abraham Albright, on the lake road. It remained a number of years; then becoming antiquated, and too limited for the school-population, was torn down and a stone school-house built near by. That in turn was demolished and a brick house constructed, which serves for present use.

In 1820 a large school-house was put up on the premises now owned by Daniel Eldridge. The house was not of improved character, although settlement had become more extended. If the building represents the ability of the settlers, then the locality was backward in settlement without doubt. The floor was of hewed logs; auger-holes were bored in the logs constituting the sides of the structure, supports were driven in, and boards laid on for desks. In this house, the pioneer school-mistress was Miss Lucy Chandler. She taught in it for three terms. The building remained in use till 1835, when it was dismantled.

The first grist-mill in Ontario was built by Henry Barnhart, as early as 1825. It stood upon the farm now owned by Henry Brewer. Mr. Barnhart continued to use the mill on a small scale for a number of years. It is still standing, but is no longer in use for milling purposes.

The first store was opened in a building formerly in use as a warehouse, and situated in the northeast corner of the town, on the lake road. It was utilized for mercantile purposes in the year 1830 by Harry S. Gilbert, who brought in a stock of goods and carried on the business for two years. The building is yet standing.

The first town meeting following the division of towns was held at Ashville Culver's tavern, Ontario Corners, in 1830, and the officers chosen at that time, as far as we are able to learn them, were as follows: Harry S. Gilbert, supervisor; John Stolph, town clerk; Joseph Patterson and Ashville Culver, magistrates; Daniel Inman, collector; and Alonzo Peckham, constable.

The area of the town is nineteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven acres. It contains fourteen school districts. The population in 1865 was two thousand three hundred and twelve, and in 1875 was two thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight. The town is intersected by the Lake Shore division of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad.

ONTARIO

is a station on the Ontario Lake Shore Railroad, and is situated in the southeast part of the town, on the Ridge road, and on land taken up by Daniel Inman, who began the improvement made in this locality. He erected a saw-mill and a tavern at very early day. Ashville Culver built a house for a tavern in 1827, but kept public-house only five or six years. It is still to be seen on the Culver farm, and is in use as a store-house by Hezekiah Hill. Gardiner Robb built on the site of the hotel now kept by W. E. Clark a house for a tavern stand, which has since been rebuilt, and constitutes a portion of the hotel.

In 1828, Ontario consisted of two hotels, a saw-mill, a blacksmith-shop, and

Hezekiah Hill, Esq.

THE subject of this sketch, whose whole life is interwoven with the early history of Walworth, was born in 1811 in this town, then Ontario. His parents, natives of Massachusetts, settled here in 1800, when it was an unbroken wilderness. When four years old, in 1815, his father died, leaving his mother with nine children, the eldest but fourteen, on a farm held only by an article from the land office. Their names were William, Roxey, Francis, Rosina, Riley, Brown, Cynthia, Hezekiah, and Ward Hill, Hezekiah being the eighth child. Educational advantages were then very limited, and only the most necessary branches taught in the schools; but by improving all his time not devoted to labor Hezekiah Hill early became competent to teach, and when eighteen years of age took his first district school, teaching six successive winters thereafter, and holding the offices of constable two years, and collector one year; in the meantime succeeded by that of school commissioner one year, and school inspector two years. His summers were devoted to the farm, except one spent in Nova Scotia for his health. In 1832 he and his brother Riley bought out the heirs in the homestead, worked together six years, and then divided the farm, he and his mother living on one part. In 1834 he joined the Free Will Baptist church of Walworth, of which he was clerk until 1848. In 1840 he married Pamela,



HEZEKIAH HILL.

MRS. H. HILL.

daughter of Samuel Strictland, Esq., with whom he lived on the farm until the spring of 1848, when he sold out to his brother-in-law, George S. Bancroft. He then moved to an adjoining farm east, which he had bought two years before of Stephen Bancroft. In the following fall he moved to the present town of Ontario, and in the spring of 1849 bought the "Pratt Farm" of two hundred and thirty acres at "Iuman's Corners," now Ontario village. He began immediately to sell off in parcels to suit purchasers, whom, if unable to pay or build, he assisted or built for them himself; consequently, a large part of the village was built directly by his aid. He has continued since dealing in lands in Ontario, and improving them; also in owning real estate in Canada and different parts of Michigan. In Ontario he has been assessor nine years, justice of the peace four years, and for the last six years and at present railroad commissioner of the town. In all relations of life from his youth Mr. Hill has been progressive and reformatory; socially, affable and generous in his hospitality; public spirited and just; on all moral questions emphatic in his position; and a valuable and respected citizen. Persevering and correct in business, with a fixed principle of action, and an undoubted integrity that evoked the confidence of business men, he has prospered in life, notwithstanding the disadvantages of feeble health and inability to do hard, manual labor.



RES. OF HEZEKIAH HILL, ONTARIO, WAYNE CO., N. Y.

ten houses. The first store was built and kept by Robert Horton, in 1854, on the site of the present tin-shop kept by Mr. Owens. Business was carried on a short time, when, the stock being well insured, the concern was burned, and the proprietor soon afterwards "went west." The village of 1877 presents the following contrast. A newspaper, entitled the *Ontario Sun*, established here in 1873, is now published as the *The Lake Shore Independent*. There are in the place a drug-, a hardware-, a grocery-, and a furniture-store, two hotels, two harness-shops, a marble-shop, a wagon-shop, four millinery-shops, a post-office, a steam stove- and heading-factory, three churches,—Wesleyan Methodist, Catholic, and Adventist,—a school, two general merchants, two undertakers, two physicians, and a population of three hundred.

ONTARIO CENTRE

is situated on the Ridge road, south of the centre of the town. In the year 1830, Reynolds K. Northrup erected a tavern on the site of the present hotel. It was kept by him for a number of years, and finally moved off, and a portion of it is in use as a hardware-store. There was also a blacksmith-shop here at an early day. Messrs. Foote & Northrup built a store about 1830. It was situated on the southwest corner. Quite an extensive business was carried on until its destruction by fire in 1844. In 1833 the Baptist church was erected. The place now contains a dry-goods store, a hardware-, a drug-store, a hotel, a harness-shop, a shoe-shop, two "smitheries," a post-office, two churches, supports two physicians, and has a population of two hundred.

LAKE SIDE is a hamlet located in the northwest part of the town. It has a store, a post-office, a blacksmith-shop, and a number of dwellings.

FURNACEVILLE contains a store, the furnace of the Ontario Company's works, a post-office, established in 1873, with L. J. Bundy, postmaster, and a population of about one hundred persons.

WAYNE LODGE, NO. 416, F. AND A. M.

This lodge was organized in 1856, and meets on Friday evenings on or before the full moon, and two weeks thereafter. The place of meeting is Ontario Centre. The first officers were T. Mitchell, W. M.; J. Z. Hodges, S. W.; John Raymor, J. W.; Isaac Pratt, Treasurer; W. H. Matherson, Secretary; N. Bates, S. D.; H. M. Sabin, J. D.; and S. Sabin, Tyler. The number of members at organization was eighteen. The present membership is sixty-one. The Masters in order have been T. Mitchell, J. Z. Hodges, S. Sabin, J. W. Speller, A. J. Pratt, C. M. Pease, and A. Stark, the present officer.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

St. Mary's Church of the Lake was organized in August, 1869, by P. O. McGrath, with about forty families. The church edifice was erected in 1870, and is not yet dedicated. Its location is Ontario village. It is a wooden structure, and, with the lot, has a valuation of four thousand dollars. The present congregation is quite large. The old pastor is yet in charge. A Sunday-school was organized at the same time as the church.

THE ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF ONTARIO.

This church was legally organized on August, 1874, by R. C. Brown and Elder James E. Wells, with seventeen members, viz.: Levi L. Allen, James Woodham, Willard T. Bishop, Sarah Briggs, Roxa Decker, Amelia E. Decker, John Freek, Rebecca Hutson, Melvin and Melvina A. Howe, Sylvester Howe, Mrs. George Near, Charles and Helen Prentiss, Laura Truax, George Wilson, and Jacob Wemesfelder. The first meetings were held at the Wayne County Advent Christian Mission tent, and in the school-house. The first trustees on organization were Hezekiah Hill, William Birdsall, and Willard T. Bishop. The church edifice was erected in the year 1875, at Ontario village. It was a framed building, fifty feet long by thirty-six wide, and has a seating capacity for four hundred and fifty persons. Its dedication took place December 3, and the sermon was preached by Elder Miles Grant, of Boston. The property is valued at five thousand dollars. When the society was formed, on invitation, Elder James E. Wells accepted the call to be the pastor, and continues in charge. There is a membership of forty persons. A Sabbath-school was organized January 30, 1876, with Henry E. Vanderveer superintendent. The number of scholars at present is seventy.

THE FIRST WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF ONTARIO

was instituted in March, 1857, by Rev. George Pegler, with twenty-four members, viz.: Wm. and Mary Pye, John and Elizabeth Clark, John, William, and Elizabeth Pye, Robert Norgate, Henry Alton, Thomas Barnsdale, Thomas and Ann Smith, George Smith, Aaron W. Graham, Francis Eaton, Matilda Cooper, Sarah and Eliza King, Caroline Turner, and William Brandish. The first trustees were John Clark, O. B. Turner, and Seth Easton. The class-leader was Wil-

liam Pye. The early meetings were held in the brick school-house at Ontario village. The present church building was erected in 1865. Its location is on the Ridge road, at the village. It is wooden in material, and in size is thirty-five by forty-seven feet. It was dedicated by Rev. Adam Crooke, on May 15, 1869. There is a parsonage connected with it, and the value of the property is six thousand dollars. The pastors to the present have been Revs. George Pegler, Sibley, I. I. Payne, A. W. Staples, S. Salisbury, G. L. Payne, G. M. Hardy, and R. W. Pagham. The membership is sixty-nine. The first superintendent of the Sunday-school, which was formed in 1857, was John Cooper. The school then numbered twenty-five scholars. Richard Brittan is the present superintendent, and there are eighty pupils. The school has the advantage of a library of three hundred volumes.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT ONTARIO

was formed in 1832 by Rev. Bliss, with seven members, namely: Deacon Sutphin and wife, Mr. Curtiss and wife, Mr. Mack and wife, and Mr. Decker. The first meetings of this society were held in a brick school-house at Ontario village. Its first and only officer was Deacon Sutphin. Their first and present house of worship was completed in 1842, and dedicated the same year. It is of stone, and stands at Ontario Centre. The pastors in order are Elders Bliss, Merritt, Judson, Eddy, Burbank, Manly, Holcomb, Young, Bosworth, and Dada; the last, the present. There is a membership of seventy-nine. The Sunday-school was established soon after the society. Its average attendance is one hundred. The superintendent is J. C. Houck.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ONTARIO.

This society was organized as early as 1812, in the house of Zebedee Hodges, where the meetings were held for some time. Israel and Hannah Sabins, Charles and Amy Sabins, and Alice Hodges were of the early members. The first church building was completed in 1836. It was of stone, thirty-six by forty-six feet, and stood two and a half miles north of the centre. It was demolished in 1865, and in its place was built the present fine brick structure, which was dedicated in August, 1867, by Rev. I. B. Ives, of Auburn. The corner-stone had been laid in 1866, by I. H. Kellogg. The value of church property is eight thousand dollars. The pastors on this charge were the same as in Walworth, on the old Methodist circuit, until May, 1872, when this became a separate church, and Elder Chandler became pastor. His successors have been William Post, John Irons, and O. N. Roberts, the present pastor. The membership is fifty-six.

THE ONTARIO BAPTIST CHURCH

was formed on July 3, 1817. The deacons chosen were Abraham Foster and Jonathan Chandler. George B. Davis was employed as pastor on the same day. The meeting-house was built in 1834, and repaired in 1849. It is situated at Ontario Centre. Church property is valued at two thousand dollars. Mr. Davis succeeded in 1821 by James Davis, who was not ordained until 1826. He was followed in 1834 by Elder Kinney. In 1835, James Going remained a year, when Mr. Draper was called to the pastorate, and served on the charge sixteen years. Samuel Culver served from 1853 to 1855. William Corbin was settled as pastor, and remained from 1855 to 1859. Orin Munger, two years, then Revs. Gregory, Benjamin Warren, Eastman, Perkins, J. S. Everingham, Ira Bennett, D. R. Smith, and Mr. Baker, the last pastor. The membership is sixty-six. The Sunday-school has an attendance of fifty, and George Brown is superintendent.

The annals of the town are thus given, and recall many an event never to be written, and finally to be lost to knowledge. Friends and relatives away in the west eagerly call for names of the living, and the enumeration of early settlers has been a pleasing and profitable work,—more valuable than the description of the shock of arms or the cruelties which stain the pages of general history.

SOLDIERS' RECORD FOR ONTARIO.

Allen, Alonzo, corporal, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted Sept., 1862; promoted; disch. 1865.
Adams, Horace E., 65th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged.
Atwood, Alba, musician, 108th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Atwood, Reynolds, 13th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Atwood, Alvah, 138th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; transferred to 9th H. Art.; disch. 1864.
Atwood, Joseph, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1861; promoted; died in prison in 1864.
Andrews, Alvin, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; died of wounds Sept. 21, 1864.
Adams, Silas W. Enlisted August, 1861; died February 4, 1863.
Andrews, William A.
Bailey, John W., 108th Infantry. Enlisted February, 1864; killed at Petersburg.
Burke, John T., captain. Enlisted July, 1861; killed in battle January 2, 1863.
Brown, Jacob, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; died December 15, 1864.
Bigsby, Sherman, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Beard, George. Enlisted August, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Brant, John W., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted 1864; discharged 1865.

- Booth, Charles M., 8th Cavalry. Enlisted October, 1862; promoted to sergeant; disch. 1865.
- Birdswell, William, 138th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; transferred to 9th H. Art.; disch. 1865.
- Bishop, Edward A., 138th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862; transferred to 9th H. Art.; disch. 1865.
- Bettys, Lafayette, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1864; discharged 1865.
- Bailey, Charles S., 108th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; promoted to corporal; disch. 1865.
- Brewer, Henry P., 3d Cavalry. Enlisted Aug., 1861; promoted to corp.; disch. Aug., 1864.
- Brown, Nelson T., 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
- Brandt, Mason J., 22d Cavalry. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
- Burke, George L., — Battery. Enlisted November, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Burke, James, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1863; discharged 1865.
- Brown, Charles. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged 1865.
- Brook, Charles, 138th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Birdley, Benjamin, 12th Infantry. Enlisted December, 1861; killed April 22, 1864.
- Bastian, Evert, 98th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1861; discharged 1865.
- Church, George M., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; died March 21, 1864.
- Casey, Stephen N., Navy. Enlisted September, 1861; killed April 22, 1864.
- Cooper, Philander, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted December, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
- Carr, Robert, 160th Infantry. Enlisted December, 1861; discharged 1864.
- Carey, Orin, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted April, 1863; discharged 1865.
- Carey, Andrew. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged 1865.
- Courter, David, 76th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1863; promoted to corporal; discharged 1865.
- Clemons, Asa, 65th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1865; discharged 1865.
- Cartwright, George. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
- Collison, James, 65th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged.
- Coomans, Anthony, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Chapman, Washington, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; died July 12, 1864.
- Cladie, Augustus, 108th Infantry.
- Clark, Joseph E.
- Davis, Allen B., 138th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Diver, Jerome, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Diver, Frank H., 76th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1863; discharged 1865.
- Derwin, James.
- Doddswell, Thomas.
- Eaton, Emery, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted November, 1861; discharged November, 1864.
- Eaton, Joel, 49th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1861; discharged 1864.
- Eaton, James E., 65th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged.
- Easton, Melvin, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Easton, C. M.
- Eastly, Benedict, 108th Infantry.
- Farrar, Amos, 49th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted to corporal; discharged 1865.
- Franklin, Joshua, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1863.
- Foot, Addinger, 140th Infantry. Enlisted February, 1865; discharged 1865.
- Franklin, Benjamin, 13th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged 1865.
- Foot, Harvey, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Finn, Patrick.
- Gates, Byron, 13th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861; promoted; discharged 1865.
- Gregory, Lyman, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Gregory, Truman, captain, 138th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died June 22, 1864.
- Gilno, Ezra, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Grazer, Samuel. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
- Gage, Jesse, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Gates, Alfred, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
- Gardner, J., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
- Greenwood, William E.
- Granger, Isaac.
- Gregory, Lyman.
- Gregory, Truman.
- Grippin, David.
- Hill, Horace G., 13th Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; promoted to lieut.; killed at Wilderness.
- Hibbard, Calvin O., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted Jan., 1862; died of wounds June 5, 1865.
- Harris, A. H., sergt., 33d Inf. Enlisted Nov., 1861; promoted to capt.; discharged 1865.
- Harris, Edgar P., 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted July, 1863; discharged 1865.
- Harris, Henry H., 1st Vet. Cavalry. Enlisted July, 1863; promoted; in service three months.
- Harris, Charles, 22d Cavalry. Enlisted May, 1861; promoted; discharged May, 1863.
- Harris, Solon C., 33d Infantry. Enlisted July, 1861; promoted; discharged July, 1863.
- Hicks, Warren, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged September, 1864.
- Hill, John, sergt., 14th Rhode Island. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
- Hoxie, John C., 138th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; transferred to 9th H. Art.; discharged 1865.
- Hopkins, Cassius C., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; transferred to Navy.
- Hustin, Francis M., 65th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1865; discharged 1865.
- Harris, James, 65th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1865; discharged 1865.
- Hopkins, Murganzy, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted October, 1861; promoted to capt.; disch. 1865.
- Halton, Frank, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Hooker, Thomas, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died in prison August 27, 1864.
- Harkness, Edson J.
- Haltroom, Frank P.
- Jilno, Ezra, 138th Infantry.
- King, Marshall H., 8th Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1862; died of wounds May 11, 1865.
- Kelsey, Morris, 85th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; died in Andersonville prison, Sept., 1864.
- King, Matthew, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted November, 1861; promoted; re-enlisted; disch. 1865.
- King, John H., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted to corp.; disch. 1865.
- King, Thomas, 27th Infantry. Enlisted December, 1861.
- Koosman, Anthony.
- Laknor, Peter, 97th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.
- Laknor, Peter, Jr., 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged 1863.
- Lofthouse, William, 65th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged.
- Ladd, Francis, 138th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died of wounds, July 29, 1864.
- Lane, Israel M. Enlisted December, 1863; killed at Petersburg.
- Lampher, Stephen B., 97th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1863; discharged 1865.
- Mott, William H. Enlisted May, 1861; promoted to lieutenant.
- McGurkin, Andrew, 108th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Antietam, Sept., 1862.
- Maack, Robert, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
- McCarthy, Daniel, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged December, 1864.
- Mask, David, sergeant, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Millet, Cassius, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged 1865.
- Mephram, Benjamin, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged May, 1863.
- Mack, Samuel K.
- Merrick, Joseph S.
- Manchester, Charles.
- Niles, Egbert, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Niles, Edward, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Pye, William, 4th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted February, 1864; died October 18, 1864.
- Parmer, John M., 97th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1863; killed at Wilderness.
- Peck, Frank, 96th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
- Parnell, Edward, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died of wounds, July 13, 1863.
- Page, William, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died of wounds, August 3, 1864.
- Payne, Alexander, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; killed at Winchester.
- Palmer, Oscar, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
- Pease, Charles W., 138th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
- Page, Ebenczer, 9th Heavy Artillery; discharged 1865.
- Patterson, Charles G.
- Pratt, Almon J.
- Painter, George.
- Quincy, A., 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
- Russell, James, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
- Rice, John T., 97th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1863; killed at Winchester.
- Ridgeway, John, 22d Cavalry. Enlisted December, 1863; died in Andersonville, Aug., 1864.
- Raymour, Andrew, 138th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Russell, John, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; died July 12, 1863.
- Rouch, Max, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Robbins, Alfred, 14th Battery. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
- Reed, John, 138th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Reed, James, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged February, 1863.
- Richmond, George H., 9th Heavy Artillery; discharged 1865.
- Ruffie, John.
- Rifenburgh, Walter.
- Smith, Walter, 138th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; transf. to 9th Heavy Artillery; dis. 1865.
- Smith, Hollister, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged December, 1864.
- Speller, James, 138th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; transf. to 9th Heavy Artillery; dis. 1865.
- Segrist, Adolph, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted October, 1861; discharged December, 1864.
- Smith, Elias, 96th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1865; discharged 1865.
- Sprague, David, 96th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1865; discharged 1865.
- Stakes, John A., 22d Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1864; promoted; discharged 1865.
- Shorter, Alfred, 26th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.
- Smith, Morris M., 138th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted; discharged 1865.
- Smith, Harris M., 138th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted; discharged 1865.
- Smith, H. H., 3d Cavalry. Enlisted July, 1861; promoted; discharged 1865.
- Stanford, Harvey, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
- Stanford, Daniel, 138th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; trans. to 9th H. Art.; disch. 1865.
- Stanford, Charles, 44th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged September, 1865.
- Sage, James, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted January, 1862; died of wounds October 19, 1864.
- Sanders, Winfield, 33d Infantry. Enlisted December, 1861; discharged December, 1863.
- Shult, Calvin, 93d Infantry. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged May, 1865.
- Sharp, Emmett W.
- Truax, James T., 96th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.
- Thatcher, James H.
- Terwilliger, Eugene A.
- Taylor, Daniel.
- Taylor, Sylvester D., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.
- Vail, Jacob, 138th Infantry.
- Vetty, Alvis, 138th Infantry.
- Woodard, Orlando, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; promoted; disch. 1865.
- Warren, Edwin, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
- Wall, Alonzo, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Wooster, Seymour, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; died of wounds Oct. 2, 1864.
- Wooster, William E., 138th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1863; killed June 3, 1864.
- Woodhams, Walter T., 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; killed in battle Aug. 25, 1864.
- Woodhams, Owen, 96th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.
- Warren, Jerome, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Warren, Charles, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
- Wilson, F., 108th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1864.
- Woodhams, Henry, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
- Wilcox, Philo, 1st Battery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
- Watson, John, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
- Williams, Levi, 96th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.
- Williams, Charles, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1861; promoted; discharged 1863.
- Willitt, Enos D., 96th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1864; promoted; discharged 1865.
- Wiley, James T., 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
- Wiley, Charles, 75th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged September, 1865.
- Weaver, Homer, 2d Mounted Rifles. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
- Woodworth, Edgar, 138th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted; discharged 1863.
- Warren, Charles H., 8th Cavalry. Enlisted October, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
- Warren, Jerome, 138th Infantry.
- Worth, Nicholas, 168th Infantry.
- Whitcomb, Charles, 138th Infantry.



NATHAN K. POUND.



MRS. HANNAH G. POUND.



RES. OF NATHAN K. POUND, ONTARIO, WAYNE CO., N. Y.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

NATHAN K. POUND.

Nathan K. Pound was born in the State of New Jersey, January 18, 1798. His parents were of English descent, though both American born. When about five years of age his father removed with his family to the town of Farmington, Ontario county, this State, at that time a wild and unsettled country. Here the subject of this sketch passed his youth and early manhood, and was inured to all the toils and privations of pioneer life, aiding his father in clearing up the woodland, and improving the very few and limited opportunities for education of that early period. When twenty years of age he learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade, at which he worked eight years. On November 7, 1824, he was married to Miss Hannah G. Laine, who was born in the Mohawk valley June 25, 1799. When quite young her parents removed to Upper Canada, and, at the outbreak of the war of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States, her father was drafted into the British service. He deserted, however, and fled to the United States. When the war closed his property was all confiscated, including three hundred acres of land, and his family sent over to this country without being permitted to bring anything away with them. This total loss deprived them of the few school privileges of that time. On March 20, 1835, Mr. Pound

moved with his family to Ontario, Wayne County, where he purchased and settled on the farm he now occupies. Five sons have been born to them. The eldest, Addison T. Pound, is a farmer in Michigan; the second, Edward H. Pound, is a farmer living in Ontario, Wayne County; the third, Jacob M. Pound, was a farmer in Michigan until the breaking out of the late rebellion, when he enlisted in the Union army. He fell wounded in the battle of Murrefreesboro', was taken prisoner, and sent to Georgia, where, a few days after, he died of his wounds. The fourth son, Stephen B. Pound, lives in the city of Lincoln, Nebraska, and is first judge of the circuit court; and the fifth son, William N. C. Pound, died in infancy. Mr. Pound's parents belonged to the Society of Friends or Quakers, whose religious belief he still adheres to. He had three brothers and four sisters. He has been prominently connected with the history and improvement of his town, an active and valuable citizen, and a very successful farmer, which business he has followed fifty-three years. He was for twelve years assessor of the town, besides holding other positions of trust. In politics Mr. Pound is a Republican, and a foe to all wrong and injustice. He is strong and immovable in his convictions: first, that human slavery is the sum of all villainies; second, that intemperance is the curse of curses; and, third, that all secret and oath-bound organizations are anti-Christian in character, and dangerous to the liberties of our country.

PALMYRA.

"PALMYRA,* a post-township of Ontario county, fifteen miles north of Canandaigua and two hundred and twenty-three from Albany; bounded north by Ontario and Williamson, east by Lyons, south by Farmington, and west by Boyle. It comprises two townships of Phelps and Gorham's purchase, being No. 12 in the second and third ranges. The town has Mud creek running eastward through its whole length, a little south of the centre. This creek affords fine advantages for mills, and is of some little use for navigation. The soil is of a superior quality, and the settlements of a date to give much of farming ease and independence to the inhabitants. There is a large meeting of Quakers, and there is one Episcopal church, with a competent number of common-school-houses and schools. A road from Canandaigua to Sodus bay leads across the east part, and there are many other roads in various directions. The village of Palmyra has a handsome collection of houses, and is a place of considerable business. In 1810 the population amounted to two thousand one hundred and eighty-seven, with two hundred and ninety senatorial electors; and the household manufactures produced thirty-three thousand seven hundred and nineteen yards of cloth. The number of families, three hundred and fifty-five." Such is the record given by Spafford of a town old in settlement, important in its history, and celebrated as the birthplace of what is known as Mormonism.

PIONEER EVENTS.

In 1750 parties from Connecticut visited the valley of Wyoming, a beautiful spot, located along the Susquehanna, in northeast Pennsylvania. It lies between two mountains, and has an extent of twenty-five miles by a width of three. A survey was made of this spot, and a map of it drawn by John Jenkins. The valley was purchased of the *Six Nations* in 1754, and a deed obtained by the Connecticut colony. In 1762 a body of two hundred settlers located in the valley, and these were increased at intervals by others, until in 1774 the population numbered nearly two thousand. Conflicting claims between the settlers from Connecticut and Pennsylvanians led to disputes known in history as the Pennamite war. Many of the colonists, desiring undoubted title to their lands, determined once more to emigrate and seek new homes. To them Palmyra owes her first settlement. A name deservedly prominent in this connection is that of John Swift, whose dust lies in the old grave-yard of the village of Palmyra. He was a native of Kent, Connecticut, enlisted when fifteen, and served seven years. When difficulties in Pennsylvania had been settled, a company was formed, and John Swift and John Jenkins were constituted agents to make choice and purchase of land for their occupation. Jenkins, as surveyor for Phelps and Gorham, had become familiar with the country, and with Swift proceeded to Canandaigua, and contracted for township No. 12, range 2, and at once began the survey of farm lots along Mud creek. Jenkins built a cabin under the brow of the hill, on the bank of the creek, about two miles below Palmyra village. His party consisted of four men, Alpheus Harris, Solomon Earle, one Barker, and Daniel Ransom. Near the cabin was the hunting camp of a party of *Tuscarora* Indians, to whom provisions had on several occasions been given.

Very early one morning, while the surveyors lay asleep in their bunks and their fire smoldered low, the Indians crept up to the cabin, put their guns through between the unchinked logs, chose their marks, and fired. Barker was shot dead, Earle was wounded, and the others were unharmed. Jenkins, with a stick, and Ransom, armed with an axe, encountered their assailants so vigorously as to put them to flight. Two rifles and a hatchet were left behind. At daylight Baker was buried; and, taking Earle to Geneva, the alarm was given, and the Indians being pursued, two of them were overtaken on the Chemung.

In that rude time, the nearest jail was at Johnstown, and to attempt to take the captives thither was to incur the risk of rescue. It was determined to try them by "committee law." A court was held at Newtown, and their execution decreed. The helpless assassins were taken blindfold into the woods, and, at a signal, each was struck with a hatchet. One Indian fell dead under the blow,

the other parried the stroke, and took to flight. He was overtaken, and beaten to death with stones and sticks. Such was the first trial and execution in the Genesee country,—savage, abhorrent, and yet justified by existing circumstances. Another of the Indians, who bore the name of "*Turkey*," was marked by a blow from Jenkins' staff; he contracted the smallpox during the war of 1812, and died in a hut near Moscow. The Indians, fearing the malady, took him to the woods and left him to die alone. Earle, recovering from his wound, became the pioneer ferryman at the Seneca outlet. The news of this attack resulted in an abandonment of the Susquehanna movement, and Swift proceeded to Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, where he labored to induce emigration.

In September, 1790, John Swift moved, as the first pioneer of Palmyra, into the unbroken wilderness, and established his family in a house built of logs, covered with bark, and located at "Swift's landing," just north of the lower end of Main street in Palmyra. His wife was well calculated for frontier life, and endowed with both vigor and courage, as a single instance will show. She was engaged in preparing a meal of hasty-pudding one evening when three Indians entered, and, without ceremony, took seats around the fire, and gravely watched her proceedings. Finally, their conduct gave umbrage to Dame Swift, who caught the poker, and assailed them so lustily that they were glad to make a hasty retreat. Her act is notable, from the fact that to later arrivals, from a sense of dread of offending, she gave of food needed for the family to satisfy their importunate demands.

Initial events cluster about the name of John Swift; from 1790 to 1812 it is associated with every enterprise, monetary, political, and religious. He built the first grist-mill, in 1810, opposite George Harrison's present mill. At the first town meeting he was moderator, and was chosen supervisor and pound-tender. At his log cabin he, as captain, held the first training, and, save those of Bloomfield and Canandaigua, the church formed at his house was the first west of Oneida lake. Asa Swift, his son, was the first male child born in the town. He donated lots for the first grave-yard, school-house, and church in the village of Palmyra. In the war of 1812 he was made brevet-general, and in 1814, while at Queenstown Heights, led a party to Fort George, where he captured a picket post and some sixty men. An oversight permitted the prisoners to retain their arms, and when one of them asked, "Who is General Swift?" he answered, "*I am General Swift!*" and in a moment a fatal shot was fired. Swift was taken to the nearest house, and there dying, was buried July 12, 1814. When the war ended the citizens of Palmyra exhumed his remains, and buried them in the old cemetery. As an acknowledgment of services rendered, the State legislature presented a sword to his oldest son, and ordered a full-length portrait of General Swift to be placed in the city hall, New York.

The second settler in Palmyra was Webb Harwood, from Adams, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. He moved in with his wife about the close of 1789, and, building, occupied a cabin on the rising ground near the first lock on the Erie canal west of Palmyra. With him came three single men,—Noah Porter, Jonathan Warner, and Bennet Bates. In a census taken during the summer of 1790, the name of Webb Harwood occurs with that of David White as the only families enumerated. This fact favors the ascription of pioneer settlement to the farmer. Harwood died in 1824. A son, William, became a resident of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and daughters married Mr. Coe and Isaac Mace. David White came in with his family in 1790. His death and funeral was first in Palmyra. Among some of those who followed Swift from Wyoming were William Jackway, John Hurlburt, Jonathan Millett, Nathan Parshall, Barney Horton, James Galloway, and Mrs. Tiffany. Lemuel Spear is given as the third settler. He was from Massachusetts, and had served as a soldier during the Revolution. Mr. Spear had purchased land of Isaac Hathaway, paying for the same twenty cents an acre, and to this tract, situated a mile above Palmyra village, he moved his family during the month of February, 1790. He came on with two yoke of oxen, some cows, and a number of sheep. He found his way by blazed trees from Vienna to his purchase, and his sled ran roughly upon little else than a track. The weather was mild and the stock fared well upon the growth of the flats, a portion of which had known Indian tillage. The family, eleven in number, passed several months

* For much of the material of the history of this town we are indebted to reminiscences from the pen of James Reeves, who, in 1870-71, published a series of historical sketches in the *Palmyra papers*, based upon records in his possession.



GOIST, DEL.

RES. OF BARNET H. DAVIS, JACKSON ST., PALMYRA, N.Y.

D. B. HARMON, BUILDER

in a covered sleigh and rough hut, until, having cleared and planted a few acres, they had time to build a log house. They brought in with them provisions sufficient for a year's use, and either killed deer as they needed fresh meat, or traded with the Indians for a supply of venison, and when the few acres were harvested they got along passably well. Shortly after the Spears had settled, Ebenezer, a son, made a journey on foot to Schenectady, to procure some wine for Mrs. Harwood. He was fourteen days on the way, carried his food in a knapsack, and slept under shelter but four of the thirteen nights. The incident illustrates the true neighborly feeling then proverbially prevalent. Lemuel Spear died in 1809. His latest surviving children were Ebenezer, Abraham, and Stephen. The first named was one of the Carthage Bridge Company, and kept a tavern at that short-lived village during the construction of the bridge. He speaks as follows concerning pioneer events and fare: "Our first boards came from Granger's saw-mill, on Flint creek, several years after we came in. Captain Porter built the first framed barn, and my father the next one. I burned the first lime-kiln west of Seneca lake for General Othniel Taylor, of Canandaigua. In 1794 or 1795, Abraham and Jacob Smith built mills in Farmington, on the Ganargwa creek, previous to which we used to go to the Friend's mills, in Jerusalem. The first corn carried to mill from Palmyra was by Noah Porter. He went to Jerusalem with an ox-team in 1790, carrying corn for all the settlers, taking ten days in going and returning. His return was hailed with great joy, for pounding corn was very hard work. Our coffee was made of burnt corn; our tea, of hemlock and other bark; and for chocolate, dried evans root was frequently used." Bennett Bates, Noah Porter, and Jacob Gannett, the last named the founder of the mills near Macedon Locks, were early settlers.

THE RHODE ISLAND SETTLEMENT.

Gideon and Edward Durfee, from Tiverton, Rhode Island, came out to the Genesee country in the summer of 1790, on foot, in search of a place of settlement. They stopped with Isaac Hathaway, in Farmington, but preferring lands in No. 12, they purchased of Swift, to whom the sale was most opportune. He was unable to meet his payments to Phelps and Gorham, but this purchase of one thousand six hundred acres, for which coin was given, enabled him to secure a warranty deed of the town. In the fall Gideon returned east, and gave so favorable a report that the entire family decided to remove. During the early part of 1791 Gideon came back, accompanied by Isaac Springer. They came with oxen and sled, and consumed seventeen and a half days on the way. The Durfee tract, long known as "Durfee street," lying below Palmyra, embraced a large portion of the flats along the creek. Joined by Edward, the three men built a log house, cleared six acres, and, without plowing, planted it to corn. They also planted apple-seeds, and from them grew the old orchard of the Durfee family,—the first cultivated apples grown in the town. Later, Pardon Durfee planted, with garden and fruit-seeds, the seeds of a pear, from which originated a seedling, given by Mr. Durfee to his brother-in-law Weaver Osband, who brought it into bearing. In this way the "Osband pear" was grown,—a variety regarded as the best of summer pears and raised in the fruit-nurseries.

Another journey was made east, and the final remove was made, by one authority, in wagons, on the old military road to Geneva, and, according to Turner, by bateau. Accepting the latter account, two brothers, Pardon and Job, came out with their families, and reached their new home almost without food. They were gladdened to find their corn fit for roasting, and their six acres yielded three hundred bushels. Some of this, sold at Schenectady, was the first corn from a region so far westward as Palmyra. Pardon Durfee came out on foot, driving the stock, and arrived well-nigh exhausted with hunger and fatigue. His first inquiry was for food. The reply was given, with emotion, "We have none!" Webb Harwood was expected back from the mill at Jerusalem at every hour, and was received with gladness. Soon after, the rest of the family came out, and all seemed prosperous, when fever attacked them, and seventeen of twenty-two were prostrated at one time. The later arrivals were Gideon Durfee, the elder, and Job, Stephen, and Ruth. Lemuel Durfee came in during 1794. Ruth Durfee married Captain William Wilcox. This was the first marriage in the town. Mrs. Wilcox died, aged eighty-three, on November 13, 1858. The descendants of Gideon Durfee were eleven children and ninety-six grandchildren. The latest survivors were Stephen Durfee and Mrs. Wilcox. In a reminiscence by Stephen Durfee he reprehends the manufacture by the distilleries of whisky, which was in habitual every-day use. The raising of his house, in 1811, was the first practical temperance movement. The neighbors being invited to the raising, were notified that no liquor would be furnished; yet they came, and the work was done soberly.

Upon the low grounds of Palmyra timber stood heavy, with small patches of open flats. The settlers were accustomed, when they desired an outlook, to ascend "Wintergreen hill," from whose crest, in 1794, Durfee looked down upon the erection of a block-house, being prepared as a retreat in case of hostilities with the Indians. The danger ceased with Wayne's victory. Nathan Harris was a

noted hunter and fisherman of Palmyra. A single haul of a seine in 1792 across Ganargwa creek resulted in a catch of eighteen fine salmon. Harris was the father of Martin Harris, the convert to Mormonism.

The Durfees were soon followed by William, James, and Thomas Rogers, Festus and Isaac Goldsmith, Humphrey Sherman, Zebulon Williams, and Weaver Osborn, all from Rhode Island. David Wilcox, from the same State, came out with his wife and two children in April, 1791. Mary, his daughter, afterward wife of Alvah Hendee, was born June 29, and was the first white child born in the town. The Rogers brothers came in 1792. William was a widower, and his brother James dying in early years, he married his widow. William was an early judge of Ontario, a member of the legislature, and a magistrate. He was prominent in matters concerning Palmyra and the county, and died, aged eighty-two years, in 1836. A son, William, was a popular and well-known packet-master on the Erie canal during the years when the public sought that means of travel. A daughter of his was the wife of Noah Porter. Thomas and Dennison Rogers were sons of James Rogers. Thomas Rogers preceded his brother, and assisted in surveying the town; of the family, a son, David, was the last resident of Palmyra. It is recorded of Judge Rogers that when he came into the settlement, in the winter of 1792, he found the settlers destitute of salt, and, hearing that a quantity had been brought up as far as Lyons, set out with an ox-team and hired man, cut a sled-road through, and, after three days' absence, came back with a supply.

Humphrey Sherman, another of the Rhode Island company, bought of Swift one thousand acres, bounded north by the creek, and east by what is now Arcadia, and extending southward one and a half miles. The price paid was eighteen pence per acre. Succeeding the purchase, Mr. Sherman and his brother David, who had come on with him, went upon the land, and chopped and windrowed ten acres. In 1793 they came on, burned over the land prepared, and chopped ten acres additional. The first tract was sowed to wheat, and a log house was erected. The third season was employed in cutting ten acres, burning the previous ten, and harvesting the wheat. On September 1 the family came on, consisting of eight children, who occupied their new home. Alexander Sherman, father of Durfee A. Sherman, a well-known citizen of Newark, was then an infant of three months. Milling was done with ox-teams, fording streams. During the season, Mr. Sherman, being by trade a blacksmith, built a small shop for his own use, and soon had work from six to eight miles distant. In 1792 he sold two hundred acres to Gideon Durfee, a brother-in-law, who came out that season. Mrs. M. Sherman died in 1794, and her burial was the first in East Palmyra. It is said that on an afternoon she stood in the shade of a maple at the west end of what is now the cemetery, and made the request that at her death she might be buried on that spot. Her wish was granted, and a stone indicated the date and place. About 1794 Sherman built an ashery, which stood a few rods from D. A. Sherman's shop, erected in 1837. In 1795 a distillery was built, and passed, in 1812, to Alexander and Stephen. The latter died in 1823, and after passing through various hands, it came to Charles Curtis in 1831, and to D. A. Sherman in 1842, with whom it went down. A brick store-house was built by Sherman in 1806, and kept by one White. It was made into a dwelling, and occupied by John Beals. In 1801 Sherman erected a large brick building on the site of the old log cabin, and opened a tavern, which he kept many years. Stephen and Gideon Sherman were his successors in partnership till the death of the latter in 1825. The house was then used as a dwelling, and later passed to the ownership of Caleb Beals, the occupant. In 1811 the Shermans built a dam and grist-mill. This ultimately passed to other hands. Erastus Stacey was miller for many years. A second mill was put up by Messrs. Moore & Stacey in 1835, and is still in use. Two churches have been built at East Palmyra, of whose history further mention will be made. A school-house of a late date was erected in 1830, in which Dexter Clark was a teacher, and one still more recent has been built of stone. A shoe-shop was started by J. Sherman. J. Gerard kept a grocery, and two mint-stills are now operated, one by Gerard, the other by J. Beals. A heavy, paying business is done.

The Sherman tract was sold out in various lots at different periods. The first lot of two hundred acres, to G. Durfee, who sold to Israel Perry, and the place is now owned by Reeves, Beals & Law. James Finney bought one hundred acres on the southeast, and Ashur Doolittle purchased on the northwest. Being a tanner and currier, he built and operated a tannery large for that day. His sole-leather lay months in the vats, subject to the action of the tan-bark,—a method in striking contrast with the rapid processes of the present. A piece of the tract south of Doolittle was sold to Luke Mason. The remainder was divided among the sons, Gideon, Stephen, Alexander, Samuel, and Jacob. Samuel Sherman, aged seventy-eight, lives upon his portion. Jacob lives in the old house on the lot by the railroad, and has been the postmaster for forty years. On lot No. 71 lived one Seeley, who carried on a small distillery; the land passed to P. D. Fellows. No. 70 was first occupied by Joshua Zeny, and later by B. J. Jordan

and Peter Whitbeck. On No. 65 lived John Patrick, on land later known as the Hudson property. On 69 was George P. Stever, an old resident, who moved west, having sold to P. D. Zeller, whose son is present owner. On the southern part of the lot lived Alexander Forcett. It is related of him that on one occasion, while stoning a well, it caved in upon him, he being thirty feet below the surface. Finding the well caved in, the people gathered and threw out the stone to get his body. It so happened that the stone in falling formed a rough arch over him, and by care he was extricated in safety, and lived many years. Charles Curtis lived on part of his place. B. Franklin was an early farmer upon lot 66, and Thomas Goldsmith owned on lot 63. A. T. Goldsmith has lived for sixty years on the farm. A tract of five hundred acres was sold to Beals & Salisbury. Oliver Phelps desired to sell it, in 1816, at five dollars per acre, and they were the purchasers. James Galloway bought one hundred acres south of the creek, and gave in payment a sow and her litter of pigs. Instances of such sales in an early day were by no means uncommon. James Galloway, Jr., now owns the farm. In the southern part of Palmyra, adjoining Manchester, was a large tract owned by the Rogers family, of whom we have spoken. Heirs of the family live on the place. West of Rogers lived E. Cornell and Thomas Galloway.

THE LONG ISLAND SETTLEMENT.

In 1788 a company was formed, numbering eleven persons, whose home was Southampton, Long Island. Early in the spring of 1790, Elias Reeves and Joel Foster, deputed as agents, set out, in behalf of this company, to find them good lands suitable for a settlement. They went first to Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh, and fell in with Luke Foster, a former acquaintance, with whom they traversed the wilderness of Virginia to the Ohio, and passed down to Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. There land was purchased on what was termed Turkey Bottoms, and leaving Luke Foster to build a cabin and to make improvements, the others returned to report their success and conduct the company colony to their distant wildwood home. A single circumstance, fraught with much of interest, changed the locality of the intended immigration. On the arrival of Foster and Reeves at Long Island they found William Hopkins, uncle to Reeves, and Abraham Foster on a visit from New Jersey. Mr. Hopkins was a son of Hon. Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration. William Hopkins, through a connection with the "Lessee Company," had become informed concerning the Genesee country and its evident future value. He discoursed on the value of a Christian community, descendants of the early Puritans, in settling this rich country, and prevailed on the colony to relinquish their Ohio lands and seek others in Ontario county. Elias Reeves and William Hopkins were sent out to go by the northern route, beyond the Military tract, while Joel and Abraham Foster and Luther Sanford explored the northern boundaries of Pennsylvania. The latter party started in June, 1791, but found the country mountainous and repellent. They were by trade carpenters, and were induced, by the offer of good wages, to stop at a place called Lindleytown, and engage in the erection of mills. Meanwhile, Reeves and Hopkins, who had left Long Island August 20, 1791, carrying rifles and knapsacks, came by water to Albany, and proceeded thence on foot along the old Indian trail to Geneva, and thence to No. 12 of the purchase. They saw the valley was well watered, and the tall, dense timber assured them of a rich soil, so they placed their names upon maple and oak as a pre-emption mark. This done, Hopkins and Reeves set out for Lindleytown, where, finding Luther Sanford and the Fosters, Joel and Abraham, the following bond was drawn and signed:

"This instrument of writing witnesseth, that Wm. Hopkins, of the State of New Jersey, Elias Reeves, Joel Foster, Abraham Foster, and Luther Sanford, all of the State of New York, do agree and bind themselves severally, each to the other, under the penalty of fifty pounds, to abide by and make good any purchase of land which Elias Reeves and Abraham Foster shall make of Oliver Phelps, Esq., or any other person, within twenty days from the date hereof. The proportion of land which each of us shall have is to be concluded among ourselves hereafter. In witness of all of which we have hereunto set our hands and seals, in Ontario county, State of New York, this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

"WILLIAM HOPKINS,
"ELIAS REEVES,
"JOEL FOSTER,
"ABRAHAM FOSTER,
"LUTHER SANFORD."

This compact being concluded, three of the party returned to Long Island, gave a good report, and prepared to emigrate. E. Reeves and A. Foster returned to No. 12. While on their way they stopped at the house of one Crittenden, living in the "old castle" at Geneva. He presented them with a peck of apples, the fruit of the old Indian orchard, to be given as a present to John Swift. On their

arrival a share of the apples was proffered them, but they desired only the seeds. These they took and planted on a fine location, and from them one of the earliest orchards had its origin. Lands being chosen, a contract was made with Mr. Phelps, at Canandaigua, for fifty-five hundred acres, for eleven hundred pounds New York currency. One hundred pounds of this they paid down. This occurred in September, 1791, prior to the arrival of the Durfee family. Swift was then unable to meet his payments, title was in doubt, and, to be sure, Messrs. Reeve and Foster bought directly of Phelps and Gorham. The arrival and purchase by the Durfees of Swift gave him means to pay his note and acquire a good title; therefore the Long Island Company in 1792 took their deed from John Swift.*

During the ensuing winter Joel Foster built a sail-boat, and it was launched on Heddy creek, near Southampton. On Monday morning, April 4, 1792, the first colony from Long Island embarked on their voyage of nearly five hundred miles and came to anchor at the mouth of Mill brook, on May 2, 1792. The whole voyage occupied twenty-eight days. Mrs. Joel Foster brought in her arms her eldest son, Harvey Foster, then an infant of eleven months. From "A Tribute to the Fathers," by Rev. Horace Eaton, we present the following pen-picture of their arrival at their destination:

"The practical strong-minded walk forth to observe the strength and depth of the soil and to take in the lay of the land. The romantic spirits among them admire the height and hue of the out-budding trees, and catch the spirit of the deep, glorious woods. Of the girls, one seeks the wild-flowers, another watches the birds that sing among the branches. Of the boys, one is preparing to catch the salmon or bass in the untrod stream, another is picking his flint for a shot at a partridge drumming upon a neighboring log. Some, perhaps, trace with apprehension the remains of an old wigwam or an Indian trail. They see the marks of bears' claws upon the trees, or hear the snarling of wolves. Soon the axe gives its clear metallic ring through these valleys. The giant Anaks of the forest creak, groan, and come thundering to the ground. Fires roar and rush through the dry fallow. In the dim night flames gleam from either side across the creek. Smoke obscures the sun, giving the day the mystic hue of Indian summer. The sprouting wheat grows rank among the stumps. Reapers sing as they bind the sheaves. Rude, pleasant homes rise along the hill-sides. The buzz of the wheel, the stroke of the loom, tell of domestic industry. Nuptials are celebrated in homespun. Little children look out of the windows and run among the trees. The town meeting is called. The school-house goes up. Each has a helping hand for the new-comer, and to harvest the fields of a sick brother. The funeral filing through the woods to the final resting-place calls out a long and sympathetic procession, and it does not cost the living the last pittance to bury their dead. Gone is that Arcadian age! Gone 'the men famous for lifting up axes against the thick trees.'

"Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The (brave) forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

A few days after landing, Captain Joel Foster, who had parted with the colony at their embarkation, arrived. Business had taken him on horseback to New York city, thence to Lindley town (now Corning), and colonyward by Geneva. Riding over the orchard-crested hill now owned by a descendant, he was gladdened by a sight of the smoke rising from the camps of his associates, with whom he hastened to mingle. They were a religious people, and their first Sabbath was consecrated to worship.

"The sounding aisles of the dim woods rang
To the anthems of the free."

And from that day no Sabbath has gone by without the solemn assembly. The way was now open, and the old boat again and again went and returned laden with settlers. It was finally conveyed around to Seneca lake, and used as a pleasure-boat. Among the pioneers were the Clarkes, Posts, Howells, Jagers, Culvers, Jessups. There were Calvin, Charles, and Luther, sons of Colonel John Bradish. There were Joseph Colt, Asa Lilly, Enoch Sanders, and Silas Stoddard, and others honored as of the pioneers.

ORIGINAL AND PIONEER OWNERS.

The lands now comprising the town of Palmyra were surveyed into lots, save the Long Island farm of five thousand five hundred acres; this was divided, by those of the company present, into lots, and drawn by them as shares. Each man of the Long Island company owned from the creek to the Marion town line. The lands along the creek were first settled, and of original owners we name as follows, from the north side of Mud creek, at the Macedon line, proceeding eastward: Zebulon Williams bought No. 1, containing one hundred acres, and Abraham

* This is the second recorded deed of East Palmyra land, the first being that for the six hundred acres on the south side of the creek, nearly a mile square, sold and deeded to Gideon Durfee, May 19, 1791, by John Swift.



RES. OF C. D. JOHNSON, No 28 MAIN ST. PALMYRA, N. Y.



BARNs ACROSS THE ROAD.



RES. OF WM. R. JOHNSON, PALMYRA, WAYNE CO., N. Y.



RES. OF MRS. E. ENNIS, DUFFEE ST, PALMYRA, N.Y.



QUEEN

GENERAL

GANARGUA'S MAID
RES. & STOCK OF J.W. HARDY, EAST PALMYRA, WAYNE CO., N.Y.

GANARGUA

MAGGIE HAMMOND

PT. CHART. DEL.

Gallop, No. 2. These two lots extended to the road north by the brewery, and included Wintergreen hill. John Russel's purchase came next, including two hundred acres, and extended to the road east of F. Lackey's residence. Then came Isaac Arnold's, now owned by Mr. Herbert, and adjoining was Isaac Thayer's two hundred acres, which extended to the road at the depot, and included the farms of C. C. B. Walker and M. D. Beadle, and the depot lands. Then in order followed the lands of Job, Edward, and Pardon Durfee, Weaver Osband, William Wilcox, and the twelve-acre piece purchased by W. Goldsmith. This brings to the Long Island purchase. The farm of Lyman Reeves was the tract of Robert Hinds. Howell Post owned next from the creek to the town line. The southern part is now owned by Nelson Reeves and S. G. Post, a son of Howell. Next was Joel Foster, then David H. Foster, and adjacent was a tract of four hundred acres, the purchase of James and Elias Reeves. Jedediah Hopkins and Reuben Stark came next, with one hundred and seventy acres each. John Hopkins had three hundred and sixty acres, which ran north to the town line. The next were Seth Howell, Oliver Clark, Moses Culver, and Luther Sanford. The last named had four hundred and fifty acres, which extended to the east and north lines of the town, and concluded the list of Long Island purchasers, whose lots were all bounded south by the creek. Lots 25 and 26, south of the creek, belonged to Gideon Durfee and H. Sherman. These lots contained six hundred acres, and the line of division between them is the road running south from the church, at East Palmyra. Westward south of the creek were the farms of Marsh, Thomas Terry, Elisha Satterly, three hundred and fifty acres,—the Saulsberry farm,—Samuel Clark, and lot 31, owned by J. Marhart. Lot 32 was bought by John Sherman, and, lying in square form, covered part of the west side hill of Hogsback ridge, the farm touching the creek only at the northwest corner. Seventeen years ago the old log house was yet standing. The farm, mostly covered with orchards, is now the property of Henry J. Foster. No. 33 was the farm of James Galloway, and next came the Horton purchase, and then one hundred acres of David Wilcox. His was the first house built upon any of the thirty-six farm-lots lying along the creek. Lot 37 was the purchase of Thomas Goldsmith, Sr., and contained four hundred and forty acres. It reached from the creek to the south county line, being nearly two miles in extent. The next was a farm of two hundred and forty acres, the land of Jonah and Isaac Howell; this was adjoining the present limits of Palmyra village, which extends to the Macedon line, and will have future reference.

THE PIONEER AND HIS IMPROVEMENTS.

The following lines, by Charles D. Lakey, are a fitting introduction to the relation of those initial events which marked the age of settlement, and a proper estimate of the last lingering survivors:

In the heart of the grand old forest,
A thousand miles to the west,
Where a stream gushed out from the hill-side,
He halted at last to rest.

And the silence of ages listened
To the axe-stroke loud and clear,
Divining a kingly presence
In the tread of the pioneer.

He formed of the prostrate beeches
A house that was strong and good;
The roof was of reeds from the streamlet,
The chimney he built of wood.

And there by the winter fire-side,
While the flame up the chimney roared,
He spake of the good time coming,
When plenty should crown their board:

When the forest would fade like a vision,
And over the hill-side and plain
The orchard would spring in its beauty,
And the fields of the golden grain.

And to-night he sits by the fire-side,
In a mansion quaint and old,
With his children's children around him,
Having reaped a thousand-fold.

The summer of 1793 found the settlers generally attacked by chills and fever. Clearing lands made little progress. Along the route of the immigrants nearly every house had become a hospital, where some were left to recover, while the healthful proceeded to select their land, rear a cabin, and prepare for the reunion when the autumn frosts should dispel the enervating scourge. Gideon Durfee, erecting a large log house on the present site of George H. Townsend's residence, opened therein a frontier tavern, to which the new settlers greatly resorted.

In 1796, Louis Philippe, who afterwards became the French king, while traveling through the country, stopped with Mr. Durfee, being on his way east from a visit to the Falls of Niagara. We have spoken of the sickness in the Durfee family in 1793. The female portion were all sick, and the wife of David Wilcox crossed the creek daily to render assistance. Stephen Durfee, then a small boy, went with her to carry her babe Mary, the first-born female child in the settlement, and afterwards the wife of Alvah Handee. They crossed the creek upon the trunk of a large basswood-tree that had been felled across the stream, with a stump so high that boats could pass beneath the log and not be obstructed. This log was for many years the only bridge over the creek. The first bridge built in Palmyra was near the present foot-bridge, in the vicinity of J. R. Foster's residence. The first saw-mill was built by Joel and Abram Foster; and the first two-story house was erected by Jedediah Foster, in 1803. Pardon, son of Gideon Durfee, established a rope-walk, and carried it on till his death, on April 28, 1828. There were few wagons in those days, and a buggy or light carriage would have been as much out of place as broadcloth in a harvest-field. On the farm of Ira Lakey was the Durfee burying-ground, the first in the town. The first burial there was a child of Gideon Durfee, and, a short time after, James Rogers, the first adult, was there interred. The ground is well fenced, and in that plat lie the remains of many of the early settlers. The farm east of Gideon Durfee was occupied by his son-in-law, Weaver Osband, who married Durfee's second daughter, Hannah. The old farm is now three of nearly equal size. On the centre farm, owned by Harmon Feller, stands the old house built by Osband well-nigh seventy years ago. East of Osband was the house of William Wilcox, the husband of Ruth Durfee. The Wilcox house was torn down about 1860; it stood at the foot of the long hill. Part of the original farm is now owned by Ellen, wife of the late Philo D. Wilcox. On the north and adjoining was one hundred acres, for which William Wilcox felled ten acres of heavy timber for Swift, where George G. Jessup's residence stands, in the eastern part of Palmyra village.

The site of Palmyra depot was formerly the orchard and garden of Mrs. Sarah Grinnell. The first building erected there was a log house, the property of Zebulon Williams, where he lived and kept store for several years. He first paid cash for wheat, the price being three shillings per bushel, and he was known as the pioneer merchant of Palmyra, having removed here from Seneca county. The store stood near the east water-house, and on the return of Williams to Seneca county, about 1805, it was converted by William Cook into a cooper-shop, where whiskey- and pork-barrels were manufactured. In later years a furnace was carried on there by Messrs. Gregg & Chase. The furnace was burned, and the site became Grinnell's garden, the black soil marking the former site. Job Durfee purchased three hundred acres at seventy-five cents per acre, the date being March 7, 1792. The west line began at the present creek bridge, and, running north through Cram's barns, formed the west line of the Ennis farm. His dwelling stood upon the present site of Mr. Ennis' place, and Edward Durfee built the large house on the east, which has been repaired and improved with the same frame. Job Durfee married Susannah Burden, and died in Palmyra, 1813. His son Job settled in the north part of the town, on the Marion road, built a stone house about 1860, and died shortly afterward. Others of the family reside in Michigan. The next farm north was settled by Pardon Wilcox, where are now the farms of P. H. Norton and Jeremiah Philipps. Nathan Parshall settled where Hendee, his son, lives, and farther on was Paul Goldsmith, where stands a school-house. Descendants continue to reside on the farm. Next was Tyler Stafford, where Martin Winslow lives, and thence north to the town line the land was mostly owned by Humphrey Sherman, the wealthiest land-owner in the town. Isaac Thayer settled the farm now owned by Hon. C. C. B. Walker, which joined Job Durfee's on the west. Taft settled on the farm now owned by Norman Lapham. Taft was killed by lightning, in 1799. A rain-storm had come on, and he had taken shelter under a large tree, when a stroke of lightning tore a large limb from the tree, which, falling, struck and killed him instantly.

Captain James Galloway settled the farm owned by his son James. He was a surveyor of the Phelps and Gorham purchase, and present at the Indian treaty when they sold their lands. Galloway came from Newtown, and began to clear land purchased of Swift on April 27, 1791. Part of his subsistence was corn brought with him. This he reduced to meal in a stump mortar. He boarded most of his time with James Rogers, who had come on in February, 1791. By June 6 he had, unaided, cleared two acres, and planted it to corn. Returning to Newtown, he bought two yoke of cattle and a covered wagon; he then removed with a wife and two children to the new home. The wagon was the dwelling until his log house was built. This stood east of the present brick house of his son, on the opposite side of the road. Captain Galloway built the first mill-dam on the creek, where now stands the mill of George Harrison. The law having made the stream navigable, he was obliged to cut a passage-way for boats. Here, on the south side of the creek, he erected the first saw-mill, which

was a primitive affair. There was no appliance for jiggling back the log, and it had to be run back by hand. Paul Reeves was the millwright, and did the carpenter-work. Many thousand feet of ash, oak, whitewood, and basswood were here converted into material for building the first framed houses. This pioneer mill was burned after two years' operation, and just six weeks from the time of the fire it was rebuilt and in operation. Floods had partially destroyed the dam several times, but in each instance the damage was quickly repaired. Instances these of persevering energy.

A REMINISCENCE OF HUMPHREY SHERMAN.

Humphrey Sherman, on December 2, 1761, married Mary, eldest daughter of Gideon Durfee. In the summer of 1791, Sherman started to visit the Durfees in their forest home. Following the southern route, he arrived at Tioga Point early in November, accompanied by Isaac Springer, an adventurous youth of seventeen years. A wagon, a yoke of oxen, and a cow were purchased. The wagon was loaded with provisions, farming tools, and a few cooking utensils, and they started northward, along the trail pursued by Sullivan; until reaching Seneca Castle, they kept a northwest course, and crossed the town line on the thirteenth day after leaving Tioga. John Swift and one of the Durfees chanced in that part of the town, and were attracted by the tinkling of a bell heard in the forest to proceed whence it came. Sherman was soon met, clearing the way for his team with his axe, while Springer had charge of the live-stock and wagon. Tied to the hind end of the wagon was the cow, wearing the bell, and with her was a young calf. The meeting was joyous. Sherman was delighted with the country, and at once made purchase for three hundred dollars of the one thousand acres we have described. The weather was pleasant, and the cattle were turned out to graze, while a log house, well banked and covered with oak shingles, and a barn, were built, and other improvements made.

Soon after their arrival, the cow was heard bellowing loudly, and, as the calf had been tied to a tree to keep the cow from straying, it was thought that a bear or wolf might be killing it. Both men hurried to the rescue,—Sherman with an axe, Springer with his rifle. Two Indians were found in a canoe. They had secured the calf, and were hastening to escape. Sherman rushed into the water, crashed a hole in the canoe with a single stroke; then, seizing the Indians, he drew them under water and nearly drowned them. Being freed, they hastened away from the powerful and vengeful settler.

Springer discovered a freshly-made horse-track one morning while hunting, and, being joined by Sherman, followed the trail to a wicker-stable with a thatched roof, and within saw the horse. This was on the east side, near the south end of Hog-back ridge. Searching farther, a log cabin was found in a dense thicket, on a knoll, near the spot where stands the residence of Charles Curtis. Sherman knocked on the corner of the cabin, and the buckskin door was drawn aside, and a man in hunter's garb appeared, and, inquiring where they were from and how long they had been in the country, invited them into his hut and gave them a rude seat. Valuable packages of furs indicated his occupation. Sherman asked the hunter his name.

"William Fleming," was the reply.

"How long have you lived here?"

"Nine years."

"Where do you market your furs?"

"Send them to Canada by traders."

In further conversation, Fleming stated that his father was a man of wealth, and that he himself had been well educated. He had seen but few white men, and the Indians had been kind. The forest was his chosen home, his life untrammelled by the restraints of civilization, and his way free wherever he chose to go. He recalls Tupper's lines:

"I wish I were a hunter in some strange and savage land,
The lasso at my saddle-bow, the rifle in my hand;
With a leash of gallant mastiffs bounding by my side,
And no friend to love but the noble horse I ride."

In 1793 he disappeared from his rude home, and his fate was never known to the early settlers. The inroads of settlement had proved irksome, and he had plunged yet deeper in the forest, and there passed away.

SCARCITY AND GENEROSITY.

Fourteen of the original purchasers of the Long Island tract settled during the first ten years; now a hundred dwellings and a half-million valuation attests the course of progression. Clearing the lands was the regular occupation of the settlers, day after day. September came, and food was scarce,—there was no corn. Humphrey Sherman was called upon, and responded by a loan of five bushels of his first crop of wheat and a yoke of oxen to take it to Jerusalem to mill. "I

will divide my last quart with you before you shall starve," said Sherman, and such was the spirit of those settlers. Hospitality was unconventional, open, and free. The latch-string was always out, and wherever the traveler saw a smoke curling upward among the trees, he knew a welcome awaited him. Patches of rye and wheat were sown, and there had been little sickness.

The winter of 1792 and 1793 opened and continued mild. The cattle browsed on the tree-twigs and fed on the coarse creek grass. Scarcity of food induced part of the company to return and winter on Long Island. Six families remained, with Durfee, Galloway, and Sherman for neighbors. Hunting, trapping, and chopping occupied the time.

One night, Reuben Stark heard his hogs squeal, and found that a bear had caught and was carrying off one that would weigh some eighty pounds. Elias Reeves joined Stark, and with their dog treed the bear on the farm now owned by H. M. Clark. A torch of hickory-bark revealed the bear about fifty feet from the ground. A rifle-shot severed a forepaw; a second shot brought him down. He was fat, and added to the meat supply.

John Swift, the Durfees, and others, inviting all to join them, engaged in clearing the creek of old logs that had lain in the channel for long periods. Regarding the creek as a permanent highway, they worked for hours in the water, raising and cutting through obstructions. They cut through the wood rifts to Lyons, and guarded against cold and malaria by ample draughts of rye whisky. Spring freshets swept off the logs and left the channel free. Farm boundaries north and south were the creek-banks. Swift claimed the stream through Palmyra as individual property. At Swift's death, Joel McCollum, holding a judgment against his estate, levied on the creek, intending to exact tribute from the millers or a removal of their dams. The mills had been erected by special legislative grants and deeds from John Swift, so that McCollum failed in his purpose. Swift's landing, near the Palmyra depot, was the head of navigation for seventeen years. Paul Reeves built a mill in Arcadia, and constructed a plank-lock, but the freshet washed it away. He circulated a petition to the legislature in 1807, and it was generally signed, making the centre of No. 12, first and second range, the head of navigation.

Reuben Stark went to Jersey in February and returned in March with live-stock for the settlers. He brought out two bee-hives. Maple-sugar had been manufactured in small quantities, but the Jersey settlers preferred honey for their buckwheat-cakes. In those early days education was not ignored; and, in part of D. H. Foster's house, his daughter Abigail conducted a school numbering fifteen scholars. That pioneer teacher married Benjamin Davis, and died at Sodus, February 12, 1872, aged ninety-three years.

In May, 1793, a boat containing ten families came up the creek. Their journey from Conquest, Massachusetts, was a long and hard one, owing to sickness. Stephen Cook, with four thousand dollars in coin, landed on the Durfee flat in East Palmyra. He came from Rhode Island. William Hopkins and wife left New Jersey in a storm; on the road the wagon was upset in crossing a swollen creek, but he pushed on, and reached the house of John Hopkins, on July 9, worn and debilitated. He and his wife both died on July 17,—he being sixty-seven and she fifty-eight. A plain marble slab marks their grave, west of the stone school-house, in district No. 7. Harvest came to the settlers, and they had abundance. Others came dropping along, and the church was formed. A wedding took place October 27, 1793; it was the first in the settlement. Rev. Ira Condit, who performed the ceremony which joined Charles Reeves and Eunice Howell, received in payment a half-eagle, a good price at that time. Elias Reeves had walked to Canandaigua to secure his services. The Howells—Isaac, Jonah, and Gilbert—arrived by the northern inland route with irons and stones for a saw- and grist-mill, which was in operation by September 1, 1793. It was located on a small stream a half-mile east of the village of Palmyra. Moses and George Culver landed on the flats, near C. P. Clark's house, and built log houses. Luther Sanford, who, for three years, had pursued his trade of carpenter at Geneva, had met Jennie, daughter of J. D. Robinson, of Phelps, and concluded an engagement. He built a house which it became her duty to keep in order. Sanford raised the first framed barn in the town, and lived upon his farm for more than half a century. The colony contained a fair representation of the different trades. Joel Foster was a carpenter, David Foster was a shoemaker, Oliver Clark a tailor, Paul Reeves a millwright, Joseph Burnett a hatter, Elias Reeves a weaver, and Seth Howell a rough-hewer. The pastor visited for weeks at the neat log homes, the doctor ministered to the ague-shaken, and there was neither lawsuit nor pettifogger for years.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON AND THE SODUS ROAD.

The name of Charles Williamson recalls the earliest improvements on the purchase. In 1794 he visited the settlements along the Ganargwa. A British officer, he was quartered during the winter of 1778 at Southampton, and was personally known to the Long Island settlers. For years the memento of his presence was



RES. OF MISS H. ADAMS, M.D. PALMYRA, N.Y.



RES. OF F. C. BROWN, COR. OF MAIN & WASHINGTON ST^s, PALMYRA, N. Y.



RES. OF WM. H. FARNHAM, COR. CANANDAIGUA & JACKSON ST^s, PALMYRA, N. Y.



RES. OF ELDRIDGE HAVENS,
No. 116 MAIN ST., PALMYRA, N.Y.



RES. OF ANN M. ALLYN,
No. 128 MAIN ST., PALMYRA, N.Y.



P.K.G. DEL.

RES. & FARM OF C. A. & E. T. H. ALLYN, PALMYRA, N.Y.

FARM OF 160 ACRES.

shown in a beautiful glass crucible. He asked the co-operation of the settlers in opening a road to the great Assorodus bay. Messrs. Durfee and Sherman, and every good axeman on the north side of the creek, volunteered their assistance.

The labor of opening the road was begun in September. On the afternoon of the second day part of the company went out to the lake and viewed it from the shore. Next day Williamson reached the ridge, and looked upon the Bay of Naples, as he termed Sodus bay. The company were provided with a supper of venison and salmon, a draught from a keg of good foreign brand, and lodging beneath his tent. With morning came a return home. A map of a spacious city, as he designed, was presented the settlers, and they intuitively perceived its chimerical character.

If the men along the Ganargwa were busy in the field, the women were no less industrious at the domicile. Long pieces of linen cloth were bleached to snowy whiteness. Dyed with bark of the forest-trees and quilted double, flannel was made into warm and convenient coats. The daughters knew how to card, spin, and sew. Their homespun honored their skill and industry. Their sugar and their syrup came from the sap of the maple. Their teas were steeped from the winter-green, sassafras, and hemlock, and their tables were loaded with variety and abundance. On a winter night the back log lay ablaze, while a pile of lesser wood, resting upon the andirons, gave out a comfortable glow and pleasant heat. Wide crevices between the contracted boards of the chamber floor gave healthful ventilation, and upon the door, as a ledger, were chalked the business accounts, of which this is an entry: "John Miller, credit one day hoeing corn, 37½ cents; for crackling flax, one day, 50 cents; Dr., to 10 lbs. pork, 40 cents; one bushel of potatoes, 12 cents; 1 of corn, 25 cents; 1 of wheat, 45 cents."

Oliver Clark was known as a tailor, and in his house carried on his trade, as late as 1824. He was a Presbyterian deacon of the stricter sort, and family and help were held in close discipline. When the sound of the dinner-horn was heard the hoes were dropped as by command, wherever the workmen chanced to be. It is said that he whipped one of his girls for swearing, and, on investigation, it was found that Hannah had called one of the cows a steer. She is yet living, and would, doubtless, recall with a smile the parental mistake.

REMINISCENCES CONCERNING NATHAN HARRIS.

In 1793, Nathan Harris and his wife, Rhoda, left Rhode Island, and, on February 3, 1794, bought six hundred acres of land of John Swift, at half a dollar per acre. The purchase was bounded west by the town line, south by the north line of creek lots, east by William Slocum's purchase, and north by that of Gideon Durfee, Sr. The tract has given farms to Alonzo Langdon, John S. Wright, Thomas Chapman, George Smith, Jacob Stufflebeen, Norman Lapham, and others, and nearly a mile of the New York Central Railroad. Harris was a marvelous fisherman. When he was at home, his neighbors did not go fishing. When an old man, he shot the last wolf killed in this locality. The animal had become known by his depredations, and a company was formed to take him. As Uncle Nathan rode along the road upon his old horse, the wolf crossed before him, and at once a gallop was taken, and closing the interval between, a shot was fired under full headway, and the creature was killed. In the spring-time his long fowling-piece brought down many a duck while flying over, and bullets known to be his, from the great weight of the ball, were chopped from the trees by the settlers. His log house stood on the north end of Wintergreen hill, where now is the residence of John S. Wright. Beyond the house, on the west side of the road, was a spring in which Harris kept a pet trout. One day a friend possessed of a large red nose called on a visit. A social glass was followed by a stroll over the farm, and ultimately they came to the spring. The friend got down on all-fours for a drink, while Harris looked on. As the red nose neared the water out sprang the trout and seized it, while on the instant an upward toss of the head landed the fish full ten feet to the rear. Harris returned the trout to the spring, and informed his bewildered friend that the time was propitious for fishing, and a fine lot were taken that afternoon. The name "Trout Harris," given in consequence of this incident, became widely known.

ORGANIZATION AND TOWN MEETINGS.

Palmyra was formed in January, 1789, and Macedon was taken off in 1812. It lies on the south border of the county, west of the centre. It was known in the Phelps and Gorham purchase as No. 12, and was first called Swift town, then Tolland. The designation was not satisfactory to the citizens, who held a meeting January 4, 1796, to suggest and fix upon a name. Daniel Sawyer, brother to Mrs. Swift, was the originator of the present title. He was engaged to Miss Doshia Boughton, the first schoolmistress, and had been reading ancient history. As Palmyra of old had a Zenobia, he thought it just his modern choice should have a Palmyra, and urged this name. It was adopted without dissent.

The first recorded town meeting was held at the house of Gideon Durfee, the

first Tuesday in April, 1796. John Swift was chosen moderator, inspector, and supervisor; and these were the first officials: Jonathan Edwards, town clerk; Festus Goldsmith, Jonathan Warner, and Humphrey Sherman, assessors; William Porter, collector; Noah Porter and Thomas Goldsmith, overseers of the poor; Jared Comstock, Reuben Town, and William Rogers, commissioners of highways; James Bradish and James Reeves, constables; James Reeves, John Hurlbut, Joel Foster, Luther Sanford, David Warner, Benjamin Wood, Abner Hill, Cyrus Parker, Thomas Hamilton, Henry Lovell, Norman Merry, Nathan Harris, and Jacob Gannett, pathmasters; David Warner, John Hurlbut, and Elias Reeves, fenceviewers; and Isaac Kelly, poundmaster.

The following were of the acts passed at that meeting illustrative of popular government:

"Voted, That a pound be erected near Daniel Sawyer's house; that the inhabitants of Tolland shall confine their swine, and that the owner of any swine that doth damage shall be liable to make said damage good without regard to fence; that a fence shall not be deemed legal unless it is five feet high; for the first three feet the logs to be no more than four inches from each other, and the rails and logs for the remaining two feet may be nine inches from each other. That the town will vendue the marks of cattle and sheep to the highest bidder."

Joel Foster bid off the first mark. It was a crop off the left ear. Jonah Howell obtained the second. It was a crop off the right ear. John Swift's was a half-penny under the right ear. Forty-nine persons thus paid for marks to be applied exclusively to their own possessions.

It was voted, "That five dollars shall be paid for every wolf that shall be taken within the town of Tolland;" and voted, "That a bounty of two cents be paid on crows, squirrels, woodpeckers, and blackbirds."

We give the oath of office taken by John Swift, as first supervisor:

"I, John Swift, do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear that I will in all things, to the best of my knowledge and ability, impartially execute and perform the trust reposed in me as supervisor of the town of Tolland and the county of Ontario, and that I will not pass any account or any article thereof wherewith I shall think the county is not chargeable; nor will I disallow any account or article thereof wherewith I shall think it is justly chargeable."

"(Signed)

JOHN SWIFT."

These acts evince honest purpose and good sense. They believed that good fences and plain regulations conduce to neighborly feelings. It is remarked as evidence of fraternal spirit that for a period of eight years there was not a single lawsuit in the town.

THE SCHOOL-HOUSE AND SCHOOLMASTER.

The first assembly of the settlers was in 1793. During that year two school-houses were erected; one upon a site given by General Swift, on the spot later occupied by the residence of David Dagget, the other in East Palmyra, and known as the Hopkins school-house. Both were of logs. In those houses there was no complaint of long wood or poor ventilation. The first day of school was a day of excitement. The fall work was done, the shoemaker had gone his rounds and "whipped the cat," the winter suit had been cut and made by the tailor, and some few with "Daboll" and "Murray," and others less progressively provided, set out for school.

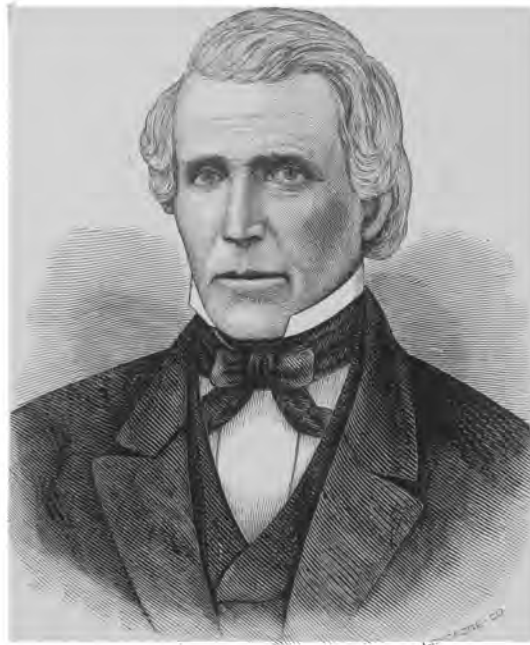
The first day and the last day were terms of meaning. On the day of commencement the teacher was tried most critically. His government was tested, his education decided by his ability to work out some of the hardest sums, and if all was favorable he was the man of influence in the community in which he "boarded around." It is traditionally stated that an Englishman named Gunning was wont to indulge in an afternoon nap, during which the school had merry but cautious enjoyment. There was spelling, ciphering, and parsing. There was "single and double rule of three," "loss and gain," "square and cube root," and "single and double position," all of which were surmounted in eight to twelve weeks.

The reading of fine extracts from the English Reader and the Columbian Orator, and the parsing of Pope's Essay on Man, were occasions when the thoughts were stimulated and aspirations created. The church stood near the school-house. For fifteen years the school-house was the first synagogue. On each recurring Sabbath the families of East Palmyra met those of Macedon, coming together up and down the creek in boats. The early ministers of different denominations were Rev. Messrs. Condit, Johnson, Roe, Lane, Fairbanks, Bell, and Townsend. The Baptist church was organized in the house of Lemuel Spear, in 1800. The Methodist church was formed in 1811; the Episcopal church in 1804, and the Presbyterian church, the pioneer of them all, in 1793, was organized in the first log school-house ever built in East Palmyra, standing on the bluff where Mrs. Throop lived and died. That school-house was a novel structure, not because it was built of logs, but because it had a chimney of such immense size. Some one in describing it says it was large enough for a young elephant to crawl through.

GENERAL THOMAS ROGERS.

GENERAL THOMAS ROGERS was born in Richmond, Washington county, Rhode Island, February 13, 1790, and came to Palmyra, New York, with his parents about the year 1792, when the country was but a wilderness, and resided here until his death, which occurred October 5, 1853. In 1813 he married Harriet Holmes, of Warren, Connecticut, who died May 10, 1872. Their only child, Carlton Holmes Rogers, is now living in Palmyra, his native place.

The hardships and privations incident to pioneer life were familiar to General Rogers, and doubtless had their influence in forming his habits and character. He was a self-taught, self-sustained, and eminently practical man. In strength of mind, accuracy of judgment, and superior business qualifications, he had but few equals. His advice and opinion was sought by all classes, and not a few have attributed their success in life to his timely advice and assist-



GEN. THOMAS ROGERS,
PALMYRA.

ance. In disposition he was social and free; in friendship, firm and abiding; to the worthy poor, kind and benevolent; and to striving merit, ever ready to lend a helping hand. While unambitious for political honors or popular applause, he did not shrink from the responsibilities of his position, but was foremost in projecting, prosecuting, and aiding all enterprises tending to the growth and prosperity of the place of his adoption, and probably did more for its advancement than any man in his time.

For awhile he was president of the Wayne County Bank; but the greater part of his life was devoted to agricultural pursuits, which seemed most congenial to him, and in which he had largely invested his means. Honored and esteemed in life, and mourned and lamented in death, General Rogers was one in which the elements were so mixed,

"That Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, *this was a
man.*"



RES. OF CARLTON H. ROGERS, CUYLER ST., PALMYRA, N.Y.



D. B. HARMON'S RESIDENCE, PALMYRA, N.Y.

that point. Originally this street turned off below Vienna street, crossed the brook, passed near the old canal bridge, and thence direct to the landing. The landing at first promised to become the village. Here, as stated, Williams had started the first store and begun his trading and merchandising, but the prevalence of fever and ague checked further progress. A number of settlers built houses on Main street during 1793, and Swift, resolving to reserve a gospel- and school-lot, set aside the present old cemetery for that use, and here a school-house was built. The building had brief existence, and in 1796 the land was reserved for a burying-ground and in 1811 the church erected. Chapel street was laid out in 1793, over the hill and across the creek, and next year it was continued to the clearing of Nathan Harris, now the property of J. S. Wright. Swift now began the survey of village lots on the south side of Main street. Each lot was forty rods deep and sixteen rods front, and had an area of four acres. In the rear of these, ten-acre lots were laid off. The first sale of village property was made to James Galloway, and was the first four-acre lot west of the land included in the mill site and dam, which included the present lot belonging to C. D. Johnson on Main street. Galloway's purchase extended west of the present hotel to what was afterward the Beckwith property, now owned by Calvin Seely. It was intended to erect a saw-mill on the later site of A. Sherman's paint-shop, but this was given up, and the site of Harrison's mill became the location of the saw-mill.

Stephen Phelps bought part of Galloway's lot, and erected a tavern where the hotel now stands. This building, erected in 1796, was the first public-house built in Palmyra village. On June 13, 1796, Swift sold to Sarah Brockway for two thousand dollars almost his entire landed property. The sale included his farm lot of two hundred and seventy-two acres, extending from the site of the present Eagle Hotel to Howell's, west line, and from the creek to Wilcox, north line; eight acres, east of John Russell's, north side of Main street, and other lots variously located. On June 8, 1799, the same lands and lots were re-conveyed to Swift for two thousand five hundred dollars. Captain John Hurlbut was one of the first settlers. He, in 1795, bought lots of Swift in the upper part of the village, on the north side of Main street. The widow of John Hurlbut, son of the purchaser, occupies the property. John Russel was a settler during the same year, and bought the first lot east of Chapel street. It included the present site of the Presbyterian church, and extended to the east line of J. C. Lovett's property, and north to Mud creek. On laying out Cuyler and Fayette streets, the lands between and fronting Main street were divided into three lots, owned by Stephen Phelps on the east, Joseph Colt adjoining, and Theodatus Sawyer, a brother-in-law of Swift, on the west. Sawyer sold to Constant Southworth, who, in 1806, sold to William Howe Cuyler, from whom the street was named. The early history of Palmyra village is best known through the improvements and occupations of its primary occupants. Of these, the tavern and store usually have precedence.

THE TAVERNS OF PALMYRA.

In 1874, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Chicago division, was built through the Black swamp, in the northwest part of Ohio. Within a few months villages of several hundred inhabitants had sprung up, with inns, stores, saw-mills, school-house and meeting-house. Not so the early growth of Palmyra. Improvements stand out prominent at intervals, and years had elapsed before there was a notable settlement. Dr. Azel Ensworth, brother-in-law to William Rogers, had settled in the vicinity in 1792, and, building on the site of the present Methodist church, opened a public-house. When Rochester began to attract attention, he moved there; founded the Eagle tavern, of which he and his son were landlords for many years.

Stephen Phelps was next, on the site of Palmyra Hotel. He moved to Illinois in 1820. The house was rebuilt and enlarged to a three-story structure in 1824. As the Eagle Hotel it was reputed a fine house, and the patronage was correspondingly extensive. Horace Warren, who married a daughter of Mr. Phelps, Alexander R. Galloway, William Rogers, Jr., Lovell Hurd, and Solomon St. Johns were early landlords. The old building was removed, about 1835, to make way for the present three-story brick hotel. The house is a prominent object in the village. With pillared front and surmounting dome, it bears a semi-courtly and venerable aspect.

Its erection was the work of a company, consisting of Henry Jessup, Thomas Rogers, Robert C. Jackson, B. Butler, and others, who invested in it thirteen thousand dollars. In 1840, we find William P. Nottingham the purchaser and first landlord, and it was known as Palmyra Hotel. Among successive landlords have been Messrs. Cleveland, Gates, Joseph E. Cochran, and others. C. B. Stewart, present proprietor; Delos Cummings, landlord. As the Palmyra Hotel it takes precedence of others, and is designated "the hotel."

Asa Lilley was an early tavern-keeper. His building was of small size, and stood just west of Ensworth. Asa Lilley kept the house many years, and it was

known as Lilley's coffee-house. The building, enlarged, was finally moved back and occupied as a dwelling by Francis Bortles, a son-in-law.

Salmon Hathaway, discontinuing his saddle-making business, built and kept a small tavern on the site of Village Hall. He added a two-story front, and the structure became known as the Franklin House. Kingsley Miller was landlord for a time. It was torn down to make place for the present edifice. About 1825, the "Bunker Hill House" was opened. Originally intended for a dwelling, it was used as a tavern by William W. Burrell, who, dying, was succeeded by Nottingham, whose fame as a host was wide-spread, and made the house a popular resort.

Recent taverns have been the Farmers' House, at the lower end of Main street, —built and rebuilt by Butler Newton, and still in use; a house kept by Mr. McDonald, and subsequently by Benjamin Throop, now a dwelling; and Eagle Hotel, a three-story brick, built for a cabinet-shop by Abner F. Lakey, and, later, converted to a public-house by William Doran. In regard to tavern and hotel, from first to last, they have risen with the capacity of their hosts and fallen with the decadence of trade and commerce.

STORES AND STORE-KEEPERS.

The pioneer merchant of Palmyra village was Joseph Colt, who began trading and merchandising on the present site of Brigham & Co.'s hardware-store. The primary structure was a one-story building, to whose west end a two-story addition was subsequently built. He moved to the ground now occupied by the shoe-store of H. M. Johnson. Hubbard Hall was a partner for a time. Colt died about 1831, and his son, Joseph S. Colt, carried on the business a number of years, and then removed to Erie, then to Albany. Mr. Hall succeeded the Colts in business, and was in turn followed by Seymour Seoville, who became a prominent and influential man. Mr. Colt was the owner of two Durham boats, and it is recorded that in 1804 Silas Stoddard, Gilbert Howell, Cooper Culver, John Phelps, and William Clark took these boats, loaded with flour and pork, to Schenectady, and brought back a load of goods. Two months were occupied on the trip. Successive voyages were counterparts of the first, and served to keep up a market, so that business could be done.

Patrick O'Rourke was a pioneer store-keeper in a house which stood nearly opposite the Palmyra Hotel on Main street. Samuel Jennings kept a stock of goods in the same place about 1820. The building, a two-story frame, was burned on the day of the fire of November, 1876.

Alvah Hendee was one of the next merchants of Palmyra. He did business on the corner of Main and Cuyler streets, on the present location of the bakery. For many years the old merchant was found at the well-known stand. He died in the village.

James and Orren White erected a two-story brick building, the first in the village, on what is now the site of the Episcopal church property. The structure was occupied for a time, then, about 1817, Orren went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and that flourishing place owes its name to the wife of Mr. White, whose name was Anna. It was first known as Ann's Arbor, then Ann Arbor. James White removed to Black Rock. Israel J. Richardson and Samuel Allen succeeded the Whites, and for a time conducted a heavy business. The former engaged in the practice of law, and the latter became proprietor of a stage-line between this village and Canandaigua.

Messrs. Lasher and Candee, canal contractors, opened a supply-store in a building previously occupied by Timothy C. Strong, on the corner whereon the Baptist church is located. This firm did a good business with canal hands, bought produce of the farmers, and brought to Palmyra the first stock of gilt-framed looking-glasses of various sizes.

Nathan Thayer opened a store on the site of Brown's block; he was succeeded by his brothers Joel and Levi, who did an extensive business. They bought produce, dealt heavily in the purchase of cattle, and were of essential benefit to the village. They conducted an ashery on the present site of the gas-house, and shipped *via* Pultneyville to Montreal.

The Thayers were twin brothers, and as such were designated. They built a number of freight-boats for the canal trade, one of which took the name of "Twin Brothers." Philip Grandin was the first canal collector at Palmyra, and located his office near Jessup's basin. He subsequently removed to the present site near Rogers' basin, where he controlled a considerable trade in supplying boats with provisions. Among other merchants of Palmyra were Messrs. Davenport, Barnes & Co., who carried on a heavy produce and commission business in a store and warehouse at Jessup's basin. Their successors were S. L. Thompson & Co. The old warehouse, a large structure, finally burnt, after standing to a great extent vacant for a considerable period. George N. Williams was a store-keeper, subsequent to Hendee, in the Rogers block. George and Nathaniel H. Beckwith opened a store on the present dwelling-lot of J. C. Lovett, deceased.

Baruch, a brother of the Beckwiths, did business in the second story. At a later period each had a store of his own, and did business as an individual tradesman.

Stephen Phelps and Ira Selby occupied a long building, side to the street, upon the present site of Lyon's bank. The upper story was used to store wheat and corn; the weight burst apart the frame and precipitated the grain to the rooms below, to the great discomfort of the owners. Other firms were Leonard Wescott, Giles S. Ely, Daniel G. Pinch, Zuell & White, and J. C. Lovitt. William H. Farnham is an old merchant of the village. M. Story is of recent date, and holds prominence. Thomas Birdsell and A. C. Sanford; the latter is yet in business. There have been very many store-keepers. Failures have been numerous. The business has been overdone. The number of stores is now much more limited, with beneficial results.

Originally, a store contained everything supposed to be required by the settler. At a later period, the business became special and distinctive. A hardware-store was opened on Main and Market streets by Pliny Sexton. Martin Butterfield was associated with him at a later period. George W. Cuyler was the second hardware dealer, on the corner of William and Main streets, now occupied by Walton. The next was Bowman & Seymour, now the place of business of H. M. Johnson & Co., shoe-dealers. Bowman and Walker were also in the trade, and were succeeded by Brigham, Royce & Co., present occupants.

Reuben Town was the earliest settled physician in Palmyra. He was followed by Dr. Gain Robinson, of Massachusetts, who practiced with success till his death, in 1830. He opened the first drug-store in a building at the upper end of Main street. Alexander McIntyre, his nephew, was his local successor. Dr. L. Cowen opened a drug-store in the old Colt building; he died in the place. His successor was Cassius C. Robinson. Hoyt & May, the next druggists, occupied the building recently owned by Wm. L. Tucker. William H. Peckham was associated with Dr. McIntyre, and was his successor in the drug-store. There are four drug-stores at present in the village. Durfee Chase has long been known as a leading physician in the village. There are now eight practicing physicians in the village. The first jewelry-store in Palmyra was started by Pliny Sexton, in a building next to the store of J. & O. White. Elihu Durfee, Thomas Douglass, James F. Barker, David Hotchkiss, and Franklin Williams were successors in that line.

The early tanner of Palmyra was named William P. Wilson. His establishment dates about 1800, and stood at the east end of Main street, on a brook, where James Galloway is erecting buildings. The old vat system was done away with in 1832, when a brick structure was built, and the work was done under cover. This remained till 1865, when fire destroyed the interior, and the tannery was at an end. Wells Anderson began tanning about 1820, in the rear of the present Palmyra Hotel. In 1850, the building was converted into a carriage-shop by Mr. Sherman, whose son, A. R. Sherman, still occupies. Henry Jessup came from Southampton, Long Island, in 1800; located in Palmyra permanently in 1806, and, in partnership with Wilson, carried on tanning for a time. He soon purchased Wilson's interest, and operated for a time alone, and about 1816 took a partner in the person of George Palmer. These parties carried on a large business in buying hides, selling leather, and manufacturing shoes and boots. Sales extended from Bath to the lake, and from Buffalo to Auburn. Mr. Jessup died in Palmyra in 1854. Palmer removed in 1828 to Buffalo, where he became projector of the Lake Shore Railroad. He died in Buffalo. James Blackman was the pioneer blacksmith. His shop stood near the present residence of Mrs. George Beckwith. He died in the village. None of a large family are resident at this date. Other smiths were Asa Lilley, near the present residence of William L. Tucker, and Marshall Johnson, in the east part of the village, near the place of Lorin Oysterbanks.

The pioneer saddler was Salmon Hathaway, whose shop occupied a part of the present town hall site. His widow resides in the village—the oldest resident. Palatiah West was in the saddle- and harness-making business in 1824. Calvin Perrine was the first to establish a clothiery and carding-mill. Edward Durfee and Jonah Howell were engaged in operating the pioneer grist-mills and saw-mills. An association, designated "The Palmyra Manufacturing Company," erected a steam-mill at the foot of William street, on the canal. It was burned about 1840, after ten years' existence. Jessup ran a steam-mill about 1846, and discontinued in 1860.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The earliest known school-house was erected in 1793. At a much later period two frame buildings were in existence—denominated respectively "Federal" and "Democratic." So strong was political feeling that the partisans of each party sent only to their own school. Blackman was a teacher in the former, and Ira Selby in the latter. A brick house was erected on the present site of the Catholic church. It was a two-story building, with two apartments in each story. Originally a stairway led up from the centre, but later it was taken outside. A bell—the first

in Palmyra—was on the building. It is now on the hose-house, in the rear of village hall. Among teachers were Lemuel Parkhurst, Jackson, Chapman, Alexander Plumley, and James S. Douglass. The last named was a good disciplinarian, and successful. His pupils were many of them grown young men and women. He discarded all books but the speller, and, beginning at the foundation, made thorough and rapid work. The school was incorporated as a high-school, and among principals were James F. Cogswell, C. Giles, and Alexander Forbes. In 1835 the district was divided into three, and stone school-houses built in each.

PALMYRA IN 1812.

We have seen the origin of Palmyra, twenty years before Rochester began to have an existence. In 1812, the village consisted of Main street, east and west, with a cross-street, which was known south of Main as Canandaigua, and north as Church street. At the corners stood the Ensworth tavern. A low, wet ground on the northeast corner was unoccupied. East of this was the office of Abner Cole, and next beyond was the dwelling of Ezra Shepardson. Eliphalet Rowe, the Presbyterian minister, occupied the only house which stood on Canandaigua street. On Church street there were two residences—that of James Benson and "Washington Hall," a two-story house, occupied below by George Beckwith, above for societies. On the cemetery lot stood the old church. Down Main street the eye rested upon small one-story frame houses, with a few two-story exceptions. There were no log houses—their day was past. There were spacious lots fenced with picket and board fences. Sidewalks were of rude character, and a row of poplars extended from the present Palmyra Hotel westward to Canandaigua street, with a break in front of the stores. North along Main street, from the west, in order, were the drug-store of Dr. Gain Robinson, a story-and-a-half frame; a large low building occupied by William Jackway, Platt Williams, and Zebulon Williams; and a dwelling occupied by William P. Wilson, the tanner. On the next lot were a house and a blacksmith-shop. Levi Daggett later occupied both. A daughter of Daggett, Sarah, married Henry Wells, prominent in connection with the express business.

Next stood the Hurlbut property. Here was a distillery—a favorite resort. A story-and-a-half dwelling, occupied by Benjamin, brother of Abner Cole, was adjacent the property, and eastward lived the Blackmans, on the grounds now the property of Mrs. Beckwith. On the Lilley lot was the blacksmith-shop of Blackman, and east of it was a long shed for shelter to the teams, whose drivers had business in the coffee-house. Before this house the militia were wont to parade for "convenience" sake. Some distance below Shepardson's was the store of N. H. & G. Beckwith, the tailor-shop of A. H. Reed, the saddlery of Abraham Shattock, the drug-store of McIntyre, and the house and shop of John B. Robson. A daughter of Robson married L. B. Tousley, the well-known Sabbath-school worker and eloquent speaker. Admirers in large cities asked him of what institution he was a graduate. "Deacon Jessup's tannery, Palmyra," was the reply.

The store of Nathan Thayer came next, then the dwelling of Levi Thayer, and Colt's store. East of Market street of to-day was the store of Samuel Wagstaff, and then that of O'Rourke. The house of Peleg Holmes, afterwards occupied by General Rogers, came next. At the foot of the street was the residence of Swift, and below were the Durfee mill and dwelling.

Returning westward, the first improvements were Jessup's residence and tannery, William Cook's cooper-shop and dwelling, known as the "Long House," the house of Stephen Skelling, and the "Democratic" school-house. Farther on stood the dwelling of William T. Hussy, and adjoining was the house of Samuel Jennings, the store-keeper, and beside him was Johnson, the tailor.

There was no other dwelling till that of Dr. Robinson, previously inhabited by Ira Selby, and by Rev. Jesse Townsend. Then came the Phelps tavern, and beyond was the store building of Selby & Phelps. The house of Joseph Colt, a large flat-roofed structure, stood next west, then the residence, office, and store of William Howe Cuyler. The Franklin House, owned by S. Hathaway, a saddler and harness-shop; and on the site of the Episcopal church was the clothiery of Andrew G. Howe. Passing the brick store of the Whites and the residence of Dyer Ensworth, we find the house of Silas Hart, and above him the Tice and the Shutliff places. Isolated upon the hill north of Main street was the residence of John Russel, conspicuous both as to location and architecture. The house stands on Canal street, in the rear of its former location. Such is an outline of residence, shop, store, and tavern which made up the Palmyra of 1812.

INCORPORATION, OFFICERS, AND ORDINANCES.

The village of Palmyra was incorporated on the 29th of March, 1827. The first election of officers under the charter should have been held on May 1, 1827, but it appears that there was no election; consequently an amendment to the charter was passed, making the first Monday in February the day for



COL. GEO. BECKWITH.



MRS. GEO. BECKWITH.



RES. OF RUTH M. BECKWITH, PALMYRA, NEW YORK.



T. N. EGGLESTON.



MRS. T. N. EGGLESTON.



RES. OF T. N. EGGLESTON, PALMYRA, WAYNE CO., N. Y.

the annual elections. The first election for village officers under the charter was held at the house of Lovell Hurd, on February 4, 1828. The presiding justices of the peace were Alexander R. Tiffany and Frederick Smith. The following is a complete list of the first set of village officers: Trustees, Joseph Colt, Joel Thayer, Thomas Rogers, Nathaniel H. Beckwith, James White; Clerk, Thomas P. Baldwin; Treasurer, William Parke; Assessors, George N. Williams, George Beckwith, and Alva Hendee. On the day succeeding, the trustees organized by the election of Joseph Colt as village president. The first business transacted was the appointment of Stephen Ackley, Benjamin Throop, and Pliny Sexton as fire-wardens, and the adoption of an ordinance "To prevent and extinguish fires and to regulate the fire department." A public meeting of the inhabitants was held, February 19, 1828, at which a tax was voted to purchase a fire-engine and ladders; to remove obstructions from the course of Mud creek, within the bounds of the village; to purchase or lease a site for a village pound; to procure a supply of water to be used in case of fire; and for the contingent expenses of the village.

The first street laid out by the trustees was Division street, on February 22. The fire company was organized on May 23, 1828, and consisted of twenty members, viz.: Thomas P. Baldwin, Giles S. Ely, Lovewell Hurd, Martin Butterfield, Egbert B. Grandin, Hiram K. Jerome, Joseph D. Hayward, Philip Grandin, Dorastus Cole, Pelatiah West, John W. M. Zuell, James F. Barker, George W. Gazely, Nathaniel Crandall, Adolphus T. Newland, Harry Cooley, Truman Hemingway, Jehiel Todd, Sutton Birdsall, and Homar B. Williams. Of all these, but one, Hiram K. Jerome, are now living. During the year a number of ordinances and village regulations were passed, and Franklin, Clinton, and Holmes streets were laid out. In 1829 Frederick Smith was elected president, but at a subsequent meeting resigned, and James White was elected instead. Fayette and Division streets were extended, and Jackson, Washington, Carroll, and Cuyler streets were laid out. The charter was amended May 4, 1829. In 1831, M. W. Wilcox, president. In 1832, Draper Allen filled the office; a tax was voted to build an engine-house. In 1833, Truman Hemingway was president. Joseph Colt in 1834, and R. C. Jackson in 1835. Up to this time J. S. Eggleston had served as clerk; he was now succeeded by C. E. Thayer. A reward of fifty dollars was offered for the detection and conviction of parties engaged in various "flagitious" acts, and to the disturbance of the peace. On August 22, at a special meeting, a tax of one hundred and twenty-five dollars was voted to purchase a horse and harness for the use of the corporation. In 1836, R. C. Jackson was president. A new fire-engine was authorized, and five hundred dollars voted therefor. In 1837, Martin W. Wilcox was president, and W. F. Aldrich clerk. An act passed the legislature, April 16, 1836, increasing the number of firemen to thirty-four, and an act of April 24, 1837, added twenty to the existing firemen. Frederick Smith, president, and M. W. Wilcox, clerk, in 1838 and 1839. Pomeroy Tucker was president in 1840, and M. W. Wilcox clerk. An engine and hose-house were authorized to be procured. Truman Hemingway, president in 1841, and Isaac E. Beecher in 1842. A village night-watch was established, and William Drake was its captain. In 1843, Draper Allen being president, a special meeting was held on May 9, when five hundred dollars was voted to purchase a burying-ground, and to fence and improve it. The cemetery was established in 1844, Augustus Elmendorf being president for that and the next year. In 1846, David Hotchkiss presided, and Martin W. Wilcox, serving his ninth year as clerk, died in office. A vault was erected in the cemetery this year, and a new fire-engine purchased at a cost of one thousand dollars. O. H. Palmer was president, and John H. Gilbert clerk, in 1847. On February 13, a village meeting was called to consider measures necessary to be adopted to guard against fires, and to detect and punish incendiaries. A reward of five hundred dollars was offered to secure the latter object, and a vigilance committee of twenty-five and a confidential committee of three were formed. Fires occurred November 29, 1846, when Anderson's barn was burned. Mr. Miner's buildings were consumed on Sunday, February 7, 1847, and, at other times, the Methodist chapel and Jenner's chair-shop, while the Horton buildings were twice attempted. David Hotchkiss was president in 1848, and J. E. Walker, clerk. In 1849, A. C. Sanford, president; 1850, A. Elmendorf; 1851-52, A. G. Myrick. On March 13, 1852, the village was divided into three fire-districts or wards, a fire-alarm was attached to the Presbyterian church, and on May 21 a fire-company was appointed for No. 1 engine, which was known as Red Rover.

In 1853, George G. Jessup was president. A proposal was made by Messrs. Jones and Osborne to erect gas-works. The matter was considered, and permission given to lay the pipes in the streets. On May 25, sixteen hundred dollars was appropriated to lay out and improve Railroad avenue. The avenue was laid out on August 1. Thomas Ninde presided in 1854. On March 26, steps were taken to procure lots for the erection of a village hall and engine-house. Ninde was followed by D. Glossender in 1855. No licenses were issued this year. On

May 7, the fire department was reorganized. Continental Fire Company, No. 1, was formed with thirty-six members, and those in old companies were disbanded. A tax of two thousand eight hundred dollars was voted on September 18, to purchase lots and build engine-houses. The purchase of the Franklin House and a quantity of hose was authorized in August, 1857, and November 2 following the old engine-houses were ordered sold at auction. At a third reorganization of the fire department, on January 13, 1860, G. C. Williams was foreman of Eagle Fire Company, No. 1, and C. J. Ferrin of No. 2. On May 11, 1869, a Silsby steamer, with nine hundred and fifty feet of hose, was purchased for six thousand dollars, and has proved of incalculable advantage to property. The department now consists of a steamer and a hand-engine. The force is volunteer, and, in the recent destructive fires of July 5 and November 14, 1876, their action was characterized by gallant and meritorious service.

The burning of the Jarvis block, on July 5, involved a loss of twenty-five thousand dollars, none of it being covered by insurance. Upon the ruins a handsome brick block is nearly completed. The fire losses in Palmyra for the year 1876 were about sixty thousand dollars, probably two-thirds of which were saved by insurance.

In 1856 the Palmyra Gas Company came into being, and received a grant of special privilege for a term of forty years.

In 1858, J. W. Corning was appointed the first police justice in the village. The presidents of the village from 1855 have been as follows, each holding one year, unless otherwise specified: J. W. Corning, A. G. Myrick, 1857-59; W. H. Southwick, A. G. Myrick, 1861-63; P. P. Huyck, 1864-66; George W. Cuyler, 1867 and 1869; A. P. Crandall, 1868; F. C. Brown, 1870; Wm. M. Smith, 1871-72; Samuel W. Sawyer, 1873-74; Henry H. Haile, 1875; and Wm. S. Phelps, 1876.

The present village officials are—Trustees, Wm. S. Phelps, Daniel B. Harmon, James Galloway, Isaac F. Tabor, and Irvin F. Eggleston; Clerk, George McGowan; Treasurer, James B. Bourne; Police Justice, O. Archer.

VILLAGE HALL.

The erection of this fine edifice was commenced in the fall of 1866, by the contractor, Elon St. John, and was completed early in January, 1868. This edifice is one of the best in the State. The design was by H. N. White, of Syracuse. C. H. Rogers and A. P. Crandall were building committee. The whole building is one hundred feet long by about fifty-eight wide. The first floor is divided longitudinally by a broad hall, on each side of which are spacious rooms for use of trustees, police justice, janitor, fire-engines, etc., and beneath the rear is a lock-up for law-breakers.

The auditorium is reached by easy flights of stairs, which rise towards the front of the building on each side of the lower hall and wind toward the centre, then rise by several broad steps to the floor-level. This is a beautiful room, seventy-five by fifty-five feet, twenty-four feet in height, with anterooms and stage. It will comfortably seat eight hundred persons. The post-office now occupies part of the first floor, and marble tablets, one on each side towards the front of the building, contain the names of ninety-three soldiers belonging to Palmyra, who gave their lives a sacrifice for the unity of the nation. In its construction, location, and use the village hall is an ornament and a utility. It supplies a need experienced in many villages, but felt with most in vain. Time serves but to confirm the judgment and good taste which led to its erection.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.

The exact date of the appointment of the first postmaster is involved in obscurity, owing to the destruction by fire of the early books of the department at Washington, but records of the auditor's office furnish good evidence that the office was established in September, 1806. The following list comprises all who have held the office in this village, with dates of appointment: Azel Ensworth, September, 1806; Ira Selby, June 16, 1814; Lemuel Parkhurst, December 31, 1817; Ezra Shepardson, October 23, 1818; Wm. A. McLane, November 17, 1819; Joseph S. Colt, May 5, 1824; Marlin W. Wilcox, August 6, 1829; Pomeroy Tucker, February 13, 1839; David D. Hoyt, March 18, 1841; John O. Vorse, October 24, 1844; William H. Cuyler, January 20, 1848; Thomas Ninde, May 3, 1849; William L. Tucker, April 1, 1853; William H. Cuyler, April 20, 1857; William H. Southwick, May 28, 1861; Charles J. Ferrin, August 3, 1865; John W. Corning, October 10, 1866; Charles J. Ferrin, April 12, 1867; Edward S. Averill, 1871; and Wells Tyler, 1873.

The office was variously located, and is now in the village hall, on the east side of the main hall. The office is fitted up with eight hundred and twenty-eight boxes. There are one hundred and thirty-six patent glass-front lock boxes, and thirty-four large drawers with like fronts. These are the handiwork of Samuel W. Sawyer.

THE GROWTH OF PALMYRA—BUILDINGS, OLD AND NEW.

During the days when the packets came and went, when emigration sought the canal for its highway, and when commerce followed the inland channel, the business of Palmyra centered at the canal, as it had originally the landing at Mud creek. Extensive grocery and provision stores stood along the canal, and attracted to them the farmer, who sought cash for the products of farm and dairy. The Thayers were principal dealers in pork, flour, and other produce. Prices were low, and yet, with wide margins, the chances were in favor of a loss. Failures were not light, nor uncommon.

In the flush of travel, two packets passed each way daily. A bugle-blast announced the coming boat, and gave time for preparation. About 1830, the Cuyler estate, which had lain unoccupied since the death of Wm. Howe Cuyler in the war of 1812, was brought into market, with slow sales at low prices. As an instance, the Union school grounds, having a frontage on Canandaigua street of three hundred and sixty-one feet and a depth of sixteen rods, were offered for three hundred and sixty-one dollars, and no taker. The western fever was strong, and times were dull. Two stores in Exchange block, which stood partly unoccupied for years, were sold to Joseph C. Lovitt at one thousand dollars apiece. Business in dry-goods was greatly overdone. In 1828 there were *eighteen* places where dry-goods were sold, while now there are but four. Failure was almost general. There were three tanneries in operation. That of Jessup & Palmer was extensive. Manufacture of leather and of shoes was heavily engaged in, and employed some thirty hands. This business is now of the past. The leading merchants in 1840 were Hyde & Lovitt, D. G. Finch, and the Beckwiths.

The Wayne County bank was in operation, and there were two newspapers in existence, the *Wayne Sentinel* and the *Western Spectator*. The direct railroad withdrew trade from the canal, and the business, moving upward from the canal, concentrated near the Palmyra Hotel. Within the last fifteen years Palmyra has had a steady and healthful growth. Private and public edifices have been and are being erected of ample size, durable material, and combining utility with ornament. Destructive fires have laid waste valuable property, but on the sites better, stronger, and safer structures have been upreared. The Jarvis block is being completed at this date (December 20, 1876), and the inclemency of the weather sets no bar to progress.

Palmyra has four fine churches, standing on each of four corners, the Episcopal, of stone, and massive; the old Presbyterian, time-worn and pillared; and the Methodist and Baptist, of brick, fresh and new. The village hall is a credit to the people. The Union school building, with ample grounds, exhibits a commendable interest in education, and the Palmyra Hotel is a notable building past and present. A national bank and two offices conduct the financial affairs of the place, and two lively newspapers keep the citizens informed of the events of the day.

Most of the old buildings have passed away. A few remain. We name those yet standing. The old Colt store, opposite Palmyra Hotel; the Methodist parsonage, just north of the church, is the old Washington Hall; the Phelps tavern, now in use as Pratt's grocery and provision store. On Gates street stands the White House. It was large and two-storied. Its windows contained twenty-four lights, each six by eight inches. The former Blackmar House stands on Main street, and is known as the Cole House. At the upper end of Main street stands the old dwelling of Zebulon Williams, and at the head of the street, now occupied by D. S. Aldrich, is the old residence of Dr. Gain Robinson.

PRIVATE RESIDENCES AND BUSINESS BLOCKS.

Of private residences worthy of historic record there are many. From a few all may be estimated. The present home of the widow of George W. Cuyler stands conspicuous upon an eminence surrounded by a natural grove. The building, surmounted by a Mansard roof, is ornate, spacious, and substantial. Nearly opposite stands the residence of Charles B. Bowman, conspicuous and ornamental. The home of Carlton H. Rogers is a fine edifice, and delights the eye. Charles D. Johnson has a dwelling that challenges admiration, and bespeaks a favorable consideration. Others than these are residences of Lorenzo Parker, Mrs. George Beckwith, F. Williams, B. T. Babbett, S. B. McIntyre, Amos Sanford, William H. Farnham, and yet others, whose omission seems invidious from their equal claims. Among blocks and business stands are Cuyler's, Brown's, Williams', Sexton's, Tripp's Exchange Row, and Jarvis'; the last named having a frontage of one hundred and fifty feet, divided for eight stores, and in height two stories.

MANUFACTURES.

Although not a manufacturing village, there is considerable interest manifested in that direction. The leading firm is known as the Jones Manufacturing Company, for the manufacture of the "Globe" job printing-presses, of which J. M. Jones is the patentee. Mr. Jones secured a patent in 1864, and began business on a small scale. In 1867, the existing company was formed, and consisted of

Henry Johnson, president; George Bowman, vice-president; and J. M. Jones, superintendent. These parties were sole owners of stock. The immediate result of association was the enlargement of buildings, and with the greater capacity came increased business. In 1870, a new company was formed under the former designation. The place of Mr. Jones was taken by W. I. Reid. In 1873, the name was changed to the Globe Manufacturing Works. The place of business was Jackson street. The company now incorporated chose new officers, viz.: A. P. Crandall, president; Henry Johnson, vice-president; George Bowman, secretary; and W. I. Reid, superintendent. These parties now retain these positions. The stock is divided into shares, and one hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars are invested. The Globe job press has three sizes, the Peerless job press three sizes, and the Peerless paper-cutter different sizes. Machinery is made to order. The main building is two hundred and fifty by forty feet. It is divided into the machinery and construction department, one hundred and fifty by thirty feet; finishing-room, forty feet square; and foundry, forty by fifty feet. There are three detached buildings,—the fire-proof pattern-room, thirty feet square; the carpenter-shop, twenty by forty feet; and the blacksmith-shop and casting-room, twenty by fifty feet. The engine is a forty-horse power, and the improved machinery is sufficient to complete two presses daily. On an average forty hands are employed, and the product annually ranges between fifty thousand dollars and one hundred thousand dollars. The trade is extensive, foreign and domestic. Houses are established in Chicago and in New York city.

The Jones Works, built in 1871, across the way from the Globe Works, operate under a patent for the "Star job printing-press." The presses are for all job-work, and are made in four sizes. The buildings are the main structure, forty-two by seventy feet, three stories and a basement, and a furnace forty by fifty-two feet. A twelve-horse-power engine is used. Twenty hands are employed. Fourteen thousand dollars are invested, and a business of about ten thousand dollars is done. The product finds sale in all sections of the country.

Agricultural works are located on the south side of Main street, near the canal. The establishment is owned by Joel Foster, and produces grain-drills, plows, cotton-planters, and other agricultural tools. The buildings are of proportions commensurate with the trade. Ample and excellent machinery is employed in the business.

Palmyra Scale and Machine Works are situated on William street. United States standard scales of all kinds are manufactured, as are also warehouse- and bag-trucks and agricultural tools. This business existed in 1842, being then established by the present proprietor, Joseph Allen. The building is fifty by one hundred and five feet. There is a floor surface of eleven thousand feet, embraced in two floors and a basement. On the first floor are the foundry, machine-shop, blacksmith-shop, salesroom, and office. The second floor is in use for finishing-rooms, storage- and pattern-rooms. Ten hands are employed. Ten thousand dollars are invested. The manufacturing capacity is equal to one thousand two hundred dollars per week. Sales are extended.

In Palmyra there is a cider-vinegar factory, a planing-mill, and a distillery, besides other interests of lesser note.

MASONIC.

A lodge of Masons known as the *Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 112*, was early instituted at Palmyra, and prospered till the Morgan excitement, when their charter was surrendered to the Grand Lodge. Those who served as Masters were David White, 1816; W. Winslow, S. Scovel, Ira Selby, H. S. Moore, David White, Durfee Chase, 1822 and 1823; and Solomon St. John in 1824, when existence terminated.

Palmyra Lodge, No. 248, F. and A. M., commenced its labors September 10, 1851, under a dispensation from the G. M., dated August 13, 1851, and continued working under this authority until February 10, 1852, during which time nine candidates were initiated, seven of whom were passed and raised. On March 8, 1852, the Grand Lodge granted a warrant to the lodge, and named Charles Hudson as Master, Elijah Ennis as Senior, and John C. Calhoun as Junior, Warden. On March 24, the lodge was formally constituted and its officers duly installed. In December following Elijah Ennis was elected Master, and since then the following brethren have occupied that position: Thomas Robinson, 1854; John C. Calhoun, 1855; W. B. Crandall, 1856-58 and 1860; S. B. Smith, 1859; T. L. Root, 1861-62; C. S. Chase, 1863-65; M. C. Finley, 1866-67; John G. Webster, 1868-69; T. S. Jackson, 1870; Joseph W. Corning, 1871; George McGown, 1872-75; and Henry P. Knowles, 1876. The membership is one hundred and thirty-one. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. Early lodges were held in the third story of Exchange Row, but on June 3, 1870, their new and beautiful hall in the third story of the Cuyler block was dedicated with formal and imposing ceremonies, and has since been occupied. Few lodges have finer rooms or a more creditable record.



WAYNE COUNTY JOURNAL PROPERTY.
MARKET ST., PALMYRA, N. Y.
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STEAM POWER PRINTING.



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Palmyra Eagle Chapter, No. 79, R. A. M.—The charter was granted on February 7, 1823. The first officers were Addison N. Buck, H. P.; Harry S. Moore, K.; and Seth Tucker, Scribe. The High Priests annually chosen were Dr. Durfee Chase, Solomon St. John, Alexander McIntyre, and Robert W. Smith. After 1828 there was no representation until the restoration of the charter, on April 7, 1853, when the chapter resumed its labors, with Truman Hemingway, H. P.; Marvin Rich, K.; and Edwin Dewey, Scribe. There were twenty members. The High Priests have been T. Hemingway, 1853-55; William P. Crandall, 1856-60; Elijah Ennis, 1861-63; Thomas L. Root, 1864-67; J. H. Chase, 1868; M. C. Finley, 1869-74; and Isaac F. Tabor, 1875 to present. Mr. Chase was Grand Lecturer of the G. C. of the State from 1867 till his death in 1875. Meetings are held on the first and third Mondays of each month, at the lodge-rooms in Cuyler's block. The membership at present is eighty-five. Present officers are I. F. Tabor, H. P.; George McGown, K.; and Timothy S. Jackson, Scribe.

Knights Templar, Zenobia Commandery, No. 41, is an offshoot from Monroe Commandery, No. 12, of Rochester, New York. It was organized under a dispensation from the Grand Commandery, on April 29, 1867, and was continued by a warrant from the G. C., bearing date October 2, 1867. The number of charter members was twenty-six. Thirteen additional were soon thereafter admitted. Jackson H. Chase was the first Em. Commander; Elijah Ennis, Generalissimo; and Thos. L. Root the first C. G. The following have occupied the station of Em. C. since Chase in 1867: E. Ennis, 1869; T. L. Root, 1870-71; Rev. John G. Webster, 1872; M. C. Finley, 1873-75; and Isaac F. Tabor, 1876. The present membership is one hundred. Meetings first and third Wednesdays each month. Present officers, I. F. Tabor, George McGown, and J. C. Coates.

Palmyra Council, No. 26, R. and S. M., was opened under dispensation from the Grand Council of the State on November 13, 1865. Its first officers were E. Ennis, Master; Thomas L. Root, Deputy Master; and Mark C. Finley, P. O. of Work. A charter was granted February 6, 1866, with the same officers. E. Ennis served as Master from 1865 to 1868; M. C. Finley from 1868 to 1874; T. S. Jackson, 1874 to 1875. The membership is forty-nine. Meetings in Masonic Hall, on second Monday of each month. At the annual assembly of 1876 George McGown was chosen Master; J. J. White, D. M.; I. F. Tabor, P. C. of Work; T. L. Root, Treas; E. W. Cummings, Recorder; and Rev J. G. Webster, Chaplain.

Wayne Lodge, No. 148, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1843, with ten charter members. John B. Chipman was N. G., and H. S. Fisher V. G. The lodge continued until 1852, when the charter was surrendered. The organization at one time numbered one hundred and fifty, and at its suspension about sixty.

No. 243, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted at Palmyra on August 3, 1870, by Deputy Grand Master Daniel Wood, of Rochester, assisted by members of the order from that city. The charter members were Lewis B. Keeler, P. G., Samuel B. McIntyre, R. L. Pritchard, Clarence A. Hersey, and Albert F. Duell. S. B. McIntyre was installed N. G.; G. R. Pritchard, V. G.; C. A. Hersey, Sec.; A. E. Duell, Treas. Eight new members were admitted. Present membership, forty-nine. Meetings are held on Tuesday of each week, in rooms in Cuyler's block. The lodge-room is spacious, well furnished, and connected with it are two anterooms. During 1875 there were four initiated, three withdrew by card, eight suspended, one died. Total revenue, three hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty cents.

No. 344, *I. O. G. T. of Palmyra*, was instituted July 19, 1867, with twenty-seven charter members. Isaac G. Bronson was chosen W. C. T., and the various offices were worthily filled. The number of officers and the frequency of election preclude their enumeration. Their object is laudable, their influence is salutary. Meetings are held weekly in Odd-Fellows' hall. The membership is about one hundred.

THE PRESS OF PALMYRA.

The territory embraced in the new county of Wayne was originally a portion of Ontario. The press found its way into it while it was yet a branch of the parent stock. The local causes which impart life to newspaper establishments did not operate in full force until the distinct organization of the county. Then rival villages, local causes, and other considerations called for the establishment of an exponent of feeling.

The first paper established in the territory now constituting the county of Wayne was in Palmyra, by Timothy C. Strong. It was called *The Palmyra Register*. The first issue of the *Register* was on November 26, 1817. It was a small sheet, and its circulation at no time reached five hundred copies. Mr. Strong continued his publication, with occasional changes of title, until October, 1823, when it passed into the hands of Pomeroy Tucker and E. P. Grandin, who changed its then title of *Western Farmer and Canal Advocate* to *Wayne Sentinel*. Mr. Grandin soon retired. Mr. Tucker, who was a native of Palmyra,

edited and published the *Sentinel* for nearly forty years. The paper has been generally acknowledged to have been one of the most enlightened Democratic journals in New York, and possessed an influence in the western portion of the State second to none other. The editorials were copied extensively by the Democratic press, and provoked the opposition of the old Whig party. Mr. Tucker was a journalist of high rank, and one of the foremost of editors. John M. Francis, senior editor of the *Troy Daily Times*, was his pupil for twenty-eight years. In 1848 the *Sentinel* embraced Free-Soil principles, and supported Van Buren. Mr. Tucker died in Palmyra July, 1870. In 1852 the paper was sold to Henry Harrington. In 1855 it passed into the hands of A. J. Matthewson, and in 1857 was purchased by Wm. N. Cole, who continued its publication until April, 1860, when it came to an untimely end.

On the 11th of March, 1828, the *Palmyra Freeman*, by D. D. Stephenson, made its appearance. It soon passed into the hands of J. A. Hadley, who subsequently removed the establishment to Lyons.

From 1828 to 1830 a monthly publication, entitled *The Reflector*, had an existence at Palmyra. O. Dogberry was the founder. It was devoted to science, amusement, and ironical castigation.

The Western Spectator and Wayne Advertiser was commenced January 9, 1830, by Luther Howard and Erastus Shepard. In 1831 the name was changed to *Spectator and Anti-Masonic Star*, and shortly after merged in the *Anti-Masonic Inquirer* at Rochester.

The Palmyra Whig was commenced in February, 1838, by Wm. A. Cole and Samuel Cole. In the fall of the same year it was removed to Lyons.

The Palmyra Courier was established in 1838, by Frederick Morley, who continued its publication until 1851, when it passed into the hands of J. C. Benedict. In January, 1853, the paper was purchased by B. C. Bebee, who changed its name to the *Palmyra Democrat*, and in the fall of the same year its name was again changed to the *Palmyra American*. In August, 1854, the paper passed into the hands of E. S. Averill, who restored its former name, *The Palmyra Courier*, and brought it to the support of the Republican party, which was that year organized. The paper was materially enlarged and a new feature introduced,—a page devoted to local matters. Up to this time little or no attention had been paid to publishing home news. The circulation rapidly increased; a second enlargement took place. On the morning of April 4, 1867, the *Courier* was presented to its readers in an entire new dress. The paper was very materially increased in size. Additional length was given to the columns, and four more were furnished. It was now one of the largest papers in western New York, and compares favorably with any journal in the State. Commencing with much to embarrass and discourage, it grew in strength till at that date it was firmly founded, enjoyed the confidence of the entire community, and wielded an influence, not only in the county, but in the State at large, second to no other county journal. Enjoying the facilities, it lacked no inclination on part of the publisher to make it a first-class local newspaper. Again, in 1874, a third enlargement took place. The *Courier* is still owned and published by Mr. Averill, and conducted with the same vigor as of yore: it still commends itself to the reader, and meets with favor with those to whom its visits seem part of existence.

The Wayne County Journal was established in 1871. The initial number was issued the first Thursday in July of that year. It was founded by Anson B. Clemons and his son, Fred. W. Clemons, both natives of Geneva, Ontario county. A. B. Clemons died on May 27, 1873. Since that time Fred. W. Clemons has published the paper. Mr. Clemons, Sr., was well posted on political history, to which he had a natural inclination. Prior to engaging in editorial labor he had contributed by pen and by personal service to the success of Whig and Republican politics. The *Journal* was the first newspaper and printing establishment in the county to introduce steam as a motive-power. Encouraging success has been largely owing to the ample means at command of the firm, who have thereby been enabled to place it on a substantial basis. It is well conducted, and exceeds, in size and job-printing establishment, all others in the county. Its circulation is greater than any other in Wayne. In politics it is decidedly Republican. Its location is Market street, *Journal* block. The building was erected in 1875, and that portion used for the printing-office was built expressly for its convenience. A fire occurred September 17, 1876, which almost completely destroyed the office, yet the regular issue was not interrupted, and in thirty days from date the office building was again erected and occupied. On November 14 following, the burning of a row of stores opposite destroyed the front without disturbing the contents. A general paper and stationery trade is carried on in connection with the printing business, and a circulating library of five hundred volumes makes the institution one of the principal business enterprises of the village.

BANKS.

The Wayne County Bank, at Palmyra, was chartered on April 30, 1829, with

a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. A. Strong was the president, and J. S. Fenton was cashier. The latter served until the institution wound up its affairs. Strong was succeeded in the presidency by Thomas Rogers.

Lyman Lyon began banking in Palmyra on December 25, 1865. S. B. Gavitt was associated with him, and the office was in the upper room of Williams' store. In June, 1867, the interest of Gavitt was purchased, and Mr. Lyon continued to do business in the old place until May, 1871, when the room now in use as a jewelry-store was temporarily occupied. The present office in the block of Frank Williams was taken in the fall of 1871. Mr. Lyon, alone, conducts a general banking and discount business.

Messrs. Knowles & Co. conduct a banking-office on the north side of Main street, and in the rear of the office have an express-office, which has existed contemporary with the banking business.

First National Bank of Palmyra.—Pliny Sexton and George W. Cuyler from 1843 were individual bankers in Palmyra. The former had his office in Lovitt's building; the latter had rented of Wm. F. Aldrich the present office, which Aldrich had purchased from the proprietors of the Wayne County Bank at its dissolution. Mr. Sexton did business alone. Mr. Cuyler acted as president, and Stephen P. Seymour was his cashier. Articles of association were filed April 9, 1853, between Messrs. Sexton and Cuyler, and they began business April 15, as "Cuyler's Bank of Palmyra," with a capital of seventy-four thousand dollars. George W. Cuyler, president, Pliny Sexton, vice-president, and Stephen P. Seymour, cashier. This arrangement continued till 1864, when, in accordance with the national banking law, a change was effected, and the bank placed on its present basis. The organization was effected on January 29, 1864, with the following board of directors, viz.: Geo. W. Cuyler, Pliny Sexton, Pliny T. Sexton, Wm. H. Cuyler, Charles McLouth, and David S. Aldrich. George W. Cuyler served as president till his death, July 20, 1876, and Pliny T. Sexton from January 1, 1877. Pliny Sexton is the original and present vice-president. Pliny T. Sexton served as cashier till January 1, 1877, when, on his promotion to president, Robert M. Smith became his successor. The original capital was one hundred thousand dollars, since increased to two hundred thousand dollars. Circulation, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The building was erected, about 1830, for the old Wayne County bank. It was remodeled in 1870, and is in use as the residence of P. T. Sexton, and as the bank-office. It is a handsome building, and is situated on the corner of Main and William streets.

PALMYRA CLASSICAL UNION SCHOOL.

The school had its origin in a series of public meetings of citizens, held for the purpose of discussing the subject of education and comparing views on the most feasible method or plan best adapted to villages or districts densely populated. The final decision was in favor of consolidating the three school districts into one, denominated "Union School, Number One, of Palmyra." This action took place during the winter of 1846. An act was passed on March 19, 1847, authorizing a levy for the purchase of grounds and the erection of a suitable building. A board of trustees was elected, and consisted of A. P. Crandall, T. R. Strong, and Pliny Sexton. R. G. Pardee was chosen clerk. It was agreed that the school should be continued during the year 1847 in the three stone buildings previously named. In No. 1 was John R. Vosburgh, in No. 2, Henry J. Foster, and the eastern district was in charge of Charles H. Graham; the latter at a salary of twenty-one dollars per month. A school-house lot, containing two and a quarter acres, was procured from the heirs of Samuel Beckwith, for twenty-five hundred dollars. This lot was neatly graded and inclosed. A good well of water was provided, and ample room was acquired for exercise and recreation. The trustees took in hand the erection of the building as committee, with A. P. Crandall as financial trustee. The work was contracted with Elihu Hinman for eight thousand dollars. The work of construction began in the spring of 1847, and ended May 1, 1848. The location is pleasant, the building spacious. It is of brick, seventy feet long and sixty feet wide on the ground. It is three stories high above the basement, eleven feet in the clear, and is surmounted by a tower, in which hangs a bell of seven hundred pounds weight. There are eleven rooms in the building. On the first floor above the basement is an auditorium, fifty-seven and a half by forty-three feet, in which five hundred persons can be comfortably seated. The room is entered from the front by three doors. In the rear of this room are two others, each twenty-three and one-half by twenty feet, separated by a hall leading from the assembly-room to the rear of the building. Stairways in the hall lead to the basement and to the second story. The two rear rooms were originally used,—one for the youngest class of scholars and the other for recitation. The latter was connected by folding-doors with the large room. The main entrance to the second story is by two flights of stairs leading from the north and south front doors. The second and third floors are each divided by a hall, ten feet wide and twelve feet high, running through the building from west to east. On the second floor in the front

part of the edifice are two rooms, each twenty-three by nineteen feet. One is used for recitation, the other for library, apparatus, cabinet of natural history, etc. To the rear of these rooms are two others, twenty-three by fifty feet. These are the study-rooms of the juvenile and junior departments. The rooms on the third floor correspond with those on the second, and, as at first organized, were used for the senior male and female departments. The entire cost was eleven thousand dollars.

The interest in the school may be inferred from the fact that at a gathering had on February 14, 1848, eight hundred dollars were raised for the purchase of the bell, library, case, and apparatus. Four departments were organized and twelve teachers were employed. Justus W. French, A.M., was engaged as principal, and a visiting board, sixteen in number, was appointed. The report at the year's close gave: of seniors, two hundred and sixty-three; juniors, one hundred and thirty-eight; juveniles, one hundred and forty-eight; and infantiles, one hundred and forty-eight; total, six hundred and ninety-seven. The first annual register names the faculty of instruction as follows: Justus W. French, principal; in charge of seniors, Wm. M. Crosby, A.M., and Miss Sarah D. Hance; juniors, Charles D. Foster; juveniles, Miss Clarissa Northrup; infantile, Miss Harriet E. Walker. Edward W. French was an assistant, as were Misses Melinda C. Jones and A. Maria West. E. Lusk taught instrumental, and C. D. Foster and J. C. French vocal, music. De Witt McIntyre was lecturer on physiology. The senior students were drawn from the various towns of Wayne and Ontario counties. A course of study was carefully prepared, covering a period of twelve years, and both the higher mathematics and the languages, Latin, Greek, and French, were given full time. The year was divided into two terms of twenty-two weeks each. Annual examinations were held, and those qualified were promoted. A portion of the Bible was read daily, and it was made the standard of right and wrong. James E. Dexter and Cyrus Baldwin were succeeding principals.

Early in 1857, the school was incorporated as "Palmyra Classical Union School." In accordance with the special act to that effect, a meeting of trustees was held on April 8, at Archer & Corning's office, and the trustees, nine in number, proceeded to elect officers of the board. Stephen Hyde was the unanimous choice for president; J. W. Corning, secretary; and Joseph C. Lovitt, treasurer. Mr. Baldwin was requested to take charge of the male senior department, at a salary of one thousand dollars.

On April 18, an academical department was organized from the senior and junior departments. The district was divided into nine sections, and over each a trustee had supervision. Rhetorical exercises were required July 27, 1857. The principal declined to hold them, and was dismissed. In the fall C. M. Hutchins was engaged, and remained five years. He was a faithful, energetic, and judicious teacher, and the school was unusually prosperous under his management. The enumeration of children in the district on December 31, 1856, gave eight hundred and sixty-four between the ages of four and twenty-one. The largest attendance at any one time was far below that number. The expenses for the year were four thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars and seventy-four cents. Nine teachers were employed in 1857, and their salaries reduced to the extent of seven hundred and fifty dollars. Several teachers resigned. In the fall of 1862, John Dunlap, a graduate of Dartmouth, assumed charge of the school, and remained till 1866. He was a fine scholar and a good disciplinarian. William H. Fitts was engaged in the fall of 1866, and was principal two years. He was from Massachusetts, and resigned to take charge of Gouverneur Seminary, St. Lawrence county, New York, where he still remains. During his stay in Palmyra, two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, were employed in the school, and remained a year after their father removed. They were well adapted to their profession and rendered the school admirable service.

C. M. Hutchins, who had been teaching at Lyons, Geneva, and Penn Yan, was again engaged in 1868, at a salary of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, and remained till the fall of 1875. He is a resident upon a farm a mile south of the village. Henry F. Burt, a graduate of Harvard, was engaged in the fall of 1875, and is still principal. There are eleven teachers employed besides the principal. The average annual cost of the school is six thousand dollars. The library, which in 1848 numbered six hundred volumes, now contains fourteen hundred. The chemical apparatus has a value of twelve hundred dollars.

In the school as now constituted are twelve rooms. The teachers, eleven in number, are all females. The average attendance daily is four hundred pupils. The present board of trustees is composed as follows: Ornon Archer, president; F. C. Brown, secretary; Henry P. Knowles, George G. Jessup, M. C. Finley, Franklin Williams, W. S. Phelps, Lucius Foster, and T. R. Root. Messrs. Archer and Jessup have served as trustees seventeen years.

The school, in its academic department, ranges in rank from fifth to ninth among like institutions in the State. The students number one hundred and ten, all well qualified to enter upon the study of the course. Many have been fitted

DE WITT PARSHALL.

DE WITT PARSHALL, of whom the illustration is a correct likeness, was born at Palmyra, Wayne County, New York, on the 23d day of March, 1812. His father, Nathan Parshall, of French origin, and a descendant of the Huguenots, was a native of Orange county, New York, from whence he removed to Palmyra, New York, in the year 1790, being thus one of the earliest settlers of the earliest settlement of white men effected in Wayne County. In 1806 he married Mary Ann, daughter of James Galloway, a native of New York City, who had also removed to Palmyra with his family about the year 1790. Of this marriage were born four children, who lived to mature age: an only daughter, Elizabeth, the late Mrs. Cullen Foster, of Lyons; De Witt, the subject of this sketch; Hendee, who still resides on the old family homestead at Palmyra; and Schuyler, who is now a resident of the State of Alabama. The whole Parshall family were brought up to labor. The father, by occupation both farmer and surveyor, was a man of steady habits, prudence, and industry, kind and genial to all, and carefully trained his children in the maxims of obedience, industry, and economy.

De Witt, who was the eldest son, early became possessed of an ambition to start out in business for himself. He felt that his father's farm, upon which from his early boyhood he had most diligently labored, was too limited a field to suit his tastes, and also that by remaining longer at home he stood seriously in the way of his younger brothers, who were fast becoming sufficiently grown to take his place on the farm. Accordingly, he launched out for himself; and, after a few terms at the Canandaigua Academy, where for a time he was the class-mate of the lamented Stephen A. Douglass, he chose the law as a profession, and entered as a student at Lyons the law office of the late General William H. Adams, then at the meridian of his splendid professional reputation. Young Parshall industriously pursued his law studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1838, having, since leaving his father's house and including his attendance at the academy, entirely supported himself by his own exertions. Teaching, surveying, writing at odd spells in the county clerk's office, and drawing conveyances and contracts in the law office, were the means by which he met his living expenses.

He first started a law office on his own account at Lyons; but in 1839 he formed a law partnership with the late Judge Theron R. Strong, then a rising lawyer at Palmyra, and removed to that village. In 1840, feeling that he could make for himself a better field at the county seat, at his own request the partnership with Judge Strong was dissolved, and he returned to Lyons, where he has since remained. His return to Lyons in 1840 may be justly regarded as the commencement of

his successful business career. Since that time perhaps no man in the county ever engaged in a wider range of business or executed his business plans with more uniform success. In addition to his law practice he soon became extensively engaged in real-estate, and down to the present time has continued to be the most extensive dealer in and owner of real-estate in his county. The village of Lyons owes much of its prosperity to his enterprise and public spirit. In addition to having erected many of its finest buildings, he has at one time or another owned and divided up into village lots more than one-half of the entire ground upon which the village now stands. His plan was always to place his prices sufficiently low to insure purchasers, and thus rapidly build up the town.



De Witt Parshall

He adopted the theory that his own interests and those of the public were in accord, and by so doing avoided the hide-bound policy of holding together large bodies of land in a village. In 1852 he commenced the business of banking, and started "The Palmyra Bank of Lyons" in that year. In 1854 he changed its name to "The Lyons Bank," and again in 1865, upon the adoption of the national banking act, converted it into "The Lyons National Bank," under which name it is now enjoying a large and successful business. In addition to his extensive property in Wayne and the adjoining counties, he also holds large real-estate interests in the States of Michigan and Iowa. In April, 1838, Mr. Parshall was married to Susan Hecox, a lady of pleasing person and

deportment, of easy and unassuming manners, and of rare intellectual and moral excellence. In all the relations of private and social life she has proved herself to be a woman of most exemplary conduct and character, and is justly regarded as one of the first ladies of Lyons. Having at her command liberal means, her heart is ever open to the claims of charity and benevolence, and none dispense their bounty with a more liberal or less ostentatious hand.

Mrs. Parshall was born in 1819, and was the youngest daughter of the late Samuel Hecox, one of the oldest and most influential citizens of Lyons. He removed to Lyons from Utica with his family in 1817, having previously married Susan Stafford in 1814. No man was more thoroughly identified with the growth and development of the village of Lyons during its earlier history than Samuel Hecox, and no one is better remembered than he for his strong common sense, shrewd business talents, genial good humor, and gentlemanly deportment. He was a gentleman of the olden school, of which Lyons has had several distinguished representatives. He died at Lyons, June, 1868, in his eighty-third year, surviving his wife by a few months, she having died the January previous, at the age of seventy-three. The members of his family were William H. Hecox, now a practicing attorney at Binghamton; Catharine, now Mrs. Dr. F. C. Brunck, of Buffalo, and Mrs. Parshall. Mr. and Mrs. Parshall have had born to them three children, two sons and one daughter. The eldest son, Henry, died of consumption at the age of thirty-five, leaving a wife and three children, who still survive. The second son, named after his father, De Witt, died of the same disease at the age of twenty-five, having never married. The daughter, Catharine, now Mrs. D. S. Chamberlin, is therefore the only surviving child. The children of Henry have, however, been incorporated into Mr. Parshall's family as his own. As to politics, Mr. Parshall was originally a Free Soil Democrat, but joined the Republican party at its organization, and has steadily adhered to it down to the present time. He has held sundry local offices, as supervisor of the town, president of the village, and one year (1868) he represented the first assembly district of Wayne County in the assembly. He has given, however, but a comparatively small part of his attention to politics, having been for the most part absorbed in the operations of his extensive business. Mr. Parshall is emphatically a self-made man, having carved out his own fortune and worked his way by dint of prudence, skill, and untiring industry to be the acknowledged head of the business men of Wayne County. During his whole career he has been a man of remarkable activity and fertility of resources, and affords a striking example of the maxim, that where there is a will there is always a way.

for college, and others have gone out to business pursuits with faculties disciplined and made available in various avocations.

Teachers' classes have generally been taught here, as designated by State authorities, and the citizen may congratulate himself upon so efficient a school, so available and meritorious.

EAST PALMYRA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the spring of 1792, the Long Island Company moved on their purchase. In the company were five persons, members of the Presbyterian church at Southampton, and two of them, S. Reeves and D. H. Foster, were ruling elders. Meetings were held regularly every Sabbath, for a time in private dwellings, but in the fall of 1793 they were moved to the school-house, which had been built during the previous summer. It was thought desirable to organize a church, and this was effected November 5, 1793, through assistance rendered by Rev. Ira Condet, a missionary sent out by the general assembly. The church adopted the Congregational form of church government, and was, later, connected with the Ontario association. This is claimed to be the first instance of the organization of a permanent Congregational church in the Genesee country, and, except that of Windsor, the first in western New York. The number of members at organizations cannot be ascertained, as the church records for the first seventeen years were lost; but it is stated that there were eleven original members, ten of whose names are given, viz., David H. Foster, Mary Foster, Stephen Reeves, Mary Reeves, David White and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Hurlburt, Arnold Franklin, and Mrs. Bates.

In 1806, a meeting was called to consider the propriety of erecting a house of worship. The site was a matter of sharp discussion. Oliver Clark promised one hundred dollars if on the north side of the creek; fifty dollars if on the south side. "One hundred dollars," said Humphrey Sherman, "if on the south side; nothing if on the north side." The site was established where the church building in East Palmyra now stands. The amount subscribed was nine hundred and sixty dollars and forty-nine cents. The dimensions of the house were fifty-four by sixty-four feet. Gideon Durfee and H. Sherman gave the land, the latter the west half. Sherman insisted "that there were some men for whom it was not meet to provide seats on holy ground, and insisted that his side of the house should be occupied by the women." His regulation lacked enforcement. Desire to occupy outran ability to complete the house. It was raised in July, 1807, and was a model of the old Southampton church, built a century before. It remained for a time incomplete. Beneath its roof the sheep from an adjoining pasture found shelter. Of twenty windows, five were glazed, the rest were covered with rough boards. There was no steeple, no plastering or wainscoting. In the naked rafters the swallow had its nest, and a wheelwright seasoned his timber, or a farmer cured his flax, in the loft above. The pulpit rested on one pedestal, and was shaped like a goblet. It was built of basswood boards. There were doors on the east, north, and west. The gallery extended around three sides, and the choir occupied the entire front, Deacon David H. Foster being in the centre with his pipe to give the pitch, and the other deacons sitting in front of the pulpit. Such was this primitive church. The house was dedicated January 11, 1810. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Howell Powell, from Genesis xxviii. 17. The building, having been repaired and modernized, was reconsecrated on January 12, 1843. Rev. Ira Ingraham, of Lyons, preached on that occasion. The present church was dedicated on January 12, 1870, by Rev. Horace Eaton, D.D.

In 1807 the church adopted the Presbyterian form of government, and was placed under the Geneva presbytery. Itinerant missionaries were the first supplies. In 1795, Rev. Johnson was employed for a time, and, in 1800, Rev. Elcazar Fairbanks began to serve the church, and remained about three years. A Mr. Lane was employed for a season; then Rev. Benjamin Bell ministered until the close of 1808. In about 1811, Rev. Hippocrates Rowe began as a supply, was ordained, and, on July 8, 1810, installed pastor, and remained till May 2, 1816, when he was succeeded by Stephen M. Wheelock, a licentiate, who served as stated supply. Two separate churches were formed on February 18, 1817; the original church of Palmyra was known as the Presbyterian church of East Palmyra. One account gives the number of members on original formation at twenty-three, and in 1817 those remaining after the division were probably equal in number to those who formed the West Palmyra church, or about sixty. In 1825 there was one hundred and six. Various fluctuations followed. The first supply after the division was Daniel E. Buttrick, then a licentiate; later a missionary of the Cherokee Indians. On August 17, 1817, Rev. Benjamin Bailey was installed pastor, and remained four years. Rev. Eggleston preached a year, and then for a time various persons gave occasional sermons. Rev. Francis Pomeroy was the next pastor. He was serving the church in 1825, and continued till 1831. He had previously been stationed at Lyons. Daniel Johnson served a year. He is remembered as having boarded around among his parishioners as the olden time schoolmaster. After Johnson, were D. N. Merritt, two

years, and Archibald Robertson, a like period. The latter was young and single. He taught in No. 7, and aided his parishioners in the harvest-field. During the winter of 1838, Lewis Bridgman presided over the church a few months. In 1840, Benjamin B. Smith served this and the Port Gibson churches. The society now numbered forty-eight, and was aided by the Home Mission Society. Next came Chas. Kenyon; then Rev. Eliphalet A. Platt, who, beginning in 1841, remained fourteen years, and Aaron Spencer followed for a few months. W. W. Collins came next, and remained four years. He was recalled as one who preached as effectually by song as by sermon. In the winter of 1859, A. H. Lilly began his labors, and remained eleven years. He died in Kansas in 1875. Successors have been F. A. Spencer, from January to April, 1871; Rev. Alvin Cooper, August, 1871, to November, 1872; and Rev. W. B. Dada, from December, 1872, and the present pastor. With commendable pride the descendants of the old church cherish its reminiscences and tread in its precepts; the community is notably moral, social, and religious. "The Western Presbyterian Church of Palmyra" was set off from the parent church on February 26, 1817. The new organization was completed through the assistance of Rev. Francis Pomeroy, and began with fifty-six members. Rev. Stephen M. Wheelock, a licentiate and a well-educated man, labored with the new society for a year. He died in Vermont, August 12, 1847. Rev. Jesse Townsend was installed over this people on August 29, 1817, and remained some three years. He was the first pastor. A graduate of Yale College, he was an author of church history; a successful preacher, he labored forty-eight years and died at Palmyra August, 1838, aged seventy-three years. Rev. Daniel C. Hopkins was stated supply for two years, beginning in January, 1822.

Rev. Benjamin B. Stockton was installed on February 18, 1824, and, having continued about four years, was dismissed on his own request, to the regret of the people. He was an able, faithful preacher. The stated supply of Rev. Stephen Porter is a pleasant memory, although lasting only for a year, commencing October, 1827. His successor was Rev. Alfred D. Campbell, who began November 18, 1828, and remained over two years. Samuel W. Whelpley was installed September, 1831. It was during his pastorate of three years and over that the building of the church began. Rev. G. R. H. Shumway was ordained in December, 1834, and remained nearly seven years. He was pastor of Newark church for a quarter-century, and died at Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1874. Nathaniel W. Fisher continued his labors till 1848. He was a graduate of Amherst, and ranked among the ablest of the ministers. He died at Sandusky City, August, 1849. The pulpit was occupied a part of 1848 by Rev. Dr. Goertner, now of Hamilton College. Rev. Horace Eaton, the present pastor, began his labors in February, 1849. All previous pastors have ceased their labors. There have been several revivals. The extensive revival of 1799, under Messrs. Williston, Bushnell, and others, began at Palmyra. Other seasons were in 1817, 1824, 1829, 1831, and 1843. No foreign aid has been received since organization. We have named the old Union church,—the town hall,—built in 1811 and destroyed by fire. In its dimensions it stood fifty feet in length by forty in depth. It was surmounted by a steeple. On the northeast corner, formed by Main and Church streets, stands a church erected in 1832. It is eighty-two feet in length by fifty-two in breadth, and is surmounted by a steeple, in which is a bell. Without, the building is dimmed by age, but within all is fresh, attractive, and commodious. During the pastorate of Rev. Eaton eight hundred and forty have united in covenant with the church,—five hundred and fifty-five on profession of faith, and two hundred and eighty-five by letters from other churches. The present membership is four hundred and fifty. A fine Sabbath-school has long had an existence. Its present superintendent is Samuel B. McIntyre. The scholars number nearly three hundred. The library contains nine hundred volumes.

ZION CHURCH, PALMYRA.

This parish was organized on the 23d day of June, 1823. Divine service was held in the academy, situated near the present St. Anne's Roman Catholic church, until the erection of the first church edifice, the corner-stone of which was laid September 28, 1827. About one year and four months were consumed in building, and on February 1, 1829, it was consecrated by the Right Rev. Bishop Hobart, whose diocese was co-extensive with the State. The building was of wood, forty by fifty-five feet in dimensions, and in style corresponding with most Episcopal churches of that date. It had a gallery on three sides, and would seat about two hundred worshippers. In 1832 the church was enlarged by the addition of a recess chancel, and was otherwise considerably improved.

A rectory was built in 1831, and enlarged about 1834. The old church edifice served its purpose until 1872, when a new and more commodious building was determined on. It was begun in the spring of that year, and was consecrated by the Right Rev. A. Cleveland Cox, D.D., Bishop of Western New York, July, 1873. The structure is of red Medina stone, in early English style, and con-

sists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a transept south of the chancel for chapel and Sunday-school room. It has also a beautiful tower and graceful spire, full one hundred and twenty-five feet high, located in the angle of the side and transept walls. The tower and spire of stone were built entirely at the cost of the late George W. Cuyler, as a memorial of his departed children. The full exterior dimensions of the church are fifty-two by one hundred and twenty feet, including the front porch. The transept is about twenty-two by thirty-five feet. The tower is eighteen feet square at the base. There are six windows on each side of the church, besides a double window opposite the tower entrance. The chancel is lighted by three double windows, which, together with the side windows, are gifts of individuals,—memorial of departed friends. The architect is Emlin T. Littell, of New York city. It was built by the Warsaw Manufacturing Company, of Warsaw, New York. The superintendent of building, George Emmitt, of Castile, Wyoming county. The windows were made by Messrs. Slack & Boothe, of Orange, New Jersey.

The parish was organized under the ministry of Rev. Rufus Murray, elected in 1822, although occasional services had been held by Davenport Phelps. Before the church was finished, John A. Clark, elected in 1824, was compelled, by severe domestic affliction, to resign, and was succeeded, in 1826, by another pioneer missionary, Ezekiel G. Geer, who still lives and labors in the far west. His labors terminated in the fall of the church's consecration, and he was succeeded by John M. Guion, in 1829, then a young deacon, now a venerable and respected presbyter at Seneca Falls.

The Rev. Burton H. Hickox followed in 1830, and, in a pastorate of less than two years, did much good and gave liberally of his means.

During his rectorship the parsonage was built and the bell procured. The parsonage was erected by the liberality of two members of the parish and of the rector, who, after resigning, donated five hundred dollars to the parish. The Rev. Jesse Pond succeeded in 1833, but for a short time, since Wm. Staunton appears the same year, and ministered two years acceptably. Rev. John D. Gilbert remained the same period. Next came the Rev. Clement M. Butler,—a deacon from 1838 to 1840; and succeeding him the Rev. T. S. Brittan, for a few months only. In 1841 the Rev. John W. Clark was called as rector of the parish, and remained eight years. He was succeeded in 1850 by Rev. Amos B. Beach, and he in 1851 by the Rev. George D. Gillespie. During this rectorship, which lasted almost ten years, various improvements were begun, and the "Gillespie Fund," intended to partially endow the parish against adversity, was commenced Thanksgiving day, 1854. Originally a contribution was taken for the rectors. Rev. Gillespie proposed to use the fund for the church, and it has been increased to over three thousand four hundred dollars. He resigned in September, 1851, and is now bishop of western Michigan. His successor was Rev. Christopher S. Leffingwell, who remained one year. The pastorate of Rev. John Leach began in June, 1863, and ended September, 1865. The parish was vacant until the following Advent, in December, when John G. Webster, the present incumbent, assumed the duties of rector. There have been sixteen incumbents; six are deceased,—the Reverends Murray, Clark, Hickox, Gilbert, Pond, and Brittan. The first wardens of the parish were Joseph Colt and Benjamin Billings. Their successors after their decease have been as follows: William Chapman, Martin Butterfield, George W. Cuyler, Benjamin Billings, son of the first warden, and George Capron. Truman Hemingway, who died in 1864, was a veteran vestryman of thirty-two years' service. The present number of communicants is one hundred and seventy. There are about one hundred families connected with the parish. From organization there have been four hundred and twenty-four baptisms, three hundred and fifty-four have been confirmed, two hundred and thirty-five couples have been married, and there have been four hundred and forty-five burials performed by the clergymen of the parish here and in parts around. The Sunday-school, of which the rector is superintendent, has twelve teachers and one hundred and twenty children attached to it.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF PALMYRA

is not the first organization that has borne this honored name. A complete account of this church must therefore antedate the period of its formation. The pioneer church was instituted in 1803, within the present limits of Macedon, on the main road between the two villages of Palmyra and Macedon. There, for thirty-two years, it was the representation of the Baptist element of both these towns, and attained influence and strength. In 1832, a portion of this church, believing that the growing village of Palmyra required the formation of a church of the Baptist faith within its limits, obtained honorable dismissal to organize a branch church. Their first effort was only partially successful. Instead of forming a new society, they returned to the fellowship of the old one, on condition that meetings should be held in the old one half the time.

In 1835, the effort to create an independent church in Palmyra village was re-

newed. Many meetings were held. Advisory councils were called, and in the end it was settled that the old church should adopt a new name and remove to another locality, while the colony should bear the former title. The mother church removed with the house of worship to Macedon. The colony organized as at present known in the year 1835. It was composed of seventy-eight members. Its first clerk was D. Rogers. Its first board of deacons consisted of William Parke and S. R. Spear. Its first pastor was Rev. T. Jones, who commenced his labors on April 1, 1835, on a salary of two hundred and fifty dollars per year. For the first six years, worship was held a part of the time in "upper rooms" and a part of the time in the town-house. Those were years of expansion and prosperity. Additions of thirty and of sixty were made to membership during a single season. Following Mr. Jones came the precise but devoted W. I. Crane, the youthful A. H. Stowell, and the gifted Englishman, L. Wilson.

In 1841, the church dedicated its first house of worship,—a substantial structure, built of stone, and thoroughly finished. Its site was the southwest corner of Main and Canandaigua streets. In dimensions, forty by sixty feet, and to its audience-room were added basement accommodations. The building stood for nearly thirty years, when it was dismantled to give place to a finer and more commodious edifice. This lengthened period was characterized by peaceful and prosperous growth and a faithful devotion to its legitimate work. Like the trunk of a tree, the years ringed it with constantly added circles of new and vigorous growth, till the offshoot had become strong and influential. The pastoral office during this period was filled by a succession of seven faithful and able men,—the devout and gifted Burlingame, the useful Douglass, the judicious Harrington, the brilliant but unfortunate Gates, the efficient Webb, the genial, inventive Mudge, the manly, thorough-going Adsit, and the popular Pattengill. Under the ministry of the last named the church entered upon a larger life. The congregation and Sunday-school came to need enlarged accommodations. The new and elegant church edifice now in use was the result of a response to fill that need. The building was completed and dedicated March 29, 1871. It is of pressed brick, in the Romanesque style. It is ninety feet long by fifty-two wide. Upon one corner is a spire one hundred and twenty feet high. The interior presents a beautiful audience-room on the main floor. It is finished in the best of modern style, with frescoes, natural woods, and stained glass. Beneath is a commodious chapel and four minor rooms. The property is free from debt, and for size, comfort, and looks holds its own with the churches which form the quadrangle upon the street-corners. In this church, following Mr. Pattengill, came the good and godly Wheat, who was taken away and garnered on high. Here, also, the present pastor, Rev. Addison Parker, gathers a reverent and goodly congregation.

In addition to their church edifice, the church also owns an excellent parsonage, recently purchased. It is the third house they have owned within ten years. Their first parsonage stood on the corner of Jackson and Canandaigua streets, the second on the corner of Liberty and Main streets, and the present is on the north side of Jackson street.

During its entire history, the church has had eight hundred and sixty-one persons connected with it. The number at present is two hundred and twenty-nine. The Sunday-school has twenty-one teachers and one hundred and ninety-two pupils.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF PALMYRA.

The data on which to base a history of this church are very meagre and scattering. This sketch must therefore prove brief and imperfect. Methodism was introduced into what is now Wayne County at an early date. Along with pioneer settlers came the pioneer preachers; the former on a mission of transformation of the wilderness to fruitful fields, and the latter "to prepare the way of the Lord and to make his path straight." The old "circuit-riders" were a noble band, and, under God, they achieved grand results. Who first preached Methodism in Palmyra we cannot tell. The time must have been about 1811, as in that year the first class was formed according to the Methodist discipline, and the itinerants did not preach often in a community without gathering sufficient numbers to form a society. Their work was not only to preach the gospel, but to found churches, and thereby maintain its institutions. The class at Palmyra was connected with the Ontario circuit, Genesee conference. The circuit was one of three weeks, and covered territory now occupied by some fifteen Methodist churches, with not less than twenty-five hundred members, and enjoyed the services of three traveling preachers. For eleven years the little band at Palmyra met to worship in dwelling, school-house, barn, tents, and groves. The world held them in light esteem, but they were prospered and their number grew. In 1822, they formed themselves into a society according to legal enactment, elected trustees, and erected their first edifice on Vienna street, near the cemetery, in the eastern part of the village. Here they worshiped for a quarter-century. The oldest record now extant contains a list of all who were members of the church in

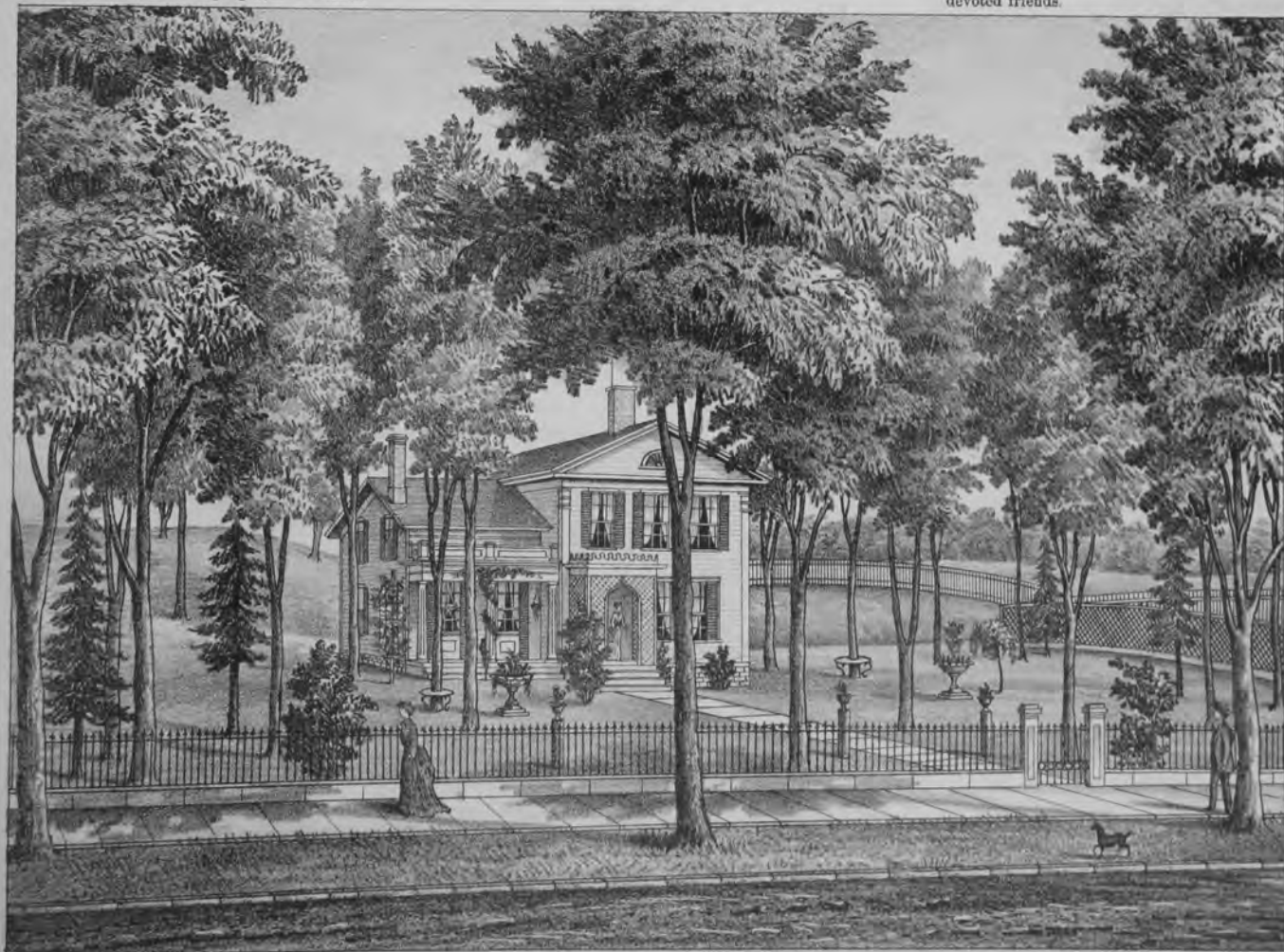
JOSEPH C. LOVETT, Esq.

JOSEPH C. LOVETT, one of Wayne County's most prominent merchants, was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, December 15, 1812. When but one year of age his parents removed to western New York, and settled in Tyrone, Steuben county, where his early boyhood was passed, assisting his father in the summer season in clearing up and cultivating his new farm, a laborious and heavy task in those early days, and attending the rude common schools of that period during the winters. At the early age of fourteen he left his parental home forever, to devote himself to mercantile pursuits, which he had chosen as the business of his life. He came to Palmyra and entered, as clerk, the dry goods store of Messrs. Zuill & White, where he remained several years. He subsequently became the junior member of the firm of Hyde & Lovett, during which, in 1838, he was married to Miss Electa A., daughter of Joel E. Thayer, of Buffalo, New York, by Rev. C. S. Hawks, of that city. Four children were born to them, only two of whom lived to maturity. The first son died in infancy, and the first daughter at the age of four years. Edward J., the only remaining son, was born August 20, 1843, at Palmyra, was a graduate of Union College, and died December 2, 1873, in the prime of manhood. He was a young man of fine parts and rare promise, and his early death was severely felt in the community. His only remaining child, Minnie, now Mrs. Sprague, is a widow,



J. C. LOVETT.

and at present a resident of New York city. In his habits Mr. Lovett was very social and domestic, with a warm affection for his family, and the loss of his wife was a very heavy blow. After a few years he married, on June 3, 1871, his second wife, Laura L., daughter of Captain Simeon Pendleton, of Boston, Massachusetts, ceremony conducted by Rev. Mr. Pettingill. He survived his second marriage only one year, dying June 4, 1872, and leaving a widow, who now resides on the old homestead in Palmyra. For forty-six years Mr. Lovett had been prominently identified with the mercantile interests of Palmyra, and had contributed very largely to the material wealth of the village, and its importance as a business point. As one of the firm of Hyde & Lovett, Lovett & Scotten, and the latter years of his life the business house of J. C. Lovett, he has been well and favorably known in the commercial world, and his house as a solid, substantial, and responsible establishment. By strict integrity, industry, and a peculiar tact for business, he amassed a fortune, which long ago made him independent, and enabled him to dispense a generous hospitality to his friends, and a kind charity to those less favored. A man of culture and refinement, he possessed a delicate sense of honor that held sacred all rights and obligations of his fellow-men, and to the last retained the fullest confidence of all. Cordial in his intercourse with friends, affable and courteous, and correct in business, he died leaving no enemies, but many devoted friends.



RES. OF MRS. J. C. LOVETT, PALMYRA, N. Y.



RANNIE'S BLOCK, PALMYRA, N.Y.



JARVIS BLOCK.
COR. MAIN & CUYLER STREETS, PALMYRA, NEW YORK.

W. H. FARNHAM,
— DEALER IN —
DRY-GOODS & CARPETS

JOS. BLAKELY, ARCHT.
D. B. HAMMON, BUILDER

1832. The enumeration gives the names of one hundred and fifty-five persons. Of all these only one—William F. Jarvis—is a member of the church to-day. The rest are dead or have removed to other localities. In the old chapel, as it was usually called, the Genesee conference held its seventeenth session during June, 1826, Bishop McKendree presiding. A camp-meeting was held at the same time in a fine grove near by. On Sabbath morning the bishop preached in this grove to a congregation of thousands. It is said that not less than ten thousand persons were on the ground during the day.

In 1847, during the pastorate of Rev. B. McLouth, the church edifice was moved to Cuyler street, enlarged and remodeled at considerable expense, and there it still stands, directly south of the Jarvis block. Here, in 1856, the East Genesee Conference held its ninth session, under the presidency of Bishop Ames. During the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Tousey, which began in the fall of 1863 and continued three years, a new church edifice was projected. Through the persistent effort of the pastor subscriptions to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars were procured, and on the 23d of July, 1866, the ground was broken for the new temple on the former site of a hotel, on the corner of Main and Church streets. On August 21 following the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, and on the 31st of October, 1867, during the pastorate of Rev. C. S. Fox, the completed edifice was dedicated to the service of Almighty God, six thousand dollars being raised on that day to remove all indebtedness. The church is of brick, with trimmings of cut stone. It consists of a main edifice, eighty-five feet by fifty-two, and a wing sixty-nine feet by thirty-four. The principal spire has an altitude of one hundred and fifty feet. The auditorium has sittings for more than six hundred persons. The wing contains a lecture-room, two classrooms, and a kitchen. The roof and spire are slated. The auditorium and other rooms are frescoed. The entire cost, including the site, was thirty thousand dollars. In October, 1872, the Central New York Conference held its fifth session in the new church, under the presidency of Bishop Peck. The church is now within the bounds of the Genesee Conference and the Geneva district. The present membership is three hundred. There is a Sunday-school connected with the church, which consists of twenty-four officers and teachers and one hundred and seventy-five scholars. The superintendent is George R. Farnham. The pastors who have officiated in the new church are named as follows: C. S. Fox, Robert Hogoboom, I. H. Kellogg, John Alabaster, J. P. Farmer, B. H. Brown, and the present pastor, C. W. Winchester. The church is in a harmonious and flourishing condition, free from debt,—a potent agency for human welfare.

ST. ANN'S CONGREGATION (CATHOLIC)

was organized about 1849 by Rev. Edmund O'Connor, pastor of St. Mary's, Canandaigua. He paid occasional visits and said mass in Williamson's Hall. The Catholics were few in number, and were emigrants from Ireland. Gradually numbers increased, and the congregation is now about nine hundred and twenty in all. Of children attending Sunday-school there are about seventy.

In 1848 or 1849, Rev. E. O'Connor purchased from William Aldrich the old brick academy, situated on Church street, and converted it into a Catholic church. It was in use as such till 1860, when the present brick church, sixty by forty feet, was erected upon the adjacent lot, and the old structure taken down. In July, 1850, Rev. John Twohay was appointed resident pastor by Right Rev. John Timon, bishop of Buffalo. The appointment extended to Lyons, Newark, Fairport, Victor, and the country surrounding. He was succeeded by Rev. Michael Gilbride, who was pastor from November, 1852, till January 30, 1854. Next came Father James Donnelly, and remained till July 20 of the same year. Rev. Thomas Walsh succeeded, and served till July 22, 1855.

The present incumbent, Rev. William Casey, was appointed pastor on August 1, 1855, and has therefore been pastor over twenty years. To his promptitude and energy is owing the rapid and durable progress of his church; he is an assiduous and faithful pastor. He commenced the frame church in Victor, purchased the lot in Ontario, on which the new church has been built, and during his pastorate built the churches at Fairport and Macedon, and at the last-named occasionally gives his services.

The corner-stone of the new St. Ann's was laid on the 26th of July (St. Ann's day), 1864. It was consecrated and laid by very Rev. Michael O'Brien, vicar-general of the diocese of Buffalo, and then pastor of St. Patrick's, Rochester. He was assisted by the pastor and several neighboring priests.

The Rev. Edward Quigley preached on that occasion. In February, 1861, the house was blessed by Bishop Timon, and although not finished, began to be used for divine service. Completed in 1870, a new altar was erected, new pews built, and the church frescoed. On October 23, 1870, the house was dedicated by Right Rev. Barnard J. M. McQuaid.

In September, 1856, Father Casey purchased from George G. Jessup, Esq., for one thousand dollars, the two lots, with house and barn, south of the old church.

The house has twice been remodeled. It was built as at present in 1873, at a cost of three thousand dollars, by George Williams, builder. In 1868 the pastor purchased from Carlton H. Rogers, Esq., three and a quarter acres of land south-east of village cemetery. He had it laid out and consecrated for a Catholic cemetery. The church property is worth about fifteen thousand dollars, free from incumbrance. It is anticipated at no distant day to enlarge and beautify the church.

"OLD GIBBS," THE SEXTON.

The character which is frequently more interesting or instructive dies with the man. To rescue one of these from forgetfulness we allude to Old Gibbs, who was for many years sexton and grave-digger to the Presbyterian church. Having never been naturalized, he took the law in the natural way, and what he conceived to be right was law for him. The pastor's daughters, thinking to escape the eye of their father, took seats in the gallery of the old meeting-house on the hill, where they indulged freely in their pranks. Gibbs bore it patiently for some time. One day it became unbearable: he walked quietly behind one of the young ladies, placed his hands under her arms, and brought her over the bench in a twinkling, so softly the preacher did not observe it, and the culprit dared not complain. A young lady was in the habit of going to meeting in the evening, to have some fun; she sat on the back seat, in the long room, under the church. Gibbs had his eye on her. He had this advantage: when you thought he was looking at you, he was looking the other way; and when he looked the other way he was sure to be looking at you. Gibbs took her by the arm to lead her out; she resisted; a scuffle ensued, but Gibbs conquered. The minister thought some one had fainted, and the meeting went on. Not so young America; they called a meeting after service, and voted to lynch the old man the first time he ventured out of an evening. Gibbs took the alarm, and was sure to be at home before sundown, for some time. A very good man died whose praise was in all the churches. It was proposed to erect a stone to his memory, by subscription. Gibbs was to circulate the paper. He offered it to a wealthy man, and recent convert, who declined, saying, "We all had a stone in our hearts to that good man." "Yes," said Gibbs, "and you have had it there so long that your heart has become stone too, and for this reason I want to transplant it to its proper place." He was constant in his attendance at meeting, but seldom spoke. On one occasion he rose and said, "Brethren, I don't want to take much time, but my pork-barrel is very low," and sat down. He was fond of drawing illustrations from his occupation. In summer he was the gardener of Palmyra village. At a meeting one June evening he rose and said, "This church reminds me of cowcubers at a season of revival; like the plant, in June you grow and flourish, but when the wind gets into the north you are all dead." About this time he was seen ringing the bell at the Episcopal church. "How is this?" said one. "Oh," said he, "like the ministers, I have had a louder call over the way." He often enumerated the numbers he had buried, and the whole families he had laid side by side in his vocation. His serio-ludicro face, on these occasions, none but a Scott or a Dickens could delineate. The last time I saw him he was leaning on his spade in the grave-yard, with one eye upon earth and the other upon heaven, discoursing the ingratitude of corporations. "I have asked," said he, "for a little spot that I could prepare and beautify with my own hands for this poor body, with some humble stone and unique inscription, to tell the stranger that in twenty-five years these hands have gathered in nearly three hundred bodies, and it was not granted." Soon after he made his way to Buffalo. In his destitution he called on a humane lady who had known him in Palmyra, rehearsed the story of his labors, his poverty, and his grief. She gave him money to take him to a neighboring county. In a few months all that remained of Old Gibbs was deposited in the potter's field, unwept and unhonored. We shall never see his like again.

MORMONISM AND ITS FOUNDER.

Mormonism had its origin with the family of Joseph Smith, Sr., who came in the summer of 1816, from Royalton, Vermont, and settled in the village of Palmyra. The family consisted of nine children, viz.: Alvin, Hiram, Sophronia, Joseph, Samuel H., William, Catharine, Carlos, and Lucy. Arrived at Palmyra the elder Smith opened a "cake and beer shop," as his sign indicated, and the profits of the shop, combined with occasional earnings by himself and eldest sons at harvesting, well-digging, and other common employments, enabled him to provide an honest living for the family. The shop, with its confectionery, gingerbread, root-beer, and such articles, was well patronized by the village and country youth, and on public occasions did a lively business. A hand-cart, fashioned by Joseph Smith, Sr., was employed to peddle his wares through the streets. For two and a half years the family resided in the village, and in 1818 settled upon a wild tract of land located about two miles south of Palmyra. Anticipating a removal hither, a small log house had been built, and in this they made their home for a dozen years. The cabin contained two rooms on the ground floor, and

a garret had two divisions. Some time after occupation a wing was built of slabs for a sleeping-apartment.

The land thus settled was owned by non-resident minor heirs, who had no local agent to look after it; hence the squatters were not disturbed. Mr. Smith finally contracted for the land, made a small payment, and occupied the tract till 1829, when the new religion was ushered into existence. The family were an exception to Vermonters, and did little to improve their state or clear the land. A short time before leaving the farm they erected the frame of a small house and partially inclosed it, and here they lived in the unfinished building till they took their departure. The old cabin was put to use as a barn. The Smiths left in 1831, and that once wild tract, the abode of the squatter family, is now a well-organized farm located on Stafford street, running south of the village. The Smiths obtained a livelihood from this lot by the sale of cordwood, baskets, birch-brooms, maple-sugar, and syrup, and on public days resumed the cake and beer business in Palmyra. Much the larger portion of the time of the Smiths was employed in hunting, trapping muskrats, fishing, and lounging at the village. Joseph, Jr., was active in catching woodchucks, but practically ignored work.

Nocturnal depredations occurred among neighbors, and suspicion rested upon the family, but no proof of their being implicated has been adduced. "A shiftless set" was an appropriate designation to the Smiths, and Joseph, Jr., was the worst of the lot. During his minority he is recalled as indolent and mendacious. In appearance dull-eyed, tow-haired, and of shiftless manner. Taciturn unless addressed, he was not believed when he did speak. He was given to mischief and mysterious pretense, was good-natured, and was never known to laugh. Having learned to read, the lives of criminals engrossed his attention, till from study of the Bible he became familiar with portions of the Scripture, and especially found interest in revelation and prophecy. Revivals occurred, and Smith joined a class of probationers in the Methodist church of Palmyra, but soon withdrew.

In September, 1819, the elder Smith and his sons Alvin and Hiram, in digging a well near Palmyra, threw up a stone of vitreous though opaque appearance, and in form like an infant's foot. This stone was secured by Joseph, and turned to account as a revelator of present and future. In the rôle of fortune-teller, small amounts were received from the credulous, and the impostor was encouraged to enlarge his field by asserting a vision of gold and silver buried in iron chests in the vicinity. The stone was finally placed in his hat to shade its marvelous brightness when its services were required. Persisting in his assertions, there were those who in the spring of 1820 contributed to defray the expenses of digging for the buried treasure. At midnight, dupes, laborers, and himself, with lanterns, repaired to the hill-side near the house of Smith, where, following mystic ceremony, digging began by signal in enjoined silence. Two hours elapsed, when, just as the money-box was about to be unearthed, some one spoke and the treasure vanished. This was the explanation of the failure, and it was sufficient for the party. The deception was repeated from time to time in the interval between 1820 and 1827, and, despite the illusory searches for money, he obtained contributions which went towards the maintenance of the family.

A single instance illustrates the mode of procedure at a search for money. Assuming to see where treasure lay entombed, Smith asserted that a "black sheep" was necessary, as an offering upon the ground, before the work of digging could begin. William Stafford, a farmer, had a fat black wether, and agreed to furnish the sacrifice in consideration of an equitable division of the results of the venture. The party repaired with lanterns at the appointed hour of the night to the chosen spot; Smith traced a circle, within which the wether was placed and his throat cut; the blood saturated the ground, and silently and solemnly, but with vigor, excavation began. Three hours of futile labor ensued, when it was discovered that the elder Smith, assisted by a son, had taken away the sheep and laid in a stock of mutton for family use. Such were the foolish and worse than puerile acts which served as a prelude to the crowning act in the life of Joseph Smith,—the inauguration of Mormonism.

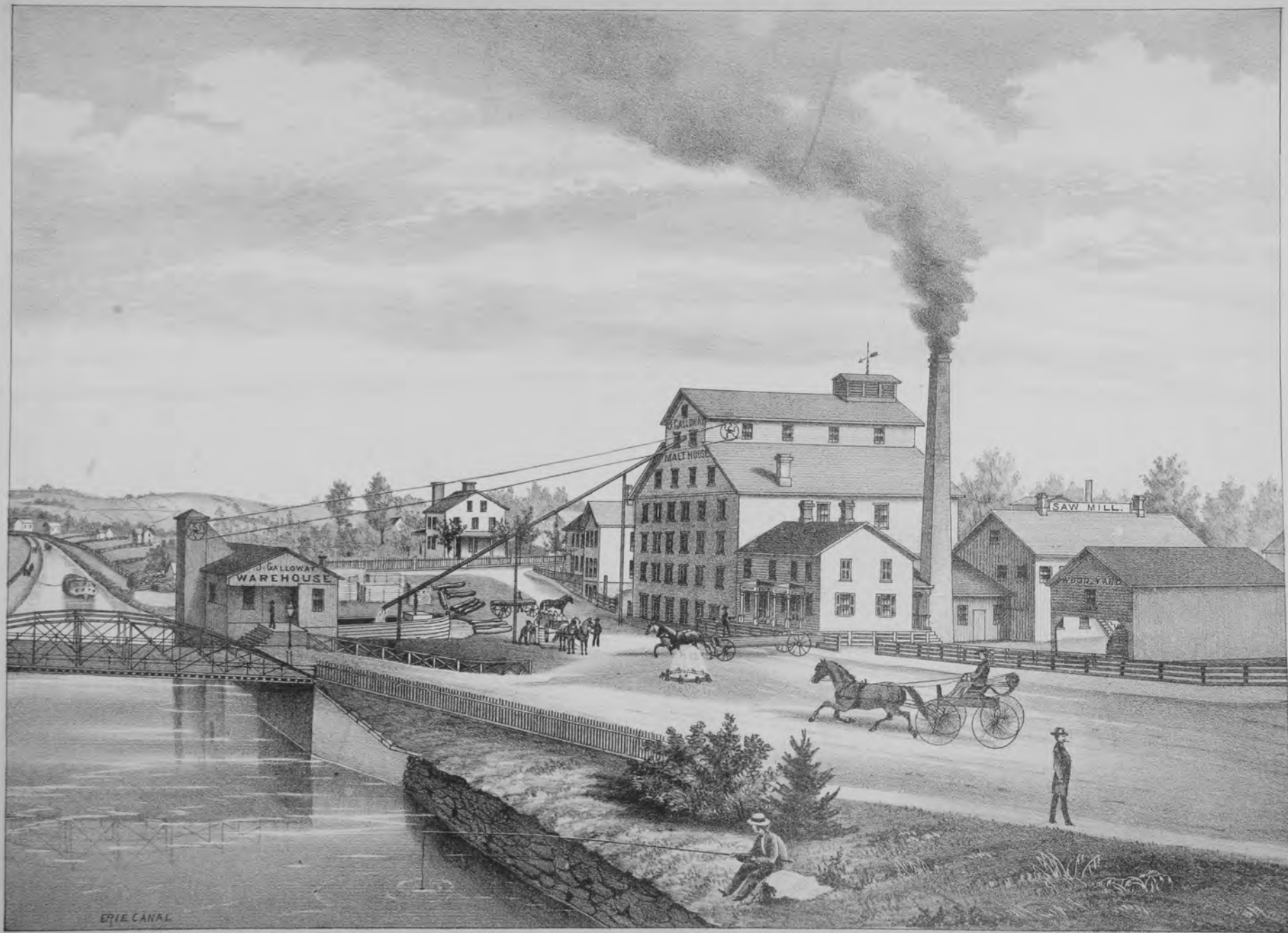
In the summer of 1827 a stranger appeared, and made frequent visits at the Smith cabin. Smith announced a vision wherein an angel had appeared and promised the revelation of a true and full gospel, which should supersede all others. Again the angel appeared to Smith, and revealed "That the American Indians were a remnant of the Israelites, who, after coming to this country, had their prophets and inspired writings; that such of their writings as had not been destroyed were safely deposited in a certain place made known to him, and to him only; that they contained revelations in regard to the last days; and that, if he remained faithful, he would be the chosen prophet to translate them to the world."

Fall came, and Smith assumed the rôle of a prophet. He told his family, friends, and believers, that upon a fixed day he was to proceed alone to a spot designated by an angel, and there withdraw from the earth a metallic book of great antiquity,—in short, a hieroglyphic record of the lost tribes and original inhabitants of America. This mystic volume Smith alone could translate, and power was given

him as the Divine agent. The expectant revelation was duly advertised, when the prophet, with spade and napkin, repaired to the forest, and at the end of some three hours returned with some object encased in the napkin. The first depository of the sacred plates was under the heavy hearthstone of the Smith cabin. Willard Chase, a carpenter and joiner, was solicited to make a strong chest wherein to keep the golden book in security, but no payment being anticipated, the interview was fruitless. Later a chest was procured, and kept in the garret. Here Smith consulted the volume upon which no other could look and live. William T. Hussey and Ashley Vanduzer, intimates of Smith, resolved to see the book, and were permitted to observe its shape and size under a piece of canvas. Smith refused to uncover it, and Hussey, seizing it, stripped off the cover, and found—a tile-brick. Smith claimed to have sold his visitors by a trick, and treating them to liquor, the matter ended amicably. A huge pair of spectacles were asserted to have been found with the book, and these were the agency by which translation was to be effected. A revelation of a Golden Bible, or Book of Mormon, was announced, and the locality whence the book was claimed to have been taken has since been known as "Mormon Hill," and is located in the town of Manchester. Smith described the book "as consisting of metallic leaves or plates resembling gold, bound together in a volume by three rings running through one edge of them, the leaves opening like an ordinary paper book." Translation began, and the result was shown to ministers and men of education. The "Nephites" and "Lamanites" were outlined as the progenitors of the American aborigines. The Bible was evidently the basis of the work, and portions of Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Matthew were almost bodily employed. Smith, being unable to write, sat behind a blanket and evidently read to his scribe, whose name was Oliver Cowdery, who had been a schoolmaster, and wrote at dictation. It was desirable to get this manuscript into print. George Crane, of Macedon, a Quaker, and a man of intelligence, was shown several quires of the "translations." His opinion was asked and his aid solicited. Mr. Crane advised Smith to give up his scheme, or ruin would result to him, and, as is well known, the Friend spoke prophetically.

Followers may be obtained for any creed. He formed an organization denominated "Latter-Day Saints." They are enumerated as Oliver Cowdery, Samuel Lawrence, Martin Harris, Preserved Harris, Peter Ingersoll, Charles Ford, George and Dolly Proper, of Palmyra, Ziba Peterson, Calvin Stoddard and wife Sophronia, of Macedon, Ezra Thayer, of Brighton, Leeman Walters, of Pultneyville, Hiram Page, of Fayette, David Whitmer, Jacob Whitmer, as well as Christian, John, and Peter, Jr., of Phelps, Simeon Nichols, of Farmington, William, Joshua, and Gad Stafford, David and Abram Fish, Robert Orr, K. H. Quance, John Morgan, Orrin and Caroline Rockwell, Mrs. S. Risley, and the Smith family. A man named Parley P. Pratt, from Ohio, stepped off a canal-boat at Palmyra, and joined the organization. Martin Harris desired the new book printed, and avowed to his wife his intention of incurring the expense. She knew that the result would be a loss of the farm, and while her husband slept secured and burnt the manuscript. The burning she kept secret, and Smith and Harris, fearing that they might be produced, dared not rewrite the manuscript. Again translation was effected, this time within a cave dug in the east side of the forest hill, and guarded by one or more disciples. In June, 1829, Smith, accompanied by his brother Hiram, Cowdery, and Harris, called on Egbert B. Grandin, publisher of the *Wayne Sentinel*, at Palmyra, and inquired the cost of an edition of three thousand copies. An estimate was furnished, but publication refused. An application to Thurlow Weed, of the *Anti-Masonic Inquirer*, at Rochester, met a like rebuff, and Harris was advised "not to beggar his family." Elihu F. Marshall, a book publisher of Rochester, gave terms. Mr. Grandin was again visited, and a contract was made whereby for three thousand dollars five thousand copies of the Book of Mormon were printed, bound, and delivered in the summer of 1830. Harris gave bond and mortgage in security for payment. John H. Gilbert did the type-setting and press-work, and retained a copy of the book in the original sheets. Harris and his wife separated. She received eighty acres of land, and occupied her property in comfort till her death. The mortgaged farm was sold in 1831. It is land located a mile and a half north of Palmyra. Anticipating profits from the sale of the work, Smith obtained cloth for a suit of clothing from the store of David S. Aldrich, of Palmyra, and in November, 1829, went to northern Pennsylvania, where he was married by Sidney Rigdon, after the Mormon ritual, to a daughter of Isaac Hale.

In June, 1830, the organization took place. Smith read and expounded some passages of the new bible, and then installed his father as "Patriarch and President of the Church of Latter-Day Saints," while Harris and Cowdery were invested with limited authority. Baptism was administered by Smith to Cowdery, and Harris' and other baptisms were conducted by Cowdery. The pool where the rite was celebrated was formed by obstructing a brook near the place of assembly. Smith was not baptized, he averring that brother Rigdon had performed the ceremony in Pennsylvania.



ERIE CANAL
JAMES GALLOWAY'S RES., MALT HOUSE, STEAM SAW MILL AND WARE HOUSE PROPERTY ON ERIE CANAL, FOOT OF MAIN STREET, PALMYRA, NEW YORK.

HISTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

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A few days elapsed, and a party of about a dozen went to Fayette, and similar observances, in the presence of a congregation of about thirty persons, followed. Sidney Rigdon, a renegade Baptist clergyman, resident in Ohio, had so far kept in the background. He now came to Palmyra as the first regular Mormon preacher. All the churches were closed to him, but the hall of the Palmyra Young Men's Association was opened, and a small audience assembled to hear the first discourse. The attempt was never repeated by Rigdon or any other of his creed in Palmyra. In the summer of 1830, the Mormon founders removed to Kirtland, Ohio, and from Rigdon's former congregation increased their number, till over one hundred persons had embraced Mormonism. The imposture was now under headway, and the "prophet" and his followers had departed from western New York, and with them we have done. It remains to account for the production of the book of Mormon, which, however heterogeneous, has nevertheless evidence of scholastic ability in the design. Its authorship is attributed to Rev. Solomon Spaulding, who in 1809, having graduated from college, settled in Cherry valley, and thence removed to Ohio. The region in which he settled abounded in ancient mounds, of whose builders no knowledge is existing. Mr. Spaulding beguiled his hours in a fanciful sketch of their origin, and the race which then existed. The work was entitled "The Manuscript Found," and was completed in 1812. The manuscript was sent to a Mr. Patterson, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, with the idea of joint publication. It was not printed, and in 1816 was reclaimed by the author, who died in 1827, at Amity, New York. The manuscript was "missed or stolen" from the widow, and the "Book of Mormon" came into notice. It is believed that Sidney Rigdon, a printer at work for Patterson, had copied the manuscript and brought it into Smith's possession.

From the plot of shrewd, unprincipled men a creed has gone out whose disciples grew strong by persecution, crossed the great plains to Salt Lake, and then founded a community which enrolled its thousands of followers, and set at defiance moral law and national authority. Foreign converts, halting from the train at Palmyra, gaze upon Mormon Hill with open-mouthed awe, and wonder as the pilgrims at an eastern shrine, and the pioneers, who knew the Smiths and their deception, look on in pity and contempt. They depart and join the "saints,"—now in their evil days—the period of their dissolution.

SOLDIERS' RECORD FOR PALMYRA.

Adams, Samuel, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died December 29, 1863.
 Adams, Joseph S., 15th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged 1863; disability.
 Allis, John, Co. B, 33d Inf. En'l'd May, 1861; promoted; disch. Nov., 1862; disability.
 Albright, Valentine, 13th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged 1863.
 Anderson, Charles S., 2d lieut., 1st L. Art. En'l'd Aug., 1861; pro. 1st lieut.; disch. Aug., 1864.
 Albrese, Gotlieb, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Armstrong, Robert, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; deserted July, 1862.
 Aldrich, Evander, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted Aug., 1862; disch. 1863; disability.
 Beckwith, James B., 13th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861.
 Barr, Peter, 98th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1861; re-enlisted; promoted; disch. 1865.
 Bogart, Frank, 1st Light Artillery. Enlisted October, 1861; promoted; discharged 1863.
 Beal, G. A., — Cavalry. Enlisted May, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
 Barron, Wesley, musician, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Barron, Charles, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Berry, William. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Benedick, Joseph, 148th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Bunting, George, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1863.
 Butts, Albert, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Barron, Orin. Enlisted August, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Brown, William, Co. A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; died in prison Nov. 12, 1864.
 Brumfield, James, 111th Infantry. Enlisted Aug., 1864; died at Baton Rouge July 23, 1863.
 Buckman, Albert, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Petersburg.
 Besley, James, Co. A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1864; died in prison Nov. 6, 1864.
 Barnhart, Henry, 11th Michigan. Enlisted Jan., 1862; died in Andersonville, Aug. 19, 1864.
 Bogart, George, 33d Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died at New Orleans, July 7, 1864.
 Beck, William, Co. B, 33d Inf. Enlisted September, 1861; re-enlisted in 1st Vet. Cavalry.
 Barker, Francis, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; mustered out August, 1862.
 Beoker, Lewis C., Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Bennett, Addison, Co. B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; killed in battle June 28, 1862.
 Bennett, Charles W., Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861.
 Brookius, William, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Birdshall, John, Co. B, 33d Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; promoted; re-enlisted in 1st V. Cav.
 Birdshall, Henry, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1863; also in 54th Inf., Co. E.
 Barron, Clark, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1863.
 Baker, J., Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Burkhardt, Martin, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Boardman, A. H.
 Bronson, Isaac G., Company E, 54th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Bheam, Charles H., corporal, Company E, 54th Infantry.
 Brown, James D., sergeant, Company E, 54th Infantry.
 Bowman, Charles T., sergeant, Company E, 54th Infantry.
 Blakely, James.
 Clemens, Fred W., Co. C, 8th Cav. En'l'd Aug., 1861; pro. to lieut.-col.; resigned Dec., 1865.
 Chase, Winfield, sergeant, 1st Light Artillery. Enlisted August, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Culver, Henry F., 1st Mounted Rifles. Enlisted August, 1862.

Culver, George A., corporal, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1861; promoted.
 Clark, Lorenzo, 16th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Cowan, Andrew, Independent Battery. Enlisted April, 1861; pro. to major; disch. 1865.
 Cunningham, Robert, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted January, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Chase, Garner, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Chapman, Hoyt, 1st lieutenant, 98th Infantry. Enlisted January, 1862; discharged 1863.
 Cray, John S., Michigan Cavalry. Enlisted November, 1861; discharged.
 Corning, Joseph W., Co. B, 33d Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; pro. to lieut.-col.; disch. 1864.
 Corning, John W., 2d lieut., Co. B, 33d Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; promoted; disch. 1863.
 Cory, William, 194th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged 1865.
 Chase, Henry A., Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Clapp, C. L., 126th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Campbell, John G., 1st Light Art. Enlisted October, 1861; re-en'l'd; promoted; disch. 1865.
 Campbell, Howard, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted July, 1863; promoted; discharged 1865.
 Cray, William, 22d Cavalry. Enlisted January, 1864; promoted corporal; discharged 1865.
 Cray, Nelson, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Cunningham, Thomas, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted November, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Chase, Howard, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted October, 1862; died at Washington March 8, 1863.
 Coffin, Alfred, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; killed at Richmond.
 Camp, Lewis, Co. B, 33d Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1861; re-enlisted in 1st Vet. Cav.; disch. 1863.
 Clemens, John, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; promoted to corporal.
 Clevenger, Samuel B., Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Clum, Chauncey, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; wounded.
 Crane, Henry, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; promoted; re-enlisted.
 Corcoran, John, Co. B, 33d Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged June, 1862; disability.
 Coenen, Michael, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; died March 19, 1863.
 Clapper, James M., 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1863.
 Cochran, Lawrence.
 Crandall, Henry.
 Ceider, John.
 Coffin, Walter.
 Culver, William E.
 Cooper, George W., corporal, Company E, 54th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Clark, George A., Company E, 54th Infantry. Enlisted 1862; also in 8th Cavalry.
 Crowell, Solomon, Company E, 54th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Copping, John, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862.
 Cox, William, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862.
 Crittenden, J., Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862.
 Clark, H. G., Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862.
 Crowell, Solomon, Jr., Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862.
 Deming, Joseph C., corp., Co. A, 111th Inf. En'l'd July, 1862; died of wounds Oct. 19, 1863.
 Drum, Amos, 14th Rhode Island. Enlisted September, 1863; died October 26, 1864.
 Day, David C., 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Danforth, Jacob, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1864.
 Draime, Henry I., Co. B, 33d Inf. En'l'd 1861; pro. to capt. 1862; re-en'l'd in 1st Vet. Cav.
 Darling, Sydney S. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1864.
 Dailey, Alonzo, 98th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
 Dailey, Ezekiel, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1864.
 Dake, Royal E., Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; re-enlisted in 1st Vet. Cav.
 Dillon, William, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted July, 1861.
 Dennis, Samuel F., Company B, 33d Inf. Enlisted September, 1861; deserted April, 1862.
 Drake, William B., Co. B, 33d Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged Sept., 1862; disability.
 Darling, Eli, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted July, 1863.
 Doran, James, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1863.
 Davis, C. H., 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862.
 Dusenberry, Philip.
 Downs, John.
 Downs, M.
 Dietzel, Fred, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862.
 Dailey, Elias, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862.
 Everson, Gilbert, Co. B, 33d Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; pro.; disch. May, 1862; disability.
 Everson, Calvin, sergeant, 195th Infantry. Enlisted February, 1865; in service three months.
 Eigler, Jacob, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
 Elmendorf, Eugene, Company E, 54th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Elton, Alexander T., Company E, 54th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Ennis, G. W., Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Erhart, John, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862.
 Ebert, Michael, Co. B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg.
 Eisentrager, Charles F., Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Everett, Washington, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; promoted.
 Edgar, Joseph, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; re-enlisted in 1st Vet. Cav.
 Edgar, John L., 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1863; killed May 15, 1864.
 Ford, Richard II., 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Foster, Andrew R., 20th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Fisher, Jeremiah, Co. B, 33d Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged Feb., 1863; disability.
 Ford, Peter.
 Foskett, Harvey, corporal, 98th Infantry. Enlisted December, 1861; discharged 1862.
 Fisher, Emanuel. Enlisted July, 1863; discharged 1864.
 Ford, Charles, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Feler, John W., Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Fottner, John, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1864.
 Finnegan, John, 160th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Fisher, Orin, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862.
 Foskett, A. T., Company E, 54th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Farnham, George R., Company E, 54th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Fry, W. H., Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Fahy, John, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Feler, Albert, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Graham, William, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Granger, John G., 1st Light Artillery. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged 1865.

Gregory, Charles H., 1st Light Art. Enlisted December, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
 Gilbert, William S., Company B, 33d Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; re-enlisted in 1st Vet. Cav.
 Gamble, J., 9th Heavy Artillery.
 Graham, Thomas, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted; discharged 1865.
 Gammell, John, Navy. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Goodell, Edward, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Gordon, James A., corporal, Co. A, 111th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; promoted; disch. 1865.
 Gordon, Michael, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Goldsmith, Harvey, Co. A, 111th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864.
 Geor, Charles, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Glossender, Thomas, Co. B, 33d Inf. Enlisted August, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg.
 Godell, George F., Co. B, 33d Inf. Enl'd Sept., 1861; disch. May, 1862; disability; re-enl'd.
 Grattan, John, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Gordon, Addison, Company E, 54th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Gilberts, M. V., 160th Infantry.
 Holmes, George G., Co. A, 111th Inf. Enlisted August, 1862; died of wounds Dec. 20, 1864.
 Howard, John, Co. B, 33d Inf. Enlisted July, 1861; killed at Petersburg February 20, 1865.
 Hibbard, William, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died June 28, 1863.
 Hibbard, Augustus, 1st Light Artillery. Enlisted December, 1862; discharged Dec. 1864.
 Huxley, John, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; re-enlisted in 1st Vet. Cav.
 Hibbard, Ezra, 2d Lieut., Co. A, 111th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; disch. 1863; disability.
 Heath, David, sergeant, 100th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted; disch. 1864.
 Heath, Daniel H., sergt., Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Hall, Thomas, 105th Infantry. Enlisted December, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Henderson, Edwin, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Hyslop, William, corporal, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Henderson, Albert H., Company B, 33d Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; promoted; disch. 1865.
 Hyslop, Myron, 102d Infantry. Enlisted October, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Hyslop, John G., 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Higgins, James, 1st Light Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; promoted; discharged 1865.
 Hickey, Michael, 1st Light Artillery. Enlisted October, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Halsted, Reuben, Co. B, 33d Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged December, 1862; disability.
 Hubbard, Isaac, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Hickey, Jacob. Enlisted November, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Harrison, Chandler, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Hampson, Hudson, Company B, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864.
 Haskell, D., 8th Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1861; discharged August, 1864.
 Haywood, Geo., Company B, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Humphrey, Otis, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Hasketh, Robert, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1863.
 Hopkinson, James, 194th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged May, 1865.
 Hibbard, Thomas, Company B, 33d Inf. Enlisted July, 1861; re-enlisted in 1st Vet. Cavalry.
 Hanly, Thomas, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Harris, Solon C., Co. B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; promoted.
 Harse, Wm., Co. B, 33d Inf. Enl. Aug., 1862; wounded and taken prisoner at Fredericksburg.
 Hazen, Marcellus, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862.
 Heath, Henry M., Company B, 33d Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; re-enlisted in 1st Vet. Cavalry.
 Held, John, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; re-enlisted in 1st Vet. Cavalry.
 Hart, David, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; died January 3, 1862.
 Hill, Silas, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; deserted June 8, 1862.
 Hill, Wm. B., Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; deserted June 8, 1862.
 Hill, Munson G., Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; re-enlisted 1st Vet. Cav.
 Hewitt, Daniel, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged March 9, 1862.
 Hoffman, John, Co. B, 33d Inf. Enl'd Sept., 1862; wound and taken prisoner at Fred'sburg.
 Howell, Alfred, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1863; re-enlisted in 1st Vet. Cav.
 Hickey, Geo., 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1863.
 Hunt, Wm., 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1863.
 Hopkins, M., Company E, 54th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Henderson, Edwin, Company C, 8th Cavalry.
 Hergot, John, Company B, 111th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Holmes, Geo. F., Company B, 111th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Heath, Clark, 160th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Heath, Isaac, 160th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Huxley, Edwin, 160th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Hawkins, T. V.
 Ingraham, Wm. L., Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862.
 Irwin, Jas. H., 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1863.
 Jeffery, Henry, Co. A, 111th Inf. Enl'd Sept., 1864; died in Salisbury prison Jan. 26, 1865.
 Jessup, Edwin, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
 Johnson, Geo., 13th Pennsylvania. Enlisted June, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg.
 Jarvis, Jos. E., Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged 1863.
 Jarvis, John, 127th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted; discharged 1865.
 Jagger, Daniel, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863.
 Jackson, Chas. W. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged April, 1863.
 James, Horatio. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Johnson, Joseph, Co. C, 8th Cav. Enlisted November, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
 Johnson, Jas., commissary sergeant, Ohio Regiment. Enlisted November, 1861; re-enlisted.
 Johnson, Emery, 5th Regulars. Enlisted October, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Jeffery, Wm., 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted July, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Jeffery, James, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted July, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Johnson, Robert I., 1st Veteran Cav. Enlisted September, 1863; promoted; discharged 1865.
 Joslyn, Lyman, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Jackway, Levi, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Johnson, Samuel. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Jarvis, Edward, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted October, 1861.
 Jacklin, Miles, Company B, 33d Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged June, 1863; disability.
 Jenner, W. P., Company E, 54th Infantry.
 Joslyn, G. W.
 Johnson, Levi, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Jenks, James, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.

Jones, Mason.
 Ketchum, Benjamin, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Kelly, James, 2d lieutenant, 160th Inf. Enlisted August, 1862; wounded; discharged 1865.
 Kapple, Daniel, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Kellogg, Milo, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted October, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Kelly, Hiram, Company B, 33d Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; died October 14, 1862.
 Kellogg, Erastus, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; died December 24, 1863.
 Kellogg, Wm., Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; died June 23, 1861.
 Kellogg, James, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; died March 6, 1863.
 Kelly, Magor, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1863.
 Kilmer, Stephen, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1863.
 Knowles, Lewis, Co. B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; killed June 28, 1862.
 Knox, Wm. H., Co. B, 33d Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged February, 1863; disability.
 Keeley, Jeremiah, 160th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Ketchum, B. C., Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Kern, Daniel, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Krows, Joseph, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Laird, Geo., 97th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1863; died February 12, 1863.
 Logan, John W., 194th Infantry. Enlisted February, 1865; discharged June, 1865.
 Labuff, Frank, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Lewis, Elisha S., Co. B, 33d Inf. Enlisted August, 1862; wounded; disch. 1865; promoted.
 Logan, James. Enlisted October, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
 Lawler, John, 98th Infantry. Enlisted January, 1862; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
 Laird, Pliny P., Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted August, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Lusk, C. B., 4th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Lawrence, J., Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Lee, Mason, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Lennon, John, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Little, John, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Linehart, Samuel, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Lockwood, Elias, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1863.
 Leonard, James, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted July, 1863.
 Langdon, Orin, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1863.
 Lambley, John, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1863.
 Little, George P., Company E, 54th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Langdon, Alonzo, Company E, 54th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Lakey, Carlton, Company E, 54th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Labuff, Joseph, 160th Infantry.
 Lovejoy, Emery W.
 Lentz, Jacob, 160th Infantry.
 Moore, E. C., 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Muddell, John, 13th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1861; discharged August, 1864.
 McDonnell, William, 98th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1861; discharged 1863; injury.
 Murphy, Seth, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 McOmber, J., 26th Battery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 McDonald, Clinton, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged November, 1863.
 Moore, Wm. H., 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; prom. sergeant; discharged 1865.
 Moore, Joseph W., Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged September, 1865.
 McIntyre, S. B., Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; 1st lieut.; discharged 1864.
 McOmber, Israel, 98th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1861; died February 26, 1863.
 McOmber, Amos, ord. serg't, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; died Dec. 27, 1863.
 Mumford, John, 140th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1861; killed at Petersburg.
 Mink, John, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed in battle, May 27, 1863.
 Moss, Hubbard, 77th Infantry. Enlisted December, 1863; died of wounds August, 1864.
 Mitchell, Thomas, 6th Cavalry. Enlisted October, 1861; died May 6, 1862.
 Mephram, Benjamin, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; promoted to corporal.
 McCall, Sanford, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; promoted.
 McGuire, Barney, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861.
 Mead, Albert, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted October, 1861; died February 17, 1862.
 Mosier, Lewis, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Murphy, John, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1861; re-enlisted in 1st Vet. Cav.
 McMain, James, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted July, 1863.
 Mills, Samuel, Company E, 54th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Moore, Benjamin R., Company E, 54th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 McAfee, G. W., Company A, 111th Infantry.
 Menger, Philip, 160th Infantry.
 Mink, Edwin, 160th Infantry.
 Mee, James, 160th Infantry.
 Ninestine, Edward, 98th Infantry. Enlisted December, 1861; discharged December, 1864.
 Nelson, Charles E. Enlisted January, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Nelson, William, 1st Light Artillery. Enlisted October, 1861; discharged October, 1864.
 Nelson, Edward. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Near, Leonard, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861; pro. corporal; re-enlisted.
 Natt, Valentine, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Nugent, John, 160th Infantry.
 Olvitt, George W., Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Olvitt, George, 1st Light Artillery. Enlisted December, 1861; discharged December, 1864.
 Olvitt, William W., Co. A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted Aug., 1862; wounded; discharged 1865.
 Omans, George, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Orr, John, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1863.
 O'Dwyer, James, Company E, 54th Infantry.
 Ottman, John, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; died September 26, 1862.
 Parshall, Edwin, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted Aug., 1862; pro.; died July 14, 1864.
 Phillips, Theodore, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1864; died Nov. 28, 1864.
 Palmer, Henry, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Pettit, Joseph, 15th Cavalry; discharged 1865.
 Possee, John, Co. B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted July, 1861; re-enl'd in 1st Vet. Cav.; disch. 1865.
 Possee, Thomas, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Pinkney, Andrew, 100th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted corp.; discharged 1865.
 Parshall, Rossman, Jr., Co. A, 111th Inf. Enl'd Aug., 1864; ord. serg't.; wounded; disch. 1865.

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Phillips, Edson, 22d Cavalry. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Potter, James H. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Palmer, Clinton, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; promoted to sergeant.
 Parks, Erastus B., Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Paul, Thomas, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; dis. Dec., 1862; disability.
 Pelton, Stephen, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; deserted July, 1862.
 Piersall, Thomas, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; deserted July, 1862.
 Price, William, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; deserted July, 1862.
 Polus, Otte, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1863; killed May 15, 1864.
 Parsons, John, 160th Infantry.
 Pritchard, J. W., 160th Infantry.
 Parker, Amos, 160th Infantry.
 Possee, William, Jr., Company E, 54th Infantry.
 Pinkuey, Peter, 160th Infantry.
 Quinn, John, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Robinson, William C. Enlisted April, 1861; died of wounds September 23, 1862.
 Robinson, J., Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Rowley, F. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Reeves, James E., sergeant, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; promoted captain.
 Rowley, William, 160th Infantry. Enlisted 1863.
 Ray, Joseph W., Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1864; discharged 1865.
 Risley, Nathaniel B., Co. B, 33d Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged May, 1863; wounds.
 Rogers, Albert S., Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Rice, Wilber F., 111th Inf. Enlisted September, 1864; promoted to lieutenant; discharged 1865.
 Reynolds, Billings, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted July, 1861; deserted March, 1862.
 Randall, George H., 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1863.
 Ryan, John, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1863.
 Rouse, John, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1863; fate unknown.
 Reeves, J. Emerson.
 Rowley, Francis E., Company A, 111th Infantry.
 Reed, T. J., 160th Infantry.
 Sherman, James, Navy. Enlisted August, 1864.
 Smith, William M., Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861.
 Sampson, James, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Sampson, William, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Sampson, George, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Sanford, Henry, 3d Cavalry. Enlisted June, 1861; discharged June, 1864.
 Spear, Charles, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Strain, Arthur, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Sweezy, C., Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1864.
 Sherman, I., Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Smith, Martin, 1st Light Artillery. Enlisted October, 1861; discharged October, 1864.
 Seeley, Thomas, Company B, 33d Inf. Enlisted August, 1861; wounded; discharged 1864.
 Smith, Robert, 98th Infantry. Enlisted February, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Seely, Aaron P., Lieutenant, Company E, 54th Inf. Re-enlisted; promoted; discharged 1865.
 Smith, Eugene, 98th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1864; promoted; discharged.
 Shaw, Hiram. Enlisted September, 1861; died January 3, 1862.
 Stafford, William, Company A, 111th Inf. Enlisted September, 1864; killed March 31, 1865.
 Stickles, Byron, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; died March 3, 1865.
 Sedgwick, George, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died 1863.
 Saunders, Winfield S., Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861.
 Shear, John, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861.
 Stanley, Charles S., Co. B, 33d Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged Feb., 1863; disability.
 Sherman, Jacob, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; died March 22, 1862.
 Smith, John H., Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Smith, Frank, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Stickles, Griffin, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; promoted.
 Stickles, Robert, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862.
 Stafford, H. G., Company B, 33d Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged June, 1862; disability.
 Strutchen, Alexander, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Stebbins, James, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1863; died in hospital.
 Stevens, Hiram, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted July, 1863.
 Stickles, Paul, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1863.
 Sourars, William, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted May, 1863; promoted.

Smith, S. B., captain, Company E, 54th Infantry.
 Schutt, John H., Company E, 54th Infantry.
 Stirling, Daniel G., Company E, 54th Infantry.
 Stickles, Sydney, Company C, 8th Cavalry.
 Stever, William, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862.
 Sampson, J. N., Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Sherman, Youngs A., Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Smith, Henry V., Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted 1862.
 Scott, William, 160th Infantry.
 Shaw, Ezra, 160th Infantry.
 Shaw, James.
 Todd, Charles, Company A, 111th Inf. Enlisted August, 1862; died Nov. 15, 1864, in prison.
 Tarr, James. Enlisted October, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Tinney, M., Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864.
 Truax, Joseph H., Co. B, 33d Inf. Enlisted September, 1862; wounded; discharged 1865.
 Thaddeus, Philip, Co. A, 111th Inf. Enlisted August, 1864; promoted; discharged 1865.
 Tavor, John, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Turner, George, Co. B, 33d Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; re-enlisted in 1st Veteran Cavalry.
 Turner, Richard, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; promoted to corporal.
 Tusten, Benjamin, Co. B, 33d Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged March, 1862; disability.
 Truax, Charles L., Co. B, 33d Inf. Enlisted September, 1862; wounded at Fredricksburg.
 Treat, Alvin R., Company B, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1863.
 Treat, David, Company B, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1863.
 Tice, James H., Company E, 54th Infantry.
 Tiffany, Byron, Company E, 54th Infantry.
 Taskett, Harvey, Company E, 54th Infantry.
 Tracy, William H., Company A, 111th Infantry.
 Townsend, Joseph G.
 Underhill, Henry P., 160th Infantry.
 Van Norman, Silas, Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1863; died at Washington, March 7, 1864.
 Van Dyne, Jas. B., Co. B, 33d Inf. Enl'd May '61; re-enl'd in 1st Vet. Cav.; died March 26, '64.
 Van Winkle, George, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted 1863; discharged 1865.
 Vanderbilt, Abram, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1864.
 Van Dyne, Charles H., 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Vedder, Harlow C., 13th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861; discharged April, 1863.
 Vanderkin, Jason, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted July, 1861.
 Vedder, William S., Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Vosburgh, James, Company B, 33d Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861.
 Van Der Bogart, Allen, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1863.
 Withers, Isaac, Co. A, 111th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged Dec., 1862; disability.
 Walton, Alfred, 2d Mounted Rifles. Enlisted October, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Winters, Stephen, Navy. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Wissick, George, 98th Inf. Enlisted Jan., 1862; re-enlisted; wounded; discharged 1865.
 Wright, Oscar F., corporal, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1866.
 Ward, Stephen, Michigan Regiment. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Warren, Isaac M., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 White, Josiah L., 1st Lieut., Co. B, 33d Inf. Enlisted April, 1861; promoted; disch. 1863.
 Wood, H. C. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Walker, I. B. Enlisted 1861.
 Williams, Marvin. Three years in service.
 Wilber, George, Independent Battery. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Wright, Richard R., 5th Veteran Regiment. Enlisted September, 1861; disch. Sept., 1864.
 Williamson, William, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Weisner, Jacob, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 West, G., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Welch, Andrew, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1863; killed June 5, 1864.
 Williams, Albert M., 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1863.
 Wexmoth, George, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted May, 1861.
 Whaley, Stephen, 160th Infantry.
 Warner, George, 160th Infantry.
 Welch, Thomas, Company C, 8th Cavalry.
 Williamson, Charles W.
 Zeigler, Jacob, Company C, 8th Cavalry.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS N. EGGLESTON

was born in Orwell, Addison county, Vermont, July 26, 1811. At nine years of age he came with his father to this locality, where he has since resided. He early attended the district schools, and though the educational advantages were meagre, by energy he succeeded in acquiring an education that well qualified him for his subsequent successful business career. He manifests much interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare, and has been a deacon in the Congregational church at Marion since 1843. He was a staunch supporter of General Jackson for the presidency, and since the formation of the Republican party has been an ardent supporter of its principles. In 1846 he united in marriage with Eliza Jane Cogswell, a native of Wayne County, born July 6, 1818. His family consists of two children: Sarah P., born January 25, 1853; De Witt, born October 11, 1856, died July 22, 1862. Mr. Eggleston has witnessed the transformation of the locality where he resides from a comparative rude state to one of the finest agricultural regions in the country. He has passed an active career, and has succeeded in gaining a competency of this world's goods. He is considered one of the substantial citizens of the county, and is surrounded by all the attributes of a pleasant rural home; and though having nearly reached the age of threescore and ten is still possessed of much of his youthful vigor and ambition.

COLONEL GEORGE BECKWITH,

eighth son of Samuel and Hannah Beckwith, was born in East Haddam, Connecticut, October 16, 1790. He left his native State in 1811, and located at Pittsford, Monroe county, New York, where he served as a clerk in the store of Augustus G. Elliott, at that time managing one of the largest mercantile establishments in western New York. He remained with Mr. Elliott a short time, and, removing to Palmyra, formed a copartnership in the mercantile business with his older brother, under the firm-name of N. H. & G. Beckwith. He subsequently conducted the business alone, and succeeded in amassing a fortune.

August 1, 1814, he married Ruth Matson Clark, a native of Lyme, Connecticut, born February 2, 1793. At the time of his marriage he was a resident of Palmyra. As there were neither railroads nor canals in that day, their wedding journey had to be made in a carriage, the gift of Gordon Clark, father of the bride. The furniture was brought by wagons. Some of it is still in a good state of preservation at the family homestead in Palmyra, and much valued as being nearly or quite the first of the kind brought to the town. His family consisted of five children, three of whom are living.

Sophia, born in 1818, married Professor J. J. De Lamater in 1838; and, for second husband, Ellis Worthington, of Hartford, Connecticut, March 5, 1868, who died November 28, 1871. Mr. Worthington was one of the leading citizens of Hartford, and was president of the Putnam Insurance Company. Mrs. W. resides with her mother on the old homestead. She has two children, viz., Georgie De Lamater, born April 12, 1847, married, in 1873, George Hamlin; and George Beckwith De Lamater, born September 25, 1854, is at present with his mother in Palmyra, and is the only surviving male descendant of Colonel Beckwith.

Catherine M., born June 2, 1826, united in marriage with Alfred Wells in 1844, and resides in New York; of their three children only one, a daughter, survives. Catherine B., born 1845, married, in 1869, Edward McMurdy, resides in New York.

Ruth Amelia, born October 16, 1829, married William B. Gilbert, October 25, 1876.

Colonel Beckwith was fond of the military, and, in the training days of "auld lang syne," organized an independent company, and required them to be handsomely uniformed; and those unable to purchase their outfit were furnished with it gratuitously by the captain. He rose rapidly in the ranks, and soon received a colonel's commission.

His education and force of character made him at once a positive quantity among the early settlers. His name, influence, and enterprise can be traced in the institutions and foundations of this community. As a merchant he outlived all his compeers, and held on amid a new generation of men. For fifty years he failed not to greet daily his friends at his place of business. In buying and selling he was discriminating yet prompt, cautious yet bold. That labor is the price

of thrift, that time is money, that the work of one is not to be thrown over upon another, that the duty of to-day is not to be deferred till to-morrow, that order is the secret of dispatch, that we are to seize the morning hours by the forelock, do with our might what our hands find to do, and work on till death gives us our discharge,—these were among the axioms of his business life. He could not abide a non-committal attitude. He knew not how to balance at a point equidistant from opposite sides. He recoiled from all stucco and veneering. What he was he seemed. He was decided in action, because he was clear in judgment. He was too independent not to have an opinion, and too honest not to avow it. In the gales that have swept over the commercial world it is believed his honor is untarnished. He was among those who "swore to their own hurt, but changed not."

Colonel Beckwith was an active abolitionist, and an earnest supporter of Arthur Tappan, of New York, in his anti-slavery movements. He was a consistent Christian, and for many years an elder in the Presbyterian church at Palmyra. He died in 1867. Mrs. Beckwith has resided in Palmyra more than sixty years, and though now more than a decade past the Scriptural age of threescore and ten, she is active and is possessed of much of her youthful vigor and animation.

GILBERT BUDD.

The father of the subject of this sketch, John I. Budd, was born May 27, 1793, in the town of Schodack, Rensselaer county, New York. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Spickerman. She was born in the town of Kinderhook, Columbia county, New York, in the year 1791. He passed his boyhood, and indeed the greater part of his life, where he was born. He never resided in this county. He died in April, 1876, in North Chatham, Columbia county, this State.

Gilbert Budd, son of the above, was born in the place of his father's nativity, on the 3d of February, 1818, and the days of his youth and early manhood were spent on his father's farm. He came to Wayne County in April, 1853. The date of his union with Maria M. Carle was September 21, 1842. His wife was born in Copake, Columbia county, January 1, 1821. Her father, Abram I. Carle, was born in Copake, June 6, 1802. Her mother, Hannah Milham, oldest daughter of Jacob and Mary Milham, was born February 28, 1802, in the town of Claverack, Columbia county, and demised January 23, 1836, at Chatham, in the same county. Abram I. Carle removed to Palmyra, Wayne County, in June, 1846, and died there October 21, 1867. He was a Democrat, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Budd has only one child, Ann Elizabeth, who was born January 8, 1847, in Cambria, Niagara county, New York. She was married to George D. Weeks, of Palmyra, January 3, 1867. Mr. Budd resided ten years in Niagara county, just previous to coming to this county. The subject of this sketch and his wife and daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was his father before him. Mr. Budd is a farmer by occupation, and resides one mile from the village of Palmyra, near the Macedon town line. He is an earnest supporter of the principles of the Republican party, but has never made politics a trade, and never sought or held any office in the gift of his party.

J. W. HARDY.

It is oftentimes of much interest to trace the transfers of property through many years, and after nearly a century find it in the possession of a descendant of the original purchaser. This interest attaches to the farm now owned by J. W. Hardy. It is located on lot No. 6, and was purchased by Elias Reeves and Abram Foster, September 9, 1791, and subsequently passed successively into the hands of Jedediah Foster, Zenas Foster, H. K. Jerome, Joseph Allen, John D. Feller, John Beal, and the present proprietor, J. W. Hardy, who married a great-granddaughter of Jedediah Foster. Mr. Hardy manifests great interest in all matters pertaining to farming, and is considered one of the progressive agriculturists of the county. In the cause of educational and religious advancement he labors with much energy. He has succeeded in acquiring a competency of this world's goods, and is surrounded with all the attributes of a happy rural home. (See view of residence elsewhere.)

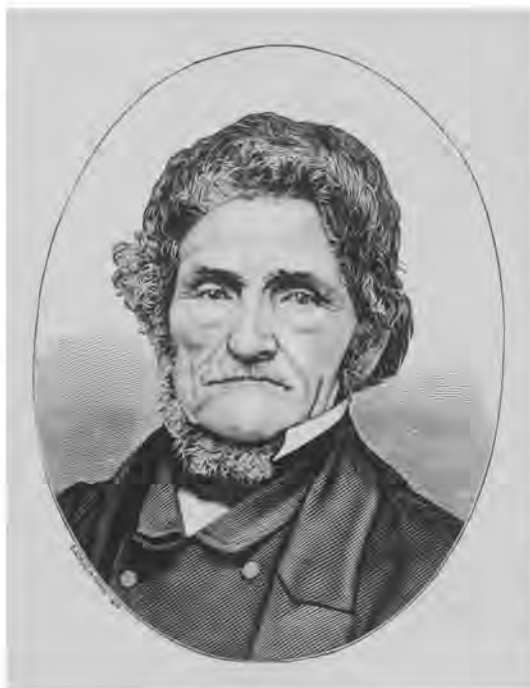


COLONEL AMBROSE SALISBURY.

The subject of this sketch was born on June 4, 1792, in the town of Conway, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, of respectable parents, in the middle walks of life. His father, Stephen Salisbury, was a native of Weymouth, Massachusetts. He belonged to the fifth generation from Humphrey Salisbury, who emigrated from England in 1700, and settled in Boston. Humphrey's son, William, and grandson, William Jr., the latter grandfather of Ambrose, were both born in Boston. Until he was nine years of age Ambrose attended the common school in Conway, where he learned to read and write. In 1801 his father removed with his family to the town of Phelps, Ontario county, New York, where he purchased a tract of wild land, which his son Ambrose assisted in clearing up and cultivating. During the winter seasons he attended the common schools of the town and acquired a knowledge of arithmetic, geography, and in later years of grammar. He was extremely fond of solid reading, and read ancient and modern history, historical reviews, and political papers. A great part of his education was thus acquired through books and papers and his habits of observation and reflection. In the war of 1812, when the government called for troops, he responded, but the patriotism of the country was such that more volunteered than were wanted, and his services were not required. He again responded when a few months later a second call for six months' volunteers was made, and marched to the Niagara frontier in the capacity of orderly sergeant of Captain Selma Stanley's rifle company of the Thirty-first Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Allen. His term of enlistment expiring, he returned home, and in June, 1813, again went out as a substitute for his uncle, John Salisbury, in Captain Aaron Reamer's company of dragoons, from Geneva. He crossed into Canada and traversed the country in pursuit of the enemy, with whom he had several sharp skirmishes, and returned home at the expiration of his term of service. In the autumn of 1814, with Caleb Beal, he purchased, in East Palmyra, lots Nos. 7, 20, and 21, containing five hundred and forty acres, of Elisha Satterlee, for one thousand four hundred and two dollars. On February 12, 1815, he married Miss Anna Vandermark, of Phelps, and spent the summer following clearing land, sowing wheat, and erecting a log house, into which he and his wife removed early in 1816, and made their permanent home. Mr. Salisbury

was an active politician,—a war Democrat of 1812. He was elected to nearly every town office in the gift of the people. In 1822 he was commissioned ensign in the Thirty-ninth Regiment, New York State militia, and served in the different grades up to colonel, resigning in 1834. He was elected, in 1826, justice of the peace, which he held, by re-elections, for thirty-three years, except a short time, when he resigned to attend to other business. His decisions were legally correct, and no judgment rendered by him was ever reversed by the higher courts. He officiated at forty-one weddings. In 1827 he erected the beautiful rural home where he so long resided. He was elected to the State legislature in 1832, '33, and '39, and took a deep and active interest in every important measure brought before that body. He was a good debater, a general favorite with his party, and a warm friend to all. He was appointed canal appraiser by Governor Bouck, on May 11, 1843, which position he held three years. The same year he purchased seventy acres of land adjoining on the east, increasing his farm to two hundred and forty acres,—one of the finest and most productive in the town. He was an enterprising, thorough, and successful farmer. A produce merchant in Palmyra said he had purchased grain enough from that farm to cover every tillable acre three feet deep. In 1843 he contracted to build the Methodist Episcopal church building, at East Palmyra, at very low figures, and was enabled to save a margin only by his energy and careful management. Two children were added to his family circle,—a son and a daughter,—the former dying in infancy. The daughter lived to womanhood, but did not survive her parents. Mrs. Salisbury died October 6, 1848. He gathered his grandchildren around him and maintained his social relations in the community. In the offices he held, both civil and military, he discharged his duties honestly, faithfully, and satisfactorily to those who appointed or elected him. Mr. Salisbury was highly esteemed as a neighbor, very prominent as a public-spirited and influential citizen, and foremost in every movement for reform or measure conducive to the welfare of his town. He was kind to the poor, genial, liberal in his views, generous, open-hearted, and with rare general information and refined conversational powers; his company was sought and enjoyed by the cultured and educated. He died July 21, 1864, aged seventy-two years.

The subject of this sketch was the eldest son of Oliver Clark and grandson of Samuel Clark, who was one of the first settlers on the Long Island purchase in East Palmyra. The children of the latter were Benjamin, Oliver, Samuel, Jr., and Mrs. Franklin, afterwards Mrs. Luther Sandford, all of East Palmyra, Mrs. Samuel Soverhill, of Arcadia, and Mrs. Gabriel Rogers, of Sodus. Of the family of Oliver Clark were Maltby and Dennis, lately deceased, of East Palmyra, Jerry, Nelson, Mrs. J. M. Grow, and Mrs. Henry O. Miles, near Carlton, Orleans county, and Hiram and Matilda, who died in their youth. Maltby Clark was born in East Palmyra, March 31, 1798. Like all young men of that day, he worked on the farm summers and attended the district school winters, teaching school himself several winters in his early manhood. On May 23, 1821, he married Maria M. Mason, who died, however, within a year after. He married again, May 12, 1825, Jerusha Jagger. In early life he was elected school inspector, and subsequently assessor and justice of the peace. From 1837 he held the



MALTBY CLARK.

office of county coroner six years, and in 1847 was elected county superintendent of the poor, holding the office two terms, and re-elected in 1855, besides being frequently a candidate for other offices, supervisor, member of assembly, etc. For over forty years he was a prominent member and supporter of the Presbyterian church, and most of the time clerk of the society. He died at his home, near East Palmyra, June 4, 1875, followed by his wife, October 14, 1876. He reared a family of seven children, Henry M., Mrs. H. J. Foster, Lucius H., Oliver M., and Mary E. Clark, of East Palmyra, and Mrs. Amos C. Sandford and Mrs. Lucius H. Foster, of Palmyra. Mr. Clark was a man of more than ordinary prominence in his town, and, while his high character and integrity called forth the confidence and respect of his neighbors, his energy and industry insured success in all his business affairs. In the later years of his life he was called upon more than others to settle estates, draft wills, contracts, deeds, mortgages, etc., for his impartiality and just judgment.

Hiram Foster, the eighth in descent from Christopher and Frances Foster, who joined the Plymouth colony in 1635, and removed to Southampton, Long Island, about 1653, was born November 8, 1794, and is the oldest person born in the town. He was the second of eleven children of Joel Foster and Mehitabel Jessup, of Southampton and West Hampton, Long Island.

His father, together with his brother Abram and Elias Reeves, as agents of the Southampton company in 1790, explored the valley of the Ohio river, and returned to Long Island in the autumn by a southern route. In the summer of 1791 they purchased the five thousand five hundred acre tract known as the "Long Island purchase" and returned to Southampton. After building a boat in his boss' cooper-shop, and seeing it launched in Heady creek, ready to start for their new home, he mounted his Maryland pony, secured, in New York, a surveyor by the name of Wm. Ervins, settled his business at Lindletown, Steuben county, New York, where he had worked the previous season, and, guided by a pocket-compass, made his way through the wilderness to the new purchase in township No. 12, where he found the boat had already arrived. A letter from his mother, dated Tolland (as the town was then called), June 21, 1795, to her sister, Mary Jessup, of West Hampton, who was afterwards the mother of Maltby Clark, says, "We have a babe, born November 8, 1794, and we call his name Hiram." The toils and hardships of a new country made Hiram Foster a strong and healthy man, with a stature of over six feet.

In the revival of the summer of 1816, the first known in the valley, he, with scores of others, would daily leave the labors of the hay- and harvest-field at four o'clock P.M., and repair to the school-house and other places for prayer and praise.

In August of that year, at a meeting in a grove near H. D. Foster's, he united with a Presbyterian church then organizing at Palmyra village, in which his father was elected an elder, and he was chosen to the same office in 1823. In 1827 he was transferred to the mother church, then a very feeble society, where he still continues laboring faithfully in the service he chose more than sixty years ago.

On a Sabbath morning in December, 1816, while starting for church, his horses took fright, and the sleigh upsetting, he was seriously injured in one knee, but he stayed at the evening meeting notwithstanding, and afterwards walked to his home, a distance of three miles,



HIRAM FOSTER.

During the next two years he was compelled to use crutches, and in the mean time studied theology with Rev. Jesse Townsend, hoping, in case of permanent disability, that he might be able to preach. But, finally recovering from his lameness, he returned to his farm, and on the 29th of September, 1819, married Nancy, daughter of James Reeves, Esq., the nuptials being solemnized by the Rev. Jesse Townsend. With his bride he moved into the little log house which stood a few rods east of the present foot-bridge, on a small farm which he had bargained for before he was injured. The couple lived in this place for three years, Mr. Foster teaching the district school each winter.

He built as he could find time and means, and was not only a farmer, but the architect and constructor of his buildings. While teaching in the winter he used to rise at four o'clock, while yet the stars shone bright through the frosty air, and repair to the woods and haul two or three loads of logs to the saw-mill, a distance of half a mile, before school hours. He also manufactured his own tools, including the wooden plow with which he began cultivating his land among the stumps and stones, drawn by a yoke of three-year old steers, and a three year colt, ridden by a small boy, ahead of them. In the days when frame churches were a rarity in western New York, he helped to lay the foundations and made the door and window frames, and set the glass of some of the first. He and his brother Hervey afterwards made the sash for the Palmyra village church. Few men have lived to assist in building three substantial churches on the same ground.

He gave liberally of his time and means. When the foundation of the present church was laid in 1869, though seventy-five years of age, he was among the most industrious, working faithfully with the pick and

spade,—the first one at work in the morning and the last one to quit at night. He planned and laid out the timber for the sheds, assigning everything to its proper place.

For more than a generation he was superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and now, in the evening of his days, though afflicted with deafness, he is loth to give up his class. Ready in the Scriptures, earnest in supplication, strong in faith, his voice, for over sixty years, has been heard in the prayer-meeting; and many a time has he been found engaged in earnest prayer in the barn or in the field, when he thought no eye but that of God was upon him. Politically, he was never a partisan, but always voted conscientiously.

The deluded parson, son, and all the circle were ready to give up that it was all the work of the devil. Yet to such an extent did the captain believe in the power of the devil that he related, as a real occurrence, that a friend of his, while riding, was seized and taken up by the devil, carried through the air seven miles, and, after a terrible struggle and fright, was released and dropped in a barn-yard. The captain was sent for, who, with the aid of a physician, restored him. It is stated that many a time while the others were in the pit digging for their "gold" and "money-chests" the devil would appear to the sentry on the watch in the form of a bellowing bull, or by heavy sounds of groaning, or shrieks, which would put the whole party to flight.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement made in this town was by Caleb Melvin, a brother of Jonathan Melvin, Jr., who built the first house in Clyde. He settled about one mile south of Rose Valley village, on the direct road, in 1805. In the same year and probably at the same time his father, Jonathan Melvin, Sr., left Phelps, Ontario county, with an ox-team and sled, carrying an axe on his shoulder, with which he cut his road through Galen and Rose to where Wolcott village is located, at which place he settled and erected mills. He was celebrated for his eccentricities, as shown in painting his dwelling-house perfectly black from roof to basement, from which it became known far and wide as the black house. The trail he cut through the forest, and another diverging from it to the north, were followed by subsequent settlers, who took up farms along their lines, until they were finally cut out and improved into the permanent roads now traveled from Clyde to Rose Valley, and thence to Wolcott and Glasgow. In the same year Alpheus Harman and Lot Stewart purchased and settled in the town; the latter in the northeast, at what has since been called Stewart's Corners. Succeeding these were Joel Bishop and his three sons, Joel Jr., Seth, and Chauncey, who settled nearly two miles north on the Glasgow road, where Chauncey is still living, followed soon after by Oliver Whitmore adjoining him on the south, and Seth Whitmore and Simeon Van Auken in the same vicinity. Milburn Salisbury and James and Jeremiah Leland settled near Caleb Melvin, and Harvey, Asahel, and Hosea Gillett in other parts of the town. But few settlements were made prior to 1810 or 1811, after which they became more rapid. At that time two brothers, Thaddeus Jr. and Alpheus Collins, and two years later their father, Thaddeus Collins, Sr., moved with his family from Phelps, and purchased four hundred acres north of and including a portion of the village. Of his other three sons, Moses F., Stephen, and Chauncey B., the last named is now living in Clyde, to whom we are indebted for many historical facts.

In 1811, Captain John Sherman, with his three sons, Elias D., Charles B., and John Jr., came in from Galen, and settled at the valley, where he built and opened a tavern. He had originally settled up Mud creek. Near this time, or little before, Elijah Howe settled about two miles northwest of the village, which was probably the first settlement back from the main roads. In 1812 Aaron Shepard settled in the east part of the town, about two miles from the valley, and soon after Alfred Lee with his three brothers, Lyman, Joel, and John, a little west of the village. The first settlement made in the west part of the town was about 1815, when Robert Jeffers, with his two sons, William and John, and Nathan Jeffers, purchased about two miles west of the valley, towards Wayne Centre. It was long known as the Jeffers settlement. Jacob Clapper purchased in the same vicinity. The Crafts, Pomeroyes, and Bannisters were very early settlers, most of whom subsequently moved away. Palmer Lovejoy, with his three sons, Silas, William C., and Daniel, located in the northeast corner of the town, and founded what was long known as the Lovejoy settlement. Among the other prominent settlers who came in that and succeeding years were Paine Phillips, Benjamin Way and his two sons Samuel and Harley, Simeon I. Barrett, William Phillips, Dorman Munsell, Robert Andrews, Alverson Wade, John Bassett, John Wade, Samuel Southwick, Philander Mitchell, Jonathan Ellenwood and his two sons Chester and Lucius, Isaac Crydenwise, Joseph Seeley and his two sons George and Delos, Dr. Peter Valentine and his son Richard S., John Covey, John Closs and his four sons Harvey, George, Lorenzo, and Caleb H., James Colburn, Elizur Flint, Charles Thomas, from Pompey, New York, and his three sons Eron N., Nathan W., and Lorenzo C., Amos Covey, Orin Lackey, Solomon Mirrick and his four sons Ira, Hiram, George, and Thomas, William Watkins, Robert Mason and son Harvey, Solomon Allen, Dudley Wade, William Chadock and his three sons William Jr., Alonzo, and Winfred, Gideon Henderson, Edward and Peter Aldrich, John Barnes, David Smith, Mr. Burnham, Samuel Hunn, Charles Richards, Jacob Miller, Uriah Wade, Mr. Chatterson, and John Skidmore. Philander Mitchell was one of the most prominent men of the town. He was justice of the peace over thirty years, and, with Dorman Munsell, Elizur Flint, and Charles Richards, were the first four justices elected in 1827. The Lovejoys and Aldrichs are reported as large, stout men and good choppers, and Elias D. Sherman as remarkable for clearing up land. One Lincoln, who had a

hoarse voice, and owned a low, wet farm, claimed that he was often insulted by the bull-frogs. In passing through the swamp, they would cry out, in heavy voice, "Don't you want to buy here, Lincoln?" He could not stand it, and sold out and went up to Jerusalem (town). Simeon I. Barrett, Elizur Flint, Chauncey Bishop, Samuel Lyman, Holloway Drury and Silas Lovejoy are still living, the six oldest men of the town. The first house was erected by Caleb Melvin, in 1805. He also built the first frame in 1810 or 1811, near the same place. He cleared the first land, and, with Harman and Stewart, raised the first grain. Orchards were not planted for some years. Thaddeus Collins probably set out as early as any one, in 1813, at the valley. The first recorded birth was a child of Milburn Salisbury, in 1812, and the first death a child of Harvey Gillett, the same year. The first marriage was the union of Hosea Gillett and Hannah Burnham, which occurred in January, 1813. The first blacksmith was Aaron Shepard, who erected a shop near the east town line, in 1812. The first physician was a Dr. Delano, who settled near Mr. Bishop's about 1813 or 1814, but, not being successful, departed within the year. The first established physician was Dr. Peter Valentine, who began practice in 1819. Drs. Henry Van Ostrand and Beden practiced later; also Dr. Richard S. Valentine, until he died, in 1856. Sally Bishop taught the first regular school in 1813, in an old vacant log house, about fifteen feet square, one and a half miles north of the village. She was succeeded by Maria Veeley, from Butler. David Smith, a Baptist elder, next taught in the same building, and one winter in a building one mile north of the village. He also taught in a school-house which stood on the site of the upper tavern in the village. Other prominent teachers who followed were Abigail Bunce, Catherine Robinson, William H. Lyon, Gibson S. Center, John S. Roe, George W. Ellenwood, George Seelye, George Paddock, Jackson Valentine, Wallace St. John, and John and Isaac Robinson. Select schools have been taught for about forty years.

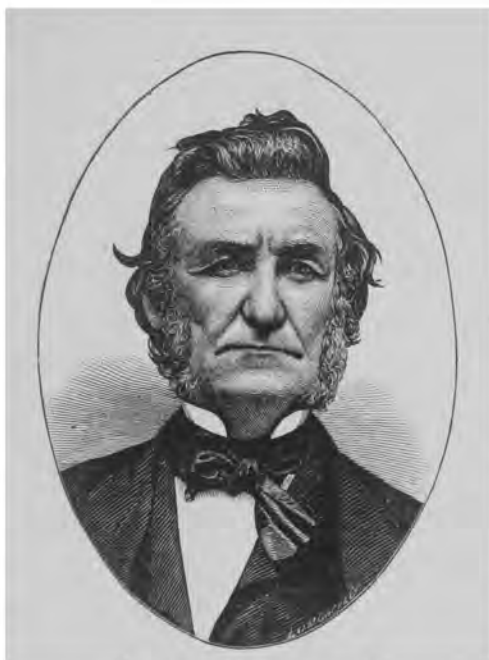
In 1812 Seth Whitmore and Simeon Van Auken erected the first grist-mill, in the north part of the town, at Glenmark Falls, on Thomas creek, and the year after built a saw-mill adjoining. These falls are twenty-five feet in height, which gives a head of water thirty feet high. These mills were afterwards rebuilt by Ira and Hiram Mirrick, and have been owned by J. Brown, William Chadock, and Henry Garlick. The first saw-mill, however, was erected in 1811, by Elijah Howe, on the same stream, more than a mile above. Samuel Hunn subsequently erected a saw-mill below Howe's, and Alfred Lee a fourth, near the village. Other saw-mills were erected soon after by Simeon I. Barrett, Uriah Wade, and Hunn & Chatterson. All these mills were located on Thomas creek. Several of them were demolished in constructing the old Sodus bay canal, which for a distance of nearly three miles widened the creek to thirty feet, and increased its depth ten to twelve feet. It is worthy of remark that, in excavating the canal, drift-wood and bones of large animals were found imbedded ten feet below the surface.

The first steam saw-mill was erected by Willis G. Wade in 1848, and sold to Eron N. Thomas. It was burned in 1873, but, with a foundation rebuilt, is now in operation. It is located in the village. The second steam saw-mill was built in the west part of the town by Isaac Woodruff; but in 1859 it burst its boiler and blew up, killing a sawyer, named Grinnell, and wounding Wm. Andrews by the loss of a limb. The building was demolished and pieces of the boiler thrown fifty rods. The third steam saw-mill was erected by Conrad Young, and subsequently sold to Wm. Barnes. It was located at Wayne's centre. The first steam grist-mill was erected by Wm. A. Mix in 1866, and the second, early in 1873, by Chadock & Garlick. The latter is located in Rose Valley, and now owned and run by Fredendall & Foster. Simeon Van Auken erected clothing-works in 1821 on Thomas creek. He was succeeded by John Van Auken, who put in carding machines. They were purchased by Horace Converse, who kept up the works until about 1850, when they were discontinued. No distilleries were ever erected in this town except a small private concern by Charles Richards, in the valley, about 1818, which was run about one year and died out. About 1826 the first and only tannery was erected by Charles Thomas and William Watkins. The building is still standing, and owned by Robert N. Jeffers as a store-house. About three miles northeast of Rose Valley, and on the direct road to Wolcott, Lot Stewart erected the first and only tavern outside the village, a very few years subsequent to Captain Sherman's log tavern, which was kept as a public-house many years. The grave-yard in the same vicinity was the first permanently established burying-ground, although in the north part of the village, and directly opposite the old residence of Thaddeus Collins, Esq., many of the early dead were previously buried. On account of its proximity to the village centre this place was afterwards vacated to other purposes, and those buried therein taken up and removed to new grounds one mile farther north. In 1826 Rose was divided into nine school districts, with a combined school population of three hundred and eighty-eight. It is now divided into twelve districts, with as many good school-houses, and an attendance requiring the supervision of thirteen efficient teachers. The present population of the town is about two thousand two hundred and fifty.

Dr. J. J. DICKSON.

Dr. J. J. Dickson was born May 25, 1807. He was a regular graduate of a medical college, and practiced his profession for forty-five years in the town of Rose. He held the office of justice of the peace for twenty years, and was elected to the legislature in 1845. In his later years he accepted and adopted the religious principles and teachings of the Spiritualists, in which faith he continued until his death. He was an honored member of the Masonic fraternity of the Royal Arch Degree, and a charter member of Rose Lodge, 590, F. and A. M.

Dr. Dickson married for his first wife Mrs. Sophia L. Crydenwise, a widow, who had one son, Isaac Crydenwise, who afterwards had his name changed to Isaac Dickson by legal enactment, since dead. This marriage occurred in the town of Rose, Wayne County, New York, in 1832. His wife's maiden name was Sophia Letitia Thomas, daughter of Charles and Polly Thomas, deceased, and sister to Hon. E. N.



JOHN J. DICKSON, M.D.

Thomas. She died April 7, 1848, leaving two children, E. L. and Isaac Dickson. Mrs. D. was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her funeral was conducted by the Masonic fraternity.

Dr. Dickson married for his second wife Mrs. Jane Bell, a widow, by whom he had two children. Dr. Dickson was in the habit of calling the little ones in town his children; and it was his delight to run after them with his cane and scare them, when they would scamper away, crying out, "Run! here comes Doc. Dick!" The doctor had a fine stepping horse, called "Old Pete," which he drove before a sulky for twenty-four years. He settled in Rose about the year 1829, and died, after a long and useful life, February 15, 1874, at the age of sixty-seven years, leaving three children, E. L. and V. Cora Dickson, and an adopted daughter, Martha Rose Dickson (now Mrs. Soules), and a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his loss. His funeral was conducted by his brethren of the Masonic fraternity.



OLD HOMESTEAD OF JOHN J. DICKSON, ROSE VALLEY, NEW YORK.

ROSE VALLEY

is a small village, and the most important place in the town. It is located on the direct Clyde and Wolcott road, at its junction with the old Glasgow road near the centre, and has a population of about five hundred. It contains four churches, eight or nine stores, two hotels, two carriage- and wagon-shops, two steam-mills, and was the first post-office established in town. Peter Valentine, M.D., was the first postmaster, appointed in 1827. The post-office was then called Valentine's. It was shortly after changed to Albion post-office, then to Rose Valley post-office, and in 1834 to Rose post-office. Charles Thomas was the second postmaster, appointed June 17, 1829, and kept the office in his tavern, about twenty rods south of the lower tavern. He was succeeded as postmaster by Nathan W. Thomas, and in 1832 by Eron N. Thomas. The mail was then carried three times a week from Clyde, through Rose, to Huron. Timothy Smith, now living in Clyde, carried the first mail. A daily stage, with the mail, now passes through from Clyde to Wolcott. The village is very pleasantly located, and surrounded with a very rich and productive country. Thomas creek flows through it and the valley, inclining to Great Sodus bay. The village was first settled in 1811, by Captain John Sherman (a bateau captain on the Clyde) and the two Collins brothers, from Phelps. The latter settled near the junction of the two roads, on land purchased two years later by their father, Thaddeus Collins, Sr., and Captain Sherman opposite the lower hotel, where in 1815 he erected a double log house and opened one end as a tavern, retaining the other as a dwelling for his family. This was the first tavern in the town of Rose. He subsequently sold it to Chas. Woodward, from whom it passed to Jacob Miller, who erected a frame building south of the lower hotel, which he opened as a tavern. About 1825, Chas. Thomas purchased it, and kept it several years. From him it passed respectively to N. W. Thomas, John J. Dickson, Ira Mirrick and others. The present lower tavern was built by Lorenzo C. Thomas, and the upper tavern, now Pimm's hotel, was built by Ira Mirrick. The first blacksmith in the place, and the second in the town, was John Barrett, who erected a shop about 1813 on the present site of William Vanderaef's residence. The first school-house was a log building, which stood on the site of Pimm's hotel, and its first school was taught by David Smith. Robert Andrews kept the first shoe-shop, which, report says, "was a good place to drop in and joke." No store was opened here until about 1831. At that time John Barber, Jr., put up a small building and commenced the first mercantile business, which he conducted one year only, and then removed to Clyde, where he continued trade. He was succeeded in Rose Valley by his former clerk, Eron N. Thomas, who continued the business successfully until the year 1859, when, being largely engaged in buying and selling real-estate, farming, manufacturing, building, etc., the selling of goods was abandoned. P. Valentine and C. B. Collins, I. & H. Mirrick, and Charles S. Wright have conducted business here. Dr. P. Valentine settled and commenced the practice of medicine here in 1819. He was the first physician, also the first supervisor of the town. Among other prominent early physicians were Dr. John J. Dickson, who afterwards opened the first drug-store in Clyde, Henry Van Ostrand, and A. F. Sheldon, army surgeons, Geo. D. Wheeden, Jas. M. Horn, Lewis Koon, and Richard S. Valentine. Jackson Valentine, son of the first doctor, a prominent citizen, who has been fourteen times elected supervisor, is now conducting a mercantile business opposite the north hotel. The carriage- and wagon-shop now owned by Wm. H. Thomas and M. T. Collier was first established by Collins & Lackey, many years ago. They subsequently sold it to Wm. H. Thomas, by whom it was successfully conducted until 1861, when it came into possession of the present firm. The second carriage-manufactory was established at a much later date, and is now doing a successful business.

THE ROSE BRASS BAND

was first organized at Rose Valley in 1857, with twelve pieces. Z. Deuler, of Lyons, was first leader and instructor. He was succeeded by E. B. Wells, followed by D. B. Harmon, third leader, and the last before the war. It then went into the service and did duty as a band. After the close of the war it remained disbanded until 1868, when it was reorganized with the same number of pieces and membership, and with Ira T. Soule as leader. Mr. Soule was superseded in 1870 by Andrew J. Dugan as leader, who at present has charge. The present secretary is S. W. Soule, and the present treasurer Wm. F. Hickok. The band is an excellent one, and justly esteemed inferior to none in the county.

MASONIC.

In the summer of 1865 the resident members of the order of Freemasons met in a brick building, now used as a wagon-shop by Brownell Wilbur, in the village of Rose Valley, to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a lodge at that place. As a result, a petition for a warrant was sent up, signed by the fol-

lowing persons, who became the charter-members of the new lodge, viz.: James M. Horne, M. T. Collier, Lucius H. Dudley, John J. Dickson, George Cetchpoll, Seymour Covell, Eugene Hickok, Seymour Woodard, James Covell, Samuel Gardner, and P. J. Thomas. They met and worked under dispensation about one year, when the warrant was issued, bearing date June 22, 1866, calling into life

Rose Lodge, No. 590.—It was received at a meeting held in a room over J. & G. Collier's store, when the following officers were installed, viz.: James M. Horne, W. M.; M. T. Collier, S. W.; Lucius H. Dudley, J. W.; M. C. Klink, Secretary; Samuel Gardner, Treasurer; P. J. Thomas, S. D.; Charles Covell, J. D.; F. W. Gage, Tyler; Hiram Waterbury, S. M. C.; and E. L. Dickson, J. M. C. The present officers, serving in the year 1876, are M. T. Collier, W. M.; George Cetchpoll, S. W.; A. W. Fowler, J. W.; E. Hickok, Secretary; D. D. Flint, Treasurer; V. Ellenwood, S. D.; Charles Waldron, J. D.; Joel Lee, S. M. C.; Alfred La Faver, J. M. C.; and George Ellenwood, Tyler. The present trustees are P. J. Thomas, Seymour Covell, and Joel Lee. The lodge has pleasant rooms, especially fitted up for its meetings, and is in a very flourishing condition, with a membership now numbering eighty-three.

WAYNE CENTRE,

so called on account of its proximity to the centre of Wayne County, being but a short distance east, was the second post-office established in the town, about 1858 or '59, with Joel H. Putnam, postmaster. It is a small hamlet in the extreme western part of the town, and has remained unchanged about forty years. It is on no regular mail route.

NORTH ROSE,

the third post-office, was established about 1860, at Lamb's Corners, with David Lyman postmaster. It is now a station and post-office on the Lake Ontario branch of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, about two and one-half miles north of Rose Valley. Since 1873 its mail has been brought by railroad, the completion of which gave it new impetus, and awakened evidences of future growth. Already preparations are made for permanent business in shipping. Nearly all the intermediate country between it and the lake on the north, and the town of Rose on the south, must seek it as an outlet for their produce, which will certainly make it a place of importance. The Glenmark mills are but a short distance away, and the surrounding country, with its approaches, excellent. Four citizens of Rose have represented this assembly district in the State legislature, viz.: Dr. John J. Dickson, 1845; Willis G. Wade, 1854; Eron N. Thomas, 1862; and Jackson Valentine, 1876. David Smith did the first surveying, in laying out new roads, though the professional surveyor was Lorin Doolittle, of Butler. The Glasgow road was for many years impassable to loaded teams, until its improvement was effected by Andrew McNab, at the time of his efforts to build up a business point at Port Glasgow.

Rose Grange, No. 148, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized at Rose Valley, where it holds its regular meetings. At its last annual election, held December 26, 1876, the following officers were elected, viz.: W. M., E. Hickok; O., E. D. Wade; L., W. M. Osburn; Secretary, F. H. Valentine; Treasurer, D. B. Flint; Chaplain, W. F. Hickok; Steward, J. Wickmire; Assistant Steward, Oscar Weed; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. A. E. Hickok; Ceres, Miss Mattie Sheffield; Pomona, Mrs. Nelson Lane; and Flora, Mrs. Oscar Weed. It is the only grange in town, and has a large membership and attendance.

The first town meeting of Rose was held on the first Tuesday in April, 1826, at the house of Charles Thomas, in Rose Valley, with Erasmus Fuller, Esq., presiding. The following officers were elected to perfect the organization of the new town, viz.: Supervisor, Peter Valentine; Town Clerk, David Smith; Assessors, James Colburn, Jeremiah Leland, and Dorman Munsell; Collector, Thaddeus Collins, Jr.; Overseers of Poor, John Skidmore and Aaron Shepard; Commissioners of Highways, Elizur Flint, Robert Jeffers, and William Lovejoy; Commissioners of Common Schools, Jacob Miller, James Colburn, and Milburn Salisbury; Inspectors of Common Schools, Alpheus Collins, Peter Valentine, and David Smith; Constables, Thaddeus Collins, Jr., and Lewis Leland; and twenty-two overseers of highways. The names of the subsequent supervisors, who have been elected from the date of the organization to the present, and the years in which they served, are as follows: Peter Valentine, 1826 to 1829, both inclusive; Philander Mitchell, 1830 to 1832; Dorman Munsell, 1833; Thaddeus Collins, Sr., 1834; Ira Mirrick, 1835; Peter Valentine, 1836 to 1839; Dorman Munsell, 1840 to 1841; Peter Valentine, 1842; Eron N. Thomas, 1843; Philander Mitchell, 1844 to 1845; Elizur Flint, 1846; Hiram Mirrick, 1847; Philander Mitchell, 1848 to 1850; Eron N. Thomas, 1851; Solomon Allen, 1852; Eron N. Thomas, 1853; Thaddeus Collins, Jr., 1854; Jackson Valentine, 1855; Philander Mitchell, 1856;

Harvey Closs, 1857 to 1858; Jackson Valentine, 1859 to 1869; James M. Horne, 1870 to 1871; Charles S. Wright, 1872 to 1873; and Jackson Valentine, 1874 to 1875. The town officers last elected in April, 1876, and now in office, are as follows, viz.: Supervisor, Joel S. Sheffield; Town Clerk, Valorus Ellinwood; Collector, Joseph S. Wade; Justices of the Peace, Romain C. Barber, George W. Ellinwood, William Osburn, and Romain H. Cole; Assessors, John M. Vandercook, Harvey Closs, and Oliver Bush; Town Auditors, Lucian H. Osgood, Lorenzo N. Snow, and Mark T. Collier; Commissioners of Highways, Sydney J. Happing, James Osburn, and Thomas J. Bradburn; Overseers of the Poor, William H. Thomas and Frederic Ream; Commissioners of Excise, Charles B. Sherman, Ephraim B. Wilson, and John L. Finch; Constables, Joseph S. Wade, Henry P. Howard, George Jeffers, John H. Barnes, and Luman Briggs; Game Constable, D. C. Alexander; and Inspectors of Elections, Edson M. Ellinwood, S. W. Gage, and Franklin H. Closs. Three ministers preached occasionally in the school-houses, and whenever a few could be called together, before any church organization was effected. The first was David Smith, a Baptist elder, school-teacher, and at times a surveyor; and later Rev. A. M. Buttrick, who became the first pastor of the Presbyterian church of Huron, and Rev. Wm. Clark, also a Presbyterian. In the early settlement of the town a vast amount of valuable wood was wantonly destroyed,—whiteoak, hickory, maple, hemlock, white and black ash, etc., and elm and cedar on the lowlands. In 1827, a survey for a canal, connecting Sodus bay with the Erie canal, was made through the town, in competition with Oswego; but, through the power of larger wealth, it was located at the latter place. Besides the ordinary cereal crops of late years, hop-raising has been successfully prosecuted with large returns; and great attention has been paid to raising fine horses, cattle, and fine-wool sheep, which has become a leading feature. Apples also are extensively grown, with the area of orchards yearly increased.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF ROSE

was organized at Rose Valley, January 3, 1820, as the Baptist church of Wolcott, Rose then being a portion of that town. In 1826, after the organization of the new town of Rose, it was changed to its present designation. The officers and members of the council convened for its formation cannot be ascertained from its incomplete records. Fourteen constituent members accepted the hand of fellowship and signed the covenant, viz.: Chauncey Bishop, Joel Bishop, Phebe Bishop, Hosea Gillett, Hannah Gillett, Peter Lamb, S. Lamb, Clara Burns, John Skidmore, S. Skidmore, S. Leland, R. Bishop, M. Bishop, and A. Tickner. The first pastor installed was Rev. William Brown, and the first deacons William Briggs and George Seelye. Services were conducted generally in the school-houses in the village and north, until the construction of the present house of worship, in 1835. It is a small wooden structure, located in the north part of the village, and built at a cost of about three thousand dollars. Prominent among the ministers who have occupied the pulpit at different times are elders Miner, De Golyer, Bucklew, Graham, Wilkins, St. John, Ferguson, Holaday, Dudley, Butler, and Maynard. The present pastor is Rev. T. F. Smith, installed June 1, 1876, and the present deacons George Seelye, L. Wilson, J. Chadock, and B. Young. The church has been blessed with several powerful revivals, which have added materially to the prosperity and strength of the society, through which, and by letter since its organization, not far from seven hundred persons have become its members. It now has a membership of one hundred and thirty-five. Since its organization a Sabbath-school has been connected with it, which is now one of the most interesting and spirited in the county. The present indefatigable pastor secures the co-operation of his parishioners, which induces an unusual and commendable zeal in both teachers and pupils, which now number twelve of the former and about one hundred and thirty of the latter. J. S. Sheffield is superintendent, and William Kellogg assistant. Prominent among the supporters of the church have been George and Delos Seelye, Artemus Osgood, Jonathan Briggs, Brownell Wilbur, James Kendrick, Joel Sheffield, and Dudley Wade. The present edifice being old and small, the construction of a new one, more commodious and in keeping with the present growth and condition of the society, is in contemplation, and will no doubt soon be carried into execution.

THE NEVERSWEATS.

Many years ago there sprang into existence (though no one knows how) in the Jeffers settlement, a religious band or company who called themselves "The Neversweats." They pretended to believe in the Bible, and accepted it as a guide, but discarded all church organization. They worshiped in the Spink school-house, and talked in unknown tongues. Quite a degree of interest and excitement was evoked in the neighborhood over their claims and pretensions, and not a little curiosity in the adjacent towns, and for a time they had full meetings and made a number of conversions. But without creed, ceremonies, or organiza-

tion their life was evanescent, and they disappeared and dropped away as quietly as they had sprung into notice. For several years nothing has remained of them except the bare fact of once having an existence. Even the "mystic circle" of the deluded "money-diggers" had a greater tenacity of life.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ROSE

was organized in 1825 at Rose Valley, with six members, viz.: Charles Thomas, Polly Thomas, Alfred Lee, William Watkins, Abigail Bunce, and Zenira Bishop. The church services were held in school-houses, and sometimes in private houses, until the erection of the first church edifice in 1833. It was a substantial stone structure, used for worship until it was destroyed by fire in 1858. A new site was then purchased a short distance east of Main street in Rose Valley, and another building erected, which was completed in 1860. It is built of wood, with a seating capacity of about four hundred, and at a cost of eight thousand dollars. During the interval between the burning of the old and the building of the new structure the services of the church and Sabbath-school were held in the school-house. The first officers of the society are not now known, but those at the time of the construction of the last building were as follows, viz.: Board of Trustees, Ovid Blinn, John M. Vandercook, James Armstrong, S. B. Huffman, William Osborn, William Haney, G. L. Munsell, and William H. Vandercook; Class-leaders, Joel N. Lee, S. B. Huffman, L. B. Roe, William Haney, Samuel Hunn, G. L. Munsell, and Philander Mitchell; District Steward, S. B. Huffman; Exhorters, John B. Roe, and William Haney; Recording Steward, Eron N. Thomas; and Local Deacon, George Bowles. The name of the first minister was Rev. Anson Fuller, who was succeeded respectively by Revs. Mattison Baker, Charles Northrop, William Johnson, William McKoon, Benjamin Rider, Lewis Bell, Burroughs Holmes, Joseph Cross, Joseph Byron, John Thomas, Joseph Kilpatrick, Moses Lyon, Rowland Soule, L. M. Park, John W. Coope, William Peck, Josiah Arnold, Justin Alden, Hiram Nichols, William Jones in 1853, Cyrus Phillips, 1854, H. Kinsley, 1855-56, O. C. Lathrop, 1857-58, when the first church building was burned, and George H. Salisbury, 1859-60, to the completion of the second. The first pastor of the new church was Rev. L. B. Wells, 1861, succeeded by Revs. H. Skeel, 1862-63, Charles Baldwin, 1864-65, S. B. Crosier, 1866, R. Houghton, 1867-68, P. H. Wiles, 1869-71, William H. Curtis and Philip Martin, 1872, C. L. Edson, 1873, John H. Day, 1874-75, and Rev. D. D. Davis, the present incumbent, 1876. The present officers of the church are as follows, viz.: Board of Trustees, William Osborn, Oliver Bush, H. Perkins, Peter Harman, James Armstrong, and C. S. Wright; Stewards, Ovid Blinn, William H. Vandercook, Stephen B. Kellogg, Oscar Weed, William Osborn, P. Mitchell, William Desmond, J. B. Roe, and John Crisler; Class-leaders, Joel N. Lee, William J. Harman, Milo Lyman, Ebenezer Toles, John B. Roe, and Charles Relya; and Church Clerk, Oscar Weed. The present membership of the church is one hundred and forty-five. A Sabbath-school has been connected with the church nearly from its organization, which now includes one hundred and twenty pupils, with Oliver Burk superintendent, Mrs. C. Baldwin assistant superintendent, Stephen Soule secretary, Miss Lillie Gage organist, and about eighteen teachers. The Bible-class is under the supervision of the pastor, Rev. D. D. Davis. A small but carefully-selected library has been purchased for the use of the school, which, with Sabbath-school papers, supply all necessary reading. The library contains one hundred volumes, in charge of John Smart, librarian. Both the church and school are very prosperous.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ROSE

was organized in the school-house in Rose Valley February 17, 1825, by Rev. Francis Pomeroy, of Lyons, and Rev. Benjamin Stanton, of the Presbyterian church of Geneva, with eight constituent members, viz.: John Wade, Eunice Wade, Aaron Shepard, Polly Shepard, Simeon Van Auken, Lydia Van Auken, Rufus Wells, and Moses Hickok. The first pastor installed was Rev. Jabez Spicer, and the first officers appointed were: Elders, John Wade and Moses Hickok; and Deacon, Aaron Shepard. The services of the church continued to be held at the place of organization until the completion of the first house of worship, which was commenced in 1832 and dedicated in 1833. After about thirty years' occupancy by the society, this building was sold to the town for the village school-house about the year 1862, which it still remains, and measures taken for the construction of a more commodious building, in keeping with the growth and increase of the society. A new site was purchased on the west side of Main street, near the north hotel, and in 1864-65 the present structure was erected. It is forty by sixty feet in size, built of red brick, at a cost of nearly eight thousand dollars, and was consecrated to divine worship the latter year. Services were held each Sabbath in the old structure after its sale, until the opening of the new building. The minister in charge at present is Rev. J. A. Phelps, and the

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present officers are: Elders, Harvey Closs, Elizur Flint, and James Osburn; and Deacons, L. N. Snow and William Garlick. The present membership is seventy. The Sabbath-school sprang into existence about the same time as the church, and has continued prosperously ever since. It now comprises about one hundred teachers and pupils, of which L. N. Snow is superintendent, Louis Town secretary, and Frank Closs historian. The history of the church during the fifty years of its life has been one of quiet but continual growth, and it is now in a fair state of temporal and spiritual prosperity.

THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF ROSE

was organized about the year 1860, in the school-house at Rose Valley, by the union of a few persons who, on account of a conflict of religious views, had withdrawn from the Methodist Episcopal church of that place. The erection of a house of worship was soon after commenced, which they now occupy. It is a small but comfortable building, made of wood, about thirty by fifty feet in size, and located a little east of Main street, at the north hotel, in the village. The first pastor of the church was Rev. W. Cooley. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Olney, who in turn was superseded respectively by Revs. D. Demphrey, M. N. Downing, J. B. Freeland, W. Southworth, J. Whiffin, and the present incumbent, Rev. O. M. Owen. The first officers and original members are not ascertained. F. J. Collins, Philo Miner, Mr. Thomas, and William Finch constitute the present board of trustees of the society, and the present church officers are—Stewards, William Finch and Philo Miner; and Class-leader, F. J. Collins. The society now numbers thirty-one members, and is in a healthy and prosperous condition. A Sabbath-school, comprising the children of the families of this society, is supported in connection with the other services of the church.

SOLDIERS' RECORD FOR ROSE.

Alexander, Charles H., Pennsylvania Cavalry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Austin, Charles H., 3d Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; died November 2, 1864.
Austin, Edmund, 11th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Wilderness May, 1864.
Andrews, Rowland, 27th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; killed July, 1862.
Augh, George W., 90th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; died September 25, 1862.
Angie, Lathrop, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
Brewster, D., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Blood, Newton S., 3d Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Barless, Romain C., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Briggs, B., 3d Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Bishop, Chauncey E., 3d Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Benjamin, James E., 11th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1865.
Barnes, Abram T., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
Boylun, Martin H., 10th Cavalry. Enlisted July, 1862; promoted major; discharged 1865.
Brunny, James, 3d Artillery. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
Brunny, John, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1864.
Birdsell, William A., 11th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1864; discharged 1865.
Bovee, William H., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
Bovee, Heman, 105th Infantry. Enlisted December, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Bovee, Ed. H., 11th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Bovee, George E., 98th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Bowles, J. J., 67th Infantry. Enlisted June, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Bowles, James, 9th Heavy Art. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted lieutenant; discharged 1865.
Burns, James W., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Burns, George E., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
Bennett, George, 11th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1864.
Blackman, Wallace. Enlisted September, 1861.
Bradburn, Peter W., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; died February 6, 1865.
Brewster, Isaac O., 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Winchester Sept., 1864.
Browle, Frederick J., 11th Infantry. Enlisted February, 1864; died June 17, 1864.
Collins, Leonard, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted October, 1864; discharged 1865.
Crandall, John. Enlisted April, 1865; discharged.
Chatterton, William C., 27th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged 1865.
Correll, Nicholas, 12th Ill. Enlisted August, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Caddock, J., 67th Inf. Enlisted June, 1861; discharged 1865.
Covey, William, 21st Cavalry. Enlisted July, 1863; detached service, 23 months.
Dudley, Lucius H., 9th Heavy Art. Enlisted Sept., 1862; promoted corporal; discharged 1865.
Durham, Andrew H., 9th Heavy Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; promoted corp.; discharged 1865.
Duddy, William N., 67th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged.
Dickson, Ensign, 26th Battery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
Dorimus, Abram, 11th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864.
Dunn, Hiram, 98th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1861; discharged for disability 1863.
Dickinson, Jay R., 3d Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Desmond, William H., 11th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; promoted corporal; discharged 1865.
Dunbar, Levi, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; re-enlisted.
Down, Napoleon D., 10th Cav. Enlisted October, 1861; re-enlisted.
Delauster, Stephen J., 25th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1863; died April 29, 1864.
Dixon, Abel, Jr., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
Elliswood, George E., 3d Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Feeck, William J., 11th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
Fink, Christian.
Foemine, William H., 67th Infantry. Enlisted June, 1861; discharged June, 1864.
Fox, Philip, 98th Infantry. Enlisted February, 1862; discharged for disability 1864.
Finch, Benjamin, 11th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged for disability 1864.
Fuller, David, 11th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; killed at Wilderness May, 1864.
Garrett, Richard, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Gillett, Charles, 90th Infantry. Enlisted 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Gillett, Charles, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1861; discharged 1862.
Howes, Orin, 44th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1861; discharged 1862.
Harmon, Daniel P., 9th Heavy Art. En'd Aug., 1862; second lieut.; prom. to capt.; disch. 1864.
Hills, Peter, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged July, 1863.

Holbrook, J. H., 11th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1844; discharged 1865.
Hand, Nathan, 11th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Hickok, William F., musician, 9th Heavy Art. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
Hurter, Burkhardt, 90th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; promoted; discharged 1865.
Horne, William, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted; discharged 1865.
Horne, Charles V., 188th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1864; discharged 1865.
Howard, Henry P., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Harst, Charles R., 3d Artillery. Enlisted April, 1861; re-enlisted 1865.
Hudson, Enos, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Hurd, William H., 11th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged.
Hurd, Norman R., 11th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Hurd, George L., 3d Artillery. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
Howard, John, 11th Inf. En'd Sept., 1863; died March 4, 1864, on road to Libby prison.
Johnson, David, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Knapland, Rufus H., 98th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Knox, Charles E., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Lee, Charles A., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; detached service.
Lampson, Thomas, 2d lieut., 11th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; dis. Dec., 1862, from disability.
Lambert, Thomas, Jr., 98th Infantry. Enlisted Nov., 1862; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Lethbridge, Jeremy, 90th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Lerock, James, 10th Cavalry. Enlisted October, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Lerock, Charles, 10th Cavalry. Enlisted October, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Lerock, Leonard, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted February, 1863; discharged 1865.
Legg, Austin A., 11th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died October 7, 1862.
Lake, Wellington, 11th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Wilderness.
Milon, George, 98th Infantry. Enlisted 1861; promoted; discharged 1865.
Milon, Christopher, 75th Infantry. Enlisted 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Marsh, Uriah, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
Marsh, Henry, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
Marriott, Daniel, 11th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
Morey, Horace M., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
McWhart, James, 3d Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
McWhart, Theo., 11th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1864.
Miner, Philo, 11th Infantry. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
Miller, Cornelius, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
Murphy, Cornelius W., 27th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged May, 1863.
McCoy, William, 11th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; died August 29, 1863.
McGinnis, Daniel, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; died July 31, 1863.
Morey, Geon, 27th Infantry; died April, 1862.
Morey, Edmund W., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1863; died June 3, 1864.
Miller, Pease, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted 1864; died.
Oaks, Charles G., Jr., 5th Wisconsin. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Purchase, Lewis, 3d Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Pitcher, George A., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
Patterson, George, 10th Cavalry. Enlisted October, 1861; promoted; re-enlisted; dia. 1865.
Paine, Peter, 11th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
Peckins, Harvey, 61st Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
Phillips, George, 10th Cavalry. Enlisted October, 1861; promoted corporal; dia. Oct., 1864.
Procius, Franklin M., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; died Dec. 9, 1864.
Phillips, James H., 2d Michigan. Enlisted May, 1861; died June 5, 1862.
Perkins, Charles, 90th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; died June 15, 1862, at Key West.
Perkins, John L., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died in prison, Aug. 18, 1864.
Perkins, Charles, 11th Infantry. Enlisted January, 1864; died July 13, 1864.
Phillips, Stephen, 10th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; died December 14, 1864.
Richardson, John, 3d Artillery. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
Ready, Samuel.
Ready, Alexander, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged.
Ridgway, Sylvanus, 11th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Reed, John, 95th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; killed at Bull Run.
Rinehart, Andrew, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted Aug., 1862; killed at Winchester, Sept., 1864.
Soule, Ira, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
Soule, Ira T., drummer, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
Sherman, Robert, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1863; discharged 1865.
Snyder, Harvey H., 10th Cavalry. Enlisted October, 1861; re-enlisted; promoted; dia. 1865.
Smith, Leonard A., 7th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Smith, Snyder L., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted Aug., 1862; pro. orderly sergeant; dia. 1865.
Seelye, Alfred, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Seelye, James J., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Stewart, William H., 3d Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Shannon, Theo., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
Shannon, Samuel, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Shaw, John P., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted; discharged 1864.
Southard, David W., 11th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Sagar, Benjamin, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Sagar, Ashor W., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Streeter, Josiah, 11th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Sherman, Charles, 27th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; pro. 2d lieut.; discharged May, 1863.
Sherman, John E., 11th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Wilderness.
Sherman, Ezra A., 11th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died in prison, March, 1864.
Tripp, Morton, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; pro. 2d lieut.; dia. 1865.
Tindall, Philip, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Thomas, F. C., 3d Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Toles, E. W., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Tripp, Samuel W., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; pro. lieut.; dia. 1864.
Thompson, Samuel, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; pro. corporal; discharged 1865.
Uriek, Charles, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Vanderburg, Adam, 2d lieut., 10th Cavalry. Enlisted Oct., 1861; pro. major; dia. 1865.
Vanderburg, John W., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1864.
Van Antwerp, John, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; died April 17, 1865.
Van Valkenburgh, Abraham, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died August 22, 1863.
Westcott, Daniel C., 11th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1865.
Wait, Stephen N., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged 1865.
Walmesley, Albert, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
Walmesley, Henry, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
Weeks, Dewitt M., 2d Mounted Rifles. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
Wager, Stephen, 90th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Woodruff, Isaac, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
West, Alonzo, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1865.
Wooley, Charles M., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Worden, John V., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
Winchel, Calvin, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Wager, William, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Woodard, Seymour, 2d Lieutenant, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged 1864.
Weaver, Spencer, 27th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Way, David, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; died June 18, 1864.
Youngs, Edward, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted; discharged 1865.

SAVANNAH.

THIS town* was set off from Galen, November 24, 1824, and its organization perfected, by the election of officers, the April following. It is situated in the southeast corner of Wayne County, and constitutes the east part of lot 27, in the "Military tract." It was surveyed, in common with the whole tract, in lots of six hundred acres each, and covers, within its limits, an area of twenty-one thousand nine hundred and eight acres. Its surface, in the north and central part of the southern half, is uneven, being broken by ridges of drift-sand, some of which are high and steep. These ridges slope gradually on the south, but generally have an abrupt descent on the north. They invariably extend north and south. An immense open marsh exists in the southwest part of the town, extending over about one thousand nine hundred acres. It produces a coarse grass, which grows thick and heavy, and which was quite successfully used for the manufacture of printing-paper, in 1867, by the two paper-mills then in operation in Clyde. Efforts have been made to reclaim this immense tract of swamp to cultivation, by a system of drainage. A project was set on foot to turn the course of Crusoë creek, flowing into the Seneca river, to the northeast, but, owing to an opposition of commercial interests in Oswego, it was abandoned, and the project still remains an open matter. Another project was to blast out the bed of Seneca river, and lower it sufficiently to drain the surface—now on a lower level than the bed of that river. But, for the want of means, it has never been carried into effect. This plan appears sufficiently feasible to warrant a State appropriation for that purpose. Certain it is, that this vast tract of the richest and most valuable soil must be lost to production, until some method is adopted whereby the back-water can be drawn off. At present, in the spring and fall, it presents the appearance of a continuous inland lake,—a soft yielding soil, covered with shallow water. With such aspects, it is not strange that the town should have been called "Savannah." The entire surface is a rich black muck, and underneath, at the depth about of four feet, a stratum of valuable shell and marl. Many thousand dollars were lately expended by one of the citizens in an effort to reclaim a portion, and bring it under a good state of cultivation, but, in an incredibly short time after the work was suspended upon it, it was matted over with the original foul growth, and is now undistinguishable from that adjoining. A short distance north of this swamp is a small body of shallow water, known as Crusoë lake, connected with Seneca river by Crusoë creek. Marsh creek, entering from Galen, passes through the north end of this marsh, flowing northeast into Crusoë lake. The large body of highland thus surrounded (some six miles long, and three or four broad), lying between the swamp and Seneca river, is known as Crusoë island, and extends south to Clyde river, in Seneca county. More than one-half of this "island" is located within the town of Savannah. Crusoë creek rises in the north part of Butler, and flows south, through South Butler, into Savannah, and the head of Crusoë lake. Quite extensive lowlands or marsh also extend along this stream, from the north town line to the lake, and thence south, connecting with the great marsh. Others also border along Seneca river in the southeast corner of the town, and north of the mouth of Crusoë creek. Seneca river forms both the town and county line on the southeast, for a distance of nearly five miles. The Erie canal cuts off about twenty-five acres in the southwest corner. In 1854 the direct line of the New York Central Railroad was constructed through the town, south of the centre, and located Savannah station, which has since grown up to be an incorporated village.

The old Galen salt-works—established before the organization of this town, and hence its name—were located on lot 37, in the vicinity of Crusoë lake. The original patent of this lot was held by Dr. James Young, of the Revolution. A well was put down here four hundred feet, which produced a very strong brine, and one well emitted inflammable gas. The works were not prosecuted with much success, and were finally discontinued, in consequence of the successful competition of the Salina salt-works, which produced a superior brine, and in much larger quantity. The town was nearly all covered originally with a heavy growth of timber, except the large open marsh in the southwest. Even Crusoë island, in the south part of the town, is largely a woodland marsh, which, at the time of settlement, appeared to be the natural condition of the whole town, aside

from the drift-ridges. The soil in the north is a sandy and gravelly loam, and in the south it is composed principally of muck and shell-marl. It is very strong, fertile, and productive. The cereals, and all the productions indigenous to this latitude, are grown with success, and yield abundantly. Fort Hill, south of the railroad, and near Seneca river, is the highest elevation in the town.

The first town meeting for the election of the first officers of the town government was held in April, 1825, at the Crusoë House, a tavern one-half mile east of Crusoë lake, on the direct Savannah and South Butler road, and near the centre of the town. David Cushman, Esq., was elected first supervisor. The names of the other officers are not ascertained, neither the succeeding supervisors down to 1845, as the records covering those years are missing, or, at least, are no longer in possession of the town clerk. From that date the supervisors were Sylvanus Thompson, 1845; Nelson Payn, 1846; Chauncey T. Ives, 1847 to 1848, both inclusive; Nelson Payn, 1849; Benajah Abrams, 1850; Charles D. Haddon, 1851 to 1852; Ebenezer Fitch, 1853; Frank Knapp, 1854; Benajah Abrams, 1855; James M. Servis, 1856 to 1861; R. M. Evans, 1862 to 1863; William G. Soule, 1864 to 1865; William R. Stultz, 1866 to 1871; Charles Wood, 1872 to 1874; and John A. Munson, 1874 to 1876, office expiring April, 1877. The other officers elected in April, 1876, are as follows: Town Clerk, William H. Avery; Justices of the Peace, David E. Carnecross, Ammon S. Farnum, Jesse Seeley, and Edson S. Wood; Collector, William H. Burritt; Assessors, Isaac T. Farrand, John North, and Andrew Pearsall; Town Auditors, James B. Wiley, Mansfield B. Winnegar, and Alfred E. Carey; Overseers of the Poor, Alonzo D. Wood and Henry Stuck; Commissioners of Highways, George A. Ferrin, Daniel Harrington, and Russell Widrig; Commissioners of Excise, Eli Wilsey, Jacob Ray, and Andrew J. Holdridge; Constables, Hutchins E. Newton, Andrew J. Broadway, James G. Foster, Oliver G. Secor, and Charles Conyer; Game Constable, Oliver M. Helmer; and Inspectors of Election, Jacob Ray, Marion F. Johnson, and Henry Carnecross. For many years the town meetings and State elections were held at the Crusoë House, as being the only public-house in town and the most central and convenient, but were removed to the village soon after the completion of the railroad.

SETTLEMENTS.

This was the last town settled in the county, and presented to immigrants the least attractions of any, in its wild and gloomy lowlands and wastes of marsh constituting much of its area. Long years passed after the settlement of other towns before the salt-works were established,—about the commencement of the present century,—and other long years ere any other efforts at settlement were made, except on the borders of the town. The late Eli Wheeler visited this country in 1808. He found the Galen salt-works apparently prosperous, and, upon a road which had been opened by that company from its works to Sodus bay, he purchased a two-hundred-acre farm, one mile north of the town line of Savannah. In 1810 he took up his residence there with his family. Prentice Palmer then lived half a mile north of him, but moved the next year down to Galen, to take care of the then silent works, the manufacture of salt having ceased. Palmer was a live Yankee, from Massachusetts,—tall, sharp-featured, sallow complexion, energetic in action, and quick of speech. He became a man of some note,—a justice of the peace (and hence dubbed "Squire"), constable, and collector, for many years. He is recollected as a generous man and kind neighbor. In 1815 Mr. Wheeler removed his residence down to the town line, half a mile west of the present village of South Butler. Daniel Harrington, the grandfather of the present well-known citizen of that name, then lived at that point where the Galen road intersected the Musketo Point road and turned west, which was long known as Harrington's Corners. The old Galen road from there to the river by this time was scarcely passable on horseback, much less with team. Between the two points was a dense and unbroken wilderness. The highway to the salt-works, when they were erected and subsequently, was by water, up and down Seneca river, in Durham boats or other water craft, propelled by hand-power. Some twelve or fifteen years later the salt-works were dismantled; the buildings, which were stylish and expensive for such purpose,

* We are indebted to H. H. Wheeler, of South Butler, for information in regard to the early settlement of Savannah.

were taken down and, with their contents, transported to "parts unknown," by water, as they came; and a solitary poplar-tree now marks the lawn of the principal dwelling-house once there, and is the only vestige of Galen salt-works to be seen.

At Mr. Wheeler's residence the Galen road turned north. From this place, long known as Wheeler's Corners, an old military road, called the State road, led west to the Block-house (now Clyde), but it was not then passable for teams or vehicles of any kind. On the south side of this road (in Savannah), about sixty rods west of Mr. Wheeler's, Noah Peck, with his younger brother Horace, settled in 1815; and in the same year Aaron Hall and Peter Blasdel settled in the woods, a mile and a half southwest of these, on adjoining farms, the former being now occupied by his (Aaron Hall's) venerable widow and her son-in-law, Mr. Stephen Sprague, and the latter by Mrs. Peter G. Blasdel, widow of the grandson of the old pioneer. These four families constituted the neighborhood for a number of years.

The southern border of the town was broached about as early as these settlements on the north, Smith Ward settling at that time at what has since been known as the "Penstock," on the Montezuma turnpike, near the south line of the town. He came in by water from Montezuma to May's Point, and thence up the island to his future residence; but there was no road, no sort of communication, between these border settlements, and scarcely any knowledge of each other for several years. Nor was it till 1817 that any permanent residence was established between Harrington's Corners and the old Galen salt-works. In that year, Michael Weatherwax, a sturdy descendant of the Teutons, on the Hudson, settled on the old Galen road, a mile and a half south of Harrington's, on the farm now owned and recently occupied by David R. Hamilton, Esq., and Job Cushman, about a mile farther on towards the salt-works. David Cushman, son of Job, married Prentice Palmer's eldest daughter, Polly Ann, and resided there till he died; and one of the daughters of his widow, by her second husband (John Gorham), is the wife of Mr. George Wilson, who now occupies the old Cushman homestead. Orrin Wellman, son of Paul Wellman, the jolly old Revolutionary soldier, residing half a mile north of Mr. Wheeler's, married Hannah, another daughter of Esquire Palmer, and resided some years subsequently in the woods, half-way from Cushman's to Galen (on the old road), under a lease from Jacob Winchell, which has been made an initial point in the claim of title to lot 39, celebrated in the annals of litigation for the last thirty years. Charles Clapp took up the farm on the south of Mr. Weatherwax, a few years after the latter came in, and built a house where Mr. Chester Hogan now resides; and Mr. Clapp's brother-in-law, Howell Bidwell, about the same time established himself on the Galen road between Weatherwax and Cushman's, where Byron G. Clark now resides. Mr. Bidwell's younger brother, Horace, settled there with him, and subsequently married Rhoda, the youngest daughter of Paul Wellman, just mentioned.

There was a sort of road in which an ox-team could pass through the woods from Weatherwax's to Crusoe creek when he moved in. Joseph Mosher and George Vredenberg had found their way thus far up the creek from Seneca river, and there settled. The landing-place was on the left bank of the creek, about forty rods below the present bridge. From this landing there was carried on, for several years thereafter, a small commercial business in row-boats, down the creek and then up the Seneca river and Cayuga outlet and lake to Spring Mills (since Spring Port and now Union Springs), the early settlers exchanging maple-sugar and potatoes, etc., for tea and other much-needed family goods. Mr. Mosher's house was a short distance east of the subsequently well-known Crusoe House. He was famous for his numerous swarms of bees.

In the summer or fall of 1818, Mr. Nehemiah Bunyea penetrated the forest to the northern part of the island, and built a house on the present site of the old Soule's homestead, and the next spring was joined there by his father-in-law, Elias Converse. In the following year, and while there was yet no bridge over Crusoe creek, and no road beyond, Vredenberg moved over on to the island and lived in a log house, some twenty rods back east from the present road, opposite Mr. Peter Albright's present residence. George Vredenberg subsequently married Sallie, the younger daughter of Elias Converse, and their eldest child is said to have been the first one born in the town.

Mr. Bunyea, after living only one or two years on the Soule's place, moved down to and took charge of the Kingsbury farm, where Mr. Wirts now lives, and built a barn thereon for the owner, being the first barn built on the island, and subsequently moved to Montezuma, erected there for the respective owners, Dr. Clark and Jethro Wood (the famous plowman), the two conspicuous dwelling-houses on the hill that have been land-marks during the last half-century; and also the first bridges across the Cayuga and Canandaigua outlets, on the marsh west of Montezuma, for the Turnpike company. His daughter married Dr. William May, the first physician settled at Montezuma, who became an extensive land-owner on the island—"May's Point" taking its name from him—and was long

and well known in Savannah. While Mr. Bunyea occupied the Kingsbury place, Staekus built and occupied a small log house under the west brow of Fort Hill, where he busied himself in getting out oak staves and heading for barrels, for which a market was sometimes found at Montezuma. On the top of this hill, overlooking all the surrounding country, there were, and still are, the outlines of an ancient earthwork, supposed to have been a work of defense; hence the name "Fort Hill," which it yet bears; but when, or by whom, it was erected, or for what purpose, tradition furnishes no satisfactory answer.

During these last-mentioned years some further progress in the way of settlement was made on the northwest part of the town. Noah and Horace Peck gave place to Edward Bivins and Benjamin Hall (whose wives were sisters), from Malta, Saratoga county, in 1818; and a year or two later Richard Rice came in and established an ashery on the Savannah side of the old State road, half a mile west of Wheeler's Corners, on what was then known as the "Indian Camp," one of the Indian huts standing there when Mr. Rice came in. His father-in-law, Thomas Hall, came soon after and built a house there, and for some years occupied the farm, which subsequently passed into the hands of John Sedore, who occupied it several years, and then to William Robinson, and from him to his brother-in-law, John Gorham, whose son-in-law, William Reed, Esq., now occupies it. The Thomas Hall here mentioned should not be confounded with the "Old Esq." Thomas Hall, from Saratoga county, the father of Joshua, and Benjamin and Elias, and Stephen and Peter, who first settled with his son, Benjamin, in Savannah, near Mr. Wheeler's, and subsequently a mile and a half north from there. The first named was a sort of "journeyman" Baptist preacher, from Junius, in Seneca county, who tried to make himself useful in that vocation, though there was then no organized church in Savannah or Butler. His ministrations were held in the few rustic dwellings of the neighborhood, and were the first in the town.

In 1819, Titus Lockwood, a veteran of the Revolution, the better for having one leg, settled on the old State road, in the extreme northwest corner of the town, where "Frank" Cobb resides. He was a man of great physical powers, and was fond of talking of the battle of White Plains, in which he participated. He gave place to Mr. John M. Cobb (father of "Frank") in 1825 or '26. "Jerry" Mead, from Cayuga county, settled in the woods, half a mile south of Mr. Lockwood, about as early as he came in, with no road except such as he made for himself. He died there but a few years later. Mr. Lockwood had two neighbors, Messrs. James Sears and John Caywood, just over the town line across Marsh creek, on adjoining farms, which subsequently composed part of the famous "Briggs farm." Mr. Caywood lived where Mr. Wm. S. Hunt now does, and Mr. Sears not far from the spring, subsequently Briggs', and now Hunt's, pond. The latter (Sears) sold to Fletcher, and went again into the woods on the "Stringer land," half a mile south of Mr. Wheeler's; and the former (Caywood) subsequently moved on to the Jerry Mead place, south of Cobb's, where he remained during the remainder of his long life, extending to one hundred and two years!

Game was plenty on Marsh creek when Mr. Lockwood came in, the taking of which at and before that time engaged the attention of several persons, notably the elder Harrington and his sons, John (Irish), Nehemiah (father of the present Daniel), Theophilus, Ira, and Peter, who frequently amused themselves with trap and gun in that locality, capturing sundry fur-animals, and with hook and line taking from the creek many of the finny tribe, which in those days ventured thus far up that tributary of the Seneca.

In 1820, Mr. Leonard Ferris, yet living, at the venerable age of ninety, with his son-in-law, Riel Betts, in the westerly part of Savannah, settled on the old State road, three-fourths of a mile west of Wheeler's Corners, a short distance east of the present residence of Prentice Cushman.

With Mr. Ferris came his father, Caleb, and his mother, "Judah," the former having been steward, and the latter a nurse in the Stewart family, in the city of New York, whereof Lisenard Stewart and his sister, the first wife of Colonel James Watson Webb, were members. With Mr. Ferris came, also, Mr. Richard Ryan (brother of his wife), yet and for many years familiarly known as "Uncle Richard," residing in the west part of the town. Mr. Ryan lived for some years, with his mother, on the present site of the residence of William P. Stiles.

On the next hill west of Cushman's, then called the "big hill," and now occupied by William H. Hamlin's orchard, a log school-house was erected, in which Maneh Westcott taught the first school in that neighborhood, in the winter of 1822-23, and Austin Roe the next winter, at ten dollars per month; the Lockwood and Ferris and Wheeler boys, and the Scotts (then living opposite), being pupils. John Allen, son-in-law of the elder Peter Blasdel, settled in that neighborhood as early as 1821 or 1822, and his son, Peter B. Allen, late deputy sheriff of Clyde, and his daughter, Lucretia, subsequently the wife of Joseph Ferris, eldest son of Leonard, were also pupils at this school.

In the wilderness west of Crusoe lake, a mile and a half southwest of Aaron Hall's, with no road between them, Philip Cook settled in 1822. His widow and his son Moses still occupy the same place. Between that place and the subsequent residence of Mr. James Stiles, now the residence of Mr. Charles Reed, and while there was no road between those places, Mr. Henry O'Neil, a tall, brawny son of the Emerald Isle, built a log house, and occupied it with his family, in the midst of large trees, which, if felled, would reach far across it. Mr. Stiles did not move in till 1827. At that time, Medad Blasdell, son of Peter, the elder, lived over opposite, to the east, on the south half of the original Blasdell farm; and Samuel Gilbert, Esq., occupied the south part of the original Aaron Hall farm. Gilbert was superseded by Mr. Hubbard Hamlin, and he by his son-in-law, Mansfield B. Winnegar, who now resides there.

Three miles east of Harrington's Corners, on the site of the present residence of Mr. E. D. Wood, Stephen Titus located prior to the year 1808, his residence being the only one between Musketo Point and Mr. Wheeler's in that year. In 1810, Noah Starr was living half a mile west of Mr. Titus, where Mr. Hiram Abrams now resides; and just west of him, where Mr. Peter Baggerly now lives, Ephraim Burch resided in that year. Mr. Silas Winans settled half a mile east of Harrington's, where Mr. Lyman H. Dratt now lives, as early as 1812; and in 1813, Seth Craw, who resided two miles north of Wheeler's Corners, where Mr. A. C. Scott now resides, sold that place to Mr. Ezekiel Scott (grandfather of A. C. Scott) and moved down near the town line, about two miles east of Wheeler's, where Mr. Seth C. Wood now resides. Soon after moving there, Mr. Craw conveyed fifty acres of his farm to his son, Morris, who built a house thereon and took up his residence where Mr. William Fowler now lives, and there established "Craw's tavern," long and favorably known in all the country round. The Craws extended their domain over into Savannah, where Thomas Johnson, Esq., a son-in-law of Morris Craw, now lives, and just west of which Almond Searle, who married Sophia, the youngest daughter of Seth Craw, now resides.

Amos Winnegar settled on the present John McGonigal place—adjoining the Winans place on the east—in 1820; and his brother, Henry Winnegar, south of the Winans farm (where his son, James R., now lives), about ten years later. Mr. Ashley Hogan settled on the farm south of Thomas Johnson, in 1823 or 1824. A mile east of Craw's, on the Savannah side of the Musketo Point road, Russell Palmer settled a year or two earlier. He was a younger brother of Prentice Palmer, and a man of considerable capacity, who took an active and leading part in public affairs of the town, and held various town offices,—supervisor, justice of the peace, etc. And between Craw and Palmer, in Savannah, where Edwin Campbell now lives, Luther Chapin settled in 1824 or 1825. Of quiet, unobtrusive, and gentlemanly deportment, Mr. Chapin, without eminent ability, acquired the respect and confidence of the community, and in 1828–29 was one of the two members of the legislature from Wayne County.

Down to this time,—say nearly a quarter of a century from the first settlement,—the interior of the town, to a great extent, remained unsettled. But the construction of the Montezuma turnpike, and the opening of the Erie canal, about the time of the formation of the town, thereby opening a thoroughfare and a prospective market at Montezuma, gave an impetus to further settlement. A road was constructed from the turnpike at the west border of the Montezuma marsh, across the island to Crusoe creek, and the one from there to the north line of the town worked and improved. The first house on this road, between that of Mr. Converse and one where Mr. Kingsland now lives, was built and occupied by Mr. Henry Taylor, near the present railroad station. In the same year (1824) Royal Torrey, of Montezuma, desirous of improving his real estate west of the marshes, settled his son, George F. Torrey, and some others, on various purchases in the neighborhood of Crusoe. Chauncy Ives and Garry Burnham settled about the same time in that neighborhood.

On a small tributary of the Crusoe creek, a mile east from the Crusoe House, Royal Torrey erected a saw-mill—the first in the town—in 1824. In that year the famous "Crusoe House" was erected, which was not only a place of rest and refreshment for the weary traveler, but the headquarters of all political gatherings in the town, until the building of the "Direct line" of the Central Railroad across the island, twenty-five years later.

In that house the first town meeting was held in April, 1825, at which Russell Palmer was elected supervisor.

About ten years later a mail route was established from Auburn *via* Montezuma, and across Savannah to South Butler, and so on to Wolcott, and thereon a post-office was established at Crusoe. This post-route was discontinued, and this post-office transferred to the depot upon the opening of the railroad, and has there remained, the only post-office in town since that time.

The early prospect of a market town for Savannah at Montezuma faded away and finally vanished as the manufacture of salt at that place languished and at length ceased. Subsequent hopes of a market were entertained from the con-

struction of the "Eastern plank-road," from Clyde to Port Byron, including the bridge across the river from the site of Galen salt-works to Howland's island. But the practical operation of plank-roads soon dispelled the delusive hopes of their stockholders; this road, therefore, though graded to the river, was planked only eastward to the highway leading north from the depot, and the bridge across the river after a few years was neglected, and finally suffered to go to wreck entirely.

Finally, the construction of the "direct line" of the Central Railroad in 1853–54 gave a new impulse to the development of Savannah. Until that time much of the lowlands retained their primeval forests. Those lands down to that time had only a sort of fictitious value, like fancy stocks in Wall street, amounting only to about six dollars per acre; but when the railroad came those lands were immediately worth forty dollars, and soon thereafter rose to one hundred dollars per acre for the wood.

Of course, they were speedily bereft of timber. Fields of grass took the place of the lowland wilderness. Grain-fields and orchards, and dwelling-houses and barns, covered and beautified the hill-sides, and in their midst there sprang up a pleasant village, with churches, schools, stores, shops, and dwellings.

Michael Curry's "grocery," a sort of stopping-place for wayfarers to and from Montezuma, and Mr. Henry Taylor's residence, comprised all there was of the present thriving village at the depot prior to the railroad.

MILLS, ETC.

In mills and manufacturing Savannah has been obliged to contend with disadvantages and ill fortune; the result has, therefore, not been flattering. The stream upon which the first saw-mill was built, diminished as the forests about its sources disappeared, so that in about twenty years the mill has lost its power, the last vestige of which disappeared some years since from the premises of James Early. As this mill waned, Messrs. Kendrick & Bixby erected a steam saw-mill on the left bank of Crusoe creek, near the plank-road crossing, and in about the year 1850 sold it to Mr. Othniel Palmer (second son of Prentice Palmer), who had then lately been running the first-mentioned mill; but within a few years thereafter the steam-mill was destroyed by fire, and has never been rebuilt.

There is now no water-power afforded by any stream in the town.

About twenty-five years ago the late Charles A. Rose, Esq., sold (for fifty dollars per acre) the timber upon a part of his six-hundred-acre farm, and mainly for the purpose of utilizing which Mr. A. Wise erected a steam saw-mill near the west line of the town. But it accomplished its purpose and ceased to operate within a few years, having served the purpose of extinguishing the finest grove of hemlocks ever seen in this part of the country.

On the eastern plank-road, a mile and a half southeasterly from this site, another steam saw-mill was erected about the time of the construction of the railroad there, and ran for a number of years, but a mound of saw-dust is all that now remains.

About ten years ago a steam saw-mill was also erected at the westerly base of Fort Hill, by the late Mr. Archibald Munson, for the purpose of disposing of the timber on the "Hooper farm" (so-called) belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Samuel Norsworthy, of New York; and that likewise finished its course when those acres were bereft of their native attire; and thus vanished the best lot of oak, hickory, chestnut, and whitewood timber that ever stood upon land in this section of country.

Mr. Gideon Ramsdell has a steam saw-mill running near the site of the old Galen salt-works, which he erected a few years since to facilitate his extensive lumber and timber operations for the railroad.

Mr. Hiram Dieffendorff, first president of the village board of trustees, erected an extensive steam manufactory of barrel-staves and headings, at the depot, but his establishment was destroyed by fire within two or three years; and after being rebuilt soon shared the same fate.

Captain Dodge, at a later period, erected a flouring-mill, saw-mill, and cider-mill, and a wheelbarrow-manufactory, at the depot, but within about the third year of its operations the whole establishment was burned.

The saw-mill at South Butler village (within the town of Savannah) is now the remaining mill of the town. That was erected by the late Samuel B. Tucker, Esq., in connection with his brother-in-law, Mr. O. H. Wheeler, in 1839. After undergoing many mutations and passing through the hands of half a dozen owners, the present owners, Messrs. Bradway & Crofoot, took it in hand, four or five years ago, and have since been conducting with it a successful business. In connection with it they carry on a large shingle-making and cooperage business.

FISHING, GAME.

Fishing, in years gone past, has been quite attractive in the waters along the border of this town. "Daimwood's Landing," on the left bank of Seneca river,

directly east of Savannah station, has been noted as a fishing station, as has Bluff Point, over on the opposite bank, for a time as far back as Esquire Palmer's residence at the old salt-works. The size and numbers of the fish, have, however, been much diminished in later years.

These "Montezuma marshes" (so-called), bordering on this town, produce, among other things, a species of wild oats, which, in autumn, attract there immense flocks of blackbirds—a sort of visitor not particularly desirable on corn-fields, to which they are apt to resort for a relish with the wild oats.

Large numbers of ducks also resort to these marshes, attracting the attention of sportsmen from considerable distances.

SAVANNAH.

This village is located on the New York Central Railroad, and covers almost entirely Military lots 64 and 65, of township No. 27, each containing six hundred acres, and both reserved and set apart for the support of the gospel; although, until twelve years ago, no church organization existed within the limits of the town. Savannah village is, strictly speaking, a railroad town; not even a hamlet being in existence here prior to 1854, when the new station was erected. Thirteen years after its first beginning, in 1867, it had attained the dignity of an incorporated village, when the following officers were chosen, viz.: Board of Trustees, Hiram Dieffendorff, president, Peter J. Powell, Nicholas C. Vaught, and Patrick McCullum; Police Justice, Joseph Renyon; Assessors, William R. Stults, John Evans, and Horace Wadsworth; Collector, Hezekiah Stults; Clerk and Treasurer, Edward Luce; and Street Commissioner and Police Constable, M. Quackenbush. The succeeding presidents have been W. E. Smith, 1868, Peter J. Powell, 1869 and 1870, Charles Wood, 1871, Cyrus Andrews, 1872, Delos Betz, 1873, Andrew J. Holdridge, 1874, and Charles H. Hamilton, 1875. The village officers for 1876 are: Board of Trustees, Charles Wood, president, David C. Bockover, Alexander Gregg, and Delos Betz; Police Justice, Lorenzo D. Remer; Assessors, A. J. Holdridge, William C. Bell, and William H. Avery; Collector, Abe Quackenbush; Treasurer, Willis G. Smith; Clerk, Ammon S. Farnum; Street Commissioner, John Comby; and Police Constable, George Taylor.

It now has three church societies,—the Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, and Roman Catholic,—a commodious two-story brick union school-house, costing five thousand dollars, one hotel, one large steam stove-mill, stores, shops, and quite an extensive and constantly increasing mercantile trade. Undoubtedly, it will in a few years become a point of considerable importance in commerce, as it is already the centre of a large circuit of very strong and productive farming lands. In the great freshet that occurred in the spring of 1865, which inundated the country on the line of Crusoe creek, and carried away all its bridges, much damage was done in this vicinity, and all the parts flooded, which caused much inconvenience to the inhabitants before the damage could be repaired. The first house erected here was put up by Archibald Munson, about 1825, when he settled on a farm at this place. The first store was built and kept by John Evans, in 1854. He commenced in a small way in the building now occupied by Dr. Smith, on the west side of the street, north of and near the railroad. After one year at this place, he removed, in connection with R. W. Evans, to a new building erected by Winans Winnegar, between the Savannah hotel and the railroad, where a larger business was carried on. It was afterwards kept by R. W. Evans and William R. Stults, and by W. G. Smith. Savannah hotel, the only public-house in the place, and the second one in the town, was erected by Archibald Munson in 1858, and opened on February 20, 1859, by Bela Smith and A. J. Squires, lessees. In October following, Mr. Smith sold his interest to a Mr. Burroughs. Stephen Compson superseded in ownership, and was followed by Peter Powell, Norris, John Fowler, and Wright & Bivins, the present owners. Joseph Remer built and ran the first blacksmith-shop in 1854; and William B. Dodge recently erected the cider-distillery now in operation. The steam stove-mill, belonging to Hiram Dieffendorff, was burned to the ground in the fall of 1866, and was rebuilt the following year.

Savannah Lodge, No. 764, F. and A. M., was organized about two years ago by the resident members of the order of Freemasons. At the last election, held December 21, 1876, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz.: J. A. Munson, W. M.; A. E. Casey, S. W.; J. N. Westbrook, J. W.; J. B. Carris, Treasurer; A. S. Farnham, Secretary; H. E. Newton, S. D.; J. K. Bixby, J. D.; B. G. Clark, S. M. C.; D. E. Carnecross, J. M. C.; and A. Gregg, Tyler. The lodge has ample rooms fitted up, regular meetings with good attendance, and is in a flourishing condition.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SAVANNAH

was organized in the district school-house in that village, in 1864, by Rev. Mr.

Wilson and Rev. Mr. Young, a committee of ministers, both of Lyons, and with seventeen constituent members, viz.: Elisha Merriman, Charlotte Merriman, Daniel E. Campbell, Mary Campbell, John North, Sebel W. North, Moses Treat, Sarah Treat, Willis G. Smith, Almira Smith, Ogden Pearson, Julia Pearson, Mary Pearsall, Jane E. Kirkhuff, Nancy J. Broderic, Frances A. Wells, and Harriet E. Evans. The first minister was Rev. George W. Warner; and Moses Treat and John North were appointed the first bench of elders, and also to serve as deacons. The weekly services of the church continued to be held in the district school-house until the completion of their present church edifice, which was begun immediately after its organization. It is located in the central part of the village, forty-five by sixty feet in size, and cost about five thousand dollars. It was opened for services, and consecrated to Divine worship, on August 18, 1864, by Rev. Horace Eaton, D.D., of Palmyra. Rev. George W. Warner, the first minister, occupied the pulpit one year, and was superseded by Rev. George Smith, who also served one year. Mr. Smith was followed by Rev. Charles Anderson, who, after preaching two years, was succeeded by Rev. Lemuel S. Pomeroy, the present incumbent, now completing his sixth year. John North and Willis Smith are the present elders, and also serve as deacons; and the present church membership is forty-eight. The church has had a regular minister nearly all the time since its organization, though Rev. L. S. Pomeroy is the first regularly-installed pastor,—the preceding three serving as supplies. A revival occurred in the third year of its existence, under the ministration of Rev. Charles Anderson, also in 1872, and in 1876. The Sabbath-school was organized in the same school-house, in 1862, and in union with the members of the Methodist Episcopal church, by John North and others. Archibald Munson was chosen first superintendent. The pupils who were children of Methodist parents were afterwards withdrawn and connected with the church of that denomination. The school now comprises seven teachers and about sixty pupils, under charge of Warren E. Knapp, present superintendent. It also has a carefully-selected library of three hundred volumes, with Edward P. Pomeroy, librarian. The church and school are both prosperous.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

of Savannah was the second religious organization established in the town, dating from about 1867; their church building was erected soon after. It was dedicated in November, 1870. Long before the organization of this church the Methodists held frequent services in the school-house. This church owes its foundation mainly to the late Archibald Munson; he contributed about a thousand dollars, donated also the ground upon which the church was built, and was a zealous supporter of everything connected with the organization up to the day of his death. The church is a commodious wooden structure, with a high basement for classrooms, Sunday-school, etc. Both the society and school are in a prosperous condition.

THE SAINT PATRICK'S CHURCH OF SAVANNAH (ROMAN CATHOLIC)

was commenced in the summer of 1875. It is located on the east side of the road, on the old Michael Curry farm, south of the railroad, and about one-fourth mile from the village. It is a wooden structure, twenty-five by fifty feet in size, and will cost when completed about two thousand four hundred dollars. The architects and builders are Grace & McCarthy, of Weedsport. The lot was donated to the church, in fulfillment of the wishes of Mrs. Michael Curry, by her daughter, Mrs. Andrew McDade, of Rochester. Savannah belongs to Clyde parish, and is consequently under the supervision and charge of Rev. Father P. W. O'Connel, D.D., pastor of St. John's church in that village, who conducts the services of this church, and to whose energy and zeal, aided by the effective support of Edward Flinn, of Savannah, the present undertaking is due. For the past twelve or fifteen years mass has been celebrated and church services held in private houses, as priests would occasionally visit the village; most prominent among whom are Fathers J. P. Stewart and P. W. O'Connel. The Catholic congregation of St. Patrick's church is about one hundred and fifty.

SOLDIERS' RECORD FOR SAVANNAH.

Adams, William, 3d Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864; died July, 1864.
Abrams, Edwin D., 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Albright, Isaac, 50th Engineers. Discharged 1865.
Allen, Charles, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged 1865.
Adams, Lewis, 3d Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Ayers, Alfred, 16th Artillery.
Beadle, Justus, Company B, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Butts, Henry, Company B, 111th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1864; discharged July, 1864.
Burnham, G., 15th Engineers. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Burke, Thomas, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
Bixby, Joseph A., Co. H, 138th Inf. Enlisted August, 1862; died in prison Nov. 9, 1864.
Burke, Henry A., Company B, 111th Infantry. Enlisted 1863; died of wounds May 6, 1864.

Beadle, Justin, Company B, 111th Inf. Enlisted August, 1862; died January 8, 1864.
 Beadle, George E., 75th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1861; killed in battle July, 1864.
 Betts, R. P., 9th Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864; killed July 9, 1864.
 Besemer, James E., 75th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Besemer, John, Company B, 111th Infantry. Enlisted 1863; discharged 1865.
 Baggerly, Peter, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Barrall, Charles L.
 Burnham, A. W.
 Bivins, James, corporal, Company H, 138th Infantry.
 Beadle, Joseph O., 9th Artillery.
 Blaisdell, William, 9th Artillery.
 Beauchamp, Henry, 111th Infantry.
 Baker, Henry A., 111th Infantry.
 Bohn, Henry, 16th Artillery.
 Clark, Samuel I., 126th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died of wounds July 17, 1863.
 Cady, Egbert H., 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor.
 Coy, Edwin, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Wilderness.
 Court, M. D., 75th Infantry. In service three years.
 Conklin, Gilbert, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Cornell, Z. A. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Cornell, Warren, 111th Infantry. Enlisted February, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Campbell, Rufus, lieutenant, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; disch. Nov., 1864.
 Caton, William, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1863.
 Carver, Charles R., 76th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Cain, T., Company H, 138th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Calvin, William A., Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Carnell, J. A., Company H, 138th Infantry.
 Carncross, William H., Company H, 138th Infantry.
 Davenport, Edwin, 10th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Dunbar, Dorus, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged February, 1864.
 Davenport, Newman, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged February, 1865.
 Darling, Philip, 9th Artillery.
 Faris, Henry H. Enlisted April, 1861.
 Foster, John, 9th Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Flattery, William, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Foster, W. A., Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Gibson, John W., 19th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Gay, Perry, Company B, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Graham, Charles, 193d Infantry. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged.
 Greenfield, Alonzo, 111th Infantry. Enlisted 1861; discharged 1865.
 Greenfield, Elijah, 147th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Gravel, Joseph, Co. B, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Garry, Patrick, Jr., 15th Engineers. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Holdridge, Andrew J. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Hollenbeck, David, 8th Cavalry. In service three years.
 Hopkins, Almon, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Hamilton, Charles A., 76th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Holdridge, Martin, 50th Engineers. Enlisted January, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Hubbard, Charles, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Hall, Aaron G., 134th Infantry. Enlisted December, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Hall, Stores, 9th Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Helmer, Oliver, Company B, 138th Infantry.
 Holley, Thomas S., Co. B, 111th Infantry.
 Hind, William E., Co. B, 111th Infantry.
 Hoffman, Franklin, sergeant, Company G, 138th Infantry.
 Harris, A., Company H, 138th Infantry.
 Harris, Erastus, 3d Artillery.
 Ingersoll, George W., 19th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861; died October 26, 1862.
 Ives, John T., 15th Engineers. Enlisted September, 1864; died November 10, 1864.
 Ingersoll, Gilbert, Company B, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Johnson, Morris, sergeant, 9th Artillery. Discharged 1865.
 Johnson, Lawrence, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1862; promoted; discharged 1864.
 Jones, Leroy S., Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Jenny, Enos S., Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Jones, William B., Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Jenny, Van Rensselaer, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Knapp, Charles E., 75th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Kilmer, Martin, 111th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Keifer, Bernard, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Knapp, Lafayette, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Lather, John, 111th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Lawrence, Edwin, 50th Engineers. Enlisted January, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Lusk, Robert, 75th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1861; killed in battle July, 1864.

Long, William H., 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; killed in Wilson's raid.
 Ladue, Jeremiah, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Lovell, Cornelius, 75th Infantry.
 Mauron, William, 28th Michigan. Enlisted September, 1864.
 Myers, L. J., 193d Infantry. Enlisted April, 1865; discharged.
 Miller, Chauncey, 111th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Matteson, Ira, 111th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Mead, Calvin, 50th Engineers. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Moshier, William.
 Murray, Michael, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Mather, Calvin, 9th Artillery.
 McCrady, D. H., 9th Artillery.
 Mills, F. A., 9th Artillery.
 Mackey, Alonzo, 9th Artillery.
 Nicholas, J. B., 9th Artillery.
 Olmsted, Millard. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Olmsted, Marion. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Olmsted, Simeon. Enlisted April, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Parmington, Oliver, 111th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Parmington, Horace, 11th Cavalry. Enlisted March, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Perkins, Elisha, 111th Infantry. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Potter, Charles, 9th Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged April, 1864.
 Phalon, John, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Phelps, Daniel, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Pettys, Freeman, Company H, 138th Infantry.
 Palmer, Edgar, 9th Artillery.
 Quackenbush, G. B., Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Reamer, Joseph, Jr., 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Roberts, Franklin E., 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Romboe, James.
 Robins, Alexander, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Russell, John H., 75th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1861; killed at Winchester.
 Remington, Chas. A., Company B, 111th Infantry. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died Jan. 24, 1863.
 Reynolds, Gilbert, Co. B, 111th Inf. Enlisted Aug., 1862; died July 2, 1864, of wounds.
 Remington, George H., orderly sergeant, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Remington, Edgar, third sergeant, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Remington, W. H., fifth sergeant, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Reamer, William, Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Reamer, John A., Company B, 111th Infantry.
 Robins, Sanford, 9th Artillery.
 Reynolds, E. B., 111th Infantry.
 Rider, Jay, 75th Infantry.
 Searle, F., 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Saxton, Edson, 15th Engineers. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Sedore, Stephen, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged.
 Stiles, Judson, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Sprague, David, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged October, 1861.
 Smith, Edgar, 75th Infantry.
 Tobin, Thomas. Enlisted November, 1864; discharged May, 1865.
 Taylor, George W., Company B, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Taylor, Robert, 75th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1861; fate unknown.
 Taylor, Reuben, 9th Artillery. Enlisted February, 1864; fate unknown.
 Torry, Franklin, Company B, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died August 11, 1864.
 Thornton, Erastus, Company H, 138th Infantry.
 Van Dyck, Ralph, 50th Engineers.
 Voree, David, 9th Artillery. Enlisted February, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Voree, George, 193d Infantry. Enlisted April, 1865; discharged.
 Vosburgh, Tunis, 138th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged February, 1863.
 Webner, Charles, 111th Infantry.
 Wright, Philander, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Wiley, James B., Company B, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Wescott, Charles, 50th Engineers. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Wormoth, David, 9th Artillery. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Wormoth, Daniel, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Wormoth, William, 193d Infantry. Enlisted April, 1865; discharged.
 Wescott, Amos, Company B, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Wheeler, Peter, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; died of wounds November 20, 1863.
 Winegar, Albert A., 111th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1864; died June 13, 1864.
 Wares, Charles, Company H, 138th Infantry.
 West, Harrison, 9th Artillery.
 Williams, Melvin, 75th Infantry.
 Williams, Horace, 75th Infantry.
 Yeoman, Ashley. Enlisted January, 1864; discharged 1865.



RES. OF SIDNEY ALLEN, Sodus, WAYNE CO., N. Y.



RES. OF S. P. HULETT, Sodus, WAYNE CO., N. Y.

SODUS.

Sodus is the central town of Wayne County, upon its northern border. It comprises townships thirteen and fourteen of the first range of townships in the Pultney estate, and that portion of the "Gore" lying east of them. It contains about seventy-three square miles, and derived its name from the bay, a portion of which occupies the northeast corner. Its surface in the north is mostly level, with a gentle inclination towards the lake. The well-known "Ridge" is the southern limit of this part, and southward the surface is broken by several ridges extending north and south. Most of these ridges are steep at the north end, and slope from the summit gradually to the south. The eastern part of the town belongs to the great basin of Sodus bay, which is skirted on the south by a range of hills extending from Thornton's lime-kiln eastward into Rose. The town is traversed by several streams, the largest of which are Salmon and Second creeks, the former of which empties into the lake at Preston's mills and the latter into the bay at Nicholas Point. Strong's Point, in the west part of town, is a strongly-defined projection familiar to lake navigators. East of this the largest of the creeks in that part of the town finds its way into the lake. The soil in the north part of the town is a clay and sand loam, and in the south a gravelly loam. The limestone formation peculiar to the county extends across the town, and lime is burned at several points along its course. Iron ore is found to some extent near Salmon creek, south of Preston's mills. It was there used at one time in a forge built by Colonel E. R. Cook. Salt-springs of slight flow are found at places along the northern part of the town. More important developments occur on First creek, southwest of Sodus Point, and known as Salt Hollow, and considerable salt was manufactured there in 1831 and 1832 by Charles Field and brother. There is very little poor land in the town, nearly every acre being susceptible of cultivation. The soil is fertile, and, properly tilled, yields abundantly. The town has not been settled as long as some others, nor has there been as much capital invested in under-drainage, commercial fertilizers, and improved methods of tillage. When this shall be done, Sodus will be surpassed by none. The town is adapted to a mixed husbandry,—grain, stock, and fruit-growing. The latter proves especially successful. Year by year more land is devoted to orcharding than before. The quantity of green apples shipped rivals the most prolific portions of Orleans and Niagara counties, and there is more dried fruit bought from first hands at Sodus village than at any other place of equal size in the world.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The settlement of the present town of Sodus began in 1794. The first buildings were erected at Sodus Point during that year. It is probable that surveyors, land-agents, explorers, and hunters may have had temporary cabins here and elsewhere in the town before this, but in 1794 Captain Williamson came on with a large party of workmen, choppers, surveyors, and builders. It was quite an eventful year for this lake section of country, covered as it then was with the dark, dense forest. Williamson regarded Sodus bay as the commercial depot for the eastern portion of the Pultney estate, for which he was agent, and mingled with these business considerations a tinge of romance, excited by the beautiful bay and its pleasant surroundings. His views were far beyond what the locality has so far realized. The census of 1790 records no settlers north of Decker Robinson and Pierce Granger, in the town of Phelps. In 1794, Daniel Russell, in Williamson, was the sole settler in all the region north of Palmyra, unless Amos Richards, later noted, was living near him. Captain Williamson caused a tavern to be built at the Point, on the ground now occupied by the house of David Rogers, and a grist-mill on Salmon creek, in the woods south of the present site of Preston's mills, also a saw-mill a little farther north. He launched a yacht upon the bay, and made improvements during two years to the expense of twenty thousand dollars. He appointed Little and Moffat as land-agents, and secured Moses Sill and Jabez Sill to keep the tavern. He directed the building of two or three dwelling-houses. The settlement was found premature, and the progress of events in time would call for development at this point.

In 1795, Amos Richards, wife, and daughter, having lived a short time in the vicinity of Daniel Russell, removed to the lake-shore, and occupied a cabin built by him a little south of the present house of William Vosburg, where the heap

of stones and the old orchard identify the site. Here they made their permanent home. Mr. Richards, after some years, departed never to return. His wife in time again married, and was made a widow indeed by his decease. She was known years afterwards as Mrs. Alcock, the name of her last husband. Herself and daughter (afterwards Mrs. Morfat) bravely fought the battle of pioneer life. On the farm of the writer there are still the remains of a whitewood stump, from which the two women chopped a tree between three and four feet through. From conversations with the old lady when she was ninety-five years old, and with her daughter, it is inferred that on their arrival there was no one in Sodus but land-hunters and surveyors. Mrs. Alcock died in 1849, and Mrs. Morfat in 1869. The neighbors erected a monument to the latter as the last of the first permanently-settled family in Sodus. Their pioneer log cabin was the stopping-place of the Indians, always friendly, and of white men; even Captain Williamson shared their rude but liberal hospitality. Between 1796 and 1800 Elijah Brown settled on what is known as the Swales lake lot. He only remained a few years, as he assisted in the pioneer settlement at Oak Orchard, and died at Irondequoit in 1805 on his return from a trip in a skiff to the mill at Sodus. Norman Mary also settled at Sodus Point about the same time, and Stephen Bushnell bought his farm on the lake road, where Ephraim Leeter now lives; but his family did not move in until 1803. John Boyd and his son, Frederick, came from Maryland, near the present city of Washington, in the year 1798, and located on the east side of the bay, on what is now the Purdy farm. He slashed the timber and burned two or three acres, and upon this clearing raised some corn. There being no neighbors, they came next year to this side of the bay and settled on Salmon creek, where Oscar Sergeant occupies. Two years later the youngest son, Thomas, came from Maryland, on horseback, in search of his father and brother. He found them keeping bachelor's hall in their log cabin on the creek. Returning as far as Phelps, he worked one season and raised a crop of corn. In 1801 or 1802, he rejoined his father and brother, and lived with them until 1815 or 1816, when Thomas Boyd married widow Johnson, and soon after settled on the Geneva road, where the Ashleys and Harcourt Sergeant now live. Their father died in 1817, at the advanced age of eighty-four years, and Frederick returned to Maryland. The children of Thomas Boyd, John A., Reuben, and Mrs. Blanchard, are all residents of Sodus. The Boyds brought into the country a little black pony, which was always in good condition and lived to a great age. He was so small that a bag of grain thrown across its back almost touched the ground on each side. About 1797 the Pollocks made a settlement on the Geneva road. It was probably the earliest on that road between John Riggs, at Lyons, and Sodus Point; and in 1800 Richard Sergeant came from Boston and boarded awhile with them. Dr. Harkness, of Rushville, a brother to Mrs. Sergeant, afterwards brought the family to Sodus, and they settled on what is now known as the Kitchen farm. In those days Indians were yet numerous. There was a camp of them on the farm just named, and another west of the present brick meeting-house. Wolves were found in the woods, and their howling upon a winter's night gave a dismal cast to the group sitting about the fireside, and their presence near a belated settler made his condition precarious. Mr. Sergeant, while riding from the Point one evening, was attacked by two wolves, a little south of the present Irwin place. Dismounting from his horse, he fought them with a handspike and drove them back a short distance, when they howled in chorus, and answering howls responded here and there from hill and valley far over to the bay, and gathered fast from every quarter. Mr. Sergeant sprang upon his horse and made the utmost haste homeward, closely followed at the close by a large pack.

In his family were seven sons, Artemas, Richard, George, Nathan, William, James, and Thomas. The first four are dead. There were three daughters, Mrs. Chester Kelly, Mrs. Robert Fellers, and Mrs. Stebbins, of Newark. Ammi Ellsworth, from East Windsor, Connecticut, came in 1801, and settled on the place where Mrs. John Pulver, widow of a deceased son, now lives with an unmarried daughter. With him came his brother-in-law, Asahel Osburn. They had been out the previous year, and Osburn had built a log house and sowed ten acres in wheat on the present Irwin farm, and Ellsworth had also built a log house ready for his family. When they came through Lyons, they endeavored to purchase

hay, but could obtain but ninety pounds. The road from that village, though laid out, was not worked, and the settlers drove over logs two feet in diameter by throwing down a small log on each side. Ellsworth stated that the only neighbors westward, then, were Daniel Russell, Amos Richards, and Elijah Brown. There was a log house built near Thornton's present place, and it was opened for a tavern; yet Stephen Bushnell must have been a resident of the town, as he was chosen commissioner of highways in April, 1801. Mr. Ellsworth and wife lived to see the fields cleared and their descendants in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labors. These relatives number full seventy. Four of their children are living, the daughter mentioned, Ammi Ellsworth, in Michigan, Mrs. Samuel Danford, of Sodus, and Levi Ellsworth, from whom much valuable information herein contained was furnished. About 1801, Dr. William N. Lummis came to Sodus Point, from Philadelphia. He had explored the Genesee country to some extent in 1800, and now his ability, education, and enterprise made him a leader in the settlement, and foremost in every work of public improvement. Turner's History of the Pultney Estate says of him, "To indefatigable industry and perseverance he added extraordinary business talents, and to a vigorous intellect he added a thorough education, cultivated literary tastes and pursuits, which, in hours of relaxation from the sterner duties of life, made him an agreeable and instructive companion." A son, Benjamin Lummis, born at Sodus Point in 1804, still resides there. When the war of 1812 began, Dr. Lummis removed two miles west, to Salmon creek, his house standing a little east of the present house of John Preston. The old Williamson mill having failed, Dr. Lummis built the grist-mill now carried on by George Preston, also a saw-mill, iron-forge, and several dwelling-houses. His house at the Point was burned during the attack upon it during the war. Dr. Thomas G. Lawson, from England, was an early settler near the Point, upon the place where B. B. Seaman now lives. He spent money freely in the improvement of his lands, but returned to England after a few years. In 1803, a marked event occurred in the settlement of the town. Colonel Peregrine Fitzhugh, of Maryland, who had been living at Geneva three years, came to Sodus Point with his family and slaves. It was quite an extensive cavalcade, the party on their journey. There were large Pennsylvania wagons, drawn by twenty-seven horses, and the family, counting slaves, numbered forty. The colonel had been a soldier during the Revolution, and had been promoted to a position in Washington's life-guard. The slaves brought to Sodus became free within a few years, and formed quite a colony of their own, eighty in number, on the "out-lots" of the 'city.' They have scattered until at present but two or three families remain upon the site of the "settlement." In 1803, Joseph Hathaway settled near Thornton's present place, and the following year, Elder Seba Norton, the pioneer Baptist minister, settled on the place now owned by Reuben Boyd. He had served four years in the war of the Revolution, participating in the battles of Saratoga and Monmouth. He came from Unadilla to Marion, and after a short sojourn, came to Sodus. His strength of mind and his devotion to his profession compensated for the deficiencies of early education, and insured him a long career of usefulness. He preached the gospel in the homes of the earliest settlers, literally "without money and without price." In 1806, Elder Gerum settled north of Wallington, on the Geneva road. John Corey came from Warren county the same year, and settled at South Sodus, on the farm now owned by Albert Smith. Margaret Campbell, later the wife of William Tinney, was at Sodus as early as 1804. A year previous to this, Matthew Clark was in Sodus, near the brick meeting-house, and Isaac Mason, not long after, chopped and cleared considerable land on the present farm of D. Wilcox. Jenks Pullen came from Phelps in 1807, and settled at South Sodus, on the farm now owned by Abram Shaw. In the list of town officers his name frequently occurs. Abner Torrey, also, came from the west side of Lake Champlain to Sodus in 1807. The same year, Samuel Warren came from Cheshire county, New Hampshire, to South Sodus, selected his location, returned for his family, consisting of his wife and six children, and brought them with wood-shod sleds drawn by oxen. He arrived in February, 1808, and brought out a coop of fowls and a cow. They made butter during the long journey, from the milk of the cow. Of Mr. Warren's sons, Elijah was for many years a Methodist preacher. Clark was pilot for Commodore Chauncey, on Lake Ontario, was in a number of naval actions, and at the battle of Sandy Creek. Gardner, father of A. P. Warren, of South Sodus, was also in the latter action. Samuel Warren, the father, died October 14, 1820.

In the year 1808, Silas F. Andrews settled at Sodus Centre. He was the grandfather of Joseph Andrews, and inhabited a log house opposite the present house of Elisha Mather. With the Warrens, or contemporary with them, came William Young, an old sea-captain, and father of Joseph Young, of Sodus village. He settled on the McMullin place, south of Thornton's lime-kiln. In 1793, Daniel Arms came from Chenango county to Old Castle, Ontario county, then to Phelps, and in 1808 to Sodus, where he arrived with his family in October. The party built a fire by a stump and encamped by it the first night, in the open air.

Wolves, attracted by their presence and by the fire, gathered in a ring around them. They were clearly to be seen sitting side by side, dog fashion. They howled in uniform chorus nearly all night—a startling and memorable introduction to their new home. The farm was the one now owned by C. D. Lent, west of Wallington's station, and the house where the first town meeting was afterwards held was back from the road and nearly east of the present Messenger saw-mill. In 1809, Daniel Arms built a saw-mill, and went to Phelps for men to assist to raise it. Then three days were occupied in the work, and the Phelps neighbors had a jolly time in these northern woods. Mr. Arms was a very useful, public-spirited citizen; served for many years in various town offices; participated in the defense of Sodus Point, and by his advice and efforts a large amount of public property—those necessities of life, "flour, pork, and whisky"—had been brought into the interior from the Point and saved from seizure. He died November 11, 1830. The opening of a settlement around "East Ridge," later known as Sodus village, is elsewhere given. Dr. Elisha Mather came to Sodus in 1810. He was originally from Saybrook, Connecticut, but had lived a short time at Brownsville, Jefferson county. In Sodus, he first located on a farm, the east side of Salmon creek, just south of where the Boyds were living, but in 1821 he came to Sodus Centre, and bought the farm where his son Elisha Mather, Esq., now resides. In the south part of the town, being township 13, settlement was begun in the year 1807. Elisha Granger settled that year where Elliott Norris now lives, the first house being near Fly creek. Noble Granger settled where Rowland Robinson's house stands, though he afterwards removed to the place where his son Norman resides. Parson Hunn also came in 1807, and built a house near the new wind-mill just erected by Sidney Allen. In March, 1808, John Granger, father of Enoch Granger, of Joy, moved from Phelps to Sodus. Reaching Salmon creek just at night, he found the stream high and several rods wide, and so far frozen that his two yoke of cattle refused to enter it. He was obliged to first break the ice with his feet, wading the water three feet and more—an act not pleasant for the close of a day in March—in search of a location. He settled on the corner where Cornelius Whitbeck's house now stands. Three days following the advent of Granger, Mark Johnson reached Sodus, and settled on the corners bearing his name. He had come from Pompey, Onondaga county. A year later, and Flavel Kingsley came and settled on the present farm of William Filkins, the first house being near the old apple-tree, south of Porter Butts, across the creek. This township became known as the "Grangers' settlement." The present is in strong contrast with the country when Pierce Granger bought for his grandchildren eight hundred acres of land at twenty cents an acre. The tract is embraced in four farms of two hundred acres each, and are now owned by Sidney Allen, Andrew Weaver, Rufus Norris, and Horace Hopkins. After 1810 settlers came in more rapidly and in greater numbers, rendering the tracing of each family too voluminous a task for present work. In 1811, and for two or three years subsequent, a strong immigration from Williamstown, Massachusetts, settled west along the Ridge. Byram Green, Robert A. Paddock, Lyman Dunning, William Danforth, Nathaniel Kellogg, and Kitchell Bell were among the number. On and near "Morse hill" were Morse, Smith, and Bacon. Prior to 1812, Knapp, Terry, Bancroft, Axtell, Warner, Barnard, and others settled near the brick meeting-house and towards Alton. In the vicinity of the Point, William P. Irwin and Rodolphus Field had located, and at the Point, William Wickham settled as a merchant. He had just got well settled when the British burned his building, and he lost nearly everything. Enoch Morse settled about 1813, where Andrew Whitbeck now lives. He was a man of much public spirit, and served as supervisor eleven consecutive years. All these settlements were made in the face of hardships innumerable, sickness frequent, and privations depressing and excessive.

TOWN ORGANIZATION.

The town of Sodus was erected by an order of the circuit court at Canandaigua in 1789. No town meeting was held until April 2, 1799, a delay of ten years. The first town meeting assembled at the dwelling-house of Evert Van Wickle, near the county house at Lyons, and elected town officers. The first town meeting within the present limits of Sodus was in 1811, at the house of Daniel Arms, the first house west of Wallington, now owned by C. D. Lent. The other towns had been taken off, and the town was reduced to nearly its present limits. The only change has been the attachment of a narrow strip from the west side to Williamson. It is stated that there were but twenty-five families settled in Sodus in 1799. This refers to the seven towns originally known by that name. The assessment-roll of that year contained fifty-one names, but six were only assessed for personal property. Charles Williamson did not reside here, and several others were non-residents, so that the number, twenty-five, is doubtless correct as to the actual number of families settled in Sodus at that time. The following is a transcript of the town meeting held April 2, 1799, so far as relates to officers chosen, together with their location: Supervisor, Azariah Willis, at Lyons; Town Clerk,

Joseph Taylor, at Lyons; Assessors, Norman Mary, at Sodus Point; Samuel Caldwell, at Marion; and Charles Cameron, the old Scotch surveyor, at Lyons; Commissioners of Highways, Moses Gill, Sodus Point; Evert Van Wickle, Lyons; and Timothy Smith, Marion; Constables, David Swezy, Marion; and Joseph Wood, south of Lyons; Postmasters, Daniel Russell, in Williamson; Henry Lovewell, in Arcadia; and William White, in Williamson; Poundmaster, Samuel Nelson, of Arcadia; Collector, David Swezy; Fenceviewer, John Van Wickle, Sr., of Lyons; and Poormasters, William White and Reuben Adams, the latter of Marion.

At a special town meeting held at the house of John Riggs, on December 20, 1799, three school commissioners were chosen, Samuel Caldwell, John Perine, of Lyons, and Timothy Smith. Sheep-marks were recorded by Joseph Taylor, John Perine, Evert Van Wickle, Charles Cameron, William White, Robert Miller, Samuel Soverhill, John Miller, Thomas Cole, Samuel Bennett, William Patten, and David Shearmans.

The following is a statement of votes taken at the annual election in the district of Sodus for 1799: For Senator, Timothy Hosmer, fifteen votes; Vincent Mathews, six; Joseph White, twelve; Moses Kent, eight; and Moss Kent, one. For assemblyman, Charles Williamson and Nathaniel Norton, each twenty-three. Next is given the course of the road leading from Sodus to Lyons, surveyed by Samuel Sutton August 14, 1799: "Beginning at a beech-tree about one mile and three-quarters from the hotel at Sodus (Point), on the road leading from Sodus to Palmyra; thence from that said beech-tree south twenty, west five chains, etc., to the middle of Water street, Lyons, etc., to the town line on Joseph Wood's south line." We present the following as a souvenir of the early days.

Assessment-bill of the real and personal estate in the town of Sodus, in the county of Ontario, made the 29th day of October, 1799, according to the directions of the statute entitled an act for the collection of taxes, made by Charles Cameron, Samuel H. Caldwell, and Norman Mary, assessors.

NAMES.	DIRECTIONS OF REAL-ESTATE.	AMOUNT.	AM'T OF NUMBER- ATED ARTICLES.	TOTAL.
Evert Van Wickle...	House and lot in Lyons, Nos. 11 and 12, 1st range.....	\$4,703.00	\$200.00	\$4,903.00
John Van Wickle.....	House and farm.....	2,130.00	240.00	2,370.00
Samuel Nelson.....	" ".....	"	130.00	130.00
John Perine.....	" ".....	818.00	372.00	1,190.00
Charles Cameron.....	" ".....	1,040.00	202.00	1,242.00
Joseph Wood.....	" ".....	220.00	40.00	260.00
Jonh Riggs.....	" ".....	"	194.00	194.00
Henry Beard.....	" ".....	200.00	40.00	240.00
Joseph Taylor.....	Farm and lot in Lyons.....	468.00	45.00	513.00
George Carr.....	House and lot.....	80.00	98.00	178.00
Ralph Gregory.....	" ".....	"	194.00	194.00
Robert Miller.....	" ".....	10.00	21.00	31.00
Peter Dramer.....	Farm.....	500.00	30.00	530.00
Elijah Brown.....	House and farm.....	652.00	58.00	710.00
Ephraim Cleveland.....	" ".....	1,195.00	10.00	1,205.00
Henry Lovewell.....	" ".....	430.00	40.00	470.00
Amos Richards.....	" ".....	"	10.00	10.00
Azariah Willis.....	House and lot in Sodus.....	85.00	54.00	139.00
Moses Sill.....	House and farm.....	2,748.00	245.00	2,993.00
Jabe Sill.....	Lot in Sodus.....	40.00	40.00	80.00
Stephen Bushnell.....	House and farm.....	560.00	60.00	620.00
Norman Mary.....	House and land.....	582.00	27.00	609.00
Daniel Powle.....	" ".....	227.00	127.00	354.00
Nathan Steward.....	" ".....	210.00	43.00	253.00
Leonard Steward.....	Lot in Sodus.....	40.00	210.00	250.00
Leonard Aldrich.....	" ".....	210.00	13.00	223.00
Andrew Hillet.....	" ".....	210.00	69.00	279.00
Timothy Smith.....	" ".....	246.00	82.00	328.00
Wm. Cogshall.....	" ".....	150.00	46.00	196.00
Reuben Adams.....	" ".....	170.00	108.00	278.00
Moses A. Blakely.....	" ".....	174.00	87.00	261.00
David Sherman.....	" ".....	175.00	28.00	203.00
Lydia Cady.....	" ".....	"	14.00	14.00
Robert Springer.....	House, lot, and farm.....	170.00	35.00	205.00
Wm. Cook.....	" ".....	492.50	40.00	532.50
David Swezy.....	" ".....	250.00	77.00	327.00
Samuel H. Caldwell.....	" ".....	265.00	120.00	385.00
Daniel Russell.....	" ".....	488.00	40.00	528.00
Robert Martin.....	" ".....	"	40.00	40.00
Abraham Pratt.....	House and farm.....	684.00	205.00	889.00
Wm. Cogshall, Jr.....	Lands.....	100.00	"	100.00
Wanton Morey.....	" ".....	"	300.00	300.00
Charles Williamson.....	Lands and mills.....	126,173.50	"	126,173.50
Unknown.....	Nos. 21, 23, 27, 34, in No. 12, 1st range of township.....	3,600.00	"	3,600.00
"	Township No. 13, 1st range.....	23,040.00	"	23,040.00
"	Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 12, in No. 14, 1st range.....	2,950.00	"	2,950.00
Richard Williams.....	Lands.....	1,188.00	"	1,188.00
Sandford Williams.....	" ".....	1,288.75	"	1,288.75
Benjamin Wisner.....	" ".....	20.00	"	20.00
William White.....	House and farm.....	482.50	40.00	522.50
David Trawbridge.....	Lot 67 in Sodus.....	21.50	"	21.50
John Taylor.....	Farm.....	680.00	"	680.00
Francis Danna.....	Lands near Sodus.....	1,488.00	"	1,488.00
William Dunn.....	" ".....	2,295.00	"	2,295.00
		\$183,929.75	\$4,064.00	\$187,993.75

Deduct from the amount of this assessment the lands for which Charles Williamson is probably assessed as agent and the other lands marked "unknown," and the balance will be small.

The town meeting in 1800 was held at the house of Moses Sill, at Sodus Point. At the annual election sixty-eight votes were cast for Thomas Morris, to represent the western district of the State in Congress. Sixty ballots were received for Francis Gurney, and a like number for Rensselaer Williams, as senators for the district. Lemuel Chapin, Nathaniel Norton, William Shepard, and Wm. Dunn were candidates for the assembly. The meeting of 1801 was held at the house of Timothy Smith. Thirteen pathmasters were chosen, and a bounty of two dollars was offered for each wolf's head taken in the town. It was unanimously agreed that the district should be divided. The line to be between the two towns fourteen in the first and second range, and between the two towns thirteen in the second range. This set off the town of Williamson, which included Marion, Ontario, and Walworth. The canvass of the annual election for governor: Stephen Van Rensselaer, fifty-eight votes; for lieutenant-governor, James Watson, one less. No meeting was held in 1802, and officers were appointed by the justices, William Rogers, Darius Comstock, and Ezra Patterson. Items regarding the birth of children to slaves of West Van Wickle, Samuel Mummy, William Nelson, and others, were placed on record, and the name of William Winters appears as surveyor.

In 1803 the town meeting was held at the house of William Gibbs, at Lyons, on March 1. "It was agreed that the pound should be in the village of Lyons, and that the logs in the square should be applied to the use of the pound, and the poundmaster shall have power to add to those logs such repairs as he shall think sufficient." The west four towns having been taken off there were but eight road districts. No. 1 was from Sodus (Point) to the ten-mile tree, on the road through Williamson to Palmyra; No. 2 from the beech-tree near Asahel Osburn's, a mile and three-quarters from the hotel at Sodus, to the ten-mile tree, on the road leading by Lyons to Geneva; No. 3 from the ten-mile tree to the north end of Ezekiel Price's house, and so on. This description shows only two general roads in Sodus to Palmyra and to Lyons.

In 1807 the bounty on wolves was raised to five dollars, and those appointed pathmasters began to decline the honors of office. In 1808 this bounty was discontinued, and a committee was appointed to examine the accounts of town officers. In 1809 the meeting was held at the house of Ezekiel Price, in Lyons. A pound thirty feet square and eight high was voted to be built at Sodus. The material, round logs, not to exceed three inches apart. A tax of twenty-five dollars was voted to support the poor. Road districts were now thirty-eight in number.

In 1810 the bounties on wolf and panther were raised to ten dollars each. It was voted "That this town be divided as follows: Beginning on the west side line of township 13, two miles north from the northwest corner of township 12, and running easterly parallel with the said town line, until it strikes the new pre-emption line." This severed the connection of Lyons and Arcadia from Sodus. Prior to this act town meetings had, with two exceptions, been held in the village of Lyons. The annual town meeting in 1811 was held at the house of Daniel Arms. This was quite an event in the history of Sodus, and of course there was a rally of the people from all parts of the town to Arms' cross-roads. Pathmasters were appointed; twenty-five dollars were voted to support the poor; hogs were allowed to run at large from November 1 to May 1. The bounty on wolves and panthers was continued, but on bears and wild-cats but one dollar was offered. Whether this low sum was through their numbers, and so taxing the people, or harmless in general, is unknown.

The town officers chosen lived as follows: Supervisor, Nathaniel Merrills, at Sodus Point, on the present farm of Homer Pulver; Town Clerk, Joseph Hathaway, near Merritt Thornton's; Jenks Pullen, at South Sodus; Daniel Hart, on the farm of Perry McCarty; Mark Johnson, the well-known minister, at Johnson's Corners; and Stephen Bushnell, where Ephraim Leeter lives, on the Lake road. In 1813 the town by vote complied with certain provisions of a new school law. Inspectors were appointed, and it was voted to raise by tax a sum twice the amount apportioned by the State. John Holcomb, Byram Green, and William Wickam were elected the first school commissioners, and the inspectors were Enoch More, Thaddeus Bancroft, William N. Lummis, William Danforth, Daniel Arms, and Peter Failing. Brush and hedge fences were made unlawful. The wolf bounty was made twenty dollars, and a five-dollar fine to be imposed on any one suffering Canada thistles to blossom on his farm, or in the highway adjoining. The town was divided into eleven school districts.

In 1814, at a town meeting, it was "Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to send delegates to the convention to be held at Canandaigua the 15th of September. This town being most exposed to the enemy, it is deemed best to provide ourselves for the defense of the frontier. Resolved, That we make immediate preparation for defense. Resolved, That William M. Loomis, William Wickam, John Fellows, Thomas Wafer, and Ashur Doolittle be a committee of safety for the town of Sodus. Resolved, That a notice signed by a majority of the committee of safety, giving notice of the approach of the enemy, be sufficient to justify said office; and

Resolved, That said committee offer a subscription to the good people of Sodus for funds to defend said town, and that such subscription be demanded only in case of the enemy obtaining command of Lake Ontario." The first meeting held at Sodus village was in 1815, and that became the regular place of assembly thereafter.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

Many of the early pioneer families were Baptists. In 1809 and 1810 a few settlers from Williamson and elsewhere concluded to form a society, and Elder Norton took steps to effect an organization. Among the records the following is found: "Sodus, March 11, 1800.—A conference held, Elder Norton moderator, and adjourned to April 1. Met at the house of Joshua Palmer, according to appointment." It was agreed to embody into a church, and the churches of Lyons, Williamson (now Marion), Palmyra, Farmington, and Phelpsstown were invited to sit in council, "to see if they could give us fellowship." The first members were Elder Seba Norton, Joshua Palmer, Joshua Danford, Lyman Seymour, Russel A. Routh, Daniel Hart, Margaret Norton, Josiah Norton, Polly Palmer, Hannah Seymour, Liddy Routh, Catherine Hart, Christina Johnson, and Chloe Holcomb. Daniel Hart was chosen clerk, and a book for church records voted. Many members received in 1818–20 were from Williamson, and the church voted, September 11, 1819, to hold one-half their covenant meetings in Williamson. A year later the brethren in the south part of Sodus and north part of Lyons were authorized to hold separate covenant meetings. On March 3, 1821, brethren living west of the house of F. I. Polhamus, on the Nathan Weaver farm, were authorized to form a separate society. Till then the Baptist church of Sodus had extended over a large territory. Covenant meetings and other services were held at Sodus village, near the present brick church, at the "Merchant school-house," that stood at the forks of the road, beyond Thornton's, on the road to Lyons, and in the Russell neighborhood, in Williamson, or "out in thirteen."

To the east and southeast from Sodus village we find the following pioneer families, with Baptist sentiments or preferences. William Delano moved from Maine in 1815, and settled on the east side of the road, opposite the Lefurgy burial-place. With him came the Haydens, his relatives by marriage. Mr. Delano himself had been here in 1813, and with him Richard Hayden, Enoch Carl, and John Butler. In 1815 other members of the Carl family, together with the Dennis and Lane families, came with him to this section, and soon after the Leightons. These settled from east to west along the boundary line of Sodus and Lyons, extending to the northeast part of Arcadia, familiarly known as "West Woods," and finally, in this railroad age, as Zurich.

Still earlier, Mrs. Tinney, mother of George M. Tinney, and William Champlin came to South Sodus. The Pendell family were also at South Sodus quite early, and probably others inclined to the Baptist church. The three brothers Walling—William, James, and Joseph—came in quite early from Junius. "Rossiter's Corners," where the brick meeting-house was afterwards erected, was a favorable central point between Sodus village and those families just enumerated. In the judgment of Elder Norton and others, it was the place to make a stand. The elder, with his accustomed energy, in 1824 and 1825, entered upon the work of building a meeting-house. The ground was given by the Pultney estate to "The First Baptist Society of Sodus" forever, for the purposes of "a glebe, a chapel, and a burial-place." It was surveyed by Seth Coleman. This place had already been used many years for the burial of the dead, by common consent, without any title. Old residents say that burials took place there before any timber had been cut. There is one stone bearing the date 1809, and there were probably burials earlier than that.

The brick meeting-house was begun in 1825, and mostly finished in 1826. The records of the church give no account of its dedication. The church filed no certificate of incorporation until 1825. Counting labor, one-third of the expense of the house was no doubt borne by Elder Norton.

Early Officers, Delegates to Associations and Councils, and General Items.—Daniel Hart was the first clerk. The first trustees mentioned in the records are Ira Shelley and Joshua Palmer, chosen December 17, 1814. December 31, 1815, the church voted three dollars for the East India Missionary Society. This is very likely the first missionary donation in Sodus. At the same meeting Brother Johnson and Brother Hart were chosen "to serve as substitutes in the room of deacons," and they were also sent as delegates to the Ontario Baptist Association August 31, 1816.

January 2, 1819, the church of Lyons having asked for delegates to a council, "three beloved and faithful brethren," John Johnson, Elisha King, and Holly St. John, were sent. The church shared largely in the great revival work of 1828, receiving thirty members in March and April. It appears from the records that the first covenant meeting in the brick house was July 15, 1826, as Brother Sumner was chosen "to keep the keys."

March 10, 1834, fifty members were dismissed to form a new church in the

west part of the town. June, 1834, Lawrence Vosburg and James Walling were chosen deacons, and James Hopkins clerk. The delegates to the convention to form the Wayne Association were Elder Norton, Deacon Vosburg, Reuben Brown, Peter Brower, and Jacob Winter. March 5, 1846, Daniel Paul, Thomas Hopkins, and Peter Brower were chosen deacons.

The history of this church is closely related to every step of pioneer emigration. In its organization going far back to 1810, and through the labors of Elder Norton still farther to 1804, it led the earliest Christian worship and furnished the earliest Christian services for the incoming settlers. It is worthy of high honor as the pioneer church of Sodus. It has been at times greatly reduced in numbers by dismissals to form the Williamson church and West Baptist church of Sodus, by deaths and removals, and by an unfortunate division in 1845 into *old school* and *new*. Yet by the unyielding persistency of a few, and these very often women, public worship has usually been maintained through all its history. With commendable prudence, the society have recently repaired their venerable edifice, instead of attempting to build a new house, at the risk of debt and embarrassment. Long may the "old brick meeting-house" stand to remind us of the sacred memories of the past! Its plain, unadorned walls, so long a landmark on the road from Lyons to Sodus, are associated with the plain, simple virtues of our fathers, and preach to us lessons of economy and prudence far better than the spires, cornices, and useless adornments of more modern structures.

In its burial-ground were laid to rest many of the earliest settlers. They lie in the long close rows of graves, unmarked, but sleeping as peacefully under the buttercups and the daisies as those who are entombed beneath monumental marble.

The West Baptist church of Sodus was organized in 1834. The first step was a petition, February 1 of that year, to the Baptist church of Sodus Centre for letters of dismission to form a new church. On the 13th the petitioners met at the house of Reuben Graham (which is the old house on the west side of the road from Thomas Potwine's), and took the steps necessary to call a council for organization. Elder Martin Miner was moderator of this meeting, Chauncey Strong clerk. Committee to invite the council: John M. Granger, Reuben Graham, Simeon Graham, Benjamin Sweet, Robert Gowthorp, and Moses Parke. Delegates to have seats in said council when assembled: Elder Miner, Chauncey Strong, and Reuben Graham. Twelve churches were invited. The council met in the Episcopal church, Sodus village, March 5, 1834. Moderator, Elder Philander Kelsey, of Penfield, and Asa G. Felt, of the same church, clerk. The council organized the church that day with fifty-two members. The first clerk of the church was Moses Parke; the first deacons, Reuben Graham, John M. Granger. The stated places of meeting were alternately at the log school-house, standing on the ground now occupied by the new school-house (Centenary neighborhood), and at the school-house in Sodus village. The first communion was April 20, 1834. The roll of members includes the names of many still resident in the west part of the town, or well known as former citizens there; also in the village and north towards the lake. Graham, Selby, Baker, Pierce, Sweet, Granger, Gowthorp, Palmer, Jewell, Deming, St. John, Strong, Nye, Ewers, Johnson, Delano, Polhamus, Pettis, Hunt, Ellsworth, and Onderdonk are some of the names on the roll.

This church was disbanded by a formal vote October 10, 1840. Several causes contributed to this result, but the chief one was probably the want of a common central point, where they might conveniently erect a house of worship,—those from the village and north being unwilling to build in the northwest, and those from that section unwilling to build four or five miles distant at the village.

There was a reorganization of this society the following winter, February 14, 1841, at the house of Deacon Granger, and the church was again recognized by a council convened at the school-house in Sodus village, July 15, 1841. The society had its regular place of meeting at the school-house near Frank Granger's. In this new society Deacon Vosburgh, Ephraim Teeter, and others of that neighborhood were interested, who before had been members of the Sodus Centre church, and not of the West church. The records do not show that this society disbanded by any formal vote. But their last recorded covenant meeting was March 13, 1858, and the society ceased to meet soon after that. Elders Kinney, Forbes, and Humphrey labored as ministers for this church later.

The West church, as a whole, existed *six years* in the *Centenary neighborhood* and seventeen years at the school-house north of the village.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

At the time of the organization of the Presbyterian church, in 1812, Sodus village consisted of the following buildings: The log house of John Holcomb, on the site of George Tillotson's residence; a log tavern on the corner where Mr. Kelly's stone building is; the frame school-house, in front of Mr. Whitney's hotel and barn; a log house on the site of the "Bee-hive" occupied by Mr. Shelley, and

four or five log houses west of the corner at Mr. Green's. Between the two ends of the village, in the language of Longfellow, "Still stood the forest primeval." Jesse Green recollects going up to the site of Whitney's hotel to school, *through the woods*, some time later than 1812.

The formation of the church was due to the recent settlement of the three brothers,—Byram, Joseph, and Samuel Green. In the spring of 1811 they came here and built four log houses on the north side of the road,—sleeping in a hollow log while building them. The first was in the present garden of Mrs. Samuel Green, the second just at the *west end* of it, the third a little farther west, and the fourth just beyond Edwin Green's barn, where some stones beside the road still mark the spot. They returned and brought their families the same summer. Lemuel Higgins, too, came the same or the next year, and built another log house near the present corn-house of Jesse Green. Of the four log houses on the north side of the road, Phinehas Hayward lived in the first at the east, Captain Joseph Green, father of the three brothers, in the second, Byram Green in the third, and Dr. Joseph Green in the fourth. Later, but probably not in 1812, Samuel Green, who married a daughter of Mr. Hovey, but died himself within a year, had another log house on the south side of the road, at the west end of the locust grove. There you have the picture of the pioneer village: a tavern and school-house, eight—perhaps nine—log houses.

So many of these families were from Williamstown, Massachusetts, that ancient home of education and piety, it is not strange their thoughts were early turned to planting similar institutions here. Byram Green was educated at Williams college, and was one of that little company of young men who met beside the haystack in the meadow to pray for the conversion of the world,—a spot that has since become famous and historic as the birthplace of American missions. Judge Green in his old age visited Williamstown, identified the site of the haystack; a marble monument was erected and a mission park established.

The following is the record of the church organization taken from the earliest book:

Sodus, October 23, 1812.—On this day the Congregational and Presbyterian professors of this town were organized into a church by the Rev. Messrs. Tullar and Ayers. The following are the names of those who composed the church, viz.: Matthew Clark, Charity Higgins, Lemuel Higgins, Mehitable Hayward, Phinehas Hayward, Elizabeth Green, Byram Green, Samantha Clark, Matthew Clark, Jr., Mehitable Green, Israel Mason, Nabby Green.

After the organization of the church, Mr. Flavel Kingsley, Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, and Miss Harriet Higgins offered themselves for admission into the church, were examined, and admitted. The church then voted to call themselves the First Presbyterian church of Sodus. They also voted to offer themselves to the Geneva presbytery for admission. The church then proceeded to elect their officers. Mr. Phinehas Hayward and Mr. Matthew Clark were chosen deacons, and consecrated to that office. Mr. Byram Green was elected clerk.

November 1, 1812.—The sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered by Rev. Mr. Tullar. March 22, 1813.—The church met and elected Byram Green delegate to represent the church in the presbytery, and also called a society meeting for the purpose of choosing trustees and making other arrangements for the formation of a Presbyterian society. December 20, 1814.—John Boyce, Elizabeth Achsah Granger, Dorcas Harmsley, and Polly Gurnee—the three former by letters and the latter by examination—were received into the church by the Rev. Mr. Pomeroy. August 25, 1815.—Timothy Axtell and Mary, his wife, John Gault and his wife, and Alexander Lyl were received into the church by the Rev. Mr. Whipple.

March 22, 1817.—Achshah, Louisa, and Elijah, the children of Flavel Kingsley, were baptized by the Rev. Mr. Collins; also Juliette, the daughter of Dorcas Harmsley, and Harriet Mary, the daughter of Byram Green.

August 11, 1819.—The church being regularly met, the Rev. Mr. Collins, being present by the request of the church, presided as moderator. Meeting opened by prayer by the moderator.

1st. The church resolved to adopt the Presbyterian mode of government.

2d. Resolved to appoint seven ruling elders, and the following brethren were elected into that office, viz.: Purchase Roberts, Phinehas Hayward, Joseph Curtis, Linus Stevens, Kitchell Bell, Lemuel Higgins, and Timothy Axtell.

Purchase Roberts was also chosen deacon, and it was resolved that the consecration of the deacons and elders take place the 22d instant. The trustees chosen were Nathaniel Merrill, Daniel Arms, Lemuel Higgins, Timothy Axtell, John Holcomb, and Joseph Green.

This extract from the records comprises all the written history of the church for seven years, and it will be seen that of the fifteen who joined on the day of organization, October 23, 1812, nine were from Byram Green's family and connections: Byram Green and Elizabeth, his wife; Lemuel Higgins and Charity, his wife, the father and mother of Mrs. Byram Green; Phinehas Hayward and

his wife Mehitable, who was a sister of Byram Green; Nabby Green, wife of Dr. Joseph Green, Mehitable Green, his daughter, and Harriet Higgins, sister of Mrs. Byram Green. None of the others were from this village. Flavel Kingsley was from the south part of the town, living beyond Salmon creek at that time. Matthew Clark and Samantha, his wife, Matthew Clark, Jr., and Elizabeth, his wife, were from the east part of the town, living just south of the Brick church. Matthew Clark was here as early as 1804.

After they had been away from town a few years, and returned with letters from the church of Mendon, in 1822, they lived on the Johnson farm, southeast of the Brick church. Israel Mason, the remaining name among the founders, was the son-in-law of Matthew Clark. He lived for a few years where Durfee Wilcox now resides, and chopped the timber for clearing upon twenty acres or more of that farm.

Of these first members, Mrs. Elizabeth Green, widow of Judge Byram Green, still survives, the sole representative of that little meeting which founded the church sixty-four years ago. She remembers riding to meeting in the half of a hollow log, drawn by a yoke of oxen,—such a conveyance rolling around in an uncertain way,—slowly making the trip to the school-house. This was very different from the fast horses and skeleton-rigs now driving through our streets.

The church was substantially Congregational at the formation, and remained so for seven years; yet the records show that they voted to call themselves the First Presbyterian church of Sodus, and voted to ask admission to the Geneva presbytery, and the legal certificate filed at Canandaigua styles the body "The First Union Presbyterian Society of Sodus." It is supposed the word *Union* was used in consequence of Congregationalists and Presbyterians being *united* in the same organization.

The church chose a clerk and two deacons. The intention, as early shown by the records, was to organize a Presbyterian church, but conduct it on Congregational principles, without a board of elders. As the "Plan of Union," so called, prevailing in this State from 1801 allowed such churches to unite with presbyteries and have a delegate, they availed themselves of this privilege. In 1819 they completed a full Presbyterian organization by electing a session of seven ruling elders. Vacancies occurring by death or removal were filled by new elections, but the office, of course, was life-long.

In 1837 all the elders resigned, and a new election took place. In 1864, it becoming necessary to elect several new elders at once, it was determined to introduce the plan of limited service. Accordingly, John W. Bell, E. K. Hitchcock, and L. H. Clark were elected, and their term of service limited to four years. In 1868, all of the elders for life being dead or removed, except Garret Gurnee, he proposed to resign to allow the complete arrangement of the session in that form. The board was then made to consist of six elders, to serve six years, two to go out at the end of each two years. The deacons were also designated to hold office two years, and the time of election is at the preparatory lecture next preceding the communion on the first Sabbath in April of the even years. This was before a limited-service eldership was authorized by the general assembly, but in 1875 that body, with the concurrence of three-fourths of the presbyteries, ratified what this church had done seven years before.

The church was perhaps organized in the school-house, and held its meetings there mostly for several years, though the place of organization is uncertain, as the school-house was voted to be built only a month before. Meetings were held very often in private houses, and also in a barn of Russel A. Routh that stood nearly opposite the present house of David Poucher. The church also held many meetings in distant neighborhoods, in private houses, in barns, and in the school-houses, particularly the one near the present Brick church. At the barn now owned by Morris De Kay, opposite the Brick church, the early ministers preached. Persons were received into the Presbyterian church at that barn.

In the stone school-house, northwest part of the town, many meetings were held. That neighborhood was so much of a place for meetings that the school-house was built large with the object of accommodating religious societies.

The great revival of 1828, and also of 1831, prevailed extensively in that neighborhood. Seth Coleman, during these and earlier years, was very active in social meetings, and from the village and west of it, Judge Green, Adam Tinklepaugh, Jacob Bacon, and probably others went on foot, on dark nights, three, four, or five miles to hold prayer and conference meetings in that section. But the time came to build meeting-houses. For twenty-five years the solemn services of the various churches, organized and unorganized, had fallen upon the hearts of the people in places and forms adapted to primeval life. But the wanderings in the wilderness were done; the labors of the earliest settlement were ended; the ark of Christian faith needed a local habitation, and there arose in the hearts of the people, as in that of David of old, a desire to build a temple unto the Lord, a habitation for the Most High. The brick house at the Centre was commenced in 1825, and inclosed enough for meetings next year, but not

finished for three or four years. The Presbyterian house was raised June 28, 1827; the Episcopal house in the fall of the previous year, 1826, and these two seem to have been in progress at about the same time. For the Episcopal church, George Palmer and Thomas Wickham drew the first load of stone from the Deacon Granger farm, now owned by Frederick Blanchard. For the Presbyterian church, Levi Gurnee and Judge Green, putting their ox-teams together, drew the timber from the farm of Flavel Kingsley. Stephen Axtell, son of Elder Timothy Axtell, built the Presbyterian house. The time and circumstances of the dedication have not been obtained. It was a hard struggle to build, and the church remained in debt. As late as 1831, the galleries were closed by the contractors; but an energetic movement was made, the debt paid, and the galleries opened. The present house was erected by Rufus A. Moses, contractor, and dedicated in June, 1863. Dr. Horace Eaton preached the sermon, and Rev. Mr. Shepherd, of Huron, offered the dedicatory prayer. The parsonage was built in 1874 and 1875. The old meeting-house was sold to the contractor for the new, and finally became the present planing-mill at the east end of the village.

From and after the organization of the church in 1812 to the present time, the following ministers appear to have labored here: The two ministers, Rev. David Tullar and Rev. Oliver Ayers, organized the church. November 1, Rev. Mr. Tullar administered the communion. The Rev. Mr. Chapman, of Geneva, missionary of the General Assembly, bought the church the Book of Discipline, March 22, 1813. The Rev. Francis Pomeroy, of Lyons, December 20, 1814 preached, and received several members into the church; August 25, 1815, Rev. Mr. Whipple also received members into the church. March 22, 1817, Rev. Mr. Collins preached, and baptized several children; Mr. Collins also acted as moderator August 11, 1819, at the first election of elders. April 2, 1820, Rev. William Clark preached, and many times afterward; enough to render it probable that he was employed for a time as stated supply. November 11, 1821, the Rev. Noah Smith preached; perhaps, also, as stated supply, for a few months. March 14, 1822, Rev. Royal Phelps preached, and quite often for a year or two afterward. Rev. Mr. Porter, February, 1823. Rev. Mr. Bailey administered the sacrament January 24, 1824. In 1825 the Rev. Garret Hollenbeck seems to have been employed as stated supply. The name of Rev. B. B. Stockton appears April 15, 1825. Rev. Jesse Townsend preached August 14, 1825, and after the 1st of January, 1826, was regularly employed as stated supply. He remained five years, closing his labors here January 2, 1831. Rev. Conway P. Wing, then a student in the Auburn Seminary, spent the month of May, 1831—passing in that manner the spring vacation of his senior year. After he had graduated, later in the summer, he accepted a call to Sodus, and entered immediately upon his work among this people. He was ordained and installed September 27, 1832. The pastoral relation was dissolved in the spring of 1835. Rev. Daniel Waldo preached here during the years 1835 and 1836. He was then very old, but afterwards became quite celebrated as a centenarian. He was elected chaplain of Congress, and lived to pass his hundredth birthday by several months. Early in 1837, Rev. Joseph Merrill commenced his labors, continuing for two years, until some time in 1839.

After a vacancy of a few months, Rev. Charles Kenmore was engaged to supply the pulpit, and preached one year. At the close of his labors another vacancy occurred, in which Rev. Joseph Merrill, Rev. Linus North, Rev. Royal Mann, and Rev. Ira Ingraham preached at various times, and acted as moderator of session. Rev. Charles Merwin was finally called to the pulpit, and, after preaching a few months, was ordained pastor of this church February 17, 1842. His labors closed May 26, 1844. Little or no delay occurred in the supply of the pulpit, as Rev. Hosea Kittredge commenced laboring in the society June 2, 1844. He remained six years, preaching his farewell sermon July 7, 1850. Rev. W. W. Collins succeeded him, commencing September 1, 1850, and continuing until the 26th of September, 1855, five years. Rev. Abram Blakely commenced May 15, 1856, and remained until the summer of 1861, about five years. The pulpit was then vacant for nearly two years, and some of the time no attempt at holding service was made, the house being closed. Rev. James Ireland was finally engaged, and commenced preaching March 1, 1863. His term of service was the longest of any in the history of the church, lasting ten years, or to the 1st of March, 1873. The pulpit was then vacant for just a year, though services were regularly continued. The Rev. James McWilliams preached for four weeks in the fall of 1873, and was permanently engaged, but returning to New Jersey for his family he was taken sick and died. The Rev. Mr. Cutler commenced preaching as stated supply March 1, 1874. His services closed the third Sabbath in March, 1875. The pulpit was vacant until September, 1875, when the present stated supply, Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, commenced his labors in this church.

The present deacons of the church are Charles D. Gaylord and Porter P. Butts. The present board of elders consists of three classes:

1st.—James Knapp, E. R. Hitchcock; term of service expires April, 1878.

2d.—Daniel Tuttle, Lewis H. Clark; term of service expires April, 1880.

3d.—Homer Pulver, Willis T. Gaylord; term of service expires April, 1882.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JOY.

This society was organized March 18, 1845, under the name of "The Church of Wayne," though it is better known by the title given above. Eleven members were from the church of Sodus and five from the church of Newark. The ground for a church and cemetery was given by Samuel White, and the following were the first trustees:

Henry I. Pulver, Martin Fredenburgh, Adam Tinklepaugh, Samuel White, Nelson Lapham, Henry R. Leggett.

Meetings were held in the school-house for several years, and various ministers preached there. Rev. Hosea Kittredge and Rev. William Collins, from the Ridge, also Rev. Mr. Haskins, from Marion, Rev. Mr. Hotchkiss, author of a "History of the Churches of Western New York," supplied the church regularly for a time; also Rev. Mr. Fitch. No house of worship was erected, and services were finally suspended. But a new movement and partial reorganization took place October 18, 1852, and the house was built in the summer of 1853, and dedicated December 23. Rev. Charles Hawley, now of Auburn, preached the sermon. During the early organization the elders chosen were Martin Fredenburgh, Henry Pulver, and Stephen G. Weaver. Mr. Weaver removed to Sodus village. Henry Pulver died in March, 1853, and not long after, Mr. Fredenburgh. April 16, 1854, Enoch Granger, Anthony Pulver, and David Leighton were elected elders and ordained to that office. The church has maintained public worship very steadily since that time. Ministers laboring there have been Rev. Mr. Ottman, two years; Chester Holcomb, eight years; and Mr. Wilcox, two years. Students from Auburn seminary have assisted in the supply of the pulpit. Rev. Wm. Young is the present stated supply. Twenty-three members were taken from this church at one time to form the church of Fairville, and four to join in the organization at Sodus Centre.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SODUS CENTRE.

The society was formed March 16, 1863. Rev. Chester Holcomb was moderator of the meeting and George Kellogg clerk. The following persons were present, participating in the proceedings as voters: Robert Shepardson, Lewis Crane, John F. Proseus, John F. Peeler, Harrison Cottrell, George W. Kellogg, L. D. Allen, Asel Carpenter, Josiah Viely, Solomon Featherly, John Brant, Peter Brant, E. H. Sturges.

The first trustees chosen were John F. Proseus, Lewis Crane, Harrison Cottrell, Robert Shepardson, John F. Peeler; and the first clerk, George Kellogg. The certificate of organization was acknowledged before 'Dufree Wilcox, notary public, and recorded March 19, 1863. The society adopted a seal with appropriate inscription. They erected a house of worship in 1866, at an expense of one thousand dollars. A commission of Lyons presbytery, consisting of Rev. Wm. L. Page and Rev. Wm. Young, constituted the church October 26, 1870, with nine members,—Robert Shepardson, John F. Peeler, Harrison Cottrell, Mrs. Ann Shepardson, Mrs. Susan Peeler, Mrs. Jane Cottrell, Mrs. Ann Proseus, Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, Mrs. Mary Taylor.

Robert Shepardson was elected ruling elder, and ordained to that office at the time of the organization.

R. S. Borradaile is the present clerk of the society.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

Elder Gerum, a local Methodist minister, settled in Sodus as early, perhaps, as 1806, on the farm now owned by Mrs. William Pitcher. He was probably the first minister of the Methodist church in Sodus, and preached at various places in the neighborhood.

In the southeast part of the town there were some families of Methodist sentiments among the earliest settlers. Samuel Warren, grandfather of A. P. Warren, Esq., reached what is now South Sodus, with his family, in February, 1808. He had made the long journey from New Hampshire with sleds drawn by oxen.

His oldest son, Elijah, had received a collegiate education, and was already licensed to preach. He held the first Methodist meetings in that section of the town; afterwards joined the annual conference, was appointed to the circuit, and traveled over this town and others in a four-weeks' course.

Rev. Mr. Goodenough moved to Sodus in the year 1810, and settled on the farm now owned by Philander Newell. He was very active in Christian work, holding meetings in his own house and with many other families.

The earliest prayer- and class-meetings seem to have been held at the house of John Reed, just south of where Clement Harvey now lives. This was probably in 1807 or 1808. Circuit preaching was pretty regular at the house of Mr. Goodenough until about the year 1822, when it was changed to the house of

Thomas Boyd, the father of John A. and Reuben Boyd. His farm was the one now owned by Ashley and Harwood Sargeant, on the old Geneva road. These three families, Reed, Goodenough, and Boyd, were the pioneer places of Methodist meetings in all that section of the town. On the Geneva road, and near it, in 1812, and perhaps earlier, there were other families of Methodists, Abner Arms, a younger brother of Daniel Arms, Joseph Phelps, and Mr. Armsbury. Thomas Boyd was class-leader for several years before his death, which occurred in 1828. Meetings were still held at that house for some years after. Matthew Kitchen and James Sargent were leaders while the class still met at Mr. Boyd's. Unfortunately, the class papers of these early times have not been preserved; no written list of members remains, and the historian must depend on the memory of the few early pioneers who are left, and in many cases on what the children have heard their fathers say.

In 1811 or 1812, Rev. Elijah Warren, or Rev. George Dinsmore, or perhaps both, held a series of revival meetings at the house of Elisha Granger, where Elliot Norris now lives. At this meeting there were several conversions; among them Mark Johnson, who became a Methodist minister, and went everywhere through this section, preaching the gospel.

It is thought probable by the relatives of the family that Elisha Granger, Sr., of Phelps, assisted in these meetings, and occasionally preached at other times in Sodus. He was one of the pioneers of the town of Phelps, brother of Gideon Granger, of Canandaigua, and is reported to have preached the first sermon west of Cayuga lake, at a funeral, in 1791 or '92.

The first class formed at South Sodus was in 1824, with John Diamond or Jenks Pullen leader. Rev. Mr. Sabin and Mr. Kent were then preaching on Sodus circuit, and this circuit included Sodus, Clifton Springs, Vienna, Newark, and Lyons. During these early years quarterly meetings were mostly held in barns,—at the barn of Jenks Pullen, South Sodus; of "brother Gray," southeast of South Sodus; of Mark Johnson; and of Enoch Morse, on the present place of Andrus Whitbeck. Next to these *unwritten* reminiscences, gathered from various sources, we notice the earliest *written* records, now in possession of the Methodist church in this town. They extend back only to 1828, but from that time down are quite full and interesting.

The first recorded quarterly conference for the Sodus circuit was held at the Baptist meeting-house September 27, 1828. There were present Abner Chase, presiding elder; William Jones, circuit preacher; Mark Johnson and William Jewett, local preachers; Jeremiah Case and Newland Sampson, exhorters; John Diamond, Israel Davis, Jacob Andrews, David Harvey, and Lewis Morris, class-leaders; Levi Van Auken and Jenks Pullen, stewards.

Jenks Pullen was elected secretary of the conference; and the stewards appointed for the following year were Samuel L. Morse, William Morris, and Benjamin Blanchard.

There were received from the classes at that time ten dollars and seventy-five cents; public collection, six dollars and seventy-nine cents; total, seventeen dollars and fifty-four cents. Paid presiding elder three dollars; circuit preacher, thirteen dollars and seventy-nine cents; sacramental expenses, seventy-five cents; and so the books were evidently balanced on the spot.

The quarterly meetings for several years after this were held at the Baptist meeting-house, Sodus Centre; at the Episcopal and Presbyterian houses at the Ridge; at the "old camp ground," a little west of the present residence of Edward Filkins; and occasionally still in barns. Camp-meetings were also held at the termination of the regular Ridge, just south of the Simmons' corners.

The resolution to build at South Sodus was passed December 1, 1832, and the building committee were Gabriel Rogers, Newland Sampson, Jacob H. Gridley, John Butler, and Matthew Pullen. Earlier than this a committee on parsonage had been appointed, but no site secured at that time. The meeting-house was built in 1834-35. It was dedicated July 4, 1836, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Hibbard, uncle of the present presiding elder. The house cost about two thousand five hundred dollars; the land for the site was given by Jacob H. Gridley. Rev. Joseph Tomkinson, then upon the circuit, was very active in urging forward the building. The first quarterly conference, stated in the records as having met in this house, was December 5, 1835, described as the "stone meeting-house at Rogers' Corners." There were present at this conference Robert Burch, presiding elder; Joseph Chapman, preacher in charge; Pearce Granger, Asahel Aldrich, Samuel Hopkins, Newland Sampson, Warner Sampson, and Joseph Killpatrick, local preachers; Hiram Allen, Orson Abbott, Jacob Andrews, Samuel Baker, John Dimond, Jacob H. Gridley, and James Vokes, exhorters; John Allen, John Butler, Charles Field, Jessc Lyman, Samuel L. Morse, Michael Tinklepaugh, and Stephen White, stewards; Hiram Allen, Samuel Baker, Simeon J. Barrett, Charles Field, Stephen Hopkins, William F. Leonard, Samuel L. Morse, Lewis Morris, Merrill Pease, Matthew Pullen, James Sergeant, Cornelius Shaw, David Smith, and Michael Tinklepaugh, class-leaders.

This conference represented considerable territory outside of the limits of Sodus, extending to Lock Berlin, Rose, and Fairville. Samuel L. Morse was chosen delegate to a stewards' convention; John Dimond and Asahel Aldrich, to keep the doors at love-feast.

The new house at South Sodus was built in 1871, and dedicated September 27 of that year; sermon by Bishop Peck, of Syracuse. It cost, with the fixtures and parsonage, about twelve thousand dollars. To raise this amount three men gave one thousand dollars each, and several others very large sums.

Methodist meetings "on Morse Hill" commenced with the conversion of Samuel Morse, in 1827 or 1828, and were maintained for years as one of the important points in town.

While these movements were taking place in the eastern and southern parts of the town from 1828 to 1840, the northwest part was settling with families from England. Many of the older pioneers, Buys, Bennett, Smith, Graham, Strong, Frazier, Sweet, and others of Baptist and Presbyterian sentiments moved away. The families coming to that neighborhood during the period named were mostly Methodists.

Rev. Joseph Gates settled just north of the stone school-house in June, 1830. He was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1789; obtained by his own exertions a liberal education; was for many years a successful teacher, and also a Methodist minister for twelve or fourteen years before coming to this country. The change from the beautiful scenery of an English village, and from his pleasant educational work, to the dark and gloomy hemlock forests of Sodus was very great. Had he lived he would probably have joined the annual conference, and devoted himself to the work of the ministry. He died in September of the same year he came. Yet in that brief summer, forty-six years ago, he planted the Wesleyan faith and kindled its altar fires in the "old stone school-house."

A few Methodist meetings had been held in that section previously, through the efforts of Nathan Strong and others, but from 1830 they were regularly maintained. The class formed then, or not long after, was the foundation of the present Centenary church. Gates, Vokes, Wride, and Hanby are some of the names of this early class, though if there were any written records they are long since lost. Gowthorp, Selby, and Pierce, though afterwards associated in the Methodist work, were at that time members of the West Baptist church, and remained so until its dissolution in 1840.

It is probable this class resembled those formed by Mr. Wesley in England, and approximated to the primitive type of English Methodism more closely than any other in this section. One of the members, and perhaps others, had heard Mr. Wesley preach, and all of them were fresh from the scenes of his trials and his triumphs. Mr. Wride, father of Robert Wride, had once walked twenty miles and back to hear Mr. Wesley preach three sermons in one day. Many then young still remember with interest the venerable forms of Mr. Wride and Mr. Hanby, father of Charles Hanby, dressed in the old style, suits of clothes that hunters after Centennial relics might well prize. During this period, before 1839, Rev. Messrs. Chapman, Harrington, Tompkinson, and Osborne preached in the school-house once in two weeks.

These operations in the northwest were transferred, about the year 1839, to the next district south. Preaching was commenced at the house of Mr. Baker, on the farm now owned by George Middleton; sometimes it was at the house of Robert Wride next west, or that of Ellathan Baker further west. A meeting to effect an organization was held at the house of Ellathan Baker, February 25, 1840; Rev. J. V. Mapes, moderator; John R. Willard, secretary. First trustees chosen, Robert Howcroft, Charles Hanby, and Ellathan Baker. Land was bought of Richard Selby, and the erection of the old Centenary meeting-house soon followed, being built in 1840. The house cost only about two hundred dollars in money; the rest was all given in labor and materials. E. W. Sentell had promised to saw all the lumber they might need. Accordingly one fine day he was somewhat astonished to see coming over the hills in solid column *forty teams* with forty logs; but he met the charge gallantly and redeemed his promise generously. The old chapel, moved a little west, was remodeled into a very neat lodge-room, and has been occupied by the Good Templars for seven years, while the Centenary church worship in a new and finely-proportioned chapel.

With Methodist church influences settling to a common point at South Sodus, and also at the Centenary, it became necessary for Methodists in the south part of the town and the northeast to study for the future. The first design was to build at the Johnson Corners. A subscription for that purpose was raised, a building committee appointed and directed to proceed with the work; but a far wiser policy finally prevailed. Men with clear foresight of the coming future believed it to be necessary to concentrate on the Ridge. Sufficient argument and perseverance finally brought others to the same view, and the Methodist church of Sodus village, the third in town, came into existence. It was formed by a union of the class at Sentell's Mills and that of the Johnson Corners. They worshiped for a

time in a vacant store, but on the 3d of September, 1840, broke ground for the present house. It was a long struggle. It cost money, time, patience, perseverance; but energy and determination triumphed. Only the basement was completed by the fall of 1841. The first meeting was held in it Christmas eve of that year. The house was left in this unfinished condition for several years, and was not dedicated until 1846. The wisdom of the movement to build here has been amply justified by the success of the society, and is the more striking and noteworthy as we recall the fact that when the proposition to organize here was first made Mrs. John C. Miller was about the only Methodist in the village, and even down to 1838 and 1839 there were only added the family of M. N. Barclay and Mr. Bull, who afterwards became a Methodist minister. But in 1840 John C. Miller, S. W. Hollister, and others united with the church; the movement assumed greater strength, and, having secured the co-operation of the strong force at the south, became a success. From the first, those at the northeast, E. W. Sentell, Charles Field, and others, had desired to build at this village. The trustees elected at the first meeting, June 8, 1838, were Edward W. Sentell, Milton N. Barclay, John Warner, Michael Tinklepaugh, and Stephen White. Mr. Barclay was clerk of the board. Riley Belden was chairman of the annual meeting of 1839. That year a subscription was raised towards building a house, amounting to two thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars.

The certificate of incorporation was attested by Jonathan Huestis, moderator of the first meeting, and by Loren Bennett, secretary; verified before Judge Sisson, and recorded June 26, 1838. Owing to some informality it was thought best to effect a second organization, and file a new certificate. This was done December 3, 1849. Wm. H. Ward and Charles Field were appointed inspectors of election; Bryan Stanton, S. W. Hollister, John C. Miller, Gamaliel Case, and E. W. Sentell were chosen trustees.

The Methodist society of Sodus Point, the fourth in town, was organized as a branch of the Sodus village church February 14, 1871. The first trustees were De Forest McNett, John N. Wood, William Buys, E. W. Sentell, and John Preston. Mr. McNett was appointed clerk, Mr. Wood treasurer, and John Preston class-leader.

By authority of the annual conference of 1871 a separate organization was made, with William E. Buys and Stephen Tinklepaugh class-leaders. They were also elected stewards, together with William Rayner, Robert Scott, and Philander Lyman.

This society has a very fine house of worship, erected in 1871-72, at a cost of four thousand dollars. Charles Hill was the builder, and the house was dedicated July 17, 1872.

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

There are no written records of services by clergymen of the Episcopal church in this town before the organization of St. John's parish in 1826, nor of any general missionary work before that time.

Many persons whose family recollections might supply the deficiency are in distant States, and the writer has not succeeded in obtaining letters from them. But those who finally took part in the formation of a society were many of them very early residents, extending back to 1810, and in some cases to nearly 1800. It is not probable they passed the first quarter of this century without at least occasional services of their own faith and order.

They belonged to some of the oldest families in the land,—families with a history reaching back to the war of the Revolution, and illustrious in honorable, patriotic service.

Their acquaintance and influence must have brought to this section frequent visits of early missionaries.

Rev. Davenport Phelps was in Wayne County quite early. He was the father of the Phelps brothers, residing in Pultneyville, and of Mrs. B. C. Fitzhugh, for many years of Sodus Point.

He frequently made a circuit from Geneva *via* Lyons and Sodus Point to Pultneyville and Canandaigua, preaching, administering the sacraments of the church, and preserving, in scattered families of Episcopalians, a love for the ancient faith, that finally resulted in organizations and regular services. At the first burial in Canandaigua in 1790, the Episcopal service was read by the physician, Dr. Adams, of Geneva. St. Matthew's church of Canandaigua was organized February 4, 1799. Rev. Philander Chase presided at the first meeting, and officiated as clergyman for several months.

St. John's church, at Clifton Springs, was organized by Rev. Davenport Phelps, in 1807; the Episcopal church of Geneva in 1806, John Nicholas presiding in the absence of a rector. Rev. Mr. Phelps became the first officiating minister at Geneva. He was succeeded by Rev. Orrin Clark, who preached for several years, and came through Sodus and adjoining towns occasionally, as Mr. Phelps had done. Mr. Clark died in 1828.

These facts show that the services of the Episcopal church were established in

Ontario county nearly as early as those of any other denomination. Indeed, the burial service, read by a layman in Canandaigua, was about the same time as the first sermon by the Methodist, Elisha Granger, in Phelps, and may possibly dispute with that the claim to be the first religious service west of Cayuga lake.

The first parochial meeting in Sodus was held at the old brick school-house, June 25, 1826. It seems to have been a preliminary meeting for consultation. At the next meeting, August 26 of the same year, a society was formed under the name of St. John's church, Sodus Ridge. Rev. John A. Clark presided at this meeting, and Dr. Henry Jones was clerk. Thomas Wickham and Elijah McKinney were elected wardens, and the vestrymen chosen were Elisha Mather, Oren Gaylord, Henry Jones, Bennett C. Fitzhugh, Jno. O'Bryan, Jos. Williams, Wm. Dolloway, and Wm. N. Lummis.

The certificate of incorporation was acknowledged before Judge Hallett, and recorded in the county clerk's office August 20, 1826.

September 18, 1826, the church was visited by Bishop Onderdonk, and the society made a prompt and vigorous beginning at the work before them. They had already raised a subscription sufficient to undertake the erection of a house of worship, and the corner-stone of the present edifice was laid, with Masonic rites, on the 26th of the same month. During these three months thirty children were baptized, and one adult, and ten were confirmed. The first celebration of the holy communion was October 8, 1826, by the Rev. Wm. Hecox, of Canandaigua. This was an era of great interest to the families of Episcopal sentiments, who cherished a love for the forms and the faith of their early childhood. Eagerly they availed themselves of the sacraments of the church, brought their children to be consecrated to God in baptism, received the rite of confirmation, and celebrated the communion. The sacred words which confessors and martyrs had poured forth in prayer in other lands and other times, and the faith that had sustained them as they went joyfully to prison and to the stake, were as full of comfort here as elsewhere. And the ritual of this historic church rose to heaven from the dark forests of Sodus, and from an unfinished chapel, as sincerely and as acceptably as when rolled forth in ancient cathedrals beneath vaulted ceilings, amid the pealing of chimes and the chanting of choirs.

The vestry organized with Henry Jones, clerk, Thomas Wickham, treasurer, and Oren Gaylord, collector.

The subscription list is still preserved which provided for the building of the house. It is a venerable, time-stained document, fifty years old. It is endorsed "Subscription for an Episcopal meeting-house," and reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned, do engage to pay to the trustees of the Protestant Episcopal society of Sodus, Wayne County, State of New York, the sums set opposite our respective names, for the purpose of erecting a house of public worship on the Ridge in said town, to be appropriated forever for the use of the Protestant Episcopal society of Sodus." Dated East Ridge, August 21, 1816.

Attached to this paper are the names of Thomas Wickham, two hundred dollars; William Dolloway, two hundred dollars; Elijah McKinney, one hundred dollars; Joseph Williams, fifty dollars; B. C. Fitzhugh, fifty dollars; William P. Irwin, twenty dollars; William M. Lummis, one hundred dollars; and Oren Gaylord, twenty-five dollars. Besides these there is a long list of names pledging smaller sums, from one to ten dollars; men of all denominations and of no denomination, but interested in public improvements, and glad to assist any church.

Among them Ira Collins, George Palmer, Amasa Johnson, Frederick Eggleston, Daniel Arms, Joshua Reed, Robert A. Paddock, Benjamin Osborn, John Gibson, Elisha Bushnell, Robert Kemp, and many others. One subscription is entered, "A friend, who desires his name not mentioned, one gold sovereign." A large number of these pledges were paid in materials and labor. The work was undertaken the same year, the frame being raised September 26, 1826. Oren Gaylord and Nathaniel Kellogg were the builders. The house was covered and inclosed, the floor laid, and then opened for meetings. It remained in this unfinished condition several years.

In the spring of 1833, additional subscriptions having been pledged, a contract was made with Lewis Sage and Israel Arms to finish the house. Even then it required time, patience, and determination to bring the work to completion. It was not dedicated until September 8, 1834. Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk led the services of consecration. Before the erection of the house in 1826, Episcopal meetings were held at the school-house in this village, and at the house of Thomas Wickham, where Mrs. Garret Gurnee lately resided. The house of John O'Bryan, in the northwest part of the town, was also occasionally a place of meetings,—the same house in which William Sergeant now resides. In fact, it was at one time thought that that neighborhood would be a good central point to organize at and build. The families of Williams, Kemp, McKinney, O'Bryan, in the north, and several others near Pultneyville, were conveniently settled for such a project, and a generous offer of land and other material was tendered by Mr. O'Bryan. The bishop of the diocese preached on one occasion in that

neighborhood. The policy of concentrating at Sodus village, however, prevailed, and was, no doubt, the wisest, though several families in that section and towards Pultneyville were unprovided for in the arrangement, and gradually removed from town or entered into membership with other churches. Meetings were also held, before the house was built, at Elijah McKinney's, and at the school-house, or in private houses at Sodus Point. At Pultneyville, Episcopal services were held at the house of Samuel Ledyard, and an organization was once made, as shown by the records at Lyons, under the name of "St. Paul's church, at Pultneyville," but it was sustained only for a brief period.

It will have been noticed that quite a number of the Episcopal congregation were from Sodus Point. The families of Wickham, Lummis, Edwards, Fitzhugh, and Dolloway contributed to the erection of the house of worship and to the support of the church. But the inconvenient distance from Sodus village, and a desire to enlarge the work of the church, finally led to a separate movement. At a business meeting called for the purpose, and held May 3, 1851, a legal organization was effected. B. C. Fitzhugh was moderator, and the wardens elected were B. C. Fitzhugh and William S. Malcolm. The vestrymen chosen were William Edwards, William P. Irwin, William Preston, William Robinson, Charles B. Hallet, David Rogers, and Elida Pettit. The certificate was acknowledged before Hon. Thomas A. Johnson, of the supreme court, and recorded November 24, 1851. The society took the name of "Christ church of Sodus Point." By the removal of many of its early friends, this society has at times been greatly weakened, but, with praiseworthy and persistent determination, the few succeeded in erecting a neat, convenient house of worship; and, by uniting with the society at Sodus village in support of the same clergyman, have regularly maintained the services of the church.

An organization has also been recently effected at Sodus Centre, under the name of "St. Luke's church." The legal certificate has been perfected and recorded. A handsome corner lot, donated by Elisha Mather, Esq., forms a convenient and valuable site for a future house of worship. Upon the east portion of the lot a small chapel has been erected, sufficient for the present purposes of the society.

The society at the village erected a convenient and pleasant parsonage on Smith street in 1873, at an expense of two thousand five hundred dollars.

The clergymen who have officiated as rectors of this church during the fifty years now passed since its organization are Rev. Messrs. Clark, Dolloway, Spaulding, Clark, Cadle, Salter, Batten, Smith, Lane, and the present incumbent, Rev. Dr. Burke.

FREE CONGREGATIONAL.

This society was organized October 11, 1843. It consisted of thirty-four members. They held that the local Presbyterian church was involved in the guilt of slavery by its relation to slave-holding churches represented in the General Assembly, and to such an extent that they could only free themselves from responsibility in the matter by an independent society.

Rev. Samuel R. Ward, then of South Butler, was moderator of the council, and preached the sermon. Rev. David Slie was secretary.

At a business meeting, December 24, 1843, Levi Gaylord was chosen leader and Josiah Rice deacon. Rev. Samuel Wire preached for the church regularly for two or three years. In the winter of 1847 an interesting revival occurred, and thirteen were added to the church. This church never filed any certificate of incorporation.

The trustees were Kitchel Bell, Isaac Snow, and S. W. Hurlburt.

The place of meeting was at the school-house in the village, and the organization was continued for eight or nine years.

THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF ALTON

was first recognized as a part of Rose circuit November 1, 1861. William Cooley was the first preacher in charge; William Burns, class-leader for Alton, and also elected steward; other early members, C. T. Cuer, James Stevenson, and Westbrook Case. Rev. John B. Stacey, D. Dempsey, John Glenn, I. B. Freeland, and M. D. McDougall have been preachers on this charge. Hiram Bradshaw was elected steward in 1862.

A meeting to effect an organization separate from Rose was held April 18, 1867. Rev. M. D. McDougall, chairman, E. D. Bradshaw, secretary. The trustees chosen were Aaron Winget, Walter Emery, and James Stevenson. In 1868 the society erected a neat chapel at an expense of one thousand dollars, and it was dedicated in the fall of 1868. Rev. B. T. Roberts, of Rochester, preached the sermon. This society belongs to the Susquehanna conference of the Free Methodist church, and there are thirty-four circuits included in that conference.

ADVENTISTS.

An organization representing this faith was made at Alton, in 1869 or 1870, by

Elder Miles. George Shaver and Mr. Bowers were chosen deacons; William H. Steele, elder; Taylor Steele, clerk and treasurer.

The present minister is Rev. S. C. Gove. The society hold services in the stone meeting-house, Alton, and also at the Bell school-house, west of Sodus village. Wesley Silvers is the present deacon, and J. C. Gove clerk.

PROTESTANT METHODISTS.

Ministers of this denomination have preached in Sodus for many years, at Alton, at the Walling school-house, and also at the Bay District school-house, better known as Salt Hollow. The circuit belongs to the Onondaga conference of the Protestant church. The ministers preaching in Sodus have been J. H. Hogan, James Hudson, N. R. Swift, Newland Sampson, James Smith, M. Prindle, W. Striker, R. Ballou, and Darius Cooke, the last of whom is now returned for the current year to this circuit. An organization was effected at Alton in 1869, and Philip Rankard elected leader. The present stewards are Isaac Clark and James Gatchell. Principal place of meeting, the stone meeting-house at Alton. The organization of 1869 was the renewal of an older one made in 1847, as shown by the records at Lyons. A meeting was held August 15 of that year, at which Lawrence E. Teal was moderator, and James Lysle, clerk. The trustees chosen were Ira Drake, Lawrence E. Teal, James Lysle, Isaac N. Clark. The certificate was acknowledged before William Tillotson, justice of the peace, and recorded April 7, 1848, and this in turn was also the successor of an earlier society not incorporated, formed at Sodus Point in October, 1837, when the following trustees were chosen: Chauncey Phelps, Rufus Field, Henry Doviell, E. W. Bliton, John Segar, Seth Blanchard.

UNITED SOCIETY OF BELIEVERS IN CHRIST'S SECOND APPEARING.

A flourishing branch of this organization, popularly known by the name of Shakers, existed on Nicholas Point in this town for several years. They came to Sodus from New Lebanon about the year 1823, purchased fourteen hundred and fifty acres of land from Judge Nicholas, and erected the large buildings still standing on the place, and now owned by D. W. Parshall. They had the cleared portion of the tract under excellent cultivation, and their orchards and gardens were well known and justly celebrated. They remained there about fifteen years, until the great excitement over the expected construction of Sodus canal. Then they sold to Adams, Duncan & Co., representing the canal interests, for one hundred dollars per acre. They removed to the splendid Genesee flats in Livingston county, and established themselves prosperously in their new home, which, with all of its advantages, they purchased for sixty dollars an acre. The society still remains there. When they came to Sodus their elders were John Lockwood and Jeremiah Talbot, and their edresses, Esther and Lucy, so-called. Lucius Southwick was the principal deacon, or temporal agent. They consisted of three and sometimes four families, were industrious and prosperous, and besides their farming owned a grist-mill and saw-mill. Their grounds and their worship were matters of interest and curiosity, and their place was quite a resort for visitors, all of whom were courteously and hospitably received.

The tract of land they owned in Sodus had quite an after-history. Adams, Duncan & Co. sold it to a Fourierite association, but after a brief existence they disbanded, and it fell back into the hands of the canal men.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF ALTON.

Under the preaching and labors of Rev. Amasa Stanton and Rev. Mr. Mosher, this church was formed in the winter of 1842-43. George Gould was the first clerk. John G. Kelly and John Baker were the first deacons. Rev. Mr. Mosher preached for four years, and was followed by another minister of the same name. From Marion, Elder Galloway and Elder Case also came occasionally to Alton.

This society at that time was the only one actively at work there, and under their labors an extensive revival prevailed through that part of the town. The stone meeting-house belonging to this society was built about the year 1851. The builder was William Walker, and William Fowler was the trustee in charge of the business of the church.

The society made a legal organization at a meeting held June 23, 1851; George Leighton moderator, and James R. Corwine clerk. The trustees chosen were George Leighton, William Walker, John G. Kelly, Frederick Utter, and William R. K. Hone. The certificate was acknowledged before Nathaniel Kellogg, and recorded September 24, 1851. Owing to some supposed informality the organization was renewed, and the certificate again recorded January 22, 1853. In this last paper the trustees are the same, but the name of Rev. Amasa Stanton appears as moderator and Edgar M. Galloway clerk, and the Christian church near Joy having been organized in the mean time, the name of the Alton society was changed to the "Second Christian church of Sodus." This paper was acknowledged before Hon. S. R. Strong.

The stone meeting-house at Alton belongs to this society, though other denominations have always been allowed to freely meet there when it was not occupied by the Christian society.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF SODUS.

An organization under this name was effected in the Wallace district, southwest of Joy, October 1, 1856. John W. Allen was moderator of the meeting and Joseph Green clerk. The trustees chosen were Joseph Green, John W. Allen, Orville Carpenter, and Adam Tinklepaugh. The certificate was acknowledged before David Leighton, justice of the peace, and recorded February 5, 1853.

The society have had religious services at the Wallace school-house for several years, ministers from the Christian church of Marion supplying that appointment to some extent. Rev. Mr. Depew, residing in the neighborhood, has also preached considerably there, but the formal church organization made in 1852 has not been maintained.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST.

This society was organized April 6, 1843. Rev. Samuel Wire was chosen moderator and Gideon Robinson clerk. Samuel Wire, Benjamin Chapman, John D. Robinson, David Phillips, and Willard Parker were elected trustees. The certificate was acknowledged before George W. Scott, one of the judges of the court of common pleas, and recorded May 6, 1843. This society built the meeting-house in the south part of the town, and under the ministry of Rev. Samuel Wire had religious services regularly for some years. By deaths and removals they were finally so weakened that services were suspended, and the organization ceased to exist. The meeting-house was finally sold to the German evangelical association.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

This German church, popularly known as "Albright's," has a membership in the south part of the town of forty or fifty. They own the property formerly belonging to the Free-will Baptist society. The appointment belongs to the Newark circuit, and the minister resides at Newark. The society is maintaining regular religious services, conducted partly in the German and partly in the English languages.

SCHOOLS.

The settlement of Sodus commenced in 1794, but there were so few families in any one neighborhood for many years that little or nothing was attempted in the way of schools. It is probable that the first school in town was on the Geneva road, north of Wallington, in the year 1808 or 1809, taught by Mrs. Armsbury, sister of Daniel Arms. Soon after that a school-house was built on the northwest corner of the present farm of Homer Pulver, then owned by Nathaniel Merrill. It was not used, however, for any length of time. Dr. Gibbs taught there one term, and Huldah Terry one. About the same time, Elder Norton built a house intended for a school about half-way along the little cross-roads near his house. In other parts of the town, something was probably done before the legal organization of the districts. There was a school-house very early at the "forks" of the Lyons roads, known as "Merchant's."

A school-house was erected at Sodus Centre, on the site of the present one, in 1812. At Sodus village, also, it was voted to build, September 28, 1812. Other early teachers, besides those mentioned, were Esquire Colbath, Dr. Mather, Captain William Champlin, Willard Bancroft Morley, Otis C. Knapp, Mr. Lovejoy, Josiah Rice, Clarissa Snow (Mrs. Austin Rice), Ann Strong (Mrs. Sanford Williams), and Miss Stone (Mrs. Josiah Hayward), Mrs. Young, Bethuel Reed, Charles Kellogg, James Rogers, Zenas Hor.

The first action of the town in relation to schools was at the annual town meeting in 1813. This was the third town meeting within the present limits of Sodus, and was held at the house of Daniel Arms. A vote was passed that the town comply with the provisions of the law lately passed for the encouragement of literature in this State, and thereupon they chose three commissioners, John Holcomb, Byram Green, William Wickham, and six inspectors: Enoch Morse, Thaddeus Bancroft, William N. Lummis, William Danforth, Daniel Arms, Peter Failing. These are the same names that appear prominent in all the public business of the town at that time,—men interested in all that promotes virtue, order, peace; founders of churches and of schools; pioneers who left an impress for good upon the after-history of the town.

In June of that year (1813) the commissioners made out the first legal list of school districts.

There were eleven of them: No. 1, Sodus Point and vicinity; No. 2, next west, as at present; No. 3, beyond, extending to the west line of the present farm of Henry Ward; No. 4, Sodus village; No. 5, along the Ridge, west; No. 6, north of No. 5, extending through to the lake, west of No. 3; No. 7, all the southwest part of the town; No. 8, "Arms Cross-roads," now Wallington; No. 9, Sodus Centre, extending far to the west and south; No. 10, South Sodus,

north to the present corner at Elias Allen's; and No. 11, all the rest of the Gore along the east part of the town to the south bounds of No. 1, Sodus Point.

The same numbers are still retained at nearly the same points, but the districts have been increased by subdivision, so that there are now twenty-four district school-houses in town.

At Sodus village a series of select schools were established by various teachers. A. M. Winchester, Esq., taught one in the winter of 1838-39.

Charles L. Curtiss taught a school in 1840-41 on the second floor of Warner's store, now the residence of Charles R. Borradaile. Jesse Andrews taught another in 1842-43 in the basement of the Methodist church, and in the succeeding summer, in the rooms of the old tavern that stood on the north corner, where the present store of A. B. Williams stands.

The next year, 1844-45, Rev. Hosea Kittredge instructed a few scholars in the small red building that used to stand in the corner of Mr. Kellogg's yard, on the spot now occupied by the residence of A. B. Williams.

Wm. Hall, from Lyons, afterwards Rev. William Hall, of the Methodist church, also taught, about the year 1849, a select school in rooms of Michael O'Keefe's building, the one rebuilt last year into the residence of Jonathan Leighton. In the year of 1851-52, a similar school was taught by L. H. Clark, occupying the second floor of the Rogers store, then owned by A. M. Winchester, Esq., and during this school public meetings were held, and Sodus academy established. The first notice for a meeting to consider the question of founding an academy was written and posted by L. H. Clark. That meeting was held February 3, 1852. William Tillotson chairman, and A. M. Winchester secretary. The resolutions providing for the formation of an academy association were drawn by Dr. Levi Gaylord, and were adopted February 28, 1852. The first trustees were Michael O'Keefe, Jerry C. Rogers, John White, Miles L. Landon, Dennis Le-furget, Jesse H. Green, Anson Proseus, Lewis H. Clark, William Sergeant, Enoch Granger, Silas P. Hulett, Andrew C. Williams. The site for the proposed institution was chosen April 30, 1852. The erection of the building was delayed until the summer of 1853, when it was finally completed, and the school opened on the 18th day of October of that year. In the autumn of 1854 the sum for the necessary library and apparatus was raised, and the regents incorporated it as an endowment academy January 11, 1855. In the winter of 1858 and 1859 a subscription of eight hundred dollars was raised to meet the liabilities of the institution. This extinguished the debt and left the institution unembarrassed. Successive principals of the school-house have been A. B. Johnson, one year; Dexter E. Clapp, one year; Elisha Harris, one year; Charles H. Dann, one year; B. F. Dake, one year; L. H. Clark, six years; and Elisha Curtis, now teaching on his thirteenth year. The institution has never lost a term, and has educated a large number of students.

The number of students each year (ending July 20) in classical studies and higher English branches, or having passed the regents' examination, reported to the regents and approved by them as a basis for the division of the literature fund, is as follows:

YEAR.	PRINCIPAL.	NO. OF STUDENTS.	YEAR.	PRINCIPAL.	NO. OF STUDENTS.
1855.....	Dexter E. Clapp.....	93	1866.....	Elisha Curtis.....	100
1856.....	Elisha Harris.....	76	1867.....	".....	95
1857.....	Charles H. Dann.....	70	1868.....	".....	108
1858.....	B. F. Dake.....	68	1869.....	".....	94
1859.....	L. H. Clark.....	103	1870.....	".....	96
1860.....	".....	116	1871.....	".....	106
1861.....	".....	107	1872.....	".....	73
1862.....	".....	106	1873.....	".....	94
1863.....	".....	118	1874.....	".....	99
1864.....	".....	97	1875.....	".....	77
1865.....	Elisha Curtis.....	70	1876.....	".....	68
Average.....					93

SODUS IN THE WARS OF THE NATION.

The opening of settlements at Sodus was long after the close of hostilities with the British, yet an uneasy, uncertain feeling existed both in regard to the permanence of the government and the terms and the lines of boundaries. The forts at Niagara were not given up till 1796, and the English till then claimed the territory along the lake. An attempt, thwarted by Wayne's victory in the west, was inaugurated to prevent settlement. It was in August, 1794, while Williamson was in the midst of his improvements at the Point, Lieutenant Sheaffe, of the British army, was sent by Governor Simcoe, of Canada, to protest against settlement. The officer was received with some caution, as it was feared there were designs upon the person of Mr. Williamson. Thomas Morris was present by invitation, and thus records the interview: "On the day named by Lieutenant Sheaffe we were at Sodus, and shortly after our arrival there we perceived on the lake a boat rowed by about a dozen British soldiers, who, after landing their officer, were directed by him to pull off to some distance in the bay, and to remain there until he made a signal to return for him. Captain Williamson did not think proper to expose himself unnecessarily to any act of violence. He therefore re-



THOMAS H. POTWINE.



MRS. THOMAS H. POTWINE.



RES. of CHARLES POTWINE, SODUS, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.



RES. of THOMAS H. POTWINE, SODUS, WAYNE CO., N. Y.

quested me to receive the officer upon the beach, and to accompany him to the log cabin where Captain Williamson was, with a brace of loaded pistols upon the table." The precaution was proved unnecessary; the meeting was amicable. The protest was formally delivered, and the reply was "that he would pay no attention to it, but *should prosecute the settlement the same as if no such paper had been delivered to him; that if any attempt should be made by force to prevent him it would be repelled by force.*" The interview lasted but half an hour, and the boat, returning, rowed away with the officer. This was the last display of British authority on the shores of Sodus bay except in the subsequent war. In 1812 the lake-coast was an exposed frontier, and Sodus bay was a prominent point, at which considerable government stores accumulated. Upon the lake were two squadrons—the British, under Sir James Yeo, the Americans, under Commodore Chauncey. The former, cruising along the southern lake-shore, kept the people in constant alarm.

Early in 1813 a military force was stationed at Sodus Point to guard against an attempt to seize the stores. Of a company Enoch Morse was captain, Noble Granger lieutenant, and Milton Granger orderly-sergeant. On June 12 it was thought the fleet had retired, and the militia, being temporarily discharged, set out next day, Saturday, for their homes. That same day the British fleet of ninety vessels of all sorts, as counted by Judge Green from the hill west of Sodus village, suddenly appeared off the Point, and manifested a design to land a force. Towards night a horseman was sent out, and rode rapidly west along the ridge, shouting, "Turn out! Turn out!" and directed his course to South Sodus. There the settlers were at a logging-bee, and some went from the field without a visit home. West of Sodus village the people had just come in from a raising on Morse hill, but, tired as they were, some forty or more men were soon assembled at the Point, with a variety of weapons. The space of cleared land was limited to a small area, and a dense growth of trees and brush came across the public square nearly to the present house of Benjamin Lummis. This was almost impassable save by one road north to the present light-house, thence west along the lake-bank, bearing south, and intersecting the present road by the house of B. B. Seaman. A foot-path from near the Methodist church led off southwest. Part of the stores had been taken from the warehouse, and lay concealed in a ravine between what is now West and Ontario streets. During the early evening Elder Seba Norton was the leader, but Colonel Elias Hill, of Lyons, arriving, took command. The night was dark, and a slight rain was falling, when it was agreed to form in the skirt of the bushes, and advance upon a reconnaissance. If the enemy was met a volley was to be fired, and then "each for himself." On the high ground a little south of the present Johnson house, they heard the enemy advancing and displaying a few lights. Amasa Johnson shot down a light, and drew the British random fire. A volley from the militia, and then a retreat of marvelous celerity. The British re-embarked, having captured two men, Mr. Britton and Harry Skinner, whom they set on shore next day. Nathaniel Merrill and Major Farr each thought the other an enemy. The major got entangled in fallen timber and brush, and could only extricate himself by daylight. George Palmer passed Elder Norton, who had been at Monmouth and Saratoga, and the veteran refused to run. Chester Eldridge from the bushes shouted, "I am killed, I am killed!" Examination showed that a ball had cut a gash in his throat, which bled profusely. One Knight was wounded, and a Mr. Teray was so badly injured as to die from the effect of the shot. Next day the enemy threw a few cannon-shot, landed a small force, and took away the contents of the store-house. The British evidently feared the presence of a heavy force, and dared not venture from the landing. Mr. Warner was mortally wounded by the British soldiers. All the buildings save one were burnt. The tavern of N. Merrill, the store of Wickam, with contents, his dwelling, the Fitzhugh house, the house of Wm. Edus, a warehouse, and perhaps others, were destroyed. The house saved was a part of the Mansion house, then recently erected by Messrs. Barakins & Hoylarts. In this house Mr. Warner was placed, and there died. It is said that the British placed a pitcher of water near him, and that the officers twice extinguished a fire kindled by the men to destroy the building. The following is a list of those at the Sodus skirmish on that night: Elder Seba Norton, George Palmer, Byram Green, Timothy Axtell, Freeman Axtell, Knight, Terry, Warner, Lyman Dunning, Elias Hull, Alanson M. Knapp, Amasa Johnson, Nathaniel Merrill, Major Farr, Isaac Lemmon, Robert Carothers, John Hawley, Joseph Ellis, Alanson Corey, Galusha Harrington, Chester Eldridge, Ammi Ellsworth, Isaac Davis, Payne, Pollock, Benjamin Blanchard, Robert A. Paddock, Britton, Jenks Pullen, Daniel Norton, John Holcomb, Thomas Johnson, Lyman Seymour, Harry Skinner, Daniel Arms, and Alexander Knapp. Quite a number of men from Sodus were in the general service during the war. Among them were George Palmer, Daniel Norton, Alexander Morrow, Dr. Gibbs, Byram Green and others, who were stationed for a time near Buffalo. A complete list is difficult.

In the war to suppress the rebellion Sodus bore full share. More than four hundred of her citizens were in the service, and more than one hundred lost their lives in defense of the Union.

"Oh! cherish them in memory bright,
Who sleep beneath the sacred sod.
They died for freedom and for right,
For home, for country, and for God."

At the very opening of the struggle, in May, 1861, eighteen men from Sodus enlisted in the Seventeenth Regiment. Later in the summer, eight young men of the town enlisted in the Ellsworth Regiment, known as the Forty-fourth. During the fall of 1861, twenty men enlisted in the Eighth Cavalry. In the autumn, later, the Ninety-eighth was organized under Colonel Dutton, of Wolcott, and forty-one enlisted in that regiment. Following the battles about Richmond, ninety men joined the One Hundred and Eleventh, and forty-eight went out in the One Hundred and Sixtieth. In the summer of 1862, the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth received some men from Sodus, and the next year, changed to Ninth Artillery, obtained more—making sixty in all. In the spring of 1865, thirteen drafted men were attached to the Sixty-fifth. The first draft of 1863 drew ninety-two, who paid each his three hundred dollars exemption, save two, Stephen Axtell and a colored man from Sodus village. Under the call of 1864, substitutes were put in by eighty-four citizens of the town. The particular part borne by these men is not known, but the final result was due to them as a part of the noble Union army.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The earliest grist-mill was Williamson's, which lasted till 1806 or 1807. For a time subsequently the few early settlers went to mill at Alloway or at Palmyra, and sometimes as far as Allen's creek. Sodus was not long without a mill, for Silas F. Andrews built a grist-mill at Sodus Centre as early as 1808 or 1809, on the site of the present Reynolds' mill. This mill was owned, as related, in 1810 by Elijah Lemanon, by Barly & Andrews, and after many years was sold to the Van Wickles, of Lyons, and by them to Case & Roberts. Dr. Lummis' mill, still standing, was the second mill created. It was built just prior to the war, and run by the late Isaac Davison. In the early days, Mrs. Richards was used to throwing a bag filled with grain across the back of a cow, which she drove to mill as far as Iron-dequoit. Just before the war, Judge Nicholas, of Geneva, built the mill so long known as the Shakers' mill. Timothy Axtell came to Sodus at this time to oversee the building of the mills. The Mather grist-mill at the Centre and Newell's mills were erected in later years. The earliest saw-mill was that of Williamson, on Salmon creek. It was on the east side, near the present pond south of Preston's mills. This went down, like the grist-mill, in a few years. The saw-mill of Hawk & Taylor at Sodus Centre was built as early as 1808. Timothy Axtell erected a saw-mill for Judge Nicholas at the same time with the grist-mill. There was a saw-mill at Messenger's very early, and one at Joy's about 1812. Soon after 1815 the O'Bryan saw-mill was built, as were one by Dr. Lummis and one at Alton. During the war, Silas Andrews built a mill on the Wilson farm, upon which he lived till his death in 1820. John Wafer was an early blacksmith at Sodus Point. From 1812, and several years after, Enoch Morse followed this calling in the town. David McNutt was an early shoemaker at Sodus Point. Captain Wickam was the first merchant in the town. James Kane and John McAllister sold goods at the village at an early day. John Gibson, Sage, and Thomas Wickam were early merchants. Drs. Coon, Gibbs, and Johnson were pioneer physicians. Dr. Taylor, from Phelps, practiced here, and, after 1810, Dr. Mather. Dr. Jewell built a house on the present Rogers place, but died at the early age of thirty-one. Dr. Levi Gaylord, who died in 1852, had been a practitioner in town for thirty years. His successor, Dr. Levi M. Gaylord, is still in practice, making that of father and son to extend over fifty years. At Alton, Dr. Ostrom, the pioneer, was followed by his son, the present Dr. H. Ostrom. The legal profession had little to do in Sodus in early years. Thomas Hathaway was probably the first justice of the peace, although Williamson held a judicial appointment in Ontario county. Esquire Richardson settled at Sodus village, and remained a few years. Jesse Mason, from Marion, in 1839, was long a well-known practitioner in the courts.

The earliest post-office was at Canandaigua, and an advertised list of unclaimed letters in that office for 1803 contains the name of Matthew Clark, Sodus. The first office in this town was at the Point, and for many years was known as "Sodus," while the present office at Sodus village was called "East Ridge." In early times letters were occasionally directed to "Arms X-roads." There are now seven post-offices in the town, Sodus, Sodus Point, South Sodus, Sodus Centre, Joy, Alton, and Wallington. The first settlers at Sodus Point were the men who came with Williamson in 1794. John Holcomb has been named as the first settler at Sodus village, having built in November, 1809. At Joy the first house

was built by Gaius Granger. He was the father of General Gordon Granger. Joy derives its name from the fact that township 13 was originally owned by Benjamin Joy, of London, England. The land-office for this township was distinct from that of the Pultney estate at Geneva, and David Hudson was an early agent. The first buildings at Sodus Centre must have been the saw-mill of Hawk & Taylor and whatever dwelling-house these proprietors erected there. First settlers of South Sodus have been given. Alton received its name at a public meeting called for the purpose of naming it. It was suggested by Mr. Gates in memory of his own native place in Connecticut. Mr. Barnard, in 1812, made the first clearing and built the first house. The place at Preston's Mills was called Maxwell, by Dr. Lummis, in honor of the family name of his wife.

The works by national authority in the town are the light-house and the piers at the entrance of Sodus bay. The first light-house was erected about the year 1820. The piers were built from 1828 to 1834 by Hon. E. W. Sentell and William Barkely, government contractors. The piers have been repaired from time to time at heavy cost. The light-house was rebuilt a few years since in a very substantial manner. It is a fine structure, and contains one of the best lights used in the service.

The Sodus Point and Southern Railroad, now known as the Ontario Southern, extends from Sodus Point, *via* Wallington, Sodus Centre, and Calciana, southward to Stanley, in Ontario county.

The Ontario division of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad extends through the town, with three stations, Alton, Wallington, and Sodus villages. Wallington is named from the old stone tavern near by, and long known as a political centre where county conventions could conveniently meet. Calciana, the new station on the Sodus Point road, is the Latinized expression for lime.

First burials were at Sodus Point, on the lake-bank, at a present desolate and neglected spot. The Brick church burial-ground was early laid out and in use, even while the forest-trees were yet thick upon and around it. Bushnell's burial-ground, too, was early laid out. The old cemetery at Sodus village, now sadly neglected and greatly dilapidated, was consecrated to the burial of the dead soon after the commencement of settlement. Judge Green stated to the writer that when a plat was desired by the settlers John Holcomb offered them three acres, a free gift, upon the summit of the beautiful hill overlooking the village from the east. But the offer was declined, as it was thought to be "too far out." The old burial-ground by the Whitbeck school-house was established about 1812. Previous to this a number of burials had been made on the north side of the hill, towards Cornelius Whitbeck's, and the remains have never all been removed. There are several places of early private burial about the town: opposite the Episcopal church at Sodus Point, the orchard of William Vosburg, and on the Kitchen farm, are instances.

An incident of 1820 was the great pigeon-roost, famous at the time through this and adjoining counties. It extended perhaps three miles in length, and began at the west near the present residence of George Howcroft. It was in places a mile and a half in width. Many branches of trees were broken down by the multitude alighting upon them, and hunters came from Geneva, Canandaigua, and other places to secure from the abundance then existing.

Prominent among those to whom credit is due for information herein furnished are Enoch Granger, Elijah Lemmon, Levi Ellsworth, Thomas Wickam, Joseph Andrews, A. P. Warren, and J. A. Boyd. To them especial thanks are given by author and publishers.

LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS OF SODUS.

SUPERVISORS.

1799. Azariah Willis.
1800-1. Timothy Smith.
1802-3. John Perine.
1804-6. Daniel Dorsey.
1807-10. Gilbert Howell.
1811-13. Nathaniel Merrills.
1814-24. Enoch Morse.
1825-26. Jonathan L. Powell.
1827. Byram Green.
1828-32. William Danforth.
1833-34. James Edwards.
1835-37. Robert A. Paddock.
1838-39. Wm. Edwards.
1840. Byram Green.
1841. Charles W. Rees.
1842. Byram Green.
1843-44. Alanson M. Knapp.
1845. Alexander B. Williams.
1846. Jerry C. Rogers.
1847. Thomas Wickham.
1848. Jedediah Allen.
1849. Andrus A. Whitbeck.
1850. Alanson M. Knapp.
1851-52. Jerry C. Rogers.
1853. Alanson M. Knapp.
1854. Aldice P. Warren.
1855. Noadiah M. Hill.
1856-58. David Poucher.
1859-60. Merritt Thornton.
1861. Levi Gurnee.
1862-64. Duffee Wilcox.
1865. George W. Tillotson.
1866-67. Lewis Bates.
1868-71. George W. Tillotson.
1872-74. Lewis Bates.
1875. David Poucher.
1876. Charles D. Gaylord.

TOWN CLERKS.

1799. Joseph Taylor.
1800-1. Samuel H. Caldwell.
1802-5. Richard Jones.
1806-10. Ezekiel Price.
1811. Joseph Hathaway.

1812. Daniel Arms.
1813-14. Joseph Green.
1815-16. Daniel Arms.
1817-18. Elisha Mather.
1819-22. Daniel Arms.
1823. Hiram Mann.
1824-26. Daniel Arms.
1827-28. Josiah Hall.
1829-31. Thomas Judson.
1832-36. Hiram Mann.
1837. Levi Gaylord.
1838-40. George W. Tillotson.
1841. William Tillotson.
1842. George W. Tillotson.
1843. Alonzo M. Winchester.
1844-45. John White.
1846. Michael O'Keefe.
1847. Morris T. Jewell.
1848-49. John A. Paddock.
1850-51. John M. Granger, 2d.
1852-53. Lorenzo Fish.
1854. Canfield C. Teall.
1855. Jonas Miller.
1856-58. Jesse Knight.
1859-67. Adam Pifer.
1868. Wm. S. Lee.
1869-74. Adam Pifer.
1875-76. Wm. H. Richardson.

COLLECTORS.

1799-1800. David Swezy.
1801. Wm. B. Cogshall.
1802. Wm. Gibbs.
1803. Samuel Brown.
1804. Joseph Hathaway.
1805-6. Samuel Brown.
1807. James R. Cowan.
1808. Joseph Hathaway.
1809. John Perine.
1810. Joseph Luce.
1811-12. Jenks Pullen.
1813. Roswell Castle.
1814-16. Jenks Pullen.
1817. Amasa Johnson.
1818-19. Charles Champlin.

1820. Charles Kellogg.
1821. Jehiel F. Axtell.
1822. Samuel Gault.
1823. Job B. Norris.
1824. Charles Field.
1825. Otis C. Knapp.
1826. Charles Field.
1827. Otis C. Knapp.
1828-29. Charles Field.
1830-34. William Noble.
1835. John J. Smith.
1836-37. William Noble.
1838. William Fowler.
1839. Abram Van Auker.
1840. Wm. Fowler.
1841. Baulston B. Brayton.
1842. Wm. S. Seely.
1843. George W. Paddock.
1844. John C. Stegar.
1845. Horace G. Terry.
1846. Lorenzo Fish.
1847. Levi McCarty.
1848. Hiram T. Dennison.
1849. Jonathan I. Pulman.
1850. Levi D. Smith.
1851-52. Myron W. Fish.
1853. Wm. Fowler.
1854. Levi McCarty.
1855. Julius Fowler.
1856. Reuben T. Boyd.
1857. Julius Fowler.
1858. Edgar W. Kelly.
1859. Samuel B. Green.
1860. David Parsons.
1861. George S. Putnam.
1862. Charles R. Borradaile.
1863. Reuben Rowland.
1864. Baulston B. Brayton.
1865. Richard S. Milner.
1866. Frank A. Granger.
1867. James Chandler.
1868. George Preston.
1869. George Garlock.
1870. Harry F. Scaman.
1871. Townley Hopkins.
1872. Jacob Cunningham.
1873. Jackson Van Tassel.
1874. Jesse Gulick.

ASSESSORS.

1875. George Garlock.
1876. George W. Dennis.
1799. Norman Mary,
Samuel H. Caldwell,
Charles Cammeru.
1800. John Perine,
Norman Mary,
Abraham Pratt.
1801. Ezra Phelps,
John Perine,
Moses Sill.
1802. Wm. Winters,
Amos Stout,
Stephen Bushnell.
1803. Elijah Brown,
Wm. Winters,
Amos Stout.
1804. Wm. Winters,
Amos Stout,
Moses Sill.
1805. Wm. Winters,
Amos Stout,
Moses Sill.
1806. Wm. Winters,
John Perine,
Isaac Weld.
1807. Wm. Winters,
John Perine,
Isaac Weld.
1808. Amos Stout, Jr.,
John Brown,
Joseph Burnett.
1809. Amos Stout, Jr.,
John Brown,
Joseph Burnett.
1810. John Brown,
Joseph Burnett,
John Perine.
1811. Daniel Arms,
Daniel Hart,
Mark Johnson.
1812. John Fellows,
Byram Green,
Enoch Morse.
1813. John Fellows,

1813. Enoch Morse,
Byram Green.
1814. John Brown,
Byram Green,
Elisha Mather.
1815. John Brown,
John Holcomb,
Elisha Mather.
1816. Joseph K. Peck,
Jenks Pullen,
Ephraim Coon.
1817. Joseph K. Peck,
Jenks Pullen,
Timothy Axtell.
1818. Joseph K. Peck,
Jenks Pullen,
Timothy Axtell.
1819. Joseph K. Peck,
Jenks Pullen,
Mark Johnson.
1820. Jenks Pullen,
Enoch Turner,
Elisha Bushnell.
1821. Jenks Pullen,
Solomon St. John,
Mark Johnson.
1822. Jenks Pullen,
Solomon St. John,
Mark Johnson.
1823. Kitchel Bell,
Mark Johnson,
Evan Griffith.
1824. Asahel Carpenter,
Robert A. Paddock,
Enoch Turner.
1825. Nathaniel Kellogg,
Elisha Bushnell,
Robert A. Paddock.
1826. Robert A. Paddock,
Elisha Bushnell,
James Edwards.
1827. James Edwards,
Job B. Norris,
Robert A. Paddock.
1828. Robert A. Paddock,
Job B. Norris,
James Edwards.
1829. Job B. Norris,

1829. James Edwards,
Enoch Granger.
1830. Robert A. Paddock,
Job B. Norris,
Alanson M. Knapp.
1831. James Edwards,
Job B. Norris,
Charles Higgins.
1832. Job B. Norris,
James Edwards,
Pasqua A. Lee.
1833. Robert A. Paddock,
Pasqua A. Lee,
Daniel McAlpine.
1834. Robert A. Paddock,
Daniel McAlpine,
Alanson M. Knapp.
1835. Elias R. Cook,
J. H. Gridley,
Garret Gurnee.
1836. Alanson M. Knapp,
John Warner,
Myron Holmes.
1837. Lyman Dunning,
Garret Gurnee,
William P. Irwin.
1838. Lyman Dunning,
David Poucher,
Solomon W. Van Auker.
1839. Alanson M. Knapp,
Enoch Granger,
Robert A. Paddock.
1840. Bethuel Reed,
Enoch Granger,
John Warner.
1841. Richard Bell,
Edward W. Sentell,
James Hopkins, Jr.
1842. Alanson M. Knapp,
Joseph Green,
Lawrence Vosburg.
1843. Oliver Leonard,
Amos Irish,
Lawrence Vosburg.
1844. Amos Irish,
Oliver Leonard,
Robert A. Paddock.
1845. E. W. Sentell,

1846. James Edwards, Miles L. Landon, James Wright.	1815. Asher Doolittle. 1816. John Taylor, Joshua Palmer, Samuel Paul.	1845. Asahel Carpenter. 1846. Isaac R. Green, Robert A. Paddock, Walter Knapp.	1825. Nathaniel Kellogg, Asahel Carpenter. 1826. Nathaniel Kellogg, Elisha Mather.	1870. Theodore Edwards, Julius Fowler. 1871. Theodore Edwards, Julius Fowler.	1800. Henry Lovewell, John Riggs. 1801. Ezra Phelps, Epenetus Ketchum, Leonard Aldrich.
1847. Miles L. Landon. 1848. James Edwards. 1849. John Poucher. 1850. James Case. 1851. Isaac R. Green. 1852. Enoch Granger. 1853. John G. Kelly. 1854. Edward W. Sentell. 1855. Levi Gurnee. 1856. Baulston B. Brayton. 1857. Durfee Wilcox. 1858. Levi Gurnee. 1859. Baulston B. Brayton. 1860. Durfee Wilcox. 1861. E. K. Hitchcock. 1862. John G. Kelly. 1863. Benjamin H. Allen. 1864. E. K. Hitchcock. 1865. Gamaliel Case. 1866. Durfee Wilcox. 1867. Wm. J. Filkins. 1868. Andrew C. Williams. 1869. James Sergeant. 1870. E. K. Hitchcock. 1871. Andrew C. Williams. 1872. George M. Tinney. 1873. James M. Wake. 1874. George C. Yeomans. 1875. Jonas Miller. 1876. E. K. Hitchcock.	1817. Samuel Paul, Lyman Dunning, Joel Doolittle. 1818. Samuel Paul, Moses A. Blakely, Lyman Granger. 1819. Kitchel Bell, Moses A. Blakely, Lyman Granger. 1820. Kitchel Bell, I. P. Griffiths, Rhesa Granger. 1821. Job B. Norris, John Warner, Samuel Paul. 1822. Job B. Norris, Samuel Paul, John Warner. 1823. Job B. Norris, Samuel Paul, John Warner. 1824. Samuel Paul, Jacob Brown, William Noble. 1825. Seth Coleman, George Sergeant, William Noble. 1826. Seth Coleman, George Sergeant, Stephen Dunwell. 1827. Seth Coleman, George Sergeant, Haskell D. Warren. 1828. George Sergeant, Haskell D. Warren, Andrus Onderdonk. 1829. George Sergeant, H. D. Warren, Andrus Onderdonk. 1830. George Sergeant, H. D. Warren, Andrus Onderdonk. 1831. James Wright, Alanson M. Knapp, Joseph Williams. 1832. John White, Joseph Williams, Alanson M. Knapp. 1833. Daniel McIntosh, George Sergeant, Andrus Onderdonk. 1834. Andrus Onderdonk, Peter Brant, Daniel McIntosh. 1835. Daniel McIntosh, Peter Brant, Enoch Granger. 1836. Enoch Granger, James Edwards, Andrus Onderdonk. 1837. James Edwards, John Warner, David Leighton. 1838. James Case, David Leighton, Lyman A. Knapp. 1839. James Wright, James Case, Lyman A. Knapp. 1840. Alanson M. Knapp, John Sbrts, Peter Brant. 1841. George Sergeant, Jacob Filkins, Jacob H. Gridley. 1842. Gamaliel Case, Charles Collins, Isaac R. Green. 1843. John G. Kelly, Charles J. Collins, Wm. B. Cornwell. 1844. Wm. B. Cornwell, Samuel White, John G. Kelly. 1845. Philip Vandebogert, Stephen T. Fairbank,	1847. Asahel Carpenter. 1848. George Sergeant. 1849. Stephen T. Fairbank. 1850. James Sergeant. 1851. John W. Allen. 1852. George W. Baker. 1853. Daniel McIntosh. 1854. Philip Vandebogert. 1855. Carlton H. Mason. 1856. John F. Proseus. 1857. Harry Weaver. 1858. Elias Proseus. 1859. Nathan Sergeant. 1860. Harry Weaver. 1861. George Middleton. 1862. John F. Proseus. 1863. Samuel B. Green. 1864. George Middleton. 1865. George Robinson. 1866. Samuel B. Green. 1867. George Middleton. 1868. Thomas West. 1869. Samuel B. Green. 1870. Carlton H. Mason. 1871. Thomas West. 1872. Samuel B. Green. 1873. George Middleton. 1874. Walter Emery. 1875. Robert H. Poucher. 1876. George Middleton. OVERSEERS OF THE POOR. 1799. Wm. White, Reuben Adams. 1800. John Van Wickle, Moses Sill. 1801. Abraham Pratt, John Riggs. 1802. Wm. Gibbs, Wm. Pollock. 1803. Wm. Gibbs, Asahel Osburn. 1804. Wm. Gibbs, Asahel Osburn. 1805. Wm. Gibbs, Stephen Bushnell. 1806. William Gibbs, Ebenezer Baker. 1807. Ezekiel Price, Calob Tibbets. 1808. Ezekiel Price, Isaac Mason. 1809. Ezekiel Price, Isaac Mason. 1810. Ezekiel Price, Isaac Mason. 1811. Daniel Hart, Stephen Bushnell. 1812. Elisha Granger, Daniel Hart. 1813. Thaddeus Baneroff, Stephen Bushnell. 1814. Thaddeus Baneroff, Abner Arms. 1815. Thaddeus Baneroff, Stephen Bushnell. 1816. Thaddeus Baneroff, Abner Arms. 1817. Thaddeus Baneroff, Joshua Palmer. 1818. Thaddeus Baneroff, Byram Green. 1819. Byram Green, Gabriel Rogers. 1820. Gabriel Rogers, Nathaniel Kellogg. 1821. Nathaniel Kellogg, David Hanchett. 1822. Nathaniel Kellogg, David Hanchett. 1823. Nathaniel Kellogg, David Hanchett. 1824. Nathaniel Kellogg, David Hanchett.	1827. Nathaniel Kellogg, Thaddeus Baneroff. 1828. Thaddeus Baneroff, John Warner. 1829. Thaddeus Baneroff, John Warner. 1830. Peter Brant, Lyman Dunning. 1831. Daniel H. Norton, Peter Brant. 1832. Lawrence Vosburgh, Noble Granger. 1833. Noble Granger, Peter Brant. 1834. Job B. Norris, Noble Granger. 1835. John Warner, Job B. Norris. 1836. Job B. Norris, Lyman A. Knapp. 1837. Peter Brant, Daniel H. Norton. 1838. Daniel H. Norton, Michael Tinklepaugh. 1839. Daniel H. Norton, Michael Tinklepaugh. 1840. Michael Tinklepaugh, Andrus Onderdonk. 1841. Samuel Clary, Flavel Kingsley. 1842. Andrus Onderdonk, Noble Granger. 1843. Gaius Granger, Peter Brant. 1844. Daniel H. Norton, Job B. Norris. 1845. Marcus Johnson, Eli Dickinson. 1846. Daniel H. Norton, Peter Brant. 1847. Noble Granger, Peter Brant. 1848. Job B. Norris, Peter Brant. 1849. Flavel Crosby, Gardner Warren. 1850. Samuel W. Morse, John Brant. 1851. Rufus F. Norris, James Edwards. 1852. Rufus F. Norris, James Edwards. 1853. Rufus F. Norris, James Edwards. 1854. George L. Tinklepaugh, Marcus Johnson. 1855. George L. Tinklepaugh, Seymour W. Hollister. 1856. Seymour W. Hollister, Nelson Snyder. 1857. Seymour W. Hollister, Charles Woodruff. 1858. John White, Jonathan Leighton. 1859. Asahel Carpenter, Chester Kelly. 1860. Miles L. Landon, Charles Field. 1861. Miles L. Landon, George Sergeant. 1862. Oren Parsons, Theodore Edwards. 1863. John Preston, Wm. J. Filkins. 1864. John White, Theodore Edwards. 1865. Theodore Edwards, Sheldon Goodsell. 1866. Sheldon Goodsell, Theodore Edwards. 1867. Sheldon Goodsell, Theodore Edwards. 1868. Orville Carpenter, John F. Proseus. 1869. Theodore Edwards, Julius Fowler.	1872. Julius Fowler, Silas H. Wares. 1873. Theodore Edwards, Julius Fowler. 1874. Julius Fowler, George Latimer. 1875. Julius Fowler, George Latimer. 1876. Robert Fellers, Theodore Edwards. JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. 1827. Byram Green, 1 year. Alanson M. Knapp, 2 years. Thaddeus Baneroff, 3 years. James Edwards, 4 years. 1828. Israel Arms. 1829. Alanson M. Knapp. 1830. William P. Irwin. 1831. James Edwards. 1832. Thomas Judson. 1833. Alanson M. Knapp. 1834. Israel Arms. 1835. James Edwards, Kitchel Bell. (To fill vacancy.) 1836. Kitchel Bell. 1837. Alanson M. Knapp. 1838. Garrett Gurnee. 1839. James Edwards. 1840. David Poucher. 1841. Alexander B. Williams. 1842. Garrett Gurnee. 1843. Nathaniel Kellogg, Jr. 1844. George W. Tiltotson. 1845. Alexander B. Williams. 1846. Baulston B. Brayton, Alanson M. Knapp. (To fill vacancy.) 1847. George W. Paddock, William Tiltotson. (To fill vacancy.) 1848. Erasmus Rogers. 1849. Nathaniel Kellogg, Jr. 1850. David Leighton. 1851. George W. Paddock. 1852. Alanson M. Knapp. 1853. William J. Kniffen. 1854. John A. Boyd, Nathaniel Kellogg, Jr. (To fill vacancy.) 1855. George W. Tiltotson. 1856. Alvin Kingsley. 1857. Aldice P. Warren. 1858. John A. Boyd. 1859. Eliada Pettit. 1860. Alvin Kingsley. 1861. Aldice P. Warren. 1862. John A. Boyd. 1863. Canfield C. Teall. 1864. Alvin Kingsley. 1865. Edmund D. Bradshaw. 1866. Orville Chittenden. 1867. Canfield C. Teall, Aldice P. Warren. (To fill vacancy.) 1868. Robert Poucher. 1869. Seth Cole. 1870. Clark S. Edwards. 1871. Edgar W. Kelly. 1872. Alvin Kingsley. 1873. Seth Cole, B. B. Semcen, 5th justice. 1874. Clark S. Edwards. 1875. Edgar W. Kelly. 1876. Robert H. Poucher.	(No more elected until 1813.) 1813. John Holcomb, Byram Green, William Wickham. 1814. William N. Lummis, John Holcomb, Joseph Brown. 1815. Jenks Pullen, William N. Lummis, Kitchel Bell. 1816. Jenks Pullen, William Wickham, Kitchel Bell. 1817. Kitchel Bell, Mark Johnson, Jenks Pullen. 1818. Kitchel Bell, Mark Johnson, Jenks Pullen. 1819. Byram Green, Mark Johnson, Jenks Pullen. 1820. Jenks Pullen, Elisha Bushnell, Kitchel Bell. 1821. Byram Green, Jenks Pullen, Nathaniel Kellogg. 1822. Jenks Pullen, Mark Johnson, Solomon St. John. 1823. Jenks Pullen

HISTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

1841. John M. Granger, Clement Hughson, Seth Cole.	1822. Morris T. Jewell, Orlando S. Stevens.	1800. Henry Beard, Lint Martin.	1828. Otis C. Knapp.	1846. Durfee Wilcox, Levi McCarty, Harry Pulver.	1863. Bradner Jewell, Stephen Tinklepaugh, Melburn Austin, Amos Cary, Jabez Parsons.
1842. Bethuel Reed, Charles L. Curtiss, Walter Knapp.	1823. Mark Johnson, D. C. Higgins, Hiram Mann.	1801. Gainer Brown, Wm. B. Cogshall, George Carr.	1829. Otis C. Knapp, Charles Field, Wm. Noble, Henry Terry.	1847. Harry Pulver, Levi McCarty, Theodore Edwards, Asa Porter.	1864. Wm. H. Tinklepaugh, Jabez Parsons, James L. Short, Bradner Jewell, Stephen Tinklepaugh.
1843. Walter Knapp, Gamaliel Case, Isaac R. Green. (Office abolished.)	1824. Levi Gaylord, Nathaniel Kellogg, Jr., D. C. Higgins.	1802. Wm. Gibbs.	1830. William Noble, Henry Terry, Lyndon A. Knapp, Thomas Wickham, Elijah Taylor.	1848. Wm. Fowler, Levi McCarty, Hiram T. Dennison.	1865. George Frudy, James L. Short, Wm. H. Tinklepaugh, Bradner Jewell, John C. Drake.
TOWN SUPERINTENDENT.					
1844. Charles L. Curtiss.	1826. Byram Green, Levi Gaylord, Chauncey Knapp.	1803. Jesse Brown. Samuel Brown.	1831. Henry Terry, John J. Smith, Wm. Noble.	1849. Levi McCarty, George M. Tinney, John Welch, Charles Dagan.	1866. Bradner Jewell, James L. Short, Wm. H. Tinklepaugh, Thomas Stearns, Charles Williams, Wm. H. Tinklepaugh.
1845. Eliada Pettit.	1827. Byram Green, Chauncey Knapp, Levi Gaylord.	1804. Joseph Hathaway. 1805. John Chapin, Samuel Brown.	1832. Lyndon A. Knapp, James Rogers, Wm. Noble, John J. Smith.	1850. Andrew B. Rose, Daniel Bloomer, Alfred H. Sprong, Levi McCarty.	1867. Thomas Foster, James Short, Charles Williams, Bradner Jewell, George Frudy.
1846. Eli D. Granger.	1828. Levi Gaylord, Willard Bancroft, Elisha Bushnell.	1806. Samuel Brown, James T. Cowan, Robert Weld.	1833. Wm. Noble, Samuel Blair, Wm. W. Conklin.	1851. Andrew B. Rose, Hiram T. Dennison, Benjamin F. Atwater, Levi McCarty.	1868. Francis Poucher, Cornelius O. Brundage, Sylvester P. Johnson, George Frudy, John Poucher.
1848. William J. Filkins.	1829. Levi Gaylord, Alanson M. Knapp, Willard Bancroft.	1807. James T. Cowan, Robert Weld.	1834. John J. Smith, Wm. Noble, Wm. W. Conklin, J. C. Rogers, Samuel Blair.	1852. Anthony Snyder, Benjamin F. Atwater, Levi McCarty, Myron W. Fish.	1869. Francis Poucher, George Frudy, Henry H. Peeler, John W. Hopkins, Charles Wright.
1850. Thomas F. Seely.	1830. David C. Higgins, Alanson M. Knapp, Willard Bancroft.	1808. John Chapin, Joseph Hathaway, Joseph Luce.	1835. John J. Smith, Stephen Gurnee, Jr., Wm. Noble, J. H. Lecount.	1853. Milton Seely, Wm. Fowler, Charles W. Granger, Ormand Noble.	1870. Francis Poucher, Abram Van Antwerp, George Frudy, Charles Wright, John C. Hopkins.
1852. Lewis H. Clark.	1831. Hiram Mann, Bethuel Reed, Levi Gaylord.	1809. Joseph Hathaway, Daniel Arms, Joseph Luce.	1836. Wm. Noble, John J. Smith, A. B. Knapp, Stephen Gurnee, Jr.	1854. Julius Fowler, Gideon Robinson, Lorenzo D. Allen, Nicholas S. Feller.	1871. Francis Poucher, George Frudy, Bradner Jewell, Henry Buys, Abram Van Antwerp.
1854. Lewis H. Clark.	1832. Hiram Mann, Myron Holmes, Alanson M. Knapp.	1810. Joseph Luce, Jenks Pullen, Dan H. Harvey.	1837. Wm. Noble, Stephen Gurnee, Jr., Wm. Fowler, John J. Smith.	1855. Julius Fowler, Gideon Robinson, Beebe Dennison, Jr., Andrew C. Young.	1872. Charles Wright, Lewis B. Leighton, Bradner Jewell, Abram Van Antwerp, George Peeler.
1856. Clement Hughson. (Office abolished.)	1833. Willard Bancroft, J. D. Dunning.	1811. Jenks Pullen, Dan H. Harvey.	1838. Wm. Fowler, Thomas Gardner, John J. Smith, Abram Van Auker.	1856. Julius Fowler, Gideon Robinson, Beebe Dennison, Jr., Andrew C. Young.	1873. Joseph Catlin, Samuel W. Brundage, Abram Van Antwerp, Henry Buys, Charles Wright.
SCHOOL INSPECTORS.					
1813. Enoch Morse, Thaddeus Bancroft, Wm. N. Lummis, Wm. Danforth, Daniel Arms, Peter Failing.	1834. Levi Gaylord, Jesse Mason, Willard Bancroft.	1812. Jenks Pullen, Asher Merrills, Elias Hull.	1839. Abram Van Auker, Wm. Fowler, Sylvester P. Johnson, Thomas Gardner.	1857. Levi McCarty, Julius Fowler, Carlton H. Mason, Madison Stearns, Wm. House.	1874. Joseph Catlin, Collins Fellers, Charles Wright, Melburn Austin, Abram Van Antwerp.
1814. Mark Johnson, Charles Champlin, Byram Green, Evans Griffith, Elisha Mather, William Wickham.	1835. Jesse Mason, Myron Holmes, S. S. Wright.	1813. Roswell Castle, Isaac Wickwin, Thomas Johnson.	1840. Abram Van Auker, Wm. Fowler, Asa Wright, Wm. S. Seely.	1858. Levi McCarty, Julius Fowler, Madison Stearns, Wm. House.	1875. Melburn Austin, Abram Van Antwerp, Louis Laubenheimer, Wm. Allen, Joseph Catlin.
1815. Byram Green, Mark Johnson, Charles Champlin, John Fellows, John Brown, Elisha Mather.	1836. Gamaliel Case, Alanson M. Knapp, Jerry C. Rogers.	1814. Heman Blakely, Jenks Pullen.	1841. Baulston B. Brayton, Durfee Wilcox, Charles Thornton, Daniel McMullen, Jr.	1859. Wm. H. Tinklepaugh, Levi McCarty, Marshall P. Sherman, Stephen Tinklepaugh, James H. Sutliff.	1876. Joseph Catlin, Melburn Austin, Stephen Tinklepaugh, Watson Wood, Lewis Tinklepaugh.
1816. Charles Champlin, William N. Lummis, Nathaniel Kellogg, Mark Johnson, Elihu Markham.	1837. H. H. Robinson, A. M. Winchester, Levi Gaylord.	1815. Jenks Pullen, Seba Norton.	1842. Thomas F. Seely, Durfee Wilcox, Wm. Fowler, Asa Wright.	1860. Stephen Tinklepaugh, Marshall P. Sherman, Levi McCarty, Leonard Snyder, James H. Sutliff.	
1817. Byram Green, Morris T. Jewell, Charles Champlin, Thomas Wickham, Mark Johnson, Nathaniel Kellogg.	1838. Levi Gaylord, A. M. Winchester, A. M. Knapp.	1816. Amasa Johnson, Cephas Field.	1843. George W. Paddock, Clark W. Knapp, Jeremiah White, Egbert Brant.	1861. Marshall P. Sherman, James H. Sutliff, Stephen Tinklepaugh, Leonard Snyder, Charles J. Allen.	
1819.* Charles Champlin, Elisha Bushnell, Seth Coleman, Bethuel Reed, Charles Kellogg, David C. Higgins.	1839. Isaac R. Green, A. M. Winchester, Levi Gaylord.	1817. Charles Seward, Charles Champlin, Amasa Johnson.	1844. Horace G. Terry, Levi McCarty, Egbert Brant.	1862. Samuel W. Lape, Melburn Austin, Wm. H. Mason, Henry Buckham, William Buys.	
1820. Wm. N. Lummis, Byram Green, Linus Stevens.	1840. A. M. Winchester, Charles L. Curtiss, Abram F. Ketchum.	1818. Charles Champlin, Charles Seward, Job B. Norris.	1845. Horace G. Terry, Myron Walling, Levi McCarty, Baulston B. Brayton.		
1821. Solomon St. John, Stephen Dunwell, Linus Stevens.	1841. Thomas Robinson, Alvin Kingsley, Jacob M. Johnson.	1819. Charles Champlin, Charles Kellogg, Benjamin Blanchard.	1846. Theodore Edwards,		
1822. Hiram Mann,	1842. A. M. Winchester, Lyman M. Knapp.	1820. Charles Kellogg, Benjamin Blanchard.			
	1843. Charles L. Curtiss, Lyman M. Knapp. (Office abolished.)	1821. Jehiel F. Axtell, Enoch Turner.			
	CONSTABLES.				
	1799. David Swezy, Joseph Wood.	1822. Samuel Gault, Wm. Noble.			
	1800. David Swezy,	1823. S. F. Knapp, Charles Field, Enoch Turner.			
		1824. Enoch Turner, Charles Field.			
		1825. Enoch Turner, Otis C. Knapp, Charles Field.			
		1826. Charles Field, Otis C. Knapp, Zelotus W. Knapp.			
		1827. Otis C. Knapp, Enoch Turner, Charles Field.			
		1828. Enoch Turner, Charles Field.			

* No names given for 1818.

SODUS ROLL OF HONOR.

LIST OF SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN SERVICE OR WERE KILLED IN BATTLE.

Charles J. Allen, son of Charles J. Allen. 157th Regiment, Co. I. Enlisted Oct. 20, 1862; died of sickness in Georgia, March 19, 1865, and buried there.

Eli H. Allen, son of Charles J. Allen. 8th Cavalry, Co. C. Enlisted Aug. 17, 1861; died at Harper's Ferry, of typhoid fever, Sept. 23, 1862, and buried there.

Levi Allen, son of Sanford Allen. Sergeant, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August 14, 1862; died Sept. 12, 1864, at Washington, D. C., and buried at South Sodus.

John Almakinder, son of John Almakinder. 111th Regiment, Co. D. Enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; in battle at Harper's Ferry, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness; wounded in right shoulder at Gettysburg, and the left hand at the Wilderness; died Sept. 25, 1864, at Andersonville, where he was a prisoner.

Watson Andrews, son of the late Jacob Andrews. Sergeant, 160th Regiment, Co. D; Enlisted Oct. 1, 1862; died at Newtown, Va., Oct. 22, 1864, of wounds received at Cedar Creek; remains brought to Sodus Cemetery for burial after the close of the war. He had been promoted to sergeant-major.

Cyrus P. Bailey, son of Robert Bailey. 160th Regiment, Co. C. Enlisted Sept., 1862, and died of typhoid fever, Oct. 10, 1863, at New Orleans, and buried there.

George F. Baker, son of George W. Baker. 111th Regiment, Co. D. Engaged at Harper's Ferry, and died Feb. 20, 1863, of disease, Camp Hays, Va.; buried in the Centenary burial-ground, Sodus.

Earl Blanchard. Enlisted Feb. 26, 1864, 111th Regiment; died of starvation at Andersonville, having been taken prisoner and conveyed there.

John Booth. Enlisted Sept., 1861, 44th Regiment; wounded in the battles before Richmond, 1862; died at Philadelphia hospital, Nov., 1862; buried at Philadelphia.

George Box, son of George Box. 111th Regiment, Co. D. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; taken prisoner Dec. 2, 1863; conveyed to Andersonville; died May 22, 1864, and buried there.

Putnam Bradshaw, son of James Bradshaw. 98th Regiment, Co. F. Engaged at Fair Oaks, the seven days' battle before Richmond; discharged for physical disability Sept. 24, 1862; died 1863, and buried in Sodus.

Chauncy Burgess, son of Ransom Burgess. 98th Regiment, Co. F. Died at White House, Va., June 10, 1862.

Henry Butts, son of Lyman Butts. 44th Regiment, Co. B. Enlisted Sept., 1861; died at Yorktown, Va., of typhoid fever, in April, 1862; buried at Yorktown.

John Cary, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 18, 1862; died while a prisoner of war at Snicker's Gap, Va., Sept., 1864; it is reported that he was basely shot after having surrendered.

Joseph H. Case, son of Roger Case. 160th Regiment, Co. D. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; died at New Orleans, June 28, 1863, and buried near that city.

Benjamin Clark, son of John F. Clark. 9th Artillery, Co. E. Enlisted Dec. 28, 1863; killed in battle at Petersburg, June 16, 1864, and buried near that city.

Merrick Clark, son of Franklin Clark. Enlisted Dec. 18, 1863, Co. D, 9th Artillery; died subsequent to the war, at Vincennes, Indiana, of consumption, contracted by exposure in the army and suffering in Libby prison.

George Coake, son of Cornelius Coake. Enlisted May 7, 1861, 17th Regiment, Co. I; died at Kallerano hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1863, and buried in the Soldiers' Acre.

William Colliar. Drafted March 15, 1865, 65th Regiment, Co. I; discharged July 17, 1865; died a few days after arriving at home, and buried at East Williamson.

David Contant. 111th Regiment, Co. D. Mustered into service Jan. 9, 1863; died, it is presumed of starvation, at Salisbury prison, Jan. 26, 1865.

Arthur Darling, son of the late Henry Darling. 76th Regiment, Co. B. Died of brain fever at Alexandria, Va., and buried near that city.

Marcus Dean, son of the late James Dean. Enlisted Aug. 10, 1862, 160th Regiment, Co. D; died at Carrollton, La., and buried there.

Alexander Decker, 17th Regiment, Co. I. Enlisted Aug., 1861; discharged for disability 1863. He lived nearly a year after his discharge, and died in Oct., 1864.

Beebe Dennison. Drafted March 15, 1865, 65th Regiment, Co. I; died at Mount Pleasant hospital, Washington, June 14, 1865; remains brought to the Joy cemetery, in Sodus, for burial.

John Devaloo, son of Jacob Devaloo. Enlisted in 1861, 98th Regiment, Co. B; engaged in battles at Yorktown, Williamsburg, seven days before Richmond; discharged and re-enlisted in same company; in battles of Cold Harbor and other engagements, and died at Fortress Monroe, Aug. 6, 1864, and buried there.

Peter Devos, son of James Devos. 111th Regiment, Co. E. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; engaged at Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; died from wounds received at Gettysburg, and buried in the National cemetery.

William Dorsey, son of Charles Dorsey. Enlisted July 24, 1863, 8th Colored Regiment, Co. B; died of disease Dec. 23, 1863, and buried at Philadelphia.

James Riley Doyle, son of Francis Doyle. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1862, 160th Regiment, Co. D; died at Thibodeaux, La., Aug. 3, 1863, having been engaged in the battles of Cotton, Birdland, siege of Port Hudson, and Donaldsonville.

John Espenmiller, son of John Espenmiller. 160th Regiment, Co. D. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1862; died in Sodus Aug. 24, 1864, of sickness contracted while in service, and buried at Joy.

Anthony Falus. Enlisted Dec. 26, 1863, 9th Artillery, Co. D; killed at Monocacy July 9, 1864, and buried at Frederick City.

Robert Faulkner. Enlisted September, 1862, 8th Cavalry; killed in the battle of Snicker's Gap, June 9, 1863, and probably buried near the battle-field.

Samuel Faulkner, 9th Artillery. Enlisted Dec. 29, 1863; died Oct. 18, 1864, of wounds received at the battle of Cedar Creek, and buried there.

John W. Ferguson, son of John Ferguson. 111th Regiment, Co. D. Enlisted Feb. 2, 1864; killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 4, 1864, and buried on the battle-ground.

James Ferguson, son of John Ferguson. 98th Regiment, Co. F. Enlisted Oct. 18, 1862; died at Yorktown, Va., Nov. 8, 1862; remains brought to South Sodus for burial.

Morris Field, son of Rodolphus Field. Enlisted Jan. 16, 1862, Co. D, 111th Regiment; engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Petersburg, and many others; severely wounded at Petersburg; died at City Point, Va., June 27, 1864, and buried at that place.

Abram Flyer, 111th Regiment, Co. D. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, and buried on the battle-field.

Thomas Godkins, son of Thomas Godkins. 160th Regiment, Co. D. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; in battle at Pleasant Hill; wounded by guerrillas on the Mississippi river, and died of fever from the effects of wounds at Baton Rouge, July 7, 1864; buried there.

Erastus Granger, son of the late Deacon Granger. Enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; appointed second lieutenant 111th Regiment, Co. D; killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; buried on the battle-field, and afterwards brought home for interment in Sodus cemetery.

Major-General Gordon Granger, son of Gaius Granger, Joy. Educated at West Point; a captain in the regular army; promoted to colonel of volunteers, to brigadier-general, and finally to major-general; remained in regular service, and died January, 1876. (See sketch of his life on another page.)

William Hawkins, 9th Artillery. Enlisted Dec. 29, 1863; died at Cedar Creek Oct. 20, 1864, of wounds received in that battle, and was buried there.

Benjamin G. Hughson, private, 160th Regiment. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; discharged for physical disability, and died at home, Alton, Feb. 22, 1864.

Isaac Irish, son of Amos Irish. Enlisted May 10, 1861, 17th Regiment, Co. I; corporal; died in New York city of disease, June 13, 1861. This was the first death in the service from Sodus. The remains were brought to Joy for burial, and a large audience gathered to this first solemn service.

John Johnson, son of Peter Johnson. 111th Regiment, Co. D. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; was at the battle of Harper's Ferry, and went with the other paroled prisoners to Camp Douglas; he died, after exchange, at Washington, Dec. 21, 1862.

John Johnson, son of Anthony Johnson. Enlisted May 22, 1861, Co. I, 17th Regiment; discharged for disability Feb. 6, 1863, and died soon after.

Charles Jewell, son of Stephen Jewell. 160th Regiment, Co. C. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1862; died at New Orleans, Oct., 1863, and buried there.

Ebenezer Jewell, son of Stephen Jewell. 160th Regiment, Co. C. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1862, and died at New Orleans, June 19, 1863, and buried there.

John Keghyson, 160th Regiment, Co. D. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; died in a fit, between Franklin and New Iberia, Louisiana, Jan. 7, 1863, and buried there.

Charles B. Kimpland, son of Launcelot Kimpland. 111th Regiment, Co. D. Enlisted Aug. 1, 1862; engaged in battle at Poolsville and Gettysburg; died of disease at Frederick City Aug. 2, 1863, and buried there.

Henry W. Knight, son of the late Jesse Knight. 111th Regiment, Co. D. Died of wounds at Harper's Ferry, and buried on Bolivar Heights, Sept. 4, 1862, under an oak-tree.

Daniel Kohl, son of Michael Kohl. Enlisted Oct. 25, 1861, 98th Regiment, Co. F; was engaged in the siege of Yorktown, and died at White House, Va., June 10, 1862.

David Lackner, 111th Regiment, Co. D. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1862. He was with the regiment in all of its engagements until the second day's fight in the Wilderness, where he was killed, and buried on the battle-field.

Andrew J. Leighton, son of Benjamin Leighton. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862, 111th Regiment, Co. D; in battle at Harper's Ferry and the other actions of the regiment, and fell in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

Philo W. Leighton, son of Jonathan Leighton. Enlisted Sept. 23, 1861, private, 44th Regiment, Co. K; promoted to corporal; discharged May 12, 1862; ill of consumption, and died of that disease, Aug. 25, 1862, in Sodus, and buried at Williamson.

John W. Lund, son of the late John Lund. Enlisted Sept. 11, 1861, 8th Cavalry, Co. C; killed at the battle of Beverley Ford, June 8, 1863, and buried there. It is reported that Lieutenant Emerson Reeves, of Palmyra, lost his life in a brave attempt to secure the body of John Lund.

William Mallory, 111th Regiment. Enlisted Aug. 19, 1863; promoted to orderly sergeant, and died of sickness at Camp Convalescent, Dec., 1863; his remains were brought to Sodus village for burial.

David May, son of Harlem May. Enlisted in 1862, 9th Artillery, Co. D; taken prisoner and never heard of afterwards; supposed to have perished at Andersonville or elsewhere.

Michael H. McLean, son of Robert McLean. Enlisted July 22, 1862, 108th Regiment, corporal; in battles at Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, where he was killed, May 3, 1863; supposed to be buried in the woods.

Harvey D. Merritt, son of Jesse Merritt. Corporal, 76th Regiment, Co. F. Enlisted Aug. 23, 1863; died at Andersonville prison, Sept. 7, 1864, and buried there.

Charles G. Myers, son of Gustavus Myers. 149th Regiment. Enlisted March 24, 1865; died of disease at Elmira, May 13, 1865; brought home for burial.

Daniel McMullen, son of Henry McMullen. 9th Artillery, Co. D. Enlisted Dec. 25, 1863, and died at David's Island, New York harbor, Aug. 29, 1864.

Jacob Munson, son of Nicholas Munson. 98th Regiment, Co. F. Enlisted Nov. 28, 1861; supposed to have died in service, but the time, place, and manner of death are unknown.

John Nierpas, 17th Regiment, Co. I. Discharged for physical disabilities; returning home, he died not long after, and was buried in Arcadia.

John W. Palmer, son of John Palmer. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1863, 160th Regiment; died of disease in Louisiana; buried at or near Baton Rouge.

Andrew Perkins, 17th Regiment, Co. I. Enlisted Aug., 1862; supposed to have been killed, as he was missing and never heard from.

Ira Penoyar, son of John Penoyar. Mustered Aug. 6, 1862, second lieutenant, Co. D, 111th Regiment; died of wounds received in the battle of Gettysburg, July 8, 1863, and was buried in the National Cemetery.

Charles Peterson, 98th Regiment, Co. F. Enlisted Nov. 17, 1861; died in North Carolina, January 10, 1863.

Nehemiah Phillips, son of Nehemiah Phillips. Enlisted March 16, 1864, 24th Cavalry, Co. I; died at Camp Stoneman, April 24, 1864.

Erastus Phillips, son of Nehemiah Phillips. 90th Regiment, Co. D; served nearly two years, and was discharged for disability; he was drafted March 16, 1865; entered the 65th Regiment, and died at City Point, Va., May 17, 1865.

Peter Plattenburg, 111th Regiment, Co. D. Enlisted Dec. 30, 1863; killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May, 1864, and buried on the battle-field.

Bigelow Pollock, son of Erastus Pollock. Drafted March 15, 1865; attached to the 81st Regiment; discharged Sept. 10, 1865, and died at home, Oct. 13, 1865.

William H. Porter, son of Harry Porter. Enlisted Aug. 21, 1862, 9th Artillery, Co. D; killed at Cold Burr, by sharpshooters, and buried at that place.

James A. Potter, 1st U. S. Colored Regiment; died of sickness, at Warsaw Station, Va., April 9, 1865, and buried there.

Emory L. Pratt, son of Albert Pratt. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1862, Co. E, 111th Regiment; died at Centreville, Va., March 10, of typhoid fever, and buried there.

Thomas Preston, son of Richard Preston. Enlisted Sept., 1863, sergeant, 9th Artillery; died July, 1864, of sickness acquired in the service, and buried in Episcopal Cemetery, Sodus village.

William H. Preston, 9th Artillery. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1862, and died at Cold Harbor, June 6, 1864; body brought home for burial.

Augustus W. Proseus, son of the late Peter I. Proseus. Enlisted May 10, 1861; appointed first lieutenant in 17th Regiment; resigned his commission, and re-enlisted in the 111th as a private; promoted to orderly sergeant, then to first

lieutenant; killed at Gettysburg, acting as captain, July 3, 1863; buried in Sodus village cemetery.

Wandell Pulver, son of Wandell Pulver. Enlisted Oct. 18, 1862, 98th Regiment, Co. F, sergeant; in battle at Yorktown, Savage Station, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' battle before Richmond, and Fort Harrison; killed Sept. 29, 1864, just as the assaulting column was entering the fort.

Judson E. Rice, son of Josiah Rice. Enlisted in 8th Cavalry; appointed 2d sergeant; engaged in battle at Winchester and Wilson's Landing; promoted to captain in U. S. Regiment of colored troops; in battles at Petersburg and Fort Harrison; killed in the advance of the right wing on Richmond, Oct. 27, 1864; place of burial unknown.

Myron H. Rice, son of Josiah Rice. 2d Regiment, New York Rifles, Co. F. Engaged at Shady Grove, Petersburg, Cemetery Hill, and Weldon Railroad; died in 1873, of disease contracted in the service.

George Richmond, son of Nicholas Richmond. Enlisted Aug., 1862, 111th Regiment, Co. D; engaged in the battle of Gettysburg; wounded and died, and buried in the National cemetery.

Barney J. Riggs, son of John Riggs. Served in the 4th Illinois Cavalry, and 6th Tennessee; promoted to captaincy; died in Sodus, March 7, 1865.

James W. Rustin. Enlisted Sept. 17, 1861, in the 8th Cavalry; supposed to have died in June, 1865, after having re-enlisted for three years.

Josiah Salter, son of Isaac Salter. Enlisted in Co. D, 111th Regiment, and afterwards became a member of an Indiana regiment, and died in Knoxville, Tennessee, July 16, 1864.

Samuel C. Sherman, son of Eston Sherman. 86th Regiment. Enlisted Oct., 1861; promoted to first sergeant; wounded and died at Cold Harbor, June 2, 1864.

Leonard Snyder, son of Henry J. Snyder. 98th Regiment, Co. F. Enlisted Nov. 16, 1861; promoted to corporal; engaged in battles of Drury's Bluff and Cold Harbor; died after discharge, and buried at Joy.

Alexander H. Steele, son of Halsey G. Steele. 160th Regiment, Co. D. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1862; died of disease, near Alexandria, Louisiana, May 11, 1863, and buried near there.

Charles H. Stegar, son of William H. Stegar. Enlisted Oct. 25, 1861, 98th Regiment, Co. F; died at Baltimore, July 10, 1862.

Louis C. Strickland, son of Benjamin Strickland. 27th Regiment, Co. B. Enlisted May 1, 1861, and died at Savage Station, Va., Jan. 30, 1862, and buried there.

William H. Taylor, son of William Taylor. Enlisted Sept. 10, 1864, 8th Cavalry, Co. C. Corporal; in battles of Harper's Ferry, Winchester, Gettysburg; a prisoner at Andersonville and Charleston, and died December 3, 1864; buried at Brick Church Cemetery.

Seward Thornton, son of Merritt Thornton. Promoted to sergeant 98th Regiment, Co. F. Enlisted Oct. 18, 1861; died of typhoid fever, at Sodus, Jan. 1862; buried at South Sodus Cemetery.

George Trice. Enlisted Oct. 28, 1862; regiment unknown; fate unknown, but supposed to have died in the service.

Elisha Tripp, son of Ephraim Tripp. 160th Regiment, Co. D. Enlisted Sept. 1, 1862; killed at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, April 9, 1864, and buried on the battle-field.

Myron Van Auker, son of Abram Van Auker. 98th Regiment, Co. F. Enlisted Dec., 1861; died in Columbia Hospital, April 2, 1862.

Isaac Vandermiller, son of Adrian Vandermiller. 160th Regiment, Co. D. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; drowned at New Orleans, Feb. 10, 1863, and buried there.

Harry H. Walker, son of Solomon Walker. Enlisted in 1861, 27th Regiment, Co. B; died at Douglas Hospital, Virginia, from wounds, August 3, 1862, and buried at Brick Church cemetery, Sodus.

Joseph P. Walker, son of John R. Walker. 111th Regiment, Co. D. Enlisted Dec. 30, 1863; wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, and died at Sodus, Nov. 21, 1865, and buried at Brick Church cemetery, Sodus.

Alonzo Wallace, son of Samuel Wallace. Enlisted Feb. 25, 1862, 111th Regiment, Co. D; in battle at Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg; wounded in the head and died immediately; buried at Gettysburg.

George W. Wallace, son of Samuel Wallace. Enlisted July 31, 1862, 111th Regiment, Co. A. Engaged at Harper's Ferry and at Gettysburg, and died July 31, 1863, of wounds received in that battle; buried in Sodus.

John H. Weaver, son of the late Andrew Weaver. 111th Regiment, Co. C. Enlisted Jan. 15, 1863; died of sun-stroke after the battle of the Wilderness, June 15, 1864.

Morris Welch, son of Peter Welch. 111th Regiment. Enlisted July 22, 1862; engaged at Harper's Ferry; killed and buried on the field of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

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Manly J. Westbrook, son of Daniel Westbrook. 9th Artillery, Co. B. Engaged at Winchester, and died of typhoid fever at Winchester, Dec. 18, 1864.

Martin V. Westbrook, son of Daniel Westbrook. 111th Regiment, Co. E. Engaged in battles of Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg, and killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; buried in National cemetery.

Jonas Whiting. Enlisted May, 1861, 17th Regiment. Died in Chickahominy Swamp; burial-place unknown.

William York, son of Alexander York. 111th Regiment, Co. D. In the battle of Gettysburg; afterwards taken prisoner; kept at Andersonville; died after exchange, of weakness and emaciation, at Wilmington, North Carolina, March 12, 1865, and buried there.

SOLDIERS' RECORD FOR SODUS.

Allen, Charles J., private, Company I, 156th Inf. Enlisted Oct. 28, 1862; died March 19, '65.
 Allen, Cornelius C., private, Company D, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Allen, Eli H., private, Company C, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted August 17, 1861; died Sept. 23, '62.
 Allen, Levi F., corp., Co. D, 9th Art. Enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to sergt.; died Sept. 12, '64.
 Allen, Sylvester, private, 103d Ohio. Enlisted August 15, 1862; discharged July 20, 1865.
 Allen, William, private, Company F, 105th Infantry. Enlisted December 21, 1861.
 Almkindler, John, private, Company D, 111th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 7, '62; died Sept. 25, '64.
 Andrews, Henry F., private, 111th Infantry. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; pro. to naval service.
 Andrews, Richard W., sergt., Co. D, 160th Inf. Enl'd Aug. 30, '62; pro. to sergeant-major; died October 22, 1864.
 Axtell, Stephen, sergeant, 76th Infantry. Enlisted July 24, 1863; discharged June, 1865.
 Auckers, Henry F., private, 111th Infantry. Enlisted Jan. 14, 1864; re-enl'd in naval service.
 Bailey, Cyrus P., private, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; died October 10, 1863.
 Baker, George F., private, Co. D, 111th Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; died Feb. 20, 1863.
 Balch, Holland, private, 65th Infantry. Enlisted March 15, 1865; discharged July 17, 1865.
 Balch, John, private, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August 19, 1862.
 Bayless, Daniel, Jr., private, Co. F, 98th Inf. Enl'd Oct. 28, '61; re-enl'd; disch. Aug. 31, '65.
 Bayless, John B., private, Company F, 98th Infantry. Enlisted Oct. 28, 1861; re-enlisted.
 Beckwith, William G., private, 111th Infantry.
 Bedle, George, Jr., private, 18th Battery. Enlisted Sept. 7, 1864; discharged July 20, 1865.
 Bell, Alfred J., private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December 19, 1863; discharged Aug. 1, 1865.
 Bell, Chas. L., private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted Dec. 19, 1863; discharged May 15, 1865.
 Billings, John K., private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted Dec. 21, 1863; discharged July 11, 1865.
 Birdsall, A. H., private, 1st Veteran Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1863.
 Birdsall, George W., private, 1st Veteran Cav. Enlisted Oct. 1, 1864; disch. July 20, 1865.
 Blake, William, private, Co. I, 194th Infantry. Enlisted March 27, 1865; disch. June 3, 1865.
 Blanchard, Earl, private, 111th Infantry.
 Blanchard, Richard A., private, Co. D, 160th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, '62; missing March 1, '63.
 Bloomer, William S., private, Company F, 98th Infantry. Enlisted October 22, 1861.
 Bogart, Anthony, private, Co. D, 111th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; discharged May 24, 1863.
 Booth, John, corp., Co. K, 44th Inf. Enlisted September 23, 1861; died November, 1862.
 Bowman, George W., corporal, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December 23, 1863; disch. Oct. 10, 1865.
 Box, George, private, Company D, 111th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; died May 22, 1864.
 Boyer, Joseph B., private, 3d Artillery. Enlisted August 8, 1862; discharged June 3, 1865.
 Boyer, Joseph H., private, Co. H, 22d Cav. Enlisted Dec. 27, 1863; discharged Aug. 15, 1865.
 Boyer, George, private. Re-enlisted in regular army after the war.
 Bradshaw, Putnam, private, Co. F, 98th Inf. Enlisted Oct. 25, 1861; disch. Sept. 24, 1862.
 Brower, Aaron, private, 111th Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1864; discharged June 4, 1865.
 Brower, Aldice W., private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; discharged Oct. 10, 1865.
 Brower, James, private, 93d Infantry. Enlisted March 15, 1863; discharged May 18, 1865.
 Brown, John W., first lieutenant, Co. C, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept. 9, 1861; disch. Dec. 6, 1862.
 Brundage, Samuel W., private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted Sept. 8, 1864; disch. Dec. 12, 1865.
 Budd, James N., private, 3d Artillery. Enlisted February 28, 1863; discharged July 20, 1865.
 Budd, Philip, private, Co. F, 98th Inf. Enl'd Oct. 20, '61; re-enl'd in 3d Art.; disch. July 20, '65.
 Burgess, Chauncey, private, Co. F, 98th Infantry. Enlisted Oct. 25, 1861; died June 10, 1862.
 Burgess, Ransom, private, Co. F, 98th Inf. Enlisted Oct. 18, 1861; discharged May 8, 1863.
 Burnap, Edwin, private, Co. F, 98th Inf. Enlisted Oct. 28, 1861; pro. to sergt.; disch. 1862.
 Butte, Henry H., corp., Company K, 44th Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 23, 1861; died April, 1862.
 Butte, Porter P., corp., 75th Pennsylvania. Enlisted April 15, 1861; discharged July 21, 1861.
 Carothers, George J., private, Co. H, 22d Cav. Enlisted Dec. 26, 1863; discharged May, 1865.
 Carothers, Robert, private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September 3, 1864; discharged July 6, 1865.
 Carpenter, George W., private, Co. F, 98th Inf. Enlisted Oct. 23, 1861; disch. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Case, Charles, private, Co. F, 98th Inf. Enlisted Dec. 23, 1861; re-enlisted; disch. July 6, '65.
 Case, James B., corp., Co. K, 44th Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1861; disch. Nov. 23, 1862.
 Case, Joseph H., private, Co. D, 160th Inf. Enlisted August 22, 1862; died June 28, 1863.
 Case, Nathan, private, Company D, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August 1, 1862.
 Cary, John S., private, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; killed September, 1864.
 Catlin, Charles M., private, Co. D, 111th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 9, '62; pro. to commissary sergt.; discharged June 16, 1865.
 Chase, Holly, private, 111th Infantry. Enlisted March 15, 1865.
 Chase, Marshall, private, 111th Infantry. Discharged June 12, 1864.
 Chandler, James A., sergeant, Company F, 98th Infantry. Enlisted Oct. 21, 1861.
 Cheetham, John, corp., Co. K, 98th Inf. Enl'd Dec. 2, '61; re-enl'd corp., 97th Inf., Aug. 5, '62.
 Cheetham, Wm., corporal, 97th Infantry. Enlisted July 24, 1863; discharged Aug. 5, 1865.
 Clark, Benjamin, private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December 28, 1863; killed June 16, 1864.
 Clark, Joseph B., private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September 3, 1864; disch. Sept. 10, 1865.
 Clark, Lewis H. (2d), private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted Dec. 28, 1863; discharged Oct., 1864.
 Clark, Merrick, private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted Dec. 28, 1863; discharged June 27, 1865.
 Clay, Henry, corporal, Company F, 105th Infantry. Enlisted November 14, 1861.
 Cleveland, Charles H., private, Company C, 8th Cav. Enlisted Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to corp.
 Cleveland, Isaac N., private, Co. D, 160th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 27, 1865.
 Cleveland, James B., private, Co. K, 98th Inf. Enlisted Dec. 2, 1861; disch. Aug. 31, 1865.
 Closs, Aaron, private, 76th Infantry. Enlisted July 24, 1863.

Coake, Cornelius, private, Co. F, 105th Inf. Enlisted Feb. 24, 1862; discharged June 17, 1862.
 Coake, George, steward, Co. I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May 7, 1861; died January 15, 1863.
 Collins, Myron, sergt., Co. E, 111th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; discharged May 5, 1865.
 Collier, Stephen, private, Company F, 98th Inf. Enlisted Jan. 9, 1862; disch. Jan. 26, 1863.
 Collier, William, private, 65th Infantry. Enlisted March 15, 1865; discharged July 17, 1865.
 Cook, Sylvester A., private, Co. K, 44th Inf. Enlisted Sept. 23, 1861; disch. July 17, 1862.
 Constant, David, private, 44th Infantry. Enlisted January 9, 1863; died January 26, 1865.
 Coon, Michael, private, 65th Infantry. Enlisted March 15, 1865; discharged July 17, 1865.
 Cooper, Charles H., sergeant, 8th Colored Infantry. Enlisted July 24, 1863.
 Cornsack, Albert J., private, Company H, 22d Cavalry. Enlisted January 18, 1864.
 Cornwell, John J., musician, Co. D, 111th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1865.
 Courtright, Alfred, private, Co. F, 98th Inf. Enlisted Oct. 25, 1861; re-enl'd; disch. Aug. 31, '65.
 Courtright, David, private, 44th Infantry. Enlisted September 3, 1861.
 Courtright, John B., private, 3d Art. Enl'd Feb. 28, 1864; pro. to corp.; disch. July 17, 1865.
 Coventry, Marcus, private, Company D, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Cuer, William A., private, 65th Infantry. Enlisted March 15, 1865; discharged July 17, 1865.
 Cummings, Ransom, private, Company F, 98th Infantry. Enlisted January 19, 1862.
 Cunningham, Jacob, private, Co. I, 17th Inf. Enlisted May 10, 1861; disch. Dec. 25, 1862.
 Curtiss, Bela, private, Company I, 98th Infantry. Enlisted December 11, 1861.
 Craanell, Almeron H., corp., Co. B, 27th Inf. Enl'd May 21, 1861; re-enl'd in naval service.
 Crannell, Edward, private, Co. I, 75th Inf. Enlisted Oct. 17, 1861; discharged Aug. 31, 1865.
 Dailey, Alonzo, private, Company K, 98th Infantry. Enlisted December 3, 1861.
 Darling, Arthur, private, 76th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1863; died.
 Darling, Eli, private, 1st Veteran Cavalry.
 Davis, Edwin G., private, Co. D, 9th Art. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; discharged Sept. 26, 1865.
 Day, Isaac, private, Co. D, 160th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; discharged Nov. 13, 1865.
 Dackers, Daniel, private, 65th Infantry. Enlisted March 15, 1865; discharged July 17, 1865.
 Day, Joseph, private, Company D, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August 22, 1862; missing.
 Dean, Marcus, private, Co. D, 160th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; died December 24, 1862.
 Dearlove, John, private, 111th Infantry.
 De Burke, John, private, 65th Infantry. Enlisted March 15, 1865; discharged July 17, 1865.
 Decker, Alexander, private, 17th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1861; died October, 1864.
 Deckers, William, private, 160th Infantry.
 Degau, Charles H., private, 111th Infantry. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; discharged Jan. 20, 1865.
 De Kay, Henry A., private, — Illinois. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged July, 1864.
 Delano, Elbridge G., private, 2d Artillery. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; discharged Oct. 10, 1865.
 Dennison, Beebe, private, 65th Infantry. Enlisted March 15, 1865; died June 14, 1865.
 Devaloo, John, private, Company K, 98th Infantry. Enlisted Dec. 4, 1861; died Aug. 6, 1864.
 Devos, Peter, private, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August 9, 1862; killed July 3, 1863.
 Dickson, Lester, private, 160th Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 6, 1862; missing March 1, 1863.
 Dingman, James G., private, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; missing.
 Ditton, John, Jr., private, 1st Cavalry. Enlisted July 26, 1862; discharged Nov. 1, 1864.
 Dorsey, William T., private, 8th Colored Infantry. Enlisted July 24, 1863; died Dec. 23, 1863.
 Doziel, Joseph, private, Illinois. Enlisted 1861; missing.
 Doyle, James R., private, Company C, 160th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1862; died Aug. 3, 1863.
 Dubois, Peter, private, Company D, 111th Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862; missing.
 Duggleby, William H., private, 111th Infantry. Enlisted Feb. 26, 1864; discharged July, 1865.
 Dunbar, Levi H., private, Company D, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Dunlap, Daniel, private, Co. D, 111th Inf. Enlisted July 21, 1862; discharged Oct., 1863.
 Eaton, Francis M., private, Co. E, 111th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; disch. June 15, 1865.
 Esmond, James, private, 111th Infantry.
 Espenmiller, John, private, Co. D, 160th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; died Aug. 24, 1864.
 Failing, Milton M., private, Company C, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September 9, 1861.
 Falus, Anthony, private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December 26, 1863; killed July 9, 1864.
 Faulkner, Robert, private, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1862; killed June 9, 1863.
 Faulkner, Samuel, private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December 29, 1863; killed Oct. 20, 1863.
 Ferguson, James, private, Company F, 98th Inf. Enlisted Oct. 18, 1861; died Nov. 8, 1862.
 Field, Horace, private, 111th Infantry. Enlisted January 11, 1864; discharged June, 1865.
 Field, Morris, private, 111th Infantry. Enlisted January 4, 1864; died June 27, 1864.
 Filton, John W., private, Company D, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August 15, 1861.
 Ferguson, John W., private, 111th Infantry. Enlisted February 22, 1864; died May 5, 1864.
 Ferguson, Farrington, private, Co. F, 98th Inf. Enlisted Oct. 18, 1861; discharged May, 1864.
 Finch, John T., private, Co. D, 9th Art. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; re-enlisted in naval service.
 Fish, David, private, Co. D, 9th Artillery. Enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; discharged Aug. 5, 1865.
 Flint, James A., sergeant, Company F, 2d Rifles. Enlisted Dec, 1863; discharged July, 1865.
 Flora, John, private, Company D, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August 6, 1862.
 Flyer, Abram, private, Company D, 111th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; killed July 3, 1863.
 Fowler, Aldice W., private, 22d Cavalry. Enlisted Jan. 6, 1864; discharged Sept. 16, 1865.
 Fowler, George W., corp., Co. C, 160th Inf. Enlisted August 25, 1862; re-enl'd in 111th Inf.
 Fowler, Hiram M., corp., Co. C, 160th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862; discharged Nov. 13, 1865.
 France, John H., sergeant, Co. D, 160th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; disch. July 10, 1865.
 France, Thomas, private, 65th Infantry. Enlisted March 15, 1865; discharged June 17, 1865.
 Francisco, George M., sergeant, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September 10, 1864.
 Francisco, Jeremiah K., private, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; missing.
 Francisco, Samuel, private, 111th Infantry.
 Franklin, Thomas, private, 193d Infantry. Enlisted January 31, 1865.
 Fulton, Robert, private, Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May 10, 1861; re-enlisted in 111th Infantry; discharged September 26, 1865.
 Fleming, M. C., private, 2d Artillery. Enlisted January 11, 1864; discharged Oct. 10, 1865.
 Gaffield, Matthew, private, 65th Infantry. Enlisted March 15, 1865.
 Galloway, Jacob G., private, Navy. Enlisted September 5, 1864; discharged September 4, 1865.
 Gates, Joseph, private, Company D, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August 15, 1862; missing.
 Gates, Joseph H., corporal, Company D, 160th Infantry. Enlisted November 21, 1862; promoted to orderly sergeant; discharged May, 1865.
 Gatesman, George, private, Company E, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862.
 Glover, Francis A., sergt., 105th Inf. Enl'd Nov., '61; re-enl'd in 111th Inf.; disch. May 18, '65.
 Goldring, William, private, Navy.
 Goodsell, Allen, private, Co. D, 111th Inf. Enlisted July 10, 1862; discharged Dec. 29, 1862.
 Goodsell, Erastus, corp., Co. D, 111th Inf. Enlisted July 10, 1862; discharged June, 1865.
 Granger, Erastus N., 2d lieut., Co. D, 111th Inf'y. Enl. Aug. 19, 1862; killed July 3, 1865.

Granger, Gordon, captain, Regular Army. Major-general of volunteers; pro't. col. U.S.A.
Graves, John B., private, Company C, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted October 10, 1861.
Green, Augustus W., first sergeant, 11th Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant; resigned September 4, 1864.
Green, Frederick R., private, Company D, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August 30, 1862.
Greenholdt, Christopher, private, 65th Infantry. Enlisted March 15, 1865.
Gurnee, Samuel B., private, Company H, 22d Cav. Enlisted Dec. 25, 1863; disch. June, 1865.
Goddins, Thomas, private, Co. D, 160th Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; died July 7, 1864.
Hanby, Charles J., private, 11th Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; discharged Nov., 1862.
Hanby, Joseph G., private, 65th Infantry. Enlisted March 15, 1865; discharged July 17, 1865.
Harris, Robert W., private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1864; discharged May 13, 1865.
Hawkins, William, private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted Dec. 29, 1863; killed October 20, 1864.
Hamlinek, D. F., private, 4th Art. En'd Nov. 5, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut., 1st lieut., capt., major.
Hayward, Alfred, private, Co. H, 22d Cav. Enlisted Dec. 26, 1863; re-enlisted in 9th Artillery.
Heck, Augustus, corp., Ohio Cavalry. Enlisted Dec. 4, 1861; discharged December 4, 1864.
Heck, William, private, Company D, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August 19, 1862.
Henry, William J., private, Co. D, 160th Inf. Enlisted Oct. 30, 1862; disch. Nov. 13, 1865.
Hildebrandt, Abraham, corporal, 160th Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862; disch. Nov. 13, '65.
Hiserote, Allen F., private, Co. D, 17th Inf. En'd April, 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. June 2, '63.
Hodges, James A., private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December 28, 1863; disch. June 10, 1865.
Hodges, William Henry, private, Co. D, 9th Art. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; disch. July, 1865.
Hoetzel, Henry, private, Company D, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August 15, 1862.
Holcomb, Harmon W., sergeant, 6th Cavalry. Enlisted November 7, 1861.
Holcomb, Henry M., private, 6th Cavalry. Enlisted November 7, 1861.
Hopp, Matthias, private, 65th Infantry. Enlisted March 15, 1865; discharged July 17, 1865.
Hopkins, John C., private, Co. C, 8th Cav. Enlisted Oct. 8, 1861; discharged Dec. 8, 1864.
Hoxie, Orrin R., private, 121st Infantry. Enlisted July 31, 1862; discharged June 24, 1865.
Hughson, Benjamin G., private, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August 22, 1862.
Hurd, George L., private, 3d Artillery. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1864; discharged Sept. 12, 1865.
Hurd, Norman R., private, 11th Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1864; discharged June 4, 1865.
Hurd, William H., private, 11th Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 18, 1864; discharged June 4, 1865.
Ireland, George, private, 9th Artillery.
Irish, Albert, private, Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May 10, 1861.
Irish, Isaac H., corp., Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May 13, 1861; died June 13, 1861.
Jenks, Garret, private, Co. I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May 10, 1861; discharged Jan., 1862.
Jennings, George, private, Co. D, 160th Inf. En'd Aug. 30, 1862; discharged Aug. 26, 1864.
Jewell, Abram C., private, Co. D, 11th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 19, '62; discharged May 31, '65.
Jewell, Charles, private, Co. C, 160th Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862; died October, 1863.
Jewell, Ebenezer, private, Co. C, 160th Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862; died June 19, 1863.
Johnson, Cornelius, private, Company D, 11th Infantry. Enlisted August 15, 1862.
Johnson, John, private, Company D, 11th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; died Dec. 21, 1862.
Johnson, John (2d), private, Co. I, 17th Inf. Enlisted May 10, 1861; disch. June 2, 1863.
Johnson, Mark P., private, Co. D, 9th Art. Enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; disch. June 25, 1865.
Johnson, Paulus, private, Co. D, 11th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 10, 1862; discharged Oct., 1864.
Johnson, Stephen H., private, 65th Infantry. Enlisted March 15, 1865; disch. July 15, 1865.
Keefe, John, private, Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May 10, 1861.
Keghison, John, private, 160th Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; died January 7, 1863.
Kilmer, Thomas, private, Company K, 98th Infantry. Enlisted December 24, 1861; promoted corporal, 93d Infantry; discharged May, 1865.
Kitchen, Benjamin, private, 11th Infantry. Enlisted February 26, 1864; missing.
Kimpland, Charles B., private, Co. D, 11th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; died Aug. 2, 1863.
Kitchen, Matthew, private, 11th Infantry. Enlisted Feb. 26, 1864; re-enlisted; missing.
Knapp, Henry W., private, 170th Inf. En'd 1862; re-en'd in 22d Cav.; disch. June 12, 1865.
Knapp, Lyndon L., private, 98th Infantry. Enlisted Oct. 30, 1861; discharged Aug. 31, 1865.
Knight, Henry W., private, Co. D, 11th Inf. Enlisted July 28, 1862; killed Sept. 14, 1862.
Kohl, Daniel, private, Company F, 98th Infantry. Enlisted Oct. 28, 1861; died June 10, 1862.
Kohl, David, private, Company D, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September 15, 1861.
Lewis, James G., private, Company D, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August 31, 1862.
Lackner, David, private, Company D, 11th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; killed May 5, 1864.
Lackner, Peter, private, Company D, 11th Infantry. Enlisted August 6, 1862.
Ladu, Wm. T., private, Company C, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 10, 1861; re-enlisted in 11th Infantry; discharged 1865.
Lakey, William H., private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; discharged July 6, 1865.
Lape, Samuel W., sergeant, Company D, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August 13, 1862; promoted first lieutenant; discharged September 12, 1864.
Larkins, Orrin, private, 8th Cav. Enlisted May 24, 1864; re-en'd in 3d Art.; disch. July 7, '65.
Leighton, Andrew J., private, Co. D, 11th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; killed May 5, 1864.
Leighton, Lewis B., private, 11th Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 8, 1864; discharged July 6, 1865.
Leighton, Philo W., private, Company K, 44th Inf. Enlisted Sept. 23, 1861; died July, 1862.
Lemmon, Elias S., private, Company D, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August 15, 1862.
Lemmon, John, private, Western regiment.
Leonard, Francis D., private, 17th Inf. En'd May 10, 1861; pro. to lieutenant-col. 12th Inf.
Leonard, Wm. B., private, 4th Artillery. Enlisted May 20, 1863; discharged June 10, 1865.
Lepper, Joshua W., private, 160th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1862; discharged Nov. 13, 1865.
Leroy, Isaac, private, Company D, 9th Artillery. Enlisted Oct. 12, 1862; re-enlisted in 98th Infantry; discharged July 6, 1865.
Lester, Orison, corp., Co. F, 98th Inf. Enlisted Oct. 28, 1861; discharged Sept. 15, 1865.
Lewis, Hiram, private, 9th Artillery.
Little, Charles L., sergeant, 70th Infantry.
Lowly, Benjamin, private, Company D, 11th Infantry. Enlisted July 28, 1862.
Lyman, Philander T., Naval service. Enlisted March 15, 1865.
Lyons, William, private, 140th Infantry.
Lund, John, wagoner, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 19, 1861; killed June 9, 1863.
Lester, Orrin, private, Co. F, 98th Inf. Enlisted Dec. 9, 1861; re-en'd; disch. Sept. 15, 1865.
Lent, Charles D., sergeant, Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August 12, 1862; promoted first lieutenant; discharged July 19, 1865.
May, David, private, 9th Artillery.
Mallory, Wm., first corp., Co. E, 11th Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; died Dec., 1863.
Mangold, Frederick S., private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted Sept. 4, 1864; discharged July 6, 1865.
May, Nathan C., private, 1st Sharpshooters. Enlisted Dec., 1862; discharged June 8, 1865.

Mayark, Peter, private, Co. I, 98th Infantry. Enlisted Nov. 16, 1861; disch. Dec. 23, 1864.
McLane, Michael H., corp., 108th Infantry. Enlisted July 22, 1862; died May 3, 1863.
McLean, James, private, Co. I, 17th Inf. Enlisted May 9, 1861; discharged June 2, 1863.
McMullen, Daniel, private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted Dec. 25, 1863; died August 26, 1864.
McMullen, Henry, private, 11th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; missing.
McMullen, James, private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December 29, 1863.
McMullen, William A., private, 193d Infantry. Enlisted January 31, 1865.
McViel, William, private, Company D, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August 29, 1862; died.
Merritt, Harvey D., corporal, 76th Infantry. Enlisted August 23, 1863; died Sept. 1, 1864.
Miller, Lorenzo, private, Co. D, 160th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 27, 1862; discharged Nov. 13, 1865.
Mills, William J., private, Company C, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September 29, 1861; missing.
Milner, Richard W., corporal, Co. E, 11th Inf. Enlisted July 28, 1862; disch. Feb. 21, 1865.
Monroe, Rufus F., private, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August 30, 1862.
Morgan, Israel, private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December 18, 1863.
Moses, Hiram R., hospital steward, Co. D, 11th Inf. En'd July 28, 1862; disch. July 28, 1865.
Mull, Harrison E., private, 113th Illinois. Enlisted August 15, 1862; discharged June, 1865.
Mumford, William H., Naval service. Enlisted March 15, 1865; discharged July 23, 1865.
Munson, Charles H., private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted Dec. 21, 1863; discharged June 30, 1865.
Munson, Jacob, private, Company F, 98th Infantry. Enlisted November 28, 1861.
Myers, Charles G., private, 149th Infantry. Died May 13, 1865.
Myers, David, private, Company C, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted October 14, 1861.
Newport, William, private, 29th Connecticut. Enlisted Jan. 1, 1863; disch. Oct. 28, 1865.
Nierpas, John, private, Co. I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May 10, 1861; discharged Feb. 6, 1863.
Norton, Alexander B., sergeant, 67th Infantry. Enlisted May 10, 1861; disch. June 20, 1864.
Norton, James R., private, 9th Artillery.
Olsh, Charles, private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted January 4, 1864; discharged Sept. 29, 1865.
Phillips, Nehemiah, private, 24th Cavalry. Enlisted January 13, 1864; died April 24, 1864.
Palmer, John W., private, Company D, 160th Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; died 1863.
Parsons, Edward L., corp., Company E, 11th Infantry. Enlisted July 28, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant; discharged May 17, 1865.
Pearce, James, private, 8th Cavalry.
Penoyer, Ira, sergeant, Company D, 11th Infantry. Enlisted August 5, 1862; promoted to second lieutenant; died July 13, 1863.
Perkins, Andrew, private, Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May 10, 1861; lost.
Peterson, Charles, private, Company F, 98th Infantry. Enlisted November 17, 1861; re-enlisted in 65th Infantry; died January 10, 1863.
Phillips, Daniel, private, 105th Infantry. Enlisted December 20, 1861; promoted to sergeant, 98th Infantry; discharged May 11, 1865.
Phillips, Erastus, private, 90th Inf. En'd Oct. 14, '61; re-en'd in 65th Inf.; died May 17, '65.
Pierce, Orville, private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September 3, 1864; discharged July 6, 1865.
Pierce, Wm. B., private, Company D, 11th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862; died Aug., 1863.
Plattenburgh, Peter, private, 11th Infantry. Enlisted Dec. 30, 1863; died May, 1864.
Polhamus, Philip, private, Michigan regiment. Enlisted Aug. 20, 1864; disch. July 19, 1865.
Polhamus, Wm. H., private, Ohio Cavalry. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1861; re-en'd; disch. June, 1865.
Pollock, Bigelow, private, 81st Infantry. Enlisted March 15, 1865; discharged Sept. 10, 1865.
Pollock, John G., private, 160th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; discharged July 16, 1863.
Pollock, Wm. H., private, 3d Art. En'd Feb. 19, '62; re-en'd in 3d Art.; disch. July 21, 1865.
Porter, William H., private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August 21, 1862; killed.
Potter, James A., private, 1st Colored Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1862; died April 9, 1865.
Pratt, Emory L., private, Company E, 11th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 8, 1862; died March 10, 1863.
Preston, Thomas, sergeant, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1863; died July, 1864.
Preston, William H., private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; died June 6, 1864.
Proseus, Augustus W., second lieutenant, Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted April 27, 1861; promoted first lieutenant, 11th Infantry; killed July 2, 1863.
Proseus, Edgar, private, Company E, 11th Infantry. Enlisted August 7, 1862.
Pulver, Charles A., sergeant, Company D, 11th Inf. Enlisted July 18, 1862; disch. Dec., 1862.
Pulver, Jacob, private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December 18, 1863; discharged May 30, 1865.
Pulver, Justus H., private, 65th Infantry. Enlisted March 15, 1865; disch. July 17, 1865.
Pulver, Wandell, corp., Co. F, 98th Inf. En'd Oct. 18, '61; pro. sergt.; killed Sept. 29, 1864.
Reed, Edwin W., private, 5th Infantry. Enlisted March 18, 1865; discharged Aug. 27, 1865.
Reed, Orrin D., private, 13th Illinois. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862; discharged July 26, 1865.
Reed, William D., private, 148th Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862; discharged July 25, 1865.
Reynolds, Silas, musician, 15th Engineers. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1864; discharged June 30, 1865.
Rice, Judson E., sergeant, Company C, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 13, 1861; promoted captain, 1st U. S. Colored; killed October 27, 1864.
Rice, Lewis B., first lieut., 9th Artillery. Enlisted Aug., 1862; discharged Nov. 28, 1864.
Rice, Myron H., private, Company F, 2d Rifles. Enlisted Dec. 29, 1863; disch. Aug. 10, 1865.
Richmond, Edwin, private, 11th Infantry. Enlisted Sept. 7, 1864; discharged June 24, 1865.
Riggs, Barney J., private, 4th Illinois. Enlisted September 20, 1861; died March 7, 1865.
Riggs, Levi T., corp., Co. D, 9th Art. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; discharged July 6, 1865.
Richmond, Honor A., private, Co. D, 11th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
Rose, Charles W., captain, Naval service. Enlisted June 14, 1861; discharged July 12, 1862.
Rose, Frederick, private, 11th Infantry. Enlisted January 5, 1864; missing.
Rose, Henry, private, Co. E, 11th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; discharged January 15, 1864.
Rose, Philander, private, 11th Infantry. Enlisted February 23, 1864; missing.
Rowland, Reuben, private, Co. F, 98th Infantry. Enlisted Oct. 18, 1861; disch. Oct. 8, 1862.
Ruston, James W., private, Co. C, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 17, 1861; died June, 1865.
Rouff, Solomon, private, Co. D, 160th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, '62; pro. corp.; disch. Nov. 13, '65.
Richmond, George, private, Co. D, 11th Inf. Enlisted July 28, 1862; killed July 3, 1863.
Riggs, Prine, sergeant, 33d Illinois. Enlisted September, 1861; re-enlisted.
Salter, Josiah, private, Company D, 11th Infantry. Enlisted July 17, 1862; re-enlisted in 129th Indiana; died July 16, 1864.
Scott, Robert, sergeant, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August 31, 1862.
Sedore, David, private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December 25, 1863; discharged Oct. 9, 1865.
Seely, Milton, private, 98th Infantry. Enlisted January 9, 1862; re-enlisted in 9th Artillery; pro. corporal; discharged September 1, 1865.
Sentell, Charles M., private, Company E, 11th Infantry. Enlisted July 28, 1862; promoted to corporal; discharged June 15, 1865.
Sentell, Edward H., second lieutenant, Company D, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September 6, 1862; discharged January, 1865.

Sentell, William H., sergeant, Company K, 44th Infantry. Enlisted September 23, 1861; promoted to major, 160th Infantry; resigned September 14, 1864.

Sergeant, James H., sergt., Co. H, 22d Cav. Enlisted Dec. 21, 1863; discharged Aug. 1, 1865.

Sergeant, Oscar F., private, 31st Infantry. Enlisted March 15, 1865; discharged Aug. 31, 1865.

Sergeant, Wm. H., corp., Company H, 22d Cav. Enlisted Dec. 21, 1863; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.

Settle, Charles L., private. Enlisted September 16, 1863; died.

Seymour, Morrill D., private, Company C, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted October 24, 1861; promoted to wagon-master; discharged December 1, 1864.

Seymour, Morris J., private, Company D, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August 30, 1862; promoted to sergeant; discharged November 13, 1865.

Shaver, Walter, private, Company D, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September 1, 1862; re-enlisted in 52d Infantry; discharged 1865.

Shaw, John P., private, Company D, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August 22, 1862.

Shavon, William J., private, Company C, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted October 12, 1861.

Sheep, John, private, 96th Infantry. Enlisted March 15, 1865.

Sherman, Lafayette, private, Company B, 27th Infantry. Enlisted May 21, 1861.

Sherman, Samuel C., sergt., Co. F, 98th Inf. Enl'd Oct. 23, 1861; re-enl'd; died June 2, 1864.

Shirts, Myron H., first lieutenant, Company D, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862.

Short, Seymour S., sergeant, Company F, 98th Infantry. Enlisted October 24, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant; discharged August 31, 1865.

Sigsby, Thomas, private, Co. B, 14th Art. Enlisted Aug. 24, 1863; discharged Aug. 26, 1865.

Smith, Allen C., private, 160th Infantry.

Smith, Francis D., private, 14th Artillery. Enlisted May 8, 1861; discharged May 23, 1863.

Snyder, Albert J., private, Company D, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August 12, 1862.

Snyder, John L., corporal, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August 8, 1862; discharged May 27, 1864.

Snyder, Christopher, private, Co. E, 111 Inf. Enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; discharged June 15, 1865.

Snyder, Leonard, corp., Co. F, 98th Inf. Enlisted Nov. 11, 1861; discharged Dec. 6, 1864.

Spade, George, private, Co. D, 160th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 28, 1862; discharged Nov. 13, 1865.

Spencer, Norton A., private, Co. F, 98th Inf. Enlisted Oct. 28, 1861; disch. Nov. 27, 1864.

Steege, Charles H., private, Co. F, 98th Inf. Enlisted Oct. 28, 1861; died June 10, 1862.

Steele, Alexander H., private, Co. D, 160th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 29, 1862; died May 11, 1863.

Strickland, Lewis C., private, Co. B, 27th Inf. Enlisted May 1, 1861; died Jan. 30, 1862.

Turner, George, private, Company D, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August 29, 1862.

Strong, Benjamin G., private, Co. E, 111th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 1, 1862; disch. June 15, 1865.

Sutherland, David W., private, Company D, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August 7, 1862.

Sutphin, Benjamin B., private, Company H, 22d Cavalry. Enlisted January 18, 1864.

Sutphin, William H., private, Co. F, 98th Inf. Enlisted Oct. 23, 1861; disch. Nov. 18, 1864.

Sweet, Levi G., private, Co. I, 17th Inf. Enlisted May 10, 1861; discharged Sept., 1862.

Smith, John, private, 160th Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 31, '62; pro. to corp.; disch. Nov. 13, '65.

Taylor, Henry B., private, 111th Inf. Enlisted Dec. 29, 1863; pro. to sergt.; disch. Aug., 1865.

Taylor, Wm. H., private, Co. C, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept. 17, 1861; discharged Dec. 24, 1864.

Thompson, Hiram, private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted Dec. 14, 1863; discharged July 12, 1865.

Thompson, Robert, private, Illinois regiment. Discharged June, 1865.

Thompson, Samuel P., private, Company C, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September 16, 1861.

Thornton, Seward, sergt., Co. F, 88th Infantry. Enlisted Oct. 18, 1861; died January, 1862.

Tinney, James A., private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1864; discharged July 6, 1865.

Torrey, Austin, private, Co. F, 98th Infantry. Enlisted Oct. 29, 1861; disch. Oct. 1, 1862.

Trice, George, private. Enlisted October 28, 1862; died.

Tripp, Elisha F., corp., Company D, 160th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; killed April 9, 1864.

Turner, George, private, 160th Infantry.

Van Auker, Myron, private, Co. F, 98th Infantry. Enlisted Dec., 1861; died April 2, 1862.

Vandebogert, Allen, sergt., Co. I, 17th Inf. Enl'd May 10, '61; pro. to first lieu. 1st Vet. Cav.

Vanderbilt, Isaac, private, Co. D, 160th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; died Feb. 10, 1863.

Vandermerlin, Henry, private, Company D, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August 11, 1862.

Van Etten, Solomon, private, 111th Infantry. Enlisted Dec. 4, 1863; disch. June 22, 1865.

Van Duser, Thomas T., private, 3d Art. Enlisted Feb. 22, 1864; discharged Sept. 4, 1865.

Walker, Henry H., private, Company B, 27th Infantry. Enlisted 1861; died Aug. 3, 1862.

Walker, Joseph P., private, 111th Infantry. Enlisted Dec. 30, 1863; died Nov. 21, 1865.

Wallace, Alonzo, private, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July 25, 1862; killed July 3, 1863.

Wallace, George W., private, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July 31, 1862; killed July 3, 1863.

Wamoesolder, Wm. C., private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted Sept. 2, 1864; discharged June 7, 1865.

Way, David, private, Company D, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August 16, 1862; lost.

Weaver, John H., private, 111th Infantry. Enlisted Jan. 15, 1863; died June 15, 1864.

Weber, Philip, sergt., Company C, 8th Cav. Enlisted Sept. 16, 1861; discharged Dec. 8, 1864.

Weet, Joseph, private, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged 1862.

Weaver, Stephen, private, 111th Infantry. Enlisted 1862; missing.

Welch, Morris, private, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July 12, 1862; killed July 3, 1863.

Wells, Albert C., corp., Co. F, 98th Inf. Enl'd Nov. 11, '61; pro. to capt.; disch. Aug. 31, '65.

Weetbrook, Manly J., private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted Sept. 14, 1864; died Dec. 18, 1864.

Weetbrook, Martin V., private, Co. E, 111th Inf. Enlisted July 18, 1862; killed July 2, 1863.

Wheat, Jacob, private, Company C, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted October 12, 1861.

Whitbeck, George H., corp., Co. E, 111th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to orderly sergt.

Whiting, Jonas, private, Company I, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May 10, 1861; died June, 1862.

Wilcox, Stephen D., private, Co. F, 98th Inf. Enlisted Oct. 23, 1861; discharged Jan. 31, 1862.

Williams, Charles, private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; discharged Feb. 20, 1865.

Williams, Lewis D., first lieu., Co. D, 9th Art. Enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; disch. Nov. 10, 1864.

Williamson, Peter, private, Company D, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July 29, 1862.

Whiting, John T., private, Co. F, 98th Inf. Enlisted Nov. 28, 1861; discharged Dec. 12, 1862.

Winters, Bethuel R., sergt., Co. K, 44th Art. Enlisted Sept. 23, 1861; discharged Sept., 1864.

Wickham, William C., private, Naval service. Promoted to quartermaster; disch. June, 1865.

Wood, Martin G., corp., 160th Infantry. Enlisted Aug. 30, 1862; discharged July 16, 1863.

Wooley, Charles, private, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September 2, 1864.

Wooley, Peter, private, Co. K, 98th Inf. Enlisted Dec. 13, '61; re-enl'd; disch. Aug. 31, '65.

Wooley, Joseph W., private, Naval service. Enlisted 1861; re-enlisted naval service.

Wooley, David, private, 96th Infantry. Enlisted March 15, 1865.

Whaling, Henry, private, 96th Infantry. Enlisted March 15, 1865.

York, William, corp., Company D, 111th Inf. Enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; died March 12, 1865.

Zoller, Robert, private, Company F, 98th Inf. Enlisted Oct. 28, 1861; disch. Nov. 18, 1864.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MAJOR-GENERAL GORDON GRANGER.

Gordon Granger was born in the little village of Joy, in the town of Sodus, Wayne County, in 1818, and there spent his early life. During the congressional career of Judge T. R. Strong, he was appointed to a cadetship at West Point, which he entered in 1841. After graduation, in 1845, he joined the Second Infantry, and performed garrison duty in Michigan. In the war with Mexico he participated in the principal battles, earning the brevet of first lieutenant by gallant conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco, and that of captain by his bravery at Chapultepec. After the war he continued in the army, and endured cheerfully the fatigue and danger of garrison duty at frontier forts, where he was in many skirmishes with the Indians. Promotion being slow at the time, he did not become first lieutenant until 1852.

General Granger joined heartily in the war for the Union, and was made captain soon after the attack on Sumter. Later, he was assigned to the staff of General McClellan, and assisted in organizing the army for active service. Transferred westward, he was engaged in Missouri, receiving the rank of brevet major in the regular army for his bravery at Wilson's Creek, fought August 10, 1861. Next year he commanded a cavalry division in the military operations under General Halleck, which led to the fall of Corinth in May, 1862. In the fall, he acted in concert with Generals A. J. Smith and L. Wallace in the defense of Cincinnati, which was menaced after the battles around Richmond, by General Smith. At the opening of the spring campaign in 1863, General Granger was placed over a reserve corps at Nashville, Tennessee. Subsequently his forces were merged in the Army of the Cumberland, and he joined in the movement southward undertaken by General Rosecrans. In the great battle of Chickamauga, fought September 19 and 20, 1863, his forces came upon the field at a critical period, behaved nobly, and aided General Thomas to retrieve the disasters which imminently threat-

ened. General Granger, who had been posted at Rossville, so disposed his forces as to hold the roads on the extreme of the Union left throughout the 19th, and till eleven A.M. of the 20th, when, finding he was not attacked, and hearing the roar of the guns on his right front, where Thomas was posted, three or four miles away, he determined to throw forward his force. Moving without orders, he reported at three P.M. to Thomas, whom he found holding a ridge, while great bodies of the enemy in front and on both flanks were pressing him hard. The Confederates had possession of a ridge on his right running nearly at right angles with the one he occupied, and a division was advancing to assail the Union right in flank and rear. The moment was supreme. Thomas could spare no men to confront the movement. Granger formed the brigades of Whittaker and Mitchell and moved them upon the enemy. Steadman, bearing the flag of a regiment, led the charge. In twenty minutes Hindman had been driven, and both gorge and ridge were in Union possession. During the remainder of that memorable day General Granger sustained Thomas in repelling assaults, and was again instrumental in turning the tide of battle. Retiring with the army to Chattanooga, General Granger continued actively engaged, and gave material aid, both in the battle of Mission Ridge and in securing the relief of Knoxville. Promoted to the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel in the regular army for his services at Chickamauga, he was raised to that of brevet colonel for his bravery at Mission Ridge, during the operations around Chattanooga. The year following General Granger was some time at New Orleans, where he was sent by General Canby, with a land force five thousand strong, to aid Farragut in capturing Forts Gaines and Morgan, at the mouth of Mobile bay. His customary good fortune attended him in this quarter, both forts being speedily reduced by the combined aid of the land and naval forces, in August, 1864. General Granger continued in the Union army until the close of the war, being in command of the Thirteenth corps in the operations which resulted in the fall of Mobile, in March, 1865. In that month he received the rank of brevet major-general of volunteers, and in January following was mustered out of the volunteer service. In July,

1866, he was appointed colonel of the Fifty-fifth regular infantry, and was finally transferred to its command December 15, 1870, and was with that regiment at the time of his death, in January, 1876. During the period of reconstruction, he was in command for about a year in a southern district. General Granger had many friends in the regular army, and was highly esteemed by volunteers. His record honored the noble county which claimed him as her son, and, in the annals of local and general history, there is no soldier more patriotic, more capable, or more generally successful.



LEWIS H. CLARK.*

William Clark, the ancestor of this branch of the Clark family, came from England in 1630, and settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts. Afterwards he removed to Northampton, in the Connecticut valley.

Eli Clark, the father of the subject of this sketch, came on foot from Northampton to Sodus, in this county, in 1816, the year noted as the "cold season," when there was frost in every month of the summer. He bought the "second south subdivision" of lot No. 9, the farm he owned until his death in 1871, and which is still in the possession of his son Lewis. During the first ten years his time was spent partly in Massachusetts and partly on the farm, clearing it for cultivation. In 1826 he married, and settled permanently in his new home. Here Lewis H. Clark was born, on the 11th day of September, 1827. He was educated in school district No. 3; studied with Lyman Coleman, and attended the select schools taught in Sodus village,—first, in 1840, by Charles L. Curtiss, and second, in 1843, by Jesse Andrews, and also by Rev. Hosea Kittridge. For a time, also, he pursued his studies in the academies at Walworth and Macedon Centre. Subsequently he studied law in the office of Clark & Turner, in Chicago, Illinois.

In 1852 he married Miss Ellen Kittridge, daughter of Rev. Hosea Kittridge, then pastor of the Presbyterian church of Sodus. Most of his life has been spent on his farm; yet, Mr. Clark has made his influence felt widely over his native county. He has been extensively engaged in educational work; teaching district schools several terms, and, subsequently, a large select school in Sodus village, which grew, under his able administration, into the academy, now so well known.

For four years he was town superintendent of common schools. For six years he was principal of Sodus academy, during which time the institution reached a high standing in classical studies, composition, public speaking, and drawing.

At different times he also taught successfully in the collegiate institutes of Marion and Wolcott. After several years thus spent in teaching he returned to his farm in 1865, continuing, however, to teach a select school during the winter for three successive years at Pultneyville, and one term, in 1874, in the Union school at Macedon.

From the foundation of Sodus academy he was for fifteen years a trustee of that institution; at the end of which time, having sold his interest in the premises, he retired from the board.

Mr. Clark has through all his active and useful life been warmly interested in the religious welfare of his native town, having been an elder for the last twelve years in the Presbyterian church of Sodus village, of which church he became a member at the age of seventeen. As a member and officer he has been, to an unusual degree, both active and useful. Naturally gifted as a speaker, he has always contributed largely to the interest of all church meetings, as well as to the presbyterial and synodical meetings, to which bodies he has often been sent as a delegate. In 1868 he represented the eldership of the churches of Lyons presbytery in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

As a Sabbath-school worker his labors have always been abundant and useful, having been many years superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday-school.

As a worker in temperance Mr. Clark has become widely known, also as a speaker in political campaigns, both State and national. During many years he has delivered a large number of addresses,—temperance, educational, religious, and miscellaneous. He has been prominent for many years as delegate to numerous temperance, political, and other county and State conventions, and as an officer in the grand lodge of Good Templars. Since its organization he has also been a conspicuous member and worker in the order of the Patrons of Husbandry.

In 1873 he was librarian of the State assembly. He now holds the position of executive clerk in the senate of 1876-77. Mr. Clark wields the pen of a "ready writer," having been a frequent correspondent to various newspapers.

During his teaching years he published a text-book on the principles of arithmetic.

In 1875 he retired from the farm, and removed his family to the village of Sodus, since which time he has become prominent in all that affects the welfare of the village. Among the improvements of the leisure thus afforded him he has made a valuable contribution to the religious history of the town, by giving to the public a "History of the Churches of Sodus," a goodly pamphlet, which does the author great credit, not only for the labor and patience in gathering the facts thus embodied, but for the ability and candor and impartiality with which he has thus preserved them.

Mr. Clark is now in the prime of his life, and is prominent among the many men to whom Wayne County is largely indebted for her high position in the State for intelligence and morality, and for material and religious progress.

THOMAS H. POTWINE.

Many of the early settlers of western New York, who subdued the forest and assisted in transforming the "lake country" from a wilderness to a land that blossoms like the rose, emigrated from the land of steady habits, bringing with them the New England force of character, indomitable will, energy, and industry,—attributes so essential to the settlement of a new country. Among the worthy representatives of that grand old commonwealth stands the name of Thomas H. Potwine, son of Caleb and Mary Potwine, born in East Windsor, Hartford county, Connecticut, August 5, 1805.

In 1834 he united in marriage with Jane Seymour Trumbull, a descendant of the famous old family of Trumbulls, who was born at East Windsor, Connecticut, in February, 1810.

In 1835 he decided to bid adieu to his native county and seek a habitation in the Genesee country, and in that year located in what is known as the "Sweet settlement," in the town of Sodus. He chose the vocation of the farmer, and through years of unremitting toil has justly earned the reputation of being one of the leading agriculturists in the county. He has pursued a quiet life, not caring to become involved in the political broils, though he has never failed to vote at every presidential election since attaining his majority, and has always cast his vote in the interests of Democracy. He is a life-long member of the Democratic party, and adheres strictly to the principles of that grand old organization. Their family has consisted of three children, viz., Mary, married William Sergeant, and is deceased; Thomas, deceased; Charles, married Emma A. Gates, and is a successful farmer, residing near his father, in this town.

* By Rev. T. D. Hunt, pastor of the Presbyterian church.



RES. OF E. K. HITCHCOCK , Sodus, WAYNE CO., N.Y.



RES. OF FERDINAND CLUM , WALWORTH, N.Y.

WALWORTH.

THIS division of Wayne County, named from General Chancellor Walworth, was formed from the town of Ontario, April 20, 1829. It is the central town on the western border of the county.

The surface is a high rolling upland. The ridges lying nearly parallel, north and south, are the most elevated land in the county. A stranger, standing upon the summit of one of these elevations, is at once impressed by the grand, picturesque scenery which is here presented to his view—beautiful hills and lovely valleys, with their many fertile fields and tidy dwellings.

The soil is a rich sandy loam, well adapted to farming and fruit-growing—the latter especially is one of the principal interests of its people. Its peculiar advantage as a fruit-growing section is attributed to its contiguity to the lake, and to the hills which abound in the vicinity, and which favor it by there being less exposure to frosts and extreme climatic changes. The fruit crop is composed of apples, pears, and peaches. The latter is an uncertain and precarious crop. James Peacock, of Walworth, in 1865, raised a crop of apples by which he realized three thousand dollars from four acres of ground. T. G. Yeomans has an orchard covering one hundred and sixty acres, embracing about fifteen thousand trees, divided equally between apples, pears, and peaches. He has also an extensive nursery and vineyard in the same connection.

The drainage of the town is northward by several small streams, and on the southeast by tributaries of Red creek. At the time of settlement, one dense forest covered the land. The timber consisted of beech and maple, interspersed with ash, hemlock, and basswood. In the woods were a great many deer, bears, wolves, and other animals. It was the old story of common suffering, arising in part from their situation and from the miasma of the swamps bedded between the hills. The settlers had no land of health and ease in which to upbuild their fortunes. Fever and ague so generally prevailed that in many a house there was not enough of the well to look after the sick. Settlements began in the southeast part of the town. Early dwellings were of log formation and bark-roofed. They were furnished with the rudest furniture. The land was held at from two dollars and fifty cents to three dollars and fifty cents per acre.

PRIMITIVE SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlement was commenced in 1799, when four families, by the name of Millet,—Andrew, John, Samuel, and Daniel, settled in the southeast part of the town, as did a younger brother named Alexander. Daniel went to Ohio and took up his residence. He was in the woods one evening, and being mistaken in the gloom for a bear, was fired upon by a hunter and shot. Andrew became insane and hung himself. His mind was deranged from the belief that the world would soon be without wood, as it was being so rapidly cut away. Had he realized the mighty carbon-heaps stored just beneath the soil in such immense tracts, it would have gone far to effect a cure. Samuel and John passed their lives in the town.

In 1801, Stephen and Daniel Douglass, from Connecticut, came in and located in the southeast part of the town. The former, active and energetic, built the first framed building in Walworth. It was raised in 1805 and intended for a tavern. As such it was the pioneer of the town. It was attached to the end of the log dwelling, which was situated within the present limits of Walworth village. In 1810 the log part was torn down and the frame moved elsewhere. It is still in existence. On the same site he built a larger tavern, which was kept by him until his death in 1812. This building is now in use by Mr. Burns as a shop. Its service as a tavern-stand terminated in 1826. Mr. Douglass also built in 1807 the first framed barn in the town. His life closed by an accident—he was drowned in the canal. Mrs. James Finley, a daughter of Stephen, and Mrs. William Wylie, a daughter of Daniel, are citizens of the town.

In the year 1803, Captain Gilbert Hinckley came in from Rhode Island, and located in the east part of the town, where he remained until 1836, when he removed with his family to Ohio. The year following, Deacon Gideon Hackett and James and Jonathan Hill came in from Massachusetts, each bringing a family and locating in the south part of the town. There came also John, David, and Jerry Chamberlain from Connecticut, the former with a family. The others—then young men—soon married, and all settled in the eastern part of the town.

In 1805, Luther Fillmore came in and located near Walworth village. He was recognized as a man of influence, and, at one time, represented the district in the assembly. He died in 1838. Also, Joseph Howe and family, and Ira Howard and Nathaniel Holmes; the first being the pioneer shoemaker, the others the first carpenters.

The list of settlers of 1806 presents increased appreciation of the locality, and a settled purpose to occupy its territory. There came in from Massachusetts Jonathan Miller, accompanied by his aged father, a wife, a daughter, and three sons. The children are still living. Horace is a citizen of Michigan. Harvey and Sylvester Lee, at West Walworth, and the daughter—the wife of Ransford Palmer—are in the town of Ontario. During their early residence here, Mrs. Miller undertook to make the journey to Palmyra and return on horseback. The absence of roads made the undertaking by no means an easy one. The traveler, guided entirely by marked trees, was required to observe the course of his journeyings or go astray. Numerous instances of going astray in the forest comprised the material for many a fireside narration. Before Mrs. Miller reached home on her return night arrived, and it became very dark; added to this, the horse, being left free to make his way, stopped to appease his appetite by cropping the foliage by the pathway. The rider could not urge the animal to proceed, and therefore dismounted to leave him and proceed on foot. At this moment the terrifying howls of a number of wolves in the immediate vicinity visited her mind with the sensation of a new and greater peril. In her distress she shouted aloud, in hopes of attracting attention and assistance. With good fortune, it was her best expedient, for she was heard by two men not distant, and by their aid was once again at home.

There came to Walworth three brothers, named Palmer,—John, Nathan, and Enos; the former migrated to Michigan, while the others became men of wealth and respectability in the community. Jonathan Boynton, from Berkshire, Massachusetts, was an early resident of the town, the incumbent of many offices creditably filled, and at one time a member of the legislature. There were also Ebenezer Trask, Stephen Chase, Isaac Dawley, Abner Rawson, Joseph Randolph, from New Jersey, Simeon Stebbins, William Childs, and Joseph Day, all of whom located in the south part of the town. In the central part land was purchased and occupied by Levi Salisbury, Thomas Carpenter, of Connecticut, David Upton, Moses Padley, an Englishman, a Mr. Hurley, from Maryland, and Daniel Gould, from Canada. Three sons and one daughter of the last named are now living in the town. Settlement was made in the western part by Peter Grover and by four brothers named Scott,—William, James, John, and Asa. On the 1st day of January, 1807, Charles Findley, with a large family, started from Connecticut, bringing a team and wagon. Snows fell and lay deep upon the ground, the cold became severe, and the movement was difficult, if not actually perilous, but ultimately the journey ended and destination was reached. A child died during the trip, which occupied one month, and on February 1 the family halted at their location in the south part of the town. Reuben Findley, a son, still survives at the exceptional and honorable age of ninety years. While yet but seventeen years of age, Samuel Strickland came to Walworth from Columbia county. He was accompanied by his mother, Mrs. May Strickland, who had a family of three children, two sons and a daughter. A lot of fifty acres was bought in the centre of the town and put under cultivation. Of all these, Samuel alone survives, intelligent, thoughtful, and well recollecting the events of other days. Near the central part location was made by two brothers by the name of Smith, Jedediah, from Oneida, and Samuel, from Columbia county. A son of the former is a resident of the town. The second named was the pioneer blacksmith, and had his rude "smithy" on the land now owned by Patrick Crowley. He followed his trade but a few years here, and then went to Ontario and commenced in that town the manufacture of iron from the native ore.

A year later, in the year 1808, David Tiffany and Rowland Sackett, from Massachusetts, and Jesse Arnold and David Foskett came in. A son and a daughter of the latter are living in the town. In 1809, Joseph Strickland, brother to Samuel, died at the age of eighty-six. Thomas Kempshall, from Rochester, located where Walworth village has since grown up, and in 1815 built upon the northeast of the

corners the first store-building in the town. Mr. Kempshall conducted the business about six years, and then returning to Rochester, became prominent as a miller in that city of excellent mills and wonderful thrift. About the year in question the pioneers, busied upon their clearings, became accustomed to the presence of a wandering hunter named James Benton, who lived an idle, worthless life, and found delight in doing ill. In the fall of the year, while the Indians residing at the Ridge were away from their homes, he prowled about and discovered that their wigwams were unguarded, and maliciously set them on fire. The Indians returned to find their winter habitations destroyed.

In 1812, Asil and Joab Hosilton located in the west part of the town, and in 1817 William Wylie, from Connecticut, now seventy-eight years of age, settled where now is Walworth village. Veteran pioneers still surviving are: Reuben Findley, aged ninety; Harvey Miller, aged —; and Sylvester Lee Miller, seventy-two years. The first death in Walworth was of Hopkins, in 1806. The year following a man named Green was killed by the fall of a tree.

The first grave-yard was laid out as early as 1802 or 1803, and was located one-fourth mile south of Walworth village, on the farm now owned by Barlow Buckley. It was in use many years, but in time the location became unpopular, and in 1816 another site was selected near the centre of the town. It is known as "The Centre Burying-ground," and is still in use. Nearly all the parties buried in the pioneer ground were taken up and reburied here. Schools had an early origin. The first school-house was built at Walworth village in 1804, and near the site of the present district school-building. This house, a log structure, existed nine years, and in 1813 was superseded by a frame school-house, the pioneer of its class. In this house Lewis McLouth became first teacher and also its last, for the first term was not concluded before it was burned. No school was held subsequently until 1815, when a brick house was built, one-half mile north of Walworth village. This building was not long in use. It was torn down and a frame structure built west of the village. There was no grist-mill in the town. The first saw-mill was built as early as 1810, by Nathan Palmer. It was situated southwest of West Walworth, and was kept running by him for some time. Finally, on account of the great amount of sickness, caused by overflowed land, those in the vicinity concluded that they could do better without the mill than let the dam remain. They accordingly assembled by night, tore down the dam, and burned the mill. Palmer instituted suit, and the parties, stoutly denying their act, nevertheless satisfied his claim.

LINCKLEAN

is a small hamlet, consisting of a dozen houses, a store, shops for boot- and shoe-making, coopering, wagon-making, and blacksmithing, a cheese-factory, two churches, Methodist and Free Baptist, and a post-office, established in 1866, with N. F. Strickland as postmaster. It is situated in the northwest part of the town. A mill was put up by Mr. Strickland in 1853, and in the fall of the same year the store building was erected.

WEST WALWORTH

is located in the southwest part of the town, upon land taken up by Joseph Howe, who began improvements in 1805. A few log dwellings and a blacksmith-shop was all there was of the place in an early day. The present Baptist church was built in 1832. The first store was kept by William Freeland, in 1835,—a very primitive affair. The merchant's village career began in the house now owned and occupied by S. L. Miller. The manufacture of thrashers was begun here in 1838, by Johnson Brothers. They were unsuccessful in their effort, and discontinued within a short time. The village at present contains a post-office, established in 1840, when William D. Wylie became postmaster, two churches, the Baptist and German Evangelical, two stores, a millinery-shop, a wagon-shop, and various other essentials to village life and convenience, suited to a population of one hundred and seventy-five persons.

WALWORTH

was formerly, and until 1825, known as Douglass' Corners. It is in the southeast part of the town. The four corners were respectively taken up by Luther Fillmore, Andrew Millett, and Stephen and Andrew Douglass. Early improvements were begun by these parties. The first business-like effort was the construction of a "hotel" building by Mr. Douglass in 1805, and of Mr. Kempshall's store, built in 1815. There were then but a few log dwellings in the vicinity. Soon, however, frame houses began to built, and in 1823 a post-office was established, with Henry Moore in charge. The village of to-day contains three stores, a hotel, a millinery-, a harness-, a shoe-, and tin-shop, and two cooper-shops,

besides other mechanical interests. There are two churches, a Baptist and a Methodist, and a school building. The population is about five hundred, and a refined taste is evinced by streets lined on either side with ornamental shade-trees.

Walworth has an area of twenty thousand four hundred and one acres, and is divided for school purposes into thirteen school districts. Walworth academy having been incorporated, a stone building was erected in 1842; at a cost of four thousand dollars. It was divided into two departments, having a teacher in each, and accommodating one hundred pupils. School was opened during the year given, with Prof. E. B. Walsworth in charge. He taught two or three terms, and the institution had a moderate patronage. The present academy building is a brick structure, which was built in 1857, at an expense of eight thousand dollars. There are three departments, three teachers, and there is room for a much larger number of pupils than attend. The general attendance is less than one hundred. The school is under charge of C. J. Norris.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF WALWORTH

was organized by Rev. Thomas Lewis, in 1816, with eight members, viz., Mrs. Robbins, David Salisbury, Joseph and Roxana Strickland, James, Andrew, and Pamela Strickland, Sarah Lyon, and Ephraim Holbrook. First meetings were held in houses and barns by Mr. Lewis, who became the first pastor. A church edifice, of stone, and valued at two thousand dollars, was put up in 1834, near the centre of the town, and dedicated on January 18, 1835, by Rev. D. M. L. Rollin. A new church is in process of construction at Lincklean. Mr. Lewis was chronologically succeeded by Nathan Ketchum, Josiah Fowler, Daniel Lyon, Harvey Horton, D. G. Holmes, Henry Belden, H. S. Limbrocker, L. J. Madden, A. W. Hendrick, A. W. Westgate, and J. B. Randall, the present pastor. There is a membership of fifty. The Sunday-school was established in 1836, with twenty-five pupils, Daniel Lyon being pastor. N. F. Strickland is the present superintendent of a school numbering sixty pupils, who have a library of one hundred and fifty volumes.

THE LINCOLN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized by Rev. Benson, in 1872, with seven members. The first meeting was held at Lincoln Hall, by Rev. Charles Hermans. The first regular pastor was Rev. Hamblin, who was succeeded by Rev. John Irons, during whose pastorate, in 1874, a church edifice was erected at Lincklean, at a cost of five thousand dollars. It was dedicated on December 2, 1874, by Rev. B. I. Ives, of Auburn. Rev. Irons was succeeded by E. Clare Dodge, and he by E. A. King, the present pastor. The society numbers fifty-five. The Sunday-school was established in 1872. There were one hundred pupils. E. K. Boughton was the first, and Geo. Conro is the present, superintendent.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF WALWORTH

was organized in 1815, by Rev. Jeremiah Irons, with fourteen members. Among the number were Stephen and Mrs. Bancroft, Nathan and Dolly Palmer, Abner and Lucretia Rawson, George Smith, Titus Gillett, Jonathan Post, and Hubbard Crittenden. The first meetings were held in a school-house. The first pastor, Rev. Daniel Palmer, commenced his work in 1816. The present church edifice was erected in 1832, and, having undergone extensive repairs, is still occupied as the place of worship. The house, which is of stone, was dedicated on January 8, 1833, by Rev. Daniel Palmer, whose successors have been Revs. Joseph Gould, Joseph Maltby, Eber Carpenter, Martin Miner, Samuel Davidson, Peter Turk, James Going, Henry P. Stilwell, S. Taylor, E. F. Maine, Ira Dudley, John Derby, and Rev. Mr. Ferguson, the present pastor.

There is a membership of sixty-seven. The Sabbath-school was formed with the church, and had fifteen pupils. It now has fifty pupils, whose superintendent is Thomas Williams.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION OF WALWORTH

was organized in 1857, by Rev. David Fisher, with thirty members. First meetings were held in dwellings. Their house of worship is of stone, and is located at West Walworth. It was formerly in use as an institute, and was purchased by the society in 1866, repaired, and dedicated to its present use by Rev. David Fisher, in the fall of 1866. This church was for a time one of a circuit, upon which the following ministers were placed: Weaver and Hauch, John Schaafand, Augur Stabe, Louis Herman, and Jacob Leighorist, Theodore Schneider, John Schaafagain, Henry Fisher, Albert Unholke, Charles C. Wiseman, George French, and John Grenenbach, the present pastor. The membership is fifty-five. The Sabbath-school was organized in 1855, with John Lotze superintendent; he has served to the present. The school numbers sixty-two scholars.

DANIEL M. SMITH

was born in Farmington, New York, December 27, 1803. He was married to Elizabeth Herendeen, of Farmington, August 6, 1824. He remained with his father, George Smith, who was born in North Adams, Massachusetts, until April, 1825, when he, with his wife, moved to a home near his present substantial residence, a view of which is given below. His first residence in Walworth—then, Onondaga—was in a log house standing on the site where the residence of Joseph Peacock now stands. In the fall of 1827 he moved into his new house on the site where he now resides, which has for fifty years been his home. Six children were born in this house, as follows: George E. Smith, born February 27, 1827; died April 4, 1865. Phoebe J. Smith, born December 24, 1828; died December, 1871. Mercy A. Smith, born September 8, 1831. Mary M. Smith, born September 10, 1833. Oscar E. Smith, born July 25, 1836; died October 28, 1839. Etta E. Smith, born September 12, 1842. Mr. Smith has resided fifty-two years in this neighborhood, and has outlived every married man who was then a resident of this vicinity. He well remembers when his father plowed with the "Dull" plow, harvested his grain with the sickle, threshed with oxen by treading, and cleaned the



DANIEL SMITH



MRS. ELIZABETH SMITH.

grain by winnowing from a willow basket. He remembers the war of 1812 with clearness. The Erie Canal was completed during his residence here, and he readily calls to mind the incidents of its celebration. His life has been one of strictly temperate habits, which, with his industry and economy, has given him good health and a good home.

He, with his wife, are of the Quaker persuasion, and it has been their aim to "do unto others as they would that others should do unto them."

Elizabeth Herendeen Smith

was born in Farmington, New York, May 22, 1807. Welcome and Mercy Herendeen, former residents of Massachusetts, were her parents. She has stood faithfully by the side of her husband through more than half a century of years of toil and care, and is now, March 16, 1877, in comparative good health, and is the pride of her family, for she has lived her life well. Like her husband, she remembers the days when steam was sleeping with its powers undiscovered; electricity in its home in the sky untutored; and when the ox-team, the sickle, and the loom were the champion agricultural emblems of man's skill.



RES. OF DANIEL M. SMITH, WALWORTH, N. Y.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH OF WALWORTH

was formed July 12, 1832, by Elder R. Powell. Members at this organization were Deacon Baneroff, Miss Palmer, Dr. L. D. and Mrs. Ward, Deacon and Sophia McLouth, Benjamin and Mrs. Mason, Freeman and Arilla Wood, Benjamin and Mrs. Wood, R. Wood, Mrs. Agnes Crandall, Mrs. Linden Burr, Gideon Hackett and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, James and Mercy Rice, Asil and Rhoda Hoyt, Barney Corey, Lewis and Margaret Potter. Early assemblage was at the Methodist church. The present church edifice was erected in 1834, and dedicated in September of that year. It is of stone, and with lot has a value of seven thousand dollars. There is a membership of one hundred and thirty-four. The pastors have been Revs. Peter Turk, Harley Miner, William Murray, Greenfield, Ira Bennett, Cormac, William Adams, Pryne, Gallutial, Forbes, I. G. Moore, Irving, Russel, R. S. Dean, Eastman, Slowm, and J. Shaw, the present minister. A Sunday-school was established May 1, 1842. Levi Hicks was chosen superintendent. School is superintended by Rev. Shaw, and numbers one hundred and twenty-five. Library, one hundred and fifty volumes.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WALWORTH.

The first church building was located three-fourths of a mile west of Walworth village. It was built prior to 1809. It was of the pioneer order. For seats there were rude slabs, and the walls never were plastered. The pulpit was of the ancient elevated style. Upon three sides was a gallery, reached by ladder, and all was quaint and original. This meeting-house was used till 1825, when a lot was purchased at Walworth village, and the old building is lost to knowledge. A subscription to furnish means for a new church was circulated in 1825 among members of the other denominations, it being agreed that the society securing the largest amount should have the whole fee, the others being allowed its use. By these terms the ownership was vested in the Methodists. It was never formally dedicated, but was in use as a place of worship until 1872, since which time it has been converted into a drying-house. The society formally organized on February 27, 1826, at which time Luther Fillmore, I. R. Sanford, Thomas Brown, Levi Leach, and A. H. Howland were chosen trustees. The pastors in their order were those of the old Methodist circuit, viz.: Palmer Roberts, T. Gillett, Henry Finch, William Snow, James Gilmore, Elijah King, James Harris, John Chamberlain, Gideon Laning, William Barlow, John Ryan, Elisha House, Baker, James H. Harris, Orrin Doolittle, Alba Beckworth, Peck, Thomas Wright, Elihu Nash, Dennison Smith, Benjamin Sabin, James Gardner, Robert Parker, Richard Wright, William Jones, W. Kent, Seth Mattison and Orrin Abbott, Tompkinson, John Parker, Ira Fairbank and Allen Stell, O. Doolittle and Cyrus Story-Gideon Osband and G. Perry, O. Mason, J. Benson and R. Harrington, J. Chapman, W. Osborn, R. Bennett and Mapes, J. Mandeville and J. Robinson, Wilkinson, Marion and Goodrich Graham, L. Buck and S. B. Crosier, W. Slaughter, John Raines and Berry McLouth, Delos Hutchins, Philo Tower and McKenstry, William Mandeville, T. B. Hadden, E. H. Cranmer, J. Dennis, C. L. Bown and Trowbridge, C. S. Coats, P. McKinstry, James Landreth, McGerald, Chase, Ashworth, Congdon, Tattle, and Corson, the last named being the present pastor. The present church edifice is a fine structure, located at the village. Value of property, eighteen thousand dollars. There is a large attendance at the church, and a fine Sabbath-school.

The Walworth Lodge F. and A. M., No. 254, was installed at an early day, but all records were burned in a fire during 1852. A new charter was then obtained and a re-organization effected. Abel Wyman became Master, and Jones Finley and Tappin Merritt Wardens. J. J. White is the present Master, and H. J. Foscett and N. A. Gould the Wardens. J. Craggs is Treasurer, and C. E. Granden Secretary. The enrollment is fifty-six. Meetings are held at Walworth village.

SOLDIERS' RECORD FOR WALWORTH.

Ashley, Stephen, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted Feb., 1864; killed or taken prisoner May, 1864, before Richmond.
 Atkinson, Richard, 98th Inf. Enlisted Oct., 1862; wound at Fair Oaks; disch. March, 1864.
 Atkinson, Hugh, 98th Infantry. Enlisted January, 1863; re-enlisted January, 1864.
 Arney, Saml., Jr., Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862.
 Baneroff, Geo. Brown, Company K, 59th Infantry. Enlisted December, 1861; taken sick soon after enlisting; discharged June, 1862.
 Bronson, Oscar, Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863.
 Bopp, Fritz, Company I, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; died in rebel prison.
 Bostwick, J. Benson, Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged to receive lieutenant's commission in U. S. C. I.; still in service.
 Beecher, John, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; died of fever in New Orleans.
 Brown, Rensselaer, Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; in battles of Cold Harbor and Cedar Creek; still living.
 Brookman, John, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864.

Bailey, John, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; in battles of Gettysburg and Harper's Ferry; discharged June, 1865.
 Coppin, George, Company F, 98th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1864.
 Coppin, Cary, Company E, 11th Cav. Enlisted February, 1864; in battle of Fredericksburg.
 Clemens, John, 33d Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861; died in rebel prison.
 Cook, Edward, 194th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1865; regiment disbanded.
 Clark, Lorenzo D., Company B, 9th Art. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged immediately.
 Courtier, David, Company K, 147th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1863.
 Clemens, Oscar L., 3d Infantry. Enlisted June, 1862; died of fever November, 1864.
 Curtis, Oscar, 160th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1862.
 Carr, Micajot, Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged March, 1864.
 Cooney, Patrick, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1864.
 Clum, Edward F., Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; in battles of Cold Harbor, Winchester, and Cedar Creek.
 Clum, Chauncey, 33d Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861; killed at Antietam, September, 1862.
 Cosgrove, Wm., 13th Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861; killed at Antietam, September, 1862.
 Clough, Charles, 4th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863.
 Case, Edwin, Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; in battle of Cold Harbor; wounded at Winchester.
 Chapman, Ralph D., Company B, 9th Art. Enlisted December, 1863.
 Dehon, John, 22d Cavalry.
 Dillingham, Richard, Company I, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; in battles of Winchester, Harper's Ferry, Antietam, and Fredericksburg.
 Dekey, William, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861.
 DeMooney, Philetus, 4th Artillery. Enlisted February, 1864.
 Esley, Alfred, Company C, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; in battles of Winchester, Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Fredericksburg, etc.; discharged June, 1865.
 Essex, James, 194th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1865; regiment disbanded.
 Essex, Aaron P., Company E, 194th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1865; mustered out.
 Elmer, Reuben, Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged April, 1864.
 Elmer, Francis, Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; in battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg.
 Eisentrager, Charles G., Company B, 33d Inf. Enlisted May, 1861; in battles of Williamsburg and Fredericksburg.
 Elliott, Charles, Company F, 3d Infantry. Enlisted March, 1865.
 Fitta, Nelson Andrew, Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; in battle of Cold Harbor; discharged July, 1865.
 Freer, John, Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged May, 1865.
 Farnham, Lewis, Company K, 44th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; re-enlisted.
 Force, Jacob A., Company E, 194th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1865; regiment disbanded.
 Furner, Richard, 33d Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861.
 Fitzgerald, Albert J., 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864.
 Fosdick, Andrew Jackson, 4th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863.
 Fisher, Howard, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864.
 Force, Jacob A., Company E, 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; served out whole time; re-enlisted March, 1865.
 Gill, John, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged June, 1865.
 Gilbert, George, Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged Feb., 1865.
 Gould, Orlen, Company I, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; in battles of Winchester and Harper's Ferry.
 Ridney, George, Company I, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; deserted.
 Hill, Boughton, Company K, 59th Inf. Enlisted December, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg.
 Hoag, Hiram C., Co. B, 9th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; in battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg.
 Hoag, John Murray, Company B, 9th Art. Enlisted August, 1862; in battles of Petersburg and Deep Bottom; promoted captain.
 Hoag, John W., Company I, 8th Cav. Enlisted September, 1861; died of fever at Harper's Ferry, September, 1863.
 Howe, Nathan, 108th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Antietam, September, 1862.
 Hoyt, Myron, 33d Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861; re-enlisted.
 Ham, John, 98th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1862; deserted.
 Hoag, Francis J., Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted Aug., 1862; in battles of Cold Harbor, Winchester, Petersburg; promoted; discharged March, 1865.
 Higgins, William, Company I, 8th Cav. Enlisted September, 1861; in battles of Winchester and Harper's Ferry.
 Hodge, William, Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; deserted.
 Hall, John, Co. B, 9th Art. Enlisted Aug., 1862; in battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg.
 Haybort, Garry, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864.
 Jennings, Charles, Company K, 147th Inf. Enlisted July, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg, July, 1863; taken prisoner at battle of Wilderness, May, 1864.
 Jones, George R., Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; wounded at Harper's Ferry, September, 1862.
 Jones, Joseph Roise, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; taken prisoner September, 1862; exchanged December, 1862.
 Knapp, Chas. H., Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1864; died in rebel prison.
 Kennedy, John, captain, 13th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; re-enlisted.
 Kennedy, Mich., 105th Inf. Enlisted March, 1862; prisoner at Andersonville seven months.
 King, William H., Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864.
 Lattin, John, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; died in service.
 Lavin, Michael, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; in battle of Petersburg.
 Loomis, Francis, Company B, 9th Art. Enlisted Dec., 1863; disch. June, 1865; disability.
 Miller, Charles, Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; in battle of Cold Harbor; died of fever August, 1862.
 Myers, Samuel, Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; in battle of Cold Harbor; killed at Winchester, September, 1864.
 Miller, William H., Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863.
 Moser, Byron, Company E, 194th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1865; regiment disbanded.
 Mason, James, Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; in battle of Cold Harbor.
 Myers, Frederick, Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863.
 Maher, Joseph, 11th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864.
 Macumber, John, 4th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1861.

Nash, Josiah E., Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; died at Winchester, September, 1864, from wound received at battle of Winchester.

Nam, John, 98th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1862; deserted.

O'Flynn, Wm. H., Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; in battles of Cold Harbor and Cedar Creek.

O'Flynn, Thos. D., Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; in battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg.

Oscar, Harris, 29th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1861.

Peacock, Jerome R., Company K, 59th Infantry. Enlisted December, 1861; in battles of Chancellorsville, Antietam, and Malvern Hill; discharged.

Peacock, Oscar H., Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864.

Peacock, Oscar F., Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862.

Piersons, John, Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; died of wound received June, 1864.

Perrin, Edwin B., Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted Dec., 1863; in battle of Cold Harbor.

Parker, James E., 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged to receive lieutenant's commission in U. S. C. H. A.

Phelps, William, Company E, 194th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1865; mustered out.

Patterson, James N., Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; in battle of Cold Harbor and severely wounded there; transferred.

Parker, William, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged June, 1865.

Potter, Elias, Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; in battles of Cold Harbor and Cedar Creek.

Reed, Nathan, Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; in battles of Cold Harbor, Winchester, and Petersburg.

Rosenbower, Nicholas, 111th Infantry. Enlisted February, 1864.

Rogers, Eugene, Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; in battles of Cedar Creek and Petersburg.

Rapp, John, Company K, 59th Infantry. Enlisted December, 1861; in battles of Chancellorsville and Antietam.

Richards, John, Company K, 59th Infantry. Enlisted December, 1861; in battles of Chancellorsville and Antietam.

Russell, Elon, Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; in battle of Cold Harbor.

Ryan, Jeremiah, 22d Cavalry. Enlisted March, 1865.

Stebbins, George, Company I, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1862; in battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Harper's Ferry.

Sebolt, John. Enlisted August, 1864.

Strugen, Alexander, 33d Infantry. Enlisted April, 1861; in battles of Williamsburg, Fredericksburg, and Antietam.

Stumps, William, Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; died from wounds received at Cold Harbor, June, 1864.

Sabin, Stephen, Co. A, 111th Inf. Enlisted July, 1862; wounded at Antietam; transferred.

Straus, Myron, Co. I, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; killed before Richmond, 1864.

Sova, Alfred, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; in battle of Cold Harbor.

Smith, Albert L., Company B, 9th Art. Enlisted August, 1862; in battle of Cold Harbor.

Stiggins, Thomas, 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862.

Strickland, D. Sherman, Company A, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July, 1863.

Strickland, Nelson F., Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted September, 1862; in battles of Cold Harbor and Antietam; promoted to captain.

Steece, Andrew, Company H, 4th Artillery. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged Oct., 1865.

Short, James, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864.

Sherman, Hiram, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864.

Stevens, Hiram A., 1st Cavalry. Enlisted October, 1863.

Stevens, O. Spencer, 160th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1862.

Thomas, Charles, Co. B, 9th Art. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Winchester, Sept., 1864.

Van Der Car, David, 33d Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861.

Wyman, Abel, Jr., Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; wounded at Petersburg; died from effects of wound July, 1864.

Wyman, William, Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863.

White, Artemus, Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1863.

White, John Jay, Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; in battles of Cold Harbor and Antietam.

Wylie, William, Co. I, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; promoted; disch. Feb., 1863.

Witter, Byron, 98th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1862.

Whitmer, Henry, Company B, 9th Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863.

Wiser, Squire, Company I, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861.

Warren, Stephen. Enlisted August, 1864.

Watson, George, 1st Artillery. Enlisted January, 1864.

Whitmer, John, Company B, 9th Art. Enlisted December, 1863; in battle of Cold Harbor.

Welch, Patrick, 111th Infantry. Enlisted February, 1864.

Wacksmuth, Geo. C., 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

SAMUEL STRICKLAND

was born at East Granby, Hartford county, Connecticut, December 24, 1790, he being the second of five children, three sons and two daughters. Some time in the year 1798 his father, with his family, removed to Redfield, Oswego county, New York, being the first settler in that town. He located near Salmon river, twenty-one miles from the nearest inhabitants, and built a saw-mill and grist-mill on a branch of that stream. About a dozen other families were induced through his influence to join the settlement in the next two years.

About that time, for some reason, he sold out, and the family found their way back to Connecticut. The next year (1801) his mother, having in the mean time lost her husband, apprenticed him to Samuel Smith, and his older brother, Joseph, to one Major Hyde. Smith lived near where the State-line station on the Boston and Albany Railroad is now located, the line of the States of Massachusetts and New York dividing his farm. He was a wagon-maker as well as farmer, and agreed to teach his apprentice his trade as well as farming. But Smith soon gave up the trade himself, and of course did not fulfill his agreement. In the year 1807 he sold his State-line farm and started, as many others were doing, for the Genesee country, as it was then called. But instead of the railway-car, or even the now repudiated canal-boat, they came with horses and wagon, over poor roads through a new country, being twelve days on the road, which was about the usual time occupied in making the journey. He arrived at his new farm in the town of Walworth (then Ontario) on the 9th of August. After getting his family settled and recruiting his team Mr. Smith returned to State-Line and brought on Mrs. Strickland (Samuel's mother) and the rest of her family, who arrived the fore part of November, the same year. She settled in the immediate neighborhood of Smith. After living with Mr. Smith about a year longer, Mr. Strickland went to live with his mother, with whom he resided until his marriage with Pamela Barber in November, 1814. His mother then sold her farm, dividing the proceeds between her two eldest sons, stipulating for her own support and that of a younger son, who was unable to care for himself. She ever after lived with her son Samuel, at whose house she died in the summer of 1845. He

settled on an adjoining farm after his marriage; but he only bought a contract, paying for the improvements, as was then customary.

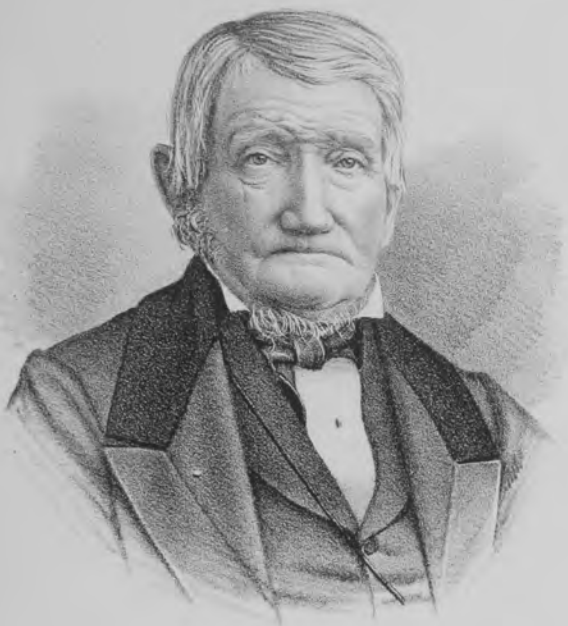
What an undertaking for those early settlers! to remove a heavy forest, support a family subject to the diseases incident to a new country, all kinds of farm produce extremely low-priced, and these annual payments constantly making their demands, which, if too long neglected, were followed by forfeiture. His wife died of consumption, after a long illness, November 8, 1817, having borne him two children, Nelson F., in whose family he now resides, and one daughter, who died in infancy. He was again married, to Martha Turner, in January, 1819. She was the mother of three children, Orson T., now living in Wisconsin; Pamela, the wife of Ezekiah Hill, of Ontario, New York; Lucena, who was married to Henry Church in 1850, and died in 1851.

Although commencing with little, he reared his family and cleared his farm, and by the practice of temperance, industry, and frugality, aided by a faithful wife of like habits, he paid for his farm, materially aided his children, and secured a competence for old age. His second wife was possessed of a strong constitution, habits of active industry and careful economy, and was to him a helpmeet indeed. This union was of unusual duration, lasting a little more than fifty-three years. She died of disease of the heart, March 5, 1872.

He made a religious profession and united with the Free-Will Baptist church in Walworth in 1817, being baptized by Rev. Nathaniel Ketchum. He was for many years their clerk, and has ever since remained an active, efficient member, having paid more than five hundred dollars the past year for the erection of a new Free-Will Baptist church at Lincoln, three miles distant. He was never a politician as some understand the term, yet he always had decided political opinions, and carried them out at the polls as he understood them. He cast his first ballot, for James Madison, in 1812, and has not failed to vote at every annual election since.

He served a short time in the war of 1812, at Sodus, New York, and on the Niagara frontier. Although in his eighty-seventh year he enjoys excellent health, and retains his mental faculties better than most men of his age.

He does not use tobacco in any form, but instead, is an inveterate reader,—a better way to preserve one's mental faculties unimpaired.



SAMUEL STRICKLAND.



MRS. SAMUEL STRICKLAND.



RES. OF SAMUEL STRICKLAND, WALWORTH, N. Y.



VIEW LOOKING TOWARD THE HOUSE

RES. OF T. SCOTT LEDYARD, PULTNEYVILLE, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.

VIEW FROM PIAZZA
LOOKING TOWARD THE POINT.

F. M. G.



RES. OF ISAAC SHIPLEY, WILLIAMSON, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.

WILLIAMSON.

THE town of Williamson was named from Charles Williamson, the first agent of the Pultney estate, after it was set off from Sodus, February 20, 1802. It then included the present towns of Ontario, Walworth, Marion, and the Williamson of to-day, and possessed an area of seventy-eight thousand three hundred and twelve acres, and was originally known as "Township No. 14." Ontario was taken off in 1807 and Marion in 1825.

It lies on the northern border of the county, west of the centre. Lake Ontario forms the northern boundary. The surface is level in the north, with a general declination towards the lake. In the south it rises in low ridges. The soil is alluvial formation,—a sandy loam in the north, blended with clay in the south. The principal stream is Salmon creek, which flows north near the centre of the town, and enters the lake at Pultneyville. The name was given the stream on account of the great number of salmon which were found in it. Mink creek is a small stream in the eastern part of the town, and there is yet another in the west. The area of the town is twenty thousand five hundred and forty-three acres.

PULTNEYVILLE,

named from Sir William Pultney, is situated near the centre of the northern border of the town. It is a United States port of entry, in the Genesee district. In the early day an Indian trail led from near Seneca lake to this point on the shore of Ontario, to which the Indians came upon fishing excursions from time immemorial. Here they were accustomed to meet the French voyagers in their maloupes, on their way to and from their possessions in the then "far west." These meetings were always friendly, and were anticipated with pleasure by both parties. Peltry was exchanged for such articles as the Indians fancied and the Frenchmen so well knew how to supply. It was believed, until the construction of the Erie canal, that this would become a large shipping-place. In the year 1806, J. W. Hallett was given one thousand acres on the lake-shore where the village is situated, provided he would come here and commence a settlement. Accordingly, he came on, and, others following, a village was laid out by him.

The first improvements were made by Samuel Throop, J. W. Hallett, and Samuel Ledyard, the principal proprietors previous to 1810. Mr. Throop, in 1807, built the first frame house in the village. It was located on village lot No. 2, now owned and occupied by his sons, Captain H. N. Throop and W. Throop. In this house Mr. Throop opened a tavern, which he kept until 1816. Hallett built a log house, in 1806, upon the lot now owned by Mrs. Samuel Cuyler. In 1808, a log house was erected on the corner of the present Washington and Jay streets by Jeremiah Selby. In 1808, a school-house was built on the public square. A grist- and a saw-mill, one on each side of the mouth of Salmon creek, were built in 1809 by Jeremiah Selby. Samuel Ledyard put up the first log store-building during the same year. It was located upon a gravelly beach near the mills, and did well for several years, when Mr. Ledyard erected a frame building for his store some twenty rods east of the log house. He also built piers for a harbor and two warehouses, and commenced a forwarding and shipping business to Canada and down the St. Lawrence for the new country, as far south as Canandaigua. A blacksmith-shop was erected by Russel Cole on the lot owned by Rev. Mr. Bawhler. Within a short time he put up a larger shop on the site now occupied by James B. Cragg's dwelling.

A second and more commodious tavern was built in 1810 by R. Whipple, on the site still in use for a hotel. The old building forms part of the present structure. A tannery and distillery were put in operation during the year 1809. In 1812, Pultneyville consisted of a grist- and a saw-mill, a tavern, a store, two warehouses, a tannery, a distillery, a school-house, and about a score of dwellings.

On the morning of June, 1814, Commodore Yeo, cruising with his squadron along the coast, made a descent upon this place and landed quite a force. A body of militia had assembled, under leadership of General John Swift, who sent out a flag of truce to the commander of the fleet. A stipulation was made, allowing the British all the public property in the place, but requiring that persons and private property should be respected. Most of the United States stores had been previously removed elsewhere. Boats came to land, and a quantity of flour was

taken on board from the store-house. The American militia were stationed some distance back, and it was understood by them that the British were confined by the stipulation to the warehouse yard. Two or three of them came outside some distance, and were fired upon by one of the militia, and an officer was wounded. A signal was at once given to the fleet, which commenced firing, and the party on shore went to the tavern and captured Richard White and Russel Cole; thence to the store-house and took Prescott Fairbanks. Cole escaped before leaving shore; the others were taken to Montreal. Fairbanks was soon released, and White was exchanged some time after. Fortunately for Pultneyville and her people, a signal was given to the fleet that they were needed in another quarter, and the shore party, hastily taking to their boats, pulled away. In this skirmish the British suffered a loss of two killed and two wounded. One man was killed on shore by their own firing, and the other on the ship by the premature discharge of a cannon. The militia lost none.

As early as 1810 a post route was established from Canandaigua to Pultneyville, and for a long time the mail was carried once a week between these places, on horseback, by Andrew Stewart. The first postmaster at the village was Mr. Ledyard.

In the year 1811, the "Enterprise" vessel was built here by Whipple, and the venture proved so successful that others were constructed, and at one time the shipping interest was extensive. The pioneer physician here was Dr. Mallory, who made his appearance in 1810. Bradley and Samuel Clisson, physicians, were here at a very early day. A forge was constructed by a Mr. Allen in 1819, and was freely operated, but of brief existence. Pultneyville at present has two general stores, a hardware-, two drug-stores, and a number of shops. There is a hotel, a grist- and saw-mill, a planing-mill, a leather manufactory, a stove and bolt factory, two furnaces, a lumber- and a coal-yard, a district school, three churches,—Union, Methodist, and Reform,—and three physicians. The population is about six hundred.

East Williamson is situated in the east part of the town. It is a small gathering of houses, and has a church, a post-office, a mill, a grocery, and a blacksmith-shop. This locality was settled by Hollanders.

WILLIAMSON

lies one mile south of the centre of the town, and is a station on the Lake Shore division of the railroad, three-fourths of a mile south of the depot. In 1807, William Rogers took up one hundred acres on the west side of the present north and south road, at these corners. Abraham Gallop the same year took up a like tract on the southeast corner, and John Holcomb on the northeast. At this time these three men were the only settlers in this part of the town. Each erected a log cabin, and entered upon the work of removing the forest growth. Land-hunters sought accommodations, and Major Rogers opened tavern in his cabin. Little was expected of such a tavern, and it was well that it was so, for there was not much to give. No gas-jet awaited the application of the friction-match, and no spring-mattress gave rest to the tired limb, yet soundly they who lodged there slept before the fire, wrapped, perhaps, in a blanket. This old tavern-dwelling was twenty by fifteen feet, and of one story. It was divided into two rooms—one for the family, and the other was used for the bar-room. The cabin stood on the site of the present hotel. In 1810 a log addition twelve by sixteen was put on for a bar-room, and a few shelves were partially filled with a variety of goods and groceries. Rogers kept this tavern until 1816, when the property was purchased by Dennison Rogers, of Palmyra. The latter built a small frame addition, which was used in connection with the log part, and was rented to different parties; changed hands, was rebuilt, and was burned some time since. Rogers was the first postmaster, and had his office in his tavern store. The "post route" from Canandaigua to Pultneyville passed through this settlement. In 1811, John Holcomb moved in with his family to the town of Sodus, and Simeon S. Strong converted his cabin into a blacksmith-shop. It was situated on the lot now occupied by Lewis French. Strong continued his trade here until his death.

The first regular store was built as early as 1815, and was kept by Alfred J.

Demming. The old frame building, with additions, is occupied, on the same site, by Messrs. Maines & Sweeting. Mr. Demming had a fair stock of goods, and kept the store from six to eight years, when he gave way to a successor, and others have followed until the present firm. The first frame house in this part of the town was built in 1810, by William Gallup. He kept an inn here a short time, and was succeeded by others. The house is now a part of the dwelling occupied by Mr. Tassel. In 1811, a log school-house was built a short distance to the west of the tavern, and John Lambert, the pioneer teacher, commenced school here with a few pupils. Williamson's Corners, in 1815, contained two taverns, a store, a blacksmith-shop, a school-house, one frame and five log houses. Dr. Bigelow established himself here in 1816, and, after seven or eight years, was bought out by Dr. Josiah Bennett, who located, and continued to practice until his death. The Presbyterians erected a church here in 1828. Williamson of to-day contains a hotel, A. Ouderink, proprietor; drug-store of Dr. Briggs, dry-goods and drugs by Miller & Sprague, hardware by Wakely; general merchants, Messrs. Harvey H. Pound and Maines & Sweeting; two groceries, a grist-mill run by Thomas Seeley and William Eaton; undertaker, George U. Miller; wagon-shops of Lewis French and John Gordon; a post-office, and a school. The health of the village is supervised by three physicians, Drs. Sprague, Austin, and Briggs. The resident lawyer is John Tinklepaugh. There are three churches—Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian. The village has a population of four hundred.

AREA AND SETTLEMENT.

The town has an area of twenty thousand five hundred and forty-three acres. It is nearly six miles square, and contains fifteen school-houses and seven churches. The soil is adapted to grain- and fruit-raising, which are generally carried on with profit to the cultivator. At the time of settlement, forest and marsh covered the surface. The town was originally divided into three tracts,—the Pultney estate, which occupied the north, west, and southwest portions of the town,—the Hornby tract in the southeast, and the Hudson tract in the east. The price of land was ten shillings per acre, and it was originally divided into lots of one hundred acres each, more or less. In 1809 there was only one road passable in the town, and that was the thoroughfare from Geneva to Sodus Point, crossing the southeast corner of the town. Its course is thus described: "It entered the town near the Russel estate, thence north one and a half miles, thence diagonally across to the East Williamson Corners, and passed northeast out of the town." This road, like most others in an early day, was laid out on the highest ground, to avoid the marshes. The second road was the foot-path or "post route" from Canandaigua, through Marion and Williamson, to Pultneyville. This road was cut out, repaired, and made passable. The Ridge road was not made available for some years after.

The first settlements were made at Pultneyville, Williamson's Corners, and along the road connecting these two places. This highway was known as Jersey street, because of the number of pioneer settlers there from the State of New Jersey. The town was principally settled by emigrants from New England and eastern New York. The first white settler was "Yankee Bill" Waters, a squatter and hunter, who located, in 1804, on "Applebloom point," where he built for himself a small shanty. He was a passive being, and lived only for the sake of living. He was found here for a few years, and then mysteriously disappeared, never to be heard of afterwards. It was conjectured that he was drowned, or, which is more likely, was killed by some revengeful Indian, while off his guard. The point above named derived its name from a few apple-trees set out by Waters. They have long since died or been removed.

J. W. Hallett, from Geneva, having been appointed deputy land-agent for the town in 1806, was given one thousand acres on the lake-shore as compensation for services. In 1824 he removed to Macedon, and was afterwards a magistrate. Captain Samuel Throop, from Ontario county, and originally from Connecticut, accompanied by his wife and two children, came to Williamson, and purchased three village lots on the Hallett reservation, at Pultneyville. He was a paymaster during the war of 1812, and sailed the first vessel owned at Pultneyville. He passed most of his life as a captain on the lake. He has a daughter living at the age of sixty-four, Mrs. Andrew Holling, and two sons, Captain H. N. Throop, aged sixty-nine, and W. S. Throop, sixty-six,—all at Pultneyville. The captain spent most of his life on the lake, and the latter is a present supervisor of the town.

Jeremiah Selby, from Connecticut, located at Pultneyville, and there built the first grist- and saw-mill in the town. Mr. Selby was a millwright, and gave personal attention to the mills. He did not long survive. He had three sons,—Jared, Dyer, and Brainard,—who have gone west. Joseph Church was born in Palmyra, and came to Williamson a lad of thirteen years. He lived with his grandfather, Jeremiah Selby, and learned the trade of carpenter, which he practiced many years. Advanced in age, he is yet a resident.

Matthew Martin, a native of Pennsylvania, took up the first lot west of the

Hallett reservation,—the land now owned by Evelin Cornwall, a grandson. He removed the trees from a small spot, and built a shanty of puncheons split from bass-wood trees. This he covered with bark. There was the one room, in which a long slab box was made for a fire-place; this was well plastered inside to prevent combustion. When he came in he had followed an old trail, driving three cows and half a dozen sheep, and bringing along two horses and a small amount of furniture. His stock were the first of the cattle kind in town, and their subsistence for some time was the browse from the limbs of the trees. Mr. Martin sowed the first wheat and planted the first corn, on land not plowed and strewn with logs. Mrs. Cornwall, a daughter, relates that "for groceries and flour, she has rode on horseback to Palmyra, guided only by marked trees and Indian paths, and that it was no uncommon thing in those days to eat with wooden knife and fork."

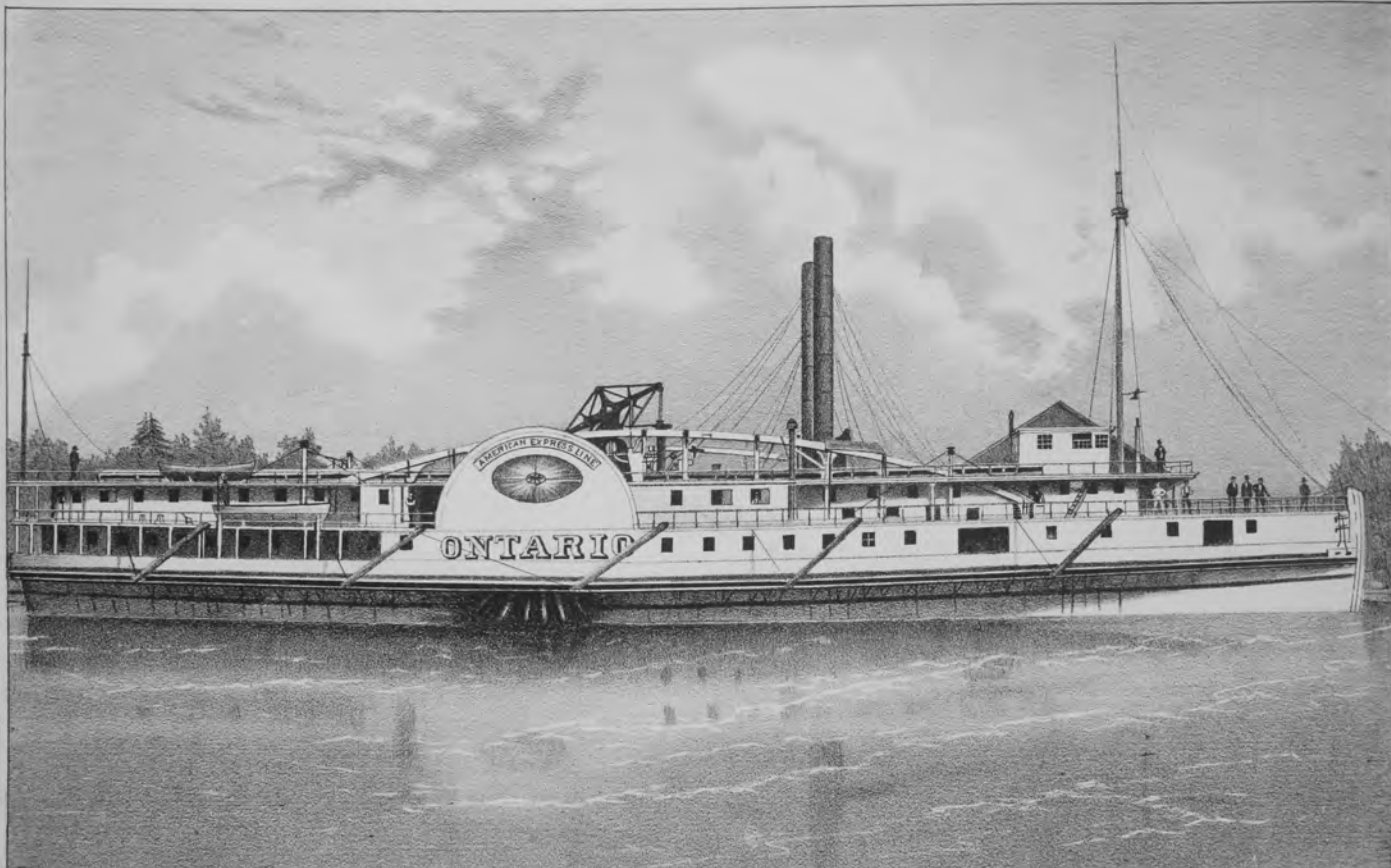
In 1807, the following became settlers of the town: John Sheffield, Amasa Gibbs, James S. Seeley, Joel Calhoun, Gardiner Calhoun, Andrew Stewart, William Waters, and William Rogers. Sheffield, from Ontario county, took up the lot next west of the Grandin lot, where he lived his life. A granddaughter lives in the town. Gibbs purchased three hundred acres on lots 61 and 62, and at his death the property passed to heirs. Two daughters survive,—Mrs. C. Mason, and Mrs. B. Brock. Seeley was from Cayuga county, and took up a farm of fifty acres, a short distance east of Williamson's Corners, whence, after a few years, he went west. Widow Sarah Curtis, of this town, is a daughter. Calhoun was from Boston, Mass., and located on lot 61, on the Ridge road, in the west part of the town. Reuben, a son, then a small boy, is living in the town. His brother, Gardiner, took up lot 25. All his family are deceased but Tindal, a son. Stewart was a native of Scotland, a settler of Herkimer county, and here took up lot 3 on Jersey street. He had a wife and twelve children. He sold to William Rogers. None of the family survive, except Mrs. Olive Church, now aged seventy-eight. Waters, from Geneva, originally from England, located a short distance west of Pultneyville, on the lake-shore; a grandson, George Waters, lives in town. Rogers moved in from Palmyra, to which he had come from Rhode Island, and located at the corners. Major Rogers was in the war of 1812; returned and kept a tavern here until 1816; spent a number of years in Wayne and Ontario counties, in different branches of business, and finally returned to Williamson's Corners, and purchased the Stewart farm, where he resided till his decease. Three daughters, Sophia, Lucy, and Harriet, and two sons, William and Franklin, are living.

SETTLEMENT ON THE LAKE-SHORE.

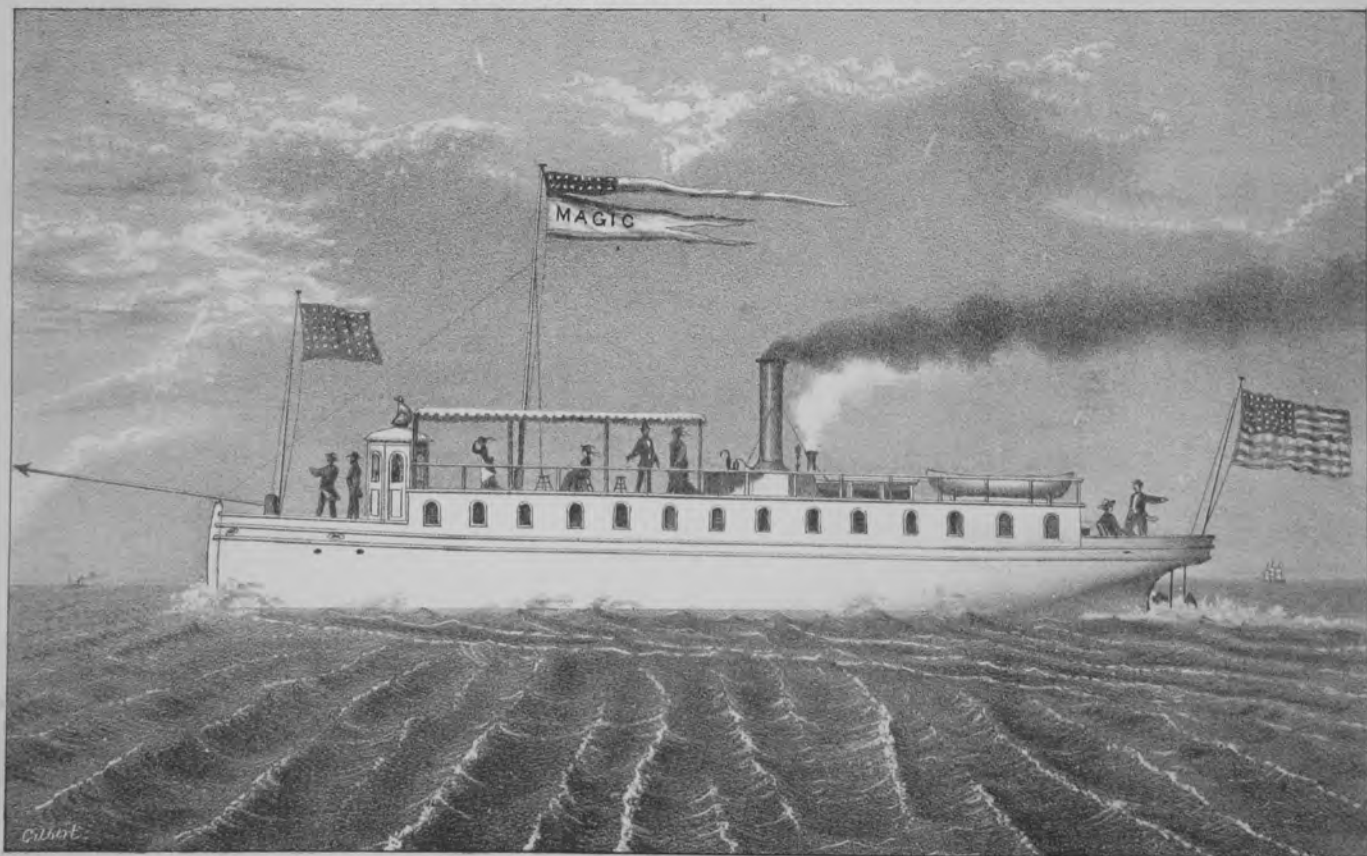
In 1810, Elder Fairbanks, from Connecticut, located on the northeast corner lot of the town, on the point which, at present, bears his name. He was presented with one hundred acres by the Pultney estate, on condition that he would come here and preach two years. He thus became the pioneer preacher of the town, and held meetings regardless of place, be it private house, school-house, or under the open canopy of heaven, in the native woods. In time, age and infirmity came on, and caused him to cease his labors. He has left two grandchildren in the town. Elder George D. Phelps, an Episcopal clergyman, received a lot adjoining Fairbanks, on the west, upon the like conditions. Commencing to preach here in 1813, he continued till shortly before his demise. Two slaves held by him were emancipated by the law abolishing involuntary servitude in New York State. William Holling took the lot west of Phelps in the year 1810, and died in the town a short time since, at an advanced age. Andrew, his son, living in town, is the only surviving member of the family. In the same year John Abel, of Connecticut, settled on the lot next the Hallett reservation. Two years prior to this, Aaron Pratt had located on the northwest corner farm-lot of the town, where he passed his life. The place was, until recently, owned by descendants of the family. Grandin took up the second farm west of the "reserve." He was father to Egbert Grandin, who was at one time editor of the *Wayne Sentinel*, and publisher of the "Book of Mormon."

SETTLERS AT PULTNEYVILLE.

Several families located at Pultneyville during the year 1809. Among these were Samuel Ledyard, Russel Whipple, and the Cornwalls, Andrew and Ansel. Ledyard moved from Cayuga county with his wife and two children, and being without a house, moved into Hallett's corn-house, which was made of basswood slabs. There he remained until he had completed a frame house, raised on the property now owned by his son, Scott, who lives on the homestead. His second wife is living, at an advanced age, and a daughter, Mrs. H. N. Throop, also survives. Whipple built a log cabin on a part of the beach now washed away; he brought in a few groceries and other indispensable articles needed by pioneer settlers, and disposed of them in exchange for their products. Andrew Cornwall, accompanied by his brother William, came out from Connecticut. William was taken sick and died. Andrew married Eliza B. Martin, in 1810, and was the first to be married in town. The ceremony was performed by an Irish missionary. Cornwall com-



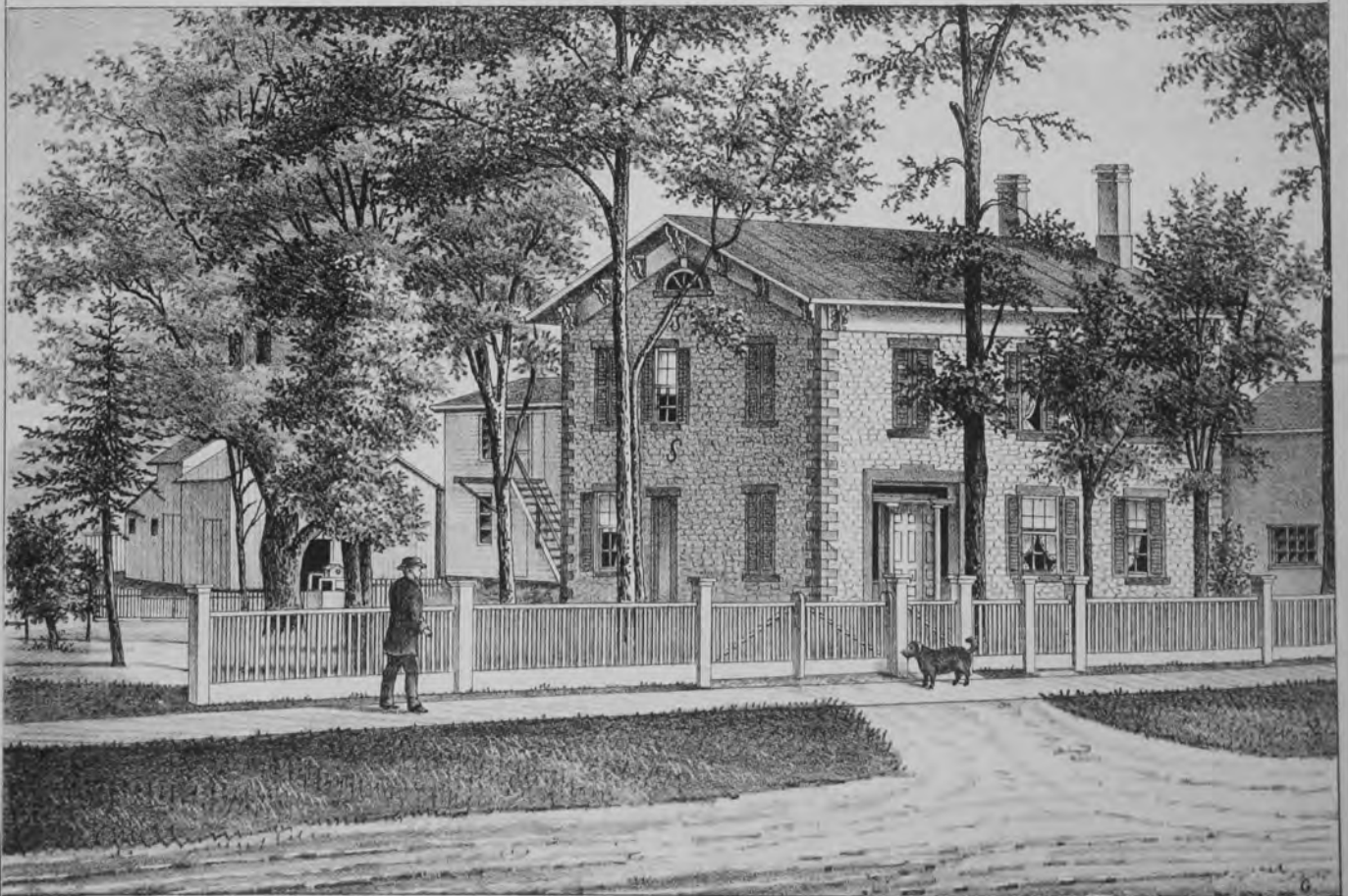
THE STEAMER "ONTARIO", CAPTAIN H. N. THROOP, PULTNEYVILLE, N. Y.



STEAM YACHT MAGIC.
DESIGNED, BUILT & OWNED BY H. N. THROOP, PULTNEYVILLE, WAYNE CO., N. Y.



CAPTAIN H. N. THROOP.



RES. OF H. N. THROOP, PULTNEVILLE, WAYNE CO., N. Y.

menced business at Pultneyville, as a cabinet-maker, which business he pursued many years. He was acting magistrate eighteen years, and died in 1854. A son, Andrew Cornwall, is in Jefferson county. Evelin is in town, as is Dr. William Cornwall, of the village, and is living in the north part of the town, advanced in years. It is related that a Mr. Richardson, wife, and child, had located in the southeast part of the town, and one day in the spring of 1800 went into the woods in search of an estray cow. He did not return, and the tidings of "a man lost in the woods" soon spread for miles around, and the settlers, rapidly responding, came together and made diligent and persistent but unavailing search, for he was never seen again. The farm was sold to Joel Howe. It then came into possession of Hallett, who sold to Jeremiah Cady, with whose descendants it still remains. A farm of two hundred acres on the west side of the road, at East Williamson, was bought in 1808 by James Calhoun, who set out from Boston, Massachusetts, with his family, consisting of his wife and ten children, for his home in the Genesee country. The journey, begun October 2, terminated November 10, 1809. The household goods were conveyed in two "old Yankee covered wagons," one drawn by three yoke of oxen, and the other by a team of horses. They brought on three cows, besides a stock of hens, ducks, etc. Calhoun died at the age of eighty-four. Eight of the children survive. Samuel is the only one in the town. He is seventy-six years of age, and is hale and hearty. Hugh Clark, from Rhode Island, took up lot 23, on the Ridge road, in the west part of the town. After a brief residence, he emigrated to Kentucky. Enoch Tuttle, from Orange county, with his family of a wife and six children, first located on lot 61, in the west part of the town. He soon sold out and took a new location, west of Williamson. He left three sons: William, of Walworth; John, of Syracuse; and Lucas, in town. The last, aged seventy-eight. Amos White purchased of A. Gibbs land on lot 61, and died here at the age of eighty years. The farm is now owned and occupied by his son Abijah. Colonel John Cottrell came from New Jersey when a young man, and located, in 1810, on the farm upon which he resides, having attained the age of seventy-seven years. Isaac Fish, from Massachusetts, located in 1811, in the southeast part of the town, on the place now owned and occupied by his son Harry. Mrs. Myron Bennett and Mrs. H. McIntyre are his daughters. Justin Eddy, in 1809, became the pioneer occupant of the Seeley farm, whence he migrated to Ohio. Alexander White, from Madison county, in 1811, and originally from Massachusetts, settled northeast from Williamson. Two sons, Jonathan and Levi, reside in the town. Daniel Poppino first located upon Salmon creek, and soon after came into possession of land taken up by Gallup, and now occupied by Samuel S. Poppino, his son. Many descendants of Merritt Adams, a settler of 1808 on the Ridge road, are resident of the town, while a son of John lives on the homestead.

SETTLEMENT OF JERSEY STREET.

On the west side, going south from Hallett's reservation, one Conk, from New Jersey, lived out his life, and the property was purchased by William Shipley, and is occupied by a son, John. Next, south, was John Mason, drowned in the lake, at Pultneyville. He left three children, Charles and Joseph, and Mrs. J. Bennett, of Ontario. Then David Fish, who soon went west, as did his neighbor, Luther Bristol. Next was Joseph Lewis, at whose death the land was divided among heirs. Then Thomas Cooper, who died on the farm, and Stephen Fish, who moved in 1811 with a family of nine children. The sons were David, Isaac, Zolovid, Thomas, Perus, and Stephen. The daughters, Harriet and Charity, unmarried, and Phoebe, at the time the wife of Stephen Jerrolds. Southward were Lyman Seymour, died in Sodus, Jacob Wilber, Joseph Landin, John White, Silas Nash, and then the Rogers place. Thence south was Nathan Arnold, a part of whose place is owned and occupied by Brutus Wilder and Ebenezer and Francis Moore, who took up land on both sides of the road near the south border of the town. Northward we find Abraham Peer, whose daughter, Mrs. R. Kenyon, lives in town; Benjamin Waters, from Seneca county, who died and was buried on the farm which is now owned by R. Clark. Then John Lambert, who, after many years, sold and removed to the west, and the lot of Gallup and Holcomb; and beyond was Ebenezer Seymour, who sold to Enos Sandford, who in turn sold and removed. Then, in order, came Josiah Wilber, James Webster, Daniel Hart, and Andrew Stewart. Next came William Johnson and Joseph Johnson; the latter well advanced in years, and died in town. Then Timothy Culver and Whitford Hatch. Among early settlers at Pultneyville were Abraham Pepper, Thomas Thatcher, a blacksmith, Elisha Wood, a mason, Richard Sweet, a tanner, Richard White, Robert Armstrong, John De Krumft, a cabinet-maker, Perkins and Jacob Dana, coach- and sleigh-makers. There were also Simeon S. Strong, A. J. Demming, M. A. Blakeley, Wm. Ingalls, Oliver Cobb, Charles Gilbert, and Samuel Gilbert. The oldest person residing in the town is Mrs. Pinny Brook, aged ninety-two years. Of surviving pioneers, we name Mrs. Andrew Cornwall, eighty-five; Mrs. Samuel Ledyard, eighty-six; Ansel Cornwall, eighty-eight; Samuel Calhoun, seventy-six; Colonel John Cottrell, seventy-seven;

Reuben Calhoun, seventy-five; Tindal Calhoun, sixty-eight; Samuel S. Poppino, seventy-four; Lucius S. Tuttle, seventy-eight; Joseph Church, eighty-three; Widow Seeley, eighty; Captain H. N. Throop, sixty-nine, and W. S. Throop, sixty-six. The first birth was that of Captain Throop, on November 10, 1807. It is stated that the first female birth was of his sister, Julia Throop, in 1809. The first deaths were two children of Samuel Throop: H. N., a boy of three years, and Julia, a child, but a year old. Mr. and Mrs. Throop, these children, Jared Selby, and Robert Armstrong were proceeding by boat along the lakeshore on their way to visit Mr. Sheffield's people, when the boat filled, upset, and threw them into the water. All but the children were saved.

EARLY GRAVE-YARDS.

As early as 1808 the first land was used for burial purposes in this town. It was on the Martin farm, and William Cornwall, Robert Armstrong, and Mrs. J. W. Hallett were among the first burials here. This grave-yard is situated upon rising ground, and has been enlarged and kept up. It is now designated the Pultneyville cemetery. The first burial-ground in the south was at Williamson's Corners. It is yet in use. The earliest interment was the body of Mrs. Seeley, in 1809, and the second was of a child of Wm. Rogers.

PIONEER SCHOOLS.

The first building erected for school purposes was in the year 1809. Its location was the Public square at Pultneyville. In size small, in build rude and primitive, and burned during the winter of 1816. A Mr. Morrison was its earliest teacher. During the summer of 1817 a larger and better house was built on the former site, and accommodated a hundred pupils. J. Holden taught here at an early day. It was finally superseded by the present cobble-stone school-house.

AN INCIDENT OF THE OLDEN TIME.

It was in the spring of 1810 that Moses A. Blakely, having moved in and selected a location, commenced improvements on the southeast corner lot at East Williamson. He prepared for a barn-raising by calling together all the settlers in the neighborhood. The work was well under way, when a dog, belonging to Charles Gilbert, came out into the then small clearing in close pursuit of three bears, an old bear and two half-grown cubs. All hands quickly dropped work and set out to kill this unexpected game. The bears, after running some distance, took to a tree. One of the settlers, who had brought his rifle along with him, fired at the old bear and inflicted a wound, which so enraged the brute that she slid down the tree, intent on revenge. At this moment, just as poor bruin was near the ground and all unguarded, James Calhoun, bringing his axe into action, struck a telling blow upon her head, and, being followed up by others, she was soon dispatched. The skin was taken off and the carcass divided up among all present. The barn having been raised, each settler returned to his cabin with a piece of bear-meat with which to give variety to the morning meal.

TOWN MEETING AND ELECTION.

The first town meeting was held in March, 1803, at the house of Timothy Smith at Marion Corners. The following are some of the officers chosen at that time and the compensation for a year's service: Daniel Douglass, for assessing, nine dollars and six cents; David Harding, four dollars and thirty-seven cents; Leonard Aldrich, one dollar; and Henry Lovell, nine dollars. Commissioners of Highways, Leonard Aldrich and Stephen Bushnell, received, the former one dollar, the latter six dollars. The town clerk was paid two dollars and forty-six cents, and the supervisor two dollars. The wolf and bear bounty for this year amounted to fifty-two dollars, and the tax-levy to pay all expenses was one hundred and forty-three dollars.

The second town meeting was held March 6, 1804, at the house of Daniel Powell (Marion), and the following officers were elected: Luke Phelps, supervisor; Daniel Douglass, town clerk; Samuel Millett, Micajah Harding, and Samuel Caldwell, assessors; Abraham Pratt, collector; S. Caldwell and M. Harding, overseers of the poor; Henry Lovell, Jonathan Hill, and William B. Coghall, commissioners of highways; Abraham Pratt, constable; M. Harding and Moses Blakesley, fenceviewers; and the last named, poundkeeper.

At this town meeting it was agreed,—First. That five dollars bounty shall be paid on each and every wolf's head taken within the limits of the town of Williamson by any inhabitant of the town; Second. Fifty dollars shall be raised by tax to be paid for the destruction of noxious animals; and, Third. Four dollars bounty shall be paid for bears' heads taken by any inhabitant of the town of Williamson from April 1 to October 1 of this year, and no longer.

In 1806, Luke Phelps was chosen supervisor, and Daniel Douglass town clerk. In 1807, Caleb Lyon filled the former office, and Samuel Caldwell the latter.

The following is a relic of pioneer days in this town :

"A.D. 1807.—Be it known that we, the commissioners of excise of the town of Williamson, in the county of Ontario, have licensed, and in pursuance of the statute provided in such case do hereby license and permit John Fuller, of the town of Williamson, distiller, to sell by retail any strong or spirituous liquors under five gallons, provided the same be not drank in his house, outhouse, yard, or garden, from the date of these presents until the first Thursday in May next. Given under our hands and seals this the first day of June.

"CALEB LYON,
"PARDON DUFFEE,
"WILLIAM ROGERS,
"Executive Committee."

The following is the list of supervisors from organization to the present: Luke Phelps, 1808; Jacob Hallett, 1809-11; S. H. Caldwell, 1812-16; David Eddy, 1817-1820; Russell Whipple, 1821-22; Freeman Hart, 1823; Russell Whipple, 1824-34; Daniel Poppino, 1835-36; John Borrodaile, 1837-38; William Johnson, 1839-40; Jedediah Allen, 1841-44; Daniel Grandin, 1845; John Cottrell, 1846-48; William Stautenburg, 1849; Hiram Gallup, 1850-51; Hayden W. Curtis, 1852; John S. Todd, 1853; Henry W. Brownell, 1854; Elias Cady, 1855; William H. Rogers, 1856-59; Benjamin J. Hance, 1860-74; W. H. Throop, 1875, and still in office.

Pultneyville Lodge, No. 159, F. and A. M., was organized in 1811, and continued until the Morgan abduction. After 1850, it was reorganized under the same name, with Philander B. Royce as Master. There were seven charter-members, two of whom are now living. Meetings were held at Pultneyville until 1872, and then at Williamson.

THE UNION CHURCH

of the United Society at Pultneyville erected a church in 1825. The cornerstone of the building was laid in that year by the lodge above noted. The house was built by subscriptions, which were paid in grain, nails, shingles, boards, and labor. The society was independent of general church government. Their constitution provided that any denomination claiming to be Christian was guaranteed the right to worship in said house, no one denomination being allowed to use the house exclusively, nor more than the alternate half of the time. In disposing of the pews, those who subscribed the most were allowed the first choice. This house was in use by different societies until quite recently.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WILLIAMSON

was organized by Aaron C. Collins, missionary, on November 21, 1816. Constituent members were the following: Isaac Curtis, Barnabas Moss, Luther Bristol, Alinda Paddock, Lucretia and Nancy Moody, Eunice Nash, Christiana Mason, Wilhelmina Pepper, John Albright, Abraham Pepper, Maria Fairbanks, Catharine Curtis, and Marcia De Kruyft. The first edifice was raised in 1828. It was situated one-quarter mile south of Williamson Corners. A brick structure, thirty-four by forty-four feet, cost three thousand dollars, and was used till 1859, when it was torn down. Services were held in the Baptist church until 1862, when the present building was commenced. This fine house was completed in 1866, and is located in the village of Williamson. The valuation of church property is seven thousand dollars. The society has a membership of sixty. The pastors have been: Samuel White, installed January 24, 1818, and remained two years; various supplies until 1872, when Nathan Bosworth became pastor, and remained four years. The pulpit is at present supplied by Rev. Mr. Fellows. The Sunday-school was established in 1832 with about seventy pupils. M. H. Bennett is the present superintendent.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF WILLIAMSON

was formed December 12, 1826, by Rev. Marvin Allen, with thirty members, and the early meetings were held in the Moody and Russel school-houses. The first board of trustees was composed of Pasqua Austin, David Williams, Daniel Poppino, Josiah Bennett, Lewis Bradley, James Wright, and R. A. Lee. The first church edifice was built in 1827, by subscription, payable in grain or money. The house was of the "galleried" type, and stood on the site of the present church. It was dedicated by Rev. Allen the same year, and used until burned, in 1842. The present church was completed in 1843, and was dedicated in 1846, by Rev. Seth Ewer. The line of pastors has given the names of Marvin Allen, Jacob Fisk, Kinne, C. Bateman, Amos Draper, Otis, E. G. Greenfield, Ewer, Caffee, Melvin, Wood, Wade, Benjamin McLouth, Corbin, McCarthy, Wm. L. Goodspeed, O. Eastman, J. D. Smith, John Wilder, J. K. Smith, Baker, and Rev.

Ogden, the present incumbent. There is a membership of seventy. The Sunday-school was organized with the church. It has fifty pupils and a library of one hundred volumes. Brutus Wilder is superintendent.

THE REFORMED CHURCH OF EAST WILLIAMSON

was organized with forty members, November 1, 1854, by a committee of the presbytery of Rochester city. Rev. B. S. Stockton, of Vienna, preached the ordination sermon, and Rev. J. H. Heckman, of Port Byron, gave the charge to the pastor and congregation. Rev. A. B. Veenhuizen was ordained pastor of this place, and also of the church at Pultneyville, and is still pastor of the former church. The present edifice was erected in 1852; it is a stone structure, in size thirty-two by fifty feet, and is worth three thousand dollars. The present church membership is two hundred and twenty. The Sabbath-school was formed in 1870, by Rev. Veenhuizen. It numbers one hundred and twenty-five pupils. The library includes one hundred and fifty volumes. The present Reformed churches at the two villages continued as one until 1870, when they became so large that a church was formed at each locality. One hundred and sixty persons joined the East Williamson church, and one hundred the church at Pultneyville.

THE SECOND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WILLIAMSON.

This society was formally organized on March 26, 1828, with the following members: Serall Robins, John Wake, Richard Britton, Ira Clark, John M. Bull, David Alexander, S. P. W. Douglass, George Howell, Anthony Wake, Erastus Seely, Thomas Wake, Benjamin Green, Richard Abbey, Thomas Pallister, John Clark, Earl Wilcox, Levi Eddy, John Hutchins, Stephen Skellinger and wife, Charles B. Gardiner, Jonathan Wake, Nathaniel Russel, Allen C. Tracy, Lyman, Robins, Isaac Fish, Leeman Sandford, Thomas Britton, J. W. Sherman, Simeon Miller, Wm. Danforth, A. B. Pepper, Wm. Wake, Harry Fish, William Grigsby, and Munson Seely.

The first trustees were John Wake, Serall Robins, and Richard Britton, and the early meetings were held in the school-house of district No. 12. The first meeting-house was built in 1839. It was a cobble-stone building, and was situated two miles west of Williamson. People, in speaking of it, called it the Ridge chapel. Services were held there until the construction of the present church, in 1856, when it was converted into a dwelling. The new church is at Williamson. Its value, six thousand dollars. Its size, thirty-six by fifty-two feet. The society is prosperous. The pastors are those of the old Methodist circuit, given in the other town records. William Douglass is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

SOLDIERS' RECORD FOR WILLIAMSON.

Atwater, Milton H., 17th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged September, 1864.
Allen, Ethel M., 98th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1861; promoted captain; disch. Nov., 1864.
Adams, Hiram W., 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died March 18, 1863.
Bruno, Isaac, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Bush, Wm., 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
Bradley, Almond E., 17th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged May, 1863.
Bullock, Geo. K., 17th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
Brightman, Abel M., 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Bradley, Augustus B., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted September, 1864; died Nov. 17, 1864.
Brightman, Ezra G., 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; fate unknown.
Bull, Peter, 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; died July 7, 1864.
Bartholomay, D. D., 111th Inf. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
Bostwick, Geo. W., 97th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1863; discharged 1865.
Bostwick, J. Benson, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; pro. lieut.; disch. 1865.
Babbitt, Francis, 138th Inf. Enlisted September, 1862; trans. to 9th H. Art.; disch. 1865.
Brockhouse, H., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted October, 1861; wounded; disch. Feb., 1865.
Benton, Geo., 98th Infantry. Enlisted January, 1862; promoted lieut.; discharged 1865.
Benton, David, 78th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1863; discharged 1865.
Benton, Henry, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Bogart, Anthony.
Brell, Peter.
Cady, Amasa, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Cady, Herbert G., 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
Carpenter, Orrin, 111th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1864; trans. to 4th H. Art.; disch. 1865.
Chapman, G., 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; trans. to 9th H. Art.; disch. 1865.
Chapman, Elisha, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged September, 1864.
Chapman, Wm., 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged November, 1864.
Cuvclier, Cornelius, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; died February 28, 1865.
Coleman, J. J., 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
Coleman, W. H., 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
Connelly, Pat, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
Cary, John S., 8th Cavalry.
Chapman, Grover, 138th Infantry.
Douglass, Walter, 138th Inf. Enlisted September, 1861; pro.; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
Douglass, Jas. W., 138th Inf. Enlisted August, 1862; pro. corp.; disch. Feb., 1863, disability.
Dailey, Edwin R., 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; died May 31, 1864.
Debut, Peter, 9th Heavy Art. Enlisted February, 1863; killed May, 1864, at Wilderness.
Decon, Saml. B., 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

ZIMRI WATERS.

THE salt of the ennobling graces preserves the memories of the just. The life and character of a good man are notable as an encouragement and as an example to the living, their honest and modest recognition are a tribute of honor to the departed. Mr. Zimri Waters was a native of Pultneyville, where he was born, November 11, in the year 1811. Reared in the community and growing up as one of the people, he was well known and universally beloved. In manner, unostentatious and retiring; in business relations, honest and faithful, and, when called to the performance of the important duties and responsibilities of life, ever earnest and decided. He was a Republican in politics, and a spiritualist.

He was strictly conscientious, and manifested a desire to act up to his convictions of right regardless of cost and comfort. When, in the early day, the contest began between the antagonistic factions of freedom and slavery, and when the appellation *abolitionist* was an epithet of reproach, he cheerfully and boldly assumed the title and deemed it honorable. The record is cherished by those who honor his memory for his manly stand for human right and title to manhood. Mr. Waters was an active and consistent member of the lodge of Good Templars in the village. He was one of the few who united their influence, at the organization of the order in the village, to countenance and aid the young in upholding such members as have



Z. WATERS.

saved thousands who have fallen, and prevented other thousands from yielding to temptation. He was tried and found ever faithful in his attendance, encouraging and aiding by timely and judicious counsel, and stimulating to greater activity in the noble work of reformation. The calls of benevolence were never made in his hearing in vain, and in his demise the community experienced a loss. In 1842 he united in marriage with Alice Brewer, a native of Cedar Creek, New Jersey, born April 22, 1822, by whom he had five children, viz.: William H., born March 17, 1844, resides in Nebraska; Mary E., born February 7, 1847, is the wife of Charles Hill and resides at Sodus Point; George F., born August 30, 1849, resides with his mother on the old homestead; Maria A., born March 24, 1851, and Ella, born May 23, 1854. The family had suffered loss on the 8th and 9th of August, 1870, by the deaths of two daughters. Ellen Waters died on the former date, aged sixteen; her sister, Maria Waters, died the next day, aged nineteen years. They were lovely girls, bright, cheerful, and pleasant, and known to be earnest and consistent in their lives. On the September following, on the third of the month, the father was stricken by the deadly fever, and his loved wife was left with her remaining children to mourn his departure. The pang of separation is softened by the recollection that, in yielding to the inevitable, the swift movements of time will bear them along their pathway each day nearer to a happy and an eternal re-union.



RES. OF ALICE WATERS, PULTNEYVILLE, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.



ANSEL CORNWALL.



MRS. ANSEL CORNWALL.

ANSEL CORNWALL.

Seldom is the biographer called upon to record passing incidents in the career of one who has reached the age of Ansel Cornwall. This venerable octogenarian was born in Chatham, Connecticut, on the 12th day of April, 1789. He remained in his native county until the year 1812, when he decided to seek a home for himself in what was then denominated "away out west;" and, coming to western New York, he located in this county, where he has since remained. He brought with him those traits of New England character, energy, perseverance, integrity, etc., which, coupled with his trade, that of a carpenter and joiner, rendered him a most useful man in the new county. He erected the first church in Pultneyville. It was called the "Union church." Mr. Cornwall has been twice married: first to Amanda Bristol, and to his second wife in 1847. His family has con-

sisted of seven children, all deceased. In 1847 he abandoned the joiner business and retired to the quiet of country farm-life. He manifests great interest in all educational and religious matters, and gave one thousand dollars toward the erection of the Methodist Episcopal church at Pultneyville, of which he is a consistent and honored member. He is the oldest man in the town, and, without doubt, the oldest Freemason in the county. Mr. Cornwall has now reached his eighty-ninth year, and, in all human probability, the sands of life are nearly run; and we trust that when the "insatiate archer" calls him home he may go peacefully,

"Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him,
And lies down to pleasant dreams."

HISTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

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Dermitt, Elijah, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; died December 13, 1861.
 Danforth, Jacob.
 Duly, Ed.
 Dwyre, Jas.
 Decon, Samuel E.
 Donnivan, Jacob.
 Demming, John.
 Fish, Carlton B., 6th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged 1864.
 Fish, D. V., 8th Cavalry. Enlisted October, 1861; pro. corp.; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
 Fries, Edmund, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; trans. to 9th H. Art.; disch. 1865.
 Fillmore, John H., sergt., 138th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1861; pro. lieut.; discharged 1863.
 Fish, C., captain, 138th Inf. Enlisted September, 1862; trans. to 9th H. Art.; disch. 1865.
 Fish, John J., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Fries, Gilbert, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862.
 Fish, Myron M., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted March, 1864; killed September, 1864.
 Fields, Henry.
 Farrol, Robert.
 France, John.
 Fish, Chauncey, 138th Infantry.
 Fries, Edward.
 Faulkner, R.
 Furo, Christa, 111th Infantry.
 Griffin, Thos. T., 122d Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Gibbs, Wm. E., 8th Cavalry. Discharged March, 1865.
 Gardner, Isaac G., 1st sergt., 111th Infantry. Enlisted Aug., 1862; re-enlisted; disch. 1865.
 Graves, Geo., sergeant, 21st Cavalry. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Grandin, Danl. T., 111th Inf. Enlisted August, 1862; died in Andersonville, June 28, 1864.
 Gilcission, Jacob.
 Granger, John.
 Green, Seymour, 111th Infantry.
 Gage, Silas, 111th Infantry.
 Grippin, Zeno, surgeon, 8th Cavalry.
 Green, Isaac.
 Hooker, Chas. E., 8th Iowa. Enlisted August, 1861; discharged August, 1864.
 Hurtubise, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Hamlin, Leonard, 111th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Heath, Henry M., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted August, 1862; died in prison Nov., 1864.
 Hance, Sammel E., 3d Cavalry. Enlisted February, 1864; killed at Reams' Station.
 Hance, John, 3d Cavalry. Enlisted February, 1864; died September 19, 1864.
 Holcomb, Ed. S., 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died March 23, 1865.
 Hiller, Jacob, 138th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; trans. to 9th H. Art.; disch. 1865.
 Higgins, Alasco, 111th Infantry. Enlisted December, 1863; died July 11, 1864.
 Huberhtson, Jacob.
 Hessenger, Jake, 160th Infantry.
 Harmonett, Jacob, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died in prison.
 Hinman, N. R., 111th Infantry.
 Johnson, Hollis, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; killed at Wilderness, 1864.
 Janer, Loren, 138th Infantry.
 Knapp, Geo. H., 138th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1864; died in prison September 25, 1864.
 Kink, Chas., 138th Infantry.
 Kelly, Pat, 160th Infantry.
 Luckner, Peter, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Landreth, Jas., 98th Infantry. Enlisted January, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Macy, Reuben, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Myrick, Horace G., 8th Cavalry. Enlisted February, 1865; discharged April, 1865.
 Merchen, Loren, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Miller, Lorenzo W., 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Meeker, Norman, 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged November, 1862.
 Mount, Carlisle, 111th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Manchester, Lyman, 160th Infantry.
 Mullie, Isaac.

Mack, D. S., 138th Infantry.
 Mitchell, Ed. G., 138th Infantry.
 Monn, Richard E., 98th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1861; discharged October 12, 1862.
 Negus, John, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Nichols, Harvey, sergeant, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged August, 1863.
 Ney, Andrew J., 111th Infantry.
 Pratt, Jas. T., 160th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Prentiss, Jas., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted November, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Prentiss, Chas., 98th Infantry. Enlisted November, 1862; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
 Prentiss, Geo., 17th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1862; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
 Pease, John L., 111th Infantry. Enlisted July, 1862; discharged 1864.
 Parkhill, Eugene, 17th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
 Pratt, Alfred E., 8th Cavalry. Enlisted March, 1865; discharged 1865.
 Pierce, Wm. B., 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died November, 1862.
 Pratt, E. F.
 Parkhill, Robert, 138th Infantry.
 Russell, Darius F., 17th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; promoted; disch. Sept., 1864.
 Reeves, Wm. P. Enlisted September, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
 Reeves, John M., 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Rowley, Robert A., 17th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; died January 9, 1865.
 Roy, Levi K., 111th Infantry. Died February 6, 1865.
 Reeves, Charles F., 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died December, 1863.
 Roys, G. M., 138th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Rools, Simon, 90th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1861; killed in battle June 4, 1863.
 Reuse, W. F.
 Short, Chester, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Sweet, Simeon, 160th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Sutton, Oliver, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted October, 1861; re-enlisted; discharged 1865.
 Smith, Chas., 8th Cavalry. Enlisted September, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Seeley, Abner, second lieutenant, 111th Infantry. Enlisted October, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Shipley, R. T., 4th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted October, 1862; trans. to 140th; disch. 1865.
 Shipley, Robert, 8th Cavalry. Enlisted November, 1861; discharged 1865.
 Shepherd, David, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1864.
 Sutter, Fred., 160th Infantry.
 Short, John, 160th Infantry.
 Sanders, N. E., 138th Infantry.
 Tibbits, Henry A., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted July, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Teate, John H., 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; promoted corp.; discharged 1865.
 Thompson, John H., 111th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Tassel, Chas., 111th Infantry. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged March, 1865.
 Tromhill, 111th Infantry.
 Truax, J. H., 33d Infantry.
 Truax, C. F., 33d Infantry.
 Verboom, Jacob, 6th Cavalry. Enlisted May, 1864; discharged 1865.
 Vuke, W. H., 17th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861.
 Van Winkle, Myron, 111th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died of wounds July 28, 1863.
 Vosburgh, Wm. H., 160th Infantry.
 Van Valkenburg, Abram, 160th Infantry.
 Vaninaagen, E. F., 138th Infantry.
 White, M., 146th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1863; discharged 1865.
 White, D. L., 8th Cavalry. Enlisted March, 1864; discharged 1865.
 White, Andrew G., 17th Infantry. Enlisted May, 1861; discharged May, 1863.
 White, Henry A., 160th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; discharged 1865.
 Wakel, Alfred, captain, 98th Infantry. Enlisted September, 1861; discharged.
 Wheaton, Benj., 138th Infantry. Enlisted August, 1862; died in Andersonville, Aug. 4, 1864.
 Warren, Robert, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted December, 1863; discharged 1865.
 Whitcomb, Chas., 138th Infantry. Enlisted Sept., 1862; trans. to 9th H. Art.; disch. 1865.
 Woodhull, Byron J. Enlisted February, 1864; discharged 1865.
 White, W. M.
 Williamson, Peter.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

SAMUEL C. CUYLER.*

One of the most prominent men of Wayne County,—one who was foremost in all things pertaining to the welfare of his fellow-men, and one who did his full duty,—was Samuel C. Cuyler, of Pultneyville, who died on the 13th day of February, 1872.

He was born in the village of Aurora, Cayuga county, New York, in the year 1808. His father, a lawyer, educated at Albany, had moved there at an early day and was successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. His mother, a sister of the late Samuel F. Ledyard, of Pultneyville, was well calculated to conduct the early training of her boy, to point out the safest and best pathway to follow. His early life, like that of many another, was uneventful. He had the trials that all children have; he enjoyed the same sports and conned the same lessons. Yet it was easy to be seen by those who knew him that he had a mind of more than common mould, and that, under favorable circumstances, he was destined to become a leader and instructor of men.

He was educated at the Cayuga academy, which, at that early day, was quite a prominent institution of learning in that portion of the State. In 1830 he purchased the home, upon the shore of Lake Ontario, which he learned to love so well, and where he lived so many years. In 1832 he was married, and moved soon after to the home he had lately purchased.

MR. CUYLER AS A REFORMER.

It was Mr. Cuyler's fortune to be in advance of his age, to be a leader. His earnest convictions and strong moral purpose often placed him apart from his fellows, and he was frequently regarded as a fanatic and declared impractical; yet the people ever came slowly toiling after, and out of the mouths of those who once thought they were wiser than he come to-day only warmest words of sympathy and praise.

It is the sad fate of the teachers of men to be misrepresented and misunderstood. While it would cheer them to receive the plaudits of those for whom they labor, they receive their jeers. This was the fate of the Saviour, of the martyrs of the Middle Ages, of Huss, of Wyckliffe, and of Luther. Truly has it been said that "the multitude in all ages have stoned their prophets and crucified their benefactors." And this very multitude, so cruel and so unreasoning, in after-years rear costly monuments to the memory of those whom they grievously wronged in life, as if admiration after death could atone for the cruel wounds inflicted upon the living.

Mr. Cuyler was never daunted by opposition. He never asked permission of others to go ahead; he never inquired if it was "policy;" he only asked *is it right?* And once satisfied upon this point, all the world could not change him. His was the nature of which the world's heroes and martyrs are possessed. He was ever in the front rank, and never looked behind to see who followed. He worked continuously for others—for abolition, for the prisoner—for the poor and down-trodden of all races.

He was a true reformer. Not of the impracticable kind, who pull down and never build up, not of the class who follow the *ignis fatuus* of one idea until it leads them away from reason and common sense, but he was a reformer in the higher sense of the word, who sought to ameliorate the condition of those about him; who saw with the clear light of reason the blessings to be attained, and labored unselfishly to secure them that they might be enjoyed by others.

MR. CUYLER AS A TEMPERANCE MAN.

Possessing such a nature, it was to be expected that he would take a warm interest in the temperance cause. He saw the vast extent of the evils inflicted upon our race by intemperance, and from his earliest manhood he waged incessant warfare against them. Mr. Cuyler held—as he stated in a speech upon the liquor question, delivered in the senate of New York, March 16, 1857—that

"the liquor traffic should not receive the sanction of law. It is evil, only evil, and that continually." So strongly were his sympathies enlisted and so earnestly did he teach temperance, both by precept and example, that never during all his life did a drop of intoxicating liquor pass his lips as a beverage, while he gave his support and assistance to all societies for the suppression of the evil.

But with all his zeal for the cause he was no fanatic. He did not believe that the traffic could be crushed out by merely placing a law on the statute books. He chose the strong ground of moral suasion, and upon this he based all his arguments. He believed in the power of personal appeal, of personal influence, and of personal effort. He believed in the power of public opinion, and he went to work in the right way to create it.

Whenever he saw a friend or neighbor upon the downward course, he did not read to him statutes nor fulminate anathemas. But he went to him kindly, talked to him as a friend, and sought to make his influence felt. He looked upon all men as his brethren, and all men who knew him knew that what he said came from the heart; and many a man has been saved from the power of intemperance through the personal influence of Samuel C. Cuyler.

HIS WAR UPON SLAVERY.

So, too, he joined at an early age that vanguard of freedom which went forth to battle against the power of slavery. In these later years, since it has become so popular and politic to espouse the cause of the negro, we cannot know the moral courage, the stability of character, and the unselfish purpose required to induce a man to stand forth as a friend of the slave in the days when the slave so sorely needed friends. We can only approximate to an understanding. We have seen a war most terrible and severe, a country devastated, homes made desolate, and the life of a nation threatened. And it was the great power that caused this—the power that then controlled the whole land, that shaped legislation, edited the press, and placed a censorship over the very sermons in our churches—that a few brave men went forth to combat.

Ah! this took courage that was God-like and sublime. They knew its results—that it meant social ostracism and loss of political power; but they knew, also, that somewhere in the great future the principles of freedom and equal rights were sure to triumph. With prophetic vision they saw a country without a slave, and sinking self for the sake of humanity, they won a most glorious victory.

When Mr. Cuyler entered upon his twenty-first year the anti-slavery struggle had just begun. Benjamin Lundy had commenced that agitation which was afterwards carried by others to such a successful termination. Mr. Cuyler saw the inception of the abolition movement, and he witnessed its triumph. He lived through the scorn and contumely of those early days, when to be an abolitionist was to be a social outcast, to the time when it brought official preferment and honor; and to this result he contributed no small part. All through western New York the name of Cuyler was known. To the slave struggling for the Elysian fields of freedom, supposed to exist in Canada, it was a watchword, as his home was an asylum. He spoke and lectured for the slave, circulated papers, gave his time and his money, and was a most active and efficient worker.

He early took ground against a property qualification in the constitution of this State, and in favor of allowing all citizens to vote, irrespective of color. In March, 1857, he introduced a resolution in the senate repealing the property clause, and addressed the members in its support. In the month of April of the same year he addressed the senate upon the Kansas question, making a speech of eloquence and power. He urged the people of the North to stand forth boldly for freedom, and remarked,—

"When the South shall have learned the lesson, which I think she is just beginning to learn, that there is a North; that we do not mean to be slaves; that she can no longer frighten us into meek and spaniel-like submission to her unrighteous edicts; that in this contest between Slavery and Liberty, Liberty *shall* triumph; when she learns that the spirit of '76 burns in our breasts; that we have rights and dare maintain them; that we can no longer bow to her Baal of slavery for the empty pretext 'to save the Union'—then the work will be more than half done."

* The following sketch of the life of Samuel C. Cuyler was prepared from a eulogy delivered by O. W. Powers, before the people of Pultneyville, Tuesday evening, August 5, 1875.



S. C. CUYLER.



RES. OF MRS. S. C. CUYLER & RES. OF THE LATE SAMUEL C. CUYLER, PULTNEYVILLE, WAYNE CO., N. Y.

Mr. Cuyler never agreed with Garrison, that the Constitution was a league with death and a covenant with hell; but he stood with Sumner, and argued that, under the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, slavery had no protection. In his speech of April 7, 1857, he said, "The Declaration of Independence is not a rhetorical flourish, but a solemn reality; the powers of the general government are always to be wielded in behalf and for the defense of universal and impartial freedom."

Mr. Cuyler's house was one of the northern depots of the underground railroad. The fugitives of slavery would rendezvous at the houses of William R. Smith, of Macedon, Griffith Cooper, of Williamson, and Dr. Cook, of Sodus, and would be sent on here in the night to be forwarded to Canada by Mr. Cuyler. Often did Mr. Cuyler's eldest son, Ledyard, drive to Sodus and return after dark with a wagon-load of negroes. Captain H. N. Throop was then commander of one of the lake steamers, and many slaves were forwarded by his boat. When Mr. Cuyler would go down to the dock with his black friends he would remark,—

"Captain Throop, I have some passengers for you."

And the captain would invariably reply,—

"My boat runs for passengers."

The slaves would be placed on board, but it is said that when they reached Charlotte, the only point where they could be taken from the boat, there were never any negroes in sight, as they had been secreted. How many slaves were thus helped to Canada by Mr. Cuyler and Captain Throop is not known; but, as they were both active men, we know that they were capable of caring for all that came.

MR. CUYLER'S POLITICAL LIFE.

In this country, where every man has a voice in the government, it is the duty of all to take an interest in politics. In fact, a man of public spirit can hardly help it. And so, while Mr. Cuyler was never a time-serving or self-seeking politician, he was ever active in political affairs. Originally a Whig, in 1840, when the Liberty party was formed, he cast his fortunes with that organization and received the distinction of running as its nominee for Congress from this district. The votes were few indeed; but they were the votes of men imbued with principle,—men who were terribly in earnest. They were the votes of men who were afterwards to do so much for the cause of freedom.

This was the year that James G. Birney ran for the presidency, and it was the first time that anti-slavery principles had been carried into politics. It was a small beginning, but the handwriting could be seen upon the wall. Mr. Cuyler had gone to Aurora to live for a season; but before he left he made a convert of Peter Powers, an old-time Democrat, to whom belongs the distinction of casting the first Abolition ballot voted in the town of Williamson, the only one cast in that town in the election of 1840.

Among those who voted the Liberty ticket that year were George G. Jessup, of Palmyra, William R. Smith and Asa B. Smith, of Macedon, and Levi Gaylord and Dr. Cook, of Sodus. There were only four votes cast in Aurora, these being voted by Mr. Cuyler, Alfred Allen (who afterwards became one of the most active citizens of Pultneyville), Elizur Burnham, and John Williams. In Moravia there were only three votes, and they were cast by Deacon John Stoye and son, and J. W. Powers. There were but one or two votes in a township, and it is to be regretted that the roll of honor cannot be made complete, and the names of these moral heroes preserved.

Mr. Cuyler never followed a party merely on account of its name or its past record. He recognized it as a means, not as an end. He was loyal to his principles, and so long as the party supported them he supported the party. But when he could no longer sustain it conscientiously, he was ready to break away and stand alone if need be.

In 1848, Mr. Cuyler joined the Free-Soil party, being a delegate to the convention at Buffalo, and afterwards, when the Republican party came into existence, he joined that, and voted its ticket ever after. He was a warm supporter of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, although William H. Seward was his first choice for the nomination, and he attended the convention at Chicago and labored in his behalf. In the campaign that followed he took an earnest and active part, speaking and laboring for the Republican cause. He recognized the fact that the struggle was a turning-point in the anti-slavery contest. His work was well done and his influence all-powerful, for he was deeply in earnest. It is doubtful if there lived two men in the county of Wayne who did so much toward the building up of the Republican party as Abram Pryne and Samuel C. Cuyler. These two men were co-workers. They were Abolitionists. They belonged to the class which formed the *soul* of the Republican party, and their value to that organization cannot be measured in words.

The place for Samuel C. Cuyler was upon the floor of Congress. In that arena he would have been one of the champions of the great measures that have agitated the country. Earnest, aggressive, eloquent, he would have made a national repu-

tation. Little do we know of the latent power that he possessed. But we do know that he had enough activity and enough ability to have made him a worthy compeer of the anti-slavery representatives; but through the selfishness of partisans and the blindness of the people, abilities of the first order were lost to the country.

THE PUBLIC POSITIONS HELD BY MR. CUYLER.

For a man so well known and one so able, he had little to do with public positions. He was elected in 1855, by the Republican party, to the State senate, and upon the expiration of his term was unanimously renominated, but declined the honor; and later, he held the office of collector of customs for the port of Pultneyville for seven years. I do not mean to be understood as saying that Mr. Cuyler ever longed for or sought after office. To this his whole nature was averse; and greatly as we need such men in public life,—men against whom there is not a breath of suspicion, who are honest and true and faithful,—he needed no public position to enhance his own glory.

MR. CUYLER'S RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

In religious matters Mr. Cuyler was liberal and his views broad. He could see elements of good in all creeds. He was a true Christian. Through all his life he was guided by the teachings of the Saviour. He loved his neighbor as himself, and in his contact with men was governed by that divine rule which commands us all to do unto others as we would be done by.

In early life he joined the Presbyterian church, and for many years was an active member of that society. But when the anti-slavery struggle opened and the churches sided with the South,—when religion was used as a cloak to cover the hideous deformity of that "sum of all villainies," African slavery,—he believed it was time for him to sever his connection with the church, for he could not be made to support slavery in any degree, even by implication.

We have said he was a Christian, and we need hardly say anything in support of the assertion. His whole life proves it. All his acts show it. Judged by the Scriptural rule, "By their fruits ye shall know them," he was fit indeed to be placed among those worthy to bear the title. As he once remarked, "Profession is not principle. It is not those who cry *Lord, Lord*, but those who do the will of God, who shall enter the kingdom." Empty faith is nothing; but a life lived for others, unselfish, kind, and gentle, should be crowned with that immortality which God vouchsafes to those who follow in the footsteps of the Maker.

MR. CUYLER COMPARED TO PUBLIC MEN—HIS NATURE.

Among all the public men, the one whom Mr. Cuyler most resembled, although he was totally unlike him physically, was Abraham Lincoln. He had the same simple and abiding faith in humanity, the same love of truth and right, the same unconquerable aversion to wrong. While Mr. Cuyler had the fervor of Garrison, he also had the sober sense of Sumner, blended most harmoniously with the tenderness and grace of Whittier.

He had a poetic nature. He loved the country. He admired the flowers and the glories which nature gives with so lavish a hand. He gloried in the beautiful, the picturesque, the sublime. For him there were "sermons in the stones, and voices in the running brooks." His soul was attuned to nature's harmonies, and he loved her wildest moods and courted her most capricious fancies. He heard the voice of God in the thunder's roar, in the hoarse murmur of the waves as they chase each other upon the beach, and in the sighing of the wind among the tree-tops of the forest. In the deep blue of heaven and the ever-changing hues of our inland seas he read of that liberty, divine and holy, which God gives as a heritage to all his people, be they white or black, high-born or lowly, and to secure this great blessing to the entire land all his life long he labored.

MR. CUYLER AS AN ORATOR.

"Orators, like poets, are born, not made," said one whose marvelous purity of language and almost divine inspiration are proof enough of his assertion. There are the electric temperament, the moral faculties, and the sympathetic nature; the musical voice and pleasing address which cannot be taught in the schools or learned from out the books. Great orators, like great poets, have a genius which only God can give. They are not common; they are rare. While we are a nation of speakers and eloquent writers, it is only now and then that we find a true orator. They flash upon the world with the brilliancy of a meteor, while their power and their influence are as lasting as the fixed stars of the firmament.

Samuel C. Cuyler was a born orator. While he was not as powerful or as brilliant as some, he nevertheless had some of those attributes, God-given and divine, possessed in such a high degree by Patrick Henry. He spoke from inspiration and rarely from preparation. And when he spoke there was something that compelled all to listen. His bright blue eyes flashed with the burning fire of true oratory; his hands moved with nervous gestures; his countenance

changed and lighted up; the purest language obeyed his beck, and the words that fell from his lips rang clear and musical, like the tones of a bell upon a winter atmosphere. What he said was of profit to his listeners. He always spoke for a purpose. He ever had a point in view, and whether called upon suddenly or to fill an appointment, he was ever ready, and never failed to instruct and to interest. His appeals in behalf of humanity were at times soul-stirring and sublime, for there are but few men who could talk more readily and more eloquently than Samuel C. Cuyler.

CUYLER AND PRYNE.

It is but a few years since the little town of Williamson counted among her citizens two men who were fitted by nature for high positions, but who, through circumstances, never reached the climax of their powers, and whose superior abilities were not appreciated at the time. These two men were Samuel C. Cuyler and Abram Pryne. Both labored for the same cause and both were men of great ability. Unlike in physical characteristics, they were also unlike mentally. Mr. Cuyler more resembled Lincoln, being of a peaceful, trusting, and confiding nature, while Mr. Pryne was the counterpart, in many things, of Lincoln's great adversary, Stephen A. Douglas. He had the same massive head, the same wonderful mastery of logic, and, like Douglas, was a marvelous debater. Cuyler taught the doctrine of peace and forgiveness. Pryne glowered in a contest of mind with mind, and loved to hew down his opponents with the great broadsword of argument. Cuyler went forth with the olive-branch, and was grieved that men could not see the right. Pryne gathered up eloquence and logic and learning, and hurled them with such force at unbelievers that they were literally buried beneath his reasoning.

We have said they were men of marked ability. They were men who would have shone upon the floors of Congress. Had Abram Pryne been sent to the United States senate he would have been a leader. His first speech would have given him a national reputation and his abilities would have retained it. These are bold words, but they are supported by the facts. He who considered Abram Pryne or Samuel C. Cuyler men of common mould or medium ability was not a judge of the human mind or of human abilities.

MR. CUYLER AS A NEIGHBOR AND FRIEND.

But it was in that kindly intercourse which knits together a community and builds up friends that Mr. Cuyler's character shone the brightest. Almost every man was his friend, and he was a friend to every man. No one could be in distress without receiving his kind attention. To the poor he gave his money, to the sick his cheery presence, and to the friendless his counsel and assistance.

In public movements he was a leader, and his activity and earnestness gave our little village a prominence over those more favored. He was one of the first to move for a monument to our fallen heroes, and all through the war his thoughts were ever with the soldiers.

HIS INTEREST IN YOUNG MEN.

He was a man who took great interest in the young, and especially in young men. His home was ever open to them, his sympathies ever with them. He recognized the fact that upon their shoulders were to come the burdens of the future, and he endeavored to implant in their minds a little of his own strict and stern morality. He encouraged them in their projects, fostered their ambitions, and anxiously watched their upward steps. It pained him deeply to see a young man going astray, and every young man who knew him intimately keeps among the most precious treasures of his heart a deep and lasting respect for one who was such a true and unselfish friend.

HIS LOVE FOR THE PEOPLE OF PULTNEYVILLE.

He was a devoted husband and a kind parent. His love of home was remarkable, his attachment for place deep and lasting. He took a simple pride in the institutions of his little village, which led him to work zealously for its interests. For a long time he worked to secure a harbor and a railroad. Especially was he attached to the organization known as the Lake Shore Lodge of Good Templars. He was a charter member, and acted for many terms as its chaplain. He became so attached to it, and was so earnest in his desire to have it succeed, that he won the appellation of the "Father of the Lodge." He always had words of interest to say, and some of his most eloquent speeches were made in the little lodge-room by the lake.

One evening, after an effort of eloquence and brilliancy, speaking of the value of a life lived for others, he remarked that "the only epitaph that he desired, if it could be truly said, was the simple sentence, Humanity's Friend;" and it can be truly said, though it be the highest praise that can be given to man, though it be more honorable than the "Star and Garter," more precious than the "Cross of the

Legion of Honor," by his life he won the title. Through his goodness and noble deeds it can be said most truly that he was a friend of humanity.

THE CLOSE OF HIS LIFE.

His love for the people of Pultneyville grew as his lamp of life waned. During the last months of his stay upon earth, when confined to his room, he spoke of them often, spoke of them lovingly. He longed to be among them, to work with them and for them, and yet, when the final summons came, there were no vain regrets or idle longings. He was prepared. All his life he had lived for others. All his life he had worked for humanity. All his life he had trusted God, and when the word came for him to leave, it was with the feelings of a child who returns to his father's home, confident that his work has been well done.

"So passed the strong, heroic soul away,
And when they buried him the little port
Had seldom seen a sadder funeral."

It was a winter's morning, and, after days of storm and icy wind, the sun rose bright and glorious. Upon the snowy bosom of the earth glistened the purest gems of nature, while to the northward the icy barriers of Ontario glittered with a dazzling splendor. The waves, which for days had tossed tumultuously, were calm and still, as if they too felt that one of nature's noblemen had gone. It was a day made most beautiful by the elements, as it was a day most sad and sorrowful for the people. From all portions of the county came friends to pay the last sad offices of the living to the dead. In the crowded church tears fell thick and fast from eyes which had long forgotten to weep, while strong men bowed their heads in sorrow. The whole community were mourners, for one of the purest, noblest, and truest souls that ever toiled and struggled for others had returned to its Maker.

"His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him,
That Nature might stand up and say to all the world,
This was a man!"

The Rochester *Evening Express*, in describing the funeral services, said,—

"The funeral services of Hon. S. C. Cuyler were held at the Union church, in Pultneyville, on Sunday, the 18th. A large gathering of neighbors and citizens paid their last respects to the honored and lamented dead. Delegations were present from Palmyra, Macedon, Walworth, Sodus Point, and Sodus Village. The procession moved from the late residence of the deceased at eleven o'clock, under the direction of Harvey Auchampach, acting as marshal, with Samuel Griffin, Andrew Holling, J. W. Powers, Chauncey Fish, E. D. Stoddard, and Wm. H. Waters as bearers. On arriving at the hall of the Good Templars, where symbols of mourning were displayed, the members of the order, wearing badges of crape, formed in front, and escorted the remains to the church. Addresses were delivered by George Taylor and L. H. Clark. A solemn funeral dirge was played while the body was borne to its place within the altar, and another while the immense throng were viewing for the last time the face of the departed. Upon the casket were placed wreaths of the choicest flowers,—beautiful emblems of the immortal life. At the close of the services the procession was again formed and the remains borne to their last resting-place in the cemetery,—selected long years ago by the citizens of Pultneyville for the burial of their dead, and improved and beautified in late years under the direction of him whose earthly form now lies there awaiting the morning of the resurrection."

The same paper, on February 20, 1872, contained the following beautiful lines:

"Farewell! brother, fare thee well!
God has called thee to thy rest:
Words our sorrow cannot tell,
Silence will express it best.

"Long and faithful were thy labors,
Ever in the cause of Right;
All mankind to thee were neighbors,
Thou for them worked with thy might.

"Never did thy courage falter
In the struggle for reform,
Fighting e'er for Freedom's altar,
Heeding not the wordy storm;

"Caring not for reputation,
Pleading for the fettered slave,
Trying to redeem creation,
From thy cradle to thy grave.

"Temperance, too, has heard thy voice
Pleading for her through the land,
Bidding widowed hearts rejoice,
Taking drunkards by the hand.

"As thy life has been a blessing,
So may be thy happy death;
On our minds this truth impressing,
Work for God while we have breath."—L. E. N.

THE PRESS AND THE PEOPLE.

The whole county mourned when Mr. Cuyler died. Lake Shore Lodge, No. 448, I. O. of G. T., of Pultneyville, passed the following resolution as expressing the feelings of the members:

"WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove by death our beloved brother, Hon. S. C. Cuyler;

"Resolved, That while we bow in humble reverence and submission to His will, we feel, in the death of our brother, the lodge has sustained an irreparable loss. Long we have depended on his counsel and wisdom, and the truths he never failed to uphold have merited and received our highest approbation. In his death we feel ourselves deprived of an earnest friend, a faithful brother, and devoted worker in the cause for which we as Good Templars are laboring.

"Resolved, That we tender to the family and friends of the deceased our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this great affliction, and especially request them to meet with us in our lodge-room as has been their custom.

"Resolved, That our regalia and charter be draped in mourning during the present quarter, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased and furnished the *Watchword* and county papers for publication.

"JULIA W. POWERS,

"CHAUNCEY FISH,

"ELIZA STODDARD, *Committee.*"

The *Palmyra Courier* of the 16th of February, 1872, in a long editorial, said,—

"Probably no man in Wayne County was more widely known or more universally esteemed, and in every town and hamlet in the county will his death be mourned. In politics, in religion, and in all the walks of life he was prominent, earnest, and consistent."

The *Wayne County Journal* announced that he was "Respected and beloved by all, and has at last filled the measure of a good citizen, and will receive his just award from all who knew him. Mr. Cuyler was about sixty-three years old, and leaves a wife and son (Ledyard S. Cuyler) to mourn his loss."

One who knew him thirty years wrote:

"What I may state would but feebly present the great and noble characteristics of his earnest, honest, and kind-hearted nature. As a reformer he ever stood first and foremost, acting at all times and under trying circumstances up to the fullest requirements of duty and justice. Well do I remember when he stood quite alone in this county as a firm advocate and friend of the slave and the down-trodden. His was a nature that lived for the good of others, while it ever recognized the brotherhood of the race. Temperance, too, found in him a firm friend and ready advocate, willing at all times to do battle for its advancement. In religion, politics, and reform he has ever acted up to his highest convictions of right and duty, and stood foremost as its ablest exponent. As a father and husband he was ever kind and affectionate; as a neighbor and friend, candid, generous, and forbearing. His life-work has been well and faithfully done."

The following resolutions of respect were passed at the Wayne County Lodge of Good Templars, held at Macedon Centre, February 13, 1872:

"Resolved, That in the death of Brother S. C. Cuyler, of Lake Shore Lodge, No. 448, we are called to lament the loss of an eminent laborer in the cause of temperance and truth,—a laborer esteemed and beloved by all with whom he was ever associated, for the strength of his faith, the intensity of his zeal in every good work, and the purity of his life.

"Resolved, That in the midst of our great sorrow we devoutly recognize the hand of Him who doeth all things well, and who has spared our departed brother to render through so many years the most signal services for the welfare of the community in which he lived, for the cause of freedom, temperance, and universal reform; and especially do we gratefully cherish the tender and precious memories of our association with him in the Order of Good Templars, an order which he loved so earnestly, and for whose success he toiled so unremittingly.

"Resolved, That by his blameless life and peaceful death he has left an example

which should incite us all to so labor and live that like him we may enjoy the approval of our Divine Master, and may at last receive, as he did, with quiet assurance of hope, the summons to that final and eternal rest that remains to every earnest worker for God and humanity.

"Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in the great affliction which has fallen upon them, and that a copy of these resolutions be furnished them by the secretary of the lodge, and to the county papers, and the *Watchword* at Albany, for publication.

"L. H. CLARK,

"O. D. KINGSLEY,

"ELIZA CHASE, *Committee.*"

The press throughout the State of New York spoke in the highest terms of the deceased. The *New York Evangelist* said he had passed "an honored and useful life," and "his record is on high," while from the west came the *Detroit Post*, saying,—

"There was buried yesterday in the little village of Pultneyville, in New York, on the borders of Lake Ontario, a man whose name is not widely known to the country at large, but whose whole life was a mission of good to his race,—Samuel C. Cuyler. . . . We never knew a purer man, or one more desirous to fulfill his whole duty to his day and generation. The vibrations of moral influence never cease, and no one can estimate the result of any life, however modest, which has been governed by a persistent philanthropy. But all who knew this man will believe that the world has been benefited by his existence, and one who has not seen him for nearly twenty years places this testimonial on his grave."

THE LESSON OF HIS LIFE.

Do you ask the lesson of such a life, of such a pure and lofty character? Can you not read it? Can you not find it in your own hearts as you contemplate his work? It is a lesson both plain and grand. It is the lesson taught in all ages and all climes where great or good men have lived. Here was a man, quiet and unobtrusive, living in a little town away from the turmoils of the world, who, unaided by public office or position, left an honored name. Another gains high places and accumulates a great fortune, and when he dies no one drops a tear. One was a man; he did his duty by his fellows; he followed great and enduring principles. The other was selfish and grasping, seeking only for himself and family, dying dissatisfied and unhonored. One gathered for to-day, the other for eternity.

We cannot all be wealthy or famous or learned; but we can all be better men. In a great measure we shape our own destinies:

"For through the life of every man run threads of gold,
Which, if they be followed carefully,
And not rudely snapped asunder,
Lead on to peace, content, and happiness."

The story of Samuel C. Cuyler's life is a sermon, grand and impressive. It shows the value of character; it shows that a life lived for others may be misunderstood at the time and in the end receive its reward. "Fame is a vapor; popularity an accident; riches take wings; the only earthly certainty is oblivion; no man may foresee what a day may bring forth; while those who cheer to-day will often curse to-morrow." The only life worth living is that faultless to God and to man.

He is at rest now. The heart that beat for humanity beats no more. But within sight of the lake he loved, within sound of the waves from which he drew so much of his inspiration, he sleeps his last sleep. A modest marble slab in Lake View cemetery tells that Samuel C. Cuyler died February 13, 1872. No more, faithful soul, shall you plead for others! Never more shall those mute lips speak for human rights and human progress. But a life lived so well is truly immortal, for it lives forever. It lives in the hearts of the people. It lives in homes made happier and men made better. It leaves an influence, pure and holy, which will live long years after he who created it shall be forgotten. Peace hath her victories as well as war; peace hath her heroes also. And among the names of those worthy of remembrance and of being enrolled among the best of earth, few will add more lustre than that of *Humanity's friend, Samuel C. Cuyler.*

WOLCOTT.

It was in 1794 that a road was opened from Lyons to Sodus Point under the auspices of Mr. Williamson, and a hotel built at the latter place. About this time surveys were made of the old town of Wolcott. In 1795, Jonathan Melvin, Sr., settled on Melvin hill, in what is now the town of Phelps, Ontario county, where he had bought eight hundred acres of land. Mr. Melvin was energetic and public-spirited, though exceedingly eccentric in character and habits. The following characteristic anecdote, as related by Turner, is an illustration of these facts. One day, while passing the old "Indian Castle," near Geneva, Mr. Melvin picked up an apple, then a rare luxury, and was about to eat it, when some one, who had observed the act, ordered him to put it down. "What," said he, "are you so mean as to grudge a neighbor an apple? Next spring I will plant out an hundred trees for the public." He kept his word, and some of the trees still stand on the old Melvin farm in Phelps. The following, related by his contemporaries, illustrates his general nature and love of practical jokes. Entering an old school-house one Sunday morning during the winter season, he found those present shivering around the fire, while one of the party was trying to blow the embers into a blaze. The old man looked on for a moment, and then remarked: "I vow that looks cold enough without blowing it." Mrs. Melvin was a Baptist, and in consequence the house became a favorite stopping-place for the ministers of that denomination in the days when hotels were scarce and money scarcer. Mr. Melvin held the sect in great aversion, and took no pains to conceal his dislike. On one occasion, when his reverend guest had, as Melvin thought, made out his visit, although the minister seemed in no haste to depart, he directed his hired man one morning to saddle the minister's horse, and hitch him at the gate-post. As his reverence arose from the breakfast-table, Melvin remarked, "Sir, your horse is ready at the gate." It is presumed that a speedy departure was in order, and an opportunity given to attend more closely to his legitimate calling.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The record of pioneer settlers simply as such is monotonous and uninteresting save to those upon whose lands they built their log houses, and cleared away the forest growth. As the bulletin recorded the roll of honor of the Union wounded and slain, so these lines perpetuate the remembrance of those who gave their best days to labor most trying, amid hardships the most severe.

About 1800, Mr. Melvin and other pioneer settlers began a settlement where the village of Clyde now stands, and in 1805, came to where Wolcott village was afterwards built up, having made arrangements with the proprietors for six hundred acres of land at a reduced price, on condition that he would erect at the falls a grist-mill and a saw-mill. In 1806, a Mr. Mudge, of New Marlboro', Massachusetts, came into the country and spent the summer prospecting. On his return he gave such a glowing description of the new country that six or eight families resolved to become settlers there. In the summer, Osgood and Adonijah Church, brothers, and father and uncle of Hiram Church, Esq., visited Wolcott and selected lots 48 and 49 in the present town of Huron, where George Russell and Mrs. Lucy Dutton now reside. Adonijah Church moved his family here in the fall of the same year, and his father, Osgood, came the next spring. Zenas Wheeler, now Deacon Wheeler, of Phelps, came with the Churches as teamster. Obadiah Adams, a brother-in-law of the Churches, the Mudge family, and Dr. Zenas Hyde, the father-in-law of the Hon. Harlow Hyde, of this town, moved in at the same time. Lambert Woodruff was a settler during the same year, and located fourteen hundred acres of land, for which he had traded property in the east. Restricted to two hundred acres in any one spot, his selections indicate an excellent judgment. During the spring of 1808 Mr. Woodruff moved on with five sons, John, Charles, Jesse, Andrew, and Luther, and settled on the place long known as the Woodruff homestead, and now the residence of Enos Reed.

During the following winter, Dr. Hyde, who had come to look after the physical disabilities of the settlers, performed the first surgical operation in town upon the late Daniel Granby, of Butler. Young Granby was engaged in felling a tree, which had lodged, when it slipped from the stump and caught his leg, crushing it in a fearful manner. Before assistance could arrive the unfortunate man had become faint and wellnigh frozen. When the doctor examined his condition,

he saw that amputation was the only alternative to save his life, and as his surgical instruments had not arrived, proceeded to cut off the limb and dress the stump, using a razor, a hand-saw, and a darning-needle. The operation was a success. Dr. Hyde was afterwards summoned before a tribunal of the old foggy members of his profession to answer for the high crime of presuming to perform such an operation without professional instruments.

Abijah Moore, the pioneer settler on New Hartford street, came to the town in 1809, and built a log shanty on what is known as the Moore homestead, where Russell Galloway now resides. Moore removed his family thither the next spring, and with him came the Olmsteads and Matthews, all from New Hartford, Connecticut. Hence the name of the street on which they settled,—the one running south from Wolcott village. "Uncle Bige Moore" led the first dance ever held in the town; the fact is a glimpse of his character.

Settlers now began to arrive in greater numbers. The mills were built and in operation in the summer of 1809, and next year Obadiah Adams moved to them and built a frame house where the brick hotel now stands, and in it kept a tavern and a store. The original site of the grist-mill was just below where the upper mill now stands. The frame was raised in the fall, and owing to the steep declivity was a work of great difficulty. The excitement and labor of the occasion severely taxed the nervous energies of the master carpenter, a man named Chapman, and during the succeeding night he rose while yet asleep, went from the house of Mr. Church, with whom he was boarding, to the mill, nearly a mile's distance, and then proceeded to walk all over the mill-frame, where no one would have dared to venture awake and in the daytime. He was missed from the house, and a party who set out to find him met him on his return, and awoke him. A slight fall of snow, early in the evening, was the tell-tale of the night's wandering and perilous adventure.

As early as 1810, the following individuals were settlers, as is evidenced by the record of ear-marks for their stock: Osgood and A. Church, Aaron Hopkins, Franklin Ward, Stephen Joiner, Alpheus Harmon, Obadiah Adams, Seth Craw, John Hyde, William P. Newell, Noah Starr, Russell Fox, and Zenas Wheeler. The Roes, Watsons, and Upsons were here as early as 1812.

In the spring of 1813, Elisha Plank, with his wife and two sons, came from Oneida county and settled on lots 382 and 383. Mr. Plank came to Wolcott to erect mills on the stream running through lots 382 and 384. He put up a comfortable frame house, and went to work collecting material for the mills, which were completed and in running order early next summer. On November 1, 1814, heavy rains having swollen the creek and the mill-dam not being well settled, the latter gave way, and with a crash the grist-mill followed, bearing with it Mr. Plank and his oldest son down the stream. The noise was heard, an alarm was given, and in the darkness the neighbors hastened to the scene of the catastrophe. It was a terrible occasion. There was the tumult of waters, the hallooing of the men, anxious to learn if the miller was alive, the darkness of night, and a harrowing suspense. A cry of suffering was heard, and Mr. Plank was soon found, wedged in among a mass of timber so close that he could not move. He was extricated with much difficulty, and, besides other bad injuries, was found to have an arm broken. Nothing was found of the son till daylight, when his body was taken from the stream. Misfortunes came not singly, for during the next summer, while Mr. Plank and family were at church, their house was burned with all its contents, including about forty dollars in silver which had been laid by for farm payments. Kind neighbors came to their aid and a log house was built and a mill, of which but the mud-sill and floor remain as vestiges to mark the spot.

In 1813, the following-named persons had made beginnings in Wolcott and vicinity: Lot Stewart, who kept a log tavern at Stewart's corners; Jacob Ward lived where John Delamater now resides, on lot 122, Butler, as did Silas Munsell at Thomas Walker's. A man named Wolcott and Ransom Ward resided on the Blain farm; a Captain Goodrich at Judge Smith's. Joseph Foster, father of Asahel Foster, of Wolcott village, lived at "Whisky Hill," and his son Joseph, with Roswell Fox, built the first saw-mill at Post's lime-kiln. Jedediah Wilson lived near the present residence of C. D. Walker, on lot 66. Abijah Moore, on



Isaac Leavenworth



J. WILDER.



RES. OF MRS. J. C. LEAVENWORTH, WOLCOTT, N. Y.

No. 164, and Jesse Mathews, on lots 164 and 123, had begun where their children and widows still live.

Lucius Hibbard carried on blacksmithing near where Jason Underhill lives, on lot 104. The Olmsteads made a beginning on the Tompkins farm, lot 65, and A. Spencer lived nearly opposite. Mr. Spencer afterwards moved to West Butler, and from him it was called "Spencer's Corners" until circumstances rendered its present name more significant. John Grandy, long a resident of Wolcott village, then lived on the Aaron Miller farm, owned considerable property, carried on a large business, subsequently became intemperate, and lost it all. On lot 56 was Mr. Johnson, on the Allen Fitch farm, and Daniel Roeser and Jacob Watson where their descendants now occupy. On lot 77 was Daniel Wood, on the Ladu farm; on 74, Jonathan Runyon, upon a place later owned by James Loveless. Runyon was a Revolutionary soldier, and by right of service drew six hundred acres as a bounty. On No. 54 was Robert Van Tassel; No. 52, Glazier Wheeler; on 56, Jesse Doolittle, upon land recently known as the Cyrus Fitch farm. Sylvanus and Stephen Joiner lived where Dorus Joiner now possesses, on lot 344, and Giles and Thaddeus Fitch near them. Levi Smith, generally called "Uncle," made the beginning on lot 340, west of the bay, on the Richardson farm. "Uncle Levi" subsequently moved into the village and became a retailer of sundry articles, among which were gingerbread, maple-sugar, and candy.

Perez Bordwell occupied the Dudley farm, near the furnace, and the Woodruffs were scattered all the way from there to Wolcott. Old Mr. Melvin's home was nearly opposite the residence of B. A. Merrill, Jacob Butterfield on lot 370, the Churches west, and Zenas Wheeler on the farm of Wilder. Eliab Abbott had made a clearing on lot 42, and James Alexander on lot 40. The old barn on that farm was raised in 1813. A good story is told of Alexander, who was a shoemaker. He had made a pair of shoes for Lambert Woodruff, who, meeting Alexander a few days after their delivery, complained bitterly about the shoes, alleging that he had set them on a shelf at night and the next morning found that both heels had parted company with the rest of the shoes. "Good enough for you," said Alexander; "there is no one to blame but yourself. You should have put the shoes on the shelf so far that the heels would have rested upon it, and then they could not have dropped off."

Jarvis Mudge had a saw-mill on lot 39, and Gardner Mudge kept a store on the corner of No. 37, south. Within the present limits of the village was the tavern kept by Mr. Adams, also a small house, near the present residence of Mr. Mead, where at that time lived the miller James Stewart. Mr. Chapman, a millwright as well as carpenter, occupied a log house near the present furnace. This furnace, the property of Curtis and Knapp, was consumed by fire, and on its site is a fine brick furnace in an advanced stage of completion. The frame of the "Block House" had been raised the fall before, and Dr. Arne had an office on the lot now occupied in part by the residence of Mrs. Leavenworth. In 1814, the present grist-mill was built, Mr. Melvin paying Chester Andrews six hundred dollars to blast out the rock.

It is well known to the geologist that along the Clinton limestone and shales springs of weak brine occur. Several of these salt springs or "licks" are found in the valley of Wolcott creek, above and below the old furnace. As early as 1810, a Mr. Williams, from Geneva, had an arch built on the flats below the furnace, with ten or a dozen potash-kettles, and there commenced the manufacture of salt. The project, however, was soon abandoned, owing to the salt being discolored by the iron-ore, through a stratum of which the brine rises.

Very early in the history of Wolcott village, Caleb and Samuel Mellen built a fulling-mill near where Moore's mill now stands. They carried on the business of cloth-dressing for a time, and finally sold to Jedediah Wilder, who continued in the same business for many years. Distilling was begun here at an early day by Mr. Adams, and continued by different parties until a recent date. The manufacture of potash also engaged the attention of the pioneer settlers, and at one time there were several establishments of the kind in operation.

Stephen Joiner, from Rutland, Vermont, was the pioneer upon lot 344, purchasing of a company known as Fellows & McNabb, in about 1806 or 1807, paying therefor at the rate of four dollars per acre. The first two frame barns built on the Port Bay road were by Mr. Joiner, on this lot, and by Mr. Plank, on lot 383, both being raised on the same day. Mr. Joiner sowed his first crop of wheat among large maples, which were uprooted by a whirlwind that came on just before harvest, yet he realized from this field over thirty bushels per acre.

Samuel J. Otis, from Dutchess county, settled on lot 352, in the year 1817, on farm lands now owned by Hezekiah Easton. Mr. Otis is now eighty-six years old, and is undoubtedly the oldest member of the Masonic order in this section of the county, having received his degrees full sixty-five years ago.

Stephen D. Fowler located in the northwest corner of Rose township. John P. Fowler, a son, now resides upon lot 396. He has served as justice of the peace since 1867.

Ephraim B. Bigelow was the pioneer on the place of Jason Burrell.

Isaac Otis early settled on lot 267, upon the farm of Isaac Hammond. Lot 41 is known as the "Ore Bed" farm, and the title is appropriate, since from its surface many tons of iron-ore have been taken.

Daniel Dutcher, from Saratoga county, settled on lot 75, in March, 1833.

Benjamin Brown, from Cayuga, on lot 320, in 1817. He found the *Oneida* Indians here upon an excursion in search of roots. In years following he purchased adjoining lands to the amount of fifty acres. The whole purchase is now comprised in farms owned by George B. Brown. Mr. Brown died June 23, 1871, aged seventy-seven years; his wife lives and is now seventy-seven years of age.

John O. Wadsworth came with his father, Elisha W., from Vermont, in 1819, and settled on lands near "Centre's Corners," town of Butler. He removed to Wolcott in 1832, served as sheriff four years, and has held different offices from time to time. Henry, his son, is owner of the east portion of the lot. Lot No. 69, now traversed by the rail-car across its southern limits, was drawn by Peter Mills, in 1804, as a reward for military services. The parchment deed is in possession of Henry Wadsworth. Upon lot 352 was built an old log school-house, about twenty feet square. It was the pioneer in district No. 13, and the only surviving scholars are reduced to two,—Dorus Joiner and Paulina Easton.

Thomas Armstrong settled in Butler during 1813, on the farm now owned by Matthew Rayner. He was long the unanimous choice of the people as their supervisor; served as sheriff of Seneca county, and was the first sheriff of Wayne County. He was in the assembly six years, and in the senate eight, and was a popular public officer.

John Mack, from Owaseo, Cayuga county, located upon lot 31, about 1820. The land remains in the family, being held by the youngest son, Harrison Mack. Lot 62, comprising six hundred acres, was occupied by Luke Brinkerhoff, who subsequently sold to other members of the family, and, passing through their hands, is now owned and occupied by Charles Eddy, James Mack, and a part is included in the village of Red Creek.

NORTH WOLCOTT.

A Vermonter, named John Dow, in 1836 purchased in the north part of the town a tract of three hundred acres,—two hundred on lot 30, and the rest on lot 29. At that comparatively late day this locality was a wilderness. There were no improvements nor settlements within a mile in any direction, and no wagon-roads. There was a path running by his clearing to Little Red creek, and there were trails made by parties poaching the forest timber. It was in 1838 that the first road and bridges were made in this section. The first settlement on lot 32, on the east side of the township, was made about 1815 by George B. Brinkerhoff. In 1843, a portion, comprising two hundred acres on the northern part, was purchased by John M. Van Fleet and Sons. The present owners are Garrett, George, and Ann Eliza Van Fleet. The south part was transferred to Peter Decker, who sold to one Carr, he to Brace, he to Cole, and Cole to John Turner, the present owner. Many owners in brief time. Lot 42 was taken up by Martin Courtright, about 1815, and was subsequently owned by Sofrina Courtright, Alanson Frost, and Oscar J. Frost, present proprietor. Lot 41, middle division, two hundred acres, was granted to the Filer family; fell into the hands of the Gilliland family, and the patent was presented to Mr. Wilcox, and purchased by Samuel Burrill in 1817.

The first log school-building in the locality of North Wolcott was built by John Dow, in 1835; the first frame house by a Mr. Hill, in 1837. The school district was formed about 1848, and was known as No. 19, now changed to 2. The first school was kept by Margaret Shaft, now the wife of Elijah Edwards, in what was known as "the shanty," near Little Red creek, during the summer of 1839. The first school-house in No. 2 was a frame, put up in 1840, and used till recently, when replaced by a new one on the same site. The first saw-mill in this section was built on lot 39, on the banks of Little Red creek, during the summer of 1836. The builder was Minott Mitchell, the purchaser of a three-thousand-acre tract, including lots 20, 21, 39, and 40. The purchase being for speculative purposes resulted in detriment to the best interests of the county at the time. Winslow Dodge, about 1841, erected a saw-mill which has long since ceased to exist. A third saw-mill was built by John Dow in 1842, and this, yet standing, is known as Casterline's mill, and is in good working order, as is the pioneer mill now operated by John Douglass. The first steam saw-mill was erected on the same stream in 1864 by Messrs. Fowler & Conner. George Delemater, about 1865, built a store in North Wolcott; a second has been added, and the two conduct the mercantile business of that village.

The first church, formerly Protestant Methodist, and changed to Methodist Episcopal, was erected in 1863. The first pastor was Philip Swift. The first

society was organized about 1838, and the meetings were held originally in "the shanty," and subsequently in the school-house. The present pastor is Winfield Bentley. A post-office was established here in 1873, with Nathaniel Field as postmaster, and Edward Cornwall as his deputy. A blacksmith, named Hiram Blanchard, had a shop here in 1844. The first death was of a Mr. Lee. The first marriage was of William Woodard to May Scott, about 1846.

The woods at a late date were not entirely free from wild beasts. The son of Mr. Dow, while on his way through the timber to school, met what he supposed to be three dogs. He began to whistle to call them, but they hastened away. On the same day, three bears, an old one and two cubs, were driven from the island at the mouth of Red creek. Perhaps it was just as well that they did not come to the boy at his call.

THE SETTLEMENT OF RED CREEK.

Jacob Snyder, wife, and family of ten children, moved into a forest whose dimensions were twelve miles north and south by nine east and west, and in all that tract there were but seven families at the time. One of these, N. Childs, was located about three-fourths of a mile northeast, on the north part of George Lockwood's farm. The next nearest was Jonathan Runion, three miles southwest. A mile beyond was Mr. Wood, on the Lader farm. There was the Ramsey settlement, composed of the families of Joseph Rumsey, Daniel Griswald, William Griswald, and a Mr. Shepard, southeast four miles. South seven miles to Duck lake, and northward, there were no inhabitants.

This was in 1812. Mr. Snyder sought this county to secure land for his children on a good mill-stream. Himself and William Robinson, father-in-law of Alanson Hyde, deceased, journeyed on foot to prospect a location. Seven miles from the river, they left the tavern of Samuel Martin, and treading the woods three miles, came to the Rumsey settlement, then four miles to Red creek, without even the guidance of a blazed tree. Here they found suitable sites. Obtaining the numbers of two lots, Mr. Snyder returned home, and set out on horseback for Albany, to search the records to find the owners. When in Oneida county, he accidentally came across the owner of lot 61, and, after satisfying himself as to the title, purchased the lot at two dollars and twenty-five cents per acre. He then went to Albany, found the owner living in the city, and bought the land at four dollars per acre. He turned out his horse for one hundred dollars, as part of the purchase money, took his saddle and bridle, and came home by stage. He had sold his farm and agreed to give possession March 1, 1813, and must bestir himself for a new home. Himself and son Peter, a young man about eighteen, started for the new purchase. An opening was made by felling the timber, a shanty was built for shelter, a spot was cleared for building a permanent log house to be occupied for years by the family. The logs were cut and drawn together. The foundation was laid on November 12, 1813, with the calculation to put up the logs next day. But by morning snow had fallen to a depth of six to eight inches, and it continued to come down until it reached a depth of two and a half feet. This mass of snow was not entirely melted away by the following May. This storm put a stop to the permanent house building. Something must be done, and they must move in winter on account of the roads. They brought out a load of hay with their ox-team, and on successive trips conveyed their movables and kept a track open. The snow was cleared from the foundation, small logs, eighteen feet long, were cut and laid up square, and this was roofed, not with rafters, but by drawing the logs as they went up from the plates, each side closer and closer, until the top came to an apex, and this was covered by wide hemlock staves. The gable ends were carried up with logs cut to match with the cob roof. A large hole was left in the east end over the fireplace to permit the egress of smoke. A door was hung on wooden hinges; the latch, catch, and guard were of the same material, and "the latch-string was put out." The first year was spent in chopping timber and clearing land. Some corn and potatoes were planted among the logs, and five acres of wheat were sown in the fall. In 1814, Mr. Snyder built the first saw-mill on the creek. It was carried away by a freshet on March 17, 1820, and another was built in 1826, and this has given way to a third, still in operation.

In 1816 he built the first grist-mill on the same stream. The frame of the old mill is standing, sound and strong, and is a valuable property. It is occupied by G. M. Wood. In 1818 he built a large barn on the premises now occupied by William O. Wood, and set out an orchard of three hundred and fifty apple-trees on the same farm. Many of the trees have been cut down and many have died out. A man named Hale erected a tannery about 1820. The first log house at Red Creek was erected on lot No. 12, on the site of the present residence of George W. Barber. Early settlers, following Mr. Snyder, were Brinkerhoff, I. Easton, Van Fleet, and Courtright. Snyder was a Methodist preacher, and in company with Robeson formed a circuit from Mosquito Point to Lyons, and traveled it some years.

RESIDENTS OF WOLCOTT, AND INITIAL ENTERPRISE.

E. Y. Munson, a native of Sussex county, New York, left his home when seventeen, and found employment with Swift & Co., at Waterloo, and remained there several years. The firm started a branch store at the village of Wolcott under charge of Mr. Munson, who finally purchased their establishment. About 1828 he bought about seventy acres of land, cornering on the present streets of Main and New Hartford. He became proprietor of the old hotel, where he remained till 1838, in which year the building was destroyed by fire. He then erected a brick hotel, known as the Northern Exchange, which remains and is now known as the Wolcott House. He took up farming, then returned to mercantile business, and died aged seventy years. He was justice of the peace a number of years, a public-spirited citizen, and built the first sidewalks of Wolcott village at his own expense, and planted many trees to adorn the place. Lawson Porter was a soldier in Company A, Ninth Heavy Artillery, and served from 1862 to 1865, when he was discharged with his regiment.

F. M. Pasco, M.D., was born in 1839. He was a graduate of the university at Burlington, Vermont, and commenced practice in Sterling, Cayuga county. He located at Red Creek in 1866. He is a present resident of Red Creek, in the house on Church street, built and owned by Amos Snyder in 1836. To Jacob Butterfield is ascribed the honor of being the first shoemaker and tanner in the town. His tannery was a frame, and by the two trades a living was made and comfort taken.

The first regular bakery in Wolcott was started by Martin Spohr in April, 1873. A primitive affair, which continued but about six months, had been attempted about 1853 by Mr. Copeland. On the farm of Mr. Waldorf is an apple-orchard of two acres extent, from which he has realized one thousand dollars in a single year. Its product, averaged one year with another, is over two hundred barrels of fruit.

THE ORIGINAL ORGANIZATION OF WOLCOTT.

The old town of Wolcott, embracing the present towns of Wolcott, Huron, Rose, and Butler, was taken from the north end of Junius and organized as a separate town in April, 1810. The first town meeting was held at Melvin's mills April 3, 1810, when the following parties were chosen to fill the usual town offices: Osgood Church, supervisor; Adonijah Church, town clerk; Obadiah Adams, Osgood Church, and John N. Murray, assessors,—the latter was also collector; Ezra Knapp and Jesse Mathews, overseers of the poor; Jacob Shook, Perez Bordwell, and Noah Starr, commissioners of highways; Levi Wheeler and John Grandy, town-viewers; and Glazier Wheeler, William P. Newell, James Alexander, and Roger Sheldon, overseers of highways. The following resolution was also passed: "That hogs be free commoners." Two years later this resolution was annulled so far as to require swine to be "yoked," and it was made the duty of the fence-viewers to regulate the size of the yokes. The custom or the necessity, or perhaps both, caused a resolution to be passed bestowing a bounty of ten dollars for the head of every wolf killed within town limits. This act was repealed in 1812. On June 11, 1814, a special town meeting was held to consider the propriety of uniting with the towns of Sterling, Hannibal, Cato, Lysander, and Galen to form a new county, to be known as Peru, but delegates were appointed and instructed to vote against the measure. In 1815 the project was again revived, but proved of no avail. Among the early attorneys brought into notice was William Wells, Esq., who died in 1827. In 1823 the town was divided by an act of the legislature. A committee was appointed to run the boundary lines. Among these were Norman Sheldon, Elisha Plank, Amos Snyder, and Thomas Armstrong. It was not without considerable difficulty that a satisfactory adjustment of the proposed division was reached. The towns of Huron and Butler both wished to include the village, and the inhabitants of the eastern portion of Wolcott were willing to accommodate either town, so that Red Creek might be the only business centre of Wolcott. Butler finally agreed to take the present territory six miles square,—Rose to have five by seven miles area, and the remainder to be divided between Huron and Wolcott, as at present. David Arne was the first supervisor after the division of the town. Before this, town meetings were held alternately at Wolcott and at Stewart's Corners. Obadiah Adams was for many years one of the leading spirits of this vicinity. Educated as a merchant, he gave all his energies to business after locating in Wolcott. He built the first frame barn in the town of Huron, and was the first merchant, having kept a few necessary articles for sale in a log house near the furnace. He built and kept the first tavern in the town of Wolcott, and was also the builder and operator of the first distillery in the town. Soon after, Adams bought the mills and added to the mill an extensive kiln-dry, and commenced on a very extensive scale for a new country the manufacture of corn-meal for shipment. He at one time had nearly a thousand hogsheads piled along Main street, to be used in shipping the meal, and Wolcott received from that circumstance the high-sounding and significant appellation of "Puncheon-

HIRAM CHURCH.

OSGOOD CHURCH, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 1780. He remained there until 1808, when he removed to this locality, where the remainder of his life was passed. He married Nancy King, also of Berkshire county, Massachusetts. Mr. Church was the first supervisor of the town of Wolcott in 1810, and officiated in that capacity a number of years. He was sub-agent for the sale of the lands of the Pultney estate, and continued in this capacity until 1814, and sold many of the finest farms in this vicinity for the insignificant sum of three dollars and fifty cents per acre. He died in 1815.

HIRAM CHURCH, son of Osgood Church, was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in April, 1806. He came into this town with his parents in 1808. Like many of the leading men of this age, he only received the advantages afforded by the common schools; but these were improved, and he acquired an education that well fitted him for his subsequent successful business career.



HIRAM CHURCH.

September 23, 1838, he united in marriage with Margaret Kuezeau, a native of Westchester county, New York. Their family were as follows:

Phoebe Ann, born August 7, 1839. January 18, 1860, united in marriage with Robert Forbes, and died in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, March 11, 1862.

Mary M., born July 19, 1841. December 25, 1858, she married B. S. Booth. They reside in the village of Wolcott, where Mr. Booth is successfully conducting the mercantile business.

Wm. O., born February 22, 1847. December 31, 1867, he united in marriage with Sara, a daughter of Prof. Bragdon, of Lima, New York. He is a merchant in Wolcott village.

The subject of this sketch is one of the most honored pioneers of the town, and resides within one-half mile of the spot where he first settled nearly seventy years ago. He is very conversant with the history of the county, and has resided in the town of Wolcott a longer period than any person now living.



RES. OF HIRAM CHURCH, WOLCOTT, N.Y.

REV. IRA H. HOGAN.

PERHAPS but few men have devoted so active a life to the cause of Christianity, and in the service of humanity in general, as the subject of this sketch, Ira H. Hogan. He was the son of Ashley and Rhoda Hogan, and born in the town of Mentz, Cayuga county, September 22, 1808. His childhood was passed on the farm, assisting his father in its cultivation, and picking up what knowledge and education he could in the winter schools of that period; yet his opportunities were unusually limited. In 1822 he removed to Conquest, and in 1827 to Wayne County, where he settled in what is now the town of Savannah. Here he carried on farming on an extensive scale, which continued until his removal to Wolcott, his present residence. On January 7, 1831, he was converted while at work, embraced the Christian religion, and became a zealous worker. In 1835 he commenced his first circuit as a preacher, which he began traveling. It extended over a wide extent of country, sparsely settled, and including a distance of three hundred and fifty-eight miles. After the circuit was divided into the Syracuse and Wayne circuits, Mr. Hogan took the latter, which he traveled about two years, when he was again assigned back to the Syracuse circuit. In those days the church was very poor, and could only pay an average yearly salary of about thirty-four dollars, which fell much below the amount Mr. Hogan gave away himself. In 1849 he was elected president of the conference, and after traveling three years was assigned to Wayne, and three years later to Cherry and South Valley, where he traveled two years. He was then re-elected president, in which capacity he served for ten years, excepting an interval of two years. Mr. Hogan was one of the four signers to the memorial drawn up and presented to the general conference at Lynchburg in 1856, which subsequently met at Cincinnati, and suspended all fellowship with the slaveholders at the south until the evil of slavery was removed. In the autumn of 1859 he changed to the Methodist. He was two years conference evangelist, and has been chosen a delegate to the convention to meet in May, 1877, to perfect a union of the church, north and south. Mr. Hogan has always been an inveterate enemy to wrong and injustice in every form, never compromising



IRA H. HOGAN

his honest convictions for temporary advantage, and an earnest and zealous supporter of the church in which he has so long labored. He acquired nearly all his education after arriving at the age of twenty-one, solely through his own efforts, though he went to school but one term and taught one. His natural thirst for knowledge, zeal in his religion, and love of humanity have led him to constant effort, the fruits of which are felt and appreciated by the people and large circle of friends in which he has moved and worked. Mr. Hogan was married March 20, 1833, to Miss Polly Monroe, a very estimable lady, who became an able and efficient aid in his great life-work, both by encouragement and excellent judgment. She was the daughter of Mr. Younglove Monroe, of Sennet, Cayuga county, where she was born June 12, 1816. She was highly esteemed for her Christian excellence and benevolence. To her untiring industry, and her judicious management of her husband's business affairs, which so often in her early married life depended solely on her judgment in his frequent absence, is due in a great degree his pecuniary success. His absence on his circuit would very often extend to ten and twelve weeks. At such times the management of his large farm, with a number of employees, and in a new country, with all the details of the business, fell upon her, and were always mastered with success, besides the always onerous duties of the family and household. As a result, Mr. Hogan has now an abundance of this world's goods, possessing an estate of nearly five hundred acres of land, more than one hundred of which is in Cayuga county. The great rule of his life has been never to neglect the needs of charity, or the cause and interests of his church, or to evade any duty devolving on him by virtue of his position. Four children have been born to them, all of whom are now living, married, and settled in life, namely: Lovina M., wife of Chester Allen,odus; Polly C., wife of Levi B. Morris, Wolcott; Julia, wife of Ira Drury, Wolcott; and Josephine, wife of Reverend Thomas B. Dodd, pastor of the Methodist church of Wolcott village. For the past twenty years Mr. Hogan has been a resident of the village of Wolcott, where he is highly esteemed as a valuable and prominent citizen, a sincere Christian, and a friend of humanity.



RES. OF IRA H. HOGAN, WOLCOTT, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.

ville." Wolcott was at that time the general market for this whole region of country. "Sloop landing," on Big Sodus bay, was the port of Wolcott. Farmers brought their grain and pork from as far as Phelps, Ontario county, for sale, to be shipped from the bay. A blast-furnace was also built by Mr. Adams just above Moore's mills in the village. Mr. Adams finally became involved and bankruptcy followed. He subsequently removed to Rochester, became intemperate, and died a poor man.

An attempt to introduce negro slavery into western New York was made in the town of Wolcott at a very early day. As early as the year 1800 Thomas Helmes came from Maryland with about seventy slaves, and located at Port Glasgow, on Big Sodus bay. This instance presented the most objectionable features of the institution. Helmes was a brutal fellow, and his slaves were most cruelly treated. Wolcott's soil has known the labor won by the lash. Nearly one hundred acres around the bay were chopped and cleared by slave-labor. Upon Helmes' death the project of continuing slavery in the settlement was abandoned. It could not thrive, it was out of its element, and finally legal enactment made the State free.

INITIAL EFFORTS AT RED CREEK.

The first school-house here was a frame building, about twenty feet square, and situated on Canada street, in the eastern part of the village. Among the first teachers was Abigail Bunce, who taught school many years, and was married when over fifty years of age. Peter and George Quereau were scholars. The latter became quite prominent as a teacher and as a minister of the gospel. Lydia, daughter of Thomas Snyder and wife of Peter Decker, and George, James, and Ezekiel Snyder, are also surviving pupils.

The first store was kept by Stephen P. and Chester Keyes, who also ran a store at Wolcott, in about 1828 or 1829. The size of the Red Creek store was about twenty feet by thirty. In 1832, Lyon & Hawley started a store. Hawley was a money-maker, and did not fail of success. He afterwards moved to Westbury, and now resides in Baldwinsville, upwards of eighty years of age.

The first blacksmith at Red Creek was Isaac Easton, and after him were Bunce and Gage. The first brick buildings were an academy and the store built in 1854 by Underhill & Lyon. The first tavern was kept by Noah Snyder in about 1828 or 1829. It was on a small scale, and was subsequently kept by a Mr. Hunt till it was burnt. It had been twice destroyed and rebuilt. A fine two-story frame building has recently been completed by Mr. Wood, with Mr. J. F. Mosher proprietor. The first physician in the place was Dr. Wait, and later a Dr. Crouch, of the Thompsonian order. This new departure from old precedents led to many verbal contests with physicians of the old schools.

It is claimed that the first white child native to Wolcott was Isaac Hopper, and the first grave in the old town of Wolcott was that of Sarah Mills. She died on December 25, 1809, and was buried on the farm of C. J. Viele, where her dust lies as peacefully as in costly urn or marble sarcophagus.

RED CREEK.

Red Creek is a thriving village, situated in the eastern part of the town. Wolcott takes its name from Oliver Wolcott, once governor of Connecticut. Red Creek was in an early day called Jacksonville, in honor of General Jackson, president of the United States. In the year 1832 the name was changed, together with the post-office, to that of Red Creek. There is a large creek that takes a winding course through the village, and runs near an iron-ore bed, about three miles to the northwest, and discharges itself into Red Creek bay and thence into Lake Ontario. In places the water is of a somewhat reddish cast, and hence the name of Red creek, and the village assumed the same name.

The first settler in Red Creek was a man by the name of Bemen, who came here in the year 1809, and built a small hut on the banks of Red creek, as it now runs, about forty rods east of the Presbyterian church. His business was principally hunting and fishing, for at that time the forest was alive with game, such as deer, bears, wolves, wild-cats, and occasionally a panther, as well as the smaller varieties; and the creeks and bays abounded with almost every variety of fish, such as brook-trout, salmon, etc. The writer of this well remembers, when a boy of thirteen, he has stood upon the bank of the creek, near this village, and pulled out of one place, where the water runs a little swift, forming a deep hole just below, nine of the speckled fellows, weighing over one pound apiece, in less than one hour's time.

Mr. Bemen remained here some two or three years, without making much improvements, and went away. The next settler was one Mr. Babbitt, who settled some seventy or eighty rods north of where Mr. George Lockwood now resides, near an old orchard, which still remains. This orchard he planted, and made some improvements, by clearing a little piece of ground. How long he remained is not known, but not very long.

The next settler was one Noadiah Childs, who came here in the year 1811, settled, and built a log house on the site where John Warner now resides. Near the northeastern part of this village he made improvements, and remained some time.

After him came Mr. Jacob Snyder, with his large family of ten children, as follows, viz.: John, Peter, Thomas, Amos, Noah, Betsey, Polly, Catharine, Nancy, and Jacob, Jr. All the names are given in order, commencing with the oldest. Improvements now began in earnest. The children were young and strong, and were formidable with their axes. Jacob Snyder first built a log house, on or near the spot where George Barber's house now stands. In a short time he built a frame house, on the site of the present fine residence of W. O. Wood, Esq. The original frame of this house still remains. This was the first frame house built in Red Creek. In about three years Jacob Snyder built a grist-mill and saw-mill, which were the first in the village, and they were of great benefit, and were hailed with joy by the first settlers all around this then vast wilderness. Jacob Snyder was one of the early local preachers of the Methodist denomination, and he would preach on the Sabbath in some of the neighbors' dwellings, and sometimes in his own. Sometimes he would exhort on evenings during the week. These meetings were attended by both old and young, and they came from far and near; those living several miles would come over the almost impassable roads through the forest with ox-teams, which was the only mode of conveyance in those early times.

A little anecdote is related of Jacob Snyder in those days. He had built a dam across Red creek, for driving his mills, about or near the site of the present dam. There was no dam below him, or any obstruction in the creek between his dam and the lake, about seven miles distant, so that in the spring of the year salmon of the largest kind would run up from the lake, until stopped by his dam. One fine bright Sabbath morning the old gentleman had been walking down to his mills and across the dam; and, while crossing, his keen eye happened for some reason to glance over the dam to the creek below, and there he saw the shining backs of a fine shoal of large salmon, apparently having just arrived. He turned and went to his house with a quick, light step, it being near the time for him to fulfill his appointment to preach on that day. He commenced preparations to depart, but all at once turned to his boys, then young men, and remarked, "Boys, I have just seen a fine large shoal of salmon down by the mill, but it is Sunday, and you must not take them on Sunday." But the boys considered that the old gentleman had made a slight mistake in putting in the word not; and, after he had departed for the house of worship, down they went to the mill, and there was a dreadful slaughter of salmon, and a nice one was baked and on the table for dinner, of which their father partook largely, without asking any questions.

The next settler was Isaac Easton, with a family of eleven children, as follows, viz.: William, John, Betsey, Jane, Mahlon, Chillion, David, Abram, Walter, Abigail, and Maria, who settled and built a house where Jeremiah Syren, now deceased, afterwards lived. Mr. Easton came here in 1816. About the same year one Isaac Hoppin and one Philip Bien settled a little east of the village. One Abraham Teachout also about this time. Mr. Snyder built a frame house, the one on Canada street, where Mr. Arthur Bowen now resides. James L. Brinkerhoff, about the year 1818, settled in the north part of the village, where Walter H. Smith now lives.

Settlers now began to come quite fast, and the present village was started. The first church or meeting-house was built by the Methodists, in about 1836, of wood, on Church street. In 1839 the Presbyterian church was built,* and a few years later the Baptist church was put up. In the year 1837 the wooden building of the academy was built by subscription, and a school opened. The first teacher was Norman F. Wright, who remained two years; the next principal was John W. Armstrong; the third was Mr. Hendrickson; the fourth was Eli Brun, and so on. In the year 1849 a large brick building was added to the academy, which in a few years was burnt down, but was replaced by another and better one. The academy flourished, and had a wide reputation. The first store of any account was built by one Keyes, where now stands Mr. A. Quincey's store.

The village grew and was prosperous until the spring of 1874, when a disastrous fire consumed almost the entire business part of the village, leaving but one store and no hotel. This was a sad blow to the then thriving town; but it has nearly if not quite regained its original size and much better buildings. It now contains a brick block of fine stores, besides two others, dry-goods-stores, and two grocery-stores. It has three churches,—Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian. The academy is also now very flourishing. Two flouring-mills; a large tannery, owned and run by M. & W. G. Wood; a large, new hotel and a smaller one. Three physicians, Drs. Plumb, Pasco, and Horton. One lawyer, J. B.

*The Presbyterian church having their meeting-house here was organized fifty years ago, at a school-house two miles north of this village, Dist. No. 3. (Wolcott and Sterling.)

Decker. Four clergymen, Rev. Mr. Gillett, Presbyterian; Rev. Mr. Brown, Methodist; Rev. Mr. Collins, Baptist; and Father King, Catholic. There is also a large Masonic organization here, who hold their regular weekly meetings. Within the year past a fine new Catholic church has been erected near the railroad depot.

The village was incorporated in the year 1852, under the general act of the legislature of this State, and the corporate limits are one mile square, and we generally have good sidewalks and cross-walks, and the village is also a separate road district. The officers of the village are five trustees, three assessors, clerk, treasurer, street commissioner, collector, police justice, and police constable.

During the past three years, since the Lake Shore Railroad has been through the place, there has been an excellent market here. Everything the farmer produces he can sell readily here for the highest price; and farmers bring their grain and apples and produce from a distance of ten to fifteen miles around; and there seems nothing now in the way to prevent this village from growing and doing a very thriving and prosperous business. Population now from seven to eight hundred.

Red Creek Lodge, No. 560, F. and A. M.—This lodge was instituted in 1856, with the following charter-members: Rev. S. P. Crosier, W. M.; James H. Coope, S. W.; G. H. Preston, J. W.; E. H. Brown, Treas.; Philip Turner, Sec.; I. F. Mosher, S. D.; and Jerome Barr, J. D. The organization was prospered, and until the spring of 1874 enjoyed a flourishing and healthful existence. At that date a serious fire broke out, and in its extent involved the books and property of the fraternity, which were lost. A new charter was granted them in April of the same year, and meetings were held in a room in the woolen-factory during that summer. As the place was rebuilt, a lodge-room was prepared in the new block on Water street, where they meet regularly on the first and third Fridays of each month. The following is a list of present officers: D. D. Becker, W. M.; S. H. Plumb, S. W.; G. M. Coplin, J. W.; Joseph Thomas, Sec.; M. O. Wood, Treas.; W. Younglove, S. D.; and Millard Scofield, J. D. The present membership is eighty-six.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, WOLCOTT.

"To all unto whom these presents come, greeting. Know ye that, reposing full trust and confidence in the fidelity and patriotism of comrades Anson S. Wood, George B. Curtis, Robert E. Cole, Stephen E. Bullock, Thomas W. Johnson, J. Madison Hensler, John W. Cole, J. H. Hyde, H. F. Blackmore, W. H. Thomas, Daniel Conger, Albert A. Carrier, Eben W. Newberry, Lawson Porter, T. C. Claven, C. M. Clapp, John Philip, Frank Hague, William A. Coventry, John Miller, and Elijah Angus, I do hereby, in conformity with the rules and regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic, and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, constitute them and their associates and successors a post of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be known as *William Dutton Post, No. 55*, Department of New York; and I authorize and empower them to perform all acts necessary to conduct said organization, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic. Dated at the headquarters of the department of New York, of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Albany, on the 16th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of our independence the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM K. TERRELL, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

JNO. PALMER, *Department Commander."*

The first meeting held was an informal one in Good Templars' Hall, in the evening, August 5, 1875, at which Post-Commander Page, of Post G. W. Crocker, No. 41, city of Auburn, presided.

The charter-members above named were declared eligible, and upon motion of the Adjutant-General the following officers were balloted for and duly elected, viz.:

George B. Curtis, Post-Commander; James H. Hyde, Senior Vice-Commander; Stephen E. Bullock, Junior Vice-Commander; J. Madison Henslee, Adjutant; Anson S. Wood, Quartermaster; Daniel Conger, Chaplain; Eben W. Newberry, Surgeon; Thomas W. Johnson, Officer of the Day; J. Wesley Cole, Officer of the Guard; Robert E. Cole, Quartermaster Sergeant; H. F. Blackmore, Sergeant-Major, constituting the first enrollment.

Present officers as follows, viz.: Geo. B. Curtis, Commander; James H. Hyde, Senior Vice-Commander; John L. Phillips, Junior Vice-Commander; Eben W. Newberry, Adjutant; Thos. W. Johnson, Quartermaster; Stephen E. Bullock, Chaplain; Alfred P. Craft, Surgeon; H. F. Blackmore, Officer of the Day; G. D. Grum, Officer of the Guard; A. A. Carrier, Sergeant-Major.

Present enrollment, Elijah Angus, Thomas Armstrong, S. E. Bancroft, Frank Bates, H. F. Blackmore, Storrs E. Booth, S. E. Bullock, A. A. Carrier, E. L. Calkins, M. Chapin, P. S. Cherry, C. M. Clapp, D. Conger, J. Wesley Cole, S. G. Cooke, A. P. Colvin, J. G. Cooke, W. A. Coventry, Michael Crosby, A. P. Crafts, Geo. B. Curtis, Robert E. Cole, T. J. Chaddock, B. F. Drury, Wm.

Freck, Lewis Freck, A. H. Fitch, Geo. H. Fitch, Cyrus E. Fitch, Ira Foster, Owen Foster, C. A. Groat, G. D. Green, Willis Grant, Burkhardt Hurter, J. M. Henslee, Charles R. Hirst, Malcolm Huntley, David Hendrick, J. H. Hyde, Frank Hague, G. W. Johnson, George Johnson, A. O. Knapp, E. B. Kellogg, Charles D. Lent, Ambrose Leonard, G. W. Loveless, D. H. Mann, Geo. W. McBride, John Miller, Calvin B. Moore, Samuel Morrell, Edgar J. Merrill, Edwin McCumber, E. W. Newberry, Charles G. Oakes, Lawson Porter, John Phillip, J. L. Phillips, Eron J. Peck, G. W. Pierce, A. L. Richardson, E. A. Rossen, Wm. C. Rose, Albert Snyder, I. R. Seely, Hiram Silliman, Wm. H. Snyder, R. S. Tracey, Philip Thomas, W. H. Thomas, C. B. Tracey, Chas. Ulric, Frank J. Upson, M. Van Auker, Stephen Vanderpool, Stephen Wait, Jas. V. D. Westfall, A. Williams, Anson S. Wood.

Meetings are held every week, on Wednesday evening, in Grand Army Hall, which is rented for a term of years.

THE PRESS.

The first paper published in Wolcott was by John McIntyre, in 1851. The paper was known as the *Wayne Banner*, and was discontinued after a brief career. A paper was subsequently started by Joseph A. Payne. In 1874, during the month of April, the *Wolcott Standard* began to be published by Charles D. Smith, but it was soon discontinued. In October, 1874, W. H. Thomas commenced the publication of *The Lake Shore News*, which still continues under the same management.

ACADEMIES OF WOLCOTT.

The academy of Red Creek was organized under a special charter, in 1839, with nine trustees, among whom were Amos Snyder, William O. Wood, Francis Nichols, and Abel Lyon. Of these none, save Mr. Wood, are living. The first principal was a Mr. Wright. The number of students for several years averaged over one hundred. In about 1854 a brick structure was erected as an addition. The work was done by Messrs. Howell & Broomfield. It was three-storied, and in size fifty by seventy feet. It was erected upon funds raised by subscription. William C. Mason, a Methodist minister, superintended the work, in which he was deeply interested. His subscription was five hundred dollars,—a large amount to come from that direction. This building, having stood about four years, was destroyed by fire, and was rebuilt in about 1859 or 1860 by Jonathan Jones. It is now controlled by J. Byron Smith, who is using every honest endeavor to build up the school, which in late years had lost its prestige through bad management. The old charter building is yet standing, and is connected with the latest brick structure.

The academy at Wolcott, built in about 1856, represented an individual and honorable effort at building up at home an institution where the child could reap the advantages of higher culture and yet remain a member of the home circle. One-half the cost of the building was borne by Hon. Isaac Leavenworth; the remainder was raised by subscription. The institution is located on New Hartford street, upon an eminence, and in the construction of the structure there was an adaptation to its proposed use. It contains two stories and a basement, and has five rooms. The upper room has an area the whole size of the building, and was for many years the only hall in Wolcott. Large and commodious, it was both an educational and public convenience. The first principal was M. J. Slee. The president of the first board of trustees was Dr. James M. Wilson. E. N. Plank was his successor. In about 1864 or 1865, through the efforts of this gentleman, assisted by others, the academy was changed into a union school, with E. N. Plank as president and Chester Dutton as secretary of the board, comprising nine trustees. The first principal in the union school was Mr. Teller. The present principal is W. R. Vosburg, assisted by four teachers. The general attendance at the school is about three hundred. The present officers of the board are: E. N. Plank, president; W. H. Thacker, secretary; and William W. Paddock, treasurer.

METHODIST CHURCH AT RED CREEK.

Jacob Snyder, from Pennsylvania, formed the first circuit—known as the *Sodus circuit*—for Methodist societies through this section of country. Truman Gillett was the first Methodist preacher located on this circuit, and Gideon Draper the first presiding elder. The first house for worship on the old circuit was built in 1833, as the result of subscriptions. The first quarterly meeting was held on October 9, 1813, in the barn of Daniel Roe.

The following is derived from the records: "Red Creek, formerly the eastern part of Rose circuit, was constituted by the appointment of the Rev. Royal Houghton, of the Black river annual conference, preacher in charge, at their session held in Syracuse, commencing the 19th day of July, 1843. The society of the station

William W. Phillips,

son of Nathaniel Phillips and Mary Bainbridge, was born in New Jersey August 15, 1827. He removed from his native county early in life to the county of Seneca, New York, where he remained, until 1849, when he located in this town. February 3, 1852, he married Hannah E. Van Fleet, by whom he had four children, viz.: Fayette B., born February 25, 1853; married September 2, 1874, Miss Clara M. Hyde, a native of Cayuga county, New York, born September 17, 1853; they reside

*WM. W. PHILLIPS.**MRS. WM. W. PHILLIPS.*

on the old homestead. Mary E., born August 29, 1854, married Moses B. Turner, July 3, 1872; their family consists of two children, Luella M. and Rubie L. John M. was born September 25, 1860, and William E., January 7, 1862.

Mr. Phillips was ever foremost in all matters concerning the public good, and was from time to time chosen to various offices within the gift of his townsmen. Politically, he was Democratic. He was a consistent Christian, and an elder in the Reformed Church at Fair Haven.

*RES. OF WM. W. PHILLIPS, WOLCOTT, WAYNE CO., N. Y.*

Garrett Van Fleet,

son of John M. and Elizabeth Van Fleet, was born in Cayuga county, September 8, 1816. At the age of twenty-four years he located in this town, where he has since resided. The rudiments of his education were obtained in the district schools of his native county. He completed his educational training at the Cayuga Seminary, and began active life with a liberal knowledge, which, coupled with integrity of character and indomitable will, has placed him among the substantial and leading men of his county. He has occupied various official positions, and has ever discharged his duties with an eye single to the public welfare. January 2, 1849, he married Harriet, daughter of Colonel A. P. Humphrey, born February 14, 1816. Mrs. Van Fleet was a resident of Skaneateles, Onondaga county, New York, prior to her marriage. The following is a genealogy of the Humphrey family:

William Humphrey, the second son of Samuel H., 3d, married Hephzibah Merrill in 1762.

Colonel Arnold P. Humphrey, son of William and Hephzibah, was born in the town of New Hartford, Connecticut, July 21, 1770.

Rosanna Mills, his second wife, was born in the town of Canton, Connecticut, September 17, 1780.

Ephraim Mills, father of Rosanna, married Rosanna Foote, daughter of John Foote, of the town of Canton, Connecticut.

Colonel A. P. Humphrey, father of Mrs. Van Fleet, married Rosanna Mills, November 28, 1811.

Colonel Humphrey was a gallant soldier in the war of 1812, and justly merited his distinction of rank.



GARRETT VAN FLEET.



MRS. GARRETT VAN FLEET.

THE VAN FLEET GENEALOGY.

Garrett Van Fleet and Judith, his wife, came from Holland.

William Van Fleet, son of Garrett, born August 16, 1730 O. S. Audria Wyckoff, his wife, born July 9, 1734 O. S.

William and Audria married A.D. 1754. William was a soldier in the Revolution.

Garrett Van Fleet, son of William and Audria, born in the county of Hunterdon, New Jersey, A.D. January 18, 1756, died aged ninety-five. Garrett was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Lydia March, his wife, born in the town of Amwell, county of Hunterdon, New Jersey, A.D. November 24, 1757, died in the town of Owasco, Cayuga county, A.D. 1842, aged eighty-five.

Garrett and Lydia married A.D. June 1, 1777; they had six children, of whom

John March Van Fleet, the youngest, was born A.D. October 26, 1793, in New Jersey.

John M. Van Fleet married Elizabeth Bodine (by some written *Bodine*), daughter of Cornelius Bodine, who, with his mother, whose maiden name was Lemna Cosine, and his brothers, Abram Bodine, John Bodine, and Peter Bodine, came to Cayuga county, New York, from the county of Adams, near Gettysburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, about A.D. 1796 or 1797.

Cornelius Bodine, born February 11, 1770, died November 30, 1821.

Cornelius Bodine married Hannah Van Tyne, March 28, 1790.

Elizabeth Bodine, born July 17, 1793, died May 25, 1871.

John M. Van Fleet and Elizabeth were married October 25, 1816.



RESIDENCE OF GARRETT VAN FLEET, WOLCOTT, WAYNE CO., N.Y.

GEO. I. VAN FLEET

was born in Owaseo, Cayuga county, New York, and came to this town with his father's family when twenty-one years of age. He entered upon the duties of pioneer life with a determination to command success, and his broad acres and fine residence—a view of which



GEORGE I. VAN FLEET.

may be seen on this page—clearly indicate that his laborious and active career has not been spent in vain, and that he is in the enjoyment of all the felicity of a happy home. In 1849 he united in marriage with Betsey Ann Wright, a native of Cato, Cayuga county, New York. They have an only daughter, Sarah Cor-



MR. AND MRS. H. G. TAYLOR.

nelia, born June 3, 1855. In December, 1870, she united in marriage with Henry G. Taylor, and resides in this town.

Thos. Wright, father of Mrs. Van Fleet, was born in Oneida county, New York, in April, 1803. He resides in this town, and although past the Scriptural age of



MRS. GEO. I. VAN FLEET.

three score and ten, is still possessed of much of his youthful vigor. Sally Mills, mother of Mr. Van Fleet, is a native of Albany county, New York. (Elsewhere in this work may be found a genealogy of the Van Fleet family.)



RES. OF GEORGE I. VAN FLEET.
WOLCOTT, WAYNE COUNTY, N.Y.



JOHN McARTHUR.



MRS. JOHN McARTHUR.



RES. OF JOHN McARTHUR, WOLCOTT, WAYNE CO., N. Y.

was organized at a meeting of official members held at the church at Red Creek on Saturday, August 12, 1843, and is as follows, viz.: Royal Houghton, preacher in charge; Abiram Skeel and Abel Lyon, local preachers; Aurelius Dykeman, exhorter; Amos Snyder, Harvey Douglass, William G. Brown, John W. Miller, and Anthony Prior, stewards; William G. Brown, recording secretary."

Eleven classes were formed, with a membership in full connection of ninety-eight. The respective class-leaders were Amos Snyder, Benjamin Jenkins, John Quereau, James Cosgrove, Harvey Douglass, Henry Madan, John Ford, John McArthur, William G. Brown, Silas Nichols, and Jesse Velie. The pastors succeeding Rev. Houghton were John W. Coope, P. S. Bennett, M. H. Gaylord, D. W. Roney, E. Wheeler, H. Kinsley, John Slee, R. N. Barber, Isaac Turney, B. Alden, George C. Wood, S. B. Crosier, R. Redhead, and C. N. Damen, who is the last named in the church book, brought up to 1870. The Rev. Brown is the present pastor.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WOLCOTT.

The first class was formed at Wolcott in 1832, and consisted of five members, viz.: Lanson Millington, leader; Lovina Millington, Nathan Pierce, Jerusha Pierce, and Mrs. Southwick, members. Father Bibbins was the first preacher to visit Wolcott when it formed a part of a six weeks' circuit. In 1838, a church was built, and Wolcott became a charge. The new church edifice was erected in 1872, and dedicated in 1873. It is a fine brick structure, located on the east side of Furnace street, near the business portion of the village, and is valued at twenty-five thousand dollars. It is said to be the finest church on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railway, between Oswego and Rochester. It has a seating capacity of eight hundred. Average attendance, three hundred. Membership, two hundred and thirty. Salary of minister, one thousand dollars. There is a fine Sunday-school in operation. It has sixteen teachers, and nearly two hundred scholars. Its library has three hundred volumes. The pastors since organization in 1836 are as follows: R. Everdale, A. H. Tilton, J. H. Lamb, E. E. Bragden, M. Lyon, A. Chapin, C. H. Austin, T. W. Thurston, L. D. White, H. Woodruff, L. Whitcomb, I. Turney, L. L. Adkins, G. H. Salisbury, R. Redhead, H. M. Church, W. S. Titus, O. A. Houghton, L. Eastwood, and B. W. Hamilton, present pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH OF WOLCOTT.

It was organized in 1855 by Ira H. Hogan, he being the first pastor, Alanson Millington the first class-leader, and Henry S. Cornwall the first steward. There were but seven members: A. Millington, H. S. Cornwall and wife, Henry S. Nichols, John Cook and his wife Aurelia, and Walter Paddock. The first church building, in size thirty feet by fifty, was erected in 1863, at a cost of three thousand three hundred dollars, exclusive of furniture. Services had been first held in a stone church in the village, which had been erected by a society of Universalists who had disbanded. Consecration services in the new church were conducted by the Rev. James Smith. The following-named have served as ministers: Ira H. Hogan, Michael Prindle, Charles Smith, N. R. Swift, Ezra Withey, James H. Richards, James Smith, A. R. Seaman, and T. B. Dodd, present minister. The present membership is forty-two. The attendance is one hundred and fifty. A Sabbath-school was formed in 1860, by Rev. Mr. Prindle, with Mr. Millington as superintendent. Ira H. Hogan is the present superintendent, and Andrew Stinnard librarian. Of teachers and pupils there are thirty-two. General prosperity attended the church for a number of years, when a number of prominent members died, and interest declined until about 1872, when it again began to revive and continues to show healthful progress.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WOLCOTT

was constituted and regularly organized on July 18, 1813, by Rev. Charles Mosier, pastor of the congregation of Romulus, and Rev. Henry Axtell, pastor of the congregation of Geneva. The church consisted of twenty-three members (twenty by letter and three by experience). Ezra Knapp, Erastus Wilder, Noah Seymour, and Josiah Upson were elected and ordained to the office of ruling elder. The church resolved to place themselves under the care of the presbytery of Geneva. The "First Presbyterian society of Wolcott" was organized "at the school-house near to Mr. Obadiah Adams." On the 7th day of September, 1813, six persons were chosen as trustees: Lambert Woodruff, Josiah Upson, Jarvis Mudge, Noah Seymour, Jonathan Melvin, and John Wade. Adonijah Church was chosen the first society clerk. The record of the society was taken January 18, 1814, by Jesse Southwick, "one of the judges of the court of common pleas in and for the county of Seneca." Rev. Daniel S. Butterick was the first minister to the church and society. He was engaged for a period of four years, at a salary of two hundred dollars per year. The amount was to be raised by voluntary subscription, if possible, but fifty-one persons placed their signatures to an article, agreeing that a tax be

levied in case of a deficiency of means, thereby to make good the amount. But one of the signers of this article remains, and he is Zenus Wheeler, now ninety years of age and upwards. He is a resident of Phelps, New York. Meetings were held alternately in the school-house near O. Adams, and in the one at Cobble hill, a little north of the Huron burying-ground, for a period of twelve years. Then an attempt was made to build a church by subscription. This proved a futile effort, and on account of some controversy there were two churches erected, one the present church edifice in Huron, and the old one by this society on the spot now occupied by the residence of Dr. Draper. This church was raised and inclosed in the summer of 1826, and remained unfinished inside until 1832. The first trustees were Alanson Melvin, John Woodruff, Abijah Moore, Andrew Chapin, Elisha Plank, and Merritt Candee. Mr. Chapin soon afterwards died, and George Olmstead was elected to fill his place. He is the only surviving member. The parties named above were the building committee for the old meeting-house. The society began with twelve members, of whom Elder William Plank is the oldest survivor. The new church edifice was built in 1852, the Rev. Thomas Wright being pastor at the time. The whole number of members connected with the church since its organization in 1827 is four hundred and eighty-six. The present membership is one hundred and ninety. The moving spirit in the building of the present church edifice was the late Isaac Leavenworth, who purchased the lot upon which it stands, and at his own expense fitted up the lecture-room and built the sheds. He offered to give his improvements to the society, upon condition of a unanimous vote to build a new house of worship on this lot. The offer was accepted and the conditions complied with in 1851. The house was completed in 1852, and duly dedicated by Rev. William Hogarth of Geneva.

The following were of the pastors of this society: Daniel S. Butterick, Wm. Clark, Daniel Merrill (first pastor in the present society), Thomas Wright, who served sixteen years, Daniel C. Hopkins, P. S. Burnham, Darwin Chichester, A. Blakesley, and Rev. W. L. Page, who began his labors on January 1, 1864, and yet remains with the people.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WOLCOTT,

at Red Creek. This church was constituted and regularly organized on May 13, 1818, by the Rev. William Clark, with the following members: George B. and Luke T. Brinkerhoff, Wm. Wood, Ebenezer Nale, Saml. Van Fleet, Martin and Saffarine Couteright, and John Turner. The women, there were Jane and Netty Brinkerhoff, Catharine Wood, Hannah Couteright, and Richard Van Fleet. The first officers chosen were G. B. Brinkerhoff, Luke T. Brinkerhoff, and Wm. Wood as elders, and Ebenezer Nale as deacon. The first session was at the house of G. B. Brinkerhoff, on September 12, 1818, at which place and time Daniel B. Wheeler made a request to become a member, and was received and baptized. Thirteen persons were also received by letter. The first church edifice at Red Creek must have been erected in 1838 or 1839, as the records show that the first meeting held in the new Presbyterian church was on February 2, 1839. Meetings prior to this date were held at the school-house and at private houses. The following is a list of pastors: Wm. Clark, Daniel Washburn, Martin Powell, John Ivison, William Williams, James Hough, Henry Boynton, Alanson Schofield, H. Kittridge, S. Ottman, Albert Worthington, James C. Smith, William Young, H. C. Doolittle, C. W. Kellogg, and Charles Gillette, the present pastor. The regular membership of the society is thirty-six. Attendance, one hundred. The Sunday-school has eight teachers and sixty scholars.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

St. Thomas' Catholic church, at Red Creek, is a flourishing society, in charge of Father King. They have recently organized with a membership of all ages of three to four hundred. They have a frame building in process of construction. Its size is thirty-six by sixty feet. Its location is on Main street, near the depot. The value of house and lot is full four thousand dollars.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF RED CREEK

was organized in 1841, with Daniel Dutcher, William O. Wood, and Abram Teachout as trustees, and with a membership of about thirty. Meetings were held in the school-house for about six years, and quarterly meetings were held in the old mill now occupied by W. O. Wood, from whom this information is obtained. J. S. Everingham was one of the first pastors. Subsequently there have been Revs. Kinney, Amasa Curtis, Ira Bennett, Ira Dudley, and at present they enjoy the ministrations of Rev. Mr. Collins. A house was erected in 1846 or 1847. It is a frame building, in size thirty-two by fifty-six feet, and will seat three hundred persons. The society also own a parsonage. A Sabbath-school was organized about the time the church was formed, and has been continued till the present.

SOLDIERS' RECORD FOR WOLCOTT.

Able, Wm., Company G, 9th Heavy Artillery. Died in hospital, Washington.
 Abrams, Wm. H., Company A, 9th Heavy Artillery. Died in Washington.
 Arnott, Jacob W., Company F, 75th Infantry. In prison fourteen months.
 Baker, Edgar, Company F, 75th Infantry.
 Barton, Wm. Henry, Company A, 9th Heavy Artillery.
 Blakely, Charles, Company A, 9th Heavy Artillery. Died at Lawrence, Kansas, 1864.
 Blakely, John, Company A, 9th Heavy Artillery. Killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864.
 Brinkerhoff, Geo. W., Company A, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted 1862; prom. first lieut. Nov. 19, 1864, captain Feb. 18, 1865, brevet major U. S. V.; discharged June 27, 1865.
 Burch, Jerome M., Company G, 9th Heavy Artillery.
 Burr, John, Company F, 75th Infantry. Killed at Port Hudson.
 Carrier, W. S., Company E, 10th Veteran Cavalry. Died in hospital, Baltimore.
 Caldieutt, Augustus, Company F, 75th Infantry. Died at Wolcott.
 Clifton, Young.
 Cook, Wm., Company H, 9th Heavy Artillery. Died at Danville hospital.
 Crane, Myron, Company G, 96th Infantry. Died in Fredericksburg hospital, 1865.
 Dempsey, Milton, Company B, 9th Heavy Artillery. Died at Wolcott.
 Delamater, Charles, Company G, 9th Heavy Artillery. Died at Wolcott.
 Faulkner, Samuel, Company G, 9th Heavy Artillery. Mortally wounded October 19, 1864.
 Foster, Edmund P., Company B, 27th Infantry. Died at Wolcott.
 Fowler, Geo., Company G, 9th Heavy Artillery. Died at Wolcott.
 Frost, Henry, Co. A, 9th Heavy Art. Enlisted 1862; died at Camp Hospital, Fort Simmons.
 Frost, Oscar J., Company A, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted 1862; discharged 1865.
 Groat, Geo., 44th Infantry. Killed at Fair Oaks.
 Hawley, Wm., Company G, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted Sept. 10, 1862; disch. Sept. 14, 1864; promoted captain May 16, 1864.

Hines, John T., Company H, 9th Heavy Artillery. Died at Westbury, Cayuga county, N. Y.
 Johnson, Horace S., Company A, 9th Heavy Artillery. Died at Frederick City hospital.
 Karr, Augustus Brewer, Company E, 95th Infantry. Died in service.
 Karr, Geo. W., Company H, 75th Infantry. Died on ship on return home from New Orleans.
 King, Andrew, Company C, 75th Infantry. Killed at Winchester, September 19, 1864.
 Knapp, Danl. C., Company F, 75th Infantry. Prisoner; died at home, from the effects of starvation during his imprisonment.
 McCarty, Owen, sergeant, Company G, 9th Heavy Artillery. Died at Wolcott, 1875.
 Merrill, Wallace, Company A, 9th Heavy Artillery. Killed at Monocacy, Maryland, in 1864.
 Michael, Adam, Company C, 75th Infantry. Promoted corporal; died in Salisbury.
 Miller, Edward, Company G, 75th Infantry. Killed at Sabine Pass.
 Nash, Edward, lieutenant, 9th Heavy Artillery. Captured at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; died in Andersonville.
 Paddock, Walter, Company A, 6th Ohio Infantry. Died 1863.
 Sabin, —, Company A, 9th Heavy Artillery. Died in Martinsburg hospital, Virginia.
 Scott, Edward, 9th Heavy Artillery. Died in hospital.
 Snyder, Jas. W., Co. A, 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted Sept. 10, 1862; prom. major Dec. 31, 1862, lieutenant-colonel Sept. 15, 1864, brevet-colonel U.S.A.; discharged June 27, 1865.
 Van Arsdale, —.
 Waldron, Benj., Company B, 9th Heavy Artillery. Died in hospital, York, Pennsylvania.
 Westfall, James V. D., 160th Infantry. Enlisted Nov. 19, 1862; promoted first lieutenant July 4, 1863; discharged October 26, 1864.
 Wheeler, William, 96th Infantry. Died in Wolcott.
 Wood, Anson S., 9th Heavy Artillery. Enlisted Sept. 10, 1862; commissioned 2d lieutenant; promoted capt. May 21, 1863, major January 13, 1865, brevet lieutenant-colonel U.S.A.; resigned May 16, 1865.



RES. OF C. P. SMITH, WOLCOTT, N. Y.

CAPTAIN HORACE S. DUDLEY

was born in Guilford, New Haven county, Connecticut, February 25, 1803. He remained there until seven years of age, when he came with his parents to Addison, Vermont. At the age of twenty-one he determined to seek a home in the Genesee country, and coming west settled in the town of Wolcott, where he has since resided, and has lived to see the county transformed from a comparative rude condition to one of the finest agricultural regions in the State. December 14, 1826, he united in marriage with Melinda Hendrick, a native of New York. He early chose the vocation of a farmer, and has succeeded in acquiring a competence of this world's goods. He gave farming much attention, and was considered one of the progressive agriculturists in the town. He has officiated in various offices, always discharging the duties to the entire satisfaction of all. Among them may be mentioned that of assessor, school commissioner, highway commissioner, etc., etc. Captain



H. S. DUDLEY.

Dudley, as he is familiarly called, was fond of the military, and occupied a prominent position at the general trainings in the days of "Old Lang Syne," and still refers with much pleasure to those happy days. His last commission as captain dates August 22, 1829, and was signed by Enos T. Throop, lieutenant-governor, and N. T. Beck, adjutant-general. Their family has consisted of nine children, six of whom are living, three sons and three daughters. Abigail H., wife of B. F. Peck, resides in Wolcott; William C. married Orrilla Hyde, deceased; Henry A. married Minerva Robinson, resides in Kansas; Lucien H. married Julia Pimm, resides in Rochester; Charles E. died in infancy; Eleanor A. married William Patterson, resides in Missouri; Cornelia E. married Charles H. Ravell, resides in Lyons; Edward E. died in the army; Charles A. married Emma C. Taylor, resides in Wolcott. Captain Dudley is a lifelong Democrat, and is a fearless advocate of the principles of that party.



WILLIAM SAX.



MRS. WILLIAM SAX.



H.B.W.

RES. OF WM. SAX, WOLCOTT, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.



JOHN DOW.



MRS. JOHN DOW.



RES. OF JOHN DOW, WOLCOTT, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.



MRS. J. B. DECKER.



J. B. DECKER.



OLD HOME OF J. B. DECKER, RED CREEK, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. B. DECKER

was born and reared in the town of Wolcott, Wayne County, New York, two miles north of the village of Red Creek. When four years of age his mother died. His mother's name was Isabella Brinkerhoff, whose parents settled on the bank of Owasco lake, five miles south of the city of Auburn, where, upon the old homestead, now resides Hon. John J. Brinkerhoff, brother of his mother, and the last one of the original family of Brinkerhoffs. His parents were of Dutch descent, and originally from Orange county, New York. His father died March 1, 1872, eighty-one years of age, and was the last one of the original family of Decker then living, and J. B. is the only one now living of his father's family,—two sisters and one brother having died. At the age of seventeen he commenced teaching a district school, and continued for five winters and one summer. He attended the Red Creek academy, and prepared for college. Attended the Auburn academy and entered Union college at Schenectady two years in advance; remained there two years, and graduated in 1849, with the usual honors of the college, having the Latin salutatory assigned to him at the commencement, as well as the humorous pieces. At commencement he received the degree of A.B.; three years later that of A.M. While in college he belonged to the *Ouden-Adalon* (nothing secret) society, also the Adelphe society (literary), and also, at the close, the *Phi-Beta-Kappa* society. Was marked *mae*, while in college, in everything.

He will always remember Dr. Nott, the president, with great pleasure. He could manage young men to great advantage. Mr. Decker left the school-room as teacher, sick, and was confined to the house three months. Never entered a school-room after that to teach. After he left college studied law, principally with Hon. John W. Cary, then of Red Creek, now of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Studied law what time he had to spare while at college. Afterwards was admitted to the bar at Rochester, to practice law in all the courts of this State; and when John W. Cary left this village for the west he took his place, and, about the year 1855, found himself with quite a fair practice, and, on the 1st day of October, 1859, was married to Miss Carrie Wood, whom he had known for a number of years. She was the fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Wood, of this village. He built a house and office on the same lot, on Main street, and there made his home. He was elected town superintendent of common schools in his native town of Wolcott after he settled there, and held this office for four years.

In the year 1859 was elected district attorney for the county of Wayne, and held the office for three years, which was as long as he desired. During his term of office a man by the name of William Fee was indicted and tried for the murder of a woman, whose name, or where she was from, was never known. The trial lasted several days. There was great excitement. He was found guilty and was executed. This was the only person ever hung in Wayne County. Also, during his term, one person was sentenced to prison for life, nine for ten years and upwards, and a number for less terms to prison and jail.

Living within half a mile of the Cayuga county line, and about equal distance, twenty-five miles, to either county seat, his practice has been as much in that county as Wayne. Many a time (until within the last three years, and since the Lake Shore Railroad was built through our village) has he left Anderson or Lyons after seven o'clock in the evening, alone, with his horse and buggy, taking nearly all night to get home. During the year 1861 he was confined to the house by inflammatory rheumatism, but recovered entirely from it.

During the year 1861 he stood two drafts, and though not drawn, contributed liberally to others. During the year 1874-75 his family resided in the city of Oswego for nearly one year, but he kept his office here. They then returned to this place. There were four then in the family: himself, wife, daughter Belle,

then thirteen, and son Willie, then eleven years of age; one little girl died quite young. But, on the 28th November last, his dear wife was taken from him to a far better world, he has no reason to doubt; but, through a kind Providence, his children are yet spared, and he is still at Red Creek in the practice of his early-chosen and to him pleasant profession.

CARRIE M. DECKER, wife of J. B. Decker, was born about the 28th of February, 1838, in the village of Red Creek, Wayne County, and was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Wood, who settled in this place over forty years ago, and who yet reside here. When about nine years of age she met with an accident,—a fall from the upper timbers of her father's barn, striking upon her head and neck. It threw her into a brain-fever, from which, by good care, she finally recovered; that is, got better, although at times it seemed very doubtful. This accident and sickness at this early age probably laid the foundation for her poor health all through the rest of her life. After that she would be confined to her bed by sickness for weeks and months at a time. Although a portion of the time she would be about (being exceedingly ambitious), yet she suffered a great deal. When a child she was unusually precocious and of great physical activity and endurance. She had an intense nervous organization, which enabled her to do and suffer more than falls to the lot of most persons. While at times she suffered much, yet she enjoyed to the highest degree. She was a great lover of the works of Creation, and would at times fairly go into ecstasies while viewing the works of Nature and Providence. She was also as great a lover of the fine arts.

At the age of ten years she experienced religion, and united with the Baptist church of her native place, and continued from that time an active and useful member. Of books, history, and especially poetry, she was very fond, and labored hard for a classical education, and did at times more than her health would admit.

At the age of fifteen she entered (in advance) Genesee college, located then at Lima, Livingston county, taking a full course, and graduated at nineteen, and was married at the age of twenty-one. She was exceedingly fond of music, and especially vocal; and, even when quite young, her voice was heard above all others on every Sabbath, when able to attend, in the churches of this place, and especially the Baptist. She was also a very great admirer of paintings, especially oil paintings, and her rooms were hung full of them, painted by her own hand. She was also a regular and valuable contributor to some of the principal religious journals of the State, but it was done in so quiet a manner that even her most intimate friends were not aware that she ever wrote an article for the press in her life.

She was a great worker in the Sunday-school and Bible-class, and was always the happiest when conscious that she was doing good and leading the young to the Saviour. But in her home and family she shone the brightest. Always happy and cheerful. Even while undergoing the most excruciating pain, never a frown or cross word to any one. Always mild, gentle, loving, and trusting. No one ever loved her husband and children more than she did; and her precepts and examples in her family were of the most salutary kind, as well as in the community where she resided, the remembrance of which will never pass from the recollections of her husband and children. Sometimes in her most intense sufferings she would almost wish for death to come and relieve her.

In her religious faith she never faltered, hesitated, or doubted, but always stood firm. But she was a shining mark for Death; and, on the 28th of November, 1876, the Saviour took her home, to join three older sisters who had gone before her, to be ever happy in a world of bliss and joy through all eternity, leaving her husband—always dear to her—and children, parents, brothers, and sisters to mourn her loss. But their loss is her gain.

REV. AMOS P. DRAPER

was born in Dover, Dutchess county, New York, June 26, 1791. He passed his boyhood in the State of Vermont, and in Oneida county, New York. He began life as a carpenter and joiner, and followed that business for twenty years, when he decided to enter the holy ministry in the Baptist church, and henceforth devote his life to preaching the gospel among the people. To quote his own language, "I went from the bench to the pulpit." He entered upon his ministerial duties in the town of Wolcott in this county, and subsequently officiated in the pastoral office for a long series of years, both in Phelps, Ontario county, and Red Creek, in this town. About the year 1862 he retired from the active duties of his laborious ministry, and has since resided in the village of Wolcott. In 1820 he married Julia Cone, a native of Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York. This family consisted of five children, viz.: Walter, resides in St. Louis; Fannie, wife of Rev. N. P. Forbes, resides in Albion, New York. Edwin H. Draper, M.D., is a practicing physician and surgeon in the village of Wolcott. He com-



REV. AMOS P. DRAPER.

pleted his medical education at the University of Michigan, and graduated in 1853, and has practiced in this town more than twenty years. He is a man of scholarly attainments, and is genial and hospitable. He is a sterling Democrat, and has represented this town in the board of supervisors for thirteen successive years. Ellen Draper married Warren Crittenden and died about nine years ago; Francis died in infancy.

The subject of this sketch received only the limited advantages afforded by the common schools, but was possessed of much common sense, and by close application to his studies, coupled with an indomitable will and a force of character that marked his active course, he succeeded in acquiring an education that well qualified him for his successful ministration in the cause of Christianity. He is now a venerable octogenarian of eighty-six years, and still retains, in a remarkable degree, much of his youthful vigor. In all human probability, in a few years more he will have passed away, having spent a life in accordance with the divine command of his Master.

GEORGE B. LOCKWOOD.

Ephraim Lockwood, a descendant of the Lockwoods of Northamptonshire, England, the first of whom, so far as can be ascertained, was the Rev. Richard Lockwood, rector of Dingley, county of Northampton, in 1530, settled in Norwalk, Connecticut, about the year of our Lord 1650, and took to wife Mercie Sention (now written St. John), daughter of Matthias Sention, Sr., of Norwalk, on the 8th June, 1665. To them were born six children,—five sons and one daughter.

Joseph Lockwood, fifth son of Ephraim, took to wife Mary Wood, daughter of John Wood, of Stamford, Connecticut, August 14, 1707. To them were born eight children,—four sons and four daughters.

Isaac Lockwood, fourth son of Joseph, took to wife Ruth Whitney, daughter of Hezekiah Whitney, of Norwalk, Connecticut, January 10, 1755. To them were born eight children,—five sons and three daughters.

Homer Lockwood, second son of Isaac, married Sally Benedict, daughter of Thaddeus Benedict, of Ridgefield, Connecticut, October 2, 1816. He served in the war of 1812. In 1817 he removed to Victory, Cayuga county, New York, and, after pursuing a laborious and useful life of nearly half a century on the same farm, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage—the "golden wedding"—October 2, 1866. He was connected with all educational and reform movements, and was the founder of the first school-house, the first academy, and the first Methodist Episcopal church in the present town of Victory. He died in Victory, February 12, 1875. Mrs. Lockwood is still living, at an advanced age, with her son George B., at Red Creek. Their family consisted of the following children: George B., born August 26, 1818; Hanford N., born December 27, 1827, died July 28, 1844; Isaac, born September 25, 1830, died March 5, 1864; Homer N., born June 23, 1833; Samantha, born April 16, 1821, died October 22, 1850; Eleanor, born November 24, 1822 (now Mrs. Lucy Rumsey, of Wolcott).

GEORGE B. LOCKWOOD, the subject of this sketch, in the year 1839 united in marriage with Miss Lucinda Forbush, daughter of Roswell and Jerusha Forbush, natives of Massachusetts, and, having partially lost his hearing, settled down to the quiet of agriculture, and devoted his time to the rearing of blooded stock. In consequence of his hearing totally failing him, he gradually abandoned stock-raising, but is yet considered one of the leading and progressive agriculturists of Wayne County. While a resident of Victory he also manifested great interest in agricultural matters, and at the exhibition of the Victory Agricultural Society in 1861 he exhibited fine stock, which merited much attention, and was said to be the finest herd of Devons in the State. He was president of the Victory Agricultural Society in 1863. His family consists of the following children: William H., born August 16, 1840, married Clara Lane, they have four children, and reside in Missouri; Mary E., born April 29, 1843, married Truman S. Harvey, they have two children, and reside in Auburn; Clarissa M., born November 18, 1845, married Isaac Devoe, they have four children, and reside in Wolcott; Elsey M., born February 24, 1848, married Henry Harvey, they have one child, and reside in Auburn; Benjamin F., born June 6, 1850, married Jennie Brooks, they reside in Wolcott; Samantha M., born September 2, 1852; Frances E., born July 29, 1854; Harriet J., born August 16, 1856; Hanford H., born October 11, 1861, died January 6, 1862. Mr. Lockwood, feeling the need of better facilities for the education of his children, and believing that the Red Creek Seminary afforded advantages second to no similar institution in the county, decided to remove to this place, where he located in 1866. Since his settlement in Red Creek the village has received the benefit of railroad and telegraphic communication with the outside world, and he and his family are in the enjoyment of all the coveted privileges of a cultivated and refined civilization. He has succeeded in amassing a fine property, and is in the enjoyment of all the attributes of a happy rural home.

HOMER N. LOCKWOOD, brother of the subject of this biographical sketch, was educated at Falley Seminary, and, at the close of his school days, evinced a desire for travel, and, associating himself with the firm of J. H. Colton & Co., spent much time in various portions of the globe. During the years 1863-64 he was in the West Indies; and during the dark days of our civil war his voice was often heard defending the Union, and nourishing the almost extinct spark of sympathy among the faithless foreigners. He received many thanks from Hon. Wm. H. Seward for his interest manifested in the land of his birth. Mr. Lockwood has twice been elected member of assembly from Cayuga county,—always discharging the duties of office with eminent ability, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He still resides in Auburn, and is active in the Christian and benevolent movements of the day. He married Miss Elizabeth C. Genter, daughter of James Genter, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Fort Plain, New York. She is a lady of culture and refinement, and is an active member of society, and of the Ladies' Christian Association in the city of Auburn.



MRS. GEO. B. LOCKWOOD.



GEO. B. LOCKWOOD.



RES. OF GEO. B. LOCKWOOD, RED CREEK, WAYNE CO., N.Y.



MRS. W. O. WOOD.



W. O. WOOD.



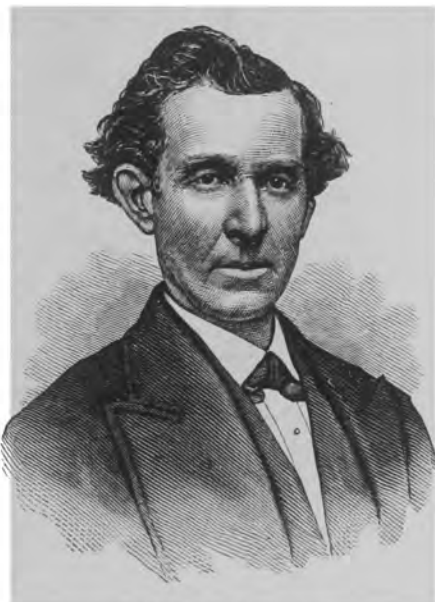
WOOD'S HOTEL & BANK, RED CREEK, WAYNE CO., N.Y.
I. F. MOSHER, PROPRIETOR.



RES. OF W. O. WOOD, RED CREEK, WAYNE CO., N.Y.

JOHN P. FOWLER

is a native of the "Granite State," born in Carroll co., March 4, 1831. At the age of eight years he came with his parents to this county, where he has since resided. In 1854 he married Elizabeth Easton, who was born in Wolcott, Nov. 15, 1830, by whom he had one child, Orlando H. He was born in 1855, and died in 1856. Stephen D., father of the subject of this sketch, was born in New Hampshire in about the year 1798. He married Betsey Pinder, also a native of New Hampshire, born in 1797, and still living. He died in the town of Huron in 1841. Their family consisted of the following: Benjamin F.,

**JOHN P. FOWLER.****MRS. J. P. FOWLER.**

William H., Humphrey W., deceased, John P., Stephen D., Jr., and Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Warren J. Hobbs, an Advent minister, residing in Ontario county. William Easton, father of Mrs. Fowler, was born in New Jersey in 1800, and married Perlina Fitch, who was born in Saratoga county, New York. Their family consists of Elizabeth, Hezekiah, and Adrian V. Mr. Fowler is liberal in religious matters, and holds to the faith of the Universalist church. He is a life-long Democrat, and his popularity among his fellow townsmen is evidenced by the fact that he is now serving a third term as justice of the peace.

**RES. OF JOHN P. FOWLER, WOLCOTT, WAYNE CO., N. Y.**

DANIEL PATTERSON.

Nor in the contest for high positions among men, nor amid the confusion for political preference and emolument, but in the quiet pursuit of an honest livelihood, by industry and economy as a farmer, the subject of this sketch, Daniel Patterson, appears in the records of Wayne County pioneers and old men. John Patterson was of Irish descent, and of that noble stock of Protestant faith whose example left impress upon the mind of his only child Daniel, worthy the remembrance of future offspring.

Born in the town of Newburg, Orange county, New York, January 25, 1792, Daniel Patterson, struggling through want and poverty in early life at home, by industry, step by step, came in after-years to wealth. At the age of twenty-six he married Miss Jane Gorley, of the same county as himself, March 21, 1818. Remaining in the land of his birth until upwards of forty years of age, he came to the town of Wolcott, in Wayne County, in the fall of 1834, where he now resides at the very advanced age of eighty-five years, and upon the farm cleared of the original forest by his own hands. Being subject to military duty, he was drafted and served in the war of 1812 under Captain Belknap, in Colonel Brush's regiment, General Hermens having charge of the department at New York, on Harlem Heights, guarding the entrance of the harbor against the British; hence, he is one of the few pensioners of that war receiving two shillings per day.

The eldest child, Margaret Ann, born June 18, 1820, was married to Henry Acres, April 22, 1841, having three children



DANIEL PATTERSON.

The second, John, born August 12, 1825, married Miss Harriet Burghdurf, April 19, 1860, having one child, named Carrie, who was born September 27, 1868.

The third, Sarah Jane, born July 1, 1831, married to Allen Acres, March 31, 1862, having three children.

The fourth and last child, Mary Elizabeth, was born March 14, 1833, and married William Pulver.

The only son, John Patterson, occupies the old homestead, and takes care of his aged father, as he still lives to behold the fruits of his early toil, and thus representatively preserves the interest early secured by his father.

Mrs. Daniel Patterson, born January 8, 1792, lived to the advanced age of eighty years, and died March 17, 1872, living with her husband and sharing his toil fifty-four years.

In the lives of quiet men like Daniel Patterson eulogy is unnecessary and censure unjust, and there is much meaning in the words that delineate him an honest, upright, and reliable man, always kind to his family, desirous of no public office or place of emolument, mingling with no sect, but firm in his convictions of truth and justice to all men. He identified himself early in life with the Democratic party, and true to his principles has ever remained at his post, voting in nearly every Presidential election since the inauguration of the first President, George Washington.

His son, John, early learning that industry and economy are the road to wealth, stands among the wealthiest farmers of the town in which he resides.

Thomas Snyder.

PROMINENT among the pioneers of this portion of the county were the family of which the subject of this sketch is a worthy representative. Thomas Snyder was born in Owasco, Cayuga county, New York, April 28, 1796. At the age of seventeen years he came with his father's family to what is now Red Creek village. His father's family consisted of ten children, six sons and four daughters. His father purchased one thousand acres of land in this vicinity, and may justly be recorded the founder of the village. He was foremost in all initial proceedings and enterprises, and erected the first grist and saw mill, thus becoming in a great degree a benefactor of the people, as they had heretofore been compelled to convey their grain a long distance for grinding. Mr. Snyder in 1819 married Nancy Bance, by whom he had six children, as follows: Henry, Mary, George, Lydia, Jimma, and Polly. Henry, Mary, and Polly are deceased. George married Louisa Ecker, and resides near Red Creek. Lydia mar-



THOMAS SNYDER.

MRS. THOS. SNYDER

ried P. B. Decker, resides in the village of Wolcott. Jimma married Benson Spickerman, and resides in Cayuga county. Mary became the wife of Riley Patrick, and Polly of A. B. Madden. No man, perhaps, in the town of Wolcott has lived to witness the various changes that have followed the course of time down through nearly seventy years, and still retains the vigor of mind and body as Mr. Snyder. He has been spared to see the wilderness transformed, as it were, by the wand of the magician into one of the finest agricultural regions in the "Empire State;" and Red Creek, once a backwoods village, now resounds with the whistle of the steam cars, and is connected with the outside world by the telegraph. Sixty-four years bring many changes, and to Mr. Snyder it can be nothing else than a source of gratification to know that during these years he has been a benefactor to his townsmen, and has succeeded in accumulating a fine property, and is surrounded by a host of friends by whom he is held in the highest esteem.

HON. ISAAC LEAVENWORTH.

It is always a pleasure to place upon the page of history "passing incidents" in the life of one who has occupied as prominent a position in the community where he has passed the active years of his life as the subject of this biographical sketch.

Isaac Leavenworth was born in Watertown, Connecticut, June 17, 1781. He passed the greater part of his boyhood in New York State, but first commenced in active business, as a merchant, in the village of Great Barrington, Massachusetts. He subsequently resided in Sheffield, Massachusetts, Sharon, Connecticut, and Binghamton, New York. About the year 1838 he became a resident of Wolcott, and from that time until his death was closely identified with the interests of the village, and much of its present prosperity is due to this public-spirited man. He was a business man of fine talents, prompt, energetic, and truthful. It was through his instrumentality that the Leavenworth Institute, an educational institution located at Wolcott, was founded. As a Christian he was sincere and consistent, and for many years officiated as elder in the Presbyterian church. He was elected to the legislature in 1849, and discharged the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of his constituency. He was honored and revered by all. As a writer remarked, "Of all the men Wolcott has ever known, Hon. Isaac Leavenworth claims, retains, and maintains the first place in the affections of her inhabitants, as he spent a life of energy in the advancement of her comforts and interest. Turn where you will in Wolcott you will see evidences of his generosity, public spirit, and enterprise. We never knew that one man could so wholly engross the good-will of a whole village as Mr. Leavenworth. He died in Wolcott February 29, 1860."

JEDEDIAH WILDER.

Another prominent citizen of Wolcott was Jedediah Wilder, a native of Bristol, Ontario county, New York, born in 1792. While a boy he went with his parents to the town of Seneca, Ontario county, near Geneva, where he remained until 1816, when he located in the village of Wolcott and began business as a cloth-dresser and dyer, which he pursued with success about nine years, when he retired from the occupation, in which he had labored with untiring energy, to the quiet of farm life, and engaged in the active management of his farm until two or three years previous to his death, when he again became a resident of Wolcott village, purchasing back the very property he bought in 1806, where five of his children were born. He took the first rank among the enterprising farmers of his day in the culture of the soil and in stock-raising. He was one of the very first farmers of the town who refused to furnish alcoholic liquors to his help when gathering his harvest in summer. He died August 8, 1867. He manifested much interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare, and occupied many positions of trust within the gift of his fellow-citizens. He was a consistent Christian, and for many years an elder in the Presbyterian church. He was the earliest agent of the American Bible Society, held the office of magistrate twenty years, and ten years was president of the Wayne County Sunday-school Union. He also served in the State militia, which was organized for service under Colonel Swift, for the defense of the frontier at the memorable burning of Sodus Point by the British. Mr. Wilder as a citizen was upright, as a Christian consistent and conscientious, and as a parent kind and indulgent.

WILLIAM OLNEY WOOD,

son of Noah Wood and Chloe Olney, was born in Otsego county, New York, in August, 1809. Soon after the death of his father, which occurred in 1813, the family removed to New Berlin, Chenango county, New York, and subsequently to Butler, Seneca county, now Wayne County, where he remained until he commenced his trade, that of a tanner, at Wolcott village. In 1831 he purchased the small tannery at Red Creek, and, with commendable energy, immediately made extensive additions, and soon managed the largest business of the kind in this section of the country.

In September, 1831, he united in marriage with Lucene A. Center, a native of Washington county, New York. Their family has consisted of ten children, as follows: Lovina A., born in 1833; in 1868 married Thaddeus W. Collins, a prominent citizen of the county, now residing at Lyons. He is an attorney, and has served the county as member of assembly, and in various other official positions, always discharging his duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to his

constituency. Lovina A. died in 1868. Arcenath, born in 1835, died in 1858. Mary Jane, born in 1837, died in 1858. Myron, born in June, 1840, married Emma Benedict in December, 1861; she died in 1865. In 1868 he married Eugenie Flint, and resides at Red Creek, where he is engaged in the tanning business. Caroline, born in 1838; in 1859 she united in marriage with Jacob B. Decker, Esq., at present a practicing attorney in the village of Red Creek. Mrs. Decker died in November, 1876. Emma, born in 1843, married, in 1866, William Kreutzer; they reside in Lyons, where Mr. K. is engaged in the hardware business. Belle, born in 1845, married, in 1866, James A. Milne, M.D., a practicing physician and surgeon of Oswego, New York, where they reside. William G., born in 1850; in 1871 married Eunice Madan, and is engaged in the business of tanning in this village. Gibson M., born in 1852; in 1876 married Mary Thompson, and is the proprietor of the flouring-mill at Red Creek. Elizabeth M., born in 1856; in 1876 married George Patrick, a hardware merchant at Red Creek. Mr. Wood's career has been that of an active business man. He has met many obstacles, but, by his energy, force of character, and executive ability, has surmounted them all, and is said to be one of the wealthiest citizens of Wayne County. In all matters pertaining to the public welfare and to the prosperity of the village he manifests a lively interest. In 1876 he erected the first hotel at Red Creek, known as "Wood's Hotel," and in this building is located his banking-office. He is a life-long Democrat, and a fearless advocate of the principles of that party. Mr. Wood has already reached the Scriptural age of threescore and ten, but is yet in the full possession of his youthful vigor and executive ability.

ELISHA PLANK.

Elisha Plank, son of William Plank, was born in the town of Thompson, Windham county, Connecticut, in January, 1767. Soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, in company with others of his native town, he emigrated to Oneida county, in this State, where he soon after married Ruth Metcalf, a native of Keene, New Hampshire. In the spring of 1813, with his wife and two sons he removed to Wolcott, and located about a mile north of the present village. Within a year he built and put in operation a grist-mill and saw-mill on the Wolcott creek. And now misfortunes gathered thick around him; the mills were destroyed by a flood, in the autumn of 1814, in which his oldest son lost his life, and he himself was nearly killed. The next spring his house was burned, and all his personal effects destroyed.

He was a man of uncommon physical endurance and power, with a vigorous, active mind, and remarkable powers of memory; and largely given to the friendliness and hospitality of those early days. He assisted in organizing the First Presbyterian society of this place, was one of the original members of that society, and a ruling elder in it during his life. With the late Thomas Armstrong and others, he was a commissioner appointed to survey and fix the boundary-lines of the present towns of Wolcott, Butler, Huron, and Rose, when they were formed from the old town of Wolcott. He died from injuries received from a fall, September 25, 1852.

WILLIAM PLANK.

William Plank, son of Elisha Plank, above named, was born in Sangerfield, Oneida county, New York, October 2, 1796, and moved to Wolcott with his father's family in the spring of 1813. In 1820 he married Rebecca Wadsworth, with whom he lived nearly half a century, she dying in September, 1864. According to the centennial sermon of his pastor, he is, with one exception, the oldest living member of the Presbyterian church in this village, is one of its elders, and has been for half a century the clerk of the society. From 1832 to 1840 he was a justice of the peace of this town, and has held various other town offices.

Since the death of his wife he has lived with his son, E. N. Plank, Esq., of Wolcott, to whom the publishers of this work are largely indebted for facts relating to the early settlement of the town.

WILLIAM SAX.

Jacob Sax, the father of the subject of this biographical notice, was born in Sullivan county, New York, in the year 1796. He subsequently changed his residence to the county of Greene, New York, where he died in 1862. In 1816 he married Margaret Chichester, a native of Greene county, born in 1800. She died in her native county in 1866.

William Sax was born in Greene county, N. Y., March 25, 1818. His boyhood was passed in his native county. Soon after his marriage in 1839, he and his young bride determined to seek for themselves a home in the wilds of the western country. They removed to this town and located upon the farm where Mr. S. now resides. It was a dense, uninviting wilderness, but with strong hands and a willing heart he commenced the subjugation of the forest. He made the first clearing on his farm, and erected a log house which stood a short distance east of his present fine residence. In 1839 he married Margaret White, a native of Broome county, New York, born January 28, 1819. She died October 1, 1845. Their family consisted of two children,—a daughter born September 13, 1840, died September 26, 1840, and Marcus White Sax, born August 25, 1845. He married Marion Mallory and resides in Greene county. In 1848 Mr. Sax united in marriage with Mary Dow, who was born in Butler, Wayne County, New York, May 20, 1829, by whom he had one child, Josie E., born May 27, 1854. She married Oresta Vought and resides in this town. Mr. Vought was born November 27, 1850. Mr. Sax was early taught that energy, industry, and integrity of character would eventually command success, and it is needless to remark that his youthful training was strictly pursued through his long and active career, as is clearly indicated by his success in life, and standing and influence as a citizen. His laborious and active career has been attended with corresponding success, and he is to-day the possessor of a large farm, finely located one and a quarter miles from Lake Ontario, and is surrounded by all the privileges of an advanced civilization and all the attributes of a happy rural home.

JOHN McARTHUR.

John McArthur, grandfather of the subject of this brief sketch, came from the highlands of Scotland, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, served under Washington, and settled in Dutchess county, New York, where were born their three sons, Robert, James, and John. Robert married Clarissa Vanhining, and moved to Saratoga county, New York, in 1790. Clarissa Vanhining was born in the city of New York, and was of Dutch descent. They had two children, John and Ann Eliza, born respectively in 1808 and 1811.

In 1815 Robert McArthur, father of John McArthur, moved from Saratoga county to Onondaga county, New York, where he resided until 1835, when he removed to Wayne County, New York. John removed one year later, and bought the farm he now occupies; it was then nearly all a wilderness, but, by hard labor, persevering industry, and a strict observance of temperance and religious principles, he succeeded in clearing away the forest and making for himself a pleasant and comfortable home.

Robert McArthur, father of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the war of 1812, served out his time, received an honorable discharge, a land-warrant and bounty. He died at the age of seventy, and his wife at the age of seventy-three, and are buried side by side in the Community cemetery, near the residence of John McArthur.

The ancestry of Mrs. Eliza A. Waldron McArthur, wife of John McArthur (who shared with him the vicissitudes of pioneer life in this country, having settled here as early as 1834) can be traced in history to the year 1100—to an ancestor named Rudolph Waldron, who was at that time an officer in the German army.

Having been sent to Palestine with his army by the Emperor of Germany, he there so distinguished himself by his valor in an engagement upon the battlefield that, upon his return to his native land, he was created a baron by the emperor, and presented with an estate befitting his position. He was afterwards married, and the fruit of this marriage was two sons, Adolf and Richard.

Adolf settled in England, while Richard remained in Germany. A son, descendant from Richard, named Resolvort, was sent to this country on public business, in the year 1666; he was so well pleased with this land that he decided to settle here with his family. Accordingly, he made a purchase of a tract of land in Harlem, and erected a stone dwelling-house on a beautiful site on the Harlem river, which was standing until 1856. New York city, having then spread beyond these grounds, this old-fashioned mansion was torn down to make room for more modern dwellings.

The descendants of this family are numerous. One son, named Resolvort, Jr., settled in Haverstraw, on the Hudson river, about four miles above New York

city, where many of his descendants still live, while others have removed to various parts of the United States.

One son of Resolvort, Jr., named Edward, was the grandfather of Mrs. McArthur. He was born in Haverstraw, in the year 1724, and settled on a farm about three miles west of the village. He married Hannah Ellison, by whom he had three sons, Edward, Richard, and John.

John, the father of Eliza Waldron McArthur, was born July 18, 1775; married Miss Amy Gardner in 1796, whose father, John S. Gardner, was a native of New Jersey. Mr. Gardner enlisted in the Revolutionary war, and served as captain all through the struggle, and soon after was drowned in the Hudson river.

A few years after his marriage, being convinced that western New York, though it might not equal his native county in natural scenery, yet in richness and fertility of soil it was superior to, and presented to a man with a large family, who was ambitious to make life a success, many advantages over it, he, having inherited much of that energy of character which, in former generations, had flowed in the veins of his ancestors, as illustrated by their history, resolved to leave the place of his birth, with all the pleasing associations of his early years, and hew out for himself a pathway in a land then new, and promising little but hardships and privations. This region, now so rich in all the comforts of a more progressive age, was at that time little more than a wilderness.

But Mr. Waldron, and his no less heroic wife, cheerfully accepted the situation, keeping ever in view that future which hope still painted with rainbow hues to lure them onward, and bear them up amid the cares which for a time must be theirs.

The first place Mr. Waldron selected for a home was in Elbridge, Onondaga county, New York, and the house he there erected is still standing. He selected as a location for his house a slight eminence above the Skaneateles creek, the outlet of a beautiful lake, a few miles distant, bearing the same name. Here Mr. Waldron spent many busy years, and reared his large family of twelve children, viz.: Hannah, Susan, Phebe, Edward, Nancy Margaret, Robert, John, Resolvort (he was named after Resolvort, Jr., but died in infancy), Eliza A., Harrison, Julia A., and Mary A.; the last being twins.

In 1834 Eliza A. married John McArthur, of the town of Manlius, Onondaga county, and in 1835 settled in Wolcott, Wayne County, where they now reside, which region was then a wilderness. Here twelve children were born, viz.: Marion, Emma, Adelia, Wesley, Elihu, Edward, Olin, Margaret, Irving, Wilbor J., Theodore C., Delphine M. Five of these are living.

Edward at eighteen years of age enlisted in the Nineteenth New York Regiment, Served several months in Maryland; then, for a time, as nurse, and afterwards as steward in a hospital at Hagerstown. He was then transferred to the Third New York Volunteer Artillery, and was sent to North Carolina, where he served out his term of enlistment, which was two years. During his term of service in the army he was correspondent of a paper printed in Clyde, New York. He came home in poor health, died of consumption in 1876, and is buried on the old farm. At the time of his death he was receiving a pension of eighteen dollars per month.

Olin enlisted at eighteen years of age in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment; was stationed near Washington; was transferred to the Ninth New York Volunteer Artillery; was in the engagement at Cedar Creek and several other battles. He was in Virginia when Lee surrendered. He came home and died in 1875, and is buried in the cemetery on the old farm. Two of the daughters, Emma and Adelia, married and moved west, where they now reside.

Wilbor J. married Ella Thompson, and is living on the old farm. Delphine M. married Josiah Galey, and lives in the town of Sterling.

Marion is still at home. Theodore died at eleven years of age. Elihu, Margaret, and Irving, died in infancy.

The two brothers, Edward and Olin, are buried side by side in the Community cemetery, on the farm.

Five of the children were school-teachers. Edward held a certificate from V. M. Rice, State superintendent of public instruction.

The longevity of both Mr. and Mrs. McArthur's ancestors was remarkable. His father reached the age of seventy years; his grandmother, on the maternal side, eighty, and grandfather ninety; grandmother, in the paternal line, over eighty; his father and mother seventy and seventy-three, respectively. Mrs. McArthur's father died at the age of eighty-four.



ELIAS Y. MUNSON.

Elias Y., eldest son of Josiah and Miriam Young Munson, was born July 3, 1793, in Morris county, New Jersey, where he passed his boyhood until his seventeenth year, when he came to Owasco, Cayuga county, New York, on a visit to relatives, and soon after to Auburn, where he helped to lay the walls of the State prison, which was then building. From there he went to the young village of Waterloo, Seneca county, New York, where he remained awhile in the employment of Mr. Q. Knight. He came to Wolcott about the year 1820, and engaged as clerk to Mr. Obadiah Adams, where he continued until the failure of Mr. A., when he returned to Waterloo and went into the store of Reuben Swift & Co., which firm soon after established a branch store in Wolcott, sending "E. Y." (as he was always called) to act as their agent; subsequently he bought out their stock of goods, and remained in this business until 1829, when he purchased the property formerly occupied by Obadiah Adams, consisting of a "tavern stand" and farm. The former was destroyed by fire in the winter of 1836-37, and the latter, which extended from the hotel south to the farm now owned by Byron Southwick, and bounded on the east by the mill-pond, is now one of the most thriving and populous portions of the village of Wolcott. Mr. Munson erected in 1837 the first brick building which Wolcott had,—then known as "The Northern Exchange," now as the "Wolcott House,"—in which he lived until conscientious scruples impelled him to abandon the sale of intoxicating liquors, when he sold the hotel property and purchased a farm about four miles south of Wolcott, which farm had been "let" for some time, and at the time when Mr. M. bought it, contained two hundred acres and *half of a fence*,—that is, the only fences were those on the road, and these would not average more than half the proper altitude. There he remained for two years, during which time he subdued an incredible quantity of Canada thistles, with which the farm was overrun, built a commodious dwelling and good barns and fences, when rheumatic difficulties disabled him for the performance of farm duties, and he again returned to Wolcott and to merchandising, in which business he was widely and favorably known, until a few years before his death, when he retired from active life, occupying the little time that he did devote to business in attending to a small farm which he owned, ditching and clearing from stone, etc. He used often to jocosely remark that he "could earn a dollar a day by sitting on a stump and superintending jobs." This farm is now known as "the Conger place." Mr. Munson was Wolcott's second postmaster, which office he held for a number of years, or until his removal from the place. He never voted other than the Democratic ticket, latterly belonging to the Free-soil branch of that party. He died soon after the firing on Fort Sumter, at which outrage he was most indignant. He was for some years justice of the peace, but had no aspirations for office, nor would he accept a nomination to any which would necessarily take him away from home. He was first married August 9, 1824, to Marianne, daughter of Major Joseph and Lucy Abel Lord, of Canaan, Columbia county, New York, who died February 10, 1828.

He afterwards married, June 13, 1829, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, widow of Chester Brown, Esq., of Waterloo, with whom he lived most happily for twenty-eight years. Mrs. Brown had one daughter, who married Mr. E. L. Leavenworth, September 10, 1840, and died November 4, 1841.

Mrs. Munson died January 26, 1857.

Mr. Munson had three children, the eldest of whom was the only child of his first wife, and still resides in Wolcott as the widow of Oliver T. La Due, to whom she was married September 1, 1852. On the maternal side Mrs. La Due traces her genealogy back to A.D. 1027, or thirty-one generations. Mr. La Due was born August 30, 1826, at Fishkill, New York; came to Waterloo in 1828, and to Wolcott in 1838. Mr. La Due died February 22, 1872, leaving his wife Fanny L. La Due with a family of seven children, the eldest of whom, Marianne Munson La Due, married October 25, 1871, Mr. William P. Colvin, druggist, and resides near her mother. She has two children, Oliver Addison and Benjamin Wilson Colvin.

The eldest son, Garrett D. B. La Due, is a resident of Chicago, Illinois, and is in the office of Moore & Janes, fire and marine insurance agency.

Sarah Elizabeth, the second daughter, was married April 27, 1876, to Mr. D. H. Mann, proprietor of a coal and lumber yard in Wolcott village.

The three youngest children, Therese Rogers, Addison Knox, and Fanny Olivia La Due, are still with their mother.

The youngest child, Cornelia Leavenworth La Due, died soon after her father.

Anne Dixon, the eldest child of Elias Y. and Elizabeth Munson, a most gifted young lady, died February 23, 1851, in the twentieth year of her age.

Chester Brown, the youngest and only son of Elias Y. and Elizabeth Munson, has been for the past twenty years a western man, and for some years a resident of St. Louis, Missouri, where he is at present book-keeper in a wholesale dry-goods establishment. He married, September, 1860, Miss Theresa Pollard, of Goshen, Indiana, by whom he has one son and three daughters, Wynne Pollard, Mary-Theresa, Leonora, and Anna Munson.

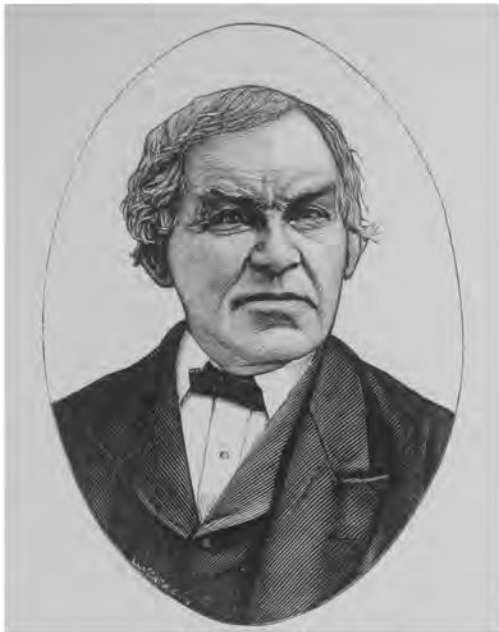
Although a member of no church, E. Y. Munson was a religious man, honest and upright in all of his dealings, strict in the observance of every Christian duty. He aided by his labor and contributions in building every church and school edifice erected in Wolcott during his life. Was a liberal supporter and regular attendant of divine service, generally at the Presbyterian church, of which his wife was an earnest and efficient member. He was an eminently social man, generous in his sympathies and jovial in temperament, which made him a most genial companion for both young and old. Those of Wolcott's citizens who were then children often speak of the kindly words and notice which Mr. Munson always gave them whenever he met them. He died of apoplexy, June 23, 1861, at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. O. T. La Due, aged sixty-seven years, eleven months, and twenty days.



JAMES M. WILSON, M.D.,

son of James and Susannah Wilson, was born in Washington county, New York, in 1807. He early chose the profession of medicine, and at the age of eighteen years commenced the study in his native county with Dr. Whitcomb, a prominent physician. After completing his studies with Dr. Whitcomb, he attended the Vermont Academy of Medicine, where he pursued his course with diligence, and graduated in 1829. He began practice in Saratoga county, where he remained one year, when he determined to seek a home in the Genesee country, and soon after located in the town of Huron. He remained in this town about three years and then settled in Wolcott, where he has practiced his profession with eminent success. During the past few years he has, in a measure, withdrawn from the active practice of medicine, and rests from his labors with the comforting satisfaction that he has been a benefactor of the people. He always manifested much interest in public matters, and occupied various official positions within the gift

of his fellow-citizens, discharging the duties to the entire satisfaction of his constituency. He was supervisor of the town for a period of ten years; was elected to the assembly in 1842, and again in 1850. In 1846 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for member of Congress for the district composed of Seneca and Wayne, and was defeated by a small majority, one hundred and thirty-seven, by John M. Holley, a very popular, talented, and influential lawyer of Lyons. In 1833 he united in marriage with Adelia E., daughter of Elisha Benjamin, of Huron, who died in 1858. He has one son living, Benjamin Wilson, M.D., a popular physician and surgeon residing in Wolcott village. Dr. James M. Wilson excelled as a surgeon when in active practice, and he is followed in this branch by Dr. Benjamin Wilson, who is already considered one of the best. He is a life-long Democrat and cast his first vote for General Jackson, and has voted at every presidential election since.



JAMES M. HALL.

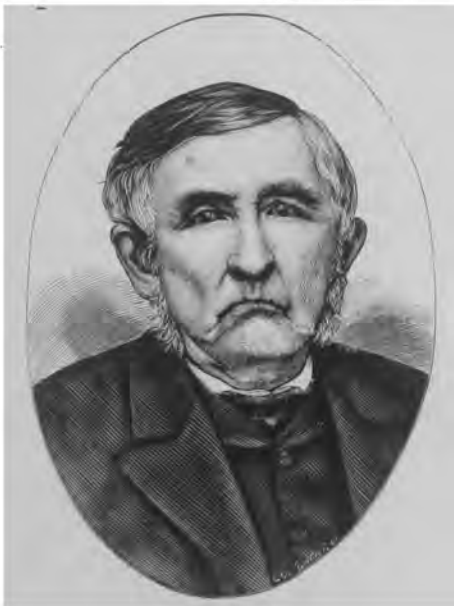


MRS. JAMES M. HALL.

JAMES M. HALL.

James M. Hall, son of Aaron and Lydia Hall, was born in Pittstown, Rensselaer county, New York, October 8, 1808. He passed early manhood in his native county, and in 1843 he determined to seek a home in the Genesee country, and, coming west, located upon the farm where he now resides. February 2, 1832, he married Phila Moshier, a daughter of Francis Moshier and Abigail Taft, a native of Pittstown, New York, born February 3, 1810, by whom he had five children, viz.: Henry, born April 22, 1835, married Mary Ann Southwick, October 1, 1856. Their family consists of the following children: Eldon, Albert, and Lillian, reside in Missouri. Harriet, born November 3, 1837, died in April, 1852. Wesley, born February 20, 1840, married Sarah Lyon, June 4, 1868; has one child, Louise Pratt, and resides on the old homestead. Mary, born April 22, 1842; September 6, 1866, married D. D. Becker, a druggist

at Rod Creek; their family consisted of two children, Victor and Clayton, the former deceased. Martha, born November 12, 1847; August 28, 1873, married Alexander M. Turner, and resides near Mr. Hall. They have an adopted daughter, Edna Turner. Aaron Hall, father of the subject of this sketch, was born 1766, and died in 1823; Lydia Hall was born in 1769 and died in 1833. Upon the formation of the Republican party he became a member, and has since remained true to the principles of that organization. In educational and religious matters he manifests great interest, and has been an active and influential member of the Methodist church more than forty years. In all the walks of life he is ever found honest and upright, and his integrity of character and consistent Christian bearing have won for him the honor and esteem of a large circle of friends.



JOHN FORD.



MRS. JOHN FORD.

JOHN FORD.

This venerable octogenarian was born in the State of Connecticut in 1792. In 1815 he removed to Herkimer county, New York, and subsequently to Clyde. From the latter town to Oneida county, where he spent eleven years, and returning to this county located on the farm he now occupies, in 1833. January 9, 1816, he married Louisa Caster, a native of Herkimer county, by whom he had five children, as follows: Angeline, deceased; Maria, married Rev. S. T. Devoe, resides in this town, they have two children, Isabel and Austin; Calvin, married for first wife Louisa McCollow; second wife, Imogene Goodrich, resides in Illinois; Calvin's family consists of the following: Edwin, Charles, John, Eugene, William, and Jane, the latter deceased. Jane married Russel Wells, and resides in this town, they have one child, Louisa; Amanzo united in marriage with Mary A. Wells, and has a family of six children, viz.: Carrie, John S., Mary C., Eugene, Lloyd, and Burton.

When Mr. Ford came into the county of Wayne, nearly the entire territory was a dense, uninviting wilderness, abounding in wild animals. Bears, deer, and wolves were constant

visitors about the cabin of the pioneer, and he was constantly annoyed by the stealthy Bruin, who most delighted in picking up a young porker and making off to his den. Wolves were in abundance, and though not so tame as the bear, still they made the nights in the forest unpleasant by their demoniac yells. Mr. Ford well remembers that deer were in abundance, and mentions the fact that Calvin Ford and an associate, in an early day, near Clyde, killed seven of these fleet animals in half as many hours. Mr. F. in the beginning of life learned the clothier's trade, but subsequently chose the vocation of the farmer, and has accumulated a fine property. He has always manifested an interest in educational matters, and in his younger days was a successful school-teacher. His children are well educated, and his son Calvin is a graduate of Union College. He is a consistent Christian, and member of the Methodist church. He served in the war of 1812, in the State of Connecticut. He has been a Republican since the organization of the party.

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SUPPLEMENT.

ARTICLES RECEIVED TOO LATE TO INSERT UNDER PROPER HEADINGS.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF EAST PALMYRA.

The legal incorporation of this church and society bears date the 8th day of May, 1834, and is signed by Samuel Moore, first, Jacob Howell, second. The original trustees were Samuel Moore, A. Salisbury, Samuel E. Hudson, Olien Evens, Samuel Sherman, James Hubbel, Caleb Beal, Sr. About August, 1823, Wilson Osborn and Samuel Moore, local preachers, commenced holding meetings in East Palmyra, in the house of Alexander Sherman, Sr., and a great revival occurred during the winter and spring. In this revival Sina I. Buck and wife, Samuel Sherman and wife, Israel Perry and wife, Ambrose Salisbury and wife, Jacob Howell and wife, Stephen Sherman and wife, William and Washington Beal, Harry Rowley and wife, Sylvanus Rowley and wife, and many others, were converted in 1824. Reverends William Snow and R. M. Everetts, then on the Lyons Circuit, formed the East Palmyra class, and many from the Parker neighborhood joined it. Rev. Elisha House, of Palmyra, assisted by the Rev. Roger Benton, held regular meetings in the Hopkins school-house. Seven of the first members of this class afterwards became Methodist preachers, namely: Marcus Swift, Gideon Osborn, Wilson Osborn, William Fowler, I. Foster, Sina I. Buck, and Willard Chase.

In 1825 the society purchased the Hawthorne house and lot, south of the school-house above mentioned, at the foot of the hill. In 1825 a camp-meeting was held on Caleb Beal's farm, at which Rev. Wilber Hoag was one of the chief preachers. This society was connected successively with Lyons, Palmyra, Marion, and Port Gibson. It became a separate station in 1852. Between 1825 and 1843 this society enjoyed the services of Glezen Filmore, Abner Chase, Robert Burch, and I. B. Alverson, as presiding elders; Richard Wright, Seth Mattison, Joseph Thompsonkin, I. B. Alverson, Allen Steel, Ira Fairbanks, William Jones, John Easter, George Paddock, and Wilson Osborn, as preachers in charge. Since then the preachers have been: 1843-48, Samuel Luckey, presiding elder, and Allen Steel, Earl B. Fuller, Alpha Wright, and John Manderville, pastors; 1849-53, John Denis, presiding elder; Moses Crow, Daniel S. Chase, Jonathan Watts, I. K. Juttle, and J. M. Bull, pastors; 1854-57, John G. Gulick, presiding elder; I. Hyde, William Manderville, and I. W. Putman, pastors; 1858-59, I. K. Juttle, presiding elder; W. A. Runner and Wesley Cochrane, pastors; 1860-62, W. H. Goodwin, presiding elder; J. C. Hitchcock, pastor; 1863-65, A. Southerland, presiding elder; Ralph Clapp, pastor; 1866-68, I. W. Kellogg, presiding elder; W. W. Runyan, pastor; 1869-73, R. Hoagboom, presiding elder; J. R. Green, Porter McKinstry, pastors; 1874-77, F. G. Hibbard, presiding elder; J. L. Edson, N. B. Randall, and William H. Rogers.

The old church was burned July 21, 1866; the new church was built on the old site, and dedicated December 29, 1867, Rev. B. I. Ives preaching the sermon.

BIOGRAPHY OF DURFEE HERENDEN.

MACEDON.

Durfee Herenden was born in the town of Farmington, Ontario county, New York, July 5, 1804. He was the fifth child and third son of Welcome and Elizabeth Herenden.

His father was a strict member of the society of Friends. His unflinching integrity and moral character have been fully inheited by the subject of this sketch. He received a common-school education in a log school-house, built upon his father's farm in 1808.

In August, 1824, he was married to Mary Smith, who was born in the same town August 15, 1802. Her parents, Levi and Tabitha Smith, were pioneers of 1790. She was the third of a family of ten children. In this choice he became

united with a lady of rare personal qualifications, a devoted wife and mother, self-sacrificing in spirit, of remarkable energy, industry, and untiring patience, which rendered the rough experiences of pioneer life happy and joyful. Many warm blankets and pieces of snow-white linen were made by her own hands, and the hum of the spinning-wheel seldom ceased until the late hours of night, thus fulfilling the beautiful proverb,—

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children arise up and call her blessed. Her husband also, and he praiseth her."

In 1811 his father, Welcome Herenden, purchased a quarter-section of land in the town of Macedon, at five dollars per acre. In 1824 twenty acres of timber had been cut, the stumps being left, and the ground covered with stones. The land at this date had increased in value to twelve dollars and fifty cents per acre, but looked so rough and wild that an elder brother had rejected it for his portion. Upon this unpromising piece of land was built, in the autumn of 1824, a log house, containing one room and attic. The latter was made accessible by a stairway consisting of pegs driven into the timbers. The young couple removed to their new home on the 23d of February, 1825, when the seemingly almost hopeless task of subduing the wilderness was commenced.

For several years all the hardships incidental to pioneer life were endured. The first wheat from the new farm was sold at Palmyra for fifty-six cents per bushel. Yet, with a beginning so discouraging, prosperity crowned their well-directed labor, and, as years passed by, additions were made to the farm, which, in 1836, contained three hundred and fifty acres, well fenced, mostly with the stones nature had so liberally provided.

In 1834 the log house was demolished, and a large two-story frame house, with additions, was built, comprising in its plans every convenience known to the farm-house of that date. In 1850 the various buildings, including tenement-houses, barns, etc., numbered twenty-four, and three-quarters of all the land was under cultivation. He was foremost among his neighbors in possessing fine flocks of sheep and valuable horses and cattle.

Wheat was the leading product for many years. He never cultivated barley, owing to conscientious temperance principles, it being used at that time almost exclusively for malting. He was strongly anti-slavery in his sentiments and action, as many a poor slave, who was sheltered and helped onward in his journey, might attest.

During their earlier experience the noiseless step of the Indian frequently entered at the unbolted door, receiving a night's lodging and refreshment; and, to the present day, not one of the many thousands of poor wayfarers who have called for alms can say that they have departed without having occasion to thank their kind benefactors.

In 1842 he took an active part in aiding to build and establish the Macedon academy, which has proved a great benefit to the community, and is yet in successful operation.

Four children have been born to them, of whom one son died; two daughters are living.

Nathan Herenden, his grandfather, was born in 1741. Married Hulda Dillingham in 1764, and resided at Smithfield, Rhode Island. Removed with his family to Adams, Massachusetts, in 1779, and to Farmington, Ontario county, New York, in 1790, where he died in 1807, and his wife in 1822.

Welcome Herenden, his father, was born at Smithfield, Rhode Island, in 1768; removed with his parents to Farmington in 1790; married Elizabeth Durfee, daughter of Gideon and Anna Durfee, of Palmyra, New York, in 1794, who died July 5, 1804. Married Mercie Gardner in 1806. He had five children by the first, and three by the second marriage. He died in 1837 on the homestead farm, where he had resided nearly fifty years.

Durfee and Mary Herenden are now living on the farm which they took possession of in 1825, and where they have so well fulfilled the duties of life.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF OUR PATRONS

FOR

WAYNE COUNTY.

ARCADIA.

[Post-office address in each case is Newark, unless given otherwise.]

Burt, Howard, farming, fruit, and stock, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1837.
 Benton, L. J., farming, mint-growing and distilling, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1808; p. o. add. Arcadia.
 Burgess, A. Parke, Presbyterian clergyman, b. Herkimer co., N. Y.; s. 1874.
 Burnham, E. K., lawyer (supervisor '74), b. Orange, Vt.; s. 1839.
 Briggs, James E., lawyer, b. Orange, Vt.; s. 1864.
 Bacon, Wm. W., prop. Newark Hotel, b. Herkimer co., N. Y.; s. 1876.
 Bartle, A. C., lumber merchant, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1828; p. o. drawer A.
 Cronise, J. S., hardware merchant, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1825.
 Coventry, J., physician and surgeon, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1837.
 Crandall, Arthur, glove and mitten mnfr., b. Seneca co., N. Y.; s. 1875; p. o. box 82. (Trading Post, Crookston, Minn.; retail store, Rochester, N. Y.)
 Crandall, George B., retired, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1819.
 Crandall, Charles G. (17th Reg. N. Y. S. Vol.), Newark.
 Dawley, Philander, retired teacher, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1832.
 Edgett, E. A., Newark.
 Edgett, James C., Wayne Co. Preserving Co. (built 1866; burned and rebuilt in 1872), b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1865.
 Evans, Calvin, Newark.
 Fitch, E. H., retired farmer, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1815; p. o. add. Arcadia.
 Gillson, James B., livery, furniture dealer, and farmer, b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1870; p. o. box 223.
 Hackett, Miles B., merchant, b. Apulia, N. Y.; s. 1875.
 Hackett, John G., merchant, b. Apulia, N. Y.; s. 1875.
 Jones, James, editor and publisher *Newark Union*, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1836.
 Jeremiah, Pearson H., farmer and fruit-grower, b. New York City; s. 1859.
 Kenyon, M. M., druggist, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.
 Langdon, Thomas K., prop. Langdon House, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1857.
 Lewis, A., farmer, b. Susquehanna co., Pa.
 Lee, Marvin, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1823; p. o. add. Fairview.
 Miller, J. A., hardware merchant, firm Miller & Cronise.
 Mayer, H. F. C., deputy sheriff Wayne co., b. Montgomery co., N. Y.; s. 1841; p. o. box 324.
 McCall, Miss Helen, millinery and fancy goods, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1854.
 McCall, Mrs. L. C., retired, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1854.
 Nellis, P. E., wines, liquors, and tobacco, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1846.
 Nutten, W. F., physician and surgeon, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1861.
 Pomeroy, Charles G., physician and surgeon, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1837.
 Phillips, Clark, postmaster, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1835.
 Peirson, H. J., grocer and produce dealer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1838.
 Post, Wm. E., farming, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1848.
 Percy, A. G., farmer and merino-wool grower, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1841.
 Phelps, Julius, farmer, b. Washington co., N. Y.; s. 1863.
 Romans, Miss R. Jane, artist (oil paintings), b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1849.
 Rose, S. S., farmer and maltster, b. Essex co., N. Y.; s. 1828.
 Sutherland, Laura, resident, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1833.
 Sherman, C. W., coal-dealer and farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; p. o. box 485.
 Soverhill, A. D., lawyer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1881; p. o. box 505.
 Sleight, Mrs. Mary E., resident, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1867.
 Stever, J. M., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1814.
 Thomas, Rowland, physician and surgeon, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1857; p. o. box 524.
 Vary, Mrs. P. A., resident, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1869.
 Williams, Stephen K., lawyer, district att'y., State senator, 1863-69, b. Bennington, Vt.; s. 1823.
 Williams, Byron C., lawyer, b. Wayne co., N. Y.
 White, Chas. S., dlr. in groceries, provisions, etc., b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1874.
 Wilson, Esq., Jacob, Newark.
 Wilson, Jr., Jacob, Newark.

BUTLER.

[Post-office address in each case is Wolcott, unless given otherwise.]

Colvin, Wm. P., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1848.
 Loveless, Columbus, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1822.
 Loveless, Ransom, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1818.

Merrill, Franklin, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1838; p. o. add. West Butler.
 Merrill, Charlotte A., b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1818; p. o. add. West Butler.
 Roe, Joseph H. L., farmer and teacher, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1843.
 Sprague, Charles W., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1836; p. o. add. South Butler.
 Tompkins, N. W., farmer, b. Litchfield, Conn.; s. 1832.
 Wheeler, H. H.; p. o. add. South Butler.

GALEN.

[Post-office address in each case is Clyde, unless given otherwise.]

Baker, George O. (Clyde), attorney-at-law, b. N. Y.; s. 1859.
 Burt, Ira, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1829.
 Brown, Charles, farmer, stock- and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1840.
 Briggs, S. H. (West Genesee st., Clyde), banker, b. N. Y.; s. 1843.
 Colvin, Darwin (Clyde), physician and surgeon, b. N. Y.; s. 1834.
 Denio, L. B. (Clyde), dealer in hardware.
 Elliott, C. G. (Clyde), cashier Griswold's bank.
 Forte Bros (Ford st., Clyde), publishers and prop'rs *Times*, b. N. Y.; s. 1872.
 Griswold, Aaron (Glasgow st., Clyde), banker, b. N. Y.; s. 1815.
 Graham, A. M. (Glasgow st., Clyde), b. N. Y.; s. 1873.
 Gordon, H., farmer, fruit- and stock-grower, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1818.
 Glover, E. H., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1856.
 Gordon, Peter, farmer, b. Galen, Wayne co., N. Y., 1817.
 Howe, Charles A. (Clyde), merchant tailor, of firm Howe & Finch.
 Harrison, J. T. (Field block, Clyde), merchant tailor, dealer in ready-made clothing, hats, caps, and furnishing goods.
 Hopkins, W. A. (Clyde), manufac'r sash, doors, and mouldings, dlr. in lumber, lath, and shingles; s. 1873.
 Howard, William, farmer and stock-dealer, b. Lewis co., N. Y.; s. 1834.
 Howard, R. M., farmer, b. Lewis co., N. Y.; s. 1838.
 Hunt, W. S., farmer and fruit-grower.
 Hunt, W. A. farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1855.
 Kellogg, E. B., farmer, b. Franklin, Mass.; s. 1814.
 Littlefield, W. S., farming and lumbering, b. Washington co., N. Y.; s. 1856; p. o. add. Lyons.
 McConnell, Lewis, farmer, lumber-dlr., and brick mnfr., b. Yates co., N. Y.; s. 1855.
 Mackie, J. M., nurseryman, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1847.
 Mead, Andrew, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1826.
 Mead, Dewitt C., canal, grocery and provision store, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1848.
 O'Connell, Peter T. (Clyde), pastor St. John's Cathedral Church; s. 1871.
 Osborne, R. B., farmer, fruit- and stock-grower, b. Seneca co., N. Y.; s. 1875.
 Overcker, Henry, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1838.
 Petseys, Oliver, farmer, fruit- and stock-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1814.
 Phelps, A. M., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1823; p. o. add. Look Berlin.
 Reed, C. H. (Clyde), livery and sale stable; s. 1850.
 Stow, De L. (Clyde), attorney-at-law, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1841.
 Saxton, C. T. (Clyde), attorney-at-law, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1846.
 Shepard, Harry, farmer and drover, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1827.
 Stone, E. O., farmer, stock- and mint-grower, b. Windsor, Vt.; s. 1886.
 Smith, E., farmer, stock-grower, and mint-distillery, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1882.
 Sears, W. B., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Herkimer co., N. Y.; s. 1833.
 Shepard, Albert, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1834.
 Smith, Ensign, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1851.
 Thayer, S. W. (Clyde), proprietor Clyde Hotel, b. N. Y.; s. 1844.
 Van Buskirk, J. T. (Clyde), justice of the peace; s. 1842.
 Vanderpool, J. G., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1851.
 Wells, E. B. (Clyde), postmaster, marble-dealer, and farmer, b. N. Y.; s. 1860.

HURON.

[Post-office address in each case is North Huron, unless otherwise given.]

Brundige, Harvey, farmer, b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1838; p. o. add. Huron.
 Brink, Elizabeth, farming, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1850.
 Church, Alanson, farmer and justice of peace, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1824; p. o. add. Wolcott.

Cantrell, Samuel, farming, b. Pennsylvania; s. 1824.
 Demmon, Horace, farmer, b. Vermont; s. 1817.
 Dowd, Mrs. A. M., farming, b. New Jersey; s. 1823.
 Dowd, Mrs. Harriet A., farming, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1813; p. o. add. Wolcott.
 Dowd, Stephen P., farmer, b. Massachusetts; s. 1846; p. o. add. Huron.
 Dowd, Edwin B., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1855; p. o. add. Huron.
 Flint, Dwight B., farmer and supervisor, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1830; p. o. add. North Rose.
 Feeck, William J., farmer and mechanic, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1846; p. o. add. North Rose.
 Gatchell, William W., farmer and produce-dealer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1822; p. o. add. Alton.
 Green, James, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1828.
 Lewis, Hammer P., farmer, b. Warren co., N. Y.; s. 1866; p. o. add. Wolcott.
 Lamson, Alonzo, farmer, b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1865.
 Nichols, Eugene W. S., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1854.
 Reynolds, Jacob, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1818; p. o. add. Alton.
 Russell, G. H., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1815; p. o. add. Wolcott.
 Robinson, Thomas, farmer, b. Ireland; s. 1830; p. o. add. Wolcott.
 Reed, R. E., farmer, b. Connecticut; s. 1829.
 Seymour, Orin B., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1811; p. o. add. Alton.
 Taylor, Dexter, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1832; p. o. add. Huron.
 Wells, Samuel S., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1823; p. o. add. Wolcott.
 Walker, Edward F., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1855.

LYONS.

[Post-office address in each case is Lyons, unless given otherwise.]

Alden, M. M., b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1825.
 Adams, O. S., principal Lyons Musical Academy, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1871.
 Avery, F. C., Broad st., hom. physician, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1829.
 Bashford, James, Water st., dealer in produce, manufacturer of cider and vinegar, b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1822.
 Belding, Mrs. S. W., Canal st., retired, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1822.
 Bradley, John, Pre-emption Road, farmer, and manufacturer of sulky plow, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1821.
 Barton, W., Sodus road, farmer and stock-raiser, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1838.
 Burnett, Cody, Sodus road, farmer, mint-growing, and distilling, b. Wayne co., 1837.
 Burroughs, D. L., William st., physician; s. 1861.
 Cole, John L., Montezuma st., banker, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1838.
 Chamberlin, D. S., attorney, b. Conn.; s. 1865.
 Cole, Samuel J., Montezuma st., farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1813.
 Cramer, G. W., Phelps st., coal and insurance, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1838.
 Classen, Gustavus, Canaan st., furniture and agricultural works, manufacturer iron fencing and fork-handles, b. Germany; s. 1852.
 Claassen, Edward C., Canal st., manufacturer fork-handles and steam bending works, b. Germany; s. 1852.
 Dennis, A. F., farming and steam threshing, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1844; p. o. add. Zurich.
 Dennis, J. E.
 Dunivell, J. W., Broad st., attorney-at-law, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1849.
 Demmon, J. M., Broad st., retired, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1812.
 David, W. G., Phelps st., physician, b. Hillsborough, N. H.; s. 1859.
 Dillenbeck, M. H., Phelps st., druggist, b. Montgomery co., N. Y.; s. 1863.
 Dillingham, D. W., Geneva st., farmer and mint distiller, b. Seneca co., N. Y.; s. 1848.
 Dunn, Alf., Geneva st., farmer, mint, and tobacco, b. Sullivan co., N. Y.; s. 1834.
 Ellis, Charles, insurance agent, b. N. Y.; s. 1844.
 Ennis, George, Geneva st., farmer, mint, and saw-mill, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1832.
 Fries, Theodore, Phelps st., grocer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1849.
 Forfar, James, Geneva st., coal, lumber, and improved Scotch granite, b. Scotland; s. 1850.
 Fellers, J. E., farmer, mint, and fruit, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1833.
 Getman, G. W., William st., druggist, b. Herkimer co., N. Y.; s. 1869.
 Gilkey, A., Sodus road, druggist, fruits, etc., b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1843.
 Gortzman, Frederick, druggist, and mint, b. Germany; s. 1840.
 Groat, R. P., Butternut st., sheriff Wayne co., b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1822.
 Huff, M. A., cor. Lawrence and Catharine, drugs, groceries, stat'y, etc., b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1827.
 Herriek, C. C., Broad st., attorney-at-law, b. Orleans co., N. Y.; s. 1853.
 Hotchkiss, H. G., Butternut st., essential oils, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1841.
 Hanchett, M., Broad st., fruit-dealer and manufacturer, b. Hampshire, Mass.; s. 1826.
 Houghteling, W. H., farming and mint-still, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1837.
 Hosford, David C., farming, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1847.
 Hosford, John F., farming, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1838.
 Hagen, Aaron, farming, b. Cortland co., N. Y.
 Hale, Alfred, Geneva st., farming and dealer in oils, b. Franklin, Mass.; s. 1823.
 Hermans, R., Geneva st., farming and mint-growing, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1851.
 Jackson, Geo. W., farming, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1832.
 Jennings, H., farming, mint, and distilling, b. Fairfield Conn.; s. 1867.

Laue, Joseph, farming, mint, and fruit, b. Schoharie co., N. Y.; s. 1810.
 Lewis, G. H., farming, mint, and wormwood grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1852.
 Lancaster, George, Geneva st., farming, b. England; s. 1857.
 Langdon, W. A., Geneva st., farming and mint-growing, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1870.
 Leach, H. W., farming, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1822.
 Leach, Augustus M., Cherry st., retired, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1825.
 Langdon, Nye A., Phelps st., prop'r of Congress Hall, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1839.
 Lyman, Mrs. Catharine, Broad st., b. Middlesex co., N. J.; s. 1821.
 Mason, Clark, Butternut st., attorney-at-law, b. Windham, Conn.; s. 1830.
 Merchant, J. A., farmer, mint-grower, and distiller, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1838.
 Miles, William, farmer and seed-grower, b. Genesee co., N. Y.; s. 1820; p. o. add. South Sodus.
 Penoyar, W. H., farmer and dealer in stock, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1842.
 Penoyar, O., farmer, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1832.
 Putney, H. W., Geneva st., Lyons wire-works, fanning-mills, etc., b. Hampshire, Mass.; s. 1840.
 Patten, Silas, farming, mint-growing, and distilling, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1809.
 Price, C. R., Holley st., merchant, b. Chillicothe, O.; s. 1832.
 Price, E. B., Holley st., merchant, b. Middlesex co., N. J.; s. 1802.
 Parshall, D. W., cor. Canal and William sts., banker, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1812.
 Pickett, J. M., Broad st., master builder, b. Herkimer co., N. Y.; s. 1834.
 Perrine, W. D., Pearl st., farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1812.
 Perrine, D. K., Broad st., jeweler, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1852.
 Roys, J. S., Geneva st., farmer, raiser of mint and tobacco, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1842.
 Roys, Isaac (2d), miller, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1869.
 Rogers, B. R., ex-sheriff, farmer, and mint-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1810.
 Reynolds, Clark, farmer and mint-grower, b. Washington co., N. Y.; s. 1818.
 Robinson, C. R., Geneva st., blacksmith and carriage-maker, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1853.
 Sutton, O. C., Pre-emption Road, farmer and mint-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1821.
 Sylvester, Dr. E. Wade, A. M., nurseryman and fruit-grower, b. Madison co., N. Y.; s. 1836.
 Shaw, J. J., farming and mint-growing, b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1827; p. o. add. South Sodus.
 Shaw, E., farming and mint-growing, b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1827.
 Sweeting, V. H., Church st., clerk of Wayne co., b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1854.
 Sisson, Judge William, Church st., attorney, b. Conn.; s. 1819.
 Townsend, A. P., farming, mint, and fruit, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1838.
 Tinsley, W. T., Phelps st., publisher, b. England; s. 1844.
 Van Camp, William, Butternut st., publisher, b. Madison co., N. Y.; s. 1827.
 Van Wickle, I. G.
 Vanderbilt, Newell T., farmer, sec. of Wayne County Ag'l Soc'y, and agent for agricultural implements.
 Wright, S. J., farming, mint-growing, and distilling, b. England; s. 1852.
 Whitlock, Benjamin, farming and dealer in stock, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1816.
 Young, Conrad, farming, mint-growing, and distilling, b. Germany; s. 1834.
 Youngs, L. S., farming and mint-growing, b. Greene co., N. Y.; s. 1840.

MACEDON.

[Post-office address in each case is Macedon, unless given otherwise.]

Acker, W. L., foreman moulding-room, Bickford & Co., b. Coxsackie, N. Y.; s. 1842.
 Bickford, Lyman, mnfr. agricultural implements, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1842.
 Beal, Ira L., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1817.
 Beal, DeWitt C., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1819.
 Bird, John, prop. Macedon Hotel, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1856.
 Brownell, John N., merchant, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1850; p. o. add. Macedon Centre.
 Brown, H. W., Rochester, with Smith, Perkins & Co., Exchange st.
 Cady, M. S., blacksmith, b. Madison co., N. Y.; s. 1868.
 Clark, E. E., tanner and currier, b. New York; s. 1872.
 Couch, Le Grand, farmer and blacksmith, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1827; p. o. add. West Macedon.
 Couch, Abigail H., b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1804; p. o. add. West Macedon.
 Evans, James, gardener, b. Kent, England; s. 1841; p. o. add. Palmyra.
 Eddy, M. A., merchant, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1830.
 Everett, R. T., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1849.
 Fritts, George O., farmer, b. Orange co., N. Y.; s. 1828.
 Fritts, Joseph, small fruit nursery (two miles southwest of Macedon Post-office), b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1832.
 Gratton, R. H., farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1842.
 Gratton, Barnard, farmer and thrasher, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1848.
 Halsey, Jesse, produce dealer and com. merchant, b. Ulster co., N. Y.; s. 1854.
 Huffman, Mrs. H. M. (firm of Bickford & Huffman), b. Chautauque co., N. Y.; s. 1859.
 Hare, Noah W., produce and com. merchant, and justice, b. Schenectady co., N. Y.; s. 1839; p. o. add. West Macedon.
 Herendeen, C. B., Macedon.
 Harrington, James M., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1834.

Hamer, John, Rochester.
 Johnson, H. S., station agent, N. Y. C. and H. R. R., b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1867.
 Johnson, Walter, farmer, b. Sussex co., N. J.; s. 1812.
 Johnston, W. H., dealer in dry goods, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1853.
 Little, Henry M., dealer in drugs, also blooded stock, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1866.
 Lapham, Elizabeth N.
 Lawrence, Walter, farmer and hop-grower, b. Ocean co., N. J.; s. 1827.
 Mumford, W. W., farmer and speculator, b. Erie co., N. Y.; s. 1838.
 Packard, Barty, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1812.
 Packard, Mrs. Minerva, farming, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1801.
 Perry, Valentine, farmer, b. Rehoboth, N. Y.; s. 1841.
 Perry, Abigail, farming, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1840.
 Penny, W. D., custom and merchant mills, b. Livingston co., N. Y.; s. 1876.
 Sheldon, Wm. P., farmer and vet'y surgeon, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1875.
 Shourds, D. S., nursery, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1842.
 Secross, Earle B., farmer, b. Montgomery co., N. Y.; s. 1849.
 Welker, C. A., carriage- and wagon-maker, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1856; p. o. add. Macedon Centre.
 Willits, S. L., postal-clerk on H. R. Railroad, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1838.
 Williamson, W. H., furniture dealer and undertaker, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1846.

MARION.

[Post-office address in each case is Marion, unless given otherwise.]

Adams, James N., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1839.
 Austin, William, retired farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1822.
 Bown, C. L., Methodist clergyman, b. Lycoming co., Pa.; s. 1852.
 Bullock, L., Christian clergyman, b. Chautauque co., N. Y.; s. 1865.
 Baker, Alonzo, general produce dealer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1829.
 Burr, Benjamin, farmer and fruit-growing, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1824.
 Brumfield, Elizabeth, farmer and fruit-growing, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1824; p. o. add. Palmyra.
 Burrud, Captain J. B., captain of Co. D, 160th Regt., b. Norfolk, England; s. 1837.
 Burbank, Wm., retired farmer, b. Otsego, N. Y.; s. 1826.
 Clark, Harriet, retired, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1827.
 Caldwell, Mrs. A. M. (Brighton), retired, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1871; p. o. add. Brighton, Monroe co., N. Y.
 Curtis, Wm. S., machine-shop, fanning-mills, and agricult'rl impl'ts, b. Orange co., N. Y.; s. 1817.
 Clark, Thomas M., sheriff of Wayne co., b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1828.
 Curtis, B. T., blacksmithing, carriage-ironing, etc., b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1834.
 Clark, A. R., farming and fruit-growing, b. Hampshire, Mass.; s. 1867; p. o. add. Williamson.
 Crane, Dewitt C., farming and fruit-growing, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1844.
 Cogswell, H. S., farming and fruit-growing, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1817.
 Corlett, Wm., Jr., farming and fruit-growing, b. Isle of Man, England; s. 1861.
 Cogswell, Wm., farming and fruit-growing, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1816.
 Crane, J. S., farming and fruit-growing, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1837.
 Croucher, Wm., farming and fruit-growing, b. Sussex, England; s. 1846.
 Corlett, Thomas, farming and fruit-growing, b. Isle of Man, England; s. 1854.
 Crane, Gertrude C., farming and fruit-growing, b. Seneca co., N. Y.; s. 1826.
 Clark, Willis, farming and fruit-growing, b. Providence, R. I.; s. 1817.
 Clark, Jeremiah, farming and fruit-growing, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1828.
 Dean, David C., retired farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1831.
 Daggett, O. L. (Palmyra), farmer and machinist, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1846.
 Dean, Seth B., farmer and fruit-growing, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1836.
 Denel, Philo D., farmer and fruit-growing, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1828.
 Durfee, S. F., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1833.
 Galloway, E. M., retired farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1818.
 Ganze, Henry A., carpenter and joiner, b. Darmstadt, Germany; s. 1854.
 Grimes, Myron H., farmer and fruit-growing, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1822.
 Gibbs, Newton O., farmer and fruit-growing, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1845.
 Green, Philo D., farmer and fruit-growing, b. Addison co., Vermont; s. 1885.
 Holmes, I. S., groceries and general mercantile trade, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1834.
 Harkness, Wm., retired farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1818.
 Hessler, M. M., general produce dealer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1842.
 Hicks, Orrin, retired farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1814.
 Hawley, Anna, b. Orleans co., N. Y.; s. 1851.
 Hope, Mary Ann, farming and fruit-growing, b. Kent, England; s. 1859.
 Hutchins, John, farmer and fruit-growing, b. Madison co., N. Y.; s. 1816.
 Holling, Wm. J., postmaster, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1837.
 Hall, Wm. P., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1827; p. o. add. East Walworth.
 Hill, O., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1836.
 Kingsley, E., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1816.
 Lake, Charles H., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Erie co., N. Y.; s. 1867.
 Lookup, Wm., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1820.
 Lown, David, carpenter and joiner, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1854.
 Milliman, Lyman, farmer and fruit-growing, b. Rensselaer co. N. Y.; s. 1850.

Mason, A. J., farmer and fruit-growing, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1814.
 Morse, Daniel, farmer and fruit-growing, b. Schoharie co., N. Y.; s. 1868.
 Malcolm, George, farmer and fruit-growing, b. Banffshire, Scotland; s. 1872.
 Norris, Jacob, retired farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1810.
 Negus, Mrs. A. A., b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1824.
 Pratt, Clarissa, b. Otsego co., N. Y.; s. 1816.
 Potter, Emery, farmer and fruit growing, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1811.
 Russell, Allen S., physician and surgeon, b. Wayne co., 1834.
 Rich, J. S., farmer and fruit-growing, b. Hartford, Conn.; s. 1850.
 Rogers, M. L., farmer and fruit-growing, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1825.
 Reeves, Stephen, farmer and fruit-growing, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1825.
 Short, A. B., hardware and banking-house, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1865.
 Stanton, A., justice of the peace, b. Montgomery co., N. Y.; s. 1848.
 Sayers, Dr. A., physician and surgeon, b. Prince Edward's Island, Canada; s. 1872.
 Sanford, C. H., cabinet-work and undertaking, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1844.
 Smith, John, farmer and fruit-growing, b. Mount Bethel, Pa.; s. 1807.
 Skellenger, A. H., farmer and fruit-growing, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1825.
 Sanford, Rescom, farmer and fruit-growing, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1812.
 Shove, Charles A., farmer and fruit-growing, b. Seakank, R. I.; s. 1870.
 Sweezey, Chester F., farmer and fruit-growing, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1841.
 Sweezey, S. W. (Palmyra), farmer and fruit-growing, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1851.
 Taber, H. R., attorney-at-law, b. Lewis co., N. Y.; s. 1836.
 Tremain, Charles, machinist and undertaking, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1853.
 Topping, Howel, manufacturer of ladders and turned work of all kinds, b. Northampton, Pa.; s. 1856.
 Tassel, George W., dealer in fruit and ornamental trees, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1850.
 Thomson, Alex., farmer and fruit-growing, b. Murraysville, Scotland; s. 1854.
 Turner, J., farmer, b. Gloucestershire, England; s. 1853.
 Van Ostrand, F. L., farmer and fruit-growing, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1834.
 Van Dusen, Wm., farmer and fruit-growing, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1827.
 Winslow, H. M., drugs, groceries, etc., b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1844.
 Williams, A. P., dealer in boots, shoes, etc., b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1840.
 Witherden, T., farmer and fruit-growing, b. Kent, England; s. 1851.
 Wilcox, H. H., farmer and fruit-growing, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1826.
 Wake, Jonathan, farmer and fruit-growing, b. Yorkshire, England; s. 1830.
 White, E. P., farmer and fruit-growing, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1847.
 Warner, R. K., farmer and fruit-growing, b. Chenango co., N. Y.; s. 1857.
 Wilcox, Louisa S., farmer and fruit-growing, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1822.
 Westfall, Hiram, farmer and fruit-growing, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1829.

ONTARIO.

[Post-office address in each case is Ontario, unless given otherwise.]

Albright, J., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1851.
 Allen, L. W., farmer, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1836; p. o. add. Lake Side.
 Bundy, L. J., manager Ontario Iron Works, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1870; p. o. add. Furnaceville.
 Bigsby, A. H. (Webster), farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1840; p. o. add. Union Hill.
 Bennett, J. A., carpenter and joiner, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1834.
 Bixby, A. J., blast furnaceman and gen. merchant, b. Steuben co., N. Y.; s. 1850.
 Birdsall, W., shoe dealer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1836.
 Casoy, A. W., farmer and justice of peace, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1853.
 Casey, C. H., painter, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1853; p. o. add. Ontario Centre.
 Crandall, G. W., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1824; p. o. add. Lake Side.
 Cone, W. L., Jr., farmer, b. Madison co., N. Y.; s. 1837; p. o. add. Ontario Centre.
 Curtiss, Henry, station agent, telegraph operator, and express agent, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1844.
 Carey, J. P., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1856.
 Clark, W. E., proprietor of hotel, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1844.
 Casey, D. A., harness-maker, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1843.
 Clark, E., farmer, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1835.
 Dada, Rev. E. P., Presbyterian clergyman, b. Cortland co., N. Y.; s. 1873; p. o. add. Ontario Centre.
 Denney, Lucy B., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1832; p. o. add. Lake Side.
 Dickinson, J., farmer, b. Lincolnshire, Eng.; s. 1844; p. o. add. Lake Side.
 Ellsworth, M., farmer, b. Putnam co., N. Y.; s. 1796; p. o. add. Union Hill.
 Eldridge, D., farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1866; p. o. add. Lake Side.
 Ellsworth, F. M., physician and surgeon, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1841; p. o. add. Ontario Centre.
 Freeman, J. C., farmer, b. Oswego co., N. Y.; s. 1817; p. o. add. Furnaceville.
 Fitts, N. A., architect and builder, justice peace, b. Worcester, Mass.; s. 1851; p. o. add. Ontario Centre.
 Freeman, L., proprietor of hotel, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1888.
 Gates, M. B., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1829; p. o. add. Lake Side.
 Graham, C. C., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1836; p. o. add. Lake Side.
 Gates, B. W., farmer and supervisor, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1836; p. o. add. Ontario Centre.
 Hill, H., farmer and dealer in real estate, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1811.
 Haven, J., farmer and ore miner, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1837; p. o. add. Union Hill.

Harrison, H., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1805.
 Hanley, Hannah, farming, b. Yorkshire, Eng.; s. 1830; p. o. add. Furnaceville.
 Husted, M., farmer, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1844; p. o. add. Furnaceville.
 Huff, J. W., farmer, b. Addison co., Vt.; s. 1849.
 Hodges, I. Z., prop. saw-mill and farmer, b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1811; p. o. add. Ontario Centre.
 Hill, F. A., farmer and grist-mill, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1835; p. o. add. Ontario Centre.
 Houck, J. C., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Washington co., N. Y.; s. 1845; p. o. add. Union Hill.
 Hall, L. W., farmer and stock-raiser, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1822.
 Hutson, J., farmer, b. Sussex, England; s. 1856.
 Hopkins, B. J., farmer and saw-mill, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1835; p. o. add. Lake Side.
 Jennings, L., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1822; p. o. add. Lake Side.
 Jennings, H., farmer and engineer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1876; p. o. add. Ontario Centre.
 Lofthouse, T., farmer and fruit-grower, b. England; s. 1831.
 Layton, H. W., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1839; p. o. add. Ontario Centre.
 McKown, J., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1845.
 Millington, R. H. F., sup't of Ontario Iron Works, b. Staffordshire, Eng.; s. 1870; p. o. add. Furnaceville.
 Middleton, Joseph, farmer, b. Montgomery co., N. Y.; s. 1812; p. o. add. Ontario Centre.
 Morse, J. J., farmer and stock-raiser, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1847.
 Norton, P. H., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1823; p. o. add. Lake Side.
 Pratt, J. B., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1821; p. o. add. Furnaceville.
 Palmer, O. C., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1845; p. o. add. Union Hill.
 Peer, T. J., physician and surgeon, b. Ontario co., N. Y.
 Pagham, Rev. R. W., Wesleyan Methodist clergyman, b. Barbadoes Island, West Indies; s. 1875.
 Roys, Orphy, farmer, b. Jefferson co., N. Y.; s. 1813; p. o. add. Pultneyville.
 Reed, D. L., miller, b. Kennebec co., Maine; s. 1815; p. o. add. Furnaceville.
 Rhodes, L. D., physician and surgeon, b. Seneca co., N. Y.; s. 1843.
 Rood, E. Jr., stove and heading factory, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1836; p. o. add. Lake Side.
 Ridgway, Emily, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; p. o. add. Lake Side.
 Risley, M. A., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Greenfield, Mass.; s. 1848; p. o. add. Ontario Centre.
 Russell, N. L., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1811.
 Richmond, N. C., wagon-maker and undertaker, b. Napanee, Canada; s. 1836.
 Sands, Alexander, farmer and dealer in wool, b. Westchester co., N. Y.; s. 1847; p. o. add. Lake Side.
 Smith, Edson, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1847; p. o. add. Lake Side.
 Smith, Polly, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; p. o. add. Lake Side.
 Stokes, J. A., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1826; p. o. add. Lake Side.
 Sherburn, W., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1826; p. o. add. Ontario Centre.
 Smith, J., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1826; p. o. add. Furnaceville.
 Stanford, H. E., furniture and undertaking, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1858.
 Thayer, W. M., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1837; p. o. add. Lake Side.
 Thayer, A., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1800; p. o. add. Lake Side.
 Turner, H., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1851; p. o. add. Union Hill.
 Winslow, Laura, farmer, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1827; p. o. add. Lake Side.
 Willets, J., Jr., wagon-maker, painter, and ironer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1836; p. o. add. Lake Side.
 Weeks, B. B., farmer and carriage-maker, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1824; p. o. add. Webster.
 Willard, G., farmer and Free Methodist clergyman, b. Sussex, Eng.; s. 1849; p. o. add. Union Hill.
 Whitney, O. F., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1823; p. o. add. Union Hill.
 Warner, Alanson, farmer, b. Hampshire, Mass.; s. 1816; p. o. add. Furnaceville.
 Woodworth, Helen, farmer, b. Berkshire, Mass.; s. 1824; p. o. add. Furnaceville.
 Verdon, Isaac, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Zeeland, Holland; s. 1854.
 Vande, S., farmer; p. o. add. Union Hill.

PALMYRA.

[Post-office address in each case is Palmyra, unless given otherwise.]

Adams, Miss H., physician, b. London, England; s. 1829.
 Allyn, Ann M., farmer, b. New London, Conn.; s. 1816.
 Armington, A. H., engineer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1875.
 Averill, E. S., prop. and editor *Palmyra Courier*, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1853.
 Beckwith, Mrs. George, retired, b. New London, Conn.; s. 1814.
 Blaby, Joseph, Village Hall, Main st., architect.
 Braman, S. E., bookkeeper, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1855.
 Brown, F. C., dentist, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1823.
 Brown, W. B., physician and surgeon, b. Madison co., N. Y.; s. 1866.

Budd, Gilbert, farmer, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1853.
 Bump, William H., liveryman, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1854.
 Butler, A. C., farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1855.
 Chapman, William A.
 Chase, A. D., carpenter and joiner, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1814.
 Chase, E. P., groceries, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1843.
 Clemons, Fred. W., prop. and editor *Wayne Co. Journal*, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1844.
 Crandall, Giles B., undertaker and dealer in furniture, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1832.
 Culver, A. R., carpenter and joiner, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1810.
 Cuyler, Mrs. G. W., retired, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1831.
 Davis, B. H., grocer and druggist, b. Montgomery co., N. Y.; s. 1864.
 Draime, Henry J., farmer, b. Sedan, France; s. 1859.
 Eaton, Horace, pastor Presbyterian church, b. Sutton, N. H.; s. 1848.
 Eggleston, Thomas N., b. Rutland co., Vt.; s. 1820.
 Elton, G. M., photographer, b. Kingston, Canada; s. 1861.
 Ennis, Elijah, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1813.
 Everson, William E., retired, b. New York, N. Y.; s. 1840.
 Farnham, W. H., dry goods and carpets, b. Hampden, Mass.; s. 1837.
 Feller, L. W., farmer, b. New York; s. 1827; p. o. add. East Palmyra.
 Feller, Peter D., farmer, b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1852; p. o. add. Newark.
 Ford, Richard, butcher, b. New York, N. Y.; s. 1833.
 Fosket, W. O., freighter on canal, b. Hartford, Conn.; s. 1848.
 Foster, Henry J.
 Foster, William, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1814.
 Galloway, James, farmer, prop. steam-mill and malt-house, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1820.
 Galloway, Thomas, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1809.
 Garlock, George, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1820; p. o. add. Newark.
 Goodnough, H. D., undertaker and dealer in furniture, b. Mass.; s. 1866.
 Hadsell, Ira, farmer and weaver, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1813.
 Hammond, William, farmer, b. De Kalb co., Ill.; s. 1864.
 Hardy, J. W., farmer and breeder thoroughbred Am. merino sheep, b. Ohio; s. 1849; p. o. add. East Palmyra.
 Harmon, D. B., Main st., architect and builder, b. Berkshire, Mass.; s. 1852.
 Harrison, George, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1819.
 Hibbard, D. B., carpenter and joiner, b. Canada; s. 1812.
 Hibbard, P. V., carpenter and joiner, b. Franklin co., N. Y.; s. 1817.
 Hill, Marvin, farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1856.
 Hislop, John G., Jr., restaurant proprietor, b. St. Lawrence co., N. Y.; s. 1854.
 Holmes, Mrs. Harriet, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1842.
 Hopkins, M., attorney-at-law, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1835.
 Ingraham, Dr. S., physician and surgeon, 31 Main st., b. Albany, N. Y.; s. 1866.
 Jackway, Hiram, retired, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1815.
 Jarvis, William F., retired, b. Westchester co., N. Y.; s. 1825.
 Jessup, George G., retired, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1806.
 Johnson, C. D., 28 Main st., produce com. merchant and farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1829.
 Johnson, Robert, retired, b. Antrim, Ireland; s. 1830.
 Johnson, William R., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1816.
 Jones, John M., manufacturer of printing presses, b. Orleans co., N. Y.; s. 1847.
 Marsh, A. W., physician and surgeon, b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1842.
 Lovett, Mrs. Laura (widow of J. C. Lovett, deceased).
 Moore, R. C., farmer, b. Norfolk, England; s. 1836.
 Morgan, Bela, retired, b. New London, Conn.; s. 1818.
 North, E. C., dentist, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1849.
 North, H. M., dentist, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1823.
 Olvitt, Lurrie A., machinist in Star Job Press Works, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1851.
 Osborn, W. H. H., real estate, insurance, and loan agent, b. Erie co., N. Y.; s. 1867.
 Phelps, W. S., groceryman, b. Jefferson co., N. Y.; s. 1859.
 Pierce, A. J., proprietor broom factory, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1839.
 Pinckney, Andrew, shoemaker, b. Albany co., N. Y.; s. 1849.
 Pohl, Louis, insurance agent, b. Moscow, Russia; s. 1868; p. o. add. Lyons.
 Post, A. G., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. J.; s. 1843.
 Quaife, T. G., hotel and livery, b. Oakland, Michigan; s. 1842.
 Rannie, Alex., 82 Main st., baker and confectioner, b. Aberdeenshire, Scot'd; s. 1846.
 Remsin, Wm. H., iron-moulder in Star Job Press Works, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1854.
 Rifenburgh, John, groceries and provisions, b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1837.
 Robinson, C. R., baker and confectioner, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1840.
 Rogers, Carlton H., retired.
 Root, T. L., stoves, tinware, and house-furnishing goods, b. Addison co., Vt.; s. 1852.
 Sanders, H. D., books and stationery, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1851.
 Saunders, Orlando, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1808.
 Sexton, Pliny, retired, b. Springfield, Mass.; s. 1819.
 Sexton, Pliny T., banker, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1840.
 Seymour, S. P., vice-president First National Bank of Palmyra.
 Sherlock, Wm., iron-moulder in Star Job Press Works, b. Kingston, Canada; s. 1876.
 Sherman, Jacob, postmaster, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1805; p. o. add. East Palmyra.
 Southwick, Wm. H., produce dealer, b. Bennington, Vt.; s. 1821.
 Spotts, Lewis M., contractor, b. Fulton co., Indiana; s. 1872.
 Stafford, Wm. H., iron-moulder in Star Job Press Works, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1864.
 Stewart, J. B., proprietor Palmyra Hotel, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1833.
 Tappenden, Wm., retired, b. Kent, England; s. 1828.

Townsend, George H., farmer, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1836.
 Tripp, Mrs. E. G., dealer in fancy goods and millinery, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1821.
 Truax, Elias, baker, b. Albany, N. Y.; s. 1846.
 Whipple, M. D., civil engineer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1850.
 Williams, R. S., retired, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1802.
 Williamson, J. S., confectioner, and mnfr. blueing inks and extracts, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1829.
 Ziegler, Jacob, wagon-maker and blacksmith, b. Baden, Germany; s. 1855.

ROSE.

[Post-office address in each case is Rose, unless given otherwise.]

Barton, Elisha, farmer and stock-raiser, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1825; p. o. add. Wayne Centre, N. Y.
 Barless, R. C., M.D., physician and counselor-at-law, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1833.
 Bradshaw, J. E., M.D., physician and surgeon, Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1874.
 Boyd, E. T., freight and ticket agt. Lake Shore Railroad, Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1874; p. o. add. North Rose.
 Buchanan, Miss Mary A., Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1871; p. o. add. Wolcott.
 Collins, Stephen, farming and stock-raising, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1822.
 Covell, Mrs. Clarissa, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1814.
 Deady, Charles, farming, stock-raising, and hop-growing, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1833.
 Deady, W. N., wood-merchant and general speculator, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1838.
 Dickson, Miss Ora, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1855.
 Foster, Mrs. Jerusha, b. Long Island; s. 1823.
 French, Mrs. Sarah, b. Wisconsin; s. 1846; p. o. add. North Rose.
 Finch, Mrs. D. C., b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1819; p. o. add. Clyde.
 Gage, S. W., carpenter and joiner, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1826.
 Kinsly, Mrs. T. L., b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1837.
 Legg, Lyman, bee culture, wholesale and retail dealer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1850.
 Lyman, Charles, farming and stock-raising, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1824.
 Osborn, Samuel, Jr., farming, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1854.
 Ream, F., farmer and stock-raising, b. Germany; s. 1856.
 Race, Mrs. L. A., b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1854.
 Ritter, John W., cheese-manufacturer, Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1872.
 Snyder, Col. W. A., farming and stock-raising, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1835; p. o. add. Clyde.
 Sutherland, C. E., farming and speculating, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1832; p. o. add. South Sodus.
 Sprong, A. H., carpenter and joiner, Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1874; p. o. add. North Rose.
 Stickle, Mrs. S. A., b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1859.
 Shewman, Mrs. Andrew, Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1875; p. o. add. North Rose.
 Valentine, F. H., school-teacher, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1852.
 Wade, E. D., farmer and stock-raiser, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1850.
 Wamsley, Albert, farmer and stock-raiser, b. England; s. 1871.
 Waldorpha, Mrs. Jane, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1855; p. o. add. Clyde.
 Willinis, Geo. W., carriage-maker, Wayne co., N. Y.; s. 1874.

SODUS.

[Post-office address in each case is Sodus, unless otherwise given.]

Agan, Randell, farmer, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1842.
 Andrews, Joseph, sash, blind, and undertaker, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1816; p. o. add. Sodus Centre.
 Borradaile, R. S., merchant, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1836; p. o. add. Sodus Centre.
 Bloomer, Daniel, farmer and seed-grower, b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1837; p. o. add. South Sodus.
 Boyd, M. F., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1846.
 Bates, John, farmer, b. Saratoga co., N. Y.; s. 1825; p. o. add. Sodus Point.
 Boyd, John A., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1819; p. o. add. Wallington.
 Beebe, Anson, farmer, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1837.
 Bean, Robert, farmer, b. England; s. 1817.
 Baker, George W., farmer, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1827.
 Baker, William H., farmer and mechanic, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1850; p. o. add. Marion.
 Butts, Lyman, farmer, b. Massachusetts; s. 1838; p. o. add. Joy.
 Butts, P. P., farmer, and dealer in agricultural implem'ts, b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1838.
 Beam, Andrew J., mechanic, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1850; p. o. add. Marion.
 Clark, Lewis H., farmer and executive Senate clerk, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1827.
 Curtiss, Elisha, principal Sodus Academy, b. Jefferson co., N. Y.; s. 1864.
 Cottrell, Harrison, farmer and mechanic, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1823; p. o. add. Sodus Centre.
 Chittenden, Orville, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1822; p. o. add. South Sodus.
 Cheetham, John, farmer, b. England; s. 1858.
 Coleman, Linus, farmer, b. Massachusetts; s. 1818.

Case, Gamaliel, farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1812.
 Carpenter, Orville, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1820.
 Cunningham, William L., stove-manufacturer, b. Holland; s. 1850; p. o. add. Marion.
 Dodd, William, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1823.
 Dodd, Albert; p. o. add. Joy.
 Dingman, Rodolphus, farmer, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1835.
 Dennis, Robert D., farmer, b. New Hampshire; s. 1818; p. o. add. South Sodus.
 Devenport, Wm. H., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1845.
 Ellsworth, Levi, farmer, b. Connecticut; s. 1801.
 Edwards, Theodore, farmer and overseer of poor, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1822; p. o. add. Wallington.
 Gaylord, S. M., physician and surgeon, b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1823.
 Green, Jesse H., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1812.
 Granger, Enoch, farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y., 1801; p. o. add. Joy.
 Green, E. A., banking and exchange, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1826.
 Green, Samuel B., farmer and distiller, b. Albany, N. Y.; s. 1837; p. o. add. Joy.
 Greene, B. B., manufacturer of lumber and staves, b. Albany, N. Y.; s. 1837; p. o. add. Joy.
 Granger, S. S., circular saw and planing-mill, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1849.
 Goodsell, Sheldon, farmer, b. Connecticut; s. 1832.
 Goodsell, John B., farmer, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1832.
 Granger, Horatio N., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1854.
 Hitchcock, E. K., farmer, b. Berkshire co., Mass.; s. 1852.
 Hopp, John, carriage-manufacturer, b. Germany; s. 1852; p. o. add. Joy.
 Hollenbeck, Harriet, farming, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1834.
 Harvey, Clement, farmer, b. New Jersey; s. 1832.
 Harvey, Edward J., farming, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1859.
 Hulett, S. P., postmaster, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1819.
 Hall, John, farmer, b. England; s. 1850.
 Harbertson, John, farmer, b. England; s. 1831.
 Hanby, Chas., farmer, b. England; s. 1833.
 Hart, Henry, farmer, b. Germany; s. 1859; p. o. add. Joy.
 Knapp, Harriet, farming, b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1833.
 Kelly, John, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1834.
 Kelly, Mary A., farming, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1818.
 Kelly, John G., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1850.
 Irish, Edward K., farmer, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1836; p. o. add. Joy.
 Lee, D. W. S., dentist and surgeon, b. Essex co., N. Y.; s. 1855.
 Lund, Thomas, farmer, b. England; s. 1835.
 Leadley, David, farmer, b. England; s. 1860.
 Lent, Charles D., railroad agent and post-office, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1836; p. o. add. Wallington.
 Myers, John C., mechanic, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1847.
 McIntyre, John, farmer, b. Scotland; s. 1843; p. o. add. South Sodus.
 Miller, Harmon, farmer, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1856; p. o. add. Alton.
 Moody, Charles P., farmer and business man, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1817.
 Milner, Richard W., mechanic and farmer, b. England; s. 1851.
 Myers, John W., marble-dealer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1825.
 MacKay, Alex., mechanic, b. Scotland; s. 1869; p. o. add. Joy.
 Norris, R. F., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1815.
 Ouderkerk, Galen, attorney and counselor, and publisher *S. Alliance*, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1847.
 O'Bryan, Winfield, manufacturer of agricultural implements, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1837.
 Ostrom, H. H., physician and surgeon, b. Herkimer co., N. Y.; s. 1833; p. o. add. Alton.
 Oman, Mrs. James, farming, b. Scotland; s. 1859.
 Onderdonk, Mrs. B., farming, b. Monroe co., N. Y.; s. 1871.
 Pultz, Edwin, farmer and distiller, b. Columbia co., N. Y., 1841; p. o. add. Joy.
 Pultz, Theodore, farmer and distiller, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1847; p. o. add. Joy.
 Preston, John, farmer, b. England; s. 1833; p. o. add. Sodus Point.
 Proseus, John M., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1840; p. o. add. Sodus Point.
 Proseus, John R., farmer, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1821.
 Pulver, Mary J., farming, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1826.
 Paddock, John A., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1818.
 Potwine, Thomas H., farmer, b. Connecticut; s. 1835.
 Pulver, Mrs. John, farming, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1824.
 Peeler, George W., mechanic, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1836; p. o. add. Sodus Centre.
 Potter, James, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1828; p. o. add. South Sodus.
 Pulver, Harry, farmer, b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1833.
 Pitcher, Lawson L., mechanic and architect, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1835; p. o. add. Sodus Centre.
 Richardson, Wm. H., merchant and town clerk, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1848.
 Rose, P. S., physician and surgeon, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1847; p. o. add. Sodus Centre.
 Rogers, Benjamin, farmer, b. Seneca co., N. Y.; s. 1836; p. o. add. Sodus Point.
 Robinson, Theodore, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1844; p. o. add. Joy.
 Richardson, A. M., farmer, b. Genesee co., N. Y.; s. 1829; p. o. add. East Williamson.
 Ross, Derrick, farmer, b. Holland; s. 1854.
 Sergeant, Wm., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1806.

Snyder, Eli, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1831; p. o. add. Joy.
 Snyder, Mrs. P., farming, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1825; p. o. add. Joy.
 Seaman, B. B., lawyer, b. Massachusetts; s. 1843; p. o. add. Sodus Point.
 Shirts, Joseph, farmer, b. Schoharie co., N. Y.; s. 1833.
 Tinney, Geo. M., retired farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1821; p. o. add. South Sodus.
 Thornton, Merritt, farmer and business man, b. Vermont; s. 1816; p. o. add. South Sodus.
 Taylor, Helen E., farming, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1838; p. o. add. Sodus Centre.
 Toor, John, Sr., farmer, b. England; s. 1831.
 Turner, Benj., farmer, b. England; s. 1849.
 Toor, John, Jr., farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1838.
 Thirkell, W. G., physician and surgeon, b. Canada; s. 1869.
 Toor, Thomas, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1837.
 Tummonds, Charles, farmer, b. England; s. 1835.
 Toor, George, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1836.
 Turner, N. M., p. o. Sodus.
 Wickham, Thomas, merchant, b. New York; s. 1812; p. o. add. Sodus Point.
 Whitbeck, Cornelius A., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1840.
 Wells, Collins, mechanic and farmer, Washington co., N. Y.; s. 1814; p. o. add. Joy.
 Warren, A. P., merchant, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1823; p. o. add. South Sodus.
 Whiting, William G., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1833; p. o. add. Wallington.
 Wood, George, farmer, b. England; s. 1849.
 White, Merritt D., manufacturer and farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1845; p. o. add. Joy.
 Ward, Henry, farmer, b. England; s. 1836.
 Wride, Robert, farmer, b. England; s. 1831.
 Weaver, Daniel, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1854; p. o. add. Joy.

WALWORTH.

[Post-office address in each case is Walworth, unless given otherwise.]

Andrew, Jemain, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1833; p. o. add. Lincoln.
 Bills, Wm., farmer and cooper, b. Kent, Eng.; s. 1832; p. o. add. West Walworth.
 Burr, H. N., physician and surgeon, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1865.
 Church, Nathaniel, farmer, b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1833; p. o. add. Lincoln.
 Carman, Mrs. Mary, b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1837; p. o. add. West Walworth.
 Clum, Ferdinand, farmer and builder, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1846; p. o. add. Lincoln.
 Engert, Frederick, farmer and hop-raiser, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1856; p. o. add. Lincoln.
 Foskett, Wm. A., farmer and carpenter, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1834; p. o. add. West Walworth.
 Findley, Jones, died in 1876, b. Orange co., N. Y.; s. 1806.
 Findley, Mrs. Jones, wife of deceased, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1806.
 Gardner, Dr. Wm. W., physician and surgeon, b. Greene co., N. Y.; s. 1825.
 Gardner, Mary A., b. Tompkins co., N. Y.; s. 1851.
 Harmon, Jacob, farmer and hop-raiser, b. Schoharie co., N. Y.; s. 1854; p. o. add. Lincoln.
 Leonhart, John, farmer and hop-raiser, b. Arqua, Switzerland; s. 1855; p. o. add. Lincoln.
 Miller, Harvey, farmer, b. Hampshire, Mass.; s. 1806; p. o. add. West Walworth.
 Miller, Philetus, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1811; p. o. add. West Walworth.
 Powell, David, farmer, b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1832; p. o. add. West Walworth.
 Patterson, C. P., farmer and clerk of board of supervisors, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1836; p. o. add. Lincoln.
 Pitkin, J.
 Russell, Minerva A., b. Wyoming co., N. Y.; s. 1836; p. o. add. Lincoln.
 Shult, L., merchant, b. Washington co., N. Y.; s. 1843.
 Strickland, Samuel, farmer, b. Hartford, Conn.; s. 1807.
 Seeley, W. W., physician and surgeon, b. Schoharie co., N. Y.; s. 1875.
 Seymour, C. P., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y.
 White, John T., farmer, b. Schenectady, N. Y.; s. 1851; p. o. add. West Walworth.
 Wylie, W. D., farmer, b. Windham, Conn.; s. 1819; p. o. add. West Walworth.
 Wilbur, Halsey, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1810; p. o. add. West Walworth.

WILLIAMSON.

[Post-office address in each case is Williamson, unless given otherwise.]

Austin, A. G., physician and surgeon, b. Washington co., N. Y.; s. 1824.
 Adams, J. R., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1825.
 Adams, Orlando, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1820.
 Adams, C. B., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1812.
 Almy, Perry, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Tompkins co., N. Y.; s. 1858.
 Anthony, Joseph, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1828.
 Atwater, Alonzo, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1851; p. o. add. East Williamson.

Atwater, Willis A., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1855; p. o. add. East Williamson.

Briggs, J. D., physician and surgeon, prop'r drug store, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1848.

Britton, Joseph, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1838.

Bennett, Ruth, retired, b. Wayne co., N. Y.

Beach, Ashley, farmer and barrel factory, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1846.

Britton, John, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1830.

Baird, George A., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Canada; s. 1848; p. o. add. Furnaceville.

Bähler, P. G. M. (Pultneyville), pastor of Reformed Church, b. Belgium, Holland; s. 1871; p. o. add. Pultneyville.

Bruno, Isaac, postmaster East Williamson, b. Zeeland, Holland; s. 1845; p. o. add. East Williamson.

Buerman, L., farmer and fruit grower, b. Zeeland, Holland; s. 1845; p. o. add. East Williamson.

Brockhuizen, H., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Zwolle, Holland; s. 1851; p. o. add. Pultneyville.

Carter, Charles, farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1819.

Cady, A. E., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Steuben co., N. Y.; s. 1846; p. o. add. East Williamson.

Cornwell, Wm. (Pultneyville), prop'r of drug store, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1817; p. o. add. Pultneyville.

Calhoon, Joel, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1847.

Contant, Adrien, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Zeeland, Holland; s. 1854.

Craggs, Thomas, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Eng.; s. 1836; p. o. add. Pultneyville.

Cuyler, Mrs. E. Y. (Pultneyville), farming and fruit-growing, b. Tompkins co., N. Y.; s. 1831; p. o. add. Pultneyville.

Cliquennot, I., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Zeeland, Holland; s. 1845; p. o. add. East Williamson.

Calhoon, Samuel, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Worcester, Mass.; s. 1809.

Cottrell, John, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Howell, N. J.; s. 1808; p. o. add. Pultneyville.

Douglass, W. J., farmer, and agt. sewing-machines and musical instrum'ts, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1839.

Denny, Lorin, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1839.

Deright, A., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Zeeland, Holland; s. 1846.

Deright, J., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Zeeland, Holland; s. 1846; p. o. add. Pultneyville.

Delelys, D., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Zeeland, Holland; s. 1841; p. o. add. East Williamson.

Eaton, Wm., proprietor grist-mill, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1851.

Elton, Mrs. N., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Middlesex, Conn.; s. 1850.

Fish, W. R.

French, Lewis, blacksmith, carriage-maker, and justice peace, b. Saratoga, N. Y.; s. 1833.

Fuller, S. H., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Jefferson co., N. Y.; s. 1866.

Fairbanks, R. P., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1820; p. o. add. Pultneyville.

Foss, Adrien, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Zeeland, Holland; s. 1845; p. o. add. East Williamson.

Hance, Margaret, farmer, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1836.

Hitchcock, B. F., Methodist clergyman, b. Lambton, Can.; s. 1875.

Hinolf, James, ticket agent, b. Zeeland, Holland; s. 1836.

Harden, J. B., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1844.

Hoste, A., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Zeeland, Holland; s. 1869.

Kinyon, Wm., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1843.

Keel, Philip, proprietor hotel.

Larkins, C., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Kent, England; s. 1848.

Laing, J. A., carriage-painter, b. Erie co., N. Y.; s. 1846.

Ledyard, T. S. (Pultneyville), postmaster, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1827; p. o. add. Pultneyville.

Miller, A. O., builder, b. New York; s. 1829.

Miller, H. J., proprietor dry goods store, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1841.

Maines, G. B., proprietor dry goods and grocery store, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1848.

Millet, E., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1846; p. o. add. Pultneyville.

Milhan, D. R., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Columbia, N. Y.; s. 1846.

Nichols, H. E., farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1852; p. o. add. East Williamson.

Poppino, S. S., justice peace, b. Greene co., N. Y.; s. 1807.

Miller, A. O., builder, b. New York; s. 1829.

Peer, B. P., justice peace, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1828.

Pratt, A. W., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1834.

Pearsall, J. D., commission merchant, b. Saratoga, N. Y.; s. 1838.

Pratt, C. S., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1851.

Pintler, F., farmer, b. Alexandria, Va.; s. 1866; p. o. add. Furnaceville.

Petty, John, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Zeeland, Holland; s. 1863; p. o. add. Pultneyville.

Pound, Wm., groceries and general produce, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 18

Russell, W. D., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1846.

Russell, O. F., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1838.

Russell, D. F., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1839.

Rogers, W. H., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1818.

Roy, Mary A., retired, b. Steuben co., N. Y.; s. 1841.

Swift, E. T., farmer and miller, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1823; p. o. add. Ontario.
 Shelton, A. F. (Pultneyville), physician and surgeon, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1830; p. o. add. Pultneyville.
 Sprague, L. S., physician and surgeon, b. Ontario co., N. Y.; s. 1844.
 Sigsby, Thomas, shoemaker, b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1848.
 Seeley, Erastus, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1811.
 Spencer, Armon, Presbyterian clergyman, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1818.
 Strickland, T. A., proprietor cheese factory, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1842; p. o. add. Lincoln.
 Smith, N., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Ontario, N. Y.; s. 1823; p. o. add. Ontario.
 Scott, J. M., carpenter and cabinet-maker, b. Franklin, Mass.; s. 1835.
 Shipley, I. E., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1826; p. o. add. Pultneyville.
 Selby, Geo., farmer and fruit-grower, b. England; s. 1832; p. o. add. Sodus.
 Shipley, John, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1821; p. o. add. Pultneyville.
 Throop, W. S. (Pultneyville), supervisor and magistrate, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1810; p. o. add. Pultneyville.
 Throop, H. N. (Pultneyville), boat-builder, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1808; first white child born in Williamson; p. o. add. Pultneyville.
 Tinklepaugh, John, lawyer, b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1815.
 Thomas, M. H., dealer in drugs and medicines, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1852.
 Todd, A. S. (Pultneyville), farmer and fruit-grower, b. Broome co., N. Y.; s. 1831; p. o. add. Pultneyville.
 Tompson, Edward, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Sussex, England; s. 1856; p. o. add. Furnaceville.
 Tompkinson, Reuben, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1842; p. o. add. Pultneyville.
 Town, William, carpenter and joiner, b. Kent, England; s. 1872.
 Verbridge, John, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Zeeland, Holland; s. 1854; p. o. add. Pultneyville.
 Vanwinkle, John, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1808; p. o. add. Pultneyville.
 Vaughn, Hiram, farmer and fruit-grower, b. Luzerne co., Pennsylvania; s. 1831.
 Vanhuizen, A., pastor Reformed Church, b. Zwolle, Holland; s. 1847; p. o. add. East Williamson.
 Vandesand, P., blacksmith and carriage-ironer, b. Zeeland, Holland; s. 1854.
 White, J. H., carpenter and joiner, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1821.
 Wilder, B., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1866.
 Wakely, A., proprietor hardware store, b. Dutchess co., N. Y.; s. 1839.
 White, W. M., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1840.
 Waters, Geo. F. (Pultneyville), farmer and fruit-grower, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; p. o. add. Pultneyville.
 Woolsey, D. P., farmer and fruit-grower, b. Montgomery co., N. Y.; s. 1851; p. o. add. Pultneyville.

WOLCOTT.

[Post-office address in each case is Wolcott, unless given otherwise.]

Andrus, Benjamin, farming, b. Albany co., N. Y.; s. 1866; p. o. add. Red Creek.
 Andrus, Rollin, farming, b. Jefferson co., N. Y.; s. 1866; p. o. add. Red Creek.
 Booth, B. S., merchant and deputy sheriff, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1829.
 Brown, George B., farming, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1831.
 Church, Hiram, retired, b. Berkshire co., Mass.; s. 1808.
 Church, W. O., dr. drugs and groceries, Main st., Wolcott; s. 1847.
 Colvin, William P.
 Conklin, Frank R., lawyer and fire insurance agt., b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1858.
 Cuyler, Abram, farming, b. Albany co., N. Y.; s. 1833; p. o. add. Red Creek.
 Decker, Jacob B. (Red Creek), attorney and counsellor-at-law, b. Wayne co., N. Y.; p. o. add. Red Creek.
 DeWaters, Harriet E., farming, b. Onondaga co., N. Y.; s. 1855.
 DeWaters, Jerome S., farming, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1855.
 Dodd, Thomas B., clergyman, b. Cheshire, Eng.; s. 1874.
 Dow, Jasper E., lumber dealer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1836.

Draper, Edwin H., physician and surgeon, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1830.
 Dudley, Horace S., retired, b. Guilford, Conn.; s. 1824.
 Ford, John, farmer, b. Connecticut; s. 1833.
 Fowler, John P., farming, justice of the peace, b. Carroll, N. H.; s. 1838.
 Foster, Ira, farming, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1833.
 Fox, Frederick, cooper and farmer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1842.
 Hall, James M., farming, b. Rensselaer co., N. Y.; s. 1843; p. o. add. Red Creek.
 Hammond, Isaac, farmer, plumber, and gas-fitter, b. Suffolk, Eng.; s. 1858.
 Hawley, Aaron, dairy-farming, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1850; p. o. add. Red Creek.
 Hawley, William, dairy-farming and justice of the peace, b. New York city, N. Y.; s. 1834; p. o. add. Red Creek.
 Hoag, Jefferson W., attorney, etc., and fire insurance agt., b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1843.
 Hogan, Ira H., clergyman, conference evangelist, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1833.
 Hyde, Harlow, farming, b. Berkshire, Mass.; s. 1807.
 Jeffers, Mulford, mason, b. Berkshire, Mass.; s. 1873.
 Joiner, Dorus B., farming, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1811.
 Joiner, Dorus B., Jr., farming, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1850.
 La Due, Mrs. Fanny L., b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1825.
 Lockwood, George B.; p. o. Red Creek.
 Loveless, Solomon, farming, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1824.
 McArthur, Mrs. Eliza; s. 1835.
 Michel, Henry A., farming and stock-raising, b. Nassau, Ger.; s. 1856; p. o. add. North Wolcott.
 Morris, Levi, farming and mint distiller, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1855.
 Mosher, Isaac F. (Red Creek), prop. Wood's Hotel, b. Fairfield, Conn.; s. 1855; p. o. add. Red Creek.
 Paddock, Wm. W., hardware merchant, b. Oneida co., N. Y.; s. 1836.
 Paddock, Wm. M., farming, b. Bennington, Vt.; s. 1867.
 Pasco, F. M. (Red Creek), physician and surgeon, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1866; p. o. add. Red Creek.
 Patterson, John, farmer, b. Orange co., N. Y.; s. 1834.
 Phillips, F. B., b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1853; p. o. add. Red Creek.
 Plank, E. N., lawyer, b. Wayne co., N. Y.
 Porter, Lawson, farming, b. Seneca co., N. Y.; s. 1857.
 Rice, Isaac, farming, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1840.
 Rice, Ammon, farming, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1847.
 Roe, J. H. L.
 Sax, William, farmer, b. Greene co., N. Y.; s. 1839.
 Smith, C. P., merchant, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1851.
 Smith, Jeremiah, farming and fruit-growing, b. Montgomery co., N. Y.; s. 1865.
 Smith, J. Byron (Red Creek), prop. Union Seminary, Red Creek, b. Jefferson co., N. Y.; s. 1865; p. o. add. Red Creek.
 Snyder, George W. (Red Creek), farming and stock-dealer, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1826; p. o. add. Red Creek.
 Snyder, Thomas (Red Creek), retired farmer, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1811; p. o. add. Red Creek.
 Spahr, Martin, prop. Wolcott bakery, b. Wurtemberg, Ger.; s. 1854.
 Stark, Isaac, farming, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1845.
 Sykes, I. P., prop. Wolcott livery, b. Oswego, N. Y.; s. 1875.
 Thomas, Wm. H., publisher *Lake Shore News*, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1865.
 Thorn, Wesley A., farming, b. Seneca co., N. Y.; s. 1856.
 Turner, John, farming, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1838; p. o. add. Red Creek.
 Van Fleet, Garrett, farming, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1848; p. o. add. Fair Haven, Cayuga co., N. Y.
 Van Fleet, George I., farmer, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; p. o. add. Red Creek.
 Van Sickle, Mary, farming, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1850; p. o. add. Red Creek.
 Van Tassel, John A., joiner and teacher, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1857.
 Van Volkenburg, C. F., dr. in watches, clocks, and jewelry, b. Cayuga co., N. Y.; s. 1853.
 Waldorph, Edward, farmer, b. Columbia co., N. Y.; s. 1865.
 Wadsworth, Henry, farming and sheep-husbandry, teacher of vocal music, b. Wayne co., N. Y., 1825.
 Wells, Mary.
 Whiting, Julius, prop. Wolcott House, b. Washington co., N. Y.; s. 1871.
 Wilson, Jas. M. (M.D.), b. Washington co., N. Y.; s. 1832.
 Wood, W. O., hotel and bank, Red Creek, b. Otsego co., N. Y.

